

District Disaster Management Plan

Year : **2024-25** | District : **Morbi**



📍 Disaster Management Cell,
Collector Office, Morbi



District Disaster Management Plan of Morbi District 2024-25



Disaster Management Cell

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**Collector Office,
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Preface

In recent years, Disaster Management has become a top priority for the Government of Gujarat, leading to the development and regular revision of Disaster Management Plans across all villages, talukas, and cities within the Morbi district.

The District Disaster Management Plan (DDMP) serves as a comprehensive guide, covering hazard identification, historical data, vulnerability assessments, risk evaluations, flood management strategies, and mitigation plans. It also outlines protocols for flood response, warning mechanisms, communication systems, search and rescue operations, relief efforts, and contingency measures.

During the formulation of the DDMP for Morbi District, data was collated from diverse sources and supplemented with Line department data. This integration was made possible through the utilization of the in-house developed IT system, the 'State Disaster Resource Network (SDRN),' facilitating information dissemination to officials at the taluka, district, and state secretariat levels.

The preparation of the Plan at the district level adhered to the guiding principles of the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA), emphasizing a participatory approach to strengthen communities, elected local bodies, and the administration's response and preparedness.

Our goal in crafting the DDMP for Morbi District was to integrate elements of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (SFDRR), alongside district-specific information, risk assessments, preparedness measures, disaster response protocols, and effective management strategies. This plan will undergo regular updates and refinements based on feedback, identified shortcomings, rectifications, and lessons learned from new experiences.

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.

**K. B. Jhaveri, IAS
Collector & District Magistrate
Morbi District**

Date: 02/05/2024

Place: Morbi

List of Abbreviation

| | |
|----------|---|
| APMC | Agricultural Produce Market Committee |
| AE | Assistant Engineer |
| AH | Animal Husbandry |
| ATI | Administrative Training Institute |
| ATS | Anti Terrorist Squad |
| ATVT | Apno Taluko Vibrant Taluko |
| BPL | Below Poverty Line |
| BRC | Block Resource Centre |
| CBO | Community Based Organization |
| CDHO | Chief District Health Officer |
| CDPO | Child Development Project Officer |
| CHC | Community Health Center |
| CRC | Community Resource Centre |
| CRF | Calamity Relief Fund |
| CSO | Civil Society Organization |
| DCMG | District Crisis Management Group |
| DDMA | District Disaster Management Authority |
| DDMP | District Disaster Management Plan |
| DDMO | District Disaster Management Officer |
| DDO | District Development Officer |
| DEOC | District Emergency Operation Centre |
| PGVCL | Paschim Gujarat Vij Company Limited |
| DISH | Directorate of Industrial Safety and Health |
| DM | Disaster Management |
| DPO | District Program Officer |
| DRM | Disaster Risk Management |
| DRR | Disaster Risk Reduction |
| DSO | District Sports Officer |
| DSP | Deputy Superintendent of Police |
| Dy. Eng. | Deputy Engineer |
| Dy SP | Deputy Superintendent of Police |
| EMRI | Emergency Management & Research Institute |
| ESR | Elevated Surface Reservoir |
| EWS | Early Warning System |
| Ex. Eng. | Executive Engineer |
| FCI | Food Corporation of India |
| FPS | Fair Price Shop |
| FWP | Food for Work Program |
| GDCR | General Development Control Regulation |
| GEB | Gujarat Electricity Board |
| GIDM | Gujarat Institute of Disaster Management |
| GLR | Ground Level Reservoir |
| GMB | Gujarat Maritime Board |
| GoI | Government of India |

| | |
|---------|--|
| GPs | Gram Pranchayats |
| GSDMA | Gujarat State Disaster Management Authority |
| GWSSB | Gujarat Water Supply and Sewerage Board |
| HFA | Hyogo Framework for Action |
| HHs | Households |
| HPC | High Powered Committee |
| HQ | Head Quarter |
| HRVC | Hazard, Risk, Vulnerability and Capacity |
| IAY | Indira Aawas Yojana |
| IMA | Indian Medical Association |
| ICS | Incident Commander |
| ICS | Incident Command System |
| IDNDR | International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction |
| IEC | Information Education Communication |
| IMD | Indian Meteorological Department |
| ISDR | International Strategy for Disaster Reduction |
| ISR | Institute for Seismic Research |
| ITI | Industrial Training Institute |
| IWMP | Integrated Watershed Management Program |
| LCMG | Local Crisis Management Group |
| LO | Liaison Officer |
| MAH | Major Accident Hazard |
| MGNREGA | Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act |
| MGNREGS | Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme |
| MHA | Ministry of Home Affairs |
| MLA | Member of Legislative Assembly |
| Mm | Mili Meter |
| MP | Member of Parliament |
| NCC | National Cadets Corps |
| NCCF | National Calamity Contingency Fund |
| NDM | National Disaster Management |
| NDMA | National Disaster Management Authority |
| NDRF | National Disaster Response Force |
| NDRF | National Disaster Response Force |
| NEC | National Executive Committee |
| NFSM | National Food Security Mission |
| NGO | Non Government Organization |
| NIDM | National Institute of Disaster Management |
| NRDWP | National Rural Drinking Water Program |
| NRHM | National Rural Health Mission |
| NSS | National Service Scheme |
| NYK | National Yuva Kendra |
| PCPIR | Petroleum Chemical and Petrochemical Special Investment Region |
| PDS | Public Distribution System |
| PHC | Primary Health Center |
| PI | Police Inspector |

| | |
|------------|---|
| PMGY | Pradhan Mantri Gramodyan Yojna |
| PRIs | Panchayati Raj Institutions |
| R & R | Recovery & Reconstruction |
| R&B | Roads & Buildings |
| RTO | Regional Transport Office |
| SC | Scheduled Caste |
| SDM | Sub District Magistrate |
| SDMA | State Disaster Management Authority |
| SDRF | State Disaster Response Fund |
| SDRN | State Disaster Response Network |
| SE | Superintending Engineer |
| SEOC | State Emergency Operation Centre |
| SFO | Sub Focal Officer |
| SEZ | Special Economic Zone |
| SHGs | Self Help Groups |
| SMC | School Management Committee |
| SMS | Short Message Service |
| SOP | Standard Operating Procedure |
| SRPF | State Reserve Police Force |
| SRT | Special Response Team |
| SSA | Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan |
| ST | Scheduled Tribe |
| S& R | Search and Rescue |
| Supt. Eng. | Superintendent Engineer |
| SWO | Social Welfare Officer |
| TDMA | Taluka Disaster Management Authority |
| TDMC | Taluka Disaster Management Committee |
| TDMP | Taluka Disaster Management Plan |
| TDO | Taluka Development Officer |
| TEOC | Taluka Emergency Operation Centre |
| THO | Taluka Health Officer |
| TNA | Training Needs Assessment |
| TSC | Total Sanitation Campaign |
| TSO | Taluka Supply Officer |
| ULB | Urban Local Body |
| UNDP | United Nations Development Programme |
| UNFCC | United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change |
| VDMP | Village Disaster Management Plan |
| VIPs | Very Important Persons |

Part : 1

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Part : 1

Chapter I: Introduction

1.1. Background

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

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

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

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

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

alignment across all levels of governance, Gujarat is striving to strengthen its resilience and readiness to confront future disasters.

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

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

The NDM Act 2005 defines disaster as;

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

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

1.2. Need for the Plan

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

1.2.1. Disaster Risk Reduction Post-2015

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

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

The Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 (SFDRR) was adopted at the

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

The Four priorities of actions are:-

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

The seven global targets are:-

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

1.2.3. Sustainable Developmental Goals

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), also known as the Global Goals, were adopted by all United Nations Member States in September 2015 as a universal call to action to end poverty, protect the planet and ensure that all people enjoy peace and prosperity by 2030. The 17 SDGs are integrated—that is, they recognize that action in one area will affect outcomes in others, and that development must balance social, economic and environmental sustainability. They recognize that ending poverty and other deprivations must go hand-in-

hand with strategies that improve health and education, reduce inequality, and spur economic growth – all while tackling climate change and working to preserve our oceans and forests. In order to make the 2030 Agenda a reality, broad ownership of the SDGs must translate into a strong commitment by all stakeholders to implement the global goals.

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

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

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

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

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

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

10. Bring about greater cohesion in international response to disasters.

1.4. Vision

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

1.5. Aims and Objectives of the DDMP

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

- Identify areas in the district that are prone to natural and manmade disasters;
- Understand the existing vulnerabilities and coping mechanisms of the community by conducting panchayat level assessment exercise;
- Identify the measures that ought to be taken by the district administration for prevention and mitigation of disasters;
- Build awareness among different stakeholders both at the administrative as well as the community level by directly engaging them in the process of district disaster management planning;
- Specify key areas for improving disaster resilience by awareness, training and capacity-building of the stakeholders;
- Highlight preparedness measures required to be undertaken by the district administration so as to be able to better respond to any threatening disaster situation;
- Prepare the response plan for quick and effective response; and
- Establish the reconstruction, rehabilitation and recovery plan in order to restore the vital life support systems to minimum operating standards at a first moment and work towards rehabilitating them to at least the original standards.

1.6. Authority for the DDMP: DM Act 2005

Disasters, whether natural or man-made, result in significant loss of life, property damage, and environmental degradation, disrupting the normal social and economic functions of society. Recognizing the imperative for a proactive, comprehensive, and sustained approach to disaster management to mitigate adverse impacts on overall socio-economic development, the Government of India enacted the Disaster Management (DM) Act in 2005, emphasizing the pivotal role of District Disaster Management Plans (DDMPs). Similarly, the Government of Gujarat advocates the necessity of such plans in every district to articulate a clear vision and strategy for disaster management within the state. To facilitate effective disaster management, GSDMA provides guidelines to various stakeholders involved in disaster

management activities. As mandated by the DM Act, each district establishes a District Disaster Management Authority (DDMA) as the focal point for the preparation, implementation, and review of DDMPs. The scope of DDMPs is extensive, covering all phases of disasters (pre, during, post, and non-disaster periods). These plans assist decision-makers in making critical decisions and provide guidance to subordinates during emergencies, thereby saving valuable time typically spent on consultations and obtaining approvals. It is the responsibility of DDMA members to oversee district and sub-district institutionalization activities related to disaster management, including periodic reviews of DDMPs and associated functions. DDMPs serve as operational frameworks for district administrations, owned by the DDMA, facilitating effective mitigation of various disasters using locally available personnel and resources.

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

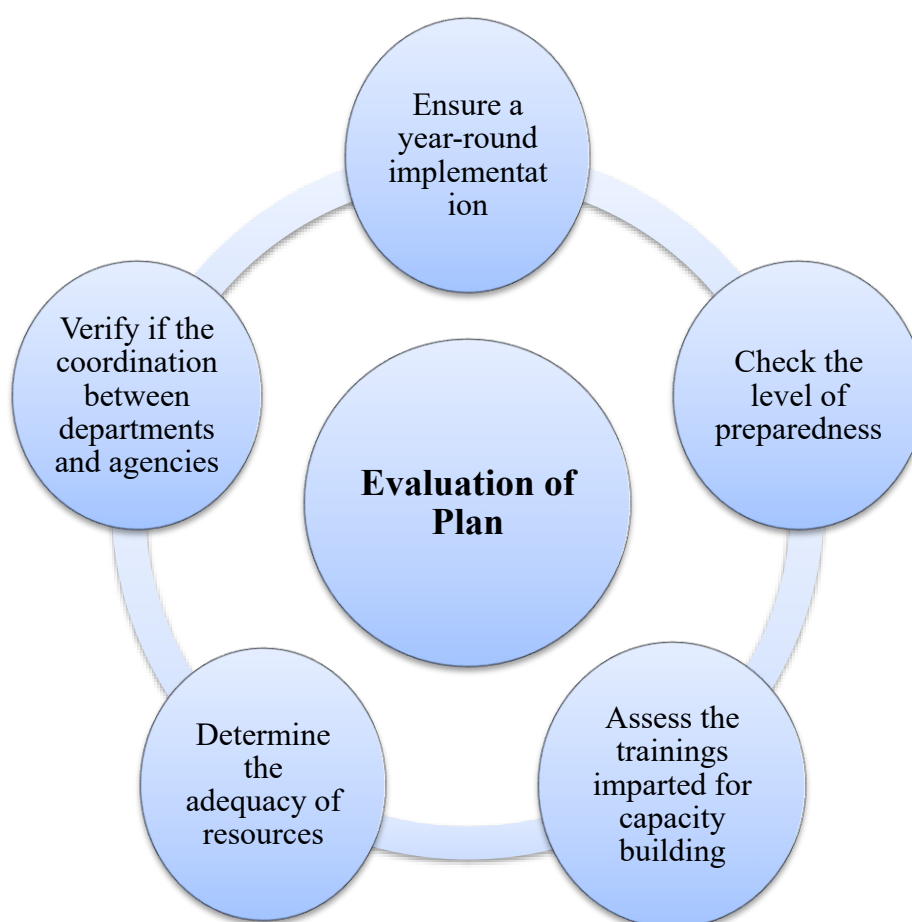
1.7. Evolution of the Plan

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

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

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

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



Non disaster stage: Activities include disaster mitigation¹, leading to prevention² & risk reduction³. **Before disaster stage:** Activities include preparedness to face likely disasters, dissemination of early warnings. **During disaster stage:** Activities include quick response, relief, mobilization of search & rescue, damage assessment. **After disaster stage:** Activities include recovery & rehabilitation programs in disaster affected areas.

1.8. Stakeholders and their responsibilities

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

¹ The lessening or minimizing of the adverse impacts of a hazardous event – UNISDR

² Activities and measures to avoid existing and new disaster risks – UNISDR

³ aimed at preventing new and reducing existing disaster risk and managing residual risk, all of which contribute to strengthening resilience and therefore to the achievement of sustainable development - UNISDR

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

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

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

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

| | | | |
|----|----------------------|---|---|
| | | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Floods 2. Cyclones 3. Fire 4. Road Accidents 5. Rail accidents 6. Climate induced <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Heatwaves - Drought etc. | <p>safety</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ensure work smoothly to reduce this vulnerability and to play an important role in the community in responding to disasters. |
| 4. | Police Department | <p>With all Hazards</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Floods 2. Cyclones 3. Fire 4. Road Accidents 5. Rail accidents 6. Climate induced <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Heatwaves - Drought etc. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Department is one of the key departments both in the normal times when no disasters occur and in times of disasters, - First responds - Assist in evacuation process and - Maintaining law and order in and around shelters. |
| 5. | Transport Department | <p>With all Hazards</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Floods 2. Cyclones 3. Fire 4. Road Accidents 5. Rail accidents 6. Climate induced <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Heatwaves - Drought etc. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - It is statistically proven that road accidents cause more deaths in a year than all disasters put together. - Death by drowning in boat accidents swells the figure even more. - The Department of Transport therefore require larger input of disaster management than normally provided. - The Department of Transport shall be the lead department in case of road and boat accidents, and a major support providing department in disaster response. |
| 6. | Fire Department | <p>With all Hazards</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Floods 2. Cyclones 3. Fire | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Department is capable of rendering life-saving service to the people involved in disasters both natural and man-made. |

| | | | |
|-----|---|---|---|
| | | 4. Road Accidents 5. Rail accidents 6. Fire etc. | |
| 7. | Bharat Sanchar Nigam Ltd. (BSNL) | With all Hazards 1. Floods 2. Cyclones 3. Fire 4. Road Accidents 5. Rail accidents 6. Fire etc. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Establish radio Communications with state control room, district control room and departmental offices within the district. - All personnel required for Disaster Management should work under the overall supervision and guidance of District Collector. |
| 8. | Information department | With all Hazards 1. Floods 2. Cyclones 3. Fire 4. Road Accidents 5. Rail accidents 6. Fire etc. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Department of information & public relations is an important link between the media and people/ Government during normal times. - During natural calamities, their role is as equally important as with the other key departments. |
| 9. | Water Resources and Water Supply Department | With all Hazards 1. Floods 2. Cyclones | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Department of Water Resources shall be the lead organization for working out floods related prevention, mitigation and preparedness measures. - In the process, the department in association with Department of Agriculture, Department of Minor Irrigation and PHED, shall survey, study and explore the options to integrate the flood management with drought management so that excess of water resources in one case meets the dire requirements in the other. |
| 10. | Women & Child Development Department | With all Hazards 1. Floods 2. Cyclones 3. Road | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Women & Child Development Department is having a well-developed network for providing its services to the |

| | | | |
|-----|---|--|---|
| | | <p>Accidents</p> <p>4. Rail accidents</p> <p>5. Fire etc.</p> | <p>beneficiaries. However, during natural calamity like flood, cyclone, earthquake and disease epidemic the institutional network get disrupted.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Awareness and capacity building needs to be provided on subjects related to degree and intensity of disaster (limited to low and medium magnitude). - In order to provide effective relief services, assistance from Voluntary agencies, H&FW, Panchayat Raj, Rural Development, Police etc. is required. |
| 11. | R&B Department | <p>With all Hazards</p> <p>1. Floods</p> <p>2. Cyclones</p> <p>3. Earthquake</p> <p>4. Fire etc.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - As this Department is dealing with, and responsible for construction work and its day today maintenance for road, bridge, C.D. Works along with all public building works under its control, - All the field officials starting for Executive Engineers, Assistant Engineer and Junior Engineers are warned for such identification of structures accordingly |
| 12. | Panchayat, Rural Housing and Rural Development Department | <p>With all Hazards</p> <p>1. Floods</p> <p>2. Cyclones</p> <p>3. Earthquake</p> <p>4. Fire etc.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The whole approach towards rehabilitation work may end up being „top down“ in nature. As the relief and restoration efforts involve investment of hundreds and thousands of cores rupees, there should be satisfaction of having utilized them properly and efficiently. - Activities like distributing immediate relief in the form of money, food grains, medical care, cloths, tents, vessels drinking water and other |

| | | | |
|--|--|--|---|
| | | | necessities, activities of restoration, rehabilitation and reconstruction efforts of damaged villages and towns can be implemented better with the involvement of local bodies. |
|--|--|--|---|

1.9. How to use the plan

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

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

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

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

| Action | Reference | Remarks |
|---|---|---|
| Know your Hazard Risks (Hazard, Vulnerability and Capacity) | District Profile & HVCA | Read this to understand disaster context of the district |
| Act per your specific plan | Early Warning System & Incident Response System | Refer Preparedness Chapter |
| Know resources available | Standard operating procedure for line departments | Conducting post-disaster assessments to evaluate the performance of response actions and identify gaps or shortcomings. |
| Safety Tips for various disasters (Do's & Don'ts) | Response and General Chapter | Documenting lessons learned, best practices, and areas for improvement identified during the response phase. |
| Know how development is affected by climate induced disasters | | Updating the DDMP based on post-disaster evaluations and incorporating feedback from stakeholders. |
| Know how to link DRR-CCA with development programs | | Climate induced disasters are listed with department specific impacts and exiting coping mechanisms. |

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

1.10. Approval Mechanism of the Plan

Line departments and other stakeholders within the district are required to submit their respective disaster management plans, along with any amendments, to the Collector for approval. Upon receiving these submissions, the Collector is responsible for forwarding a

copy of the district disaster management plan, along with any revisions, to the State Disaster Management Authority and the Relief Commissioner for their approval. This ensures that all disaster management plans within the district are reviewed and endorsed by relevant authorities at both the district and state levels.

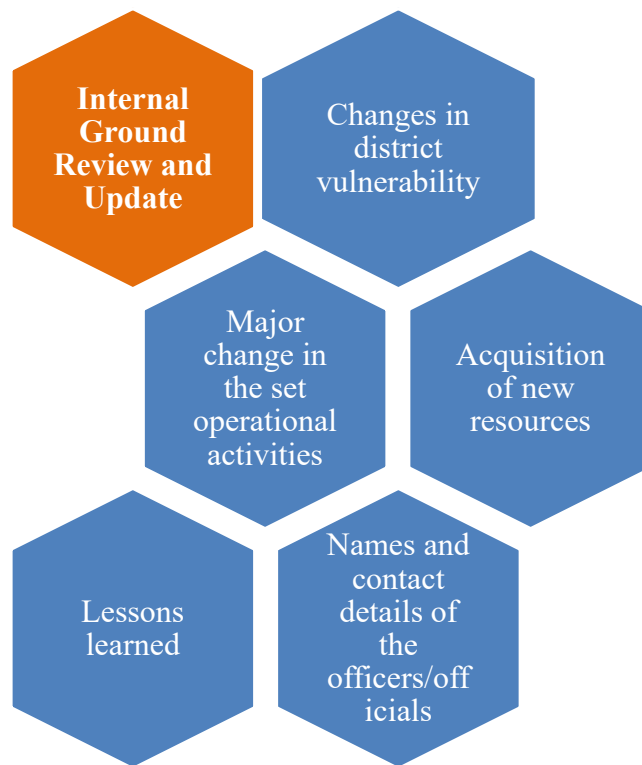
1.11. Plan review and updation: Periodicity

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

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

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

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



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

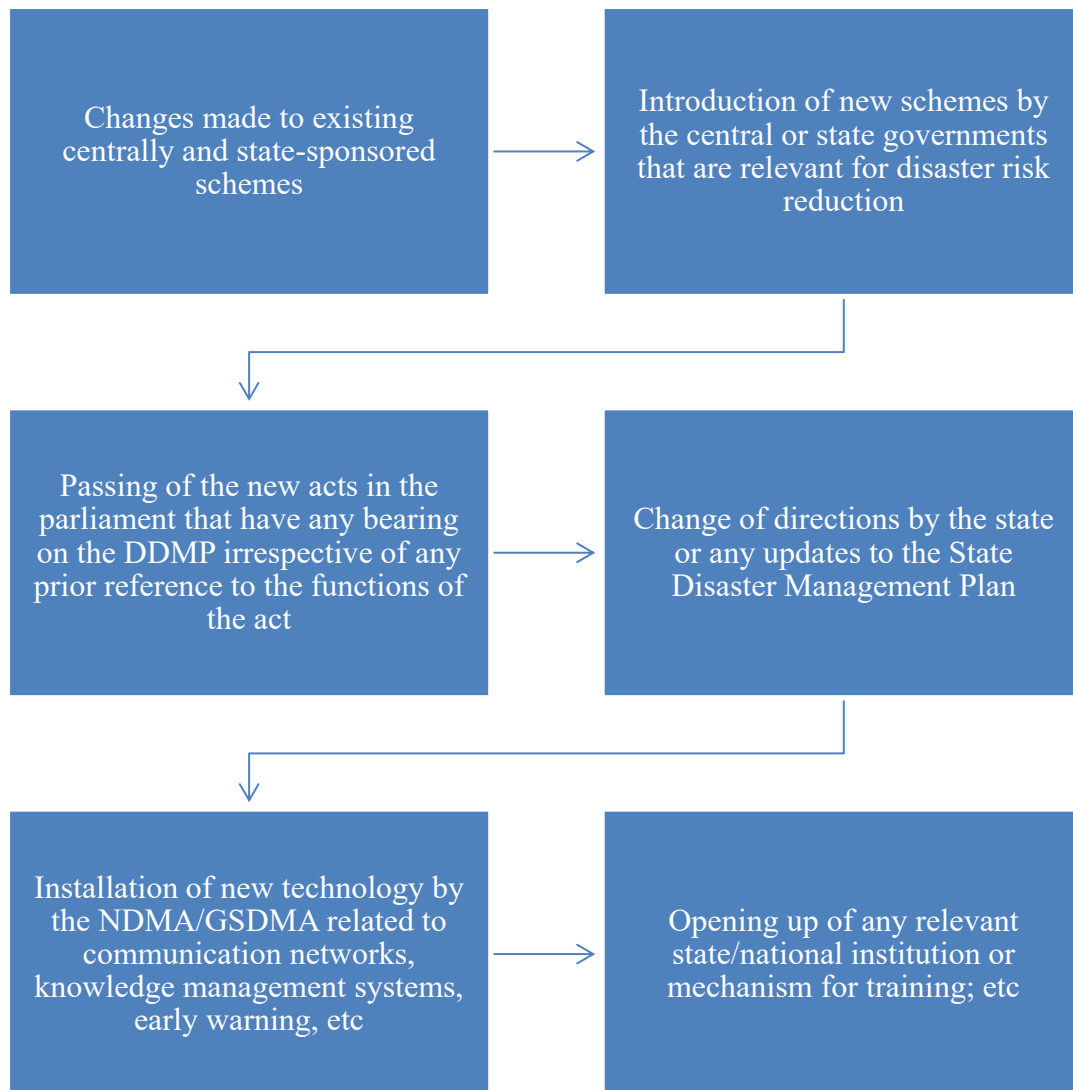
External factors such as changes in legislation, emerging standards, and best practices in disaster management necessitate regular review and revision of the plan. By conducting annual updates, the DDMP can remain responsive to the latest developments in disaster risk reduction and management.

Timely incorporation of regulatory revisions ensures that the DDMP remains compliant with legal requirements and guidelines set forth by relevant authorities. This helps to avoid potential discrepancies or non-compliance issues during emergency response operations. Additionally, updating the plan allows for the integration of emerging standards and best practices identified through lessons learned from recent disasters or advancements in the field of disaster management.

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

Furthermore, annual updates foster stakeholder engagement and ownership of the DDMP by

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



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



Chapter 2: Hazard, Vulnerability, Capacity and Risk Assessment

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

2.1. Socio – economic profile of the district

The establishment of Morbi District on August 15, 2013, marked a significant milestone in Gujarat's administrative landscape, separating it from Rajkot District. Morbi District encompasses diverse geographical features, bordered by Rajkot, Surendranagar, and Jamnagar districts, with Kutch to the north. It comprises four municipalities: Morbi, Wankaner, Halvad, and Mariya Miyana, each contributing to the district's cultural and economic fabric. The district is divided into three subdivisions - Morbi, Wankaner, and Halvad - facilitating efficient governance and administration across its expansive territory.



With a total population of 9,70,548, Morbi District covers an area of 5098.8 square kilometers, encompassing bustling urban centers, vibrant rural landscapes, and thriving industrial hubs. The district's economy is bolstered by its renowned ceramic, clock, and electric industries, which have earned global acclaim for their quality and craftsmanship. However, alongside economic prosperity, Morbi District faces environmental challenges, with the potential for earthquakes and floods posing significant risks to its residents and infrastructure.

Furthermore, the district grapples with environmental pollution and dust from industrial activities, exacerbating the impact of heatwaves during the summer months. Despite these challenges, Morbi District remains resilient, with ongoing efforts to enhance disaster preparedness, promote sustainable development, and safeguard the well-being of its inhabitants. Additionally, the district boasts scenic beaches in Maliya Miyana taluka, offering recreational opportunities amidst its industrial landscape. Through proactive measures and

community engagement, Morbi District strives to balance economic growth with environmental sustainability, ensuring a prosperous and resilient future for generations to come.. (Details in Annexure 1).

