

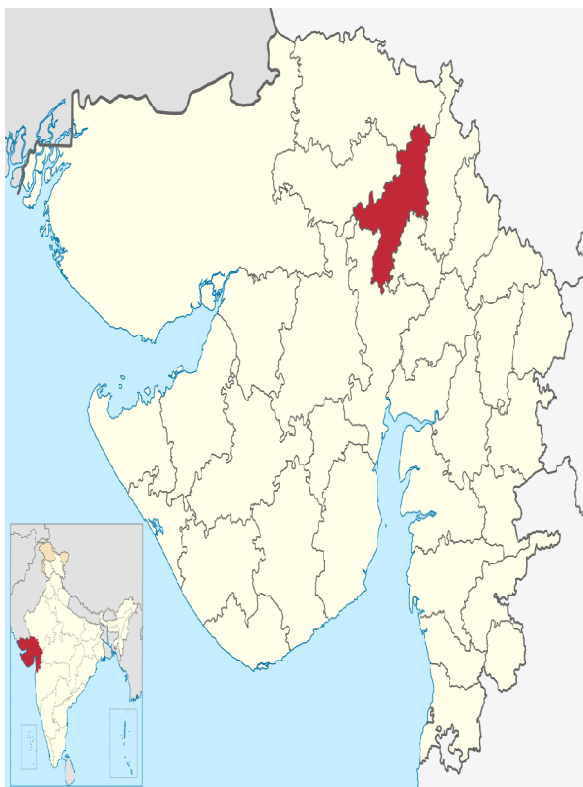


District Disaster Management Plan Year – 2024

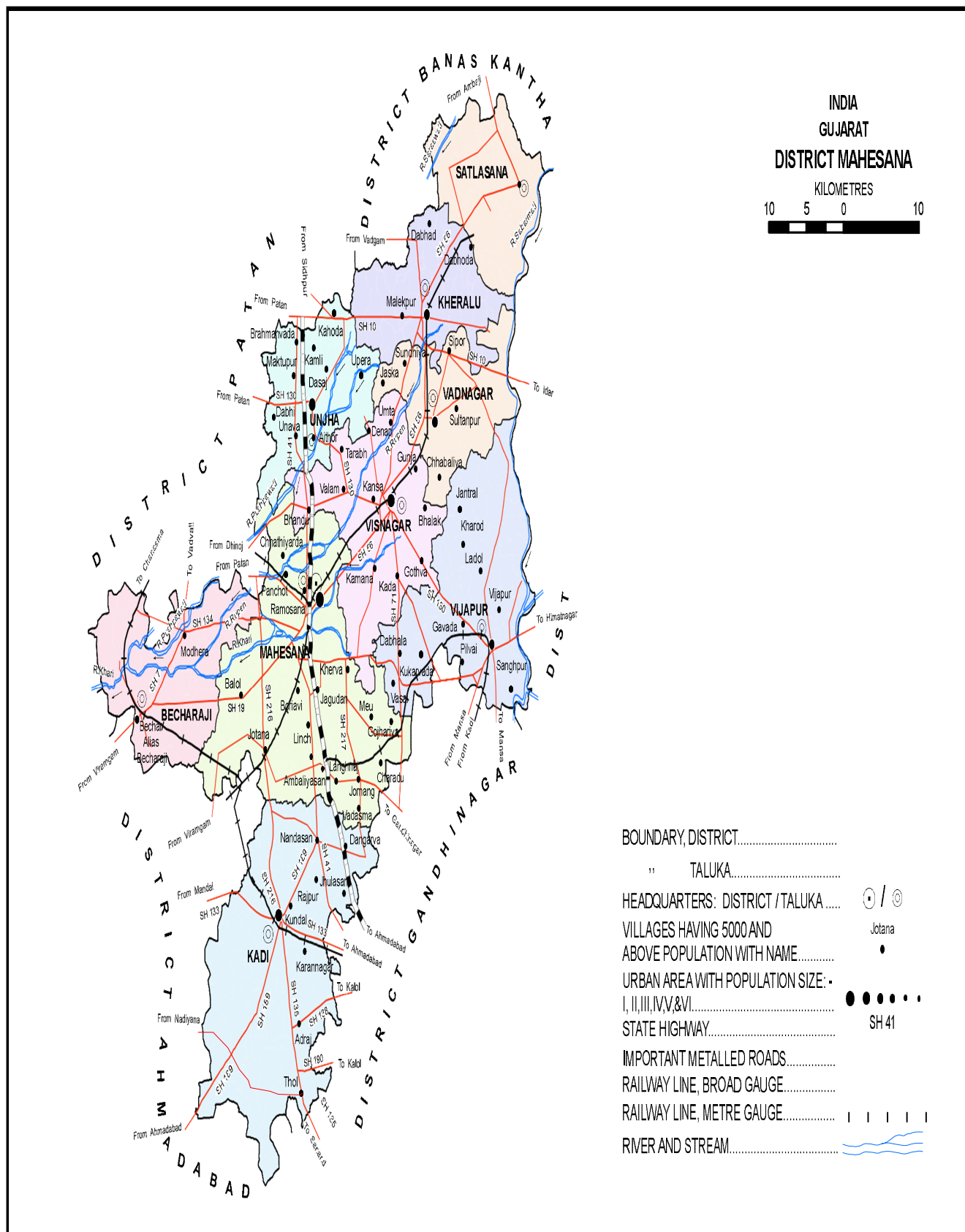
District Emergency Operation Centre

Collector Office, mehsana

Gujarat State Disaster Management Authority



District Disaster Management Plan - 2024





Shri M.Nagarajan (IAS)
Collector &
District Magistrate, Mehsana

FOREWORD

Each and every part of the world faces variety of disasters from time to time. At any moment some part of the earth and its habitants are attacked with some kind of disasters, Mehsana District is a multi-hazard district. Time and again it is affected by Drought, Scarcity, Heavy rain Cyclone, Earthquake, Road accident and of course by Industrial and Chemical Disasters.

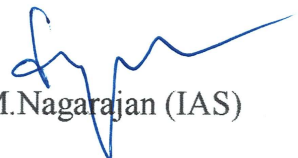
I am very happy to present the District Disaster Management Plan-2024 of Mehsana District. Apart from the Search and Rescue Training programme, there are other many important functions to be fulfilled during the occurrence of disasters to make a disaster management plan successful. After a long thought, team work has been created, where head to head responsibility has been decided. All the Taluka/Nagar Palika have been given details of Resource Inventories, Geographical conditions & skilled man power and possible disaster. They also have a search and rescue team, medical paramedical assistance, maintenance of law and order during the disaster occurrence.

Apart from Search and Rescue and First Aid, the schools have been given an action plan and their teachers have been trained for that. The Industrial sector of the District have been asked to prepare an action plans which can be implemented during the disaster.

The Home Ministry, Government of India and The Gujarat State Disaster Management Authority, (Disaster Risk Management Programme have collectively worked in preparation of this plan. I hope that each and every administrative unit of the district, industrial stake holders and Mutual Aid Members will use this action plan in the true spirit. I wish that no disasters ever occur, but in case of their occurrence, this action plan indication preparedness of macro to micro level will be very helpful to the people of the district and state as a whole. Hope for safe world.

I think this plan will be useful to the entire department to understand the roles and responsibilities-SOP, District Hazard, Risk, and Vulnerability assessment of the district.

District-Mehsana
Date: /05/2024



M.Nagarajan (IAS)



Shri S. C. Savalia (GAS)
Resident Addl. Collector & District Magistrate
Mehsana

Preface:

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


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

We have tried to include the District related information, Risks and Preparedness against risks, responses at the time of disasters as well as Disaster Management and strategy during the disaster etc for Mehsana District. This Plan is updating periodically, and also we are improving it through our drawbacks, errors and new lessons learnt.

I hope that this document shall go a long way in helping the district administration in tackling the disaster situations in a systematic and smooth manner.

District- Mehsana

Date - 20 /05/2024



S. C. Savalia (GAS)

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Part-1

CHAPTER-1

• Introduction:

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

District Administration is primarily responsible for disasters/crisis management including prevention and mitigation. The existing Circulars of State Relief Manual guides the entire process of administration for relief and recovery in the State. These Circulars mainly address post-disaster events and the scope is limited to some of the natural hazards – floods, droughts & earthquake.

The Mehsana District is prone to many natural and man-made disasters. Natural disaster vulnerability of the District is presented in the Vulnerability Atlas of Gujarat prepared by GSDMA (Gujarat State Disaster Management Authority). The Atlas covers hazard vulnerability of the District to flood, wind and earthquakes.

1.1 Aims and Objectives

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

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

1.2 Evolution of the Plan

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

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

1.3 How to use the plan

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

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

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

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

1.4 Authority for the plan

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

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

1.5 Stakeholders and their responsibilities

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

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

- (1) Each department of the Government in a district shall prepare 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.
- (3) A department of the Government shall subject to the supervision of the Collector -
 - (a) prepare a disaster management plan setting out the following, namely :-
 - (i) the manner in which the concept and principles of disaster management are to

- be applied in the district;
- (ii) role and responsibilities of the department of Government in terms of the disaster management plan of the State;
 - (iii) role and responsibilities of the department of Government regarding emergency relief and postdisaster recovery and rehabilitation;
 - (iv) capacity of the department of Government to fulfill its roles and responsibilities;
 - (v) particulars of disaster management strategies; and
 - (vi) contingency strategies and emergency procedures in the event of a disaster, including measures to finance the strategies;

1.6 Approval of the Plan

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

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

1.7 Plan review and updation

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

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

CHAPTER – 2 - Hazard Vulnerability and Risk Assessment:

2.1 Matrix of Past disasters in the district

• 1. Earthquake

Relief given to total houses under G5 category for reconstruction in Mehsana district after earthquake-2001 Tents were distributed to the damaged houses. Houses in villages of Gana taluka were surveyed by different teams and relief was distributed to the homeless beneficiaries.

2. Flood

The Damage Gujarat's 1997 monsoon rains arrived with rare venom. In just 3 days (25-June-97 to 27-June-97), hundreds of villages become little islands as rivers broke their banks and flooded prime agricultural land, flowing several feet over roads. Hundreds of villages became completely stranded for days and towns lay under siege cut off from the rest of the world. A total communications breakdown resulted in many areas. Roads and homes were swept away. Rivers broke their banks and flooded prime agricultural area. Some areas had power failure. Thousands of tons of crops were destroyed. The Relief Operation

The volunteers of the Sanstha fanned out in 5 districts: Dhandhuka, Surendranagar, Mehsana, Gandhinagar and Amdavad. Using small boats or by wading through waist-deep waters, sadhus and volunteers risking their own lives, rushed to support and comfort the victims.

- 70,000 food packets were prepared and distributed along with other essentials to thousands of victims.
- 300 families in the district of Mehsana were given cooking utensils free.
- Volunteers distributed food and fresh drinking water to those stranded. In some areas, the volunteers reached these people by using specially requisitioned motor boats.
- The members helped several hundred victims to reach safer ground, where hot meals and clothes were provided.
- In certain areas medicines were distributed to prevent any diseases from spreading

3. Heavy Rain

- Actual data is updated daily, averaging 7.500 mm from Jun 2018 to 17 Apr 2024, with 2106 observations. The data reached an all-time high of 836.800 mm in 30 Sep 2022 and a record low of 0.000 mm in 02 Mar 2024.
-
- Total 2023 - Human death -9
- Building loss - 17
- Animal death- 33
- Total sheltered places - 275

4. Fire

After the fire incident in Mehsana Bijapur factory, no incident occurred. The area is most likely to be affected by fire due to large number of ginning, chemical factories, food factories, pesticide factories. To mitigate fire in urban areas, water browsers and mini fire tenders have recently been provided by GSDMA to Municipal Corporations of Mehsana district.

5. Heat Wave

Heatwave conditions prevailed in parts of North Gujarat including Mehsana for more than 10 days in May with temperatures hovering above 44 degrees Celsius. The highest temperature in Mehsana was 45 on 28th April 2019.

6 Cold Wave

Mehsana and North Gujarat experienced severe cold wave for 12 consecutive days in many areas. The severe cold wave had subsided and the average minimum temperature was 7.3 degrees.

7 Accident

Mehsana, amadavad, unja and kadi taluks which are considered as accident prone area for Mehsana Himatnagar Highway and Mehsana Ambaji Highway district. Many people die due to accidents.

8 Food Poisoning

Major Food Poisoning Cases were handled by Health Department and Administration During Marriage Ceremony at Mehsana.

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

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

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

2.3 Tool and methodology used for HRVA:

Mahesana district primarily focuses on cyclones and responses in its disaster management. Effective responses have been observed in events such as floods and dam breaches. Such disasters can exacerbate industrial accidents, complex economic failures, and structural collapses.

Special priority exists. There is a special plan for the examination of chemical and industrial hazards and necessary technical interventions to prevent or mitigate such risks.

4. Assign "Vulnerability" Ranking: Multiply probability and impact scores in table in Step 1. The resulting score indicates the vulnerability ranking. Scores above 12 indicate high vulnerability; score between 6 & 12 indicate medium vulnerability and score below 6 indicate low vulnerability.

5. Identify Areas with Highest Vulnerability: Once vulnerability ranks had identified, the locations and populations considered most vulnerable was identified. This aids in knowing where disaster assistance

may be most needed, as well as providing a quick indication of where vulnerability reduction efforts could be most productive.

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

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

Sr.	Type of Disaster	Last Impact (frequency) Month/Year	Intensity (magnitude)
1	Earthquake	January-2001	Heavy
2	Flood	July-2017-2019	Heavy
3	Cyclone	May -2021 "Tauktae" 2021 June 2023Biparjoy 2023	Light
4	Heavy Rain	July-2017	Medium
5	Drought	2018	Medium
6	Fire	Nove -2023	Light
7	Heat Wave	May-2023	Heavy
8	Cold Wave	January-2023	Heavy
9	Accident	-----	Medium
10	Food Poisoning	-----	Light
11	Boat Sinking	---	Light
12	Civil Unrest	----	Light

All District level officers, Sub-Divisions and Talukas have been provided with Telephone connection, , Computers with peripherals, Vehicle, emergency lights and Generator.

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

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

2.5 Capacity Analysis:

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

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

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

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

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

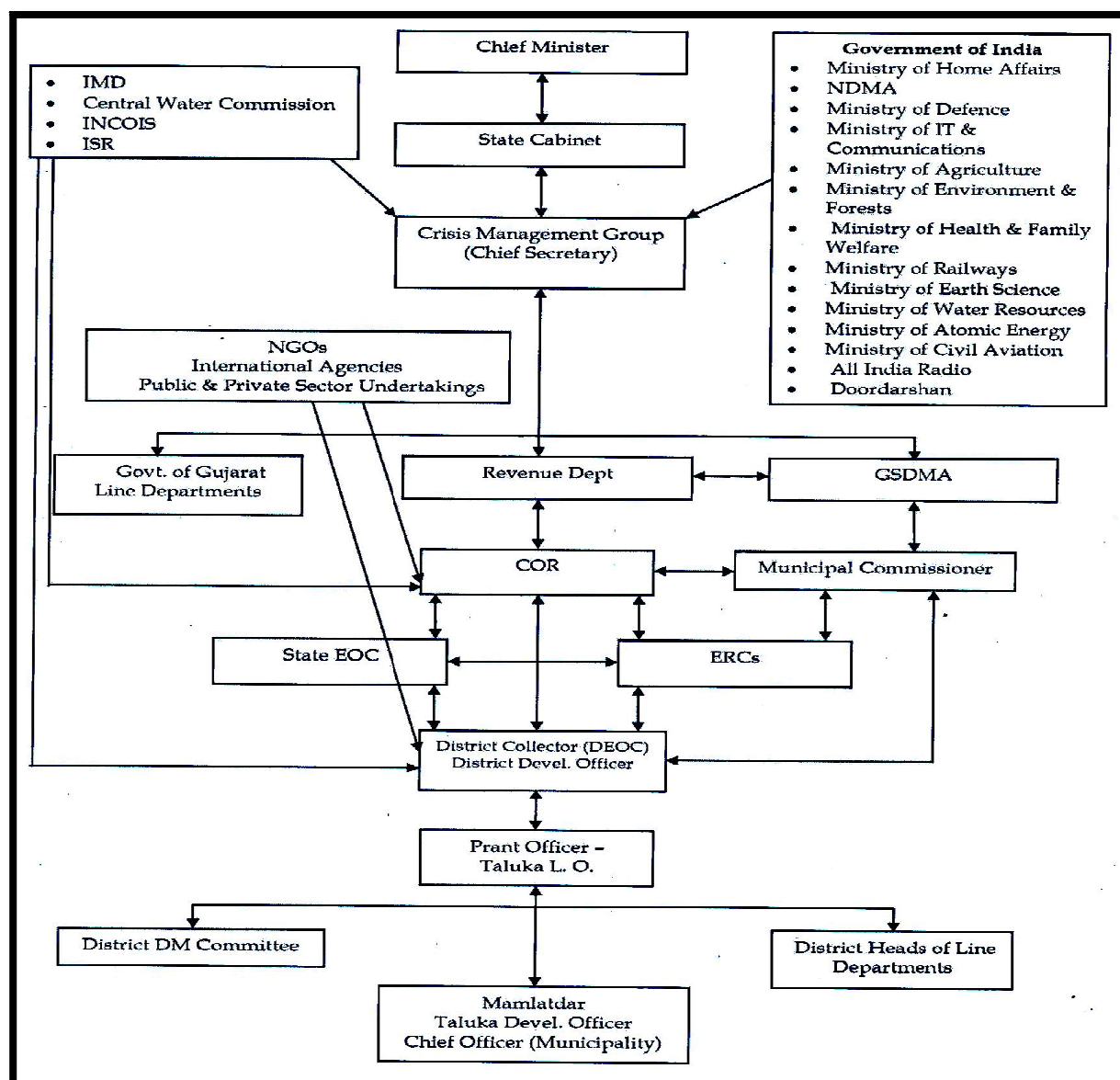
CHAPTER - 3

Institutional Arrangements:

3.1 D.M. organizational structure in the state.

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

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



3.2 District Disaster Management Committee

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

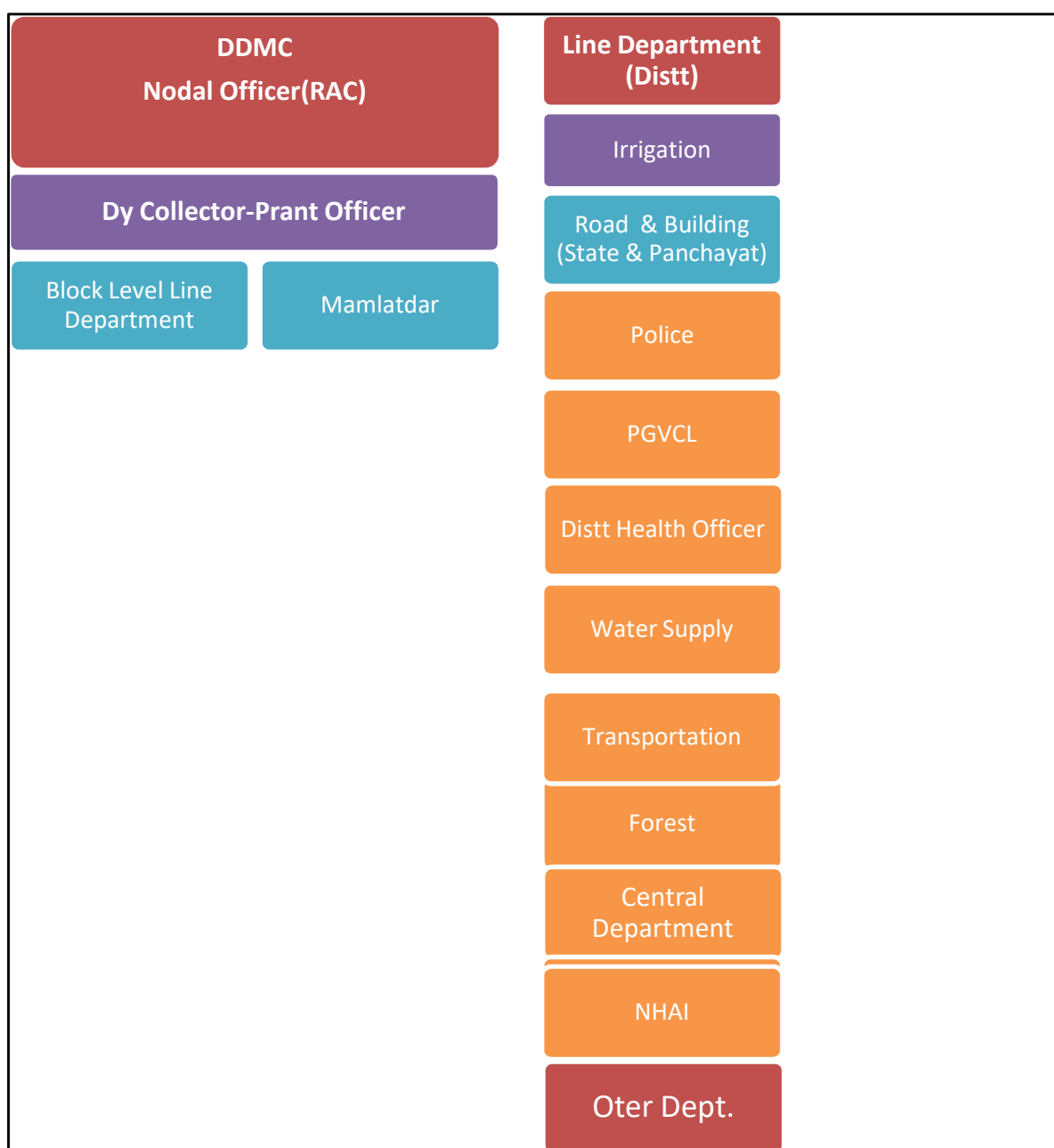
Sr. No.	Designation	Position in DCMG
1	Collector/ District Magistrate	Chairmen
2	District Development officer	Member
3	District Superintend Police	Member
4	Additional District Magistrate R.A.C. /A.D.M.	Member
5	District Supply Officer	Member
6	Exe. Engineer-R&B State	Member
7	Exe. Engineer-R&B Panchayat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

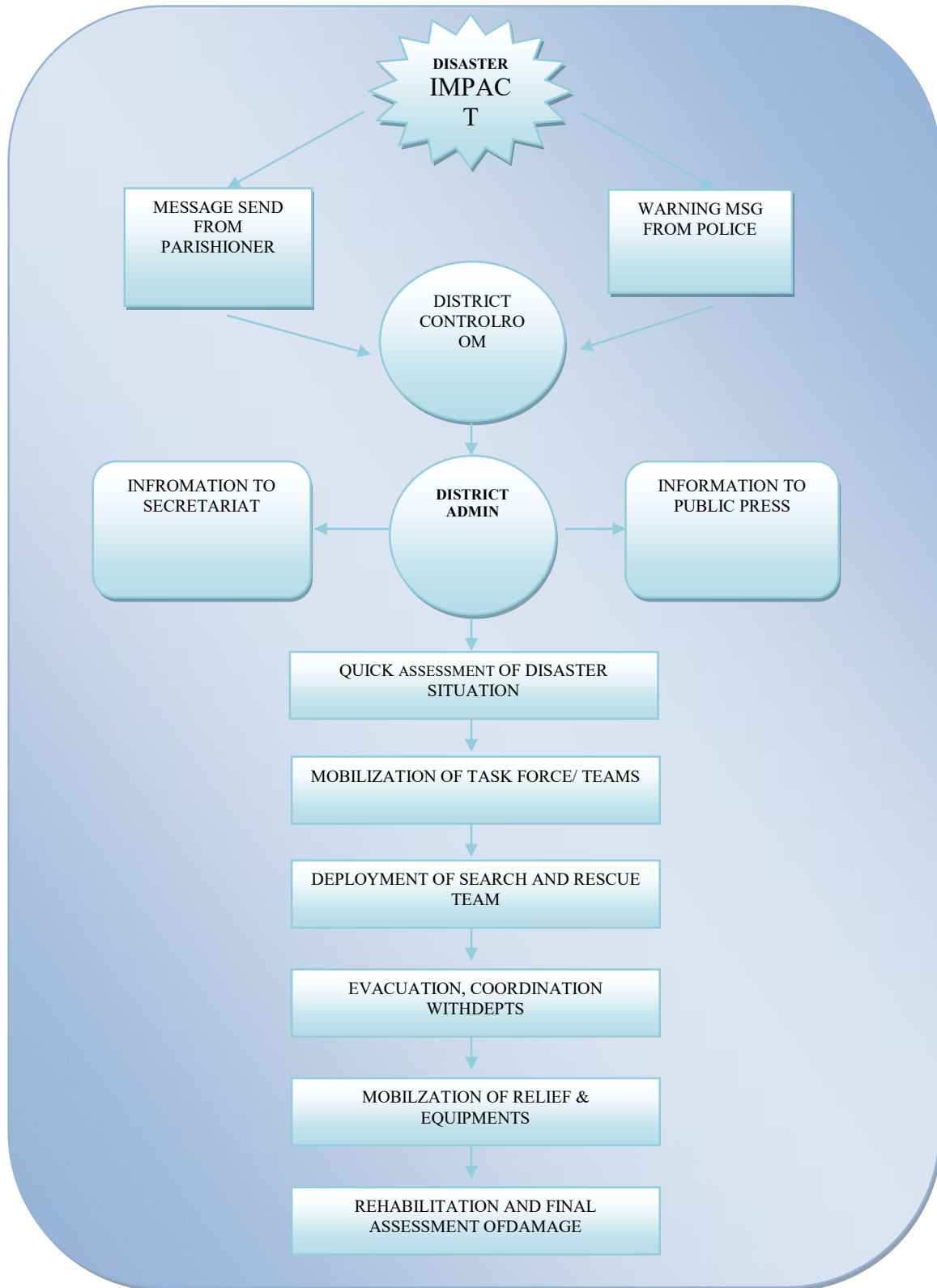
3.3 D.M. organizational structure in the district.

The DM structure in the District is as per the Gujarat State Disaster Management Act – 2003. The District has existing institutional arrangements in place for addressing the roles / responsibilities envisaged through the provisions.

The District Collector is responsible for coordinating all disaster management activities at the district level. The Collector shall approve a district disaster management planning and review all measures relating to preparedness and response to various hazards. In times of disasters, District Collector may constitute a District Relief Committee to oversee management of relief.

DM organizational structure at district level





3.3 District Crisis Management Group (Task Force).

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

The District administration of Mehsana has identified 16 expected task forces for key response operation functions that are described below. Additional taskforces can be added under the operations section as needed by the circumstances of a disaster. Each Taskforce is led by one organization and supported by other organizations.

	Emergency Taskforce	Functions & Co-ordination with of Control Rooms
1	Coordination and Planning	Coordinate early warning, Response & Recovery Operations
2	Administration and Protocol	Support Disaster Operations by efficiently completing the paper work and other Administrative tasks needed to ensure effective and timely relief assistance
3	Warning	Collection and dissemination of warnings of potential disasters
4	Law and Order	Assure the execution of all laws and maintenance of order in the area affected by the incident.
5	Search and Rescue	Provide human and material resources needed to support local evacuation, search and rescue efforts.
6	Public Works	Provide the personnel and resources needed to support local efforts to re-establish normally operating infrastructure.
7	Water	Assure the provision of sufficient potable water for human and animal consumption (priority), and water for industrial and agricultural uses as appropriate.
8	Food and Relief Supplies	Assure the provision of basic food and other relief needs in the affected communities.
9	Power	Provide the resources to re-establish normal power supplies and systems in affected communities.
10	Public Health and Sanitation	Provide personnel and resources to address pressing public health problems and re-establish normal health care systems.
11	Animal Health and Welfare	Provision of health and other care to animals affected by a disaster.
12	Shelter	Provide materials and supplies to ensure temporary shelter for disaster-affected populations
13	Logistics	Provide Air, water and Land transport for evacuation and for the storage and delivery of relief supplies in coordination with other task forces and competent authorities.
14	Survey (Damage Assessment)	Collect and analyse data on the impact of disaster, develop estimates of resource needs and relief plans, and compile reports on the disaster as required for District and State authorities and other parties as appropriate.
15	Telecommunications	Coordinate and assure operation of all communication systems (e.g.; Radio, TV, Telephones, Wireless) required to support early warning or post disaster operations.

	Emergency Taskforce	Functions & Co-ordination with of Control Rooms
16	Media (Public Information)	Provide liaison with and assistance to print and electronic media on early warning and post-disaster reporting concerning the disaster.