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

| Natural | Man made | Climate Induced |
|--|--|--|
|  |  |  |
|  Earthquake |  Industrial Accidents |  Heat Wave |
|  Cyclone |  Fire | |
|  Floods |  Road Accidents | |
|  Drought |  Leakage of Gases | |

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

2.2.1. Seasonality of hazards

| Hazard | Jan | Feb | Mar | Apr | May | June | July | Aug | Sept | Oct | Nov | Dec |
|---------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|------|-----|------|-----|-----|-----|
| Earthquake | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y |
| Cyclone | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y |
| Flood | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y |
| Water Logging | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | Y | Y | Y | Y |
| Fire | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y |
| Accident | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y |
| Heat wave | --- | --- | Y | Y | Y | Y | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |

2.2.2. Risk and Vulnerability Analysis

| Hazards | Probability Rating | Vulnerability Ranking | Vulnerable Areas/Talukas | Vulnerable Population |
|-----------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|--|--|
| Industrial Accidents | 5 | 15 (moderate) | Industrial areas of Morbi, Tankara, Wakaner, Malia taluka. | As the Data incorporated with Off-site Emergency Plan and Individual Industrial DM Plans |
| A) Fire | 4 | 12 (moderate) | Mostly in urban pockets and industrial areas (including rural areas), and domestic fires in rural areas. | Mainly the population of highly populated area and the area having large infrastructure |
| B) Leakage of Gases | 4 | 12 (moderate) | Industrial area of Morbi, Tankara, Wakaner, Malia taluka. | |
| C) Oil Spill | 3 | 09 (moderate) | Industrial area of Morbi, Tankara, Wakaner, Malia taluka. | |
| Drought | 3 | 09 (moderate) | Whole District | Population residing with short fall of the water supply can be vulnerable. |
| Flood | 5 | 20 (High) | Mostly low lying Areas | As the data incorporated with the |

| | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|---------------|--|--|
| | | | | District Contingency Plan |
| Epidemics | 5 | 15 (moderate) | Whole District | - |
| Heat Wave | 4 | 12 (Moderate) | Whole District | - |
| Rail/Road/Air Accidents | 4 | 12 (moderate) | Whole District | - |
| Earthquake | 5 | 20 (High) | Zone-4 Morbi District | Mainly the population of highly populated area and the area having large infrastructure (Urban pocket) |
| Terrorism 1) Cyber 2) Robbery | 2 | 08 (moderate) | District | - |
| Boat Sinking | 2 | 08 (moderate) | Majorly the areas surrounded by rivers i.e. Morbi, Malia, Halvad | - |
| Building Collapse | 1 | 08 (moderate) | Majorly the urban areas i.e. Morbi city | - |
| Dam Failure | 2 | 12 (moderate) | District has 10 dams All are on moderate risk. | As the data incorporated with the District Contingency |

| | | | | |
|------------------------------------|---|----------|--|---|
| | | | | Plan in the case of the district dam failure. |
| Failure of Critical Infrastructure | 2 | 03 (Low) | The hydrocarbon cross-country pipelines running from Morbi may be affected | - |

Note: The process of risk and vulnerability analysis is described in the Annexure-B

2.2.3. Taluka-wise mapping

| Sr. No. | Block | Flood | Drought | Earthquake | Heat Wave | Cyclone | Road Accidents |
|---------|---------|----------|---------|------------|-----------|----------|----------------|
| 1 | Morbi | High | Low | Zone 4 | Moderate | High | Moderate |
| 2 | Malia | High | Low | Zone 4 | Moderate | High | Moderate |
| 3 | Tankara | Moderate | Low | Zone 4 | Moderate | Moderate | Moderate |
| 4 | Halvad | Moderate | Low | Zone 4 | Moderate | Low | Moderate |
| 5 | Wakaner | Moderate | Low | Zone 4 | Moderate | Low | Moderate |

| | | | |
|--|-------------|-----------------|------------|
| Risk Mapping Indicators | High | Moderate | Low |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hazard Exposure Hazard Frequency and Intensity Coping Capacity | | | |

2.3. Past Disasters

| Sr. No | Disaster | Year of occurrence | Places affected | Total no of People affected |
|--------|------------|--------------------|----------------------------------|---|
| 1. | Earthquake | 2001 | Madiya, Wankaner, Tankara, Morbi | 421 People death during earthquake on 26/11/2001 (104-Male, 200-Female & 117-Child) and 2000 thousand approx people effected during Earthquake-2001 |
| 2. | Flood | 2006 | Morbi, Wankaner, Tankara | 150 People effected during flood-2006 and Property Damage Estimated at 220 Billion. |

| | | | | |
|-----|----------------------|-------------|--|---|
| | | 2017 & 2019 | Morbi, Tankara, Wankaner, Maliya | 30590 people approx during flood- 2017 15000 People approx effected during -2019 |
| 3. | Cyclone | 1998 | Morbi, Halvad, Wankaner, Tankara, Maliya | 10000 approx People affected during cyclone 1998. |
| 4. | Tsunami | - | - | - |
| 5. | Landslide | - | - | - |
| 6. | Coastal erosion | - | - | - |
| 7. | Forest Fire | -- | - | - |
| 8. | Train accident | - | - | - |
| 9. | Building collapse | - | - | - |
| 10. | Fire | -- | - | - |
| 11. | Boat capsize | - | - | - |
| 12. | CBRN | - | - | - |
| 13. | Epidemic outbreak | - | - | - |
| 14. | Any others | - | - | - |

Details of type of risk, sources, resultant emergency and effect at large from the industries/factories:

| Sr. No. | Type of Risk | Sources | Resulting Emergencies | Effect |
|---------|--|---|--|---|
| 1. | Environmental risk – Due to man-made disaster (Air pollution) | Leakage, spillage, escaping of toxic, flammable, explosive, reactive, poisoning chemical vapor, dust, fume in atmosphere from storage, manufacturing, handling, transportation operation from the factory by the abnormalities in operation, maintenance, startup / shutdown, failure of equipment, use of substandard / wrong material, civil commotion and armed conflicts, sabotage, war, riots, civil disturbance | Toxic release in atmosphere or Land poisoning or Water poisoning or Fire or explosion or Combination of them | Injury to humans and other living creatures, or Land poisoning or Water poisoning or Damage to property or Plant poisoning or Combination of them |
| 2. | Environmental Risk – Due to man-made disaster (Water pollution) | Leakage, spillage, penetrate of industrial waste such as solid or liquid on or in the land due to abnormalities in operation, maintenance, failure of equipment, civil commotion and armed conflicts, sabotage, breakage or choking of pipeline | Same as above | Same as above |
| 3. | Environmental risk – Due to natural calamities i.e. earthquake, cyclone, flood (water and air pollution) | Leakage, spillage, penetrate of toxic, flammable, explosive, reactive, poisoning chemical vapors, dust, fume in atmosphere from storage, manufacturing, handling, transportation operation from the factory and leakage, spillage penetrate of industrial waste such as solid or liquid on or in the land due to | Same as above | Same as above |

| | | | | |
|----|--|--|---------------|---------------|
| | | natural calamity | | |
| 4. | Environmental risk – Due to man-made Natural Calamity disaster while transporting of chemical by road, rail & pipeline | Leakage, spillage, escaping, penetrate of toxic, flammable, explosive, radioactive, poisoning chemical liquid, vapors, dust, fume in atmosphere or on or in the land due to rupture of pipeline, on or in the land road transport containers / vessel, railway wagon, equipment failure as a result of natural calamities or manmade or combination of them disaster | Same as above | Same as above |

2.4. Heritage and Culture

| Sr. No. | Description | Places/Centres/ Spots | Hazard Risk |
|---------|--|--|-------------|
| 1 | Places of Tourist Interest | | |
| A | Birthplace of Maharshi Dayananda Saraswati – Tankara | Located along the Rajkot-Morbi road, Tankara holds significant historical importance as the birthplace of Pujay Dhyanand Saraswati, the esteemed founder of the Arya Samaj. This sacred site serves as a center for the study of Vedic religion, occupying a sprawling area spanning seven acres. Established in 1959 AD, the Maharshi Dayanand Saraswati Memorial stands as a testament to his legacy and teachings. The realization of this holy complex was made possible through the generous contribution of Seth Shri Nanji Kalidas Mehta, a renowned philanthropist from Porbandar, reflecting the community's reverence and dedication to preserving | Stampede |

| | | | |
|---|--|---|----------|
| | | the teachings of Maharshi Dayanand Saraswati. | |
| B | Shrimad Rajachandra Birth Place – Vavaniya | Shrimad Rajchandraji's birth place is situated at Vavaniya village of Maliya (Minyana) taluka. Rajchandraji's teachings continue to inspire millions of people around the world, and his legacy remains influential in the realms of spirituality, ethics, and social reform. Shrimad Rajchandraji was the spiritual guru of Mahatma Gandhiji. | Stampede |
| 2 | Places of Religious and Cultural importance | | |
| A | Sri Khodiyar Temple - Matel | Situated near Matel village on the Wankaner-Morbi highway, the Khodiyar Mandir holds profound significance as a sacred haven for devotees. Particularly revered during Chaitri Navratri, this temple attracts a multitude of pilgrims seeking spiritual solace. Adorned with a piludi tree steeped in significance, the temple also boasts Annakshetra and Dharamshala facilities, catering to the needs of visitors. Furthermore, the temple actively engages in cow seva activities, drawing a considerable number of devotees who often embark on pilgrimages by foot to pay homage to the divine. | Stampede |
| B | Rafaleshwar Mahadev Mandir, Rafaleshwar | Rafaleshwar Mahadev Mandir located in Rafaleshwar village; little away from the Morbi City is the near Wankaner City of Gujarat, India. It is said to be built by Maharaj Ripu on a “Swayambhu Shivlinga”. The temple, adorned with intricate architecture and adorned with spiritual symbolism, serves as a beacon of faith and devotion. Pilgrims from far and wide are drawn to its tranquil ambiance, seeking blessings and solace in the divine presence of Lord Mahadev. | Stampede |
| C | Ranima Rudima Temple, Kerala | A well-known place is Ranima Rudima Temple, a Kerala village near Wankaner. This place bears witness to the history made by the devotional lives of two female gems of the she pherd caste. In the Saika period of 17 AD, Ranima Rudima established Nakalanka here. Here there are saints, fairs, feeding the hungry, serving the sick and cows. This temple has a height of 71 feet. | Stampede |
| D | Mani Mandir, situated in Morbi | Mani Mandir, situated in Morbi, is a historic architectural marvel steeped in cultural significance. Originally built as a royal palace during the reign of the Jadeja Rajput dynasty, it later evolved into a revered temple complex dedicated to Hindu deities. Characterized by intricate carvings and exquisite craftsmanship, Mani Mandir stands as a testament to the opulence and artistic prowess of its era, drawing visitors from across the region to admire its beauty and spiritual ambiance. | Stampede |
| E | Morbi Durbargarh Copper Plate, Morbi | In Vikram Samvat 1688 (AD 1632) there is a mention about the construction of the fort of Morbi. In which the name of Rao Bharmaljin of Kutch is | Stampede |

| | | | |
|---|------------------------------------|---|----------|
| | | probably given. This copper plate provides testimony to the close relationship between Morbi and Kutch royals. | |
| F | Jadeshwar Mahadev Mandir, Wankaner | Jadeshwar Mahadev Mandir, located in Wankaner, Gujarat, is a revered Hindu temple dedicated to Lord Shiva, one of the principal deities in Hinduism. Situated amidst serene surroundings, this temple holds deep religious significance for devotees who come to pay their respects and seek blessings. The temple complex is adorned with intricate architectural details and often sees a steady stream of visitors, especially during festivals and auspicious occasions. Jadeshwar Mahadev Mandir serves as a spiritual haven, offering devotees a place for prayer, meditation, and contemplation. | Stampede |
| G | Kuber Vav, morbi | Kuber Vav is a historic stepwell located in Morbi, Gujarat, India. Stepwells, also known as vav, were traditional water storage and harvesting structures prevalent in ancient India. Kuber Vav is renowned for its architectural grandeur and historical significance. It features a series of steps leading down to the water level, adorned with intricate carvings and sculptures showcasing the craftsmanship of its era. As a cultural heritage site, Kuber Vav attracts visitors and historians interested in exploring the rich history and engineering ingenuity of Gujarat's past. | Stampede |
| H | Amar Palace, Wankaner | The magnificent Amar Palace, located in Wankaner and constructed by the former rulers of the region, stands as a testament to grandeur and opulence. Characterized by its stunning Greco-Roman architectural style, this palace is situated along the picturesque banks of the Machu river. | Stampede |

➤ Earthquake

Morbi, Maliya (Min), Wankaner, Tankara and Halwad talukas in Morbi district are highly earthquake affected talukas i.e. Zone-4 talukas. Tertiary fault line is installed 85 km away from Morbi. Morbi has black and white soil. Due to economic reasons and customary concepts, the quality of materials used in the construction of houses is also not good. For this reason such structures cannot withstand major earthquake shocks. Residents living in high-rise buildings in Morbi may be affected by earthquakes, apart from this, old buildings in old Morbi area may also be affected. Thus it is necessary to see that high-rise buildings in Morbi work according to the construction rules.

The devastating earthquake in the state of Gujarat on 26/01/2001 was more intense and impactful than the earthquake in other parts of the country. The special impact of the earthquake was seen in all the talukas of Morbi district.

339 villages of five talukas of Morbi district were affected by the earthquake. Also, a large amount of life-property was damaged. The total number of deaths in Morbi district was 421 out of which 104 men, 200 women and 117 children died in the earthquake. The government provided all the necessary assistance to the people who died in this earthquake.

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

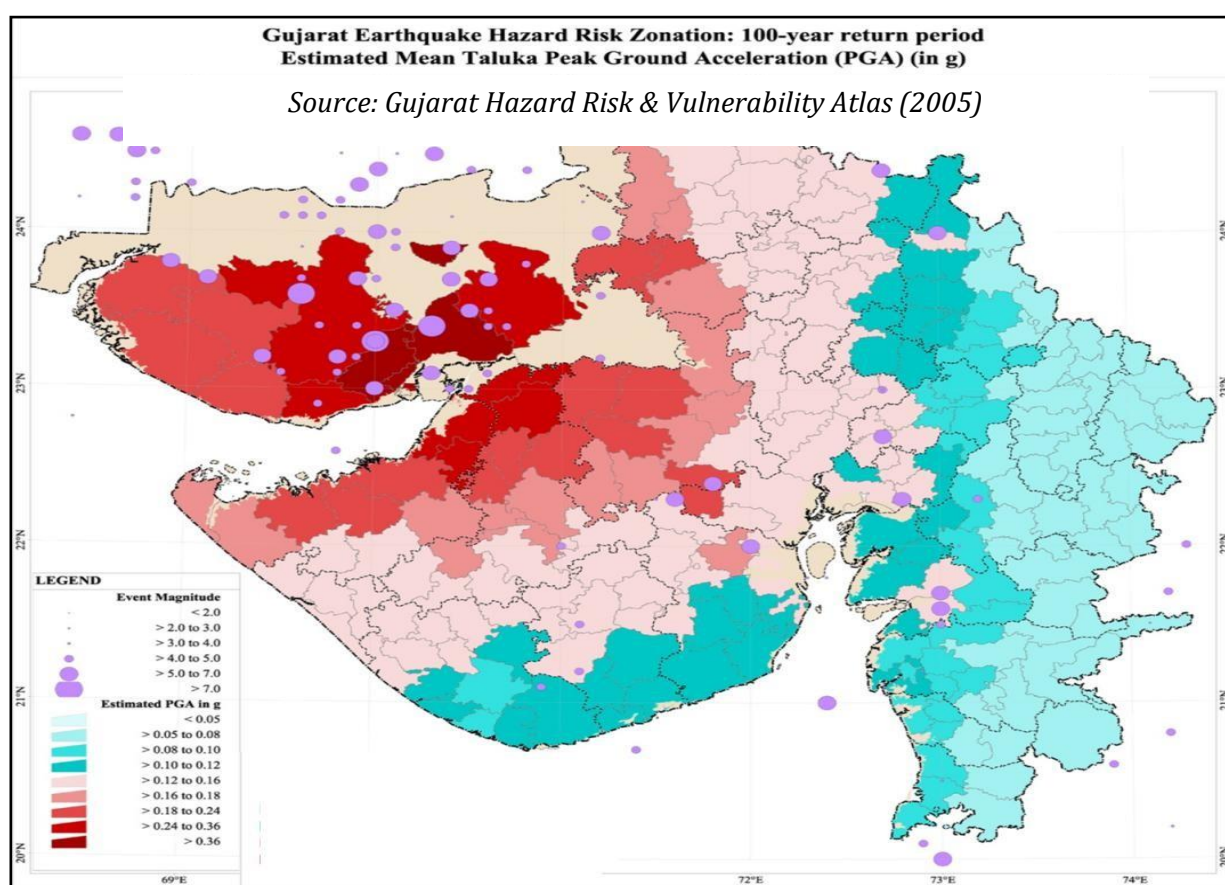


Figure 1: Gujarat Earthquake Hazard Risk Zonation Map

Taluka-wise details of deaths in Morbi district are given below;

| Taluka's name | Death Rate | | | Total |
|---------------|------------|---------|----------|-------|
| | Males | Females | Children | |
| Morbi | 65 | 101 | 40 | 206 |

| | | | | |
|----------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Maliya Miyana | 29 | 87 | 68 | 184 |
| Wakaner | 09 | 12 | 08 | 29 |
| Tankara | 01 | 00 | 01 | 02 |
| Halwad | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 |
| Total | 104 | 200 | 117 | 421 |

List of houses from -1 to -5 category in Morbi district:

Houses affected in the earthquake of 2001

| Sr. No. | Taluka's name | Total area of village/ city | Eligible cases | | | | | Total |
|-------------------------|---------------|-----------------------------|----------------|------|------|------|-------|-------|
| | | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | |
| 1 | Morbi | Village | 0 | 7928 | 3758 | 2931 | 13408 | 28025 |
| 2 | Maliya Miyana | Village | 19 | 518 | 713 | 1132 | 12582 | 14964 |
| 3 | Wakaner | Village | 6312 | 5978 | 5002 | 2579 | 2240 | 22111 |
| 4 | Tankara | Village | 932 | 6675 | 2736 | 2356 | 4433 | 17132 |
| 5 | Halwad | | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Nagarpalika Area | | | | | | | | |
| 6 | Morbi | City | 13220 | 5290 | 2836 | 320 | 2700 | 24366 |
| 7 | Wakaner | City | 129 | 540 | 578 | 260 | 385 | 1892 |
| 8 | Halwad | | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 9 | Morbi | City | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | Morbi | Total | - | - | - | - | - | - |

➤ **Cyclone**

A Cyclone is a swirling cloud of smoke and high-velocity winds. This is born from the sea and comes to the land. Due to low pressure in the atmosphere, these cyclonic winds, formed in the Arabian Sea or Bay of Bengal, generally move in the north-west direction and strike the land from the sea. Heavy to very heavy rains can also occur under the effect of storm.

- A massive heat wave in north-west India is a factor in producing cyclones.

- Air becomes lighter or rises due to heating, creating an area of air pressure.
- Another wind moves to this side to fill this space.
- In this way a huge mass of clouds with steam from the Arabian Sea moves forward and rises towards the pressure zone over the coast.

A storm rotates in a counterclockwise direction. It is 8 to 12 km above sea level. Can be up to height. The width of the storm can be 20 to 50 kms. The calm center in the center of the storm is called the “eye” of the storm. The inner circle and the outer circle of the eye are part of the storm. Depending on wind speed and direction.

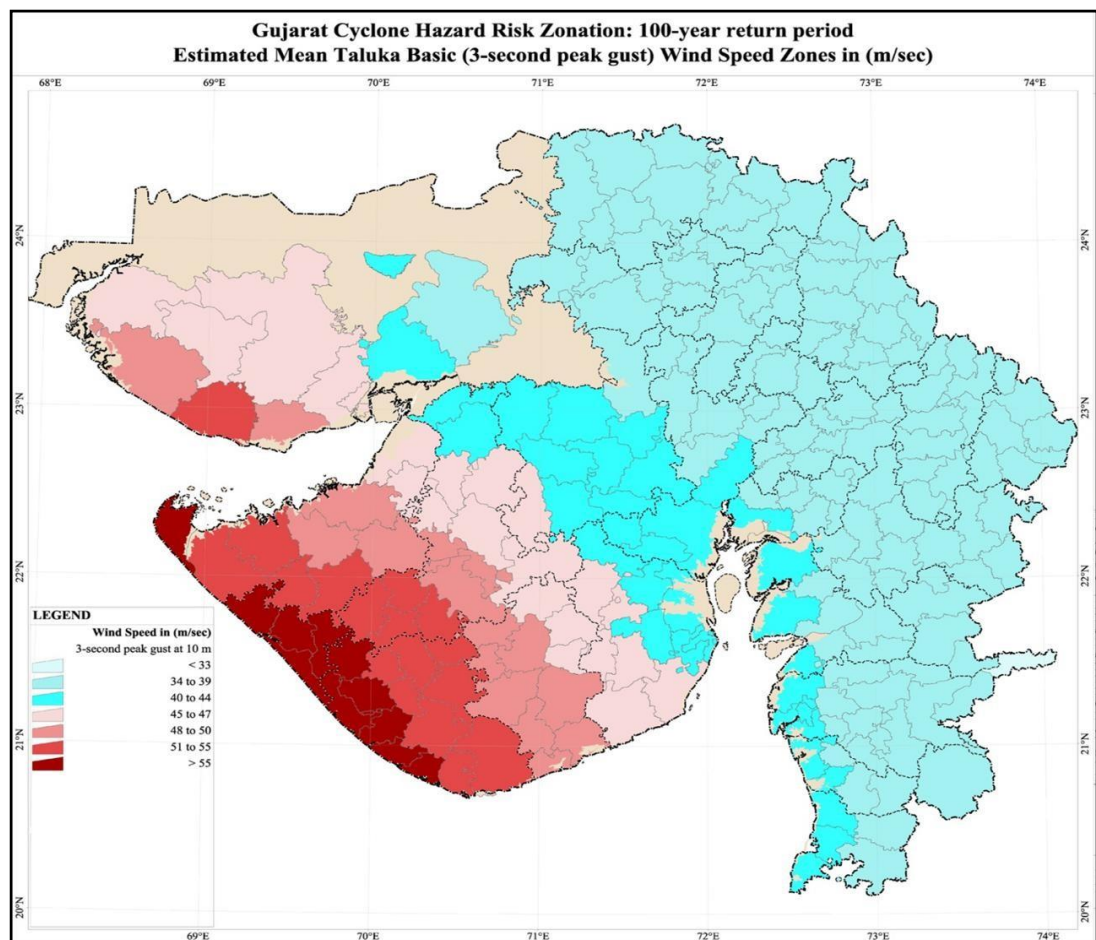


Figure 2: Gujarat Cyclone Hazard Risk Zonation Map

Cyclones in Gujarat mostly come from the Arabian Sea and move in a north, northwestern direction. It mostly adversely affects coastal areas and bay areas. It includes areas of Kutch, Rajkot, Jamnagar, Porbandar, Junagadh, Amreli, Bhavnagar, Bharuch, Surat, Valsad districts.

A storm does not have a specific duration. There is a high possibility of a storm coming in Gujarat before or after the monsoon. That is, from the month of May to the month of October, the danger of storms is high. It usually moves at a speed of 15-25 km/h. Speed is less at sea. When it comes to the ground, the speed increases. But there are also cases of storms settling in one place for a long time. In this regard it is imperative to follow the weather forecast. Locally there can be no perfect predictions. Wind direction changes from one side to the

other in the areas passing through the center of the storm and the wind calms down in between, so extra care is required.

➤ Flood

A flood is an overflow of water onto land that is usually dry. Floods can occur due to various reasons, such as heavy rainfall, rapid melting of snow, storm surges from hurricanes or typhoons, overflow of rivers or lakes, or the failure of dams or levees. Floods can range from minor events, causing minimal damage and inconvenience, to major catastrophes that result in widespread destruction of property, loss of lives, and disruption of communities. Floods can have both immediate and long-term impacts on the affected areas, including damage to infrastructure, contamination of water sources, displacement of populations, and economic losses. Flood management strategies often involve a combination of measures such as early warning systems, floodplain zoning, construction of flood defenses, and sustainable land use planning.

There are 4 main rivers in Morbi district. 1. Demi, 2. Macchu, 3. Ghodadhroi and 4. Brahmani. There is no major dam in Brahmani Morbi district. There are five minor dams, owned by the Irrigation Department of the state government.