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

The District CRISIS Management Group & COMPOSITION of the TASKFORCES:

No.	Task Force	Taskforce Leader	Supporting members/ Organizations
1.	Planning and Coordination	Collector	D.D.O., S.P, R.A.C.Chief Officer, and Mamlatdar
2.	Administration & Protocol	Collector	D.D.O., S.P, R.A.C. Chief Officer, and Mamlatdar
3	Damage Survey/ Assessment	Collector	DIC, Dy. DDO, Ex. Engr., R&B, DAO, Fisheries
4	Warning	RAC	Disaster Mamlatdar, DEOC Control Room, District Information Officer (DIO)
5	Communications	RAC	DEOC Control Room ,Dy. Mamlatdars, District Information Officer , TV, Radio, Police, Forests
6	Media	District Information Officer	Information Department, Print, Media, TV, Journalists, NGOs
7	Logistics	DDO	RTO, DSO, FPS, Private&Public sector, Municipal water supply board, Mamlatdar, TDO Chief Officer
8	Law & Order	S.P.	Dy. SP, Home Guards Commandant, , Para-military and Armed Forces
9	Search & Rescue	SDM	Mamlatdar, TDO, Police, Executive Engr., Chief Officer , Fire Brigade, RTO, State Transport, Health Deptt. Para-military and Armed Forces NGOs
10	Public Works	Ex. Engr. R&B (State)	Irrigation, Ex. Engr., Panchayat, Water Supply Board, Municipalities, Home Guards, Police
11	Shelter	Dist. Primary Edu. Officer	School Principal, Teachers, Health, PHC, State Transport, Water Supply, RTO, Mamlatdar, TDO. Chief Officer, NGOs
12	Water Supply	Ex. Eng. GWSDB & Water Works	Dy. Ex. Engr., Talati, Mamlatdar, TDO, Health, Dy. Engineer
13	Food & Relief Supplies	Dist. Supply Officer	FPS, Mamlatdar, NGO, RTO, State Transport, , DRDA, Police, Chief Officer NGOs
14	Power	Supt. Engr. GEB	Ex. Engr., Dy. Engr. Technical, GEB, Transport
15	Public Health &	Chief District	Supt. Govt. Hospital, Municipality, PHCs, CHCS, Red

No.	Task Force	Taskforce Leader	Supporting members/ Organizations
	Sanitation	Health Officer (CDHO)	Cross, Fire Brigade, Civil Defence, R&B, NGOs, Doctors, TDO, Mamlatdar
16	Animal Health & Welfare	Dy. Director Animal Husbandry	Veterinary Inspector, NGOs

3.4 District Disaster Management Committee

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

3.5 Incident Response System in the State

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

3.6 Incident Response System in the District.

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

The IRS however depends on the nature of the disaster. In case of flood and earthquakes reaching the affected area, rescuing the affected people and providing relief to them is the main task of the responders. People have to leave their home in a hurry and they are not able to take away their valuables. These abandoned houses become vulnerable. The relief materials while being transported also become prone to loot. In such cases, Police and the Armed Forces are the best suited to handle and lead the operations section. In case of fire at Corporation and Nagarpalika level, it has the Fire Officer who is the appropriate officer to handle the situation. In case of health related disaster, it would be the District Chief Medical Officer and so on.

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

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

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

Incident Response System of Mehsana

S.N.	Position of IRT	Designation (Responsible officer)			
	Responsible Officer (RO)	District Magistrate -Mehsana			
1	Incident Commander	Resident Additional Collector- Mehsana			
2	Deputy Incident Commander	Dy. Collector, SDM , Mehsana			
3	Information &Media Officer	Dy. Director Information, Mehsana			
4	Liasoning Officer	S.D.M.. Taluka			
5	Safety Officer	Disaster Specific			
		SN	Disaster	Responsible officer	
		1	Fire	Fire Officer, Nagarpalika Mehsana	
		2	Flood	Dy. Executive Engineer Irrigation, Mehsana	
		3	Earthquake	Dy. Executive Engineer R & B (State) Sub-Division, Mehsana	
		4	Chemical and industrial	Dy. Director Industrial Health and Safety, Mehsana	
6	Operations Section Chief	Disaster Specific			
		SN	Disaster	Responsible officer	Remarks
		1	Fire	Fire Officer, Nagarpalika Mehsana	Other Depart. will support as par Require of response to Disaster situation
		2	Flood	Dy. Executive Engineer Irrigation, Mehsana	
		3	Earthquake	Dy. Executive Engineer R & B (State) Sub-Division, Mehsana	
		4	Chemical and industrial	Dy. Director Industrial Health and Safety, Mehsana	
7	Staging Area Manger	Near to side of incident:- 1. District Education Officer 2. Head Master Primary/Secondary, 3. Gram-Sevak, and 4. Talati cum Mantri			

8	Response Branch Director	Dy. SP, Police Department Mehsana
8.1	Division Supervisor/Group-in charge	Police Inspector, Mehsana Police Station, B-Division
8.2	Task Force /Strike Team	Police Sub-Inspector, Mehsana Police Station, B-Division
8.3	Single Resources	Station Officer, Nagarpalika ,Manager 108 servicer
9	Transportation Branch Director	A R. T. O. Mehsana
Road Group		
9.1	Group in-charge	Regional Director of State Transportation, Mehsana
9.2	Vehicle Coordinator	Sub inspector, RTO, Mehsana
9.3	Loading-in-charge/Unloading – in-charge	Depo Manager, Bus Station- Mehsana
Rail Group		
9.4	Group in-charge	Station Manager, Mehsana Railway Station
9.5	Vehicle Coordinator	As appointed by Station Manager, Mehsana Railway Station
9.6	Loading-in-charge/Unloading – in-charge	As appointed by Station Manager, Mehsana Railway Station
Water Group		
9.7	Group In Charge	Dy. Executive Engineer, Irrigation (State), Mehsana
Air Operations Group		
9.8	Group in-charge- Air operations	-
9.9	Helibase/Helipad-in-charge	Dy. Executive Engineer R & B (State), Mehsana
9.10	Loading/Unloading –in-charge	-
10	Planning Section Chief	District Development Officer, Mehsana Resident Additional Collector- Mehsana
10.1	Resource Unit	Dy. S.P. HQ Police Department Mehsana
10.2	Chief –in-status Recorder	Dy. Mamlatdar, Recode cell
10.3	Situation Unit	Mamlatdar Disaster Management Cell, Mehsana District and District Project Officer-GSDMA
10.4	Display Processor	Public Relation officer, Collector Office, Mehsana

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

3.7 EOC setup and facilities available with the location

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

• Facilities at District Control Room

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

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

3.8 Alternate EOC if available and its location

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

3.9 Public and private emergency service facilities available in the district

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

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

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

3.10 Forecasting and warning agencies

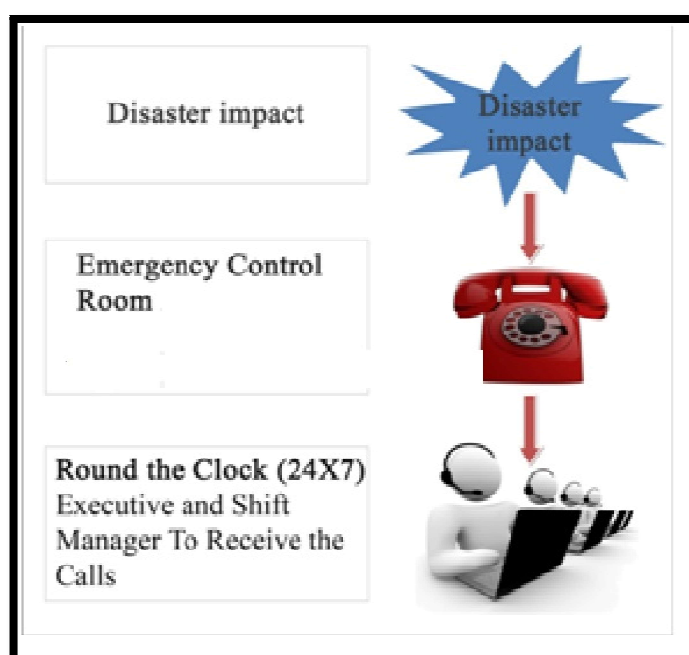
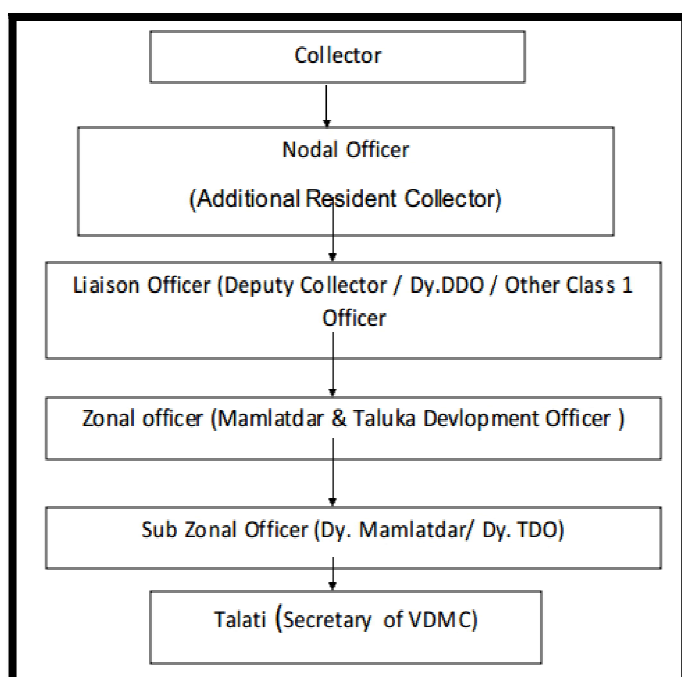
The meteorological department undertakes observations, communications, forecasting and weather services. During the cyclone and flood seasons, the State Government keeps close contact with the IMD – Ahmedabad office for weather related forecasts.

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

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

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

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



CHAPTER –4

Prevention and Mitigation Measures:

4.1. Prevention measures in development plans and programs:

Individual and Community Level:

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

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

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

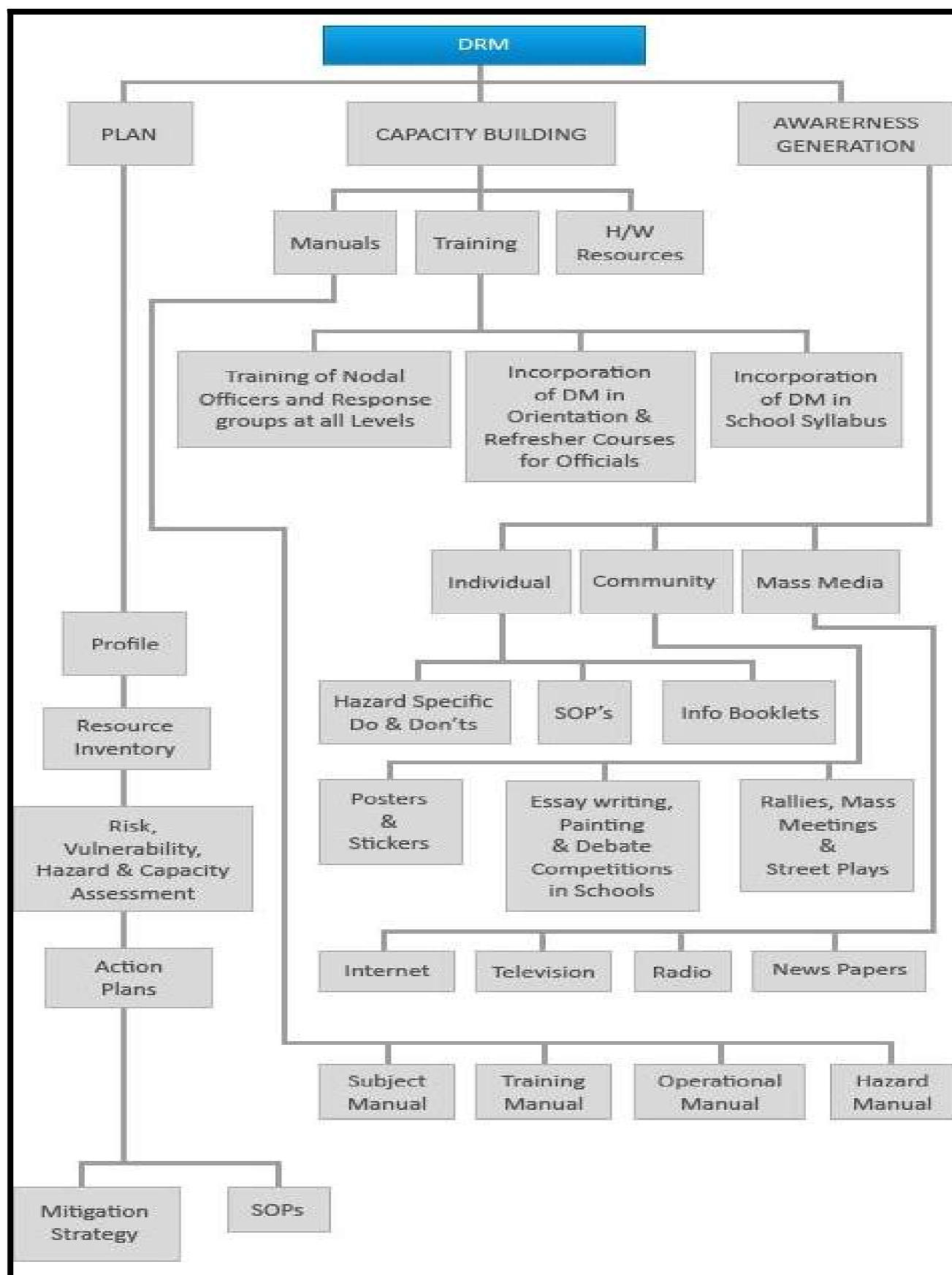
- Resilience of lifeline systems (water, power and communications)
- Reduction in disaster impact on health care facilities, schools and roads
- Vulnerability reduction in flood-prone areas
- Vulnerability reduction to high winds
- Improvement of off-site Preparedness near Industrial sites.

4.2 Special projects proposed for preventing the disasters

Disaster Risk Management Programme (DRM) has taken strong roots at various levels of administration in Gujarat. The Department of Revenue & Disaster Management is the nodal Department in Government of Gujarat that handles the subject with GSDMA.

Disaster Management Committees are formed at various levels and are assigned the task of implementing the programme. Representation for these committees are drawn from elected representatives, officials of line departments, professional bodies, Civil Defence, NGO and CBO representatives and local opinion leaders.

Major Activities are being carried out under DRM program are Plan Development at Various Levels, Emergency Resources Database maintain through SDRN / IDRN, Capacity Building through Trainings & Resource Mobilisation, Disaster Awareness through Orientations, Campaigning, Media Management and IEC distribution. Coordinate District Administration for all Disaster Management Activities with expertise knowledge, logistics and fund allocation.



4.3 Hazard-wise mitigation measures

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

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

There are several mitigation activities which will be common for all natural hazards (as discussed in previous chapter). The same are describe below.

i) Town Planning Acts and their related provisions:

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

ii) Government-sponsored programmes and schemes:

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

iii) Building Bye-laws and their implementation:

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

4.4 Hazard-wise non-structural mitigation measures

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

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

i) Capacity Building for Mitigation:

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

ii) Awareness generation on disaster mitigation:

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

iii) Role of local self-governments in mitigation:

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

4.5 Specific projects for vulnerable groups

NCRMP:

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

Gujarat School Safety Initiative:

With the view of building capacities for disaster resilience, Gujarat School Safety Programme is a capacity building programme which aims at strengthening of the capacity of school community and it further builds a disaster safety culture among the most vulnerable section of the society, that is, children. Under this programme, Gujarat School Safety Week is celebrated for generating awareness among school children. Gujarat State Disaster Management Authority has successfully celebrated Gujarat School Safety Week 2019 in all the Government Primary Schools.

AAPDA MITRA

Community service has always been part and parcel of culture of Gujarat and community is always the first responder during any disaster. Training the community to effectively respond during a disaster would professionalize the response and reduce the impact of a disaster. Gujarat State Disaster Management Authority undertakes various capacity building activities to mitigate the impact of disasters. As part of such capacity building measures, GSDMA is now initiating a project - 'Aapda Mitra' on training of community volunteers in conducting basic search & rescue operations and to assist the district administration for effective disaster response. For successful implementation of this program it is planned that 6 Aapda Mitra would be trained from each District and Taluka. The fully residential training would be conducted at the 11 designated training centers of SDRF/SRPF. The duration of the training would be of 2 weeks. At the end of the training, they would be certified as 'Aapda Mitra' by GSDMA and also provided with an identity card for the same. The 'Aapda Mitra' shall remain present for assistance during any emergency. This project was completed in 2019 in Mehsana district.

CHAPTER – 5

Preparedness Measures:

5.1. Identification of stakeholders involved in disaster response

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

a) State Level:

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

b) District Level:

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

c) On-site teams:

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

5.2 Formation of persons and training for -

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

(i) Search & rescue:

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

(ii) Early Warning:

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

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

(iii) Evacuation:

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

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

(iv) Damage & Loss Assessment:

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

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

Rapid Damage Assessment (RDA):

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

Detailed Damage Assessment (DDA):

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

5.3 Training need analysis

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

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

The training need analysis is done considering variable factors of intensity, affected population and severity of damage need to be quickly assessed based on which government and non-government agencies can allocate and deploy relief. All the government line departments who have a stake in

different phases of the disaster management will have to identify their roles and carry out training need analysis of their personnel.

5.4 Arrangements for training and capacity building

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

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

Activity	Responsibility
1. Training to civil defence personal in various aspect of disaster management 2. Training to home Guards personal in various aspect of disaster management including search and rescue	<input type="checkbox"/> Home Dept. <input type="checkbox"/> Commandant General Home Guards <input type="checkbox"/> Director Civil Defence <input type="checkbox"/> GSDMA/GIDM
3. Training to NCC and NSS personal in various aspect of disaster management	<input type="checkbox"/> Education Dep. <input type="checkbox"/> Director NCC <input type="checkbox"/> GIDM
4. Training to educational and training institutions personal in various aspect of disaster management	<input type="checkbox"/> NIDM <input type="checkbox"/> GSDMA/GIDM
5. Training to civil society, CBOs and corporate entities in various aspect of disaster management	<input type="checkbox"/> NIDM <input type="checkbox"/> GSDMA/GIDM <input type="checkbox"/> NGOs
6. Training to fire and emergency service personal in various aspect of disaster management	<input type="checkbox"/> NIDM <input type="checkbox"/> UDD <input type="checkbox"/> GSDMA/GIDM
7. Training to police and traffic personal in various aspect of disaster management	<input type="checkbox"/> NIDM <input type="checkbox"/> GSDMA/GIDM <input type="checkbox"/> Home Dept. <input type="checkbox"/> Police training Institute

8. Training to State Disaster Response Force (SDRF) Teams in various aspect of disaster management	<input type="checkbox"/> NIDM/NDRF <input type="checkbox"/> Home Dept. <input type="checkbox"/> Addl. DGP (Arms) <input type="checkbox"/> Addl. DGP (Training) <input type="checkbox"/> GSDMA/GIDM
9. Training to media in various aspect of disaster management	<input type="checkbox"/> NIDM <input type="checkbox"/> Information Dept. <input type="checkbox"/> Information Training Centre <input type="checkbox"/> GSDMA/GIDM
10. Training to govt. officials in various aspect of disaster management	<input type="checkbox"/> NIDM <input type="checkbox"/> GSDMA/GIDM <input type="checkbox"/> Departmental Training Institutes
11. Training to engineers, architects, structural engineers, builders and masons in various aspect of disaster management	<input type="checkbox"/> Departmental Training Institutes under R & B and Irrigation Dept. <input type="checkbox"/> NIDM <input type="checkbox"/> GSDMA/GIDM

5.5 Activation of Incident Response System in the district

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

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

the scale of emergency increases. The IRS also requires documentation of decisions, actions, and learning so that not only continuous improvement can be achieved but also accountability is fixed.

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

5.6 Protocol for seeking help from other agencies...

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

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

There are various agencies / organizations / departments and authorities that constitute a core network for implementing various disaster management related functions / activities. It also includes academic, scientific and technical organizations which have an important role to play in various facets of disaster management. These agencies (State Government, Govt. of India, NDRF, SDRF, Army, Navy and Air Force) shall be called upon to assist the civil administration only when the situation is beyond the coping capability of the State Government.

5.7 Checking and certification of logistics, equipments and stores

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

5.8 Operational check-up of Warning System

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

5.9 Operational check-up for Emergency Operation Centre

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

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

5.10 Seasonal inspection of facilities and critical infrastructure

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

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

5.11 Command and coordination – identification of quick response teams

Command and coordination of quick response teams establishes the framework within which a single leader or committee can manage the overall disaster response effort. A single Incident Commander is responsible for the successful management of the response during operational period in an area. If the

incident grows in size and extends throughout many jurisdictions, multiple incident commanders can be useful with an area command authority may be established to coordinate among the incidents. Incident Commander requires the following Command Staffs to support him, which are as followings,

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

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

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

5.12 NGOs and other stakeholders coordination – Activate NGO coordination cell

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

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

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

5.13 Seasonal preparedness for seasonal disasters like flood and cyclone

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

Month	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
Flood	0	0	0	0	0	√	√	√	√	0	0	0
Cyclone	0	0	0	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	0

Main Seasonal Preparedness Strategies:

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

5.14 Community awareness, education and preparedness

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

Community awareness will be raised regarding do's and don'ts with the involvement of Panchayati Raj institutions and CBOs. Revenue department will be the nodal agency for this activity. Increasing community awareness about the mitigation measures that can protect the lives and properties from the hazards.

Community Awareness on Various Disasters can be classified in 1. Construction of Earthquake Resistant Structures, 2. Retrofitting the weak structures, 3. House insurance, 4. Construction of embankments for flood control, 5. Rehabilitation of people in safe lands, 6. development of plans for

shifting people from vulnerable area to safer area etc. The Community awareness task can be performed by, Advertisement, hording, booklets, leaflets, banners, shake-table, demonstration, folk dancing and music, jokes, street play, exhibition, TV Spot, radio spot, audio-visual documentary and school campaign.

5.15 Community warning system

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

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

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

Facilitating procurement related to disaster management of materials, equipment and services in connection with the disaster management and ensuring their quality is lies with the State authority. At present District has no fund or any instructions to procure such things locally. State authority has the

power to authorize the departments or authorities concerned, to make emergency procurement of provisions or materials for rescue and relief in a threatening disaster situation or disaster, or alternatively can arrange for centralise procurement of additional relief material required for relief operations (on the basis of need assessment).

5.17 SDRN/ IDRN updation <http://sdrn.gsdma.org/WWW.GSDMA.org> -- SDRN One

SDRN(State Disaster Resource Network):

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

A State Disaster Resource Network (SDRN) has been prepared by GSDMA in coordination with Biseg. VDMP on SDRN All details related to disaster management of TDMP and CDMP are completed by Mamlatdarshri Taluka Vikas Aghikarishri and Chief Officer. The username and password to use them are as follows.

<http://sdrn.gsdma.org/WWW.GSDMA.org> --sdrn new

Sr. No.	Taluka Code	Taluka Name	User Name	Password
1	Unjha	Unjha	Unjha	Unjha@123
2	Kadi	Kadi	Kadi	Kadi@123
3	Kheralu	Kheralu	Kheralu	Kheralu@123
4	Jotana	Jotana	Jotana	Jotana@123
5	Becharaji	Becharaji	Becharaji	Becharaji@123
6	Mahesana	Mahesana	Mahesana	Mahesana@123
7	Vadnagar	Vadnagar	Vadnagar	Vadnagar@123
8	Vijapur	Vijapur	Vijapur	Vijapur@123
9	Visnagar	Visnagar	Visnagar	Visnagar@123
10	Satlasana	Satlasana	Satlasana	Satlasana@123

Village Disaster Management Plans (VDMP)

Taluka Name	Total Villages	Updated	Last Date of Update	Updated in 2024
Total-10	613	574		Yes

City Disaster Management Plans (CDMP)

City Name	TotalCity	Updated	Last Date of Update	Updated in 2024
Total City -7	7	6		Yes

Taluka Disaster Management Plans (TDMP)

Taluka Name	Total Taluka	Updated	Last Date of Update	Updated in 2024
Total Taluka-10	10	10		Yes

IDRN (India Disaster Resource Network):

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

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

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

IDRN Online Status

STATE NAME	DISTRICT NAME	Records uploaded	No. of Items identified	PASS WORD
Gujarat	Mehsana	Total Records = 216		Mahesana
Last Update Month 04/2024				Mahesana @123

5.18 Protocol and arrangements for VIP visits

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

5.19 Media management / information dissemination

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

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

5.20 Documentation

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

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

CHAPTER - 6

Response measures (Multi-Hazard):

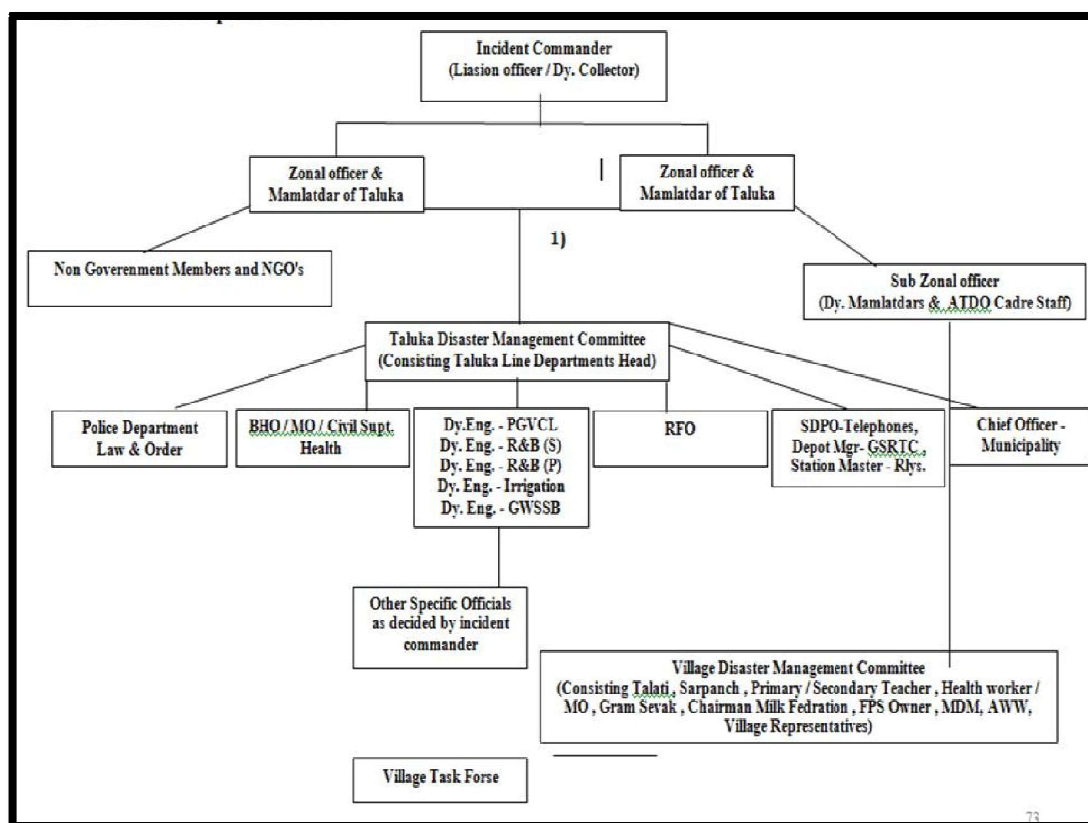
Response measures are those which are taken instantly prior to, and following, a disaster aimed at limiting injuries, loss of life and damage to property and the environment and rescuing those who are affected or likely to be affected by disaster. Response process begins as soon as it becomes apparent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

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

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

6.1 Response flow chart

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



6.2 Warning and alert

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

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

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

6.3 District CMG meeting

The Collector & DM is responsible to hold regular CMG meetings on disaster management including government, NGOs and private sectors. The CMG Committee held various meeting and had detailed interaction with members and management of Crisis. The Mehsana District level Pre-Monsoon and CMG Meeting for all District level departmental heads along with Mamlatdars, Chief Officers and TDOs was called, chaired by Collector-Mehsana, DDO-Mehsana and Resident Additional Collector-Mehsana.

6.4 Activation of EOC

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

Emergency Operation Centre (EOC) of District is operational at Sardarbaug, Mehsana and is operational on 24x7 round the clock for 365 days in 3 shifts of 8 hrs with the help of staff deputed from local government offices. Control rooms of line departments and Taluka EOCs (located at the Office of Mamlatdar) are active from 1st June, 2024 for Monsoon Season and will be operational till 31st

October, 2024. The Liaison Officers of the respective Talukas shall take charge of the Control Room. The respective Liaison Officers shall coordinate between the task group members working at disaster sites and TEOC for mobilization of resources and dissemination of instructions received from TEOC/DEOC.

6.5 Response planning, preparedness, assumption – Quick assessment of damages / need

Response planning:

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

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

Preparedness:

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

The main objectives of various preparedness measures are: -

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

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

Situation Assumptions:

1. There would be a congestion in the network because of increased calls to control rooms due to panic created in the community.
2. The initial reports on damage may not give a clear picture of the extent of damage to communication network.

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

Quick assessment of damages and need:

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

1. IC will call and activate the District Quick Response Team. Will done Quick Assessment of the S& R operations through Aerial surveys.
2. The Nodal Officer from Police will activate the Quick Response teams and will done Quick assessment of law and order situation in affected areas.
3. GWSSB nodal officer will activate their quick response teams for Quick assessment of water line damage and Quick assessment of water contamination levels and taking steps to restore clean drinking water.

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

6.6 Warning dissemination

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

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

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

6.7 Resource mobilization

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

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

6.8 Seeking external help for assistance

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

6.9 First assessment report

DEOC instruct Quick Assessment Task Force to submit preliminary need and loss assessment report of the affected areas. Quick assessment Team will submit First Assessment Report to District Collector duly signed by Taluka Liaison Officer. DEOC will collect preliminary first assessment report from the onsite EOCs and submits district's compiled report to State EOC.

To make a first assessment report of damage, the assessment report will contain the following basic elements or activities...

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

6.10 Media management / coordination / information dissemination

Media management:

The role of media (print & electronic), in informing the people and the authorities during emergencies becomes critical, especially the ways in which media can play a vital role in public awareness and preparedness through educating the public about disasters; warning of hazards; gathering and transmitting information about affected areas; alerting government officials, helping relief organizations and the public towards specific needs; and even in facilitating discussions about disaster preparedness and response. During any emergency, people seek up-to-date, reliable and detailed information. Collector office Mehsana has established an effective system of collaborating with the media during emergencies. Both print and electronic media is regularly briefed at predetermined time intervals about the events as they occur and the prevailing situation on ground. A similar set up is also active at the Taluka Control room at Mamlatdar office.