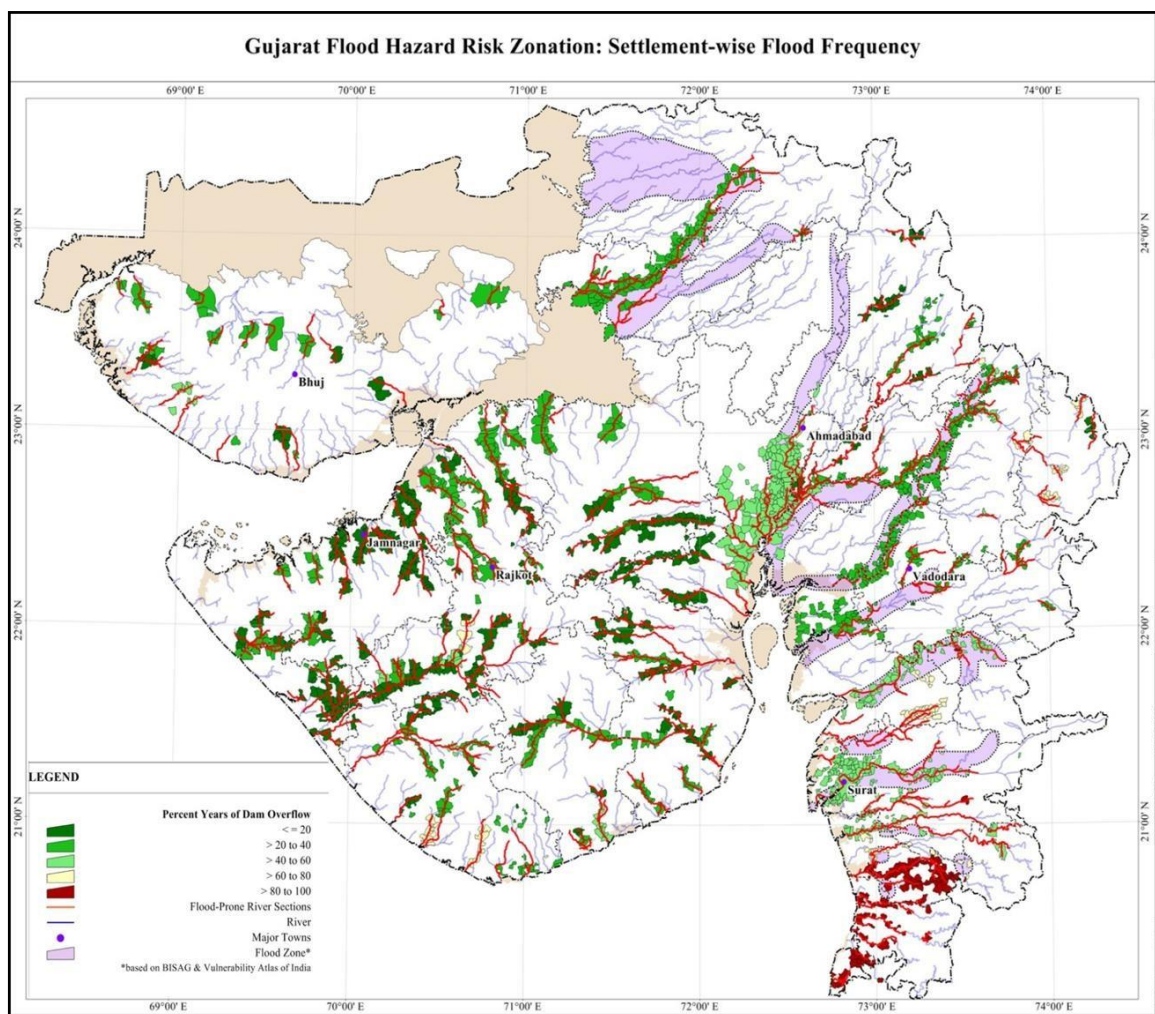


Figure 3 : Gujarat Flood Hazard Risk Zonation

Flood risk zone places in Morbi District

| Sr. No. | Scheme's name | District | Taluka | Affected villages |
|---------|---------------|----------|---------|---|
| 1 | Macchu-1 Dam | Morbi | Wakaner | Holmadh, Jalsika, Vasundra, Mahika, Kothi, Gariya, Jodhpur, Paj, Rasikgadh, Lunsariya, kerala, Dhamalpar, Hasanpar, Panchasar, Vaghasiya, Ratidevli, Vakiya, Ranekpar, Panchasiya, Dhuva, Wakaner, Hasanpar, Shobhla, Vadhasiya |
| | | | Morbi | Adepur, Lakhdhargadh, Lilapar, Makansar |
| 2 | Macchu-2 Dam | Morbi | Morbi | Amreli, Bhadiyad, Dharampur, Gorkhijadiya, Gungan, Jodhpur, Juna Sadulka, Lilapar, Mansar, Morbi, Naranka, Nava Sadulka, Ravapar (Nadi), Ravapar, Timbadi, Vanaliya, Vajepar |
| | | | Maliya | Bahadurgadh, Derala, Fatsar, Haripar, Juna Nagdavas, Mahendragadh, Maliya (Mi.), Meghpur, Navagam, Nava Nagdavas, Rasangpar, Sokhda, Virvadarka, Fatepur, |

| | | | | |
|---|-----------------|----------|---------|---|
| | | | | Amarnagar |
| 3 | Macchu-3 Dam | Morbi | Morbi | Gorkhijadiya, Vanaliya, Sadulka, Mansar, Ravapar (Nadi), Amarnagar, Gungan, Nagdavas, Bahadurgadh, Sokhda |
| | | | Maliya | Derala, Mahendragadh, Meghpar, Navagam, Rasangpar, Virvadarka, Patehpar, Maliya (Mi), Haripar |
| 4 | Bangavadi Dam | Morbi | Tankara | Bangavadi, Timdi, Rasnal |
| 5 | Demi-2 Dam | Morbi | Morbi | Koyli, Dhulkot, Aamran, Bela, Khanpar, Chanchapar, Mota Rampar |
| | | Morbi | Tankara | Nana Rampar, Nasitpar |
| | | Jamnagar | Jodiya | Ambala, Mavnugam |
| 6 | Demi-3 Dam | Morbi | Morbi | Koyli, Dhulkot, Aamran, Bela, Rampar, Jhinhuda |
| | | Jamnagar | Jodiya | Ambala, Mavnugam |
| 7 | Demi-1 Dam | Morbi | Tankara | BhootKotda, Harbatiyali, Haripar, Mitana, Rajavad, Tankara |
| 8 | Brahmani- 1 Dam | Morbi | Halwad | Ajitgadh, chaddhra, Dhanala, Golasan, Kedariya, Khol, Mangadh, Mayurnagar, Merupar, Miyani, Pandatirth, Raysangpur, Ranjitgadh, Shiroy, |

| | | | | |
|----|-----------------|-------|--------|--|
| | | | | Sundargadh, Susvav, Tikar |
| 9 | Brahmani- 2 Dam | Morbi | Halwad | Susvav, Tikar, Miyani, Mayurnagar, Mangadh, Kedariya, Chaddhra, Dhanala, Raysangpur, Khod, Ajit Gadh |
| 10 | Ghodadharoi Dam | Morbi | Morbi | Chakampar, Jhikiyari, Jivapar, Jetpur, Rapar |
| | | | Maliya | Sapar, Sultanpur, Malaba, Chikhli |

Information on the rainfall of the District

The following information is of the 10 years average rainfall from 2014 to 2023 in the District

| Sr. No | Taluka | Year | | | | | | | | | |
|--------|--------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 |
| 1. | Halvad | 340 | 530 | 22 | 782 | 130 | 682 | 406 | 516 | 504 | 414 |
| 2. | Maliya | 435 | 530 | 355 | 542 | 171 | 702 | 380 | 308 | 537 | 716 |
| 3. | Morbi | 494 | 603 | 494 | 913 | 272 | 1151 | 612 | 550 | 890 | 685 |
| 4. | Tankara | 478 | 750 | 495 | 1615 | 326 | 1333 | 577 | 733 | 753 | 474 |
| 5. | Wanakner | 375 | 372 | 260 | 906 | 242 | 999 | 538 | 567 | 517 | 625 |
| 6. | Total | 2122 | 2785 | 1832 | 4758 | 1141 | 4867 | 2513 | 2674 | 3201 | 2914 |

➤ Fire

Fires in Morbi District present a multifaceted challenge, stemming from various causes including accidents, electrical malfunctions, negligence, gas leaks, and mishandling of flammable materials, compounded by the region's industrialization. The bustling industrial landscape increases the risk of fire incidents, requiring stringent safety measures to mitigate potential disasters. Each year, fires claim lives, cause injuries, and inflict substantial damage to property and infrastructure, imposing significant economic burdens on affected individuals and communities. Addressing this threat demands a comprehensive approach encompassing prevention, preparedness, and response strategies. This includes enforcing fire safety

regulations, promoting public awareness, conducting regular inspections, and equipping emergency responders with the necessary tools and training to effectively combat fires.

Efforts to mitigate the impact of fires in Morbi District must prioritize collaboration among government agencies, industries, emergency services, and community stakeholders. By fostering partnerships and implementing proactive measures, such as enhanced fire safety education and infrastructure improvements, the district can bolster its resilience against fires and minimize the devastating consequences they inflict. Through collective action and a commitment to fire prevention and response, Morbi District can work towards ensuring the safety and well-being of its residents while safeguarding against the destructive effects of fires.

Morbi District has taken proactive measures to enhance fire safety by establishing a new fire station near the circuit house, strategically located along the main road. This strategic placement aims to minimize response times and effectively address fire hazards in the area. The proximity to the main road ensures quick access for fire engines, enabling swift deployment to emergency situations. By situating the fire station near key infrastructure such as the circuit house, which often hosts events and gatherings, authorities can mitigate potential fire risks and ensure the safety of residents and visitors alike. This forward-thinking initiative underscores the district's commitment to bolstering emergency response capabilities and safeguarding the community against fire-related hazards.

➤ **Heat Wave**

During the summer months in Morbi District, the region experiences scorching temperatures, with maximum readings often soaring to 45 degrees Celsius or higher. These extreme heat conditions give rise to severe heat waves, posing significant risks to the population, especially vulnerable groups such as the homeless, gardeners, outdoor laborers, auto drivers, and those engaged in daily wage work under direct sunlight.

The intensity of the heat waves can have devastating consequences, leading to a tragic loss of life among those exposed to prolonged periods of extreme heat. Without adequate shelter or access to cooling facilities, individuals who are forced to work outdoors, often without protective gear, are particularly susceptible to heat-related illnesses such as heatstroke, dehydration, and heat exhaustion.

Among the most vulnerable are the homeless population, who may lack access to shelter or safe refuge from the blistering heat. Additionally, gardeners and outdoor laborers, whose livelihoods depend on working outside, face heightened risks of heat-related ailments due to their prolonged exposure to the sun.

Daily wage workers, including construction laborers and agricultural workers, are also at significant risk, as they are often required to work long hours in the heat to earn a living. Moreover, auto drivers who spend extended periods driving in non-air-conditioned vehicles are exposed to high temperatures, increasing their susceptibility to heat stress.

In summary, the severe heat wave conditions experienced during the summer in Morbi

District pose a serious threat to public health and safety, particularly impacting vulnerable individuals who are unable to escape the scorching temperatures. Efforts to mitigate the impacts of heat waves should include providing access to cooling centers, distributing hydration kits, raising awareness about heat-related illnesses, and implementing measures to protect those most at risk from the adverse effects of extreme heat.

➤ **Industrial and Chemical Disasters**

Industrial units of sanitary ware, ceramic, pipe, watches, cotton ginning, oil mill and other electronic items are located in villages like Makansar, Dhuntu, Lalpar, Mahendranagar, Rafaleshwar, Bandhunagar, Shaktashnala, Lakhdhirpar, Trajapar, Jabundia, Kerala in Morbi taluka. There are industrial units of large electronic items like Orpat and Ajanta. Wankaner taluka industries such as ceramic tiles, Mangalore tubes, etc. are flourishing.

Morbi-Mundra gas pipeline has been commissioned from Morbi district. Gujarat State Petronet Company has completed the 1.8 km gas pipeline from Morbi to Anjar. Ghutu, Pipli, Belarangpar, Kerala, Haripar, Tapa, Juna Nagdawas, New Nagdawas, Bahadurgarh, Waghpar and Maliyaminyana taluka of Morbi district, the gas line passes through the villages of Maliya Minyana, Khirai and Haripar and also through the city of Rajkot.

Gas transportation through this pipeline is done under high pressure. Which is used for industrial as well as household use. Thus, there are possibilities of gas-related accidents for the residents around these gas pipelines. Ceramic industrial units in Morbi and Wankaner talukas also have potential for gas extraction.

Throught G.S.P.C. Gas Company in Rajkot city 19600 household and 211 commercial gas connections and also 4 on and 6 CNG stations are there. The network of 499 km steel pipe line is scattered in Rajkot city. People living in the area may be affected, the following possibilities cannot be ruled out from the gas pipe line.

- Fire due to gas leakage.
- Leakage in the main Gas pipe line which is made of steel
- Pipe line breaks due to any other reason.
- Fire in customer area.
- Blockage in pipe line.
- Ruptures in pipelines due to natural calamities like-floods, earthquakes.

Sanitary ware, khadi industry, pottery industry, ginning meal, oil meal, glaze tiles, ceramic industry and other chemical industry are developing in Wankaner and Halwad taluka.

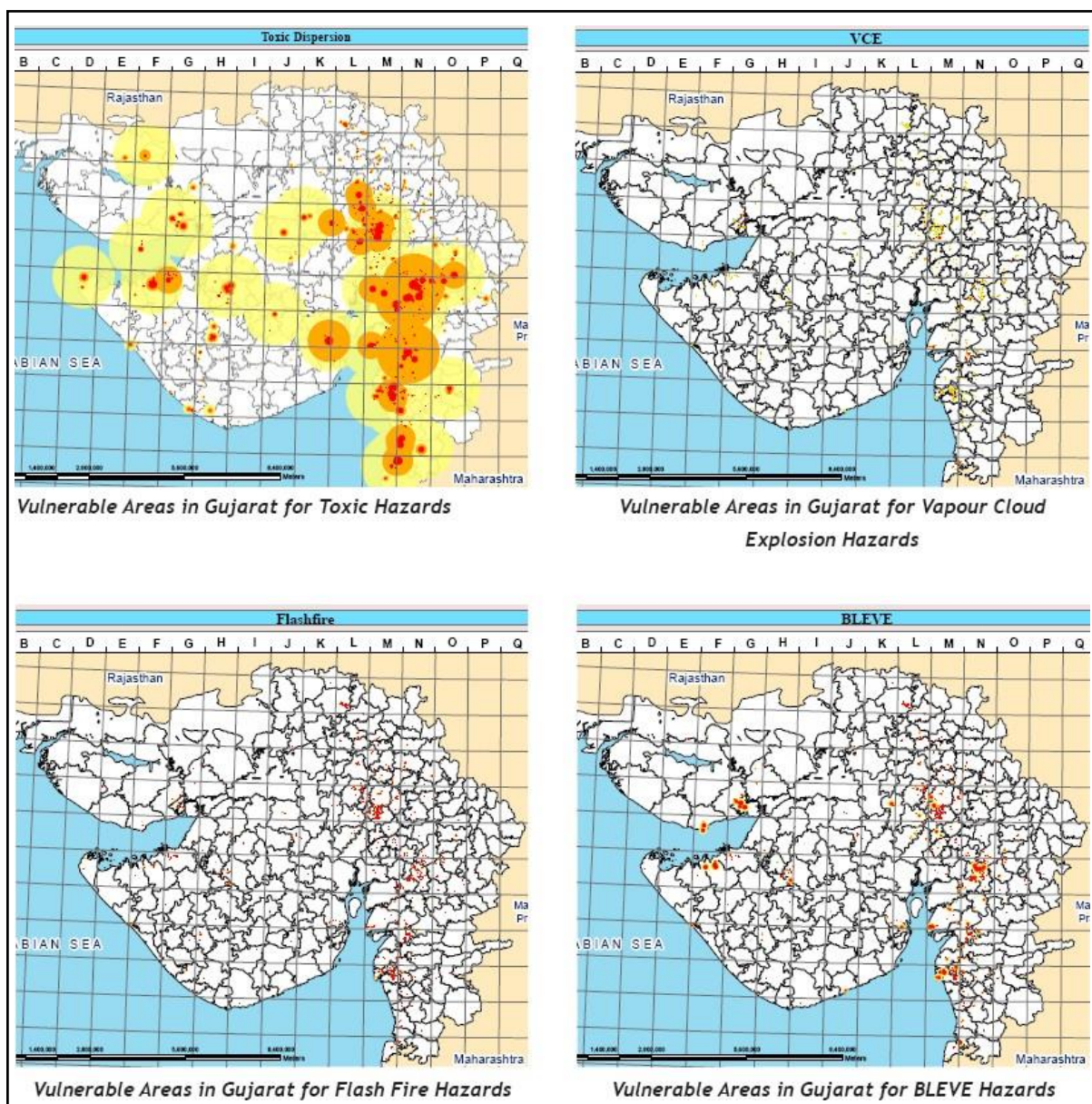


Figure 4: Areas of Gujarat Vulnerable to Industrial and Chemical Hazard

Crude Oil Pipeline

Pipeline of IOCL and Craine India passes through the District

| Sr. No. | Company's name | Taluka's name | Name of the village through which pipeline passes |
|---------|----------------|---------------|--|
| 1 | Craine India | Wakaner | Chitrakhada, Lunsar, Khanpur, Rajsthali, Derala, Jali, Palansadi, Lunsar, Dhamalpur, Kerala, Lalpur, Chandrapur, Rajavadla, Amarsar, Sindhavadar, Panchdwarka, Pratapgadh, Pipaliya (Raj), Kotdanayani |

| | | | |
|---|-------------------------------|---------|--|
| | | Tankara | Chattar, Vachakpar, Hamirpur, Neknam, Kothariya, Sukhpur |
| 2 | IOCL Salaya- Mathura Pipeline | Tankara | Anandpur |
| | | Wakaner | Satda, Jepar, Rupavati, Vasundhara, Jhalida, Bhalgam |

MAH list of Chemical and Industrial companies prone to Disaster in District

| Sr. No. | Name Of Factory And Address | Hazardous Chemicals | Max. Storage Capacity In Tones |
|---------|---|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1 | AAJVETO MANUFACTURING PVT LTD S.R.NO.50/1/1, 50/1/2 & 52/1/2/3, AT - NAVAGAM ROAD, VILL. LAKHDHIRNAGAR, TAL . & DIST MORBI | PROPEN/LPG | 49.98 |
| 2 | AARADHYA INDUSTRIES S.R.NO.50/2, AT-PADDHARI TO MITANA ROAD, VILLAGE-DHROLIYA, TAL-TANKARA, DIST-MORBI | FORMALDEHYDE SULFURIC ACID | 10 KL 12 KL |

MAH list of Chemical and Industrial companies in Annexure 2.

Need to identify helpless groups

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

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

- Difficulty walking or using steps (joint pain, people using mobility aids – wheelchairs, blind people walking with sticks, crutches or hand crutches), feeling tired immediately, shortness of breath, fainting (temporarily and permanently)
- Heart disease, asthma, lung problems or any other symptoms that cause shortness of breath due to stress, fatigue and movement.
- Mental-Intellectual, thinking and understanding problems.

- Blind/ Unable to see.
- Not being able to hear.

2.5. Capacity Analysis

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

Traditional Coping Capacity:

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

| Hazard | Early Warning | Preparedness | Early Response |
|----------------------------|--|---|--|
| Flood | Monitoring of waterresources through community | Identification high elevation places and rescue teams | Evacuation, Search andrescue and First aid support |
| Cyclone | Information through fisher folks | Evacuate to safe place | Search and rescue and First aid support |
| Earthquake | --- | Identification of Safe Places | Search and rescue and First aid support |
| Draught | Own assessment mechanism | Fodder storage, Food Storage at individuallevel | |
| Industrial/Chemical Hazard | Local Adinistration | OCR, DISH and EOC | Local Response Teams |
| Tsunami | --- | Evacuate to safe place | Search and rescue and First aid support |



Chapter 3: Institutional Arrangements for DM

3.1. Institutional Arrangements:

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

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

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

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

Legal framework constitutes the foundational pivot around which different aspects of an activity are interwoven. It is probably for this reason that in instituting modern democratic political systems, it has been found essential to ordain that on the basis of a written Constitution. This enclosed the issues and activities that could not find place in the scheme of a written Constitution, For obvious reasons, have been provided a sound legal basis by enacting a framework law on the subject. In India, one such issue has been the management of disasters. Despite being one of the most disaster prone countries in the world, the subject of disaster management could not find a place in the Constitution of India for reasons explained later in the paper. In fact, for a fairly long period of time, disasters, both natural and manmade, had been found to be managed in the classical colonial mode of trial and error resulting into untold miseries for the people and massive loss of lives and Property. The lurking dangers of climate change and its colossal impact on the occurrence of natural disasters prompted the international community to go for a recasting of the disaster management system in all parts of the world. In such an overhaul of the disaster management systems, central place was afforded to the provision of a sound legal framework. In the wake of these persuasions, Indian Parliament enacted the Disaster Management Act in 2005 to provide for the legal framework in which the structures, functionaries and activities related to management of disasters should organize and operational zed in order to make the country disaster free.⁴

3.2.1. Role of Central Ministries and Departments

As disaster management is a multidisciplinary process, all Central Ministries and Departments will have a key role in the field of disaster management. The nodal Ministries and Departments of the Government of India (i.e., the Ministries of Agriculture, Atomic Energy, Civil Aviation, Earth Sciences, Environment & Forests, Home Affairs, Health, Mines, Railways, Space, water Resources etc.) will continue to address specific disasters as assigned to them. National Crisis Management Committee (NCMC) The NCMC, comprising

⁴ "Disaster Management In India: Conceptual And Legal Framework" (Chetana: Journal Of Education, October-December 2019, Year 4, Volume 4, ISSN 2455-8729)

high level officials of the Government of India headed by the Cabinet Secretary, will continue to deal with major crises which have serious or National ramifications. It will be 13 Institutional and Legal Arrangements supported by the Crisis Management Groups (CMG) of the Central nodal Ministries and assisted by NEC as may be necessary. The Secretary, NDMA may be a member of this Committee of state Governments. The primary responsibility for disaster management rests with the States. The institutional mechanism put in place at the Centre, State and District levels will help the States manage disasters in an effective manner. The Act mandates the State Governments inter alia to take measures for preparation of Disaster Management Plans, integration of measures for prevention of disasters or mitigation into development plans, allocation of funds, establishment of early warning systems, and to assist the Central Government and other agencies in various aspects of Disaster Management. District Administration At the District level, DDMA will act as the District planning, coordinating and implementing body for disaster management and will take all measures for the purposes of disaster management in the District in accordance with the guidelines laid down by NDMA and SDMA. Management of Disasters Impacting more than one State. At times, the impact of disasters occurring in one State may spread over to the areas of other States. Similarly, preventive measures in respect of certain disasters, such as floods, etc., may be required to be taken in one State, though the impact of their occurrence may affect another. The administrative hierarchy of the country is organized into National, State and District level administrations. This presents some difficulties in respect of disasters impacting more than one State. Management of such situations calls for a coordinated approach, which can respond to a range of issues quite different from those that normally present themselves, before, during and after the event. NDMA will encourage identification of such situations and promote the establishment of mechanisms on the lines of Mutual Aid Agreement for coordinated strategies for dealing with them by the States, Central Ministries and Departments and other agencies concerned.

➤ **Armed Forces**

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

➤ **Central Paramilitary Forces**

The Central Paramilitary Forces (CPMFs), which are also the Armed Forces of the Union,

play a key role at the time of immediate response to disasters. Besides contributing to the NDRF, they will develop adequate disaster management capabilities within their own forces and respond to disasters which may occur in the areas where they are posted. The local representatives of the CPMFs may be co-opted/invited in the executive committee at the State level.

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

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

1. Experience in major disasters in the last decade has clearly established the need for prepositioning of some essential reserves at crucial locations, including some for the high altitude areas. These reserves are intended to augment the resources at the State level. Mitigation reserves will be placed at the disposal of the NDRF for enhancing their emergency response capabilities for assisting the State Governments during a disaster or disaster-like situation. Existing Institutional Arrangements Cabinet Committee on Management of Natural Calamities (CCMNC) and the Cabinet Committee on Security (CCS)

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

3. In the case of calamities of severe nature, Inter-Ministerial Central Teams are deputed to the affected States for assessment of damage caused by the calamity and the amount of relief assistance required. The Inter-Ministerial Group (IMG), headed by the Union Home Secretary, scrutinizes the assessment made by the Central Teams and recommends the quantum of assistance to be provided to the States from the National Calamity Contingency Fund (NCCF). However, assessment of damages by IMG in respect of drought, hailstorm and pest attack will continue to be headed by the Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture and

Cooperation. The HLC comprising the Finance Minister as Chairman and the Home Minister, Agriculture Minister, and Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission as members approves the Central assistance to be provided to the affected States based on the recommendations of the IMG. The constitution and composition of HLC may vary from time to time. The Vice Chairman, NDMA will be a special invitee to the HLC. Central Government.

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

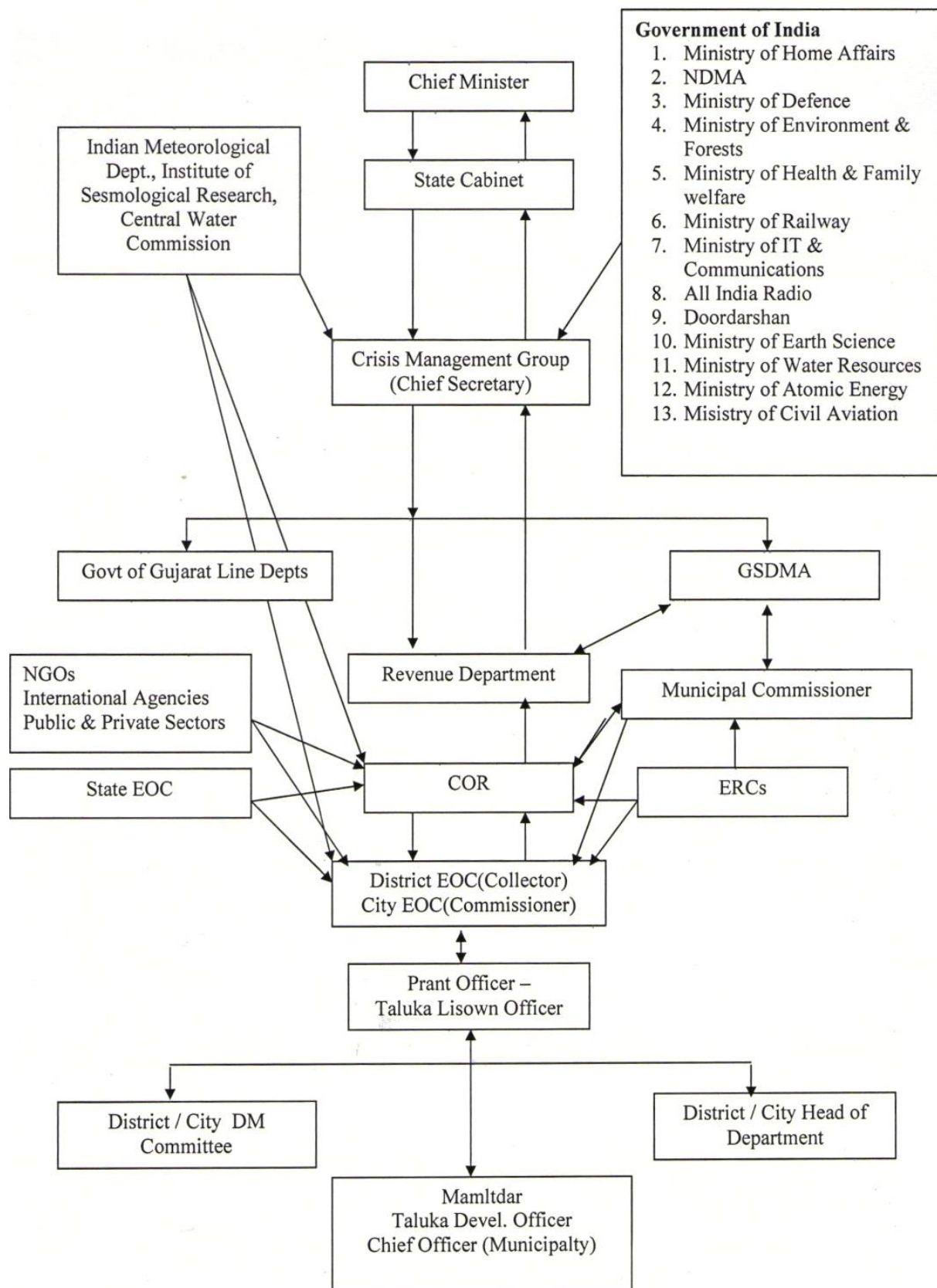
3.3. D.M. organizational structure in the state

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

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

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

Disaster Management Structure in the State



➤ **State Police Forces and Fire Services**

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

1. Civil Defense and Home Guards

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

2. State Disaster Response Force (SDRF)

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

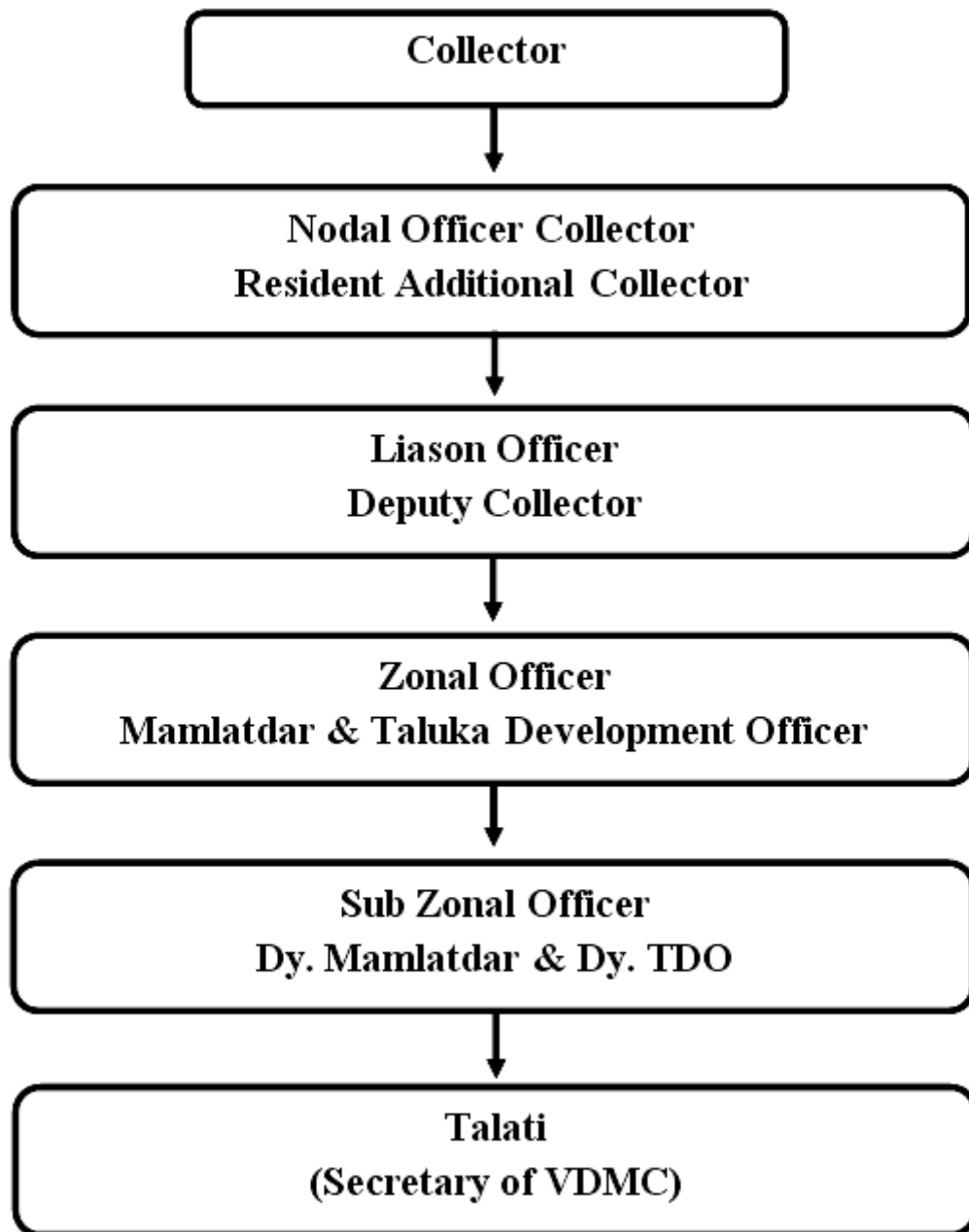
3.4. D.M. organizational structure in the district

Section 25 of DM Act 2005 & National Policy on DM 2009 – mandates establishment of DDMA for every district and provides its composition. DDMA will be headed by the respective District Magistrate/District Collector (DC)/Deputy Commissioner as the case may be, with the elected representative of the Local Authority as the Co-Chairperson ex officio. DDMA will act as the planning, coordinating and implementing body for DM at District level and take all necessary measures for the purposes of DM in accordance with the Guidelines laid down by the NDMA and SDMA. It will, inter alia, prepare the District DM plan for the District and monitor the implementation of the National Policy, the State Policy, the National Plan and the State Plan concerning its District.

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

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

Institutionalization of DM at District Level



District Disaster Management Advisory Committee

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

At the district level, the District Disaster Management Committee (DDMC) serves as the high-powered body responsible for overseeing disaster management and emergency response initiatives. Chaired by the District Collector, the committee comprises policymakers from the district, nodal officers from various departments, Additional District Magistrate (ADM), Sub-Divisional Magistrates (SDMs), and representatives from relevant organizations. The ADM

serves as the convener of the DDMC, facilitating its operations and meetings. Additionally, the Gujarat State Disaster Management Authority (GSDMA) appoints a District Project Officer (DPO) to oversee day-to-day disaster management affairs, alongside the Mamlatdar Disaster Management in the district. The DDMC convenes regularly to strategize and implement measures for crisis prevention and mitigation, with meeting minutes circulated among members. Furthermore, each DDMC member is also designated as a member of the Emergency Support Functions (ESFs) in the district, ensuring comprehensive coordination and collaboration in emergency response efforts.

District Disaster Management Advisory Committee

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

Local Self Government Authorities:

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

3.4.1. District Crisis Management Group

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

| Sr. No. | Emergency Taskforce | Functions & Co-ordination with 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, and Wireless) required to support early warning or post disaster operations. |
| 16. | Media (Public Information) | Provide liaison with and assistance to print and electronic media on early warning and post-disaster reporting concerning the disaster. |

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

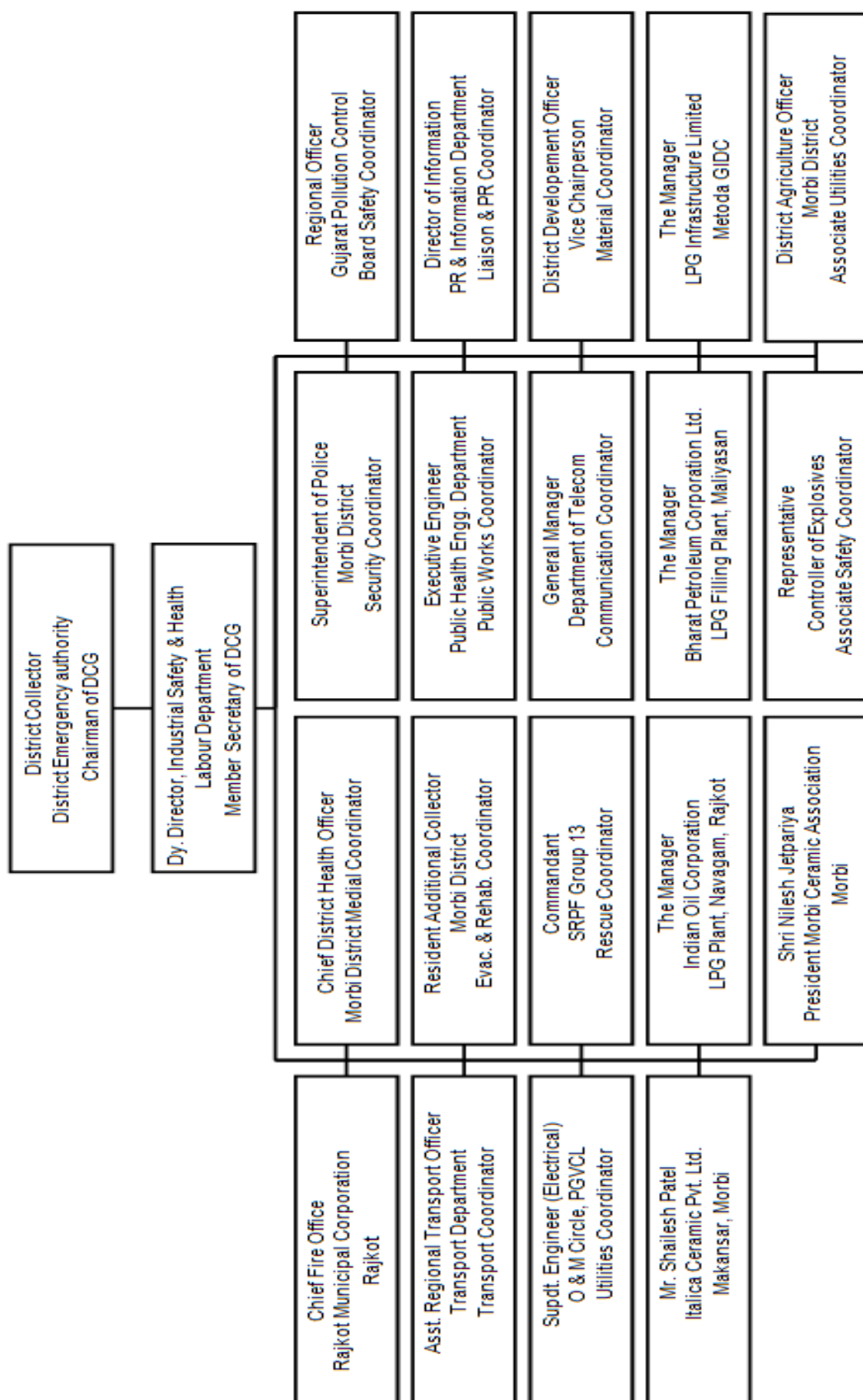
information is overseen by the Public Information Unit, ensuring a structured and coordinated approach to disaster response efforts.

3.4.2. District Crisis Management Committee and Taskforces:

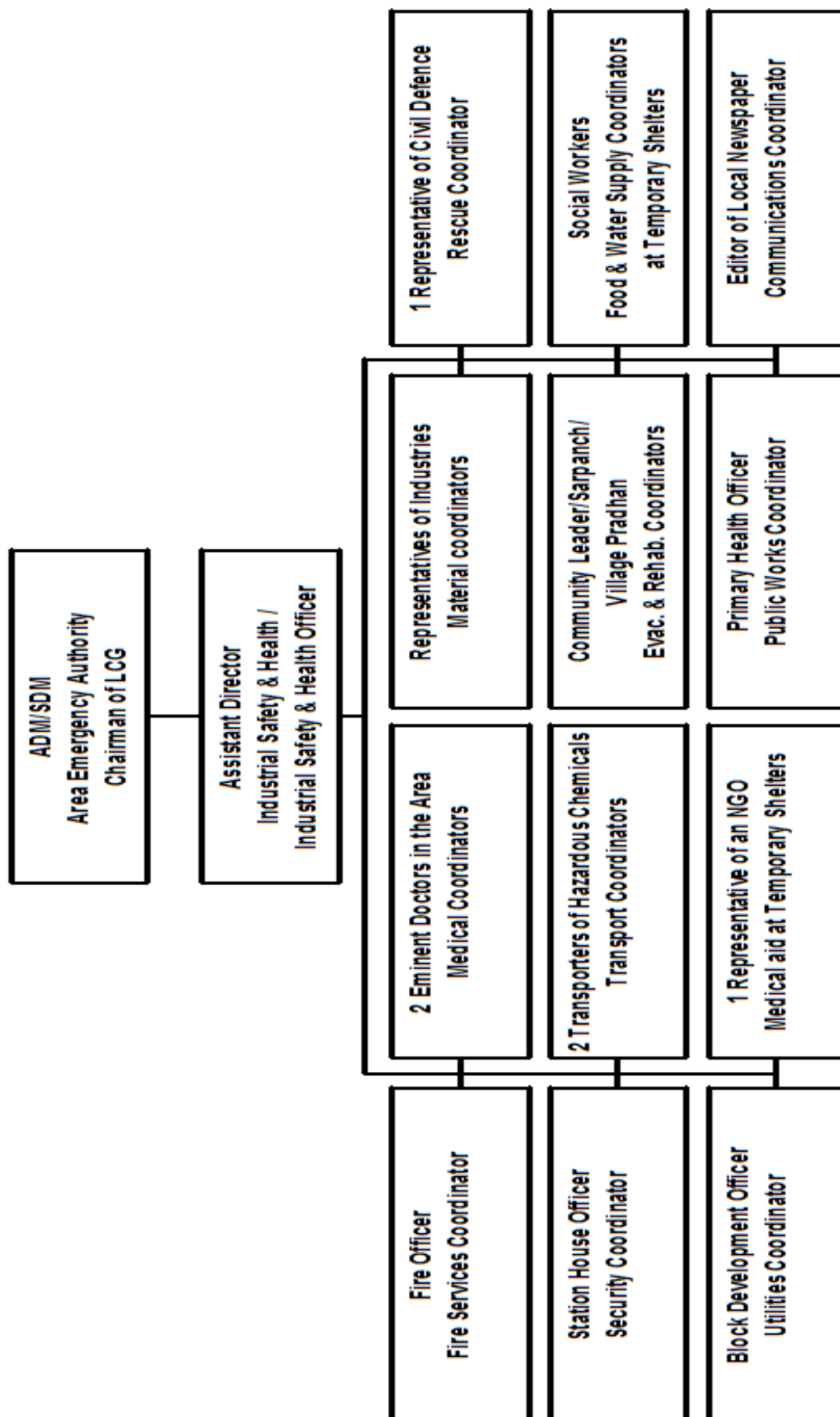
| No. | Task Force | Taskforce Leader | Supporting members/ Organizations |
|-----|------------------------------|------------------------------|---|
| 1. | Planning and Coordination | Collector | DDO, SP, Chief Officer, RAC and Mamlatdar |
| 2. | Administration & Protocol | Collector | DDO, SP, Chief Officer, RAC and Mamlatdar |
| 3 | Damage Survey/ Assessment | Collector | DIC, Dy. DDO, Ex. Engr., R&B, DAO, Fisheries |
| 4 | Warning | RAC | Disaster Mamlatdar, Control Room, District Information Officer (DIO) |
| 5 | Communications | RAC | Dy. Mamlatdars, Mobile Operators, TV, Radio, Port Office, GMB, Police, Forests |
| 6 | Media | District Information Officer | Information Department, |
| 7 | Logistics | DDO | RTO, DSO, FPS, Private & Public sector, Municipal water supply board, Mamlatdar, Dist. Supply Mamlatdar |
| 8 | Law & Order | SP | Dy. SP, Home Guards Commandant, NGOs, Para-military and Armed Forces |
| 9 | Search & Rescue | Dy. Collector Civil Defence | Mamlatdar, TDO, Police, Executive Engr., Fire Brigade, RTO, State Transport, Health Dept. |
| 10 | Public Works | Ex. Engr. R&B (State) | Irrigation, Ex. Engr., Panchayat, NGOs, Water Supply Board, Municipalities, Home Guards, Police |
| 11 | Shelter | Dist. Primary Edu. Officer | School Principal, Teachers, Health, PHC, State Transport, Water Supply, RTO, Mamlatdar, TDO. |
| 12 | Water Supply | Ex. Eng. GWSDB & Water Works | Dy. Ex. Engr., Talati, Mamlatdar, TDO, Health, Dy.Engineer |
| 13 | Food & Relief Supplies | Dist. Supply Officer | FPS, PDS, Mamlatdar, NGO, RTO, State Transport Municipality, DRDA, Police, |

| | | | |
|----|----------------------------|--|---|
| | | | Home guard |
| 14 | Power | Supt. Engr. GEB | Ex. Engr., Dy. Engr. Technical, GEB, Transport |
| 15 | Public Health & Sanitation | Chief District Health Officer (CDHO) | Supt. Govt. Hospital, Municipality, PHCs, CHCS, Red Cross, Fire Brigade, Civil Defence, R&B, NGOs, Doctors, TDO, Mamlatdar |
| 16 | Animal Health & Welfare | Dy. Director Animal Husbandry | Veterinary Inspector, NGOs |

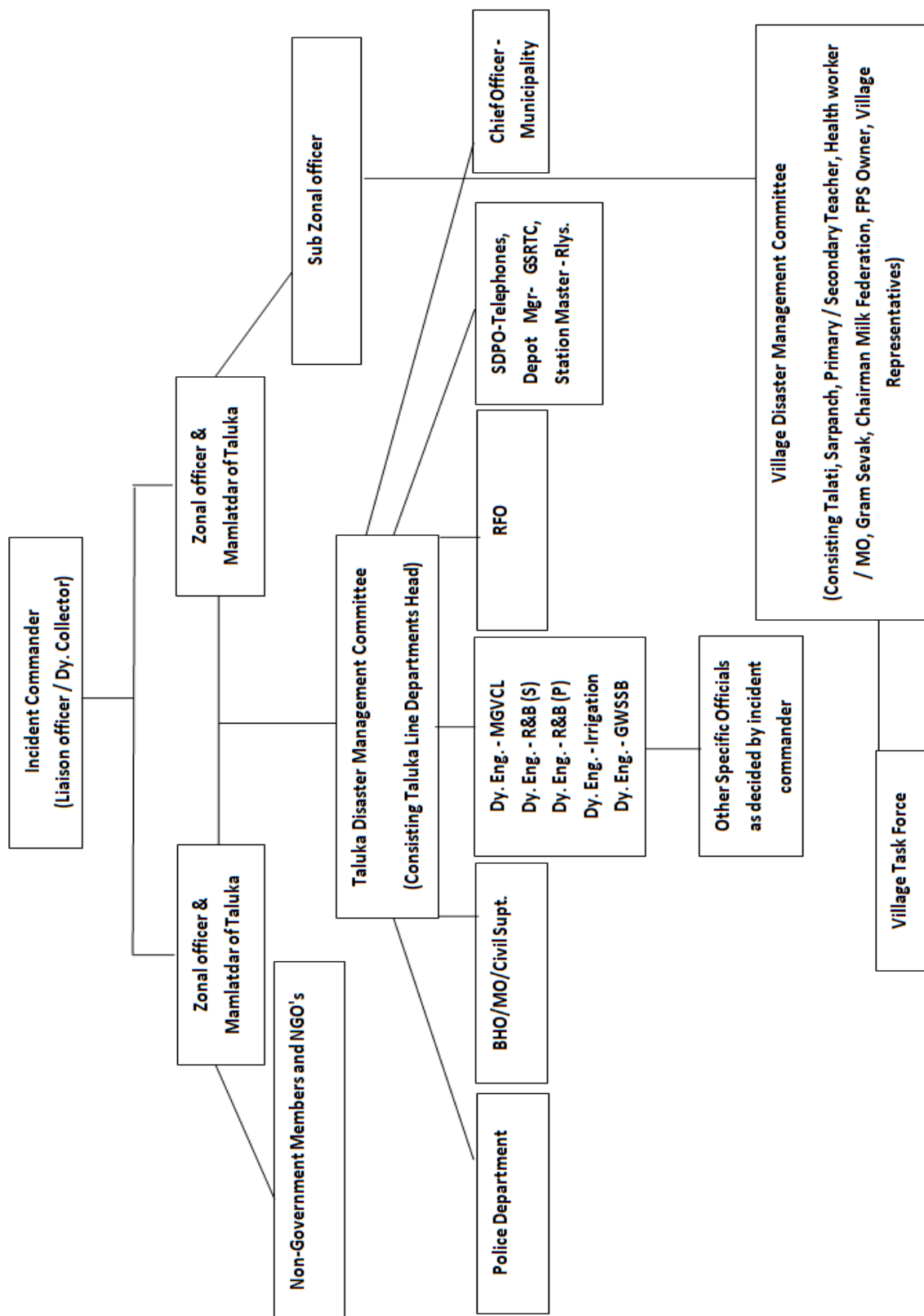
Emergency Organization of the District Crisis Group (DCG)



Emergency Organization of the Area Local Crisis Group (LCG)



DRM Diagram for Taluka level



3.4.4. Incident Response System in the District

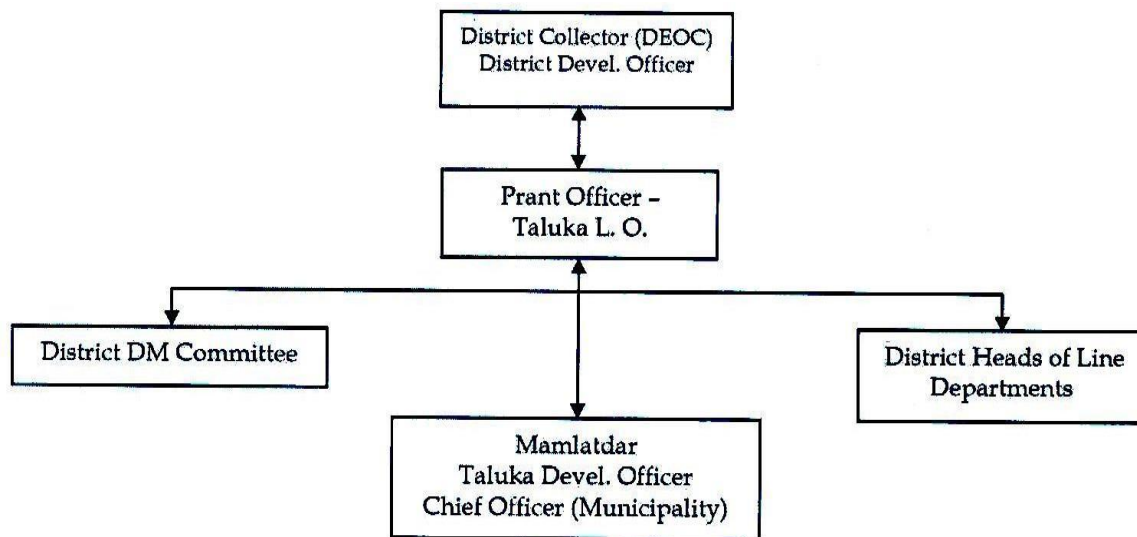
As mandated by the Act, the District Magistrate serves as the chairperson of the District Disaster Management Authority (DDMA). Prior to any disaster event, the roles and responsibilities of DDMA members are determined through collaborative discussions with relevant stakeholders. Additionally, the duties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

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

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

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

In situations where central teams like the National Disaster Response Force (NDRF) or Armed Forces are deployed, the District Magistrate (DM) takes proactive steps to resolve any conflicts that may arise. To facilitate seamless coordination and conflict resolution, the DM may appoint a representative from these agencies to the District Emergency Operations Center (DEOC). Here, conflicts can be addressed and resolved at the highest level, ensuring efficient response efforts. The DM works closely with the DEOC and reports to the State Relief Commissioner and Chief Executive Officer of the Gujarat State Disaster Management Authority (CEO-GSDMA), maintaining a cohesive and coordinated approach to disaster management.



3.4.5. EOC setup and facilities available with the location

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

- **Facilities at District Control Room**

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

- 2 Telephones Lines
- 1 VHF Set
- Satellite phone
- Five 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.
- Projector with Screen and Portable Emergency Lightning Systems.

3.4.5. Alternate EOC if available and its location

At the Taluka level, Control Rooms are established at the Office of the Mamlatdar. In times of emergency, the Liaison Officers of the respective Talukas assume responsibility for overseeing the Control Room operations. These Liaison Officers play a crucial role in facilitating coordination between task group members operating at disaster sites and the

Taluka Emergency Operations Center (TEOC). They ensure efficient mobilization of resources and dissemination of instructions received from the District Emergency Operations Center (DEOC), enabling effective response efforts at the Taluka level.

Public and private emergency service facilities available in the district

Following Public and Private Emergency Services Facilities is available in Morbi:

1. 108 EMRI Ambulance have their Spot in every Taluka Hq. and all Cities.
2. Morbi Corporation 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 and Police Department have their limited Emergency Services to co-ordinate during Emergency Situation in District.

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

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

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

3.4.7. Forecasting and warning agencies

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

Initially the District Control Room based at DEOC plays an active role on disseminating 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, Hourly Predictions and Costal advisories on daily basis. If certain critical warning issued by metrology department then it is immediate forwarded to SDMs, Mamlatdars, TDOs and COs for further actions.



Chapter 4: Prevention and Mitigation Measures

4.1. Prevention measures

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

4.1.1. Special projects proposed for preventing the disasters

1. Disaster Risk Management Programme (DRM)

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

2. National School Safety Programme:

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

- **Gujarat Initiative School Safety Programme**

The Gujarat Initiative School Safety Programme is a comprehensive initiative aimed at enhancing the safety and resilience of schools across the state. This program focuses on implementing measures to protect students, teachers, and school infrastructure from various hazards, including natural disasters, such as earthquakes and floods, as well as man-made incidents, like fires and accidents. Key components of the program include conducting risk assessments of school buildings, retrofitting or constructing structures to meet safety

standards, establishing emergency response plans, and conducting drills and training sessions to ensure preparedness. By prioritizing the safety of educational institutions, the Gujarat Initiative School Safety Programme aims to create a secure environment conducive to learning and to minimize the impact of disasters on students' education and well-being.

3. National Cyclone Risk Mitigation Project (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. Under NCRMP project various activity will carry out like Construction of cyclone shelter for selected area. In Morbi district Maliya Taluka's Bodki village is select for this project.

4. Aapada Mitra

Aapda Mitra Project in Gujarat is a noteworthy initiative designed to empower communities and individuals to effectively respond to disasters. The project aims to train and mobilize volunteers, known as "Aapda Mitras" or disaster friends, who serve as frontline responders during emergencies. These volunteers receive specialized training in disaster response, search and rescue techniques, first aid, and community preparedness. They play a crucial role in assisting local authorities and emergency services in providing immediate assistance to affected populations during disasters. Through the Aapda Mitra Project, Gujarat fosters a culture of community resilience and collective action, ensuring that communities are better equipped to mitigate the impact of disasters and to recover swiftly in their aftermath. Total 200 Aapada mitra was trained and working in the district under this project. (List of Aapada mitra in Annexure 4)

4.2. Mainstreaming in development plans and programs

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

Mitigation measures can be divided in two categories:

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

The taluka disaster management plan includes hazard specific structural and non structural mitigation plans in consultation and convergence with various Departments. For example, the MGNREGA work can take up activities on construction of embankment for flood safety or the forest department may take up mangrove plantation in the coastal areas, while the water supply department can

construct hand pumps on raised platforms. Each departments shall draw out its own plan, goals and milestones and review it annually for its achievements and planning for next year.