Information dissemination and Coordination:

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

1. Collect correct information from authorities onsite.
2. Keep the list of persons rescued with full details.
3. Keep the list of persons missing.

4. Keep the no. of dead bodies and the locations they have been kept.
5. Keep a track of which team is positioned with location.
6. Make use of the public address system to call anyone.
7. Schedule working in short duration Evacuation & Shelter.
8. Establish Press Centre for media management and information dissemination
9. Ensure that the information to media/general public about the response of the State Government is released in an organized manner.
10. Organize media briefing twice a day at predetermined intervals.

6.11 Emergency Response Functions:

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

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

Evacuation:

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

Search and Rescue:

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

Cordoning the area:

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

Traffic control:

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

Law & order and safety measures:

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

operations. It will also arrange for security at the relief camps/relief material storages. It is also responsible to maintain law and order at the time of distribution of relief material.

Dead body disposal:

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

Carcass disposal:

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

6.12 Humanitarian Relief and Assistance:

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

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

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

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

6.13 Reporting:

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

Information management:

Control room is a nodal centre in terms of disaster Management which performs the function of collecting and transmitting information to the appropriate places and people. Therefore Control room has to be equipped with the latest telecom communication facilities. All the important information of

the district administration in case of emergency is also available in the control rooms. The control room is connected with all the line departments, collectorate, NGOs, police control room, and block control room which is connected to village task force and irrigation control room. Collector controls all the information flow through control room in the district and with the state authority.

Situation reports:

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

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

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

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

Media release:

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

6.14 Demobilization and winding up:

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

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

(i) Documentation:

Documentation of an emergency incident is a critical part of an emergency plan. Documentation must be specific to the incident. However, the following topics can provide guidance as to necessary documented information: 1. When/where did incident take place, 2. Was an evacuation called for, and if so, how much time was required to evacuate all personnel?, 3. Were communication methods

effective?, 4. Did on-site equipment satisfy equipment needs? If not, what additional equipment was brought to the site?, 5. Did local jurisdictions assist in the emergency response? If so, did they offer suggestions for improvement?

(ii) Success stories:

Developing a success story requires the right questions, through the eyes of an individual or several individuals, of positive impact. The key questions and steps are as follows. 1. Provide Background Information, 2. Describe the activity, 3. Give Details of What Happened in the Activity, 4. Give the Results Achieved as a Consequence of the Activity, 5. Give a Quote from the Participant, 6. Labeling Pictures and Writing Captions.

(iii) Lessons for future

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

CHAPTER – 7

Recovery Measures:

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

7.1 General Policy Guidelines:

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

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

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

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

Section 9.1.1 of the NPDM states that - the approach to the reconstruction process has to be comprehensive so as to convert adversity into opportunity. Incorporating disaster resilient features to 'build back better' will be the guiding principle. The appropriate choice of technology and project impact assessment needs to be carried out to establish that the projects contemplated do not create any side effects on the physical, socio-cultural or economic environment of the communities in the affected areas or in their neighborhood. Systems for providing psycho-social support and trauma counseling need to be developed for implementation during reconstruction and recovery phase.

Section 9.2.1 of NPDM states that - Reconstruction plans and designing of houses need to be a participatory process involving the government, affected community, NGOs and the corporate sector. After the planning process is over, while owner driven construction is a preferred option, contribution of the NGOs and corporate sector will be encouraged. Reconstruction programme will be within the confines and qualitative specifications laid down by the Government.

Section 9.3.1 states - Essential services, social infrastructure and intermediate shelters/camps will be established in the shortest possible time. For permanent reconstruction, ideally, the work including the construction of houses must be completed within two to three years. Concerned Central Ministries/Departments and the State Governments should create dedicated project teams to speed up the reconstruction process.

Section 9.3.2 of NDMP states - that - Contingency plans for reconstruction in highly disaster prone areas need to be drawn out during the period of normalcy, which may include architectural and structural designs in consultation with the various stakeholders.

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

7.2 Detailed damage and loss assessment

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

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

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

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

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

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

7.3 Short-term recovery program

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

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

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

7.4 Long-term recovery program

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

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

CHAPTER – 8

Financial Arrangements:

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

8.1 Financial resources for implementation of plan:

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

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

a) the fund to be called the Disaster Response Fund;

b) the fund to be called the Disaster Mitigation Fund;

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

- * The Ministry of Finance has allocated funds for strengthening Disaster Management Institutions for capacity building and response mechanisms, as per the recommendation of 14th Finance Commission.
- * To carry out Emergency Response & Relief activities after any disaster the State Disaster Response Fund is made available to Commissioner of Relief, Revenue Department under which the Central Government will share 75% and the Govt. of Gujarat has to share 25%.
- * To provide for relief for famine, drought, floods and other natural calamities, Response Fund are provided in the state budget under the head “2245-Relief on account of Natural Calamities”. Besides establishment charges, funds are provided for the grant of gratuitous relief in the shape of concessional supply of food, cash payment to indigent persons, cash doles to disabled supply of seed, fodder, medicines, prevention of epidemics, provision for drinking water, transport facilities for goods and test relief works as at District level.

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

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

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

Name	Purpose	Financial Arrangements	Activities	Nodal Agency
NDRF (NCCF)	Relief Assistance	100% Central Government	Cash and kind relief	Revenue Department
SDRF (CRF)	Relief Assistance	75% Centre, 25% State	Cash and kind relief	Revenue Department
Planning Commission (Finance Commission)	Capacity Building	100% Centre	Training, Awareness Generation, IEC Material, Mock drills.	Revenue Department
State Fund	Capacity Building	100% State	Training, Awareness Generation, IEC Material, Mock drills.	GSDMA
Line Department Funds	Preparedness and Mitigation	Budgetary Allocation	Activities falling in purview of departments for DRR, Preparedness and Mitigation	Line Departments
District Planning Fund	Any Public works	MP and MLA aid and grants	Preparedness, Mitigation capacity building, recovery	Local Bodies, Line Departments
External Institutional Funding	Projects on DRR, Recovery, Mitigation and Preparedness	Total external or bilateral or multilateral arrangements	Infrastructure up-gradation Technological interventions and technical studies DRR projects.	Revenue Department
Donor	Any	Total Donation in cash and kind	Any	DDMA / GSDMA
CSR	Corporate	2% of Profit	Any	Charity Commissioner and Corporate
Appeal	Immediate Relief	Fully or Partially external funds	Immediate relief, reconstruction	DDMA / GSDMA

(iv) Disaster Insurance:

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

CHAPTER – 9

Maintenance of Plan:

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



9.1 Authority for maintaining and reviewing the plan:

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

- (1) There shall be a plan for disaster management for every district of the State.
- (2) The District Plan shall be prepared by the District Authority, after consultation with the local authorities and having regard to the National Plan and the State Plan, to be approved by the State Authority.
- (4) The District Plan shall be reviewed and updated annually.
- (5) The copies of the District Plan referred to in sub-sections (2) and (4) shall be made available to the Departments of the Government in the district.
- (6) The District Authority shall send a copy of the District Plan to the State Authority which shall forward it to the State Government.
- (7) The District Authority shall, review from time to time, the implementation of the Plan and issue such instructions to different departments of the Government in the district as it may deem necessary for the implementation thereof.

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

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

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

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

(ii) Schedule for Mock Drills

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

CHAPTER – 10

GUIDANCE FOR MASS RESCUE OPERATIONS

Introduction



1 A mass rescue operation (MRO) is one that involves the need for immediate assistance to large numbers of persons in distress such that capabilities normally available to search and rescue (SAR) authorities are inadequate.

2 Fortunately, MROs are relatively rare compared to normal SAR operations, but major incidents leading to the need for MROs have not been infrequent on a world-wide basis, and can occur anywhere at any time. Since the nature of such operations may be poorly understood due to limited chances to gain experience with major incidents involving MROs, this Guidance begins with a general discussion of MROs and related matters.

3 Flooding, earthquakes, terrorism, casualties in the offshore oil industry, accidents involving releases of hazardous materials and major aircraft or ship incidents are examples which, because of their magnitude, may need to use the same resources as would be needed to carry out mass maritime or aeronautical rescue operations.

4 The sequence of priority in major multi-mission incidents must be lifesaving first, generally followed by environmental protection, and then protection of property.

5 Moral and legal obligations, as well as public and political expectations, drive the need to be prepared to carry out MROs safely and effectively should they become necessary. Since the need for MROs is relatively rare, it is difficult to gain practical experience to help deal with them. While the types of potential MRO scenarios, as well as the organizations, emergency response structures and circumstances vary from place to place, there are certain general principles, common actions and examples that can be followed based on lessons of history, which this Guidance is intended to convey.

6 MROs are relatively low-probability high-consequence events. Effective response to such major incidents typically require immediate, well-planned and closely co-ordinated large-scale actions and use of resources from multiple organizations. Intense and sustained high priority lifesaving efforts may need to be carried out at the same time and place as major efforts to save the environment and property. Huge amounts of selected information will need to be readily available at the right times and the right places not only to support the response efforts, but to meet the needs of the media, public and families of the persons in distress, which may number in the hundreds or thousands. Many means of communications will need to be available and interlinked amongst organizations at various levels to handle huge amounts of information reliably for the duration of the

response. A surge in the numbers of competent staffing in all key organizations must be available immediately and be sustainable for up to weeks at a time. Equipment and logistics demands will jump to unprecedented levels. Successful MROs depend on the advance provision of flexible and all-level contingency plans. Intense integrated planning and operational efforts must also be carried out in real time throughout actual rescue efforts.

7 All who will be involved in the overall multi-agency, multi-jurisdiction, multi-mission and possibly international response to a major incident will need clearly understand who is in charge, how to work with who is in charge, the respective roles of all involved, and how to interact with each other. SAR authorities may be responsible for all, or part, of the MRO responsibilities of the major incident response, and will be able to co-ordinate their efforts seamlessly with other incident responders under overall direction of another authority within or outside their agency. The broader response environment may involve hazards mitigation, damage control and salvage operations, pollution control, complex traffic management, large-scale logistics efforts, medical and coroner functions, accident/incident investigation, intense public and political attention, etc. MRO plans need to be part of and compatible with overall response plans for major incidents. Plans must typically allow for command, control and communications structures that can accommodate simultaneous air, sea and land operations.

8 Potential disastrous consequences of poor preparations for MROs in terms of loss of life and other adverse results are enormous. Major incidents may involve hundreds or thousands of persons in distress in remote and hostile environments. A large passenger ship collision, a downed aircraft, or a terrorist incident could, for example, call for the immediate rescue of large numbers of passengers and crew in poor environmental conditions, with many of the survivors having little ability to help themselves, and the dire results of failure are evident.

9 Preparedness to mount an extraordinarily large and rapid response is critical to preventing large-scale loss of lives. Such preparedness often depends on strong and visionary leadership and unusual levels of co-operation to achieve. There will often be strong resistance to paying the inherently high price in terms of time, effort and funding that preparedness for major incidents entails, particularly as they are rare events. The required levels of co-operation, co-ordination, planning, resources and exercises, required for preparedness are challenging and do not happen without the requisite commitment of SAR authorities, regulatory authorities, transportation companies, sources of military and commercial assistance and others.

10 SAR authorities should co-ordinate MRO plans with companies that operate ships and aircraft designed to carry large numbers of persons. Such companies should share in preparations to minimize the chances that MROs will be needed, and to ensure success if they are.

11 MRO planning, preparations and exercises are essential since opportunities to handle actual incidents involving mass rescues are rare. Therefore the exercising of MRO plans is particularly important. Appendix 1 provides guidance on planning and conducting such exercises.

12 The provisions of this document are intended to provide general guidance to authorities and organizations responsible for ensuring that MROs, should they be necessary, are successful.

13 For a situation involving large numbers or persons in distress, on scene responsibilities for the safety of passengers and crew will be shared by the OSC and the aircraft pilot in command or ship master, with the pilot or master assuming as much of this responsibility as possible before or after the aircraft or ship is abandoned.

14 Pilots and masters are responsible for maneuvering the aircraft or ship as feasible and appropriate. They also have overall responsibility for safety, medical care, communications, fire and damage control, maintaining order and providing general direction.

15 Unless a ship appears to be in imminent danger of sinking, it is usually advisable for passengers and crew to remain on board as long as it is safe to do so.

16 In the case of a downed aircraft, whether passengers would be safer on board should be assessed for each situation. Usually they should promptly evacuate the aircraft at sea. On land this decision must account for the conditions of the aircraft and the environment, expected time to rescue or aircraft repair, and whether required passenger care can be best provided inside the aircraft.

17 The OSC will normally be designated by an SMC. An OSC may be able to handle certain communications on scene and with appropriate remote authorities to help free the pilot or master to retain the integrity of his or her craft. However, these persons are themselves in need of assistance, and anything the OSC can do to help them should be considered, bearing in mind that the OSC's main duty is co-ordinating SAR facilities and rescue efforts under the SMC's general direction.

18 It is important to minimize unnecessary communications with the master of a ship or pilot in command of an aircraft in distress, and this should be taken into account in advance planning. Exchanges of information during joint planning by use of SAR Plans of Co-operation (see MSC/Circ.1000 or its superseding circulars) and other means will reduce the need to ask the pilot or master for this information one or more times during a crisis. Persons or organizations that want this information should be directed to a source ashore or on the ground that is prepared to handle what could be many requests.

19 High priority should be given to tracking and accounting for all persons on board and all lifeboats and rafts, and efforts to keep them together will help in this regard. Availability of accurate manifests and accounting is critical. The need to relocate survival craft and check for persons in them can waste valuable resources. One option is to sink survival craft once the persons in them have been rescued; however, the potential that other survivors may find and need the craft should be considered.

20 Navy ships are often better equipped than commercial vessels for retrieving people who have abandoned a ship or aircraft, and use of any such ships should be considered.

21 Helicopter capabilities should be employed if available, especially for retrieval of weak or immobile survivors. Lifeboat crews should be trained in helicopter hoist operations. Lowering a rescue person from the helicopter to assist survivors may be viable.

22 Ship companies should be encouraged to equip large passenger ships and possibly other types of vessels with helicopter landing areas, clearly marked hoist-winch areas, and onboard helicopters to facilitate more direct transfers of numerous persons.

23 If a ship with a large freeboard cannot safely retrieve survivors from the water or survival craft, it may be possible to first retrieve them onto small vessels, and then transfer them to progressively larger ones

24 Depending on the circumstances, it may be safer to tow survival craft to shore without removing the occupants at sea. Lifeboats could be designed to support passengers for longer periods of time, and to be able to reach shore on their own from longer distances offshore.

25 To the extent practicable, MROs should be co-ordinated by an SMC in an RCC. However, depending on the magnitude, nature and complexity of a mass rescue incident, the rescue efforts may be better co-ordinated by an appropriate operations centre higher within the SAR agency or a government. Considerations in this decision might include, among others:

- extensive rescue support by organizations other than those commonly used for SAR;
- need for heavy international diplomatic support; and
- serious problems in addition to potential loss of lives, such as environmental threats, terrorist actions, or national security issues.

26 The following factors should be considered in MRO planning:

- use the Incident Command System (ICS) or other effective means of handling multi-agency, multi-jurisdiction, multi-mission scenarios;
- identify situations within the SRR that could potentially lead to the need for MROs, including scenarios that might involve cascading casualties or outages;
- mobilisation and co-ordination of necessary SAR facilities, including those not normally available for SAR services;
- ability to activate plans immediately;
- call up procedures for needed personnel;
- need for supplemental communications capabilities, possibly including the need for interpreters;
- dispatching of liaison officers;
- activation of additional staff to augment, replace or sustain needed staffing levels;

- recovery and transport of large numbers of survivors (and bodies, if necessary), accounting for survivors potentially having injuries and lack of training, age limitation, hypothermia, etc.;
- a means of reliably accounting for everyone involved, including responders, survivors, crew, etc.;
- care, assistance and further transfer of survivors once delivered to a place of safety, and further transfer of bodies beyond their initial delivery point;
- activation of plans for notifying, managing and assisting the media and families in large numbers;
- control of access to the RCC and other sensitive facilities and locations;
- RCC backup and relocation plans, as appropriate; and
- ready availability to all potential users of plans, checklists and flowcharts.

27 At some point the ability of an RCC to continue to effectively co-ordinate the MRO and still handle its other SAR responsibilities might be overwhelmed, and another RCC or a higher authority may need to assume responsibility for the MRO.

28 With these possibilities in mind, MRO plans may provide for various degrees of response, along with criteria for determining which amount of response will be implemented. For example, as local SAR resources are exhausted, or from the outset, SAR resources may need to be obtained from distant national or international sources.

29 Experiences in responding to major incidents have resulted in other practical advice such as the following:

- plan and exercise how any agency receiving notification of an actual or potential mass rescue event can immediately alert and conference call other authorities that will potentially be involved, brief them, and enable immediate actions to be taken by all concerned (this will require identification of contacts in each agency that can be contacted on a 24-hour basis, and that have authority to immediately initiate actions and commit resources);
- co-ordinate all rescue operations effectively from the very beginning;
- begin quickly with a high level of effort stand down as appropriate rather than begin too late with too little effort;
- use more capable resources like cruise ships for taking large numbers of survivors on board;

- ensure that MRO emergency plans address communications interoperability or inter-linking;
- retrieve and protect debris as evidence for follow on investigation;
- put security plans in place to limit access to the RCC;
- arrange in advance to involve the Red Cross, chaplains, critical incident stress experts and other such support for human needs;
- identify senior agency spokespersons to protect the time of workers directly involved in the response and designate a senior official to provide information to families;
- clearly identify the point at which the SAR response (lifesaving) has ended, and the focus shifts to investigation and recovery;
- be prepared to use an ICS when appropriate;
- ensure that air traffic and air space can be and is controlled on scene;
- the SMC can often benefit from assigning additional liaison personnel on scene;
- anticipate development and needs and act early;
- ensure that the scopes of SAR plans and other emergency or disaster response plans are co-ordinated to reduce gaps, overlaps and confusion about who is in charge and what procedures will be followed at various times and places;
- control access to the scene, including access by the media;
- work out in advance how private resources can be appropriately used to supplement other SAR resources;
- ensure that SAR plans provide for logistics support for large numbers of rescuers and survivors, including pre-arranged accommodations, if possible, and availability of food, medical care and transportation;
- consider requesting assistance from airlines and shipping companies other than the one whose aircraft or ship is involved in the incident, and know the types of assistance that such organizations might provide;
- bar coded bracelets can be an effective means of identifying children before, during and after the emergency;
- attempt to reduce the burden on a pilot or master and crews;
- if safe and appropriate to do so, place a marine casualty officer on board to assist the

master and SAR personnel;

- share capabilities, expertise and assets among government and industry to take maximum advantage of the strengths of each.

Communication::

Communication plans must provide for a heavy volume of communication use, as a major incident will normally involve many responding organizations that need to communicate effectively with each other from the beginning. As necessary, advance arrangements should be made to link means of interagency communications that are not inherently interoperable. Interagency communications must be based on terminology that all involved understand.

Major incident co-ordination

Regardless of the magnitude and priority of the lifesaving efforts involved in responding to a major incident, if any other functions are being carried out concurrently on scene by other than SAR personnel, the overall response involving SAR and the other functions, e.g., firefighting, should be well co-ordinated.

If certain basic concepts and terms are recognized and understood by all emergency responders, they will be much better prepared to co-ordinate joint efforts.

Standard SAR procedures should typically be followed for the SAR part of the response, but these procedures will be largely independent of other efforts. Companies or authorities handling other aspects of the response will follow command, control and communication procedures developed for their respective organizations and duties.

The SAR system can function in its normal manner or use modified SAR procedures established to account for special demands of mass rescues, but it should be appropriately linked and subjected to a scheme for management of the overall incident response.

For major incidents, crisis management for the overall response may also be needed. The Incident Command System (ICS) is one simple and effective means of meeting this need. The ICS works best with some advance familiarization and exercising. Since SAR and transportation authorities are likely to encounter use of the ICS within emergency response communities, Appendix 3 provides general information for familiarization with the ICS. The ICS is an example of an effective system used for emergency management, and is a tool that can be used where no equivalent means of overall incident management is in place.

Followup actions::

It is very important to develop and share lessons learned from actual MRO operations and exercises. However, concerns (often excessive) about legal liability may discourage highlighting matters that could have been done better.

Since lessons learned can help prevent recurring serious mistakes, agreement should be reached among principal participants on how lessons learned can be depersonalized and made widely available. Lessons learned from MROs should be shared not just locally, but internationally.

Careful accounting for survivors after they have been delivered to a place of safety remains important. They need to be kept informed about plans for them and about the ongoing response operations. With large numbers of persons often staying in different places, keeping track of and working with them can be difficult.

Transportation companies are often best suited to handle and assist survivors during this time. Crew members may be placed at various locations to record passenger names and locations. Another possibility is for airlines or passenger ships to attach plastic cards to life vests to give passengers phone numbers for contacting the company. Some companies use bar coded bracelets to track children who are passengers.

Communicating with passengers is more difficult in remote areas, where phone service may be inadequate or lacking. If phones do exist, calling the airline or shipping company may be the best way to check in and find out information. In more populated areas, local agencies may have an emergency evacuation or other useful plan that can be implemented.

To protect passengers from harassment by interviewers and cameras, survivors might be placed in hotels or other places of refuge. However, triage and landing locations must be established and publicized to all rescue personnel and good Samaritans.

APPENDIX 1

EXERCISES FOR MASS RESCUE OPERATIONS

Since opportunities to handle actual incidents involving mass rescues are rare and challenging, exercising MRO plans are particularly important. Mass evacuation and rescue operations are difficult and costly, leading to a tendency to use simulation excessively during exercises rather than physically exercising on scene efforts.

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

Separate rooms can be used to simulate command posts that would normally be in separate locations.

MRO exercises should ideally achieve the following objectives:

- 30 Account for:
 - Crew and passenger lists
 - Rescued passengers and crew until they can return to their homes
 - All persons associated with the rescue and aftermath operations
 - Lifeboats, including empty boats or rafts
 - High freeboard issues for likely rescue facilities
- 31 Identify and task available resources:
 - Use of Amver
 - Potential resources ashore and afloat
 - Resources from local agencies (medical personnel, hospital facilities, fire department, general community, transportation resources)
 - National and regional military and other resources
- 32 Evaluate notification processes, resource availability, timeliness of initial response, real-time elements, conference capabilities and overall co-ordination
- 33 Ensure all agency roles are sorted out, understood and properly followed
- 34 Test capabilities of potential OSCs and ability to transfer OSC duties
- 35 Evaluate span of control
- 36 Evacuate a ship or aircraft
- 37 Co-ordinate activities and achieve information exchanges

- Communications (RCC-RCC, government-industry, RCC-OSC, on scene, shore-ship, ground-air, ship-air, SAR facility-survival craft, etc.)
 - Information for all concerned (identify, merge, purge, retrieve and transfer to the right place in the right form at the right time)
 - New communication and information management technologies
 - Media and next-of-kin
- 38 Safely transfer and care for passengers (evacuation, in survival craft, rescue, medical, protection from environment, post-rescue transfers, etc.)
- 39 Test all communication links that may be needed for notification, co-ordination and support
- 40 Conduct medical triage and provide first aid
- 41 Assess ship's safety management system effectiveness
- 42 Exercise co-ordination with local response agencies
- 43 Provide food, water, lifejackets and other protective clothing to survivors
- 44 Test mass rescue plans:
- SAR services
 - Company (including aircraft and ship plans)
 - Any relevant emergency response organizations, e.g., disaster response, military, firefighting and medical
 - Transportation and accommodations
- 45 Assess how effectively earlier lessons learned have been accounted for in updated plans and how well these lessons were disseminated
- 46 Exercise salvage and pollution abatement capabilities
- 47 Carry out emergency relocation of the disabled craft
- 48 Exercise external affairs, such as international and public relations:
- Necessary participants involved
 - Joint information **centres** established quickly and properly staffed

- Press briefings handled effectively, e.g., consistent information from different sources
- Notification of the next of kin and family briefings
- Staff and equipment capacity to handle incoming requests for information
- Rescued persons tracked, kept informed and needs monitored, and reunited with belongings

The following steps are normally carried out during exercise planning:

- 49 Agree on the exercise scenario, goals and extent
- 50 Assemble a multi-disciplinary planning team and agree on objectives for each aspect of the exercise
- 51 Develop the main events and associated timetables
- 52 Confirm availability of agencies to be involved, including any media representatives or volunteers
- 53 Confirm availability of transportation, buildings, equipment, aircraft, ships or other needed resources
- 54 Test all communications that will be used, including tests of radio and mobile phones at or near the locations where they will be used
- 55 Identify and brief all participants and people who will facilitate the exercise, and ensure that facilitators have good independent communications with person who will be controlling the exercise
- 56 Ensure that everyone involved knows what to do if an actual emergency should arise during the exercise
- 57 If observers are invited, arrange for their safety, and to keep them informed about the exercise progress
- 58 For longer exercises, arrange for food and toilet facilities
- 59 Use “exercise in progress” signs, advance notifications and other means to help ensure that person not involved in the exercise do not become alarmed
- 60 Schedule times and places for debriefs
- 61 Agree and prepare conclusions and recommendations with the entity responsible for handling each recommendation along with the due date for any actions
- 62 Prepare a clear and concise report and distribute it as appropriate to the participating organizations
- 63 Consider the outcome of this exercise in planning future exercises

APPENDIX 2

64 INDUSTRY PLANNING AND RESPONSE FOR MASS RESCUE OPERATIONS

- 65 SAR authorities should co-ordinate MRO plans with companies that operate aircraft and ships designed to carry large numbers of persons. Such companies should share in preparations to minimize the chances that MROs will be needed, and to ensure success if they are. This Appendix provides guidance on industry roles, and discusses how companies could arrange for use of company field teams and emergency response centres as possible means of carrying out their MRO responsibilities.
- 66 Early notification of potential or developing MROs is critical, due to the level of effort required to mount a very large-scale response. It is much better to begin the response process and abort it should it become unnecessary, than to begin it later than necessary should the actual need exist. Pilots and masters should be advised and trained to notify SAR services at the earliest indication of a potential distress situation.
- 67 Company response organizations should be able to help SAR services by organizing support, equipment, advice and liaison any of their ships or aircraft.
- 68 Companies should be prepared to provide information to preclude the need for multiple sources attempting communications with the aircraft pilot in command or ship captain for information that is unavailable or available from another source. Receiving and handling requests for information aboard the distressed craft can interfere with the pilot's or master's ability to handle the emergency and handle critical on scene leadership needs.
- 69 Companies operating large aircraft or ships should be advised to be able to field a co-ordinated team that can handle emergency response functions around the clock should the need arise. Such a team might include staff as indicated in the following Table.

Typical company field team

Team Leader	Maintains overview, directs operations and keeps management informed
Communicator	Maintains open (and possibly sole) line of communications to craft in distress
Co-ordinating Representative	Usually a pilot or master mariner, who co-ordinates with SAR and other emergency response authorities, organizes tugs, looks at itineraries, arranges to position ships or ground facilities that may be able to assist and organizes security and suitable delivery points for passengers crew when they are delivered to safety
Technical Representative	Maintains contact with regulatory authorities, classification societies, insurers and investigators and provides liaison and advice for firefighting, damage control, repairs and other specialized or technical matters
Environmental Representative	Involved with environmental impact and spill response
Medical Representative	Gives medical advice, tracks casualties and arranges medical and identification services for survivors
Passenger and Crew Representatives	Provides information and support to whoever is designated to care for next of kin and keep them informed, identifies transportation needs, and may need to deal with various countries, languages and cultures
Media Representative	Gathers information, co-ordinates public affairs matters with counterparts in other organizations, prepares press releases, briefs spokespersons and arranges availability of information by phone and web sites
Specialists	From within or outside the company who may facilitate some special aspect of the response or follow up

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

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

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

Respective functions of the ERC and RCC should be covered in co-ordinated pre-established plans, and refined as appropriate for an actual incident. These centres must maintain close contact throughout the SAR event, co-ordinating and keeping each other apprised of significant plans and developments.

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

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

Acceptance of certain responsibilities by industry demonstrates commitment to passenger safety and can free SAR services to handle critical arrangements relating to SAR resources, co-ordination and communications.

APPENDIX 3

INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM OVERVIEW

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

- 1 **Incident Commander (IC):** the primary person functioning as a part of the incident command system, usually at or near the scene, responsible for decisions, objectives, strategies and priorities relating to emergency response
- 2 **Incident Command Post (ICP):** location at which primary functions are carried out for the Incident Command System
- 3 **Incident Command System (ICS):** on scene emergency management concept that provides an integrated organizational structure adaptable to the complexity and demands of a major incident involving multiple missions, response organizations or jurisdictions
- 4 **Unified Command (UC):** the incident commander role of the incident command system expanded to include a team of representatives that manages a major incident by establishing common objectives and strategies and directing their implementation

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

While organizations have their respective systems of command and control or co-ordination, these should be compatible with systems others use so organizations can function well jointly when necessary. Commonality and similarities among crisis management systems locally, regionally and internationally foster effective joint efforts.

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

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

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

Other additions to directly assist the IC might include:

- 96 An **Information Officer** - assists the media and others seeking incident information, ensures the IC has appropriate information available, and helps to provide information to the public and families of persons in distress

- 97 A **Safety Officer** - monitors safety conditions and develops measures to ensure safety and reduce risks
- 98 **Liaison Officers** - serve as primary contacts for on scene representatives of their respective organizations
- 99 The following Figure illustrates the basic ICS organization.

Safety Information Liaison

**Incident
Commander**

Operations

Planning

Logistics

Finance

100 Incident Command System Organization

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

- 101 For particularly demanding incidents, the ICS organization can be expanded. For example, for operations that are particularly large-scale, sustained or complex, the IC can be augmented by establishment of an actual or virtual (without everyone co-located) **Unified Command (UC)** populated by operational managers representing the primary response organizations involved. If the UC is made up of linked independent command posts, a government post and an industry post for example, ideally there should still be a person from each command post assigned to work at the other post(s) involved.
- 102 For a situation like a major passenger aircraft or ship disaster, a **Joint Information Centre (JIC)** should be established, perhaps in association with the Information Officer position, to facilitate and co-ordinate the vast information that will need to be managed internally and shared with the public.
- 103 Whether the ICS should be used depends on the duration and complexity of the incident. If it is used, co-ordination of SAR functions with other functions is usually achieved by assigning a representative of the SAR agency or of the SMC to the Operations Section of the ICS organization. This allows SAR services to be plugged into the ICS and overall operations while still being able to function with relative independence in accordance with normal SAR procedures. The ICS has an overall incident focus, while SAR services must remain focused on lifesaving.
- 104 A determination should be made as early as possible on who will be responsible for overall co-ordination, and how the overall response will be organized and managed. Procedures that all involved understand and support should be applied to managing the overall response for mutual support, effort prioritization, and optimal use of available resources, and to enhance on scene safety and effectiveness.

- 105 Inter-agency contingency planning should identify who the IC should be for various scenarios. Typically, the IC will be assigned from the government organization with primary responsibility for the type of function most prominent for the particular incident. However, with appropriate access to experts and information from all agencies concerned, a key consideration in selecting the IC should be familiarity and experience with the IC function, i.e., the IC should be a person who can best handle the responsibility.
- 106 The IC should be someone good at managing on scene operations, and will usually be located at or near the scene. Everyone involved, regardless of rank or status, will normally be in a support role for the IC, similar to the way the SMC function is carried out.
- 107 The IC function can be transferred as the situation warrants, although such transfers should be minimized as is the case for transfers of SMC functions during a mission. It is important to designate an IC early, in contingency plans if possible, and make a transfer later as appropriate, as delay in designating an IC can be quite detrimental.
- 108 Except when functions other than SAR are relatively insignificant to the incident response, the IC should normally be someone other than the SMC. The priority mission will always be lifesaving, and the SMC should normally remain unencumbered by additional non-SAR duties.
- 109 Similarly, the IC's command post should normally be at a location other than in the RCC, because the RCC needs to remain focused on, and be vigilant and responsive to, its normal SAR responsibilities in addition to handling SAR aspects of the major incident.



Part-2

Mehsana DISTRICT PROFILE:

- **History of Mehsana**

Mehsana district has an area of 4,448 square kilometers and as of 2011 census the population of Mehsana is approximately 2,027,727 and the population density is 462 persons per square kilometer, the literacy rate of Mehsana is 84.46%. Women make up 46% of the population. 925 is. Between 2001 and 2011, the population growth rate of the district has been 9.9%.

- **Where is Mehsana district located in India**

Mehsana district is located in the western part of the Indian state of Gujarat, Mehsana district is located in the northern part of Gujarat, Mehsana is located at 23°40' N 72°30' E, Mehsana has an elevation of 265 feet above sea level. . ie 81. meters, Mehsana is 160 kilometers north-west of Gujarat's capital Gandhinagar on the Ahmedabad-Palanpur road and 874 kilometers south-west of India's capital Delhi on National Highway 48.



Neighboring Districts of Mehsana District- Mehsana is bounded by Banaskantha district to the north, Sabarkantha district to the east, Gandhinagar district to the south-east, Ahmedabad district to the south, Surendranagar district to the south-west and Patan district to the west.**How many taluka blocks and sub-divisions are there in Mehsana district -** The administrative divisions in Mehsana district are talukas, also known as talukas or sub-divisions. The district has 10, Mehsana, Kadi, Visnagar, Vijapur, Vadnagar, Kheralu, Becharaji, Satlasana, Jotna and Unjha. There are also 7 municipalities in the district



Assembly and Lok Sabha seats in Mehsana Mehsana district has 7 assembly constituencies namely Kheralu, Unjha, Visnagar, Becharaji, Kadi, Mehsana and Bijapur and Kherlu is part of Patan Lok Sabha constituency and rest is part of Mehsana Lok Sabha constituency.

- There are 613 villages in 608 gram panchayats in Mehsana district.

The history of Mehsana district is very rich and ancient, the city was founded by Mehsaji Chavda who is also the founder of Chavda dynasty. He constructed the Torana Gate and a temple dedicated to Goddess Torana in 1414 Vikram Sambat.

In the 19th century, when the Gaikwads occupied Borda, they also expanded it and while expanding made Mehsana their capital in 1902, that is, Mehsana now became a part of Baroda State and when the country became independent, Mehsana also became a part of it. gone Went to Baroda. It was merged in 1960, then it went to Bombay State and when Gujarat was formed in 1960, it came to Gujarat and after some time got full district recognition.

- visit Places - After independence, Mehsana remained part of Bombay province, but after the separation of Gujarat, it became the district headquarters of that state. After this separation, Mehsana tourism flourished and is now one of the major tourist destinations in India. If you are planning to visit Mehsana, below is a list of places that you can try to visit.
- Buchchar Mata Temple, - The temple of Bahuchar Mata is located at Becharaji [in Mehsana](#) and is primary for the Hijra community. Local people pronounce this name as Bahucharaji. The temple is dedicated to Bala Devi, also known as Bechara Mata. The story of the poor mother is interesting. According to legend, Dandasura, a demon, was wreaking havoc to avenge the death of his predecessor.



After receiving a boon from Lord Shiva, he became a menace and Goddess Paramba had to come to earth in the form of a girl to escape his evil. The temple is very old, its first mention dates back to the 1100s. The temple complex has three temples and beautiful architecture. Some parts originated in the 18th century. It is about an hour away from Mehsana railway station.

- Dharoi Dam, Mehsana- Dharoi Dam in Mehsana area is another tourist attraction. It is on the banks of Sabarmati River. Because the dam is close to the river, it is an ideal place for groups and couples for a day picnic. There isn't much commercial activity around, so you'll need to pack whatever you plan to consume. It is a beautiful, peaceful place and the beauty increases as the days pass. Dharoi Dam is about one to two hours drive from Mehsana railway station. Seemandar Swami Jain Temple, Mehsana Seemandar Swami Jain Temple is located [in Mehsana](#) and is a place of tourist and religious interest. The temple is one of the numerous examples of architectural and sculptural beauty over the centuries. The sculptures depicting different gods and goddesses on the same pillar are a wonderful testimony to the skill of the artisans living at that time. The temple is well maintained by the authorities, and you can spend about an hour here.

Additionally, there is a small cafeteria around the campus, so you don't have to worry about carrying food and drinks when you come here. There is a huge idol of Lord Seemandar in the sanctum sanctorum of the temple. There are many Simandar Swami Jain temples in Gujarat. While Ahmedabad is an hour away, the temple we have listed here is just seven minutes away from Mehsana Junction.

- Modhera Sun Temple, Mehsana [Just 25 km from Mehsana](#), on the way to Bahucharaji Devi's temples, Modhera village lies amidst lush green fields. Located in the famous Sun Temple of Modhera, it is surrounded by a terra-cotta garden of flowering trees and singing birds, with the Pushpavati River in the background.

Intricately carved temple complexes and magnificent sculptured ponds are the jewels of the Solanki period masonry art, apparently also known as the Golden Age of Gujarat. Enjoy your journey back to the glory days of the Golden Age as you are personally greeted by the symbols, stories and legends of life as a sailor!

The beautiful city of Mehsana in Gujarat is situated in Mehsana district. Major industries in the city are dairy, oil and natural gas. Mehsaji Chavda, the Rajput heir of the Chavda family, developed Mehsana. He built a toran (arched gateway) to the city and a temple in honor of the goddess Toran.

Mehsana is very famous for the nearly 900-year-old Sun Temple. Taranga, Modhara, Patan, Sankeswar and Mahudi are famous for Jain temples located here. Vadnagar of the district is famous for the Hadkeshwar temple. Thol Wildlife Sanctuary is another major tourist destination located 40 km from Ahmedabad.

- **Location of District:**



- **Location of District:**

Sr. No.	Taluka Name	Village Population
1	Bechara	52
2	Kadi	110
3	Kheralu	52
4	Mahesana	94
5	Vadnagar	46
6	Vithapur	63
7	Visnagar	58
8	Satalasana	73
9	unja	32
10	jotana	33
	Total Villages	613

Ge

General profile of the Mehsana district

Sr.No	Particular	Statistics
1)	General Information	
	Geographical Area	4393 sq. km.
	Administrative Division/Number of Tehsil	10
	No. of Villages	593
	Population (As per Census 2011)	20,35,064
	Average Annual Rainfall	674.92 mm
2)	Geomorphology	

	Major Physiographic Units	Alluvial plains
	Major Drainage	Sabarmati, Rupen, Saraswati, Khari and Pushpawati
3)	Land use (ha.)	
	Forest Area	7175 hectares
	Net area sown	351600 hectares
4)	Major Soil Types	Sandy soils Rocky soil
5)	Hydrogeology	
	Major Water Bearing Formation	Groundwater occurs in unconfined to confined condition in Quaternary alluvium and under unconfined condition in granite gneiss in limited area.
	Pre-Monsoon depth to Water level	2.15 mbgl to 34.35 mbgl
	Post Monsoon depth to water level	1.10 mbgl to 33.77 mbgl
6)	Major Groundwater problems and issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Declining Groundwater levels/Piezometric heads in user aquifers ➤ Increasing depth of tube wells ➤ Increasing instances of high fluoride ➤ Groundwater contamination due to unplanned construction and poor technical design of tube wells.

Source: CGWB (Central Ground Water Board) district report 2014 And Sand DSR Mahesana 202

• Rivers - Drainage and/or Irrigation Pattern

Drainage of the area reflects the terrain characteristics which are controlled by physiographic, climatic, and tectonic framework. The drainage system of Mehsana district is part of the Sabarmati River Basin and Rupen River Basin. The district is drained by Rupen River and its tributaries. Rupen River originates in the Tarang hills near Kheralutaluka of Mehsana district in Gujarat at an elevation of 180 m above Mean Sea Level and descends in South Western direction. Its drainage basin has a maximum length of 156 km. The Rupen River does not meet the ocean; it dries up in the Rann of Kutch.

Pushpavathi i.e., the main right tributary of Rupen River arises upstream from hilly area of Balad village of Kheralu taluk, in Mahesana (Gujarat District) at an elevation of 183 m above Mean Sea Level. So, Pusphavathi meets Rupen River at upstream of Sapawada village. Small portion of the Saraswati River flows in the Northeast of Mahesana district.

Figure3: Drainagemap of Mehsana District.



Sabarmati River with 371 km length originates from the dhebar lake, located in the southeast of the Aravalli Range in Rajasthan. Flowing in the southwest direction, this river enters the state of Gujarat at and passing through the plains for 371 km, joins the Arabian sea at the Gulf of Khambhat. Sabarmati is a monsoon driven river. The orientation of Sabarmati River in the Mehsana district is Northeast- Southwest. River channel show prominent meandering when it traverses the Mahesana district as in this region the river is flowing through the plains.

Revar	taluka	village
Sabarmati River	Satlasana	Chelapur Gamanpur Juni Hadol Khodamali Fatehpura/Jawanpura Gharo
	Kheralu Taluka	Dedasan
	Vadnagar	Uddni Juni Vagadi Navi Vagadi Ganeshpura Vakatapura Valasana"
	. Vijapur	2. Dariya 3. Techava 4. Ransipura 5. Juna Rampura 6. Juna Dadra 7. Pedhamali 8. So... 9. Jepur 10. Gadha 11. Aglod 12. Devpura 13. Ranchhodpura 14. Ghanapura 15. Juna Sanghapura 16. Par River 17. Dariya 18. Techava 19. Ransipura 20. Juna Rampura

		21. Juna Dadra 22. Pedhamali 23. Soja 24. Jepur 25. Gadha 26. Aglod 27. Devpura 28. Ranchhodpura 29. Ghanapura 30. Juna Sanghapura
	Visnagar	Umta Mahmadvura Khadarpura Kandaliyasana Rajgadh Khandsan Ramapura Kansa Valam Iyasra Sadugam Randala
	Mahesana	Bamosana Piludra Nanidau anchot Motida Aloda Haridasan Chathiyarda"
	Bahuchraji	1. Motap 2. Ranela 3. Kanoda 4. Delvada 5. Edla 6. Dodivada 7. Gharapura-Khant 8. Karansagar 9. Masana 10. Venapur 11. Modhera 12. Jetpur 13. Ranchhodpura
		Masana Venapur Modehra Jetapur Ranchhodpura

		KheraluKheralu Samo.. .Lalavada Gathamana Nanivada Kadar
	1. Kheralu	Kheralu Samoja Lalvada Gathamana Nanivada Kadarpur
Khari River	1. Visnagar	5. Kuvasan 6. Saduthala 7. Ravalsera 8. Kamana 9. Basana 10. Chachora
	Mahesana	Deloli 1. Sama 2. Palavasana 3. Dela 4. Ucharpi 5. Mahesana 6. Hedua 7. Nagalpur 8. Karsanpura (Venapura) 9. Gamanpura 10. Izapura 11. Palaj 12. Maguna
	visnagar	1. Umatā 2. Mahmadvada 3. Khadalpura 4. Kā□aliyāsana 5. Rajgadh 6. Khandoṣaṇ 7. Rāmpurā Kānsā 8. Vālam 9. Iyāsarā 10. 5 Duḍām 11. Randalā

- **Land formation** - Location map showing Mehsana district in Gujarat state, India.

The total geographical area of the district is 4393 km². The net sown area was 3516 km² which is 80.44% of the total area reported. In Table 2 salient details of land use pattern is given.

Table 2-Total area Land Utilization Pattern (Source CGWB) (DSR report)

Sr.No	Land use	Area (Km ²)
1	Forest Land	71.75
2	Non-Agriculture Land	315.23
3	Permanent pasture and Grazing Land	268.59
4	Cultivable Wasteland	52.43
5	Other Fallow	-
6	Current Fallow	-
7	Net Sown Area	3516
8	Area Cultivated More than Once	-
9	Gross cropped area	3680.71
10	Mining Area	5.08

Population - DISTRICT CENSUS HANDBOOK 2011

Important Statistics					
		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Literates	Persons	41,093,358	78.03	1,502,645	83.61
	Males	23,474,873	85.75	847,499	91.39
	Females	17,618,485	69.68	655,146	75.32
Scheduled Castes	Persons	4,074,447	6.74	162,288	7.97
	Males	2,110,331	6.7	84,470	8.00
	Females	1,964,116	6.78	77,818	7.95
Scheduled Tribes	Persons	8,917,174	14.75	9,392	0.46
	Males	4,501,389	14.29	4,879	0.46
	Females	4,415,785	15.25	4,513	0.46
Workers and Non-Workers	Persons	24,767,747	40.98	812,064	39.90
Total Workers (Main and Marginal)	Males	18,000,914	57.16	588,699	55.72
	Females	6,766,833	23.38	223,365	22.83
(i) Main Workers	Persons	20,365,374	33.7	698,768	34.34
	Males	16,567,695	52.61	552,121	52.26
	Females	3,797,679	13.12	146,647	14.99
(ii) Marginal Workers	Persons	4,402,373	7.28	113,296	5.57
	Males	1,433,219	4.55	36,578	3.46
	Females	2,969,154	10.26	76,718	7.84
Non-Workers	Persons	35,671,945	59.02	1,223,000	60.10
	Males	13,490,346	42.84	467,821	44.28
	Females	22,181,599	76.62	755,179	77.17
Category of Workers (Main & Marginal)					
(i) Cultivators	Persons	5,447,500	21.99	189,760	23.37
	Males	4,244,449	23.58	168,047	28.55
	Females	1,203,051	17.78	21,713	9.72
(ii) Agricultural Labourers	Persons	6,839,415	27.61	242,969	29.92
	Males	3,649,591	20.27	149,785	25.44
	Females	3,189,824	47.14	93,184	41.72
(iii) Workers in household industry	Persons	343,999	1.39	10,282	1.27
	Males	210,561	1.17	6,118	1.04
Males	9,896,313	54.98	264,749	44.97	
Females	2,240,520	33.11	104,304	46.70	

ANNEXURE -1**Resources Provided by Govt. at Various Levels.****(A) Life Jackets/ Life Buoy / Ropes / Generators**

NO	TALUKA	Generator Set	Manual Rain Gauge	Automatic Rain Gauge	Rescue Equipment				
					Life Jacket	Life Jacket	Dorada 100 Feet (Rescue Equipment)	Dorada 200 Feet (Rescue Equipment)	Dorada 500 Feet (Rescue Equipment)
1	Visnagar	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0
2	Satalasana	1	1	0	20	14	0	2	2
3	Jotana	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	Vijapur	1	1	0	6	3	0	0	0
5	Vadnagar	1	1	0	10	10	4	0	0
6	Becharaji	1	1	0	10	10	1	0	0
7	Kheralu	1	1	0	13	6	4	0	0
8	Unjha	1	1	0	10	10	4	4	3
9	Mahe ^a sana	1	1	0	12	6	2	2	0
10	Kadi	1	1	0	5	20	0	1	0
TOTAL		9	10	0	87	79	16	10	5

Rain Fall Detail of Mehsana District 2011-2022- Till 31/10/2022

No	Taluka Name	Dist . Mahesana RAIN FALL (M.M.) DETA YEAR - 2014 TO 2023										
		2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Average
1	Becharaji	634	667	448	911	294	715	807	711	920	748	676.45
2	Jotana	885	863	355	754	139	776	762	668	890	647	612.64
3	Kadi	952	727	453	954	258	916	1061	753	792	849	820.27
4	Kheralu	533	446	357	711	207	615	661	500	759	504	544.82
5	Mahe ^a sana	744	875	535	898	288	998	1037	627	1010	727	802.27
6	Satalasana	799	710	598	1121	504	1198	754	496	1100	677	802.18
7	Unjha	1263	952	623	831	239	1026	965	776	645	465	818.82
8	Vadnagar	635	390	430	668	307	511	640	405	594	588	523.18
9	Vijapur	800	767	514	874	370	1000	917	631	1003	1004	796.27
10	Visnagar	515	397	261	466	195	541	541	429	649	805	485.36
Total		776	679.4	457.4	818.8	280.1	829.6	814.5	599.6	836.2	701.4	688.23

- **Weather and Temperature**

Weather, temperature rainfall and details of dams, rivers, canals temperature and rainfall
Maswar is actually temperature (degrees) and rainfall (mm).

No	Taluka Name	Maximum Temperature (degrees)	Minimum Temperature (degrees)	Rainfall figures for the rainy season of the current year (mm)
1	January	23	10	-
2	Februar	30	13	-
3	March	35	18	-
4	April	39	23	-
5	May	44	30	-
6	jun	41	28	4
7	July	37	27	245
8	August	32	27	7
9	September	33	25	57
10	October	34	20	-
11	November	30	17	-
12	Desember	30	11	-
Average Temperature :- 10 to 44 (deg) Average Rainfall :- 4 to 245 (mm)				

ANNEXURE - 2**List of Chemicals and their Antidotes**

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

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

ANNEXURE – 3

Action Plan for Earthquake:

Action Plan for Earthquake covers all phases of earthquake management right from mitigation, preparedness, emergency response, relief to recovery.

Earthquake

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

Earthquake Measurement

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

Earthquake Preparedness & Capacity Building:

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

Earthquake Recovery

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

Repair and Restoration

Respective departments should carry out timely repair and restoration of the related infrastructure, facilities, services, etc. This shall aid in quickly resuming the essential services they provide. GoG

shall coordinate with national and international NGOs, donor agencies and other government bodies to prioritise restoration of critical infrastructure.

Activation of District and Local Level Control Rooms

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

ANNEXURE – 5

Action Plan for Heatwave:

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

Key strategies

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

- ☐ Establish Early Warning System and Inter-Agency Coordination to alert residents on predicted high and extreme temperatures. Who will do what, when, and how is made clear to individuals and units of key departments, especially for health.
- ☐ Capacity building / training programme for health care professionals at local level to recognize and respond to heat-related illnesses, particularly during extreme heat events. These training programmes should focus on medical officers, paramedical staff and community health staff so that they can effectively prevent and manage heat-related medical issues to reduce mortality and morbidity.
- ☐ Public Awareness and community outreach Disseminating public awareness messages on how to protect against the extreme heat-wave through print, electronic and social media and Information, Education and Communication (IEC) materials such as pamphlets, posters and advertisements and Television Commercials (TVCs) on Do's and Don'ts and treatment measures for heat related illnesses.
- ☐ Collaboration with non government and civil society: Collaboration with non-governmental organizations and civil society organizations to improve bus stands, building temporary shelters, wherever necessary, improved water delivery systems in public areas and other innovative measures to tackle Heat wave conditions.

Identification of Color Signals for Heat Alert:

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

ANNEXURE – 5

Action Plan for Cyclone:

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

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

Cyclone Forecasting and Warning

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

Cyclone Alert

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

Cyclone Warning

It is issued at least 24 hours before the commencement of the bad weather when the cyclone is located within 500 km from the coast. Information about the most likely time/place of landfall is indicated in the bulletin. Confidence in estimation increases as the cyclone comes closer to the coast.

Cyclone Response

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

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

ANNEXURE –6

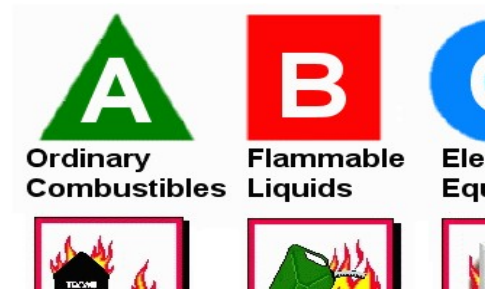
Action Plan for Fire:

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

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



Triangle of fire



Types of fire

TYPES OF FIRES – A, B, & C:

Type A - Cloth, paper and wood that produce Ash

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

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

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

TYPES OF EXTINGUISHERS:

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

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

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

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

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

ANNEXURE –7

Action Plan for Flood & Flash Flood:

The cities of Ahmedabad, Surat and Bharuch are also located on the flat alluvial plains of large rivers and are prone to flooding.

The Figure shows that almost all parts of Gujarat are flood prone, irrespective of the size of the catchment. It has to be noted that the flood prone villages classified by Flood control Cell is based on the settlements affected.

The flood prone river sections were identified by the flood prone village map. The Flood prone river sections in Saurashtra extend to the upper basins. This is due to the presence of dams in the upper basins, which have to resort to emergency discharge during heavy rainstorms. Flood prone river sections presented in picture

Flood Prevention, Preparedness and Mitigation

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

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

ANNEXURE -8

Action Plan for Lightning and Thunderstorm:

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

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

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

Preparedness and Mitigation Measures

The lessons learnt from various thunderstorm and squall events in India, particular regarding rescue and relief works and the shortcomings experienced in the process should be carefully and honestly. Lack of communication and transportation, undue delays in clearing the roads and or streets blocked due to the falling of trees, electricity poles and hoardings that further delays in the immediate transportation of the injured to the nearby hospital. The hierarchical structure for execution needs to be formalized so that all efforts are properly coordinated. Coordination of all relief distribution is as important as its quantity and timely delivery; otherwise some places may receive it in duplicate and triplicate and some places remain completely starved.

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

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

Protection against Lightning — Lightning Shields

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

ANNEXURE – 9

Action Plan for Mass Gathering Events:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Festival Safety -Preparations

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

Risk Assessment

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

Crisis Communication Plan

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

Onsite Response Plan

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

Resource Inventory

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

ANNEXURE – 10

Action Plan for Drought:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

IMPACT OF DROUGHT

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

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

Drought management in Gujarat

Relief Manual (2016–17) under Gujarat Land Revenues Rules for assessment of crop-losses in terms of scores (1 to 12 scores).

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

ANNEXURE – 11

Action Plan for CBRN:

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

Chemical

The main types of chemical weapons are:

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

Biological

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

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

Radiological

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

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

Nuclear

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

Line of Communication and Responsibility for the State

- For metropolitan areas, the Incident Commander for all nuclear hazards shall be the Commissioner of Police. For other areas it will be the District Magistrate (DM). DEOC / District Magistrate/ Commissioner of Police shall inform the State Emergency Operation Center (SEOC), the Commissioner of Relief (COR) and GSDMA.
- The COR or GSDMA shall convene an immediate meeting of the Crisis Management Group under the Chief Secretary.
- COR shall inform National Emergency Operation Center (NEOC) and if required coordinate with Bhabha Atomic Research Center (BARC) for specialized support.

- The Commissioner of Police in a metropolitan area and the District Magistrate in others shall review the situation and activate coordination, command and control.
- Commissioner of Health (COH) shall place medical and para-medical teams if required at the disposal of the Incident Commander.
- The Fire Brigade as well as personnel/vehicles/equipments from GSDMA's Emergency Response Centers (ERCs) will report to the Incident Commander.
- Commissioner of Relief (COR) shall also coordinate immediate evacuation of potentially affected civilians with the CP, Municipal Commissioner and Collector.
- Chemical Biological Nuclear and Radiological team (CBRN) shall be formed and deployed to ground zero by the incident commander.

ANNEXURE –12

Action Plan for Epidemics:

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

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

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

- ☐ PHC team will rush to affected village and start curative services as well as preventive and control measure of an outbreak.
- ☐ At the site team will carry out house to house surveillance.
- ☐ Team will guide and give health education regarding disease, and for prepare dispose of night soil, house hold garbage etc.
- ☐ Along with curative and control Measure team will carry out focal spray of insecticide and disinfectant in affected family and surrounding 50 House.
- ☐ Team will carry out super dose chlorination of all pre identified sources of potable water in the affected village also distribute chlorine tablet for domestic use.
- ☐ Team will prepare program for regular chlorination through Health worker and Panchayat Machinery.
- ☐ Male Health supervisor made responsible for checking the chlorination He is instructed to maintain register of R.C. test and asked to report regular.
- ☐ To maintain sanitary condition, Retail shop of food and food preparation, Fruit shop, Ice-cream and Cold drink shop must be check up.
- ☐ Team will take water sample, food sample, blood, urine, stool as per necessity and if possible carry out laboratory analysis on the spot or will send the sample to Baroda laboratory with special Messenger.
- ☐ If it is necessary team will carry out vaccine immunization.
- ☐ with the help of Panchayat machinery Health Worker / supervisor make it possible to dispose, spoil food.
- ☐ Medical officer are instructed to take active support of youth forums, Mahila Mandal, Gram Panchayat and other NGO in their jurisdiction.
- ☐ Male supervisor made responsible for reporting of all activity carried out to the district health officer.
- ☐ If it is necessary other medical team and logistic will deputed from non-affected area.

ANNEXURE –13

Evacuation plan:

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

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

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

Types of evacuation:

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

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

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

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

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

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

ANNEXURE –14

Shelter Management Plan:

As per instruction of a District collector or message from SEOC, DDO will do operation of relief and shelter with their staff, group members & their staff and maintain the records of area-wise population, shelter centers in your area for effective emergency evacuation.

Based on the warning issued by IMD, pin point the districts and villages likely to be affected by Disasters and start the procedure for identifying safe places/shelters for evacuation in those villages.

Generally public buildings are given first priority for shelter because they are lesser in number and at the time of disaster people can take shelter in these public buildings.

Shelter Management Team takes care of the identified shelter buildings in pre, during and post disaster scenario. Care needs to be taken to stock necessary materials such as food, drinking water, medicines, bleaching powder, firewood, lantern, etc. Special care needs to be taken for the animal stock during any disaster. The team needs to ensure hygiene in and around the shelter place. Women are generally active members of the shelter team as they are well acquainted with house management, and are able to manage shelters during emergency. The team leader or any other team member should have the keys of the safe shelters so that prior to the disaster they will clean up the place and make available the necessary materials like food, water, medicines, bleaching powder, firewood, lantern, etc. required for the evacuees during disaster period.

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

The most important action by the police is to cordon off the site of the accident, divert and regulate traffic, and evacuate/shelter in place citizens in close proximity on a priority basis.

Village wise data of safe sheltering for evacuation available on SDRN should be referred and the dist. level officers/Taluka level officers/Village level officers should be contacted to know the status of the shelters with the capacity of the shelter and other available facilities at the site. Arrange to shift evacuated persons to temporary shelters and ensure provision of food, water facilities, blankets and storage of relief materials.

Arrange for complaints regarding missing persons and initiate search in shelters, hospitals and police records. The villagers identify safe areas such as strong houses /buildings, raised platforms etc. These act as a shelter place for the people in the event of an evacuation. It would be useful to identify the alternate approach routes which could be used during the time of an emergency.

Field visit to the affected areas and shelter/ relief camp sites and report preparation and forward to Collector for approval, sanction and onward action. Check the condition of safe shelter during his visits in the district places and if necessary get it repaired by co-coordinating with the local authorities, available financial resources and voluntary organizations.

Setting up relief camps and tents using innovative methods that can save time. Instruct local authorities to set up important telecom and other service related facilities. Initiate, direct and market procurement of food available from different inventories and ensuring food supplies to the affected

population. Prepare take-home food packets for the families. Ensure distribution of relief material to the all the people including vulnerable groups of the target area such as women with infants, pregnant women, children, aged people and handicapped. Ensuring supports from all corners to Local Administration.

ANNEXURE –15

Media Management Plan:

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

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

Mehsana Collectorate office has established an effective system of collaborating with the media during emergencies. Both print and electronic media is regularly briefed at predetermined time intervals about the events as they occur and the prevailing situation on ground. A similar set up is also active at the Taluka Control room (i.e. Mamlatdar office).