Mitigation, preparedness and prevention actions are to be taken before a disaster to reduce the likelihood of a disaster (risk reduction) or the level of damage (vulnerability reduction) expected from a possible disaster. Vulnerability reduction is given priority over 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 the district,
- Enforcement of regulations, particularly building and safety codes and land use plans,
- Review and evaluation of development plans and activities to identify ways to reduce risks and vulnerability, 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 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. Mitigation Measure

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

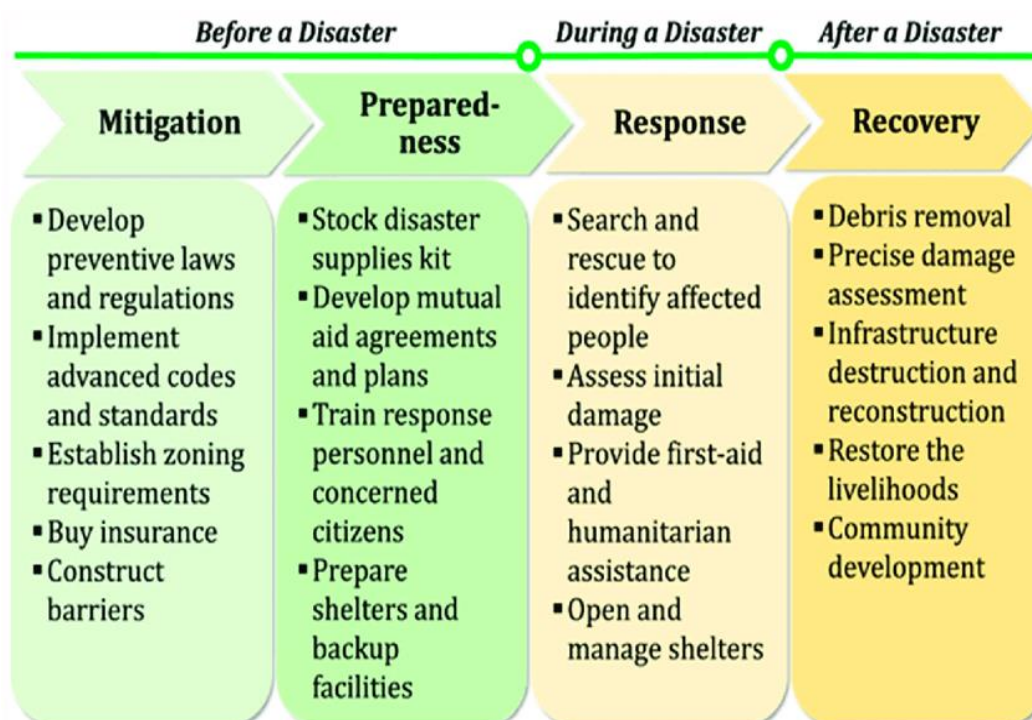
During the pre-disaster phase, the focus lies on prevention, mitigation, and preparedness. This involves various crucial tasks such as extensive data collection, maintaining directories of resources, developing action plans, capacity building, training, and community awareness initiatives. The district administration, along with other government departments, local authorities, and relevant agencies, has been actively involved in formulating and implementing plans to prevent and mitigate disasters. Efforts are directed towards building capacity and ensuring preparedness to effectively respond to disasters when they occur. Collaboration with the private sector, NGOs, and the community is integral, with active participation in training and other activities aimed at enhancing disaster management capabilities.

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

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

Floodplain management is another critical component of disaster prevention efforts undertaken by districts. This entails mapping flood-prone areas, implementing regulations to restrict development in these zones, and constructing flood control infrastructure such as levees, dams, and stormwater drainage systems. By managing floodplains effectively, districts can mitigate the impact of flooding events, reduce property damage, and safeguard lives. Additionally, coastal area zoning and management plans are essential for coastal districts facing risks from hurricanes, storm surges, and sea-level rise. These plans designate land uses along coastlines, prescribe building codes and setback requirements, and regulate coastal development to minimize vulnerability to coastal hazards and protect sensitive ecosystems.

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



Pre-disaster phase

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

1. Planned Development: Recognizing the interplay between disasters and development, a long-term approach to disaster management has been adopted. Planning activities for development are conducted with a focus on robust mitigation practices. The District Administration and various Government Departments ensure that planning activities incorporate disaster risks and provide for suitable preventive and mitigation measures.

2. Development of Policies, SOPs, and Guidelines: Clear guidelines are essential for effective disaster management. SOPs have been developed for Morbi district, and department-specific and private sector-specific SOPs can be developed accordingly. These guidelines ensure compliance by all government authorities, private sector entities, and the public.

3. Establishment of Chain of Command: A clear chain of command is established for effective management of post-disaster activities. The Morbi DEOC serves as the focal control room, headed by the District Collector. It facilitates coordination across all entities responsible for disaster management in the district.

4. Risk Assessment: Before initiating preventive and preparedness activities, it's crucial to identify and assess different types of risks. Relevant departments coordinate with the District

Administration to assess hazards and vulnerabilities. This assessment informs the development of detailed contingency plans and mitigation measures.

5. Development of Disaster Management Plans: Tailored disaster management plans enable systematic and effective response to disasters. District administration, DEOC, different line departments, and expert agencies collaborate to develop and constantly review these plans.

6. Repositories of Information: Quick establishment of contact with people and resources post-disaster is critical. DEOC and relevant government departments maintain comprehensive repositories of information, easily accessible to relevant authorities.

7. Communication Networks: A robust district-wide communication network is established for managing disasters and ensuring effective district administration. DEOC and different line departments establish comprehensive communication networks up to the village level.

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

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

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

During Disaster

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

After Disaster

In the aftermath of any disaster, the primary focus shifts towards rehabilitation and reconstruction efforts, guided by the directives of the State Government and overseen by the Chairperson and District Collector. Taskforces, departments, and agencies collaborate to execute these tasks, aiming to restore normalcy in the affected areas. Mitigation, preparedness, and prevention measures are crucial components undertaken prior to disasters

to reduce their likelihood or minimize the expected damage. Priority is given to vulnerability reduction to enhance resilience against future disasters.

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

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

Ongoing Construction of Artificial Drain: In Morbi city, construction work on an Artificial Drain is underway to address flooding and waterlogging issues. This initiative aims to mitigate the impact of heavy rainfall by improving drainage systems and reducing the risk of inundation in urban areas.

Installation of Over Bridges: To alleviate connectivity problems caused by waterlogging between different areas, talukas, and villages, multiple over bridges have been constructed throughout the district. These structures not only facilitate smoother traffic flow but also minimize the risk of road accidents and congestion during adverse weather conditions.

These initiatives demonstrate the district's commitment to mitigating disaster risks, enhancing preparedness, and preventing potential hazards, thereby ensuring the safety and well-being of its residents.

Several initiatives have been implemented to enhance emergency response capabilities across the Saurashtra Gujarat Region:

- **Establishment of Emergency Response Centre (ERC):** In Rajkot, an Emergency Response Centre (ERC) has been established to effectively respond to emergencies in all districts of the Saurashtra Gujarat Region.

- **Introduction of 108 Emergency Services:** The 108 emergency services have been fully implemented to provide essential health support during emergencies, including man-made and natural disasters, as well as routine healthcare emergencies. This service ensures timely medical assistance to victims across the district, contributing to the overall emergency response framework.

- **Activation of District Emergency Operations Center (DEOC):** The DEOC, situated at the Collector Office in Morbi, plays a pivotal role in response, preparedness, and other disaster management aspects, particularly concerning industrial accidents. Equipped with communication instruments such as mobile and wireless sets, the DEOC enhances

coordination and communication during emergency situations, ensuring efficient response operations.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

In the year 15-16, a mock exercise simulating an Earthquake leading to a Chemical and Industrial Disaster was conducted, with findings shared with concerned agencies for

necessary improvements. Regular mock drills are conducted to enhance community capacity and assess response time, aiming to minimize delays during actual disasters.

Electronic Support for resources utilization and information

1. State Disaster Resource Network : (SDRN)

SDRN is Web base data base system/portal and can be utilized for the DM related resource details/ information of Taluka, City and Village of whole Vadodara district. SDRN consist contacts related as well as resources related both types of details of the Gujarat State. This portal can be utilized from Taluka, District and from state level where GSWAN connectivity is there. For utilization of the same one can use the following link:

<http://sdrn.gsdma.org>

2. India Disaster Resource Network : (IDRN)

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

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

ICT infrastructure for disaster management at State, District, Taluka and Village Level:

SDRN (State Disaster Resource Network):

During past disaster, it has been observed that a comprehensive database of disaster management related inventory is essential for an organized response. More often than not, lack of proper and adequate information has hampered swift and measured response resulting in delay which could be critical in such eventualities. Therefore, a need was felt to prepare a database of such resources, from Village level to State level. GSDMA, as part of the Disaster Risk Management Programme formulated by UNDP and MHA, GoI has created a web based portal named State Disaster Resource Network (SDRN) which contains a database of resources at the Village, Taluka, City and District level which can come in handy during disaster situations. A resource network of more than 18,000 villages has been created in SDRN.

The information is collected through Village Disaster Management Plan (VDMP) format at Village level and collated through SDRN at Taluka level with taluka level secondary data to produce the Taluka Disaster Management Plan (TDMP). These TDMPs are then aggregated to form a District Disaster Management Plan (DDMP). This centralized database system, SDRN, hence collects stores and processes resource information and produces query based

reports on:

- Hazards Faced with intensities
- Data on Vulnerable Elements
- Information on Past Disasters
- Sector wise detailed Information
- Complete Resource Inventory
- Task Force and Disaster Management Committees at various administrative levels with their emergency contact nos.

SDRN allows the creation and updating of the Village, Taluka, and City disaster management plans at regular interval once the data has been collected at the Village level, entered into the SDRN system at the Taluka level and aggregated with secondary data pertaining to the specific taluka or district. This system presents many advantages such as the easy availability of plans at all levels, minimum duplication, time saving and finally the visual data reports generation that assists in gap analysis and resource mobilization.

Each user of all 249 talukas of the State has been given unique username and password through which he/she can perform data entry, data Updation on SDRN for their Village, Taluka or City. All of these data are stored in database of the server located at State office. Status reports are also generated showing the status that how many forms, records are entered on SDRN.

SDRN, a decision support tool, is layered using the existing IT Wide Area Network (WAN) of the State - GSWAN. SDRN uses the map-based Geospatial Information Systems developed by the Gujarat based organization Bhaskaracharya Institute for Space Applications and Geo-Informatics (BISAG). Currently, the SDRN network is being integrated with the GIS based Decision Support System using Java, MS-Access, Visual Studio 2005 with Database SQL Server 2005. The GIS Visualizer does not require any GIS software. The GIS Visualizer contains multi layered options depicting roads-highways, taluka, district boundaries, rivers, ports, airways, etc.

With the completion of the integration to GIS Visualizer, the SDRN will not only be a useful tool for disaster preparedness but also provide support to decision makers in managing resources, search & rescue operations in the event of disaster and later during the relief and rehabilitation work post disaster.

IDRN (India Disaster Resource Network):

Ministry of Home Affairs, GoI formulated a based platform to share information on availability of equipments, skilled human resources, and critical supplies along with their location and agency details throughout the country. Total 226 technical items have been identified which will be listed in the resource inventory. 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. All of these data are stored in database of the server located at NIC-Delhi.

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.

MITIGATION MEASURES:

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

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

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

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

- **Structural Mitigation Measures for Earthquake:**

| Structural measures | Identified Locations and Villages | Implementing Departments | Convergence with Scheme/ Program | Time Frame |
|--|--|--|---|-------------------|
| Retrofitting (if required) of public utility buildings like offices, schools/ banks/ markets | Whole District | R & B (State and Panchayat), Panchayat, Rural department | | Continuous |

| | | | | |
|--|--|------------------|--|----------------|
| etc. | | | | |
| Retrofittin g of unsafe rural houses | | DDMC, DDO | Rural housing schemes and department al programs | Continuou s |
| Identifying and safely dismantling unsafe structures | | R & B department | | Continuou s |

• **Non-Structural Mitigation Measures for Earthquake:**

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

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

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

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

| Non structural Measures | Activities | Implementing Departments | Convergence Agencies | Time Frame |
|--------------------------------|---|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------|
| Planning | Prepare an onsite and offsite emergency plan | Occupier, DISH | | 2023-24 |
| | Conduct mock drills as per the regulations | DCG, DISH and LCG | | regular interval |
| | Update the plan as per the requirement | Occupier, DISH | | regular interval |
| | Monitor similar activities in all the factories/ industries | DISH and LCG | | regular interval |
| Capacity Building | Develop IEC material for Publication & Distribution | DDMC, TDMC | | 2023-24 |

| | | | | |
|------------|---|--------------------------------|--|------------------|
| | Awareness generation to general public and medical professional residing near MAH factories for immediate steps | DDMC,TDMC, LCG | | 2023-24 |
| | Organize training programmes, seminars and workshops (e.g. for transport, line departments officers, Mamlatdar etc) | DDMC, TDMC, LCG | | 2023-24 |
| | List of experts/ resource person/ subject specialist (District emergency Off site plan) | DDMC,TDMC, LCGX` | | 2023-24 |
| | Encourage disaster insurance | Labour & employment department | | 2023-24 |
| Medical | Listing of hazardous chemicals and gases. | Occupier, DCG, LCG, DISH, BHO | | 2023-24 |
| | Keep check on availability and validity of relevant antidotes for chemical hazards prevalent in District | Occupier, DCG, LCG, DISH, BHO | | 2023-24 |
| | Workshops and trainings for medical professionals to handle potential chemical and industrial hazard | BHO, DCG, Occupier, LCG, DISH | | Regularly |
| Compliance | Environmental Protection Act, Factory Act, Mutual Aid SOPs | DISH , GPCB | | Regular interval |

| | | | | |
|--|-----------|--|--|--|
| | Any other | | | |
|--|-----------|--|--|--|

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

4.3. Prevention measures in development plans and programs in District:

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

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

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

Ensuring redundant water supply systems is another critical goal, involving the development of alternative water sources, the establishment of water storage facilities, and the implementation of water conservation measures to mitigate the impact of droughts and water

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

4.3.1. Individual and Community Level:

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

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

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

Lastly, the district implements comprehensive risk governance and institutional mechanisms to coordinate and streamline disaster risk reduction efforts. This involves establishing clear policies, regulations, and guidelines for disaster management, as well as enhancing coordination among government agencies, civil society organizations, and other stakeholders. By promoting a culture of risk awareness, collaboration, and accountability, the district ensures that disaster risk reduction becomes an integral part of decision-making processes across all sectors and levels of governance. Through effective risk governance, the district

enhances its capacity to anticipate, prevent, and respond to disasters, ultimately reducing vulnerability and building a more resilient community.

- 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,
- Capacity building, including warning, the provision of relief and recovery assistance and community-level identification of risk and vulnerability

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

- 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.

4.4. Special projects proposed for preventing the disasters

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

Under the DRM program, a multitude of activities are underway to bolster disaster preparedness and response capabilities in Gujarat. Key initiatives include the development of disaster management plans at various levels, the maintenance of emergency resource

databases through platforms like the State Disaster Resource Network (SDRN) and the Indian Disaster Resource Network (IDRN), and the organization of capacity-building training sessions and resource mobilization efforts. Moreover, the program places a strong emphasis on raising disaster awareness among the public through orientations, campaigns, media management, and the distribution of Information, Education, and Communication (IEC) materials. These activities aim to equip individuals and communities with the knowledge and skills necessary to mitigate the impact of disasters and respond effectively in times of crisis.

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

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



Chapter 5: Preparedness Measures

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

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

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

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

EOC SOP

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

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

5.1. Identification of stakeholders involved in disaster response

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

A. National Level

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

B. State Level

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

C. District Level

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

D. On-site teams

At the grass root level, Disaster Management Teams (DMTs) will function as Incident Management Teams, undergoing training to conduct immediate rescue and first-aid

operations during disasters. A structured approach will be developed to facilitate effective coordination between the Specialized Response Teams (SRTs) and DMTs.

5.2. Formation of persons and training

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

1. *Early Warning*

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

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

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

2. *Search & rescue:*

District Disaster Management Authority (DDMA) holds the responsibility of providing specialized life-saving assistance to district and local authorities during emergencies. In the event of a major disaster, its operational focus includes locating, extricating, and administering on-site medical treatment to individuals trapped in collapsed structures. Home Guards, supported by the Police department and fire and emergency services, collaborate to locate and rescue injured and deceased individuals. Additionally, entities such as the Public Works Department (PWD) and Health department, along with volunteer teams, contribute to these efforts. Proper training is imperative for efficient search and rescue operations, aiming to minimize response time. Adequate methodology and resources are essential for the

successful execution of search and rescue missions.

3. *Evacuation*

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

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

4. *Damage & Loss Assessment*

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

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

1. Rapid Damage Assessment (RDA)

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

II. Detailed Damage Assessment (DDA)

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

5.3. Training need analysis

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

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

5.3.1. Arrangements for training and capacity building

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

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

| Sr. No. | Activity | Responsibility |
|---------|---|---|
| 1. | Training to civil defense personal in various aspect of disaster management | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Home Dept. ✓ Commandant General Home Guards ✓ Director Civil Defense ✓ GSDMA/GIDM |
| 2. | Training to home Guards personal in various aspect of disaster management including search and rescue | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Home Dept. ✓ Commandant General Home Guards ✓ Director Civil Defense ✓ GSDMA/GIDM |
| 3. | Training to NCC and NSS personal in various aspect of disaster management | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Education Dep. Director NCC ✓ GIDM |
| 4. | Training to educational and training institutions personal in various aspect of disaster management | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ NIDM ✓ GSDMA/GIDM |
| 5. | Training to civil society, CBOs and corporate entities in various aspect of disaster management | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ NIDM ✓ GSDMA/GIDM ✓ NGOs |
| 6. | Training to fire and emergency service personal in various aspect of disaster management | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ NIDM ✓ UDD ✓ Municipal Corporation ✓ GSDMA/GIDM |
| 7. | Training to police and traffic personal in various aspect of disaster management | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ NIDM ✓ GSDMA/GIDM ✓ Home Dept. ✓ Police training Institute |
| 8. | Training to State Disaster Response Force (SDRF) Teams in various aspect of disaster management | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ NIDM/NDRF ✓ Home Dept. ✓ Addl. DGP (Arms) ✓ Addl. DGP (Training) ✓ GSDMA/GIDM |
| 9. | Training to media in various aspect of disaster management | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ NIDM ✓ Information Dept. ✓ Information Training Centre ✓ GSDMA/GIDM |
| 10. | Training to govt. officials in various aspect of disaster management | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ NIDM ✓ GSDMA/GIDM ✓ Departmental |

| | | |
|-----|--|---|
| | | Training Institutes |
| 11. | Training to engineers, architects, structural engineers, builders and masons in various aspects of disaster management | ✓ Departmental Training Institutes under R & B and Irrigation Dept. ✓ NIDM ✓ GSDMA/GIDM |

5.3. Activation of Incident Response System in the district

The State has established a structured Incident Response System, as mandated by the GSDMA Act 2003. According to this legislation, the Commissioner of Relief serves as the Incident Commander at the state level, while District Collectors assume this role within their respective districts. For comprehensive information on the disaster response framework, please refer to Paragraph 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 fulfil what position or role instead the decision rests with the local or district level authorities. Therefore the organizations and people that are given specific roles as per existing LCG and DCG structure can be given similar roles or positions in the IRT structure and a coordination between IRTs as per IRS and those as per existing LCG/DCG structures is achieved. The IRS provides additional advantages of being scalable by including additional and higher levels of response in the same unified command structure being flexible by transferring command and other sections of IRS to qualified people as scale and nature of emergency changes, and with a unified command so that there is one authorized, and accountable (technically qualified) incident commander and the command can be transferred up as the scale of emergency 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.

5.4. Protocol for seeking help from other agencies

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

5.5. Mechanism for Checking and certification of logistics, equipments and stores

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

5.6. Operational check-up of Warning System

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

operational checks of district warning systems are conducted annually by relevant departments, along with mock drills typically conducted during the monsoon season.

5.7. Operational check-up for Emergency Operation Centre

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

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

5.8. Seasonal inspection of facilities and critical infrastructure

The designated departments and personnel are mandated to conduct regular inspections of the facilities using their respective control rooms, adhering to the set frequency, and ensure proper record-keeping of these inspections. As part of the pre-monsoon preparations usually conducted in April-May, directives are issued to all departments to conduct seasonal inspections and furnish reports to the DEOC before the pre-monsoon meeting convened at the collector's office under the leadership of the District Collector. Following the submission of reports from various agencies, a compiled and consolidated report detailing all facility and critical infrastructure inspections is annually submitted to the State EOC.

5.9. Command and coordination – identification of quick response teams

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

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

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

If the local authorities 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:

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

5.10. NGOs and other stakeholders coordination – Activate NGO coordination cell

Local community groups and voluntary agencies, including NGOs, are encouraged to actively engage in prevention and mitigation activities under the guidance and supervision of the Collector. They should take part in training initiatives and acquaint themselves with their responsibilities in disaster management. It is the obligation of every citizen, NGOs, and stakeholders to provide assistance to the Collector or any designated authority engaged in disaster management when their aid is requested, particularly for disaster management purposes.

NGOs within the district focus their efforts on specific communities or designated areas. They collaborate with the district Emergency Operations Center (EOC) primarily through direct engagement or when assigned specific tasks. (List of NGO in Annexure 5)

5.11. Seasonal preparedness for seasonal disasters like flood and cyclone

Based on past experiences with natural disasters, communities have developed a seasonality calendar that highlights the occurrence of disaster events and the corresponding months dedicated to preparedness. Below is a calendar prepared by the community indicating the months of disaster occurrence and the months designated for preparedness.

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

• Main Seasonal Preparedness Strategies

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

Key Seasonal Preparedness Strategies:

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

5.12. Community Preparedness

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

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

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

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

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

- **Community warning system**

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

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

- **Community awareness, education**

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

- **Community's responsibility**

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

5.13. Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs)

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

- **Protocol and arrangements for VIP visits**

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

- **Procurement**

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

- **Logistics**

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

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

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

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

5.14. Knowledge Management, networking and sharing

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

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

The uploading of information on resources onto the India Disaster Resource Network (IDRN) or State Disaster Resource Network (SDRN) is a vital component of disaster preparedness and response efforts in India. These networks serve as centralized platforms for collecting, organizing, and disseminating critical information about resources available for disaster management. This includes details about emergency supplies, equipment, facilities, personnel, and other essential resources that can be mobilized during times of crisis. By uploading this information onto the IDRN or SDRN, government agencies, non-

governmental organizations, and other stakeholders can enhance coordination, improve resource allocation, and streamline response efforts during disasters. Furthermore, these networks facilitate transparency, accountability, and accessibility, ensuring that decision-makers have accurate and up-to-date information to effectively respond to emergencies and support affected communities. Overall, the uploading of resource information onto IDRN or SDRN plays a crucial role in strengthening India's disaster preparedness and response capabilities.

❖ **SDRN Updation**

SDRN (State Disaster Resource Network):

The State Disaster Resource Network (SDRN) operates through three tiers: Village, Municipality, and Taluka. Level-specific data is collected and stored in the standardized disaster management plan format, which is then uploaded into the system either at the Taluka or District level. The centralized database is housed on a server located at GSDMA, Gandhinagar and is accessible via the internet portal (http://117.239.205.164/SDRN_NEW/Login.aspx) and the GSDMA website (www.gsdma.org).

Each user across all Talukas in the State is provided with a unique username and password, granting them access to perform data entry and updates on SDRN for their respective Village, Taluka, or City. Additionally, status reports are generated to track the progress of data entry and records within SDRN. For information regarding the status of shelters, including their capacity and available facilities, it is recommended to contact Village-level officers.

Documentation of lessons learnt and best practices after each event

Documentation of lessons learned and best practices after each event is a critical component of effective disaster management. Following a disaster, conducting a thorough review and documentation process allows responders and organizations to assess their performance, identify areas of improvement, and capture valuable insights for future reference. By documenting lessons learned, such as operational challenges, successful strategies, and unexpected outcomes, stakeholders can enhance their preparedness and response capabilities. Additionally, documenting best practices enables the dissemination of successful approaches and innovative solutions, fostering learning and collaboration within the disaster management community. Overall, the documentation of lessons learned and best practices serves as a foundation for continuous improvement, ensuring that response efforts become increasingly efficient, effective, and resilient with each subsequent event.

It is essential to meticulously document all response, relief, and recovery measures through the following steps:

- Record and document details of disasters in an easily accessible format.

- Conduct research studies and apply their outcomes to enhance disaster management practices.
- Document field data, experiences, and indigenous technological knowledge obtained from the local community.
- Develop plans utilizing available resources such as SDRN, IDRN, etc.
- Consolidate all reports and information transactions during disasters for straightforward documentation.

5.15. Media management / information dissemination

Effective media management is essential for accurately communicating the impact of disasters and the relief measures being undertaken, thereby fostering goodwill among the community and other stakeholders. To ensure transparency and timely updates, organized communication of the progress of rescue and relief efforts should be provided to the media and public at least twice daily. Help lines should be established to facilitate communication between victims and their relatives outside the affected areas. Information centers at strategic locations can offer details about persons evacuated to relief centers or hospitals. Additionally, a designated Media/Press Center should be established for managing media relations and disseminating information. It is imperative to release information to the media and general public regarding the State Government's response in a structured manner, including the 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

Training and interaction strategies with Media/pre-event awareness for the Media

Training and interaction strategies with the media are essential for effective communication and public awareness in disaster management. Before an event, it's crucial to conduct pre-event awareness training sessions for the media to ensure they understand their roles, responsibilities, and ethical considerations during emergencies. These training sessions should provide journalists with information about disaster preparedness, response protocols, and key messaging to convey accurate and timely information to the public. Additionally, interactive workshops and simulations can help media professionals familiarize themselves with emergency operations centers, key personnel, and communication channels, enabling smoother collaboration with response agencies during crises.

During disasters, regular briefings and press conferences provide opportunities for the media to interact with authorities, ask questions, and relay critical information to the public. Establishing designated media centers equipped with necessary resources, such as internet access and briefing materials, can facilitate efficient communication and coordination between response agencies and journalists. Moreover, fostering open and transparent communication channels between the media and response agencies builds trust and credibility, ensuring that accurate information is disseminated promptly to the public.

Post-event debriefings and evaluations allow media professionals to reflect on their coverage, identify areas for improvement, and share lessons learned with their peers. Additionally, ongoing training and professional development opportunities enable journalists to stay updated on evolving best practices and emerging technologies in disaster communication. By investing in training and interaction strategies with the media, disaster management agencies can strengthen their communication capabilities, enhance public awareness, and ultimately improve community resilience in the face of emergencies.

Identification and training to the Official Spokesperson

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

engagement with the public.

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

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



Chapter 6: Capacity Building and Training Measures

6.1. Approach

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

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

objectives. This involves collecting feedback, conducting assessments, and adjusting strategies as needed to improve performance and enhance resilience over time.

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

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

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

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

Capability Building: At the Community Level:

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

Capability Building: At the Ground Level Institutions:

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

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

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

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

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

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

Institutional Capacity Building

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

- i. Organizing and supporting the District Disaster Management Authority (DDMA), defining its roles and responsibilities, and facilitating the creation of the District Disaster Management Plan. This entails engaging local bodies in plan preparation and implementation, in coordination with state and village authorities.
- ii. Establishing and operating Emergency Operation Centers at both district and panchayat levels, defining their functioning modalities and roles during various response phases (L0, L1, L2), in collaboration with state and village authorities.
- iii. Ensuring the maintenance of equipment, materials, and managing stores and manpower effectively. Structured training programs are essential to orient officers to these responsibilities, considering that disaster management remains a focal point for relief efforts involving states and villages.

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

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

Capacity Building: Other Stakeholders

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

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

| Hazards | Preparatory measures |
|------------|--|
| General | Imparting knowledge and understanding about hazard wise typical effects of disaster |
| | Typical effect wise how they should prepare themselves to reduce risk and cope up with the same. |
| | How they have to prepare themselves to see through the emergencies. |
| | How they have to prepare themselves for SELF |
| Earthquake | Awareness about the typical effects of earthquake as a hazard knowledge about proneness of the area and residence one is living in |
| | Sharing of the knowledge with family members and preparedness measures: how and where to take refuge under table or in a nook or corner of the house, move away from glass windows, bookcase and unsecured heavy object. |
| | Know the location of main switch in the house |
| | Not to rush out of house if an open space is not there |
| | Get furnishings and household appliances properly fitted |
| | Keep a torch light , mobile phone and a first aid kit within reach |
| | Organize a team of young volunteers in rescue, debris removal, passage clearing operation as well as relief operations |
| | Remaining alert for the early warning |
| | Packaging of dry food stuff for the family + a can of drinking water |

| | |
|--------------------|--|
| Flood | Ready to shift to higher places like embankment etc. |
| | Keeping women and children mentally prepared for shifting |
| | Remaining in contact with the local volunteers for help |
| Drought | Developing a culture of water harvesting and storage in the drought prone areas |
| | Promoting social forestry in the area |
| | Protecting and channelizing the source of water like streams, river in the locality. |
| | Economizing water consumption. |
| | Selection of crops suitable for drip irrigation. |
| | Arrangements for alternative source of drinking water. |
| High Velocity Wind | To keep the roof of their hutments firmly tied. |
| | To remain alert for warning. |
| | To orient their family members about high speed wind and what they are expected to do. |
| | Avoid keeping anything heavy or sharp on roofs of hutments. |
| | Identify an alternative and safe place to take refuge in case of emergencies. |

6.2. Capacity Building Plan

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

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

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

1. Institutional Capacity Building:

- Training for officials and policy makers involved in disaster management.

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

2. Community capacity building and Community Based Disaster Management

Community capacity building and Community-Based Disaster Management (CBDM) are integral components of effective disaster resilience strategies that empower local communities to prepare for, respond to, and recover from disasters.

Community capacity building involves enhancing the knowledge, skills, resources, and social networks within a community to effectively address disaster risks and vulnerabilities. This may include:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Officials / Policy Makers:

Training programs should be designed to familiarize officials and policy makers with disaster management principles, frameworks, and best practices. This includes understanding the legal and regulatory frameworks, roles and responsibilities, and decision-making processes in disaster management. Workshops, seminars, and specialized courses can help officials develop the knowledge and skills necessary to formulate effective policies, allocate resources, and coordinate response efforts during emergencies.

Engineers, Architects, Masons, Doctors, Nurses, Teachers, and other Professionals:

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

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

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

Community Capacity Building:

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

Training of Trainers (ToT):

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

Civil Defence/Volunteers:

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

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

6.3. Disaster Management Education

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

Schools:

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

Colleges (Medical, Engineering, etc.):

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

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

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

6.4. Skill up gradation and follow up training programmes

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

1. Identifying Training Needs: Conduct assessments and evaluations to identify gaps in knowledge and skills among disaster management personnel. This could include surveys, interviews, performance evaluations, and feedback from stakeholders.

2. Designing Tailored Training Programs: Develop training programs that address specific needs and areas for improvement identified during the assessment phase. Training programs may cover a wide range of topics, including disaster preparedness, response techniques, risk assessment, communication strategies, leadership skills, and coordination mechanisms.

3. Hands-on Training and Simulation Exercises: Provide opportunities for practical, hands-on learning through simulation exercises, tabletop drills, and field training. These exercises simulate real-life emergency scenarios and allow participants to apply their knowledge and skills in a controlled environment. Feedback and debriefing sessions should follow each exercise to identify lessons learned and areas for improvement.

4. Follow-Up and Refresher Training: Offer follow-up and refresher training sessions to reinforce learning and update participants on new developments in disaster management. These sessions may be conducted periodically to ensure that participants remain up-to-date with the latest protocols, technologies, and best practices.

5. Integration of Technology: Incorporate technology-enabled learning methods, such as e-learning platforms, webinars, and virtual reality simulations, to enhance accessibility and flexibility in training delivery. Technology can also be used to facilitate remote learning and collaboration among participants across different locations.

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

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

expertise in disaster management.

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

Training in Disaster Management

| Sr. No. | State Level / District Level | Name of the Course | Participants |
|---------|------------------------------|--|---|
| 1. | District & State | Orientation course for first responders to disasters | Home Guards, Civil Defence volunteers, Forest Protection Force, Police |
| 2. | State | Joint staff course in Disaster Response for middle-level officers | District Magistrate, Additional District Magistrates, Sub-Divisional Magistrates, Superintendents of Police, Additional Superintendents of Police, Deputy Superintendents of Police |
| 3. | State | Basic training for Para-medics and medical personnel of NDRF battalions and states | Medical officers and para-medics nominated by various state governments |
| 4. | State | Search & Rescue and Safe Evacuation | Civil Defence volunteers, SDRF, Forest Protection Force, Fire & Emergency Services, Home Guards, NSS, NYKS, NCC |
| 5. | State | Training of Trainers on Incident Response System (IRS) | 4 key and resourceful officers |
| 6. | State | Training on Incident Response System | Selected personnel of Response Staff and General Staff of IRS to train people identified for various roles in pre-disaster period |
| 7. | State | Training of Trainers (TOT) on Earthquake Resistant Technology for Masons | Masons |
| 8. | District | Hospital Preparedness & Mass Casualty Management including Hospital Management Plan | Doctors and Hospital Administrators |
| 9. | District | Mass casualty management | Paramedics / Response Force (Police, Fire & Emergency Services, Civil Defence) |
| 10. | District | Role of PRIs / ULBs in Disaster Management | PRIs and ULBs |
| 11. | District | Training of teachers on School safety including School DM Plans and conduct of mock drills | Teachers |
| 12. | District | Training for Village Defence Party's | Village volunteers |

| | | | |
|-----|----------|---|---|
| 13. | State | TOT - Earthquake Resistant Technology for Engineers | Engineers, Trainers from technical institutes, colleges, etc. |
| 14. | State | TOT - Rapid Visual Screening for Masonry Buildings | Junior Engineers |
| 15. | State | TOT - Role of PRIs / ULBs in Disaster Management | PRIs and ULBs |
| 16. | State | State Disaster Resource Network (SDRN) | SDO (Civil), Revenue Circle Officers |
| 17. | State | Application of GIS Mapping of Utilities | ADC, DPOs, Line Departments |
| 18. | State | Damage and Needs Assessment | ADC or DPO, District Disaster Management Authority; CMO, Health Department; District Food & Civil Supply Officer, Project Director, DRDA; Exec. Engineer or Assistant Exec. Engineer, Public Health Engineering, Exec. Engineer, Public Works – Building & Roads, Town Committee and S.P. or A.S.P. or D.S.P. |
| 19. | District | Shelter and Camp Management | District Food & Civil Supplies Officer; ADC or DPO, District Disaster Management Authority |
| 20. | District | Collapsed Structure Search and Rescue and Medical First Response | Civil Defence volunteers, Forest Protection Force, Fire & Emergency Services, Home Guards, SDRF |
| 21. | District | Public Health in Emergencies (Safe drinking water and sanitation, Alternative water resources identification during emergency conditions, Supply management). | Public Health Engineering |



Chapter 7: Response and Relief Measures

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

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

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

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

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

Despite the formidable challenges inherent in the response phase, it represents a crucial window of opportunity to mitigate the impact of disasters and safeguard lives and livelihoods. Therefore, investments in preparedness, capacity-building, and the development of robust response mechanisms are imperative to enhance the resilience of communities and institutions in the face of adversity. Moreover, recognizing the multidimensional nature of

disasters, response efforts must be underpinned by a holistic approach that accounts for the diverse needs and vulnerabilities of affected populations, including marginalized groups and individuals with special needs. Ultimately, effective response measures not only save lives and alleviate suffering in the immediate aftermath of a disaster but also lay the groundwork for recovery and long-term resilience-building efforts.

7.1.1. Quick assessment of damages and need

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

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

1. IC will call and activate the District Quick Response Team. Will done Quick Assessment of the S & R operations through Aerial surveys.
2. The Nodal Officer from Police will activate the Quick Response teams and will done Quick assessment of law and order situation in affected areas.
3. GWSSB nodal officer will activate their quick response teams for Quick assessment of water line damage and Quick assessment of water contamination levels and taking steps to restore clean drinking water.
3. Chief Officers, TDOs and Taluka Mamlatdars will do Quick assessment of damaged areas and areas that can be used for relief camps for the displaced population. Coordinate with the Government agencies for quick assessment of evacuation needs such as the number of people to be evacuated and mode of evacuation
4. DDO of district will make a quick assessment of the damages and losses caused by the disaster in the affected area as regards the population, agriculture,

- infrastructure, livelihoods and environment.
5. DEOC wills Instruct Quick Assessment Task Force to submit preliminary need and loss assessment report of the affected areas.

7.1.2. Response flow chart

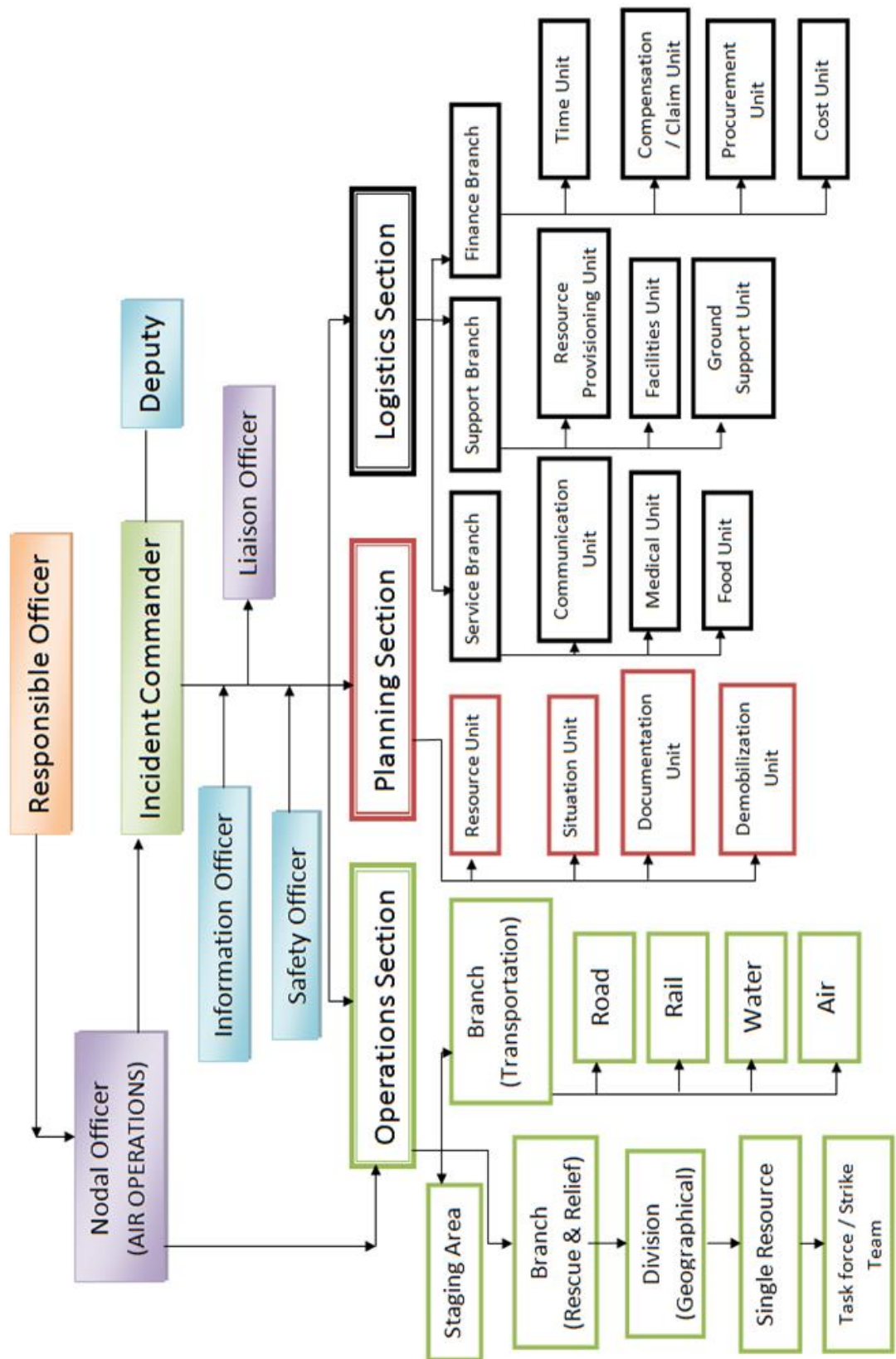
Revenue Department of the State assumes the pivotal role of serving as the Nodal Department responsible for overseeing, supervising, and guiding the implementation of measures aimed at orchestrating rescue, relief, and rehabilitation efforts in the event of a disaster. In this capacity, it holds authority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

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

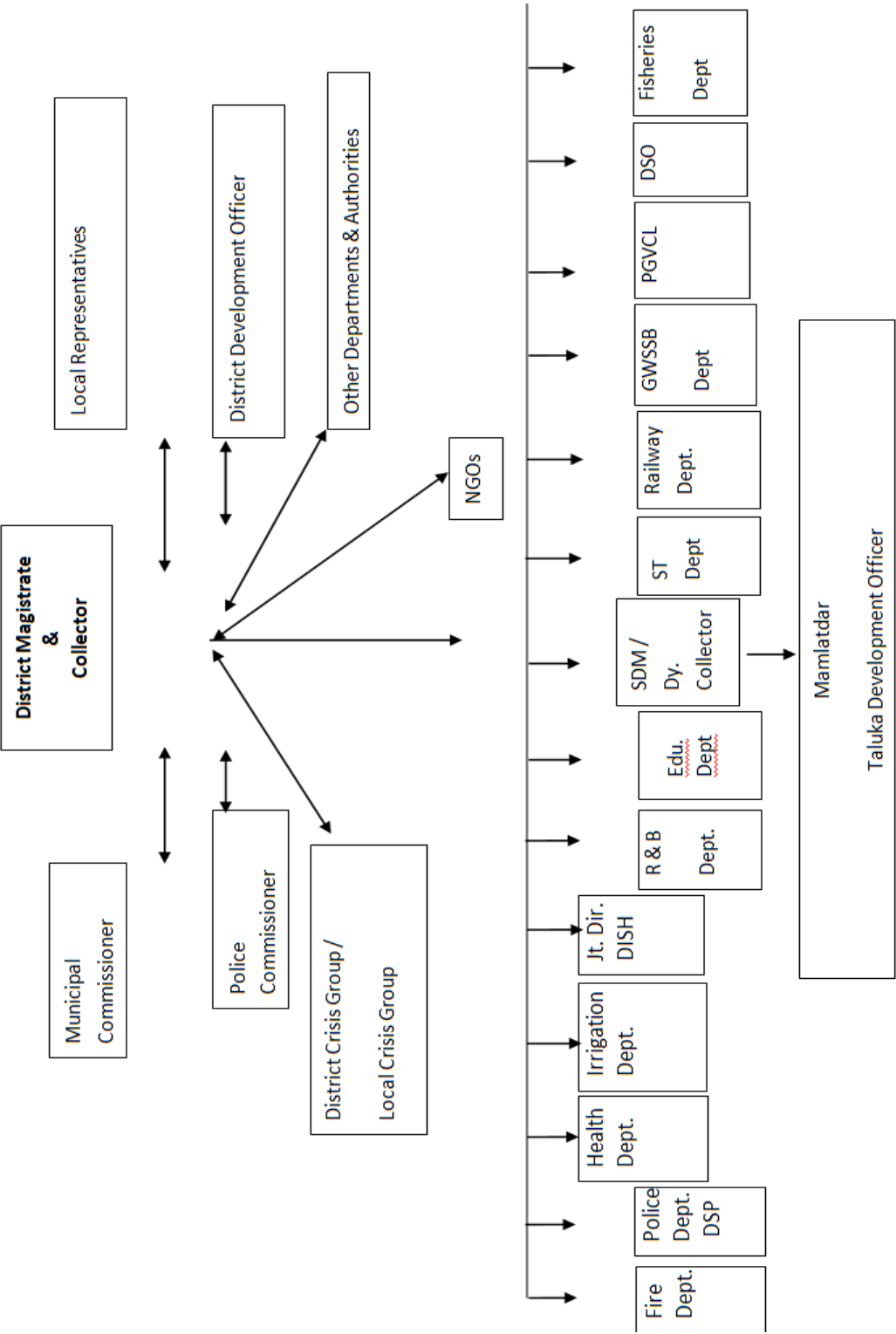
Such measures underscore the commitment of the state apparatus to prioritize the safety, well-being, and recovery of its citizens in times of crisis, leveraging a structured and coordinated approach to mitigate the impact of disasters and expedite the process of rehabilitation and recovery. By institutionalizing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

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

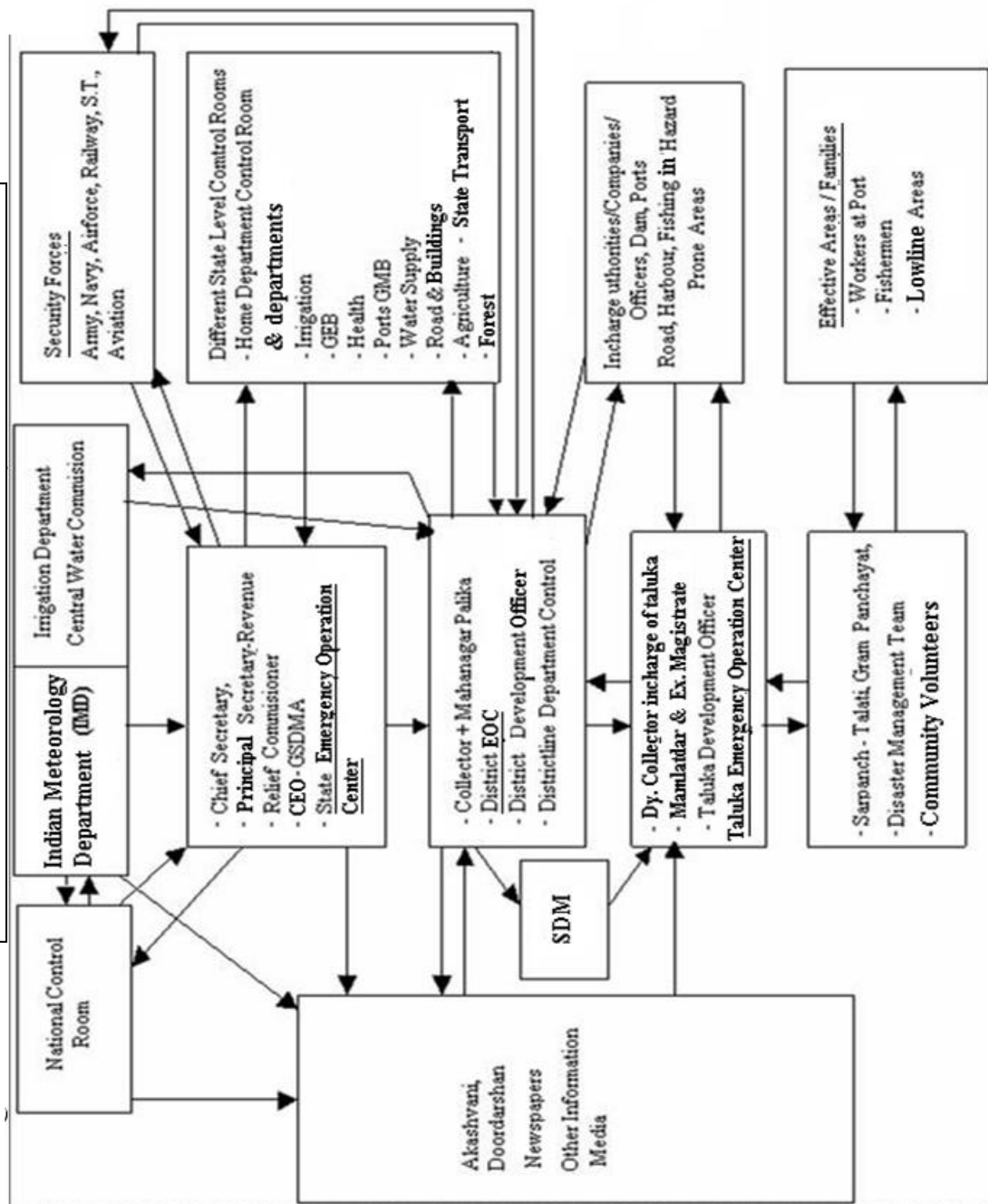
Flow chart of District Administrative Setup

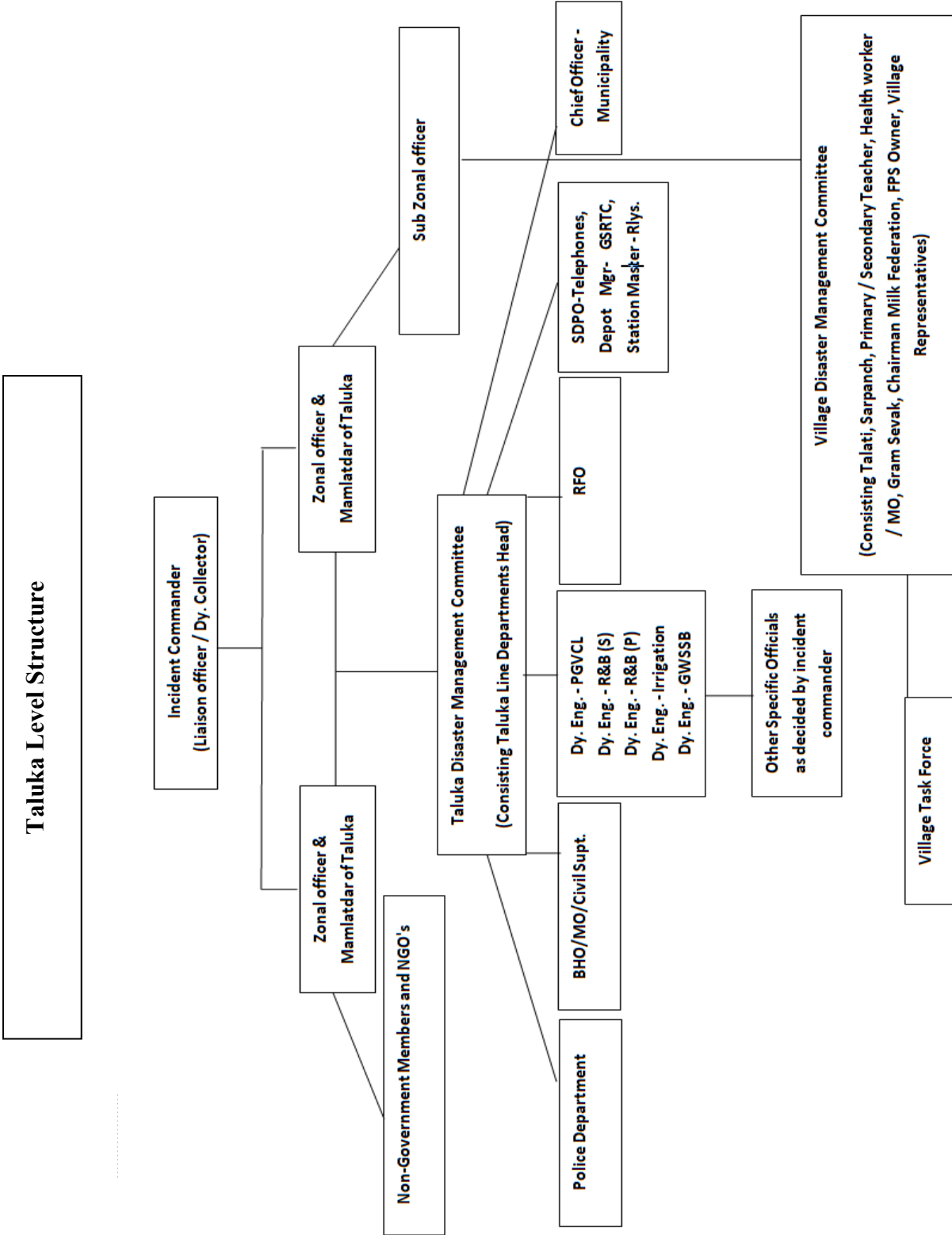


Flow chart District Administrative Setup



Linkages of District with State and National level



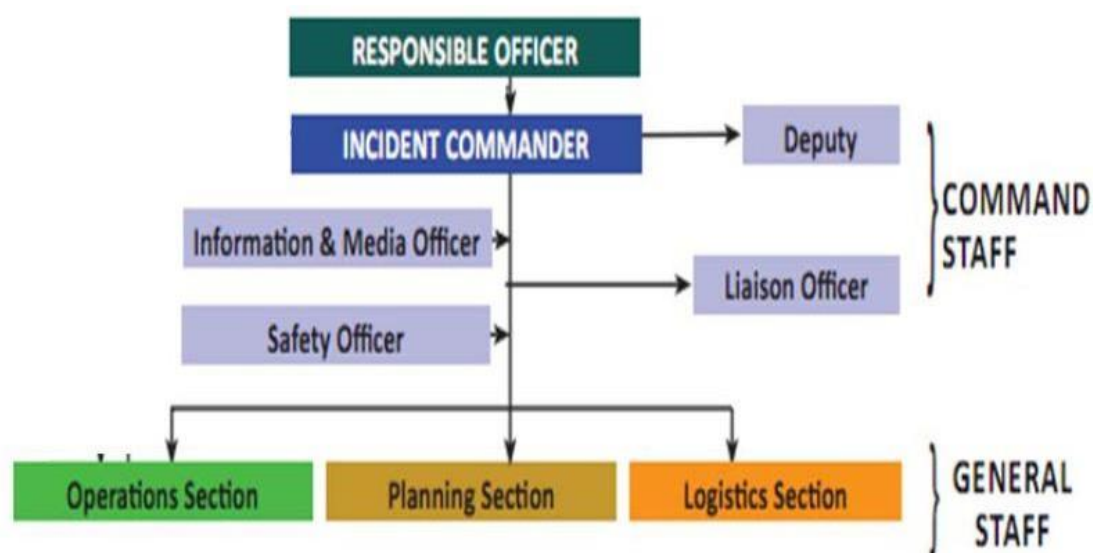


7.1.3. Incident Response System

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

- **IRS Organizational Structure: IRT Framework**

In general, the selection of Section Chiefs is made according to the suitability and capability of the officer. The selection of the Operations Section Chief, however, depends on the nature of the disaster. In case of 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. In case of fire, it will be the District Fire Officer who will be appropriate officer to handle the situation. In case of health related disaster, it would be the District Chief Medical Officer and so on.



A. Major Responsibilities and Duties

INCIDENT COMMAND

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

Incident Commander

The Incident Commander has a wide variety of responsibilities.