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

1. For Preparedness:

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

2. For Mitigation:

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

3. For Response:

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

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

ANNEXURE – 16**Relief and Rehabilitation Norms (Standards):-****REVISED LIST OF ITEMS AND NORMS OF ASSISTANCE FROM STATE DISASTER RESPONSE FUNDS (SDRF) AND NATIONAL DISASTER RESPONSE FUND (NDRF)**(Period 2015-20, MHA Letter No. 32-7/2014-NDM-I Dated 8th April 2015)

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

		<p>- By the time the Central Team visits the affected area, these activities are already over. Therefore, the State Level Committee and the Central Team can recommend actual/ near-actual costs.</p>
	(b) Hiring of boats for carrying immediate relief and saving lives.	<p>As per actual cost incurred, assessed by SEC and recommended by the Central Team (in case of NDRF).</p> <p>The quantum of assistance will be limited to the actual expenditure incurred on hiring boats and essential equipment required for rescuing stranded people and thereby saving human lives during a notified natural calamity.</p>
3	RELIEF MEASURES	
	a) Provision for temporary accommodation, food, clothing, medical care, etc. for people affected/ evacuated and sheltered in relief camps.	<p>As per assessment of need by SEC and recommendation of the Central Team (in case of NDRF), for a period up to 30 days. The SEC would need to specify the number of camps, their duration and the number of persons in camps. In case of continuation of a calamity like drought, or widespread devastation caused by earthquake or flood etc., this period may be extended to 60 days, and upto 90 days in cases of severe drought. Depending on the ground situation, the State Executive Committee can extend the time period beyond the prescribed limit subject to that expenditure on this account should not exceed 25% of SDRF allocation for the year.</p> <p>Medical care may be provided from National Rural Health Mission (NRHM).</p>
	b) Air dropping of essential supplies	<p>As per actual, based on assessment of need by SEC and recommendation of the Central Team (in case of NDRF).</p> <p>- The quantum of assistance will be limited to actual amount raised in the bills by the Ministry of Defence for airdropping of essential supplies and rescue operations only.</p>
	c) Provision of emergency supply of drinking water in rural areas and urban areas	<p>As per actual cost, based on assessment of need by SEC and recommended by the Central Team (in case of NDRF), up to 30 days and may be extended upto 90 days in case of drought. Depending on the ground situation, the State Executive Committee can extend the time period beyond the prescribed limit subject to that expenditure on this account should not exceed 25% of SDRF allocation for the year.</p>
4.	CLEARANCE OF AFFECTED AREAS	
	a) Clearance of debris in public areas.	<p>As per actual cost within 30 days from the date of start of the work based on assessment of need by SEC for the assistance to be provided under SDRF and as per assessment of the Central team for assistance to be provided under NDRF.</p>
	b) Draining off flood water in affected areas	<p>As per actual cost within 30 days from the date of start of the work based on assessment of need by SEC for the assistance to be provided under SDRF and as per assessment of the Central team (in case of NDRF).</p>
	c) Disposal of dead bodies/ Carcasses	<p>As per actuals, based on assessment of need by SEC and</p>

		recommendation of the Central Team (in case of NDRF).
5	AGRICULTURE	
(i)	<i>Assistance farmers having landholding upto 2 ha</i>	
A.	Assistance for land and other loss	
	a). De-silting of agricultural land (where thickness of sand/ silt deposit is more than 3", to be certified by the competent authority of the State Government.)	Rs. 12,200/- per hectare for each item. (Subject to the condition that no other assistance/ subsidy has been availed of by/ is eligible to the beneficiary under any other Government Scheme)
	b) Removal of debris on agricultural land in hilly areas	
	c) De-silting/ Restoration/ Repair of fish farms	
	d) Loss of substantial portion of land caused by landslide, avalanche, change of course of rivers.	Rs. 37,500/- per hectare to only those small and marginal farmers whose ownership of the land is legitimate as per the revenue records.
B.	Input subsidy (where crop loss is 33% and above)	
	a) For agriculture crops, horticulture crops and annual plantation crops	Rs. 6,800/- per ha. in rainfed areas and restricted to sown areas. Rs. 13,500/- per ha. in assured irrigated areas, subject to minimum assistance not less than Rs.1000 and restricted to sown areas.
	b) Perennial crops	Rs. 18,000/- ha. for all types of perennial crops subject to minimum assistance not less than Rs. 2000/- and restricted to sown areas.
	c) Sericulture	Rs. 4,800/- per ha. for Eri, Mulberry, Tussar Rs. 6,000/- per ha. for Muga.
(ii)	<i>Input subsidy to farmers having more than 2 Ha of landholding</i>	Rs. 6,800/- per hectare in rainfed areas and restricted to sown areas. Rs.13,500/- per hectare for areas under assured irrigation and restricted to sown areas. Rs. 18,000/- per hectare for all types of perennial crops and restricted to sown areas. Assistance may be provided where crop loss is 33% and above, subject to a ceiling of 2 ha. per farmer.
6	ANIMAL HUSBANDRY ASSISTANCE TO SMALL AND MARGINAL FARMERS	
	i) Replacement of milch animals, draught animals or animals used for haulage.	<i>Milch animals -</i> Rs. 30,000/- Buffalo/ cow/ camel/ yak/ Mithun etc. Rs. 3,000/- Sheep/ Goat/ Pig <i>Draught animals -</i> Rs. 25000/- Camel/ horse/ bullock, etc. Rs. 16,000/- Calf/ Donkey/ Pony/ Mule - The assistance may be restricted for the actual loss of economically productive animals and will be subject to a

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

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

ANNEXURE -17**Formats (Reports, Damage and Loss Assessment):****1. Format of Primary Situation Report:**

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

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

Date: - / / 2022

Primary Situation Report of Calamity / Accident

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

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

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

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

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

2. Format for Damage and Loss Assessment:

A. Inspection Team Inspection Date & Time: _____

Structure Engineer: _____

Civil Engineer: _____

Junior Engineer: _____

Officer of Local Competent: _____

Authority (from engg. section) Area Inspected: ☐ Exterior Only

Photographer: _____ ☐ Exterior & Interior

B. Type of Disaster

☐ Earthquake ☐ Flood ☐ Fire ☐ Cyclone ☐ Blast ☐ Other

C. Location, Type & Occupancy of Building:

Location:

Building Name: _____

Address: _____

Contact: _____ Phone: _____

Survey No.: _____

Final Plot No.: _____

Sub Plot No.: _____

Town Planning Scheme No.: _____

Brief Details:

Number of stories above ground: _____

below ground: _____

Parking Floor: ☐ Ground Level

☐ Basement Level

Approx. Footprint area (sqm): _____

No. of residential units: _____

No. of residential units: _____

not habitable

(To be collected from Competent Authority)

Type of Construction:

☐ Timber Construction

☐ Masonry Construction

☐ Kiln burnt bricks

☐ Unburnt bricks

☐ Random Rubble Uncoarsed

☐ Random Rubble Coarsed

☐ Hollow Concrete Blocks

☐ Steel Structure

☐ Other: _____

☐ Reinforced Masonry

☐ Kiln burnt bricks

☐ Hollow Concrete Blocks

☐ Concrete Frame

☐ Concrete Shear Wall

☐ Dual System

☐ Precast Concrete Construction

☐ Composite Structure

Primary Occupancy:

☐ Individual House ☐ Commercial ☐ Educational ☐ Group Housing

☐ Offices ☐ Restaurant ☐ School ☐ Tenements

☐ Government ☐ Hotel ☐ College ☐ Flats

☐ Semi Government ☐ Industrial ☐ University ☐ Historic

☐ Emergency Services ☐ Cinema House, Auditoriums, Assembly Halls ☐ Fire Stations

☐ Hospital ☐ Other: _____

D. Assessment:

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

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

Sketches:

Photographers:

ANNEXURE – 18

SOPs (Standard Operating Procedures):

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

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

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

SOPs (Standard Operating Procedures) of Line Departments:

1. Agriculture

• Prevention Activities:

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

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

2. Health Department

2.1. Disaster Events

- **Prevention Activities:**

- Assess preparedness levels at State, District and Taluka levels.
- Identification of areas endemic to epidemics and natural disasters.
- Identification of appropriate locations for testing laboratories.
- Listing and networking with private health facilities.
- Developing a network of volunteers for blood donation with blood grouping data.
- Strengthening of disease surveillance, ensuring regular reporting from the field level workers (ANMs/LHV etc) and its compilation and analysis at the PHC and District levels, on a weekly basis (daily basis in case of an epidemic or during natural disasters), forwarding the same to the State Disease Surveillance Cell and monthly feed back from the State to the district and from the District to the PHC.
- Formation of adequate number of mobile units with trained personnel, testing facilities, communication systems and emergency treatment facilities.
- Identification of locations in probable disaster sites for emergency operation camps.
- Awareness generation about various infectious diseases and their prevention.
- Training and IEC activities
- Training of field personnel, Traditional Birth Attendants, community leaders, volunteers, NGOs and CBOs in first aid, measures to be taken to control outbreak of epidemics during and after a disaster, etc.
- Arrangement of standby generators for every hospitals.
- Listing of vehicles, repair of departmental vehicles that will be requisitioned during emergencies for transport of injured.
- **Preparedness Activities before Disaster Seasons**
- **For heat wave :**
- Preparation and distribution of IEC materials, distribution of ORS and other life-saving drugs, training of field personnel on measures to be taken for management of patients suspected to be suffering from heatstroke;
- For flood and cyclone : Assessment and stock piling of essential medicines, anti snake venom, halogen tablets, bleaching powders. ORS tablets, Pre-positioning of mobile units at vulnerable and strategic points.
- **Response activities:**
- Stock piling of life-saving drugs, detoxicants, anaesthesia, Halogen tablets in vulnerable areas.
- Strengthening of drug supply system with powers for local purchase during Level-0.
- Situational assessment and reviewing the response mechanisms in known vulnerable pockets.
- Ensure adequate availability of personnel in disaster sites.
- Review and update precautionary measures and procedures.
- **Sanitation**
- Dispensing with post-mortem activities during L1, L2 and L3 when the relatives and/or the

competent authority are satisfied about cause of death.

- Disinfections of water bodies and drinking water sources.
- Immunization against infectious diseases.
- Ensure continuous flow of information.
- **Recovery Activities**
- Continuation of disease surveillance and monitoring.
- Continuation of treatment, monitoring and other epidemic control activities till the situation is brought under control and the epidemic eradicated.
- Trauma counselling.
- Treatment and socio-medical rehabilitation of injured or disabled persons.
- Immunisation and nutritional surveillance.
- Long term plans to progressively reduce various factors that contribute to high level of vulnerability to diseases of population affected by disasters.

2.2 Epidemics

- **Preventive Activities:**
- Supply of safe drinking water, water quality monitoring and improved sanitation.
- Vector Control programme as a part of overall community sanitation activities.
- Promotion of personal and community latrines.
- Sanitation of sewage and drainage systems.
- Development of proper solid waste management systems.
- Surveillance and spraying of water bodies for control of malaria.
- Promoting and strengthening Primary Health Centres with network of paraprofessionals to improve the capacity of surveillance and control of epidemics.
- Establishing testing laboratories at appropriate locations to reduce the time taken for early diagnosis and subsequent warning.
- Establishing procedures and methods of coordination with the Health Department, other local authorities/departments and NGOs to ensure that adequate prevention and preparedness measures have been taken to prevent and / or minimise the probable outbreak of epidemics.
- Identification of areas prone to certain epidemics and assessment of requirements to control and ultimately eradicate the epidemic.
- Identification of appropriate locations and setting up of site operation camps for combating epidemics.
- Listing and identification of vehicles to be requisitioned for transport of injured animals.
- Vaccination of the animals and identification of campsites in the probable areas.
- Promotion of animal insurance.
- Tagging of animals

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

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

3. Water Supplies and Sanitation (GWSSB)

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

- Prior arrangement of stand-by generators.
- Adequate prior arrangements to provide water and halogen tablets at identified sites to used as relief camps or in areas with high probability to be affected by natural calamities.
- Raising of tube-well platforms, improvement in sanitation structures and other infrastructural measures to ensure least damages during future disasters.
- Riser pipes to be given to villagers.
- **Response Activities:**
- Disinfections and continuous monitoring of water bodies.
- Ensuring provision of water to hospitals and other vital installations.
- Provision to acquire tankers & other temporary means of distribute water on emergency base.
- Arrangement and distribution of emergency tool kits for equipments required for dismantling and assembling tube wells, etc.
- Carrying out emergency repairs of damaged water supply systems.
- Disinfection of hand pumps to be done by the communities through prior awareness activities & supply of inputs.
- **Recovery Activities:**
- Strengthening of infrastructure.
- Sharing of experiences and lessons learnt.
- Training to staff, Review and documentation.
- Development of checklists and contingency plans.

4. Police:

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

- **Response Plan:**

- Security arrangements for relief materials in transit and in camps etc.
- Senior police officers to be deployed in control rooms at State & district levels.
- Deploy personnel to guard vulnerable embankments and at other risk points.
- Arrangement for the safety.
- Coordinate search, rescue and evacuation operations in coordination with the administration
- Emergency traffic management.
- Maintenance of law and order in the affected areas.
- Assist administration in taking necessary action against hoarders, black marketers etc.

5. Civil Defence

- **Prevention Activities**

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

- **Response Activities**

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

6. Fire Services:

- **Prevention Activities:**

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

- **Response Activities:**

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

7. Civil Supplies:

• Preventive Activities

- Construction and maintenance of storage godowns at strategic locations.
- Stock piling of food and essential commodities in anticipation of disaster.
- Take appropriate preservative methods to ensure that food and other relief stock are not damaged during storage, especially precautions against moisture, rodents and fungus infestation.

• Response Activities

- Management of procurement
- Management of material movement
- Inventory management

• Recovery Activities

- Conversion of stored, unutilised relief stocks automatically into other schemes like Food for Work. Wherever, it is not done leading to damage of stock, it should be viewed seriously.

8. Public Works/ Rural Development Departments

• Prevention Activities :

- Keep a list of earth moving and clearing vehicles / equipments (available with Govt. Departments, PSUs, and private contractors, etc.) and formulate a plan to mobilise those at the earliest.
- Inspection and emergency repair of roads/ bridges, public utilities and buildings.

• Response Activities

- Clearing of roads and establish connectivity. Restore roads, bridges and where necessary make alternate arrangements to open the roads to traffic at the earliest.
- Mobilisation of community assistance for clearing blocked roads.
- Facilitate movement of heavy vehicles carrying equipments and materials.
- Identification and notification of alternative routes to strategic locations.
- Filling of ditches, disposal of debris, and cutting of uprooted trees along the road.
- Arrangement of emergency tool kit for every section at the divisional levels for activities like clearance (power saws), debris clearance (fork lifter) and other tools for repair and maintenance

of all disaster response equipments.

- **Recovery Activities:**

- Strengthening and restoration of infrastructure with an objective to eliminate the factor(s) which caused the damage.
- Sharing of experiences and lessons learnt.
- Training to staff, Review and documentation.
- Development of checklists and contingency plans.

9. Energy:

- **Prevention Activities:**

- Identification of materials/tool kits required for emergency response.
- Ensure and educate the minimum safety standards to be adopted for electrical installation and equipments and organise training of electricians accordingly.
- Develop and administer regulations to ensure safety of electrical accessories and electrical installations.
- Train and have a contingency plan to ensure early electricity supply to essential services during emergencies and restoration of electric supply at an early date.
- Develop and administer code of practice for power line clearance to avoid electrocution due to broken / fallen wires.
- Strengthen high-tension cable towers to withstand high wind speed, flooding and earthquake, modernise electric installation, strengthen electric distribution system to ensure minimum damages during natural calamities.
- Conduct public/industry awareness campaigns to prevent electric accidents during normal times and during and after a natural disaster.

- **Response Activities:**

- Disconnect electricity after receipt of warning.
- Attend sites of electrical accidents and assist in undertaking damage assessment.
- Stand-by arrangements to ensure temporary electricity supply.
- Prior planning & necessary arrangements for tapping private power plants during emergencies to ensure uninterrupted power supply to vital emergency response agencies.
- Inspection and repair of high tension lines /substations/transformers/poles etc.
- Ensure the public and other agencies are safeguarded from any hazards, which may have occurred because of damage to electricity distribution systems.
- Restore electricity to the affected area as quickly as possible.
- Replace / restore of damaged poles/ salvaging of conductors and insulators.

10. GWSSB -Water Supply Department:**• Prevention Activities:**

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

Response Activities:

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

Recovery Activities:

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

Recovery Activities

- Provide compensations and advice to affected individuals, community.

12. Forest Department**• Prevention activities**

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

13. Transport Department:

- **Prevention Activities**

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

Recovery Activities

- Provision of personal support services e.g. Counselling.
- Repair/restoration of infrastructure e.g. roads, bridges, public amenities.
- Supporting the GPs in development of storage and in playing a key role and in the coordination of management and distribution of relief and rehabilitation materials.
- The G.P. members to be trained to act as an effective interface between the community, NGOs, and other developmental organisations.
- Provide training so that the elected representatives can act as effective supportive agencies for reconstruction and recovery activities.

14. Panchayati Raj

- **Preventive Activities**

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

- **Response Activities**

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

- **Response Activities :**

- Assist in road clearance.
- Provision of tree cutting equipments.
- Units for tree cutting and disposal to be put under the control of GSDMA, SRC, Collector during L1.
- Provision of building materials such as bamboos etc for construction of shelters.

- **Recovery Activities :**

- Take up plantation to make good the damage caused to tree cover.

15. Information & Public Relations Department

- **Prevention Activities**

- Creation of public awareness regarding various types of disasters through media campaigns.
- Dissemination of information to public and others concerned regarding do's and don'ts of various disasters.
- Regular liaisoning with the media.

- **Response Activities**

- Setting up of a control room to provide authentic information to public regarding impending emergencies.
- Daily press briefings at fixed times at district level to provide official version.
- Media report & feedback to field officials on a daily basis from L1 onwards.
- Keep the public informed about the latest emergency situation (area affected, lives lost, etc).

- Keep the public informed about various post-disaster assistances and recovery programmes.

16. Revenue Department

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

17. Home Department

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

18. Gujarat Disaster Rapid Action Force

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

ANNEXURE –19

Projects for prevention of disasters:

1. DRM (Disaster Risk Management) Programme:

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

2. NCRMP (National Cyclone Risk Management Program):

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

3. School Safety Programme:

Gujarat School Safety Initiative (GSSI), is the pilot program designed for promoting a culture of disaster safety in schools and reduce risk through structural and non-structural measures in the schools. GSDMA develops Information, Education and Communication material for the purpose of

dissemination of information among school students and teaching. Gujarat State Disaster Management Authority has successfully celebrated Gujarat School Safety Week 2017 in all the Government Primary Schools. As a preparatory activity for School Safety Week 2017, 257 master trainers were trained at state level. 53,206 principals and teachers of all government primary schools were trained for preparation of School Disaster Management Plan of their respective schools and for conducting mock drills in schools. 2023 SSW monitoring of the program in the district A mega event was organized in 60 schools for 262000 children in 993 schools of the district in which 2058 children participated. Channel from district to taluk level was prepared for implementation as per the program fixed from the state level.

4. Special Flood Rescue Training Programme:

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

5. Masons Training / Certification Programme:

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

6. Aapda Mitraa:

As part of capacity building measures, GSDMA is now initiating a project 2020 - 'Aapda Mitra' on training of community volunteers in conducting basic search & rescue operations and to assist the district administration for effective disaster response. For successful implementation of this program it is planned that 6 Aapda Mitra would be trained from each District and Taluka. The fully residential training would be conducted at the 11 designated training centres of SDRF/SRPF. The duration of the training would be of 2 weeks. At the end of the training, they would be certified as 'Aapda Mitra' by GSDMA and also provided with an identity card for the same. The 'Aapda Mitra' shall remain present for assistance during any emergency.

ANNEXURE –20 Indicators:**(A) Important Websites:**

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

(B) Acronyms:

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

(C) Sources of Information:

1. Departmental Disaster Management Plan of District level Agencies.
2. Flood Memorandum of Irrigation Branch, Mehsana.
3. Statistical outline of District Statistics Department, District Panchayat, Mehsana.
4. Incident Command System Training Materials.
5. NDMA Model District Disaster Management Plan Template
6. State / India Disaster Resource Network Inventory.
7. Weather Station, Agriculture University, Mehsana.
8. Various Emergency Operation Files of Collector Office, Mehsana.
9. District Inspector of land records (DILR) and BISAG.
10. Off Site Emergency Plan of Industrial Safety and Health Department.
11. Village / City / Taluka Disaster Management Plans.
12. The Gujarat State Disaster Management Act, 2003.
13. India Disaster Management Act, 2005

No	Factory Name)	Type of Industry	Contact Person's Name)	Person's Number
1	Maan Pharmaceuticals	Pharmaceuticals	Lalubhai M. Desai Hemandra A. Patel	9879106531 9825070124
2	Ganesh Steel Industries	T.M.T. Bar, Angle Bar Flat Bar	Patel Somabhai J. Patel Pareshbhai M.	9825022847 9825345652
3	Parekh Power Corporation	Generator, Motor,Pump	Patel Jyantibhai Parekhdas	9825051251
4	Krishna Industries	Transformer Rapair	Patel Jagdishbhai H.	7600073100
5	Shiv Industries	Transformer Rapair	Patel Hargovanbhai T.	9898792200
6	Jagdish Corporation	Transformer Rapair	Patel Dipakbhai K.	9426354056
7	Jagdish Enterprise	Transformer Rapair	Patel Pravinbhai B.	9426360427
8	J K Polymers	HDPE Bags	Patel Ambalal J. Patel Bhavesh M.	9825141863 9925680093
9	Moonik Eng. Works	Fabrication Works	Patel Pankajbhai	9825289078
10	Ramson Machines Pvt.Ltd	Tyre Retrading Machinery	Modi Rasiklal K.	9825751261
11	Ambica Agri. Works		Patel Vishnubhai R.	9879452325
12	Kailash Industries	Saw Mills	Patel Maganlal H. Patel Pravinbhai H.	9825556555 9879820232
13	Amrut Food Products		Patel Jayeshbhai N.	
14	Jay Packaging	Offset Printing Work	Patel Sunibhai B	
15	Ashitec Equipments	Road Const. Equipments	Patel Bharatbhai M.	9824068864
16	Atlas Industries	Road Const. Equipments	Patel Laljibhai M. Patel Nileshbhai L.	9925147133 9824040565
17	Vimal Coating Pvt. Ltd.	Commercial Plot	Patel Ganpatbhai K.	9879104205
18	Vimal Coating Pvt. Ltd.	Micronised Powder	Patel Ganpatbhai K.	9879104205
19	Shree Krishna Industries	Retails of Cota Stone	Patel Narsinhbhai V.	9825167501
20	Rudra Packaging Indu.	Corrugated Box	Patel Kiritbhai P.	9426441010
21	Vimal Microns Ltd	Mineral Powder	Patel Ganpatbhai K. Patel Ghanshyambhai M.	9879104205 9879104206
22	Vimal Microns Ltd	Mineral Powder	Patel Manubhai G. Patel Pragneshbhai M.	9925224912 9925224911
23	Vimal Coating Ltd	Mineral Powder	Patel Manubhai G. Patel Pragneshbhai M.	9925224912 9925224911
24	Vimal Coating Ltd	Mineral Powder	Patel Manubhai G. Patel Pragneshbhai M.	9925224912 9925224911

25	Vim Trades	Mineral Powder	Patel Hareshbhai H. Patel Pragneshbhai M.	9925004008 9925224911
26	Vimal Microns Ltd	Mineral Powder	Patel Ganpatbhai K. Patel Ghanshyambhai M.	9879104205 9879104206
27	Vim Coats Pvt. Ltd	Mineral Powder	Patel Ganpatbhai K.	9879104205
28	Shree Khodiya Plastic		Patel Kirtibhai	9427039021
29	Orbit Intelligent Engineer	Fly Ash Brick Plant	Suthar dinesh K. Patel Rakesh S.	9427352508 9824550902
30	Shree Ram Industries	Senting Wire	Patel Rameshbhai A.	9925178148
31	Deep Plastic	Plastic Granuals	Barot Anil C.	9714993461
32	Vim Coats	Synthetic Resings	Patel Ganpatbhai K.	9879104205
33	Vimal Paints	Paints & Allied Products	Patel Ganpatbhai K.	9879104205
34	Vimal Paints	Paints & Allied Products	Patel Ghanshyambhai M. Patel Manubhai G.	9879104206 9925224912
35	P.P. Area			
36	Prime Packaging Products	L.L.D.P.E.Printed Bags	Patel Bharatbhai C.	9426056181
37	Gayatri Industries	Calsite, Powder	Patel Mukeshbhai B. Patel Jayeshbhai B.	9824086836 9825064574
38	Vimlex Poly Packaging	Plastic Linear	Patel Sureshbhai N. Shah Tarunbhai V.	9427681909 9825495047
39	Dharti Pipe	Plastic Pipe	Patel Sureshbhai N. Shah Tarunbhai V.	9427681909 9825495047
40	Himalya Engineering Co.	Road Const. Equipments	Rajput Rameshbhai C. Patel Hitendrabhai M.	9825022874 9909022875
41	Patel Engineering Works	Electric Equipments	Patel Lilabhai Ambaram	9227180883
42	I.T.I.	Rectur Superitendent	R.S. Patel	9724715913
43	I.T.I.			
44	People Trusteeship Pack.	Corrugated Box, Liner	P.K. Chaudhary	9909301414
45			Akhilbhai Dave	9426234788
46	People Trusteeship Pack.	Corrugated Box, Liner	P.K. Chaudhary	9909301414
47	Soni Seeds Company	Hybrids Seeds	Patel Sumiben Asvinbhai	9825531777
48	Classic Hybrids Seeds Co.	Hybrids Seeds	Patel Aswinbhai Ramdas	9825531777
49	Meera Bij Company	Hybrids Seeds, Fertiliser	Patel Hargovindbhai U.	9824033039

50	Gayatri Industries	Calsite, Powder	Patel Mukeshbhai B.	9824086836
51	Jesco Auto Products	Auto Parts	Patel Parehbhai P.	9824015619
52	Jesco Auto Products	Auto Parts	Patel Parehbhai P.	
53	Jay Ambe Construction		Patel Maheshbhai P.	9426038210
54	Noble Containers			
55	Girdhari Enterprise	Tins	Shisir Mehta	937632744
56	Shakti Industris	Plasic Pipe	Prajapati Amrutbhai V. Prajapati Saileshbhai K.	9825470221 9924586451
57	Suresh Enterprise	Silicon Rubber Products	Shah Rajendra R. Shah Bhavesh N.	9825051336 9727738001
58	Shree Ram Acid	Acid	Patel Vishnubhai S.	9825046605
59	T.M.I. Industries	Alluminium Vesels	Modi Jyantibhai T.	9033552167
60	S.M.T. Industries	Alluminium Vesels	Modi Ashokbhai J.	9408672442
61	Best Soap Industries	Detergent Soap	Patel Hemang Manilal	9824447463
62	Ashish Industries	Road Const. Equipments	Prajapati Rameshbhai M.	9879319061
63	Panchal Shankarlal	Febrication Work	Panchal Shankarlal	
64	Best Soap Industries	Detergent Soap	Patel Hemang Manilal	9824447463
65	Prusti Printers	Offset Printing Work	Parikh Amitbhai R.	9825352872
66	Umiya Plastic	Plastics Bags	Patel Dashrathbhai	9879983417
67	Guru Polymers	Silicon Rubber	Patel Maheshbhai R.	9825578946
68	Ananad Hydrolic Pipe Ujala Pachars & Printers	Dhydrolic Pipe Corrugated Box, Roll	Patel Natvarlal Ambaram Patel Hasmukhbhai S.	9825268277 9825048603
69	Ganesh Industries		Patel Pravinbhai A.	
70	Indoplast Industries	Plastic Jar	Patel Ashvinbhai U.	9825051285
71	Meghdoot Industries	Box Packing Strips	Patel Shailesh Nathalal Patel Praipbhai Babulal	9825336581 9825056426
72	Hinglaj Wire Industries	M.S. Wire Products	Patel Vinodbhai Kasiram	9879426886
73	Mukesh Industries	Castor Oil	Modi Mukeshbhai F.	9824039729
74	Meghdoot Enterprise	Box Packing Strips	Patel Shailesh Nathalal Patel Praipbhai Babulal	9825336581 9825056426
75	Umiya Colour Chem Indu.	Oil Paints	Patel Govindbhai G.	9824030856
76	Mukesh Industries	Castor Oil	Modi Mukeshbhai F.	9824039729
77	Vikas Industries	Mineral Water	Patel Shaileshbhai S. Patel Kiranbhai R.	9426488395 9426042011
78	Akashdeep Glass	Laminated Saftey Glass	Patel Jyantibhai P.	9825206542
79	Ishwarbhai			
80	J.M. Patel Engineering	Fabrication Works	Patel Jyantibhai M.	9824157516



81	Navin Industries	Plastic	Plastic Pipe	Patel Sureshbhai H. Patel Pravinbhai H.	9426837166 9426837164
82	Perfect Feeds Chem Ltd		Minerals Feeds	Rao Premal K.	9879561666
83	Anand Plastics			Patel Gangaram A.	9825322177
84	Anand Plastics			Patel Gangaram A.	9825322177
85	Sagar Poly Film Pvt. Ltd.		Paper Products	Rayka Somabhai K. Rayka Rusikeshbhai S.	9825015475 9925206949
86	Fotune Systems		Control Panel Board	Patel Jyantibhai Patel Satishbhai	9825316278 9825163433
87	Water Tank			Barot Ramanbhai	
88	Ronak Plastic		Plastic Lamination	Patel Ambalal Jethidas	9825141863
89				Patel Harshdbhai A.	9825339529
90	Ronak Polymers		Plastic Bags	Acharya Subhaschandra Vaisnav Chandrakantbhai	9879106568 9879106570
91	Panchratna Rolling Mill		Angle, Flat Bar, Round, Ruond Square	Patel Kantibhai Chelabha Patel Vipulbhai C.	9427082465 9426318880
92	Seema Iron Works		Closed		
	Wood Agro Industries		Flush Decorative Doors	Patel Vinodbhai Rambhai	9825011952
93	Bhoomi Print Pack		Corrugated Box	Patel Sevantibhai K.	9879543116
94	Madhav Agri. Utilities Ltd.		Ghamela	Patel Dashrathbhai M.	9825061308
95	Vim Pack		Corrugated Box	Patel Dilipbhai J.	9879104113
96				Patel Jitendrabhai T.	9879104229
97	Bhoomi Print Pack		Corrugated Box	Patel Sevantibhai K.	9879543116
	K.K. Plastics		Plastic Printed Bags	Patel Kanchanlal N. Patel Jayeshbhai K.	9879188349 9925542495
98					
99	Sky Jet Engineering Co.		Fabricated Transformer	Patel Mukeshbhai M.	9824168863
	R.B. Petrochem		Cattle Feds Mineral	Rao Kirtibhai S.	9825025544
100	Visat Stemping		Electrical Stemping	Patel Mukeshbhai H.	9925225778
101				Patel Sanjaykumar N.	9925054100
102	Madhav Engineering		Heavy Febrication	Patel Piyushbhai Ramesh	9825801223
	S.R.K. Engineering		Febrication Work	Patel Rakeshbhai Manilal	9427040348
103	Apple Equipment Pvt.Ltd		Road Const. Equipments	Patel Devansu	9925100603
104				Patel Priyesh	9879536363
105	Olympic Synthetics Pvt.Ltd		Godown	Patel Govindbhai Mafatlal	9824149140
	Oscar Steel Industries		Closed	Kamleshbhai	9825020010

106	Nova Industrial Gases Pvt.	Oxygen Gas	Chaudhary Mukeshbhai	9825061148
107			Chaudhary Rameshbhai	9825040751
108	New Gujarat Soap Indu.	Oil Soap	Patel Piyushbhai P.	9925117001
			Patel Prahladbhai V.	9925117002
109	Shiv Shakti Steel Indust.	Shutter Repairs	Patel Nikunjibhai Amrut	9879754425
	Shree Durga Eng. Works	Transformer Tank	Patel Nitinchandra M.	9825556611
110			Patel Mangalbhai K.	9979272107
111	Shri Devki Agri. Works	M.S. Pipe (Job Work)	Luhar Malabhai Mafabhai	9824025603
			Luhar Prakash Malabhai	9824493603
112	Radha cold Retreaders	Tyre Retreading	Mohata Rameshkumar T.	9327097328
			Mohata Trilokchand K.	9377779852
113	Greatwell Offset	Offset Printing Work	Patel Parsottambhai L.	9825345795
	Khodiyar Developers	Road Const. Equipments	Patel Sureshbhai L.	9825082182
114			Patel Kantibhai L.	9825068660
115	Khodiyar Developers	Road Const. Equipments	Patel Sureshbhai L.	9825082182
			Patel Kantibhai L.	9825068660
116	Gujarat Sponj Pvt. Ltd	Latex Foam	Patel Nitinkumar M.	9824025541
	Shri Umiya Industries	Binding Wire	Patel Bhaveshbhai M.	9898010337
117	Expert Circuit Pvt. Ltd	Telephone Circuit	Momin Asrafbhai	9879510153
118	Prakash Soap Industries	Oil Soap	Patel Nileshbhai N.	9998937034
119			Patel Kamleshkumar N.	9924121123
120	Maruti Poteries Pvt. Ltd.	Flush Decorative Doors	Govindbhai P. Patel	9426056241
121			Rakesh G. Patel	9427989584
	Sahjanand Trading Co.	Godown	Modi Natavarbhai F.	
122	Mehsana Security Service	Security Service	V.K. Patel	9427008321
	Maruti Poteries Pvt. Ltd.	Flush Decorative Doors	Govindbhai P. Patel	9426056241
123			Rakesh G. Patel	9427989584
124	Swastic Offset	Offset Packaging Product	Atul C. Pandit	9426633955
125			Sanjay B. Patel	9825070205
	Mehsana Security Service	Security Service	V.K. Patel	9427008321
126	Canteen	Canteen	Patel Hasmukhbhai M.	9824092951
	SPL Healthcare Pvt. Ltd.	Pharmaceuticals	Modi Mukeshbhai D.	9825018700

127			Modi Simit M.	9925522333
128	Vimlex Polymers	P.V.C. Pipe, Polythin Pipe	Patel Ravindrabhai N.	9925168909
129			Patel Sureshbhai N.	9427681909
	Mili Water Pipe	P.V.C. Pipe	Dalsukh D. Patel	9998220516
130	Lucky Packaging Industries	Corrugated Box, Roll	Patel Kalpeshbhai J.	9376311616
			Patel Jyantibhai C.	9909674116
131	Avi Plastic	Reprocess Plastic Granuals	Patel Pintu Jagdishbhai	9879106886
132	Gorad Wire Products	Senting Wire	Patel Janakbhai P.	9727774057
	Rasna Paints	Oil Paints	Patel Govindbhai G.	9824030856
133	Swastic Packaging Ind.	LDPE Multy Layer Polyfilm	Patel Satishbhai B.	9824010141
134	Hari Kripa Polymers	PVC Pipe	Jyantibhai R. Sandhani	9426055502
135	Samrika Steel Engineers	Vantilater Fan, Fabrication	Somabhai N. Panchal	9825448101
136			Dilip Somabhai Panchal	9898176801
137	Shri Ram Industries	Paints	Dinkarbhai Thakker	9426701994
138	Shree Balaji Doors	Laminates on Door	Patel Ritesh M.	9426039449
			Patel Brijesh K.	9979698642
139	Ashish Construction Equip.	Road Cont. Machines	Prajapati Rameshbhai M.	9879319061
140	Kashmira Plastic	LDPE Polythin Printed Bags	Patel Babubhai J.	9825535594
	Bhavya Polymers	Silicon Rubber Sleeve	Rajendra R. Shah	9925168791
141	Guru Eng. & Mould Work	Tyre Retreading Machine	Patel Maheshbhai R.	9825578946
142	Bhanushali Kamlesh G.	Bardan, Oil Tin	Bhanushali Kamleshbhai	9824420646
143			Bhanushali Mohanbhai	9904150950
144	Sagar Rubber Products	Rubbers Stoper	Shah Jitendrabhai	9825041275
145	Sagar Rubber Products	Rubbers Stoper	Shah Jitendrabhai	9825041275
			Shah Daxeshbhai	
146	Umiya Chemicals	Bliching Powder, Sodium	Anilbhai C. Barot	9714993461
147	Sagar Rubber Products	Rubbers Stoper	Shah Jitendrabhai	9825041275
			Shah Daxeshbhai	
148	Sagar Rubber Products	Rubbers Stoper	Shah Jitendrabhai	9825041275
149	Sagar Rubber Products	Rubbers Stoper	Shah Jitendrabhai	9825041275
	Jay Industries	Reprocess Plastic Granuals	Patel Somabhai N.	9924742184

150			Patel Jay Prakash P.	9898524575
151	DhanLaxmi Industries	P.V.C. Water Tank	Patel Babulal	9426174004
152	Shree Vahanvati Eng.Work	Industrial Blowers	Panchal Manubhai K.	9427682571
	High Bond Cement	Cement Depo	Patel Bhaveshbhai J.	9426826481
153	Guru Kripa Engineering	Agicultural Instruments	Patel Kainayalal M.	9825440348
154			Patel Nathalal M.	9925440348
155	Uma Packaging	Plastic Bags	Patel Dilipbhai K.	9426512101
156			Patel Ashokbhai R.	9426056130
	Asian Refrigeration Ind.	Ice	Patel Vallabhbhai C.	9426555541
157	Jay Industries	Powder Coating	Patel Pravinbhai H.	9825087050
	Shivam Engineers	Paver Plants	Patel Pankaj Somabhai	9925651459
158	Modern Packaging	Plastic Box Strip	Patel Somabhai M.	9426330464
159			Patel Kantibhai A.	9825052591
160	Shivam Engineers	Fabrication Works	Suthar Pareshbhai B.	9427376761
161	Sant Plastic	Textiles Spareparts	Patel Babubhai M.	9427417752
	Sant Plastic	Textiles Spareparts	Patel Babubhai M.	9427417752
162	A-one Inddustries	Plastic Bags	Patel Arvindbhai S.	9426086101
163				
164	Amar Industries	Box Strips	Patel Ashokbhai A.	9825143804
165	Labh Packaging Indu.	Corrugated Box	Patel Ganpatbhai M.	9374243439
166			Patel Govindbhai K.	9374144096
167	Maheshwari Srep Treader	M.S. Plate Cutting, Fabrication	Patel Sureshbhai Rambhai	9825106432
168				
	Mehsana Strip	Steel Patti	Patel Jigar Arvindbhai	9998865591
169	Nachiket Steel	Galvanized Coil Treading	Patel Bharatbhai G.	9825322626
170	Chintamani Lamination	Transformer Core	Patva Hirenabhai Vinodbhai	9825243691
171	Keshar Chemicals	Sodium Meta Silicate	Patel Vijay K.	9924758424
172			Kaushik G. Mistri	9879862675
173	Hansa Polymers		Saurabhbhai B. Kuntar	9376334300
174	Mittal Industries	Submirsible Spare Parts	Patel Babubhai M.	9408384840
	Hari Om Industries	Reprocess Plastic Granuals	Patel Jayeshbhai M.	9898524279
175			Patel Joitaram A.	9427677283
176	Arti Industries	Sun Dry Gray Board	Patel Jayeshbhai c	9427507212
177				
	Parishram Engineering	Fabrication Works	Patel Rajubhai R.	9426354750
178	Parishram Industries	Acid	Patel Babubhai H.	9924393059

179	Shri Umiya Plastic Ind.	Kisan Plastic Pipe	Patel Rameshbhai M.	9825577585
180	Purvi Plastics	Plastic Packing Bags	Jani Vipulbhai B.	9825636930
181			Patel Bhogilal Mohanlal	9825636929
182	Jay Vir Packaging	Corrugated Box	Patel Amitkumar B.	9374748236
183			Patel Lalitkumar D.	9687297007
	Sai Jalaram Bevereges	Soft Drink, Namkeen	Patel Bharatbhai S.	9228428023
184			Patel Piyushbhai G.	9228466057
	Jay Bhagwati Plastic	Reprocess Plastic Granuals	Patel Dashrathbhai K.	9825355463
185	Deepen Enginrring Works		Patel Babubhai S.	9925577562
	Ashirvad Scal Manufacture	Weigh Bridge	Patel Prafulbhai M.	9974446418
186	Shakti Industris	Leth Machine Job Work	Patel Baldevbhai K.	9909031433
187	Vikas Enterprise	Ganga Mineral Water	Patel Jayesh Nathalal	9428389598
188			Patel Nirav Bhagvanbhai	9426752067
189	Shakti Industries	Reprocess Plastic Granuals	Parmar Kishorbhai A.	9426501227
190			Prajapati Shailesh K.	9924586451
	Bhagwati Products	H.M. Plastic Bags	Patel Chimanbhai U.	9879089810
191			Patel Amrutbhai K.	9228237395
	Shivam Wire	Barbed Wire	Patel Dipeshbhai A.	9712580000
192			Patel Amrutbhai M.	9979404056
	Jaimin Fabrication	Fabrication Works	Patel Shailesh Gandanal	9925679356
193			Shah Shinarayan K.	9924142734
	Visco Engg. Works	Fabrication Works	Panchal Bharatbhai M.	9925167579
194	Rexi Enterprise	Cement Jali	Bhojak Pransukhbhai P.	9228309811
	Rexi Products	Cements Jali	Bhojak Kamleshbhai P.	9427989594
195	Shubham Packers	Corrugated Box	Patel Rohitbhai S.	9925578282
196			Patel Gangaram G.	9979870282
197	Gurudev Wire	Barbed Wire	Gauswami Kanchangiri	9925899763
198	Broil Sensotec Industries	Tempreture Centre Pester	Patel Maheshbhai P.	9427471371
			Patel Vipulbhai P.	9426418181
199	Mass Industries	Road Equipment Machinery	Prajapati Prakash Keshav	9825565686
200			Patel Baldevbhai Ratilal	9825500298
	Vikas Plastic Industries	Reprocess Plastic Granuals	Patel Vishnubhai Kasiram	9825363245
201			Patel Arvindbhai Kasiram	9979784656
	Shakti Pipe		Patel Rajeshbhai A.	9825803395
202	Bansidhar Gruh Udyog	Sing And Chana	Patel Ramesh Ambalal	9825266370
	Janta Enterprise	Weigh Bridge	Patel Ambalal Maganlal	9376347635

203	Jay Industries	Fabrication Works	Patel Narottam Bababhai	9824614826
204	Sai Metal		Bhavsar Rakshaben P	9825345609
205	Saibaba Stamping		Bhavsar Rakshaben P	9825345609
206	Shri Chamunda Febricator	Fridge Body Repairing	Panchal Chimanol V.	9824618509
207	Shri Kalikrupa Works	Labour Work	Luhar Devrajibhai K	9924072492
208	Bahuchar Engg. Work	Drilling Ring	Mistri Rameshbhai B.	9825261354
209	Mayur Plastic Industries		Patel Bharatbhai Govind	9825448126
210				
211	Ramesh Candle Works	Candles	Bharani Ramesh Kodamal	9825331984
212	Sharp Electoplast	Closed	D. Yadav	
213	Kalyani Mahila Gruh Udyog	Floor Mills	Kadiya Ramilaben Arvind	9909496269
214	Curevet Pharmaceuticals	Feed Suppliment	Gopal Shanker Prasad	9431017670
215	Survodya Comm.Bank	Bank	Ghanshyam K. Modi	9825374820
216	Jain Namkeen	Namkeen	Jain Chakreshbhai	9825708912
217	Akar Equipments	Road Finishin Brush	Patel Chetan Maganbai	9879140799
218			Patel Rohitbhai B.	9825898990
219	Jayeshbhai M Patel		Jayeshbhai M Patel	9825163365
220	Gujarat Rural Ind. Cor.			224293
221	Gelexy Chemstone Indu.	Floor Mill Stones	Tarachand D. Yadav	9825991103
	Gelexy Chemstone Indu.	Floor Mill Stones	Tarachand D. Yadav	9825991103
222	Vraj Engineering	Water Treatmenat Plant	Shah Parag Pankajbhai	9426018190
223	Salrich Health Care	Feed Suppliment	Patel Ramanbhai M.	9924095525
224	Presimax Engineering	Machinery	Jayeshbhi K Panchal	9879137979
	Print Pack Marketing	Distrubutore (Microink)	Patel Vijaybhai Chelabhai	9825535583
225	Print Pack Marketing	Distrubutore (Microink)	Patel Vijaybhai Chelabhai	9825535583
226	Jay Khodiya Engg. Work	Leth Machine Job Work	Prajapati Manubhai H.	9979272116
227	Khodiyar Steel Industries	Steel Bag, Steel Trunk	Luhar Haribhai	9979270610
228	Vinus Ispat	Steel Round Bar Cutting	Mugesh N. Patel	9879820690
229	Gujarat Engineering Work		Nayak Vishnukant I	9825326270
230	Telephone Exchange	S.D.E. CDOT	SDE , Mehsana	9427019782
231	Rajesh Engineering Work	Machinery Spare Parts	Patel Kamlesh Vihabhai	9824011733

232	Closed			
233	Burner India	Burner	Vinesh Bhatia	9825279389
234	Lokesh Industries	Steel	Steel Pressur Roll	Gupta Rambabu K
235			Gupta Lokesh K	9426330457
236	Ganesh Enterprise	M.S. Binding Wire	Patel Dinesh Ratnabhai	9428959758
237			Patel Kamlesh Shankarlal	9898410959
238	Rushil Enterprise	Closed		9879562420
239	Jay Ambe Polymers	Reprocess Plastic Granuals	Patel Kamlesh Vinodbhai	
	R.M. Plastic	Plastic Tin	Rajubhai Manilal Patel	9428460817
240	Montus Products	Food	Chikki	9825585134
			Vishnubhai V. Patel	9824438871
241	Krupa Systems	Control Panel Board	Dashrathbhai S. Patel	9979787942
242			Patel Vishnubhai Raval Rakeshbhai	9825040926
243	Parivar Chemicals	Oil Soap		9825040925
244	Meghdoot Indu.	Plastic	Plastic Moulded Articles	Patel Bhadresh Ramesh
			Patel Ramanbhai Madhav	9825526625
245	Vardayani Industries	Thresor, Tractor Trolly Parts	Vishnubhai B. Chaudhary	9825438602
246	Desai Ramsinhbhai Hala			9427321522
	Vishav Plastic	PVC Pipe	Desai Ranchodbhai H.	9925440308
247	Vishav Plastic	PVC Pipe	Desai Ramjibhai Halabhai	9879452202
	Veer Plastic	Plastic Vest Process	Ashokbhai	9879452202
248	Mercury Cables	Submirsible Cable Wire	Prajapati Mahendrabhai S.	9898392013
249			Prajapati Vasantbhai S.	9825328630
250	Vikas Industries	Packaging		9924214281
			Patel Shaileshbhai G.	9824589195
251	Akash Industries	Sun Dry Strip Board	Patel Anilbhai Somabhai	9825070324
252	Anika Equipment	Farming	Agriculture Equipments	Patel Urvishbhai
253	Vijay Enterprise	Solvent, Paint, Thineer		9825798840
254	S. K. Industries	Road Equipment Machinery		Patel Prakash Somabhai
255	Vinus Infrateh	Fabrication Works		9924484809
	Metaltec Pvt. Ltd	CNC Sheet Metal Cutting		Patel Susilaben K.
256	H. Patidar Corporation	M.S. Pipe Treading		9825882836
257	Omtech Industries	Fabrication Works		Indravadan G. Patel
			Himanshu Patel	9825276362
			Himanshu Patel	9825199404
			Himanshu Patel	9825666550
			Prajapati Kamleshbhai	9979930164

258			Prajapati Maheshbhai	9924394336
259	Ranchodbhai Halabhai De		Desai Ranchodbhai	9879452204
260	P.P. Area			
	Welvish Polymers	PVC Pipe	Patel Kanubhai V.	9825882836
261	Amrut Food Products	Icecream	Patel Jayeshbhai N.	9909916169
262	Gayatri Tiles Industries	Paving Blocks	Patel Kantibhai C.	9925746854
263	Patel Timber Mart	Corrugation Box	Patel Shantibhai H.	9824611209
	New Laxmi Industries	Gray Boards	Patel Maheshbhai S.	9426174660
264			Patel Dineshbhai S.	9376310380
265	Gujarat Print Pack Publicat	Packaging Materials	Patel Ashishbhai A.	9825037914
266	Dama Auto Products	Auto Parts	Khamar Dineshbhai	9924127072
267			Gaurangbhai	9824511388
268	Sarvoday Mojec Tiles	Rubber Moulded Paver Block	Patel Babubhai H.	9879049110
269			Patel Pankajbhai B.	9925041040
270	Satyam Tiles	Rubber Moulded Paver Block	Patel Dharmesh B.	9825470441
	Mira Industries	Flush Doors	Jagdishbhai R. Patel	9426056242
271			Mahendrabhai B. Patel	9426584672
272	Better Engineers	Machinery	Patel Sachet Amrutlal	9558825351
			Raval Jyantibhai S.	9825962748
273	Shiv Pulse & Cattle Feeds	Cattle Feeds	Patel Bharatbhai L	9377055552
			Patel Babubhai B.	9825164497
274	Anmol Agro Industries	Bio-Fertiliser	Patel Vishnubhai	9825088414
275	Anmol Seeds	Hybrids Seeds	Rajan Patel	9099963456
	Dhruvi Road Equipments	Road Const. Machinery	Bharatbhai B. Patel	9825096135
276	Quality Tube & Cons Co.	Paper Cons	Patel Popatbhai	9426701549
	Quality Power Structure	Machinery & Fabrication	Patel Nitinbhai	9825260004
277	Jyoti Soap Industries	Oil Soap	Patel Girish Keshavlal	9824550513
	Guru Kripa Agro Ind.	H.D.P. Woven Bags	Patel Kanaiyalal M.	9825495339
278	Nilkanth Steel Industries	ReRolling Mills	Patel Dasharathbhai H.	9377377727
			Patel Rameshbhai H.	9825051190
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280			Patel Rameshbhai H.	9825051190

	Merito Appliances Pvt.	Febrication Refrijeration	& Barkatali Dosan Prasla	9327560626
281	BioStrum Nutritech Pvt.	Protin Powder	Mansurali R. Momin	9327786222
282			Barkatali D. Prasla	9327560626
283	Bhagwati Kisan Pipe	Polithin Pipe	Patel Vipul Ambalal	9925693845
	Anvi Life Science Pvt. Ltd	Medicine	Sumeet Agrawal	9824099753
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285	Neptune Industries Ltd	Engineering Company	Haresh V. Panchal	9879206982
286	Honest Healthcare	Vaternery Medicine	Patel Kiritbhai P.	9426319991
287			Patel Jagdish Dahyalal	9427682540
	Kum Kum Agro Industries	Cluster Cake Powder	Prajapati Keshavlal R.	9825751285
288			Dixitkumar Prajapati	9537540379
289	Gurukripa Mineral Indu.	Wire & Wire nelse	Patel Sanjaybhai Jyanti	9825027905
290	JNB Cold Storage	Cold Storage	Patel Babubhai H.	9904058613
291			Patel Bhavesh B.	9904150487
292	Shiv Baba Traders		Patel Popatlal Shivram	9825191470
			Patel Prahladbhai B.	9825655192
293	Unitech Autometion	Panel Boards	Jyantibhai Patel	9825316278
	Unitech Autometion	Panel Boards	Satishbhai Patel	9825163433
294	Siddhi Enginerring	Plywood, Blockboard	Patel Ravjibhai Khetabhai	9924068501
295			Patel Mahendra Manjibhai	9426584672
			Patel Bhavanbhai Harjibhai	9427372252
296	Kesar Industries (Rental)	Road Equipment	Mehta Rajeshbhai J.	9925022472
	Madhav Wire Products	Barbed Wire	Patel Govindbhai M.	9825370396
297	Laxmi Chemicals	Construction Chemicals	Thakker Dinkarbhai	9426701994
			Raval Pravinbhai	9426701997
298	Uma Plast Industries	Plastic Jar	Patel Pankajkumar V.	9428853368
299			Patel Manishkumar D.	9879989634
300	Castrola Impex Pvt. Ltd.	Sulpher Powder	Modi Hitendra C.	9825411476
301			Modi Jitendra C.	9925030476
302	Jay Printers	Box & Paper Printing	Patel Dashrathbhai C.	9426174795
303			Patel Parsottambhai M.	9825108518

	Mandav Packaging Pvt.Ltd.	Corrugated Box	Vyas Vishnu G.	9925195445
304	Neptune Industries Ltd	Control Panel Board	Haresh V. Panchal	9879206982
	Maruti Wooden Industries	Wooden Manufacture	Patel Jethabhai D.	9879138475
305	Gayatri Industries	Chemicals	Patel Bharatbhai Patel Rameshbhai	9825084230 9687688654
306	Astvinayak Industries	Fabrication Works	Patel Bhagubhai Bhikhabhai	9424343112
	Astvinayak Industries	Fabrication Works	Patel Vishnu Bhikhabhai	9924410959
307	Maa Krupa Dairy	Dairy Products	Patel Ashobhai R.	9825058414
308	Supeck Printers	Printing Job Work	Patel Bharatbhai N.	9825310841
309	Galaxy Industries	Paver Finisher	Suthar Jayeshbhai V.	9925899767
310	Sardar Industries	Ferrous Sulphate	Patel Rameshkumar K.	9825556542
	Loha Rasayan	Ferrous Sulphate	Patel Chandrakant G.	9825447342
311	Chemsovin Chem Products		Patel Tarun Somabhai	9426273829
	Bhagyoday Pep Products	Gray Boards	Patel Jyantibhai Bb	9825061257
312	Bhagyashree Enterprise	Gray Boards	Patel Arvindbhai B.	9879543175
313	Akshar Polyplast	Rigid PVC Pipe	Patel Rajnikant V.	9998995079
314			Patel Sanjaybhai V.	9998995078
315	Harsiddh Industries	Agriculture Equipments	Patel Chandubhai B.	9825199389
316	Ashirvad Agro Products	Edible Oil	Patel Ratilal K.	9428389881
317			Patel Shaileshbhai P.	9925224349
318	Satyam Construction Co.		Patel Shantibhai D.	9426546009
319			Patel Satyambhai S.	9426175767
320	Nilkanth Trancore	Copper Transformer	Patel Maheshbhai H.	9925225778
321			Patel Sanjaybhai N.	9925054100
322		Ice, Mineral Water	Patel Sureshbhai M. Patel Chandubhai M.	9825447841 9099265721
323	Navdurga Industries	Godown	Patel Rajendrabhai R.	9824235337
	Dhaval Sales	Scrap Traders	Shah Kantilal H.	9879796596
324	Nisha Steel Treaders	Sheets, H.R., Plate	Patel Jyantibhai A.	9824080600
	Vector Chem Products	Polly Laminated Roll	Gupta Piyushbhai C.	9825050935
325	Satyam Welmesh Indu.	Welmesh Jali	Patel Shantibhai D.	9426546009
	Satyam Welmesh Indu.	Welmesh Jali	Patel Satyambhai S.	9426175767
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329	A.M. Latex Foam Pvt. Ltd.	Rubber Foam	Soni Bharatbhai Amrutlal	9426174453
330	Neptune Industries Ltd	Engineering Company	Panchal Rajendrakumar V.	9879206973
331				
	Jaliyan Traders	Steel Tunk and Beg	Luhar Mithalal S. Luhar	9979272311
332			Hardik G. Thakker	9909345433
333	Om Steel Industries	Scrap Traders	Rambabu Omprakash	9426013133
334				
335	K. R. Industries	Road Equipment	Prafful Barot	9429174312
336	Vinayak Industries	PVC Garden Pipe	Patel Hiren Sureshbhai	9427287909
337			Patel Milen Dashrath	9429225909
338	Shree Keshar Enterprise	Road Equipment	Dipakbhai Chaudhary	9825322472
339	Avkar Packers	Multi Colour Offset Printing	Patel Sandeep Natvarlal	9825063532
			Patel Harsad D.	9825581411 0
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	Ganesh Engineering Work	Transformer Tank Febrication	Patel Bhailal Mohanlal	9898065807 9825333807
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344			Patel Ashishbhai A.	9825037914
345	G Flex	Packaging Materials	Ambubhai V. Patel	9825074914
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	Manek Active Clay Pvt. Ltd	Minerals Based Chemicals	Kamleshbhai D. Patel	9825060588
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365	Gambhira Parshvnath Market	Commercial Complex	Patel Manilal	9825841027
	Gayatri Poly Print		Vakhariya Gaurang J. Mayurbhai J. Vakhariya	9898616046 9825655160
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369	Matru Plastic	Reprocess Plastic Granuals	Patel Kalubhai Kantibhai	9825692274
370			Shah Vijaykumar V.	9879586458
371	Bhagwati Glass Work	Wire & Nails	Prajapati Manaharbhai	9825336310