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

Information and Media Officer

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

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

Liaison Officer

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

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

Safety Officer

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

General Staff

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

Operations Section

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

Planning Section

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

Logistics Section

The Logistics Section deals with matters relating to procurement of resources and establishment of facilities for the incident response. This section is headed by the Logistics

Section Chief and is an important component of the IRS organization for providing back end services and other important logistic support like communications, food, medical supplies, shelter and other facilities to the affected communities and responders as well. There is a Finance Branch attached to this Section in order to ensure that the procurements, if any, may be done quickly and in accordance with the financial rules.

❖ **Triggering Mechanism for Deployment of IRS**

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

❖ **Activation of IRS in the District**

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

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

❖ **Incident Action Plan**

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

7.2. Standard Operating Procedures

Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) are a common method of implementing instructions. SOPs provide response protocols for carrying out specific responsibilities. They describe the —who, what, when and how during a disaster, helping responders to perform complex tasks with high level of coordination. SOPs should be prepared and annexed to the DDMP for all relevant hazards of the district, such as earthquake, flood, cyclone, landslide, tsunami,

man-made disasters, etc. It should be based on pre-defined IRTs and ESFs and communicated to every stakeholder in advance.

FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITIES

| | |
|-----------------------|--|
| RESPONSIBLE OFFICER = | PRIMARILY RESPONSIBLE FOR EFFECTIVE RESPONSE |
| COMMAND = | OVERALL INCHARGE OF THE INCIDENT RESPONSE TEAM AND ITS EFFECTIVE FUNCTIONING |
| OPERATIONS = | DIRECT AND SUPERVISE ALL TACTICAL ACTIONS |
| PLANNING = | COLLECT/ANALYZE DATA, WORKOUT NEED OF REQUIRED RESOURCES AND PREPARE ACTION PLAN |
| LOGISTICS & FINANCE = | PROVIDE LOGISTICS SUPPORT, ROCUREMENT AND COST ACCOUNTING |

LIST OF IRS POSITIONS AND SUITABLE OFFICERS IN THE DISTRICT

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

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

| Sr. No. | Emergency Operation Taskforce | Functions |
|---------|---|--|
| 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 (including Evacuation) | Provide human and material resources needed to support local evacuation, search and rescue efforts. |
| 6. | Public Works | Provide the personnel and resources needed to support local efforts to reestablish normally operating infrastructure. |
| 7. | Water | Assure the provision of sufficient potable water for human and animal consumption (priority), and water for industrial and agricultural uses as appropriate. |
| 8. | Food and Relief Supplies | Assure the provision of basic food and other relief needs in the affected communities. |
| 9. | Power | Provide the resources to reestablish normal power supplies and systems in affected communities. |
| 10. | Public Health and sanitation (including First aid and all medical care) | Provide personnel and resources to address pressing public health problems and re-establish normal health care systems. |
| 11. | Animal Health and Welfare | Provision of health and other care to animals affected by a disaster. |
| 12. | Shelter | Provide materials and supplies to ensure temporary shelter for disaster-affected populations |
| 13. | Logistics | Provide Air, water and Land transport for evacuation and for the storage and delivery of relief supplies in coordination with other task forces and competent authorities. |
| 14. | Survey (Damage Assessment) | Collect and analyses data on the impact of |

| | | |
|-----|----------------------------|--|
| | | disaster, develop estimates of resource needs and relief plans, and compile reports on the disaster as required for District and State authorities and other parties as appropriate. |
| 15. | Telecommunications | Coordinate and assure operation of all communication systems (e.g.; Radio, TV, Telephones, Wireless) required to support early warning or post disaster operations. |
| 16. | Media (Public Information) | Provide liaison with and assistance to print and electronic media on early warning and post-disaster reporting concerning the disaster. |

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

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

| No. | Task Force | Task force Leader | Supporting members / Organizations/Departments | Section / Unit |
|-----|---------------------------|--|--|----------------|
| 1. | Planning and Coordination | Collector | DDO, DSP, RAC, and Mamlatdar - DM | Planning |
| 2. | Administration & Protocol | Resident Additional Collector | DDO, DSP, SDM - City and Mamlatdar - City | Liaison |
| 3 | Damage Assessment/Survey | SDM - City | DIC, Dy. DDO, Ex. Engr., R&B, DAO, Fisheries | Logistics |
| 4 | Warning | Supt. Engr. -- For Floods & Cyclones Jt./Dy. Dir. -ISH - For Chemical Disaster CP / DSP - For Terrorist Attack | RAC, Factory Inspector, Mamlatdar - DM, Various Departmental Control Room, Member Secretary - OCR control room, District Information Officer (DIO), Police Dept., Irrigation Dept. | Operation |
| 5 | Communications | Resident Additional Collector | Factory Inspector, Mamlatdar - DM, | Logistics |

| | | | | |
|----|-----------------|---|---|--------------------|
| | | | Various Departmental Control Room, OCR control room ,Dy. Mamlatdars, Mobile Operators, TV, Radio, Police, Forests | |
| 6 | Media | District Information Officer | Information Department, Print, Media, TV, Journalists, NGOs | Public Information |
| 7 | Logistics | DDO | RTO, DSO, Private & Public sector, Water supply board, Mamlatdar, Dist. Supply Mamlatdar | Logistics |
| 8 | Law & Order | CP - City DSP - District | DCP ,Dy. SP, SRP ,Home Guards Commandant, NGOs, Para-military and Armed Forces | Safety |
| 9 | Search & Rescue | Add. Collector & Dy. Controller- Civil Defence - | DCP , Dy. SP ,SFO , MAG members from OCR , Mamlatdar, TDO, Police, Executive Engr., RTO, State Transport, Health Dept., SRP, SDRF, NDRF , Army , Air Force. | Operation |
| 10 | Public Works | Supt. Engr. R&B (State / City) SE R&B (Panchayat) SE Irrigation | Ex. Engr - R&B (S/C/P) , Ex. Engr Irrigation (Circle/Panchayat), DFO ,NGOs, Water Supply Board, Municipalities, Home Guards, Police | Operation |
| 11 | Shelter | Dist. Pri. Edu. Officer Dist. Edu. | Administrative officer- Edu., Education | Operation |

| | | | | |
|----|----------------------------|--|--|------------|
| | | Officer | Department , School Principal, Teachers, Health, PHC, State Transport, Water Supply, RTO, Mamlatdar, TDO , NGO , CBO. | |
| 12 | Water Supply | Ex. Engr. GWSSB Ex. Engr. Water Works | Dy. Ex. Engr., Mamlatdar, TDO, Health Dept, Dy. Engr. , Talati | Operation |
| 13 | Food & Relief Supplies | Dist. Supply Officer | RTO, GSRTC, Municipality, DRDA, Police, Home guard, FPS, PDS, Mamlatdar, NGO,CBO | Logistics |
| 14 | Power | Supt. Engr. GEB | Ex. Engr., Dy. Engr. Technical, GEB, Transport | Operation |
| 15 | Public Health & sanitation | RDD / CDHO | CDMO, Medical Supt. Civi Hospital, Medical Officer, PHCs, CHCS, Municipality, Red Cross, Fire Brigade VMSS,Civil Defense, R&B, NGOs, Doctors, TDO, Mamlatdar | Operation |
| 16 | Animal Health & Welfare | Dy. Director Animal Husbandry | Veterinary Inspector, NGOs | Operations |

7.2.1. Alert Mechanism

Warning, Relief and Recovery

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

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

Early Warning Action Plan

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

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

During and Post Disaster Advisory Action Plan:

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

Details of Control Room telephone numbers functioning 24*7 365 days and during the monsoon with some key dignitaries' telephone numbers are as under. (Annexure 6)

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

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

Emergency Communication Systems

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

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

Radio Communication

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

Telephones

Telephone facility is available with all the Control Rooms.

Alternate Communication System

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

Satellite Communication System

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

Messengers

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

Right use of Communication facility

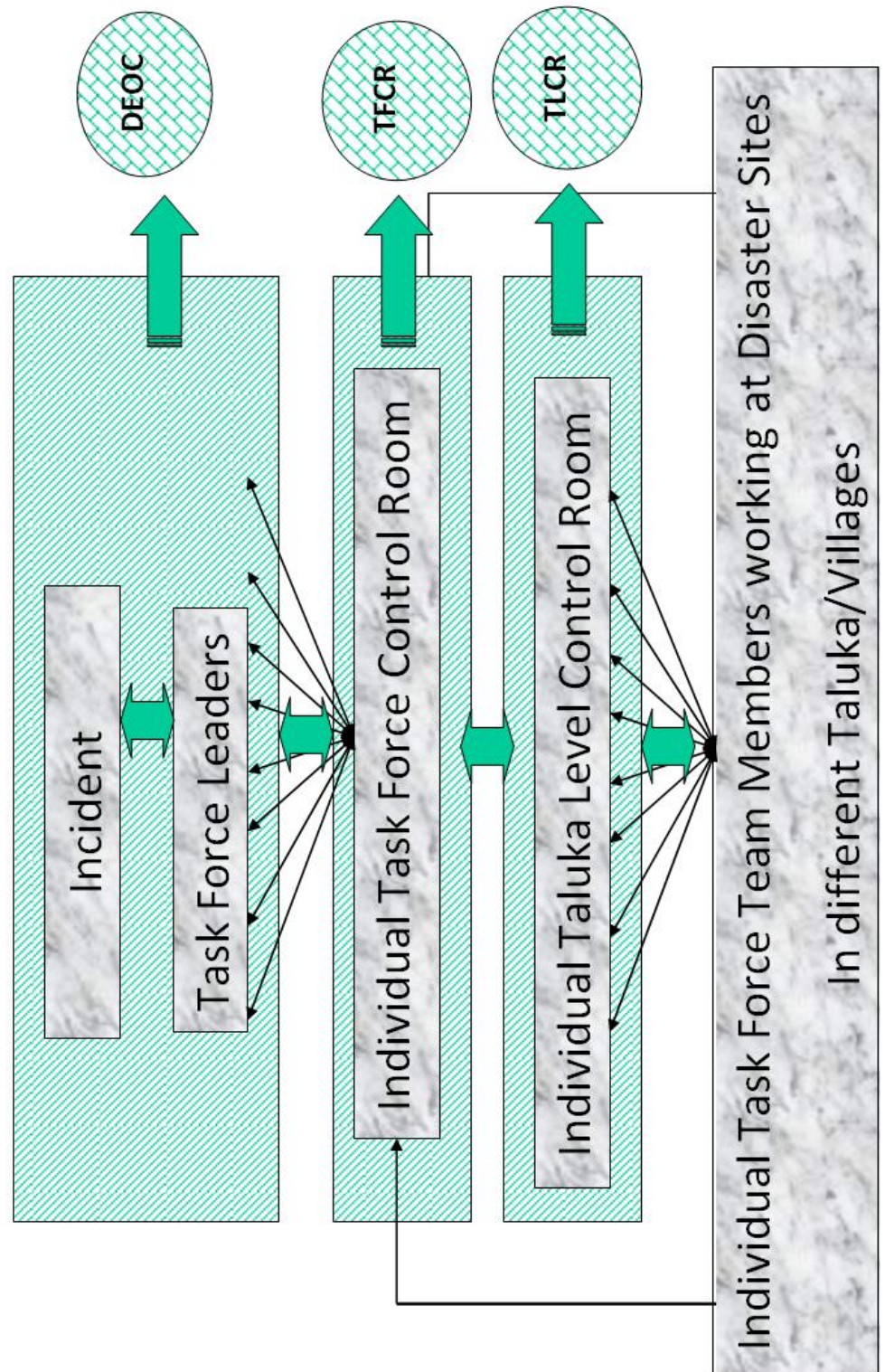
- The sense of urgency that everyone experiences during disaster may lead to a chaotic situation if communication systems are not properly used.
- Communication shall be brief and simple.
- Telephones, Cell phones, Hot Lines shall be used whenever required.

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

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

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

Communication Flow Chart during Disaster Management



7.2.2. TASKFORCE RESPONSE PLANNING

Emergency Support Functions

Coordination and Planning:

Coordinate early warning, Response and recovery operations.

Task Force Leader: Collector

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

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

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

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

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

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

Warning:

Collection and dissemination of warnings of potential disasters.

Task Force Leader: Resident Additional Collector

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

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

| | | |
|---|----------------------|------------------------|
| Deploy additional staff. (Superintendent of Police) | Transport available. | 2-3 hours of disaster. |
| Monitor resources. (Superintendent of Police) | | 1 hour of disaster |

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

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

Search and Rescue (including evacuation):

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Public Works:

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

Task Force Leader: Executive Engineer, Roads and Buildings

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

| | | |
|--|--|-------------------------------|
| Continue providing relief to special areas/populations. (Task Force) | | For 15 days from the disaster |
|--|--|-------------------------------|

| Action and (Who Should Take It) | Requirements or Conditions to be met for the action can occur. | Timeframe |
|--|--|---------------------------------|
| 72 Hours | | |
| Restore Public Distribution System. (Task Force) | | From 1 week after the disaster. |
| Lessons Learned meeting. | | Within 14 days of disaster. |

Power:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Task Force Leader: Chief District Health Officer

| Action and (Who Should Take It) | Requirements or Conditions to be met for the action can occur. | Timeframe |
|--|---|------------------|
| Before a Disaster | | |
| Develop inventory of personnel, resources and facilities. (Task Force) | | 1 week. |
| Training. (Task Force) | Coordination with GSDMA. | 6 months. |
| Establish Control Room. | | Completed. |
| Prepare for specific diseases by season (e.g., monsoon) | | Completed. |
| Establish Epidemiological Reporting System (ERS). (Task Force) | | Completed. |
| Identify disease vulnerable areas. (CDHO) | | Completed. |

| | | |
|---|------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Improve public awareness. (Media Task Force) | | |
| Warning | | |
| Send out warning to health facilities. (Task Force) | | As received. |
| Mobilize health teams to possible disaster areas. (Task Force) | In coordination with Control Room. | As needed. |
| Activate Task Force for whole district. (DHO) | | On warning. |
| Disaster | | |
| Begin first aid efforts. (Task Force) | | Within 1 hour of disaster. |
| Establish status of health care system. (Task Force) | Requires communications. | Within 6 hours of disaster. |
| Begin referral of injured to upper-level facilities. (Task Force) | | Within 1 hour of disaster. |

| Action and (Who Should Take It) | Requirements or Conditions to be met for the action can occur. | Timeframe |
|---|---|-------------------------------|
| Implement SOP for management of deceased. (Task Force) | Involves cooperation with Law and Order and SAR Task Force. | Within 1 hour of disaster. |
| Coordinate efforts with Control Room and other Task Forces. | | Within 2-3 hours of disaster. |
| 12 Hours | | |
| Begin to call in outside resources. (Task Force) | Involves Telecommunications and Logistics Task Forces and Control Room. | Within 3 hours. |

| | | |
|--|--|-------------------------|
| Establish temporary medical facilities where needed. (Task Force) | Coordination with Public Works, Power, Water, and Law and Order Task Forces. | Within 24 hours. |
| Expand surveillance of health status. (Task Force) | | Within 24 hours. |
| Establish shift system for staff. (Task Force) | | At beginning of period. |
| Visit and review health status in shelters. (Task Force) | | Within 24 hours. |
| Develop health care system recovery plan. (Task Force) | In coordination with Control Room. | 2-3 hours. |
| 48 Hours | | |
| Establish formal health care system reporting. (Task Force) | | At beginning of period. |
| Start solid waste and vector control management SOP. (Task Force) | | At beginning of period. |
| Start waste water management SOP. (Task Force) | | At beginning of period. |
| Focus health status surveillance on children 0 to 5 years. | | Implements in one week. |
| Establish public awareness and IEC efforts. (Task Force and MediaTask Force) | | At beginning of period. |

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

| | | |
|--------------|--|-----------------------------|
| Final Report | | Within 14 days of disaster. |
|--------------|--|-----------------------------|

Animal Health and Welfare

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

Task Force Leader: Deputy Director, Animal Husbandry

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

| | | |
|---|--|--------------|
| Assist local authorities in survey of damage and reconciliation of records. | | As required. |
| 48 Hours and Beyond | | |
| Assist local authorities in providing fodder as needed. | | As required. |
| Collect feedback. (Task Force) | | |
| Final Report. (Task Force) | | In 15 days. |

Shelter

Provide materials and supplies to assure temporary shelter for disaster-affected populations.

Task Force Leader: District Primary Education Officer

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

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

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

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

Logistics

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

Task Force Leader: District Development Officer

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

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

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

Telecommunications:

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

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

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

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

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

Media & information Management:**Taskforce Leader: Assistant Director - Information**

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

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

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

A. DISTRICT MAGISTRATE & COLLECTOR

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

B. DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT OFFICER

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

- To liaison & co-ordination with chair person, Central Control Room, emergency services, organization, agencies, agencies person etc.
- To support all other duties as specified by District Collector.

C. POLICE DEPARTMENT

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

D. FIRE AND EMERGENCY SERVICES

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

E. HEALTH DEPARTMENT

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

F. RTO

- To respond to collector and police instructions in different kinds of emergency
- To provide adequate requirements for both persons and material.
- To arrange for deployment of vehicles with full fuel levels.
- To streamline traffic flow and parking yard movement.
- To co-ordinate in deployment of vehicles, if required.
- To participated meeting, mock drills & training.
- To prepare own detailed action plan to ensure effective handing at the time of actual emergency.

G. Civil Supplies Department

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

H. Joint Director - Information

- The proper and correct news should be reach to the public to avoid rumours and panicky. The role of District information officer is to create awareness and preparedness amongst the public for different hazards because of wide & fast spreading news.
- To participate in the meeting, mock drill / exercises and training.
- To assist the public in case of rescue operation and authentic news.
- To liaison & Co-ordination with Chair person, Central Control Room and emergency services.
- Ensure to safe guard the public at large during actual emergency by providing correct reliable authentic guideline and news.

I. ELECTRICITY BOARD (MGVCL)

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

J. Regional Officer (GPCB)

- To participate in the meetings, mock drill / exercises and training.
- To prepare own detailed action plan to ensure the effective control of industrial emergency & subsequent action.
- Liaison with central control Room, chairperson, Emergency Services, Organization agencies & other related persons.
- Advice & Guidance to the District Crisis Group in Respect of environment protection in the industrial pocket.
- To provide the technical input regarding environment and evaluate the contamination or adverse effect during industrial emergency.
- To provide the details & information on development of emergency situation regarding in safe level to the life and suggest area to be evacuated and other safety measures.
- To suggest the safe level for restoration & restarting of work on termination of emergency services & expert persons etc.

- Other duties or work as directed by District crisis group or chair person.

K. Representative Form MAH Units

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

L. Role of other members of District Crisis Group

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

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

- The voluntary organization / services can play vital role in relief & rescue operations like arrangement of food packets & packing up of the same, distribution of the food packets and water pouches, arrangements of life saving drugs & distribution of the same, can play a major role in awareness generation, to convince the person / public to evacuate the residence / place and to shift to safe shelter timely during emergency. Otherwise it may result more serious effect. To save the life of public is more important factor, which will be successfully carried out by the voluntary organization. The list of such organization with address, telephone no. organization etc. will be prepared and up-dated time to time.

N. Railway Authority

- On getting information at the time of disaster from Central Control Room, the Divisional Manager, western Railway, will take following actions:
- To issue the standing instruction to all railway gates to take actions on receiving the message from the Station Master.
- To decide authority level of railway staff to take actions.
- To carry out evacuation by railway, if required.
- To take care of floating population at railway stations and on board travelers.

- To issue the standing instruction to station Masters on up and down railway stations to stop the train as soon as emergency message is received from DEOC and CCR.

O. Irrigation Department

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

P. R&B Department

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

Emergency Response Functions:

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

Evacuation:

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

Search and Rescue:

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

Cordoning the area:

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

Traffic control:

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

Law & order and safety measures:

The Collector's office and the Superintendent of Police (SP) office are jointly responsible for upholding all laws and ensuring orderliness in the area affected by the incident. Within this framework, the law and order section includes a dedicated task force equipped to manage disasters with stringent safety protocols in place. This task force is tasked with maintaining law and order, preventing theft in disaster-affected areas, and coordinating with search and rescue operations. Additionally, it is responsible for ensuring security at relief camps and storage facilities for relief materials. Furthermore, the task force oversees the maintenance of law and order during the distribution of relief materials.

Dead body disposal:

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

Carcass disposal:

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

Humanitarian Relief and Assistance:

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

disaster-affected. Given India's rich cultural heritage of philanthropy, relief efforts by the government enjoy widespread support among the populace.

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

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

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

The development of Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs), checklists, and formats related to Emergency Support Functions (ESFs) is essential for ensuring efficient and coordinated response efforts during emergencies or disasters. These documents outline step-by-step procedures, protocols, and guidelines for various emergency scenarios, covering aspects such as communication, resource management, decision-making, and coordination among response agencies and stakeholders. By standardizing procedures and providing clear instructions, SOPs and checklists help ensure consistency, clarity, and effectiveness in response operations, enabling responders to quickly and effectively address emergent situations and mitigate their impact on communities.

7.3. Warning and alert

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

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

The activation of the state response structure underscores the government's commitment to swift and decisive action in times of crisis, prioritizing the protection of lives, property, and critical infrastructure. By designating a Chief of Operations to spearhead response efforts, the state aims to ensure effective leadership, accountability, and coordination throughout all phases of the

emergency response. This proactive and organized approach not only enhances the state's capacity to manage disasters but also instills confidence among the populace, reassuring them of the government's readiness and capability to confront and overcome adversity.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

7.4. District CMG meeting

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

with crisis management members and stakeholders.

7.5. Activation of EOC

In disaster response operations, the District Emergency Operation Centre (EOC) assumes a pivotal role, operating under the authoritative command and control of the District Collector. Functioning as a central hub, the EOC serves as the primary point for gathering, processing, and decision-making regarding disaster management strategies. Within this control room, a significant portion of strategic decisions is made, leveraging information gathered and processed to effectively combat the unfolding disaster. At the helm of the District Control Room sits the Incident Commander, who oversees emergency operations in accordance with the Incident Command System organizational structure, ensuring a coordinated and efficient response effort.

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

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

7.6. Resource mobilization

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

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

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

- ❖ **Logistics and Distribution:** Once resources are mobilized, logistics and distribution networks must be established to transport supplies to affected areas and distribute them to those in need. This requires careful planning to ensure that resources reach the right locations in a timely manner.
- ❖ **Volunteer Management:** Volunteers play a crucial role in response and relief efforts, providing support in various areas such as distribution, shelter management, medical assistance, and psychosocial support. Mobilizing and coordinating volunteers effectively is essential for maximizing their impact.
- ❖ **Monitoring and Evaluation:** Throughout the response and relief process, monitoring and evaluation mechanisms should be in place to assess the effectiveness of resource mobilization efforts, identify any gaps or challenges, and make necessary adjustments to improve the overall response.

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

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

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

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

7.7. Seeking external help for assistance

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

7.8. First assessment report

DEOC 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.

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

7.9. Media management / coordination / information dissemination

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

During response and relief operations, the management of media engagement, coordination efforts, and the dissemination of information are paramount. This involves orchestrating communication channels to relay critical updates, safety instructions, and relief efforts to impacted communities and relevant stakeholders swiftly and accurately. By effectively managing media interactions, coordinating messaging across various platforms, and disseminating information promptly, response and relief agencies can enhance public awareness, facilitate coordinated actions, and foster trust and transparency amidst challenging circumstances. (Contact of District Information Department and Media are in Annexure 7).

Media management:

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

The Collector's office in Morbi has established an effective collaboration system with the media to ensure timely and accurate communication during emergencies. Both print and electronic media outlets are regularly briefed at predetermined intervals, providing them with up-to-date information about unfolding events and the current situation on the ground. Similarly, a parallel setup operates at the Taluka Control room in the Mamlatdar office, ensuring seamless coordination and communication with the media at the local level. This proactive approach not only enhances public awareness and preparedness but also fosters transparency, trust, and effective coordination among all stakeholders involved in emergency response and relief efforts.

Information dissemination and Coordination:

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

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

7.10. Reporting

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

Information management:

The control room serves as a pivotal hub in disaster management, responsible for gathering and disseminating vital information to relevant stakeholders. Equipped with state-of-the-art telecommunication facilities, the control room ensures efficient communication during emergencies. It houses essential district administration data, facilitating quick access to critical information in times of crisis. Linked with various line departments, the collectorate, NGOs, police control room, and block control room, the control room establishes a comprehensive network connecting village task forces and irrigation control rooms. Under the supervision of the Collector, the control room regulates the flow of information within the district and liaises with state authorities to coordinate response efforts effectively.

Situation reports:

All situation reports received at the Sub-Divisional Magistrate (SDM) or District Emergency Operations Center (DEOC) will be promptly communicated to the designated Nodal Officer. Based on the available information, if deemed necessary, the Nodal Officer will activate the DEOC in emergency mode. The Resident Additional Collector is responsible for reporting

emergencies to the Collector, Relief Commissioner, Gujarat State Disaster Management Authority (GSDMA), and State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) upon receiving reports through Taluka Control rooms. DEOC will ensure continuous reporting of pre and post-disaster activities to SEOC and GSDMA.

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

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

Media release:

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

7.11. Demobilization and winding up

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

Issues to consider for demobilization include:

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

Documentation:

Effective documentation of an emergency incident is a vital component of any emergency plan. While the specifics of documentation will vary depending on the incident, the following topics

can offer guidance on essential information to be documented:

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

Success stories:

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

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

Lessons for future:

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



Chapter 8: Reconstruction, Rehabilitation and Recovery Measures

8.1. General Policy Guidelines

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

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

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

- **Coordination and Collaboration:** Facilitating coordination and collaboration among government agencies, humanitarian organizations, private sector partners, and other stakeholders involved in reconstruction and recovery efforts.

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

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

- Section 9.1.1 of the NPDM states that - the approach to the reconstruction process 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 neighbourhood. Systems for providing psycho-social support and trauma counselling need to be developed for implementation during reconstruction and recovery phase.
- Section 9.2.1 of NPDM states that - Reconstruction plans and designing of houses need to be a participatory process involving the government, affected community, NGOs and the corporate sector. After the planning process is over, while owner driven construction is a preferred option, contribution of the NGOs and corporate sector will be encouraged. 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.

Some perceive disaster recovery as a battle against nature to regain control and restore order in a community. However, this viewpoint overlooks the complex nature of the recovery process. In reality, disaster recovery is not a neatly defined sequence of actions set in motion by the

disaster's impact. Instead, it comprises a series of interconnected activities that unfold before, during, and after the catastrophic event. These activities encompass a wide range of efforts, including preparation, response, rehabilitation, and reconstruction. They involve multiple stakeholders and often unfold in an unpredictable and dynamic manner, shaped by various factors such as resources, infrastructure, and community resilience. Thus, understanding disaster recovery as a multifaceted and evolving process is essential for effective planning and response efforts.