372	Manibhadra Corporation	Clining Plant	Shah Lokesh Yashvant	9824358294
	Manibhadra Corporation	Clining Plant	Shah Ketan Yashvant	9426514239
373	Alltech Industries Pvt. Ltd	Civil Const. Equipments	Patel Rakesh N.	9824088048
374			Janak T. Patel	9979788664
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376	Prabhu Plastic	Reprecessiing Graunals	Patel Girish Somchanddas	9426597403
	Sunrise Agro Industries	Sulpher Powder	Patel Babulal Laxmandas	9825089394
377			Patel Bipinbhai Babulal	9825441294
378	Prime Industries	Boric Acid	Patel Hareshbhai Ambalal	9825187243
			Patel Vipulbhai Khodabhai	9909537052
379	Dwarkadhish clining Products	Clining of Wheat	Shah Jagdish Sitaram	9377731765
	Dinesh Industries	Edible Oil	Patel Dineshbhai Prahladi	9426352240
380				
	Dr. Recon Pharma	Feed Suppliment	Patel Amit M.	9825629262
381	WelCoat Paints	Paints Manufacturing	Patel Pravinbhai Kantilal	9979403938
			Patel Naranbhai Khemchand	9824135883
382	Patel Hydraulicss Pvt. Ltd.	Hose Pipe	Patel Ashokbhai P.	9825051166
383			Patel Mahendrabhai P.	9825556590
	Usha Control Corporation	Fuse Units & Electrical Spares	Gaurangbhia S. Parikh	9825065506
384			Munjai S. Parikh	9825605375
385	Shree Umiya Plastic	Reprocess Plastic Granuals	Patel Tribhovan J.	9426305985
386	Nirma Pet Plast	Plastic Bottle	Patel Kaushikbhai G.	9426005264
387	Balram Industries	Senetory Fittings	Dipak K. Khandelwal	9426516366
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			Patel Vishnubhai Vitthal	8140927214
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	Patel Hasumatiben Jagdish		Patel Hasumatiben Jagdish	9426005264
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392			Khatri Bhawarlal J.	9427618835
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395	Techno Wire Products	Wire Mesh Jali	Patel Maheshbhai P.	9825052750
396			Patel Harshadbhai P.	9825932132
	Techno Granite	Granites Tiles	Patel Jyantibhai Purshotam	9825339539
397	Shitla Construction Equip.	Road Construction Equip.	Suthar Sanjaykumar A.	9825031838
398	Shakti Earth Equipment	Road Construction Equip.	Suthar Arvindbhai S.	9825022838
399	Shitla Road Equipment	Road Construction Equip.	Suthar Chandrikaben A.	9825022838
	Shitla Road Equipment	Road Construction Equip.	Suthar Chandrikaben A.	9825022838
400	Sardar Steel Pvt. Ltd.	M.S. Angle, Bar	Chaudhary Bababhai N.	9925011466
401			Chaudhary Subhasbhai S.	9825011466
402	Laxmi Dairy Equipment	Treadig of Acid	Nayak Labhshanker G.	9426360457
	Jyupitar Industries	Febrication	Patel Shailesh Gandlal	9925679356
403	Nityam Chemicals Pvt.Ltd	F.M.C.G. Products	Rajnikantbhai R. Bhatt	9819310100
404			Rajubhai B. Patel	9869380003
405	Sunil Chndraprakash Gupta		Sunil Chndraprakash Gupta	9825050935
406	Manan Microns	Mineral Powder	Patel Mukeshbhai M.	9825535512
407	Parv Health Care	Cosmetic Items	Yagnik Ketuman Dhanjan	9825668700
408	Parv Health Care	Cosmetic Items	Yagnik Ketuman Dhanjan	9825668700
	Allwyn Equipments	Road Construction Machinery	Patel Bhavesh Kanubhai	9825413555
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410	Shree Hinglaj Pulses	Dall Mill	Patel Natavarlal Cheldas	9825089395
411			Patel Piyush N.	9099016499
	Accurex Control Systems	Electronic Weigh Bridge	Patel Bharatbhai M.	9824068864
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	Sky Industries		Patel Babulal Laxmandas	9825089394
	Moon Agro Food Ltd.		Zulfikar Manklojia	9825017124
	Spilberg Bavareges	Soft Drink	Patel Govindbhai	9825577720
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455	Arnay Research Laboratory	Pharmaceuticals	GopalShanker Prasad Lal Babu Pandit	9431017670 9376334356
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6	Shri Indukumar Brahmbhatt	Welcome Mahesana	989868782	welcome_mehsana@yahoo.in	WE0116022
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9	Shri Prahlad N. Chauhan	Nyay Jyot	9426333915	nyayjyot@yahoo.com	WE0116001
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11	Shri Dharmendra Patel	Praja Sandesh Mahesana	9825197974	dhamendra.press09@gmail.com	WE0116002
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13	Shri Amit C. Patel	Creative News	9824402567	ankush.weekly@gmail.com	WE0116013
14	Shri Sunilbhai Bawa	Gandhigiri Mahesana	9824062541	gandhigirinews@yahoo.com	WE0116015
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16	Shri Mahesh Metiya	Jivan Setu Visnagar	9327538470	jivansetu@yahoo.com	WE0116032
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18	Shri Chandrakant Chauhan	Voice of Ravi Pakshik	9824739866	voiceofravi@yahoo.com	FE0116001
19	Shri Jyantimandilak	Opportunity Weekly	9429157450	Jmandlik427@gmail.com	WE0116012
20	Shri Ravikumar H. Patel	Shubh Media	9723822784	ravipatel_19@yahoo.com	WE0116034
21	Shri Gautam Ravat	Prajashahi Weekly	9825458234	prajashahi@yahoo.com	WE0116041
22	Shri Wahab Sheikh	Prajasevak Weekly	9824560083	prajasevaknews@gmail.com	WE0116040
23	Shri Maheshkumar M. Parmar	Vijapur Sandesh (Weekly)	9825343000	mmparmar651@gmail.com	FE0116003
24	Shri Arvind A.R. Chaudhari	Chetan News (Weekly)	9978639139	arcnetaji@gmail.com	FE0116004
25	Shrimati Ashish H. Patel	Mahesana Times	9824682884	ashish_82884@yahoo.co.in	WE0116044
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27	Shri Kamlesh V. Raval	Garvi Takat	8000003013	Kav030980@gmail.com	WE0116050
28	Shri Ashokkumar H. Panchal	Avar News	9428385734	ashokournews@gmail.com	WE0116051
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31	Shri Nayan Makwana	Praja Darbar	9904204331	Hiren.makwana50@yahoo.co.in	WE0116031
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35	Shri Nayan A. Raval	Mafia Saptahik	9409423825	mafia	WE0116056

NATIONLIZED BANK OF MEHSANA

NO	Name of Di Co Ordinator	Bank	Mobile No	Tele. No
1	Shri Narendrabhai Tanyu	ALLABHAD	7227888099	232583
2	Shri Jay Singh	B O B	9687675392	251858
3	Shri Harishankar Khatik	B O M	8238081200	251051
4	Shri Rajendra Kulkarni	B O I	9850579670	251132
5	Shri Bipin Mohan	CANARA	8238091989	241191
6	Shri mahendra meena	C B I	9978976203	221228
7	Shri Amarnath Gupta	CORPO	9998567002	243351
8	Shri O.P. Jarora	DENA	9429102241	221152
9	Shri S. K. Sinha	INDIAN	9427616315	221327
10	Shri Rajendra Gehlot	O B C	9825986593	250250
11	MR vikramsingh meena	P N B	8511132762	255920
12	Shri K R Parmar	SYNDI	9427314800	251061
13	Shri Rajnikant Shiyolkar (RO)	UNION	9099922521	230246
14	SHRI NIPUNKUMAR	U C O	9855709414	233005
15	Shri S K Gora	Vijaya	7043568485	231100
16	shri Navnit Somani	SBBJ	9099002857	250422
17	Shri N.S.Patel	SBI	7600044860	221034
18	Shri Guaran Vyash	HD F C	9376914186	243008
19	Shri Mukesh Gupta	ICICI	9712924511	232200
20	Shri Palani Kumar	TMB-Unjha	9925206130	(02767)25022
21	Shri Mitesh Shah	AXIS	8980801302	240099
22	Shri Vinay Kumar	K V B	9979853996	230019
23	Shri Hirak Vora	K M B	9909906170	231181
24	SHRI HARPREET SINGH	I D B I	9427614790	240742
25	SHRI CHANDRA RAJ	INDUSIAND	9979886990	241492/241493
26	Shri N R Solanki	D G G B	9974601147	254387
27	Shri Manibhai Patel	M D C C	9904150371	222280/325166
28	Shri S V Patel	GS ARDB	9426361768	221511
29	Shri Shailesh Atit	Ratnakar	8238082387	02764-262331

		Bank		
30	Shri Mahesh Mina	IOB	(0)9785251573	02762-233053
31	Shri Shekhar Avasthi	Andhra Bank	9000737846	02762-233002
32	Shri Meghendra Molvi	United Bank of India	9558467005	2762
33	Shri Amrish Shukala	YES BANK	9898343990	230243

Serial No.	Name	Mobile Number
	Director Rto MEHSANA	02762-251078
1	Sabar Transpot	9878063470
2	Rangoli Transpot	9879307418
3	Navshakti Transpot	9875544813
4	Sangita Transpot	946334364
5	Yu Banas Transpot	985478861
6	Vikas Transpot	747615471
7	Jay Amba Transpot	995403019
8	Chamunda Transpot	948461709
9	Saikripa Transpot	9377811837
10	Yu Bhavani Transpot	98550867
11	Mahesana Transpot	9533444
12	Biblewari Transpot	971956516
13	Teteshwar Transpot	953138
14	Jaipur Godan Transpot	384000
15	Rajevvari Transpot	985734446
16	Jayot Transpot	51301
17	Gaiyani Transpot	98534849
18	Galiya Transpot	31718
19	Lalamul Transpot	4383
20	Meladi Krupa Transpot	90996440059
21	Jay Ganesha Transpot	51883
22	Baba Ramdev Transpot	9904484849
23	Ganesha Transpot	40103
24	Sadguru Transpot	50514

NGO LIST

no.	Name	Reg. No.	Address
1	Harisangh Education	F/191/BK (05-12-1990)	Yogeshwar Flats, Near Petrol Pump, High Tension Road, Subhanpura, Vadodara-390023

2	Vanita Shishu Vikas	F/115 (01-03-1990)	Vanita Shishu Vikas, Hanuman Tekri, Nilkanth Mahadev Temple Road, Aburoad Highway, Palanpur, Banaskantha-385001
3	Seva Aarambh	F/3593 GUJ/3608/25/09/07 (25/09/2007)	E-1, Shahi Dugli, Madina Park Opposite, Visnagar Road, Mehsana-384001
4	Kshamata Vikas Samiti	F/1067/Mehsana (21-10-1994)	Mun. P.O. Mandal, Khairal, Kheralu, Mehsana-384130
5	Gujarat Action Committee	E-3145 (19-09-1988)	Gujarat Action Committee, Mun. Adodara, Ta. Khadi, Mehsana, Gujarat, India-382715
6	Dr. Nakadar Cheri Table	F-2689/Mehsana (10-03-2003)	Dr. Nakadar Cheri Table, N.B. College Road, P.B. Bordi, Mun. Po. Khadi, Ta. Khadi, Mehsana-382715
7	Sundarshan Vikas	F/3826/Mehsana (13-10-2009)	E-40, Nitin Society, Kansa Road, Visnagar-384315
8	Balkalpik Asag	E/154 (17-05-1991)	7, Modern Nagar Society, Modhera Road, Mehsana-384002
9	Catholic Ayukaran	E-549-BK (07-09-1988)	Mun. Po. Labo, Ta. Vadgam, Banaskantha
10	Gunvatta Jain Mahajan Samsodhan Pustakalay	E-3753 (07-08-1995)	Gunvatta Jain Mahajan Samsodhan Pustakalay, Gunj-384315
11	Savadhanay Vikas	F-2566 (09-12-2002)	21, Shreebapu Nagar Society, Swaminarayan Mandir, Modhera Road, Mehsana-384002

District Emergency Control Room				
SrNo	Post	Name	MobileNo	Office Lanline
1	Collector	Shri M. Nagarajan	9978406214	222200/11
2	R.A.C.	Shri S.C. Savaliya	9978405213	222203
3	Mamlatdar e/c Disaster Management	shri. R.B. Behelim	7069431442	222299
4	D.P.O (GSDMA) Disaster Management	miss.K.B prajapati	7096992296	222220
6	Dy.Mamlatdar -- Flood	-	-	-
7	Clerk Disaster Management	Shri jitubhai patel	9723957401	
8	Driver / Peon	shalish Ravat	9737747652	
9	1 District Disaster Management Centre 2 D.E.O.C. 3 District Emergency Control Room	Employee on duty	02762-222220 02762-222299 Toll Free No - 1077	
10	E-mail I D	1. dismgmt-meh@gujarat.gov.in 2. dpomehsana23@gmail.com		

Contact List

S.No	Name of the Dignitaries	Designation	Mobile No	E-Mail Id
1	Shri M. Nagarajan Sahab	Collector, Mehsana	9978406214	collector-meh@gujarat.gov.in
2	Shri S.C. Savaliya	Resident Deputy Collector, Mehsana	9978405213	addi-collector-meh@gujarat.gov.in
3	Shri Rishikesh Upadhyay	Superintendent of Police, Mehsana	99784 05074	
4	Shri H.M. Chavda	Director, District Rural Development Agency, Mehsana	99798 61690	Drda.meh2@gmail.com
5	Shri Yogesh Desai	Deputy Forest Conservator, Mehsana	7574950444	ecfsfmehsana@gmail.com
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13	Shri Ruturajsinh Jadav	Special Land Acquisition Officer, ONGC, Mehsana	9978405186	
14	Shri Vikas Ratala	Special Land Acquisition Officer, Narmada Project, Mehsana	7984436343	
15	Shri R.M. Jhala	District Planning Officer, Mehsana	9998562668	dpo-meh@gujarat.gov.in
16	Shri Ronak J. Shah	Deputy District Development Officer	7567020025	dyddo-pan-meh@gujarat.gov.in

		(Mahekam), J.P., Mehsana		
17	Shri Biren Patel	Deputy District Development Officer (Revenue), Mahesul, J.P., Mehsana	8401920725	dyddovikas98@gmail.com
18	Ms. S.M. Saraiya	District Statistical Officer, J.P., Mehsana	9824679507	dso-ddo-meh@gujarat.gov.in
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22	Ms. Jignasaben K. Dave	Program Officer, ICDS, J.P., Mehsana	8487051918	po-icds-ddo-meh@gujarat.gov.in
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24	Shri M.F. Morvadiya	Accounts Officer, J.P., Mehsana	9898875726	
25	Shri D.D. Nayak	District Social Welfare Officer, District Panchayat Mehsana	9714783381	swo-ddo-meh@gujarat.gov.in
26	Dr. Narendrasinh K. Rathod	District Malaria Officer, J.P., Mehsana	9099069008	dpmu.health.mehsana@gmail.com
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28	Dr. Bhameshkumar D. Amin	Deputy Livestock Development Officer, J.P., Mehsana	9428357733	ahdpmehsana@gmail.com
29	Shri Govindbhai Chaudhary	Executive Engineer, R & B (Panchayat), J.P., Mehsana	9408018505	exenmeh@gmail.com
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31	Shri K.M. Patel	Senior Executive Engineer, UGVCL, Visnagar Link Road, Mehsana	9925212554	
32	Shri Rajat Patel	Additional Executive Engineer, Sujalam Sufalam, Ganpat University Campus, Kherava	9426401894	

33	Shri H.R. Thakkar	C.A. Executive Engineer, Sujalam Sufalam, Visnagar	9427486929	
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35	viral choudhary	District Sports Officer, Mehsana	9638503825	Dsomehsana25@gmail.com
36	Shri K.A. Modi	Superintendent Executive Engineer, Jetco, Mehsana	9925212231	
37	Shri Paresh Modi	Town Planner, Mehsana	8320274599	
38	Ms. Shwetaben Makvana	Deputy Auction Commissioner, Mehsana	9724110639	Dc8-meh-gsstn@gujarat.gov.in
39	Shri Tarunbhai	General Manager, District Industries Center, Modhera Road, Mehsana	9890089588	
40	Shri Ravirajsinh Rajput	District Inspector, Land Office, Mehsana	8140096444	dilr-meh@gujarat.gov.in
41	Shri Valay Modi	Assistant Commissioner, Food and Drug Administration, Mehsana	9913493160	
42	Ms. Doliben Parmar	Assistant Labor Officer (Agriculture), Mehsana	9601424426	Lo-rlc-meh@gujarat.gov.in
43	Shri R.D. Patel	Legal Controller and Survey Officer, Mehsana	9825295918	Aclm-mhn@gujarat.gov.in
44	Shri Swapnil Patel	Regional Transport Officer, Near Water Tank, Mehsana	7016407591	Rto-trans-meh@gujarat.gov.in
45	Pankaj Achary	Regional Manager, GIDC, Modhera Road, Mehsana	9979881394	
46	Shri J.H. Goswami	Regional Manager, Modhera Road, Mehsana	6359919036	
47	Shri V.N. Vasava	Additional Charity Commissioner, Mahesana	9925986170	

48	Ms. Amitaben Patel	Superintendent, Narcotics and Excise Division, Rajmahal, Mehsana."	9898441007	Sp-pna-meh@gujarat.gov.in
49	Shri Hitesh Patel	"District Social Welfare Officer Shri, (V.J.) , Mehsana."	9426876965	Meh-swo@yahoo.com
50	Dipakbhai	" Deputy Director, Scheduled Castes (Class-I) , Mehsana."	9913936015	
51	Ms. Aarti Boriya	District Social Security Officer, Mehsana.	8866541698	
52	Shri P.J. Lodhaniya	District Employment Officer, Mehsana.	9998012698	deemeh221462@gmail.com
53	Ms. Grishma D. Patel	District Treasury Officer, Mehsana.	9429388356	Tresury-meh@gujart.gov.in
54	Miss Hinaben Babulal Parmar	"Assistant Inspector, Local Funds, Mehsana."	9328274990	
55	Shri Ketan Patel	Asst.Director, Horticulture,Mehsana.	9427814067	
56	Shri D.R. Patel	"Executive Engineer, M. & M. Deptt (State) Rajmahal, Mehsana."	9979402530	
57	Dr. Gopiben Patel	Civil Surgeon, Mehsana	6352874176	cdhomehsana@gmail.com
58	Ms. Parulben Maniyar	Deputy Director Information, Mehsana	9426352750	dmo-meh@gujarat.gov.in
59	Shri Nimesh Patel	District Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Mehsana	7984054987	drscsmehsana@gmail.com
60	Shri Shailesh Patel	Deputy Director of Agriculture (v.), Mehsana.	9427006352	
61	Shri Khemabhai Bhikhabhai Vaaniya	District Child Protection Officer, Mehsana.	94283899119	
62	Shri J.B. Patel	Deputy Executive Engineer, Electricity, Mehsana	9428042404	
63	Shri Rajendrakumar Bariya	Lead Bank Manager, Dena Bank, Shriram Apartments, Radhanpur Road, Mehsana	9925013088	
64	Shri Kailash Mevada	Executive Engineer, gwhhb and G.V. Board (Construction)civil, Jal Bhavan, Mehsana	9978406762	

65	Shri Vishalbhai	Executive Engineer, G.U.P.C. and G.V. Board (Mechanical), Jal Bhavan, Mehsana	9925247493	
66	Shri K.R. Patel	Executive Engineer, Dharoi Public Health Construction, Jal Bhavan, Mehsana	9909234035 78630 76476	
67	Ms. Gunjanben Patel	Secretary, Vasmoo, Jal Bhavan, Mehsana	9978406749	
68	Shri Sumit Patel	Executive Engineer, Dharoi Main Bandh, Dharoi, Satlasana, Mahesana	7383683521	
69	Shri A.R. Patel	Executive Engineer, Dharoi Canal Department-3, Dharoi Colony, Visnagar	9426401894	exedhw1@gmail.com
70	Shri Mit Parmar	Assistant Geologist, Mining and Minerals, Mehsana	9978406848	eexecutive@ymail.com
71	Shri D.M. Rathod	Regional Officer, Gujarat Pollution Control Board, Plot No. H/3E, G.I.D.C. Estate, Phase-1, Modhera Road, Mehsana	9427307939	Geologist0meh@gujarat.gov.in
72	K.B PRAJAPATI	District Project Officer, Disaster Branch Mehsana	7096992296	
73	9969222721	Deputy General Manager (P.I.), and E.C. Land Acquisition Officer ONGC, KDM Building, Palavasana, Mehsana		dpomehsana23@gmail.com
74	Shri Rathod Prakash Jay	ATMA Project Mahesana	7802082349	
75	Shri B.N. Patel	District Education Officer, Mahesana	9909970213	
76	Dr. S.K. Trivedi	District Primary Education Officer Mahesana	9909971684	
77	Shri Manubhai Prajapati	Deputy General manager (P.I.), and E.C. Land Acquisition Officer ONGC, KDM Building,	7434034070	

		Palavasana, Mehsana		
78	Director Rto MEHSANA	Director Rto MEHSANA	02762- 251078	

N O	Name of Officer	Designation	Officer No	Mobile No	Email	Deputy Mamlatdar	Mobile No.
80	shri Urvish Valand	Mamlatdar shree, Mehsana (Rural)	02762- 236386	95581036 39	mam- mehsana@guj arat.gov.in	Pratikbhai Patel	942987 4466
81	Shri B.N.Vala	Mamlatdar shree, Mehsana (City)		94272673 20		Hardik Chaudhary	968763 8423
82	Mr. F.D. Chowdhary	Mamlatdar shree, Visanagar	02765- 231351	98258775 13	mam- visnagar@guj arat.gov.in	Dharmendrab hai Chaudhary	940817 4394
83	Ms. R.S. Rawal	Mamlatdar Shri, Unjha	02767- 250370	97122881 22	mam- unjha@gujarat .gov.in	V. D. Thakor	982526 7530
84	Shri S.M Sendhav	Mamlatdarshree, Vadnagar	02761- 222150	99251525 89	mam- vadnagar@guj arat.gov.in	Virendrabhai Prajapati	992421 5808
85	Shri Chirag R Nimawat	Mamlatdarshri, Kadi	02764- 242355	83067941 93	mam- kadi@gujarat. gov.in	Tushar Bhavsar	869086 3286
86	shri. D.P.Shah	Mamlatdarshri, Satlasana	02761- 266167	97236521 82	mam- satlasana@guj arat.gov.in	Rajubhai Rawal	968770 4367
87	Shri J.N.Darbar	Mamlatdar Shri, Becharaji	02734- 286622	99989950 40	mam- becharaji@guj arat.gov.in	Shri Prakashbhai Bawa	942896 0923
88	Shri J.S Patel	Mamlatdarshree, Vijapur	02763- 220027	98251886 33	mam- vijapur@gujar at.gov.in	Kuldeep Singh Parmar	973745 6838
89	Mr. R.M Nogus	Mamlatdarshree, Jotana	02762- 266167	98240539 39	mam- jot@gujarat.g ov.in	Sahdevbhai Desai	851195 9926
90	Shri Keshaji Makwana	Mamlatdarshree, Kheralu	02761- 230070	94262792 88	mam- kheralu@guja rat.gov.in	DK Mehta	953769 0796
91	Mrs. J.C. Chauhan	"Public Relations Officer, Collector Office, Mahesana	"02762- 222225"	97378 79695	pro- meh@gujarat. gov.in	Pradip Patel	910646 2366
92	Shri B.N.Vala	Additional Chitnis to the Collectorm Mahesana	"02762- 222217"	94272673 20	meh.add..msc @gmail.com		



93	V.H.BARA D	Mamalatdarshree, Elections Collector Office Mahesana	"02762- 222223"	99784052 84	dydeomeh04 @gmail.com		
94	shri. R.B. Behelim	Mamalatdarshree, disaster, Collector Office Mahesana	"02762- 222220"	70694314 42	Dismgmt- meh@guj.gov. in		

S.No	Name of the Officer	Designation	Block	contact No	Mobile No	Email Address
95	Mr. Haresh N. Chowdhury	Taluka Development Officer	Mehsana	02792- 235190 02762- 222533	7567025379 9924355078	tdo- mehsana@gujarat.gov.in
96	Shri Maulik J Desai	Taluka Development Officer	Kadi	02764- 242752 02764- 242485	8460843260 8200782885	tdo-kadi@gujarat.gov.in
97	Smt. Tejal J Vaghela'	Taluka Development Officer	Becharaj	02734- 286477 02734- 289067	9998891316	tdo- becharaji@gujarat.gov.in
98	Ms. Suchi J Patel	Taluka Development Officer	Visanagar	02765- 230100	7567014339	tdo- visnagar@gujarat.gov.in
99	Ms. Sapna Singh P. Rajput	Taluka Development Officer	Vijapur	02763- 224182	7567014287	tdo- vijapur@gujarat.gov.in
100	Shri Kalpesh A Bhatia	Taluka Development Officer	Kheralu	02761- 230053 02761- 230127	9925053551	tdo- kheralu@gujarat.gov.in
101	Ms. DM Chowdhury	Taluka Development Officer	Satlasana	02761- 259054	9173898375	tdo- satlasana@gujarat.gov.in
102	Mrs. DM Jhala	Taluka Development Officer	Vadnagar	02761- 222911	7567014279	tdo- vadnagar@gujarat.gov.in
103	Smt Bhargviben G Vyas	Taluka Development Officer	Unjha	02767- 253989 02767- 254884	7567014280 9054773731	tdo- unjha@gujarat.gov.in
104	Mr. J. J. Chowdhury	Taluka Development Officer	Jotana	02762- 265366	9408608316	tdo- jotana@gujarat.gov.in

S.No	Name of the Officer	Designation	Block	Officer No	Mobile No	e-mail
105	Mr. D.K.Chavda	Chief Officer	Mehsana	02762-254568,253375	9328170506	in.co.yahoo@mehsana-np
106	Mr. Sanjay Patel	Chief Officer	Kadi	02764-242414	9276873478	in.co.yahoo@kadi-np
107	Shri Parthabhai Trivedi	Chief Officer	Visanagar	02765-230351	9054064888	in.co.yahoo@visnagar-np
108	Mr. Digvijaybhai Patel	Chief Officer	Kheralu	02761-231021	8200519736	in.co.yahoo@kheralu-np
109	Shri Upendrabhai Gadhvi	Chief Officer	Vadnagar	02761-222052	7434926350	in.co.yahoo@vadnagar-np
110	Shri Ravikantbhai Patel	Chief Officer	Unjha	02767-247501,248587	8141233434	in.co.yahoo@unjha-np
111	Mr. Alpeshbhai Patel	Chief Officer	Vijapur	02763-222741	9925474374	in.co.yahoo@vijapur-np

Taluka Liaison Officers

Sr. No.	Taluka Name	Officer's Name	Position	Office Number	Mobile Number
1	Becharaji	Shri Vikas Ratda	Special Land Acquisition Officer, Unit-1, Mahesana	02762-222226	7984436343
2	Unjha	Shri A.B. Mandori	District Development Officer, Mahesana	02762-222208	9979022583
3	Satlasana	Shri B.V. Patel	Deputy District Development Officer (Revenue), Mahesana	02762-222331	8401920725
4	Vijapur	Shri Ronak J. Shah	Deputy District Development Officer (Panchayat), Mahesana	02762-222331	9429832190
5	Kheralu	Shri Vandana Parmar	Prant Officer, Kheralu	02761-231355	9978493527
6	Kadi	Shri A.D. Miyatra	Prant Officer, Kadi	02764-296193	7567008421
7	Vadnagar	Shri Nilesh Patel	District Horticulture Officer, Mahesana	02761-222317	9925325118

8	Jotana	Shri Pratik Shah	Assistant Agricultural Officer, Mahesana	02762-221167	8866255878
9	Visnagar	Shri Devang Rathod	Prant Officer, Visnagar	02765-223913	8160304932 9978405349
10	Mahesana	Shri Riturasinh Jadav	Prant Officer, Mahesana	02762-222206	9909999926

PRANT OFFICER

Sr. No.	Taluka Name	Area Name	Officer's	mobile Number	office Phone Number
1	Mehsana	Mr. Riturajsingh Jadav	9909909926	02762-222206	
2	Unjha				
3	Kadi	Mr.Devang Rathatod	7567008421	02764-296193, 296194	
	Becharaji				
4	jotana				
5	Visnagar	Mr. A.D.Miyatra	7069177797	02765-223913	
	Vijapur				
6	Kheralu	Miss . vandana paramar	9099551482	02765-223913	
	Vadnagar				
	Satlasana				

FOREST DEPARMENT

1	PRABHATSINH KAKUJI RAJPUT	FOREST	FORESTER	9714157244	rfoextvadnagar1@gmail.com
2	YUVARAJSINH H RAJPUT	FOREST	FOREST GUARD	8347441691	rfoextvadnagar1@gmail.com
3	BHARATJI S THAKOR	FOREST	FOREST GUARD	8469352707	rfoextvadnagar1@gmail.com
4	VINUJI THAKOR	FOREST	FOREST GUARD	7041423207	rfoextvadnagar1@gmail.com

108 EMAR MEHSANA STAFF NO

NO	Block	NUMBAR -	
1	BECHARAJI	6357422903	6357422903
2	JOTANA	6357422905	6357422905
3	KADI	6357422912	6357422915
4	KHERALU	6357422897	6357422897
5	MEHSANA	6357422898	9016122604

6	SATLASANA	6357422909	6357422909
7	UNJHA	6357422896	6357422896
8	VADNAGAR	6357422891	6357422891
9	VIJAPUR	6351056630	
10	VISNAGAR	6357422910	6357422910

Fire Stations and fire in-charges for Mahesana

Sr.	Name of Fire Station	Name of Fire Officer/Incharge	Mobile Number/Office Number
1	Mahesana	Shri Haresh B. Patel	9725059228
		Control Room	101, 02762-223283
2	Kadi	Shri Pareshbhai Patel	9574391618
		Control Room	02764-265236
3	Vadnagar	Shri Alpeshbhai B. Patel	7046562021
		Shri Rajatbhai Rathod	8488884814
		Control Room	02761-222052, 222713
4	Visnagar	Shri Kuldeepbhai Patel	7802035620
		Shri Rajanbhai	7600123438
		Control Room	02763-220020
5	Visnagar	Shri Jayeshbhai Patel	9726030221
		Control Room	02765-230351/235101
6	Unjha	Shri Jashwinbhai Patel	9879564879
		Control Room	02765-230351/235101
7	Kheralu	Shri Bhaveshbhai Vadher	9664813800
		Control Room	02761-231021

Deputy Superintendent of Police (DSP) officers in the Mahesana district.

Sr. No.	Rank	Officer's Name	Mobile No.	Police Station/Branch
1	SP	TARUN DUGGAL	9978405074	SP Mahesana
2	DYSP	Mr. J.G. Sheikh	9978407391	DYSP HQ Mahesana
3	DYSP	Mr. Milap Patel	9978408150	SDPO Mahesana
4	DYSP	Mr. D.M. Chauhan	9978497474	SDPO Visnagar

District Police Inspector's

Sr. No.	Rank	Officer's Name	Mobile No.	Police Station/Branch	Remarks
1	WPI	Mrs. R.J. Dhaduk	8200005045	Mahesana City A Division	PI R.J.Dhaduk
2	PI	Mr. B.V. Patel	9687504008	Mahesana City B Division	PI B.V.Patel
3	PI	Mr. J.P. Solanki	7046001763	Mahesana Taluka	PI J.P.Solanki
4	PI	Mr. J.G. Vaghela	9825448798	Nandasan	PI J.G.Vaghela
5	PI	Mr. A.N. Solanki	9724224820	Bahucharaji	PI A.N.Solanki
6	PI	Mr. N.R. Vaghela	8264441441	Kadi	PI N.R.Vaghela

7	PI	Mr. K.B. Patel	9825929168	Kadi	
8	PI	Mr. A.N. Ghadhavi	9586434366	Visnagar	PI A.N.Ghadhavi
9	PI	Mr. J.P. Bharavad	9723691941	Visnagar Taluka	PI J.P.Bharavad
10	PI	Mr. V.R. Chavada	9925118572	Vijapur	PI V.R.Chavada
11	PI	Mr. P.D. Daraji	9909946508	Unjha	PI P.D.Daraji
12	PI	Mr. K.J. Patel	7485958007	Kheralu	PI K.J.Patel
13	PI	Mr. P.L. Vaghela	9106009976	Vadnagar Smart	PI P.L.Vaghela
14	PI	Mr. S.G. Shripal	9978673877	C.P.I. Santhal	PI S.G.Shripal
15	PI	Mr. O.P. Sisodiya	9727739727	C.P.I. Kheralu	PI O.P.Sisodiya
16	PI	Mr. S.S. Ninama	8980177211	Live Reserve P.O. Headquarters / LCB Charge	PI S.S.Ninama
17	PI	Mr. V.R. Vaniya	9909917855	Live Reservoir S.O.	PI V.R.Vaniya
18	PI	Mr. N.S. Ghetiya	9737828242	L.I.B.	PI N.S.Ghetiya
19	PI	Mr. N.A. Desai	9898500943	Live Reserve AHTU and Cyber Crime and Women P.S. Charge	PI N.A.Desai
20	RPI	Mr. D.D. Chaudhary	9913971962-8849043302	Headquarters	PI D.D.Chaudhary
21	WPI	Mr. A.N. Desai	6353178851	Commando Training Gandhi Nagar	

Police Sub-Inspectors in Branches Mehsana

Sr. No.	Rank	Officer's Name	Mobile No.	Police Station/Branch
1	PSI	Mr. M.P. Chaudhari	9904752926	L.C.B.
2	PSI	Mr. J.M. Gehlavat	9429028424	L.C.B.
3	PSI	Mr. M.D. Dabhi	8141421649	L.C.B.
4	PSI	Mr. M.A. Joshi	9016901811	S.O.G.
5	PSI	Mr. N.P. Parmar	9909155166	Patrol Farlo
6	PSI	Mr. B.J. Joshi	9998277202	L.I.B.
7	WPSI	Mrs. R.H. Mori	9825711255	L.I.B.
8	WPSI	Mrs. S.R. Modi	9574325680	Women
9	PSI	Mr. A.N. Desai	9825231102	Reader Branch
10	PSI	Mr. H.V. Vedanchiya	9979004221	Reader SDPO Mahesana Div.
11	PSI	Mr. V.A. Sisodiya	9512799118	Reader SDPO Mahesana Div.
12	PSI	Mr. A.S. Rathod	8980046042	Reader SDPO Visnagar Div.
13	PSI	Mr. K.A. Dabhi	9428732578	C.I.B.
14	PSI	Mr. N.D. Parmar	9925367090	B.D.D.
15	PSI	Mr. I.S. Rathod	9574457088	Mounted

16	PSI	Mr. H.B. Gohil	9428119582- 9601197888	M.O.B.
17	PSI	Dr. J.N. Joshi	76006693636	District Traffic Charge
18	PSI	Mr. A.N. Chaudhari	9825031379	Highway Traffic
19	PSI	Mr. B.S. Patani	9898717490	City Traffic
20	PSI	Mr. C.G. Gohil	9727011105	City Traffic
21	PSI	Mr. J.M. Desai	9429483087	Court Collection
22	PSI	Mr. B.S. Dindor	635562023	G.R.D. Branch
23	PSI	Mr. J.J. Dantani	7043931601	R.PSI Headquarters
24	PSI	Mr. A.B. Patel	9978023064	Quarantine

Police Sub-Inspectors in Mahesana Division

Sr. No.	Rank	Officer's Name	Mobile No.	Police Station/Branch
1	PSI	Mr. M.N. Chavda	9904211508	Mahesana City A Division
2	PSI	Mr. B.R. Patel	9016587158	Mahesana City A Division
3	PSI	Mr. N.K. Charan	7226068307	Mahesana City A Division
4	PSI	Mr. M.K. Parmar	9979359496	Mahesana City A Division
5	PSI	Mr. A.R. Chauhan	9898130715- 910689865	Mahesana City B Division
6	WPSI	Mrs. S.F. Chaudhari	9909283669	Mahesana City B Division
7	PSI	Mr. V.R. Prajapati	9429715668	Mahesana City B Division
8	PSI	Mr. M.B. Gadvi	6352014889	Mahesana City B Division
9	PSI	Mr. M.J. Makvana	8780632784	Mahesana City B Division
10	PSI	Mr. A.R. Rathod	8849770144	Mahesana Taluka
11	PSI	Mr. S.K. Jadeja	9998906627	Mahesana Taluka
12	WPSI	Mr. V.P. Solanki	9265107043	Mahesana Taluka
13	PSI	Mr. M.V. Padhiyar	9277977777	Mahesana Taluka
14	PSI	Mr. K.B. Desai	79846016161	Nandasani
15	PSI	Mr. N.S. Shinde	9998909270	Langhnaj
16	PSI	Mr. K.O. Rabari	9724565732	Langhnaj
17	PSI	Mr. H.L. Joshi	9426239645	Modhera
18	PSI	Mr. J.P. Raval	9687690912	Bahucharaji ATECH
19	PSI	Mr. V.B. Jhala	8200697724	Santhal
20	PSI	Mr. A.K. Patil	8200600330	Kadi
21	PSI	Mr. M.A. Rathod	9925605404	Kadi
22	PSI	Mr. D.R. Padhariya	9408280749	Kadi
23	PSI	Mr. D.D. Parmar	7698236817	Kadi
24	PSI	Mr. P.P. Chavda	9687389392	Kadi
25	PSI	Mr. J.K. Gadvi	7069258258	Kadi
26	PSI	Mr. H.B. Chaudhari	9428843380	Bavalu
27	PSI	Mr. B.D. Vaghela	9624521200	Bavalu

Police Sub-Inspectors in Visnagar Division

Sr. No.	Rank	Officer's Name	Mobile No.	Police Station/Branch
1	PSI	Mr. N.N. Gohil	8980523953	Visnagar City
2	PSI	Mr. J.D. Vasava	9638992928	Visnagar City
3	PSI	Mr. A.L. Khatana	9714197147	Visnagar City
4	PSI	Mr. V.Y. Kachhiya	9913011233	Visnagar Taluka
5	PSI	Mr. A.I. Khant	9327338121	Visnagar Taluka
6	PSI	Mr. S.M. Parmar	8780907012	Vadnagar
7	PSI	Mr. L.M. Parmar	9978266031	Vadnagar
8	PSI	Mr. N.A. Chavda	9173498237	Vasa
9	WPSI	Mr. D.V. Chaudhari	9925279498	Kheralu
10	PSI	Mr. P.S. Kumpavat	8980046052 / 9427061738	Kheralu
11	PSI	Mr. S.R. Chaudhari	9537387054	Satlasana
12	PSI	Mr. D.P. Bhatti	9429717761 / 9879787236	Unjha
13	PSI	Mr. M.B. Sindhwad	9638924612	Unjha
14	PSI	Mr. A.R. Bodaat	9638097798	Unjha
15	PSI	Mr. K.J. Chaudhari	9428539539	Unava
16	PSI	Mr. A.R. Bariya	8160443851	Vijapur
17	PSI	Mr. A.K. Mir	9898949428	Vijapur
18	PSI	Mr. M.B. Goswami	9913632702	Vijapur
19	PSI	Mr. J.A. Solanki	9104511956	Ladol

General Hospital Mehsana

No	NAME	Designation	Contact Number
1	Dr.Gopi Patel	Chief District Medical Officer cum Civil Surgeon	6352874176
2	Dr. P. P. Patwa	Residential Medical Officer	9898398866
3	Mr. Haresh B. Patel	Administrator Officer	6852874174
4	Mr.Vishal Chaudhary	A.H.A	6252874117

DISTRICT HEALTH OFFICIALS

NO	NAME OF OFFICER	DESIGNATION	MOBILE NO	E-MAIL ID
1	DR. M.P. KAPADIA	I/C CHIEF DISTRICT HEALTH OFFICER	9726805366	cdho.health.mehsana@gmail.com

2	DR. M.P. KAPADIA	DISTRICT R.C.H.OFFICER	9726805366	rcho.health.mehsana@gmail.com
3	DR.GOPIBEN PATEL	CHIEF DISTRICT MEDICAL OFFICER	6352874176	cdmo.health.mehsana@gmail.com
4	DR.G.B.GADHAVI	ADD.DISTRICT HEALTH OFFICER	8347230595 8160555431	adho.health.mehsana@gmail.com
5	DR.P.P.PATVWA	RESIDENT MEDICAL OFFICER	9898398866	cdmo.health.mehsana@gmail.com
6	DR.ANJUBEN PARMAR	DISTRICT T.B.OFFICER	9099075161	dtogumsn@rntcp.org
7	DR.V.B.PATEL	EPIDEMIC MEDICAL OFFICER	9909966911	dso.health.mehsana@gmail.com
8	DR.V.B.PATEL	I/C DISTRICT MALARIA OFFICER	9909966911	dmo.health.mehsana@gmail.com
9	DR.R.P.CHAUDHARY	DISTRICT QUALITY ASSURANCE MEDICAL OFFICER	9909966927	qamo.mehsana.health@gmail.com

TALUKA HEALTH OFFICER & TALUKA HEALTH SUPERVISOR

N O	HQ	NAME OF THO	DESIGNA TION	MOBILE NO	NAME OF TALUK A HEALT H SUPERV ISOR	DESIGNAT ION	MOBILE NO	TELE PHON E NO
1	MEHSANA	DR.SUHA G SHRIMAL I	TALUKA HEALTH OFFICER	990996691 9	LALIT PARMA R	TALUKA HEALTH SUPERVIS OR	82380081 31	02762 22012 8
2	BECHRAJI	DR.KAUS HIK GAJJAR	TALUKA HEALTH OFFICER	757488404 1	MAHAD EVBHAI PATEL	TALUKA HEALTH SUPERVIS OR	75749222 79	02734 28972 4
3	KADI	DR.DHAR MEN D.PATEL	TALUKA HEALTH OFFICER	990998701 9	VIRAM BHAI DESAI	TALUKA HEALTH SUPERVIS OR	75749222 68	02764 26230 3
4	JOTANA	DR.KETU L	TALUKA HEALTH	990996692 1	J.C.GAJJ AR	TALUKA HEALTH	75749222 72	02762 26500

		D.PATEL	OFFICER			SUPERVISOR		3
5	UNJHA	DR.PARTH M.OZA	TALUKA HEALTH OFFICER	9909966963	KIRITBHAI PATEL	TALUKA HEALTH SUPERVISOR	7574922249	02767250152
6	VISNAGAR	DR.R.D.PATEL	TALUKA HEALTH OFFICER	9909966939	MAHEN DRABHAI CHAVADA	TALUKA HEALTH SUPERVISOR	7564922230	02765220301
7	VADNAGAR	DR.C.N.KADIA	TALUKA HEALTH OFFICER	9909966940	L.N.MAKVANA	TALUKA HEALTH SUPERVISOR	7574922245	02761223972
8	VIJAPUR	DR.CHETAN PRAJAPATI	TALUKA HEALTH OFFICER	9904165895	MUKESHBHAI CHAUHAN	TALUKA HEALTH SUPERVISOR	7574922236	02763222253
9	KHERALU	DR.ALKESH SHAH	TALUKA HEALTH OFFICER	9033059990	D.K.PATEL	TALUKA HEALTH SUPERVISOR	7574922264	02761231049
10	SATLASANA	DR.KETUL M.PATEL	TALUKA HEALTH OFFICER	8140728201	MAHESHBHAI PATEL	TALUKA HEALTH SUPERVISOR	7574922258	02761253333

GOV .HOSPITAL NAME OF DIST/TALUKAS

Hospital Name	Name	DESIGNATION	Mobile No	Email ID
GH MEHSANA	DR.GOPIBEN PATEL	CHIEF DISTRICT MEDICAL OFFICER	6352874176	cdmo.health.mehsana@gmail.com
GH MEHSANA	DR.P.P.PATWA	RESIDENT MEDICAL OFFICER	9898398866	cdmo.health.mehsana@gmail.com
GMERS Medical College, Vadnagar	DR.MANISH RAMAVAT	DEAN	8238016751	Deangmersvadnagar@gmail.com
GMERS General Hospital, Vadnagar	DR.HARSHAD PATEL	MEDICAL SUPRITENDENT	9428691286	msgmersvadnagar@gmail.com
GMERS General Hospital, Vadnagar	DR.NARESH DAMOR	RESIDENT MEDICAL OFFICER	8849788491	msgmersvadnagar@gmail.com
SDH KADI	Dr. MANISHABEN DHIMMAR	SUPRITENDENT	9427951464	chckadi.health.mehsana@gmail.com sdhkadi@gmail.com
SDH KADI		RESIDENT MEDICAL OFFICER	9925467876	chckadi.health.mehsana@gmail.com sdhkadi@gmail.com

SDH UNJHA	DR.GARGIBEN PATEL	SUPRITENDENT	9428853007	sdhunjha.health.mehsana@gmail.com
SDH UNJHA		RESIDENT MEDICAL OFFICER		
SDH VISANAGAR	DR.PARULBEN PATEL	SUPRITENDENT	9825066030	sdhvisnagar.health.mehsana@gmail.com
SDH VISANAGAR	DR.SURESH V KORIA	RESIDENT MEDICAL OFFICER	7069518654	sdhvisnagar.health.mehsana@gmail.com
SDH VIJAPUR	DR.INDRESH PATEL	SUPRITENDENT	9687630259	sdhvijapur.health.mehsana@gmail.com
SDH VIJAPUR		R.M.OFFICER		
CHC BECHRAJI	DR.MILAV PATEL	SUPRITENDENT	9998163943	chcbecharaji.health.mehsana@gmail.com
CHC JOTANA	DR.JAY PATEL	SUPRITENDENT	9723936864	chcjotana.health.mehsana@gmail.com
CHC KALYANPURA	DR.B.P.PATEL	SUPRITENDENT	9687630239	chckalyanpura.health.mehsana@gmail.com
CHC NANDASAN	DR.H.C.PRAJAPATI	SUPRITENDENT	9586552831	chcnandasana.health.mehsana@gmail.com
CHC THOL	DR.PANKAJ CHAUDHARI	SUPRITENDENT	9488597820	chcthola.health.mehsana@gmail.com
CHC KHERALU	DR.S.R.SHAH	SUPRITENDENT	9687630243	chckheralu.health.mehsana@gmail.com
CHC BALOL	DR.K.M.PATEL	SUPRITENDENT	9558622995	chcbalol.health.mehsana@gmail.com
CHC LANGHNAJ	DR.NIL SATHVARA	SUPRITENDENT	9427681726	chclanghanj.health.mehsana@gmail.com
CHC SATLASANA	DR.C.B.PARMAR	SUPRITENDENT	9662017291	chcsatlasana.health.mehsana@gmail.com
CHC KAHODA	DR.S.M.RAVAL	SUPRITENDENT	8200010593	chckahoda.health.mehsana@gmail.com
CHC UNAVA	DR.VIKAS PATEL	SUPRITENDENT	9106909189	chckahoda.health.mehsana@gmail.com
CHC KAMALI	DR.TUSHAR M PATEL	SUPRITENDENT	9687630252	chckamali.health.mehsana@gmail.com
CHC KOLAVADA	DR.AMIT PATEL	SUPRITENDENT	9726950170	chckolavada.health.mehsana@gmail.com
CHC KUKARVADA	DR.KAJAL BHANDVA	SUPRITENDENT	9879549066	chckukarwada.health.mehsana@gmail.com
CHC KHAROD	DR.URMIL OZA	SUPRITENDENT	9558498730	chckharod.health.mehsana@gmail.com
CHC UAMATA	DR.YOGESH PATEL	SUPRITENDENT	9909987023	
CHC VALAM	DR.JIGNESH PATEL	SUPRITENDENT	9376119502	chevalam.health.mehsana@gmail.com
CHC UDALPUR	DR.VIPUL PATEL	SUPRITENDENT	9687649612	chcudalpur.health.mehsana@gmail.com
CHC SUNDHIYA	DR.BHAVIN PATEL	SUPRITENDENT	9033788151	chcsundhiya.health.mehsana@gmail.com

PHC :

TALUKA	PHC	UHO		EMAIL ID
		NAME	MOBILE NO	
MEHSANA	LAKHAVA DI BHAGOL	DR Twinkal V Chaudhary	7698125719	uhc1lakhZvadi.health.mehsana@gmail.com
MEHSANA	MANAV ASHRAM	Dr. Anjali Patel	7436016879	uhc2manavashram.mehsana@gmail.com
MEHSANA	NAGALPUR	DR MONTIBEN PATEL	7574884128	uhc3nagalpur.mehsana@gmail.com
MEHSANA	RADHANPUR ROAD	DR PARTH D MODI	8780465517	uhc5radhanpurroad.health.mehsana@gmail.com
MEHSANA	MODHERA GIDC	DR.PARUL PRAJAPATI	7567889121	uphc4gidc.health.mehsana@gmail.com
VISNAGAR	VISNAGAR			
UNJHA	UNJHA	Dr.Mudra Patel	9909966969	uhounjha.health.mehsana@gmail.com
KADI	KADI-1	Dr Mahima Soni	9925034508	uhokadi1.health.mehsana@gmail.com
KADI	KADI-2	Dr Segalben G Parekh	9909947158	uhokadi2.health.mehsana@gmail.com

BLOOD BANK:

NO	MEHSANA BLOOD BANK NAME	CONTACT NO.
1	GMERS Medical College General Hospital , Vadnagar	02761-223986 ,
2	Nootan Medical College & Research Centre ,Nootan General Hospital Blood Bank ,Visnagar	9875030134,
3	General Hospital ,Mehsana	02762-297301/221475, 9426323310
4	MehsanaJaycess Blood Bank ,Mehsana	02762-251252/2436334, 9426233805
5	SardarSeva Trust ,UnjhaNagrikSahkari Voluntary Blood Bank ,Unjha	02767-248755, 72278 96254
6	Visnagar Voluntary Blood Bank ,Visnagar	02765-220903 ,98247 20708, 98252 20708

Disaster Management Branch

Sr	District Name	Office
1	Ahemdabad	079-27560511
2	Amreli	02792-230735
3	Anand	02692-243222
4	Arvalli	02774-250221
5	Banaskatha	02742-250627
6	Bharuch	02642-242300
7	Bhavnagar	0278-2521554/55

8	Botad	02849-271340/41
9	Chhotaudepur	02669-233012 / 21
10	Dahod	02673-239123
11	Dang	02631-220347
12	Dev. Dwarka	232183, 232125,
13	Gandhinagar	079-23256639
14	Gir Somnath	02876-240063
15	Mehsana	0288-2553404
16	Junagadh	0285-2633446/ 2633448
17	Kheda	0268-2553356
18	Kutchh	02832-250923
19	Mahisagar	02674-252300
20	Mehsana	02762-222220/ 222299
21	Morbi	02822-243300
22	Narmada	02640-224001
23	Navsari	02637-259401
24	Panchmahal	02672-242536
25	Patan	02766-224830
26	Porbandar	0286-2220800/801
27	Rajkot	0281-2471573
28	Sabarkatha	02772-249039
29	Surendranagar	02752-283400
30	Surat	0261-2663200
31	Tapi	02626-224460
32	Vadodara	0265-2427592
33	Valsad	02632-243238

SATELLITE TELEPHONE NUMBER

S.No.	DISTRICT NAME	IMEI No.	Phone Number
1.	Seoc	353032044044648	8991115020
2.	Ceo-Gsdma	353032044043954	8991115019
3.	Ahmedabad City(Mc)	353032044157861	8991115047
4.	Ahmedabad	353032044156657	8991115048
5.	Amreli	353032044158232	8991115046
6.	Anand	353032044161202	8991115043
7.	Banaskatha	353032044160212	8991115042
8.	Bharuch	353032044160295	8991115041
9.	Bhavnagar	353032044160618	8991115044
10.	Dahod	353032044160709	8991115045
11.	Dang	353032044160774	8991115036
12.	Devbhoomi Dwarka	353032044160451	8991115037

13.	Gandhinagar	353032044161319	8991115038
14.	Mehsana	353032044158612	8991115040
15.	Junagadh	353032044161442	8991115039
16.	Kheda	353032044160196	8991115034
17.	Kachchh	353032044159958	8991115035
18.	Mehsana	353032044158828	8991115033
19.	Narmada	353032044161350	8991115032
20.	Navsari	353032044158802	8991115031
21.	Panchmahal	353032044157234	8991115030
22.	Porbandar	353032044157465	8991115029
23.	Rajkot	353032044157556	8991115026
24.	Sabarkantha	353032044157457	8991115027
25.	Surendranagar	353032044157564	8991115026
26.	Surat	353032044145353	8991115024
27.	Surat City	353032044146609	8991115025
28.	Tapi	353032044146823	8991115023
29.	Vadodara City	353032044144729	8991115022
30.	Valsad	353032044146617	8991115021
31.	Mehsana Mc	353032044044655	8991115018
32.	Junagarh Mc	353032044043889	8991115017
33.	Rajkot Mc	353032044043608	8991115016
34.	Botad	353032041746302	8991115049
35.	Arvali	353032040819159	8991115050
36.	Patan	353032041844156	8991115051
37.	Vadodara	353032041433604	8991115052
38.	Gir Somnath	353032041424710	8991115053
39.	Chottaudepur	353032041844461	8991115054
40.	Morbi	353032040543395	8991115055

Control Rooms - - Central and State Govt			
No.	Department	Phone	FAX
1	Ministry Of Home Affairs, New Delhi (Control Room)	011 23092923 011 23093054 011 23092885 011 23092763	011-23093750
2	National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) NDMA Bhawan, A-1, Safdarjung Enclave, New Delhi - 110 029	011-26701728 011-26701700	011-26701729
3	IMD (Seismo), New Delhi	011 24619943 011-24624588	011-24619943 011-24649850
4	IMD (MET), Ahemdabad	079-22865165 079-22867206 079-22858020	22865449 22864742
5	State Emergency Operation Center (SEOC), Gandhinagar	23251900 /23251902 23251907/08 23251914	23251912 23251916
6	Flood Control Cell -IRRIGATION 1st Floor, State Data Water Data Center, Sector-8, Gandhinagar	23248735/23248736	23240553
7	Flood Control Cell- R&B Deptt. Ground Floor Nirman Bhavan, Sector 10, Gandhinagar	23251510	23257681
8	Control Room -HEALTH - PMCC Ground Floor, Block No.5, Old Sachivalaya, Gandhinagar.	23250818	23250818
9	DGP, Police Bhavan, G'nagar (State Control) DYSP (I/C Control Room) 23249257	23246328 23246330/31	23246329
10	Control Room - NEW SACHIVALAYA (HOME) Block No. 2, Ground Floor, New Sachivalaya, G'nagar	23252957 23252958	23252075
11	Police Commissioner, Ahemdabad	25633636/25630100/ 200/300/400	25630600 25630700
12	Guj. Maritime Board, G'nagar	23224758	23236499
13	G.E.B. Vadodara	0265-2330017	2337918 2338164
14	GSRTC,Ahemdabad (1) Chief Traffic Commercial Managar (2) Transporation Suptdt.	999895089 22801264 (O)	22803057 (F)
15	ISR, Gandhinagar	66739000/66739102	66739028
16	Control Room- GWSSB, Ground Floor, Jalseva Bhavanm GWSSB, Sector-10 A, Gandhinagar.	23220859	23225979

17	Member Secretary, GPCB Paryavaran Bhavan, Sector-10A, Gandhinagar. membersecretarygpcb@gmail.com	23232152	23222784
18	Control Room - FISHERIES 3rd Floor, Block No.10, Old Sachivalaya, Gandhinagar	23253730 23253740	23253730 23253740

Nodal officer of Departments of State of Gujarat			
Sr. No.	Name of Dept.	Tel.	e-mail ID
1	Revenue Department	23251509(O) 23251568 (F)	cor-rev@gujarat.gov.in
2	Road & Buildings Department	23251815-16(O) 23252163(F)	ce-pan-rnb@gujarat.gov.in
3	Forests & Environment Dept.	23251051-(O) 23252656(F)	secsed@gujarat.gov.in
4	Fisheries Commissioner	23253729(O) 23253737(F)	commi-fisheries@gujarat.gov.in
5	Commissionerate of Information	23253425(O) 23259288(F)	gujaratinformation@gmail.com
6	GSDMA	23259292(O) 23259275(F)	inforgsdma.org
7	IMD	079-22865165 /1443 079-22867657	met_mm@yahoo.co.in
8	commissioner of Relief and Additional Secretary,	079-23251509 079-23251568-fax	99784 01531 cor-rev@gujarat.gov.in
9	Narmada Water Resources Water Supply & K Dept.	079-23251749(O)	osdipwr@gmail.com
10	Police Bhavan (Communication)	(O) 23254414 (F) 23259444	igp-augnr@gujarat.gov.in
11	BSNL, Gujarat	079-23249555	deextgmr@gmail.com
12	Home	23250536 (O) 23211545(R)	us-lno1-home@gujarat.gov.in
13	Panchayat	079-23250458(O),	pratyuxvasaiya@gmail.com
14	Science & Technology	079-23250438 079-23257998	asit@gujarat.gov.in
15	BISAG	079-23213091(F)	bisagsp8@gujarat.gov.in
16	Urban Development	079-23251017(O), 079-23252309(F)	us-tp-ud@gujarat.gov.in
17	Health	23251411 (O) 23251443 (F)	us-estt-hswd@gujarat.gov.in
18	Central Water Commission	23239509(O), 23239509(F)	eemdgnr-cwc@gov.in
19	UD & UHD for Nagarpalika's	23256302(F) 23256303/01 (O)	directormuni@gmail.com

20	Agriculture & Co-operation	23256210(O), 23256210(F) 23256154(O)	dda-staf-agri@gujarat.gov.in
21	Animal Husbandary	23256181(O), 23256142(F)	jt-dir2-anml@gujarat.gov.in
22	Energy & Petrochemicals	23250784	se.osd.05@gmail.com
23	Office of the, Director of Food and Civil Supplies	23251175(O), 23233962(F) 23245070	dydir-sdcs@gujarat.gov.in
24	Port & Transport	23251485(O) 23251489(O) 23252132(F)	us-ports-ptd@gujarat.gov.in
25	Gujarat Maritime Board	23238346/47(O) 2324704(F) 2324705(F)	sharad.dharan@gmbports.in
26	Comm. of Transport	23251365(O) 23251366 (O), 23251362(F)	osd10trans@gujarat. gov.in
27	GSRTC	(O), 22822216	ctcmgsrtc@yahoo.co.in
28	Industries & Mines	23254771(O)	us-mines-imd@gujarat.gov.in
29	Gujarat Pollution Control Board, Gandhinagar	23231745(O) 23222784 (F)	bmwp3gpcb@gmail.com vig-uh-gpcb@gujarat.gov.in
30	Labour & Employment	23254515 (O) 23250875(F)	us1-led@gujarat.gov.in
31	Army	22856251(O/F),	neeraj_guptabuzz@yahoo.co.in
32	Air Force	23242700(O) 23242600(F)	
33	Coast Guard (Base Side Field)	23243264(O) 23243284(F)	ops-nw@ indiancoastguard.nic.in
34	Doordarshan	26853174 (O) 26853854(F)	ddkahmedabad@gmail.com
35	Fire & Emergency Service AMC	22148466 (O)	mfdastur@gmail.com
36	Director General (GIDM)	23275801/804	9978406146
37	Director (F & A)	232-75811 Fax 232 75814	9978407173
38	NDRF Commanadant	(O) 02668274470 (F)02668274470 (M) 094288 26445	
39	NDRF Second Incharge	(M) 94273 04217	
40	NDRF Dy. Commandant	(M) 9427304214 (M)9427050984	
41	NDRF Control Room comdt06ndrf@gmail.com	(O) 02668 274245, (F) 0266 8274470 (M) 9870006730	
42	SEOC	(O) 23251900,23251902, 23251908 (F) 23251912/23251916	
43	Director State Fire Prevention Services	Shri NalinKumar R Chaudhary -9978407288	079-23257022 dir-sfps-gnr@gujarat.gov.in block No 13 3rd floor, Dr.jivraj Mehta Bhavan Sector -10 Gandhinagar -382010

S.D.R.F.				
NO	Group	Std code	Control no	
1	S.R.P.F.GR.1, VADODRA	0265	2433401	
2	S.R.P.F.GR.2, AMEDABAD	079	22823597	
3	S.R.P.F.GR.3, MADANA	02742	283658	
4	S.R.P.F.GR.5GODHRA	02672	262859	
5	S.R.P.F.GR.7 NADIYAD	0268	256635	
6	S.R.P.F.GR.8 GONDAL	02825	220046	
7	S.R.P.F.GR.9 VADODRA	0265	2637100	
8	S.R.P.F.GR.10 VALIYA	02643	290109	7203860321
9	S.R.P.F.GR.11 VAV	02621	251147	
10	S.R.P.F.GR.12 GANDINAGAR	079	23210923	
11	S.R.P.F.GR.13 RAJKOT	951243010 0		

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