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

8.2. Detailed damage and loss assessment

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

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

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

Restoration of Basic Infrastructure

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

I. Roads and Bridges

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

II. Drinking Water Supply

Restoration of Drinking Water supply 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. Responsible Department: Electricity Department & Water supply Department

III. Electricity

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

IV. Communication Network:

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

V. Reconstruction & Repair of Lifeline Buildings

Lifeline buildings are those necessary to keep the administrative machinery functioning despite the damage by disaster. The following buildings have to be repaired on priority:

- Collectorate
- Line Department Buildings
- Block Offices
- Hospitals

VI. 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. There may be a need of permanent relocation in case of the change of river course. Communities will have to be

supported with relief shelter.

VII. Mass Care/Sheltering and Housing

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

VIII. Flood

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

IX. Debris Removal and Disposal of Dead Bodies

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

X. Drainage and Sewage

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

XI. 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. Reconstruction of buildings has to begin in this phase. Mobile Medical Units (MMUs) have to be pushed into action for immediately health care close to the community.

XII. Livelihood Recovery

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

1. Livelihood Provisioning: Providing critical food and non-food items in the form of relief is necessary for survival. This will focus on disbursement of food and health services for chronically vulnerable people during the emergency.

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

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

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

Mitigation Activities

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

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

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

Lifeline buildings/social infrastructure

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

a) Infrastructure

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

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

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

b) Economic Infrastructure

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

Damaged buildings

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

Promote ‘Owner Driven Approach’ in recovery

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

8.5. Recovery Program

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

Short-term recovery program

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

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

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

- a) **Roads and Bridges:** This covers construction of all critical roads and bridges necessary to provide connectivity with immediate effect.
- b) **Drinking Water Supply:** Restoration of Drinking Water supply has to be done by setting up of new hand pumps, tube wells or setting up of piped water supply in areas with no access to potable water. In case of floods, setting up of raised hand pumps is required.
- c) **Electricity:** Restoration of power supply is also critical to immediate recovery.

- d) **Communication Network:** After disasters, communication networks may be disrupted. The networks of mobile services providers have to be put back in operation at the earliest to make search and rescue easier, as well as to expedite coordinated response measures.
- e) **Reconstruction & Repair of Lifeline Buildings:** Lifeline buildings are those necessary to keep the administrative machinery functioning despite the damage by disaster have to be repaired on priority.
- f) **Rehabilitation:** In case there is a major damage from earthquake or flooding, a large segment of the population may have to be rehabilitated to new locations on a temporary basis. Communities will have to be supported with relief shelter.
- g) **Mass Care/Sheltering and Housing:** The management of relief shelters is continued from the response phase to the immediate recovery phase. During this period, the number of victims must be identified for whom construction of houses under Indira Aawas Yojna & Sardar Awas Yojna shall be sanctioned.
- 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 immediately health care close to the community.

Livelihood Recovery

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

Long-term recovery program

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

- i) **Livelihood Promotion:** To initiate and strengthen livelihoods to be more economically and environmentally sustainable as well as more resilient to future disasters. (In this long term recovery effort, focus is on livelihoods diversification, creation of alternate income generating activities, providing financial services such as loans and insurance, and strengthening forward linkages with markets for existing and new livelihoods.)

- ii) **Microfinance Services:** Micro-credit (small loans) shall be provided to repair or replace critical livelihood assets, finance existing debts or for developing new livelihoods.
- iii) **Micro-insurance:** Providing small-scale insurance at low premium for providing payouts on the occasions of emergencies. Insurance of livestock shall also be facilitated

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

To be planned after initial damage assessment by departments;

➤ **Power**

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

➤ **Health**

| Type | PHC (village name) | CHC | Sub Centre | Drug Store | Recovery Measures | Implementing agency | Tentative Duration (Months) |
|---|--------------------|-----|------------|------------|-------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------|
| No of buildings damaged | | | | | | | |
| No of health centres inaccessible | | | | | | | |
| Refrigeration and other vital equipment for storage | | | | | | | |
| Drugs and medicines perished | (Location and qty) | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| No of Ambulance damaged | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|

➤ **Social**

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

➤ **Water Supply**

| Type | Village | No. of unit affected | Population affected | Recovery Measures | Implementing agency | Tentative Duration (Months) |
|------------------------|---------|----------------------|---------------------|-------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------|
| Well | | | | | | |
| Borewells | | | | | | |
| Pond | | | | | | |
| Water Supply Disrupted | | | | | | |
| Contamination | | | | | | |
| ESR damaged | | | | | | |
| GLR Damaged | | | | | | |
| Sump damaged | | | | | | |
| Pipe lines damaged | | | | | | |
| Standpost damaged | | | | | | |
| Cattle trough damaged | | | | | | |
| Handpump | | | | | | |

➤ **Road and Transport**

| Road damage | Location | Severity | Km | Recovery Measures | Implementing agency | Tentative Duration (Months) |
|-------------|----------|----------|----|-------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------|
|-------------|----------|----------|----|-------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------|

| | | | | | | |
|------------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| Panchayat | | | | | | |
| State Roads | | | | | | |
| National Highway | | | | | | |
| Nagar Palika | | | | | | |

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

➤ **Communication**

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

➤ **Food Supply**

List of village affected by disruption in food supply

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

➤ **Housing**

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

➤ **Public Utilities**

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

➤ **Restoration of Livelihood Provisioning of Employment**

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

| | | | |
|----------------|--|--|--|
| Other artisans | | | |
|----------------|--|--|--|

➤ **Land Improvement**

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

➤ **Agricultural**

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

➤ **Non-farm livelihood**

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

➤ Shops and establishment

| Extent of damage/disruption | | | Recover y Measur es | Implemen ting Agency | Tentativ e Duratio n (Months) |
|---|--|---|------------------------------|----------------------------|---|
| Buildi ng (No. and locatio n) | Tools and equipme nts (Specify no. and type) | Goods and materia ls (Specif y type and qty) | | | |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |



Chapter 9: Financial Resources for implementation of DDMP

9.1. Financial Arrangements:

To ensure the long-term sustenance and permanency of the 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.

Financial resources for implementation of plan:

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

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

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

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

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

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

- a) At the National level, Prime Minister’s Relief Fund was created shortly after Independence with public contribution to provide immediate relief to people in distress for Disaster Mitigation:
 - ✓ Immediate financial assistance to victims and next of kin.
 - ✓ Assist search and rescue.
 - ✓ Provide Health care to the victims.
 - ✓ Provide Shelter, food, drinking water and sanitation.
 - ✓ Temporary restoration of roads, bridges, communication facility and transportation.

✓ Immediate restoration of education and health facilities.

- b) At the state level, provisions have been made to provide immediate support to the distressed people affected by natural calamities and road, air and railways accidents under the Chief Minister's Relief Fund for Disaster Mitigation.

9.2. State Budget

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

9.3. District Planning Fund

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

Partnerships

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

9.4. Disaster Risk Insurance

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

9.5. Other financing options for restoration of infrastructure / livelihoods

| Name | Purpose | Financial Arrangements | Activities | Nodal Agency |
|--------------------|-------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|
| NDRF (NCCF) | Relief Assistance | 100% Central Government | Cash and kind relief | Revenue Department |
| SDRF (CRF) | Relief Assistance | 75% Centre, 25%State | Cash and kind relief | Revenue Department |

| | | | | |
|---|--|---|--|---|
| Planning Commission (13th 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 orbitalateral or multilateral arrangements | Infrastructure up- gradation Technological interventions and technical studies DRR projects. | Revenue Department |
| Donor | Any | Total Donation in cash and kind | Any | DDMA / GSDMA |
| CSR | Corporate | 2% of Profit | Any | Charity Commissioner and Corporate |
| Appeal | Immediate Relief | Fully or Partially external funds | Immediate relief, reconstruction | DDMA / GSDMA |



Chapter 10: Procedure and methodology for monitoring, evaluation, updation and maintenance of DDMP

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

10.1. Authority for maintaining and reviewing the plan:

10.2.

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

- (1) There shall be a plan for disaster management for every district of the State.
- (2) The District Plan shall be prepared by the District Authority, after consultation with the local authorities and having regard to the National Plan and the State Plan, to be approved by the State Authority.
- (3) The District Plan shall include-
 - (a) The areas in the district vulnerable to different forms of disasters;
 - (b) The measures to be taken, for prevention and mitigation of disaster, by the departments of the government at the district level and local authorities in the district;
 - (c) The capacity-building and preparedness measures required to be taken by the departments of the government at the district level and the local authorities in the district to respond to any threatening disaster situation or disaster;
 - (d) The response plans and procedures, in the event of a disaster, providing for-
 - (i) Allocation of responsibilities to the Departments of the Government at the district level and the local authorities in the district;
 - (ii) Prompt response to disaster and relief thereof;
 - (iii) Procurement of essential resources;
 - (iv) Establishment of communication links; and
 - (v) The dissemination of information to the public;
 - (e) Such other matters as may be required by the State Authority.
- (4) The District Plan shall be reviewed and updated annually.
- (5) The copies of the District Plan referred to in sub-sections (2) and (4) shall be made available to the Departments of the Government in the district.
- (6) The District Authority shall send a copy of the District Plan to the State

Authority which shall forward it to the State Government.

- (7) The District Authority shall, review from time to time, the implementation of the Plan and issue such instructions to different departments of the Government in the district as it may deem necessary for the implementation thereof.

The Plan should be maintained and reviewed regularly, based on 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.

10.2. Proper monitoring and evaluation of the DDMP

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

10.3. Post-disaster evaluation mechanism for DDMP

The post-disaster evaluation mechanism for the District Disaster Management Plan (DDMP) is a critical process designed to assess the plan's effectiveness in real-world disaster situations. It involves analyzing the response to a disaster, identifying successes and shortcomings, and gathering lessons learned to inform future planning and improvements. By conducting thorough post-disaster evaluations, authorities can enhance preparedness, response, and recovery efforts, ultimately strengthening the resilience of the district to future disasters.

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

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

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

10.5. Uploading of updated plans at DDMA/ SDMA websites

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

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

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

Morbi District's disaster administration demonstrates a proactive approach by regularly conducting mock drills at various administrative levels, including state, district, taluka, and village levels. These drills are not only limited to governmental institutions but also extend to educational institutions such as schools, colleges, and tuition classes, as well as industrial zones. By engaging stakeholders at all levels and across sectors, these mock drills help to enhance

preparedness, test response capabilities, and strengthen coordination mechanisms in the event of disasters. Furthermore, the district administration's commitment to implementing the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (SFDRR) underscores its dedication to building resilience and reducing disaster risks within the community. Through these efforts, Morbi District aims to foster a culture of safety, promote proactive disaster management practices, and safeguard the well-being of its residents and infrastructure against the impacts of potential hazards.

10.7. Monitoring and gap evaluation

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



Chapter 11: Coordination Mechanism for implementation of DDMP

11.1. Coordination Mechanism

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

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

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

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

1. **Establishment of Coordination Mechanisms:** District Disaster Management Authorities (DDMAs) establish coordination mechanisms to engage with local self-government bodies effectively. This may include establishing regular coordination meetings, joint planning sessions, and information-sharing platforms.
2. **Clear Communication Channels:** Ensure clear communication channels between the district authority and local self-government bodies to convey directives, share information, and coordinate actions during emergencies. This includes establishing dedicated communication lines, liaison officers, and communication protocols.
3. **Incorporation of Local Plans:** Integrate disaster management plans and guidelines developed by local self-government bodies into the broader district-level plans. This

ensures that local priorities, resources, and capacities are considered and aligned with overall disaster management strategies.

4. **Capacity Building and Training:** Provide capacity building and training programs for officials and staff of local self-government bodies to enhance their understanding of disaster risks, response procedures, and coordination protocols. This empowers local authorities to effectively fulfill their roles and responsibilities during emergencies.
5. **Collaborative Planning and Implementation:** Foster collaboration between the district authority and local self-government bodies in planning and implementing disaster risk reduction measures, preparedness activities, response plans, and recovery efforts. This includes joint exercises, drills, and simulations to test coordination mechanisms and build confidence among stakeholders.
6. **Resource Mobilization and Support:** Facilitate resource mobilization and support for local self-government bodies to strengthen their disaster management capabilities. This may include providing financial assistance, technical expertise, and access to equipment, supplies, and infrastructure.
7. **Community Engagement and Participation:** Encourage active involvement of local communities in disaster preparedness, response, and recovery efforts. Local self-government bodies play a crucial role in mobilizing community resources, raising awareness, and facilitating community-based initiatives for resilience building.

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

Furthermore, the DDMA should establish communication links with neighboring districts to facilitate coordinated responses, especially in scenarios where disasters affect multiple districts. This proactive approach ensures seamless coordination and resource mobilization across administrative boundaries, enhancing the overall effectiveness of disaster response efforts. By fostering collaboration among diverse stakeholders and ensuring robust communication channels, districts can better prepare for and respond to disasters, ultimately reducing the impact on communities and promoting resilience.

| o-Ordination Matrix | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------------|---------------|--------------------------|--|---|----------------|------------------|----------------------------------|
| Hazard | Co-ordination | Subject of Co-ordination | Specification of the entity(Which department/ agency etc) | Nature of Co-ordination during different DM Phase | | | |
| | | | | Preparedness Phase | Response Phase | Mitigation Phase | Recover and Reconstruction Phase |
| Inter Departmental Co-ordination | | | | | | | |
| Intra Departmental | | | | | | | |
| Inter Block | | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| Inter Villages | | | | | | | |
| Intermediate level(Zila Parishad, ULB's etc) | | | | | | | |
| State level agencies | | | | | | | |
| NGO's/ CBO's/SHG's etc | | | | | | | |
| UN agencies | | | | | | | |

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

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

- Establish Communication Channels: District Disaster Management Authorities (DDMAs) establish communication channels with neighboring districts to facilitate the exchange of information, coordination of response efforts, and mutual support during emergencies.
- Sharing of Information and Resources: DDMAs exchange relevant information such as hazard assessments, vulnerability maps, response capabilities, and available resources. This sharing enables better situational awareness and helps identify areas where mutual assistance may be required.
- Mutual Aid Agreements: DDMAs may enter into mutual aid agreements or memoranda of understanding (MoUs) with neighboring districts to formalize cooperation and support arrangements. These agreements outline the terms and conditions for sharing resources, personnel, and expertise during emergencies.
- Joint Exercises and Drills: Conduct joint exercises, drills, and simulations with neighboring districts to test coordination mechanisms, identify inter-district response challenges, and build mutual trust and confidence among stakeholders.
- Coordinated Response Planning: Collaborate with neighboring districts in the development of joint response plans and protocols for managing cross-border emergencies. This ensures a coordinated and cohesive approach to disaster response across administrative boundaries.

11.3. State-Level Coordination (Linkage with SDMP):

- Alignment with State Priorities: Ensure that the DDMP aligns with the priorities, strategies, and guidelines outlined in the SDMP. This alignment ensures consistency and coherence in disaster management efforts at the district and state levels.
- Coordination Mechanisms: Establish coordination mechanisms between the district authority and the State Disaster Management Authority (SDMA) to facilitate communication, information sharing, and joint decision-making during emergencies.
- Resource Mobilization: Coordinate with the SDMA to access state-level resources, including personnel, equipment, and funds, to support district-level response efforts. This may involve requesting assistance, submitting resource requirements, and coordinating deployments as per the SDMP.

- Policy and Regulatory Alignment: Ensure that district-level policies, regulations, and protocols are consistent with state-level directives and guidelines outlined in the SDMP. This alignment facilitates seamless integration and interoperability of disaster management systems across different administrative levels.
- Regular Reporting and Updates: Provide regular updates and reports to the SDMA on the implementation of the DDMP, status of preparedness measures, response actions, and lessons learned. This enables the SDMA to monitor progress, identify challenges, and provide necessary support and guidance to districts as required.

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



Chapter 12: Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) and checklist

12.1. Definition of disaster situations

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

12.2. Action on receipt of warning and warning dissemination

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

12.3. SOP's and Checklist

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

1. Standard Operating Procedures for Response

| Primary Department | Support Department | Emergency Function |
|--|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">National Informatics Centre | <ul style="list-style-type: none">BSNL and other service providersAll India Radio/TelevisionMobile Police Wireless | <ol style="list-style-type: none">To restore communication facilities after disaster.To provide emergency communication linking for EOCs, IMS.To ensure early warning communication to identified stakeholders at community level.To ensure communication facilities to support state and district actionsTo coordinate the temporary |

| | | |
|--|--|----------------------------|
| | | communication requirements |
|--|--|----------------------------|

2. Search and Rescue

| Primary Department | Support Department | Emergency Function |
|--|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Warden, Civil Defence • S.P., Police / • Fire Officer, Fire Services (In case of Fire) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Home Guards • NSS / NCC / NYKS <p><u>Additional</u> State/National Units:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SDRF • Paramilitary Forces – CRPF and SSB • NDRF • APSDRF • Air Force / Army | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To restore communication facilities after disaster. • To provide emergency communication linking for EOCs, IMS. • To ensure early warning communication to identified stakeholders at community level. • To ensure communication facilities to support state and district actions • To coordinate the temporary communication requirements |

3. Relief and Shelter

| Primary Department | Support Department | Emergency Function |
|---|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RAC (In-charge of Disaster Management), • Revenue Department | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Department of Food and Civil Supplies • Civil Defense • Home Guards • Department of Housing • State Food Corporation • Red Cross Society • Corporates / CBOs • NCC/NSS/NYKS | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To carry cooked dry, fast food materials in properly packaged form for immediate distribution. • To organize the supply of drinking water • To setup Shelter camps, Kitchen camps, mobilize volunteers for cooking, serving, washing etc. • To organize Supply of food grains and vegetables • To line up teams of local youths to carry those rescued to relief and shelter camps. • To maintain record of names, villages, Panchyat and Talukas to which the victims belong • To setup latrine and bathrooms • To take special care of children, women, old and disabled, especially those separated from families. • To setup disaster relief centre to receive, collect, sort out and distribute |

| | | |
|--|--|--|
| | | relief materials <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To organize proper supply chain to reach the same to victims. |
|--|--|--|

4. Health and Sanitation

| Primary Department | Support Department | Emergency Function |
|---|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Civil Superintendent, CMO, Health Department | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public Health Engineering Department (PHED) Medical College Hospitals Red Cross Society Civil Defence | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To check the equipments and stock of medicines To teams formation of medical personnel To organize first aid providing team in larger number Public health advice and warnings to participating agencies and the community To organize mobile medical van to attend to emergency needs To carry medical camp setting facilities To establish trauma counseling desks for disaster affected persons To keep an eye on the possibilities of outbreak of epidemics To include locally available medical staff in health check up exercise. To keep record of patients treated To visit shelter camps to keep an eye on sanitation and make adequate arrangements for the same. |

5. Livestock Shelter and Fodder

| Primary Department | Support Department | Emergency Function |
|---|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nayab Pasupalan Niyamak, Dept. of Animal Husbandry | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Veterinary Hospitals Fodder Suppliers | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To setup feeding camp for animals at some distance from shelter for human beings To vaccinate the animal if not vaccinated earlier. To organize disposal of garbage. To mobilize veterinary team locally |

6. Drinking Water and Supplies

| Primary Department | Support Department | Emergency Function |
|---|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Executive Engineer, Gujarat Water Supply and Sewerage Board | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minor Water Resources (Tube Well Division) DRDA Electricity Department Corporate Support NGOs | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To identify the sources to provide drinking water and restore supply. Restoration of well To install hand pumps To provide halogen tablets To distribute mineral water bottles of available in large stock. |

7. Power

| Primary Department | Support Department | Emergency Function |
|---|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Executive Engineer, PGVCL | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Corporate Support NGOs | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To carry repair and maintenance kits for generator sets and other devices. To check electricity supply line and restore supply To organize alternative source to provide electricity To carry replacement generator set where need be. To organize and ensure power supply to hospitals, shelter camps, kitchen, onsite EOCs and other important institutions. To carry candles, match boxes, solar lamps, petromax, etc. |

8. Transport

| Primary Department | Support Department | Emergency Function |
|--|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> D.T.O., Transport Department | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Private Transport Carriers Private Boat Owners Ambulance Service Railways Air Force | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To know loading and unloading point nearest to the incident site. To coordinate the transport requirements of the emergency support forces. To arrange transportation of relief and rescue materials. To coordinate and provide transport facilities to all support agencies To regulate the movement of traffic |

| | | |
|--|--|---|
| | | onsite <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To organize transportation of sick and wounded |
|--|--|---|

9. Public Works

| Primary Department | Support Department | Emergency Function |
|---|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Executive Engineer, R&B Department | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Road and Bridge Construction Dept Building Construction Dept | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To restore the road connectivity in collaboration with Road Construction Department To construct temporary bridges where required To organize repairing of health centre, schools, important buildings To undertake supervision and surveillance of construction works done. |

10. Information Dissemination and Helpline

| Primary Department | Support Department | Emergency Function |
|---|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assistant Director of Information, District Information Department | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Panchayati Raj Dept. Scouts and Guides Media Colleges and Universities NCC / NSS / NYKS | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To gather correct information from authorities onsite. To keep the list of persons rescued with full details about each To keep the list of persons missing To keep the no. of dead bodies and the locations they have been put To keep a track of which team is positioned where To make use of the public address system to call any body To keep 5 to 6 scouts around to provide escort services. To schedule working in short duration shifts |

11. Law and Order

| Primary Department | Support Department | Emergency Function |
|--|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Superintendent of | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Home Guards | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Posting of Police Home Guard, Civil |

| | | |
|-----------------------------|--|--|
| Police, Police Dept. | Commandant <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Para-military (CRPF, SSB) • Armed Forces | Defense forces in strategic places <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preservation of peace and good order (Particularly in case of Riots/Accidents/Fire) • Prevention of crime • Security of any site as a possible crime scene (Particularly in case of Riots/Accidents/Fire) • Investigation of the criminal aspect of any event • Traffic control, including assistance with road closures and maintenance of road blocks • Crowd management/public safety • Coordination of search and rescue • Security of evacuated areas |
|-----------------------------|--|--|

Incident Response System

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

In chapter 7 of DDMP, IRS structure as defined by guidelines issued by the National Disaster Management Authority. In sum, the command staff is comprised of the Incident Commander, Information & Media Officer, Safety Officer, and Liaison Officer. The general staff encompasses three sections – operations, planning, and logistics –, each of which being comprised of various groups and units.

12.4. Media Management

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

- Organize media briefing by senior officer in-charge.
- Provide graphic and statistical details to the extent possible.
- Organize visits to shelters, relief and various activity camps.
- Organize briefing on daily basis towards the end of the day.

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

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

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

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

retrieval, and disposal of bodies according to established protocols and cultural sensitivities.

- **Carcass Disposal:** In cases involving mass animal casualties, carcass disposal measures are implemented to prevent contamination and the spread of disease among livestock and wildlife. Proper disposal methods, such as burial or incineration, are carried out in accordance with environmental regulations.

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

12.6. Humanitarian relief and assistance

Humanitarian relief and assistance play a critical role in addressing the immediate needs of individuals and communities affected by disasters. Here's a description of key components of humanitarian relief and assistance:

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

- **Management of VIP Visits:** Coordination and management of visits by dignitaries, government officials, and other VIPs ensure that their presence does not disrupt ongoing relief operations and that they receive accurate briefings on the situation.
- **Maintenance of Emergency Reserves:** Private agencies and government entities maintain emergency reserves of essential supplies, including food, water, medical supplies, and equipment, to ensure readiness for rapid deployment during disasters.

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



Part : 2

Annexure

Annexure 1: Morbi District Profile

Morbi District Profile

Morbi, also known as Morvi, is located in the Saurashtra region of Indian state of Gujarat. The name of the city literally means City of Peacocks. The town Morbi is endowed not only with great natural beauty, but it is also famous for its colorful history and rich cultural heritage. Indeed, the numerous architectural edifices that have stood the test of time, speak gloriously about its rich past and because of them, the town is often referred as Paris of the East.

According to traditions, the area was initially a part of State of Kutch. When Kayanji of Bhuj dynasty established the independent state of Morbi, he gave this name to the city. However, the present status of the city is no less enchanting. Apart from being a district headquarters, it is also well-known for its ceramic and clock manufacturing units. Let us therefore, peep into the different aspects of the town.

History of Morbi District

Morbi District, located in the Indian state of Gujarat, has a rich historical background intertwined with the broader history of the region.

- 1. Early History:** The area around Morbi has been inhabited since ancient times. The history of the region dates back to the prehistoric era, with evidence of human settlement found in archaeological excavations.
- 2. Medieval Period:** During the medieval period, Morbi was part of the princely state of Morvi, which was ruled by the Jadeja Rajput dynasty. The Jadejas were one of the prominent Rajput clans in Gujarat and had a significant influence in the region.
- 3. Colonial Era:** With the advent of colonialism, the princely states in India came under the influence of European powers. Morvi State was no exception. It was a part of the Kathiawar Agency during British rule. The British maintained a political residency in the nearby city of Rajkot to oversee the affairs of the princely states in the Kathiawar region.
- 4. Independence and Integration:** After India gained independence from British rule in 1947, princely states were given the option to join either India or Pakistan. Morvi State chose to accede to the newly formed Republic of India in 1948. Along with other princely states, it became part of the state of Saurashtra and later merged into the state of Gujarat after its formation in 1960.
- 5. Post-Independence Development:** In the post-independence period, Morbi witnessed significant industrial growth, especially in the ceramics and clock manufacturing sectors. The town of Morbi emerged as a major center for ceramic production, earning it the title of "India's Ceramic City." The district has also seen developments in other industries such as textiles, plastics, and agriculture.
- 6. Recent Developments:** In recent years, Morbi has continued to grow industrially and economically. The district has seen investments in infrastructure, education, and healthcare. The ceramic industry remains a vital part of the district's economy, with Morbi being a hub for ceramic production not only in India but also internationally.

Geographical Features of Morbi

Morbi, as we have said, is located in the Saurashtra region of Gujarat. Geographically, it falls in Kathiawar peninsula located in the western part of the state. The region has black soil, which is ideal for growing cotton. Besides, the area also produces a good harvest of nuts. River Machchu, which originates from Madla hills and disappears in the Little Rann of Kutch, flows by this town. The area is hot in summer with temperature rising up to 42°centigrade. In winter it varies between 10°centigrade and 24° centigrade.

Climatic Condition and Rainfall in Morbi

The climatic conditions in Morbi are characterized by a healthful yet arid environment. Summers are notably hot, with temperatures soaring up to 44 degrees Celsius, peaking in May. Conversely, January marks the coldest month, although winters generally remain mild, with temperatures typically hovering around 10 to 11 degrees Celsius. However, occasional dips have been recorded, with some years experiencing lows of 6 degrees Celsius. This climatic profile underscores Morbi's predominantly warm and dry weather pattern, punctuated by moderate winters.

While certain areas within the district may face conditions akin to famine, Morbi typically enjoys average rainfall during the monsoon season. Commencing in June and concluding in September, the rainy season witnesses its peak in July. Additionally, intermittent showers may occur in October and November. This pattern highlights Morbi's reliance on the monsoon for precipitation, with rainfall distribution typically sustaining agricultural activities and bolstering water resources in the region.

Business and Economy in Morbi

Morbi has historically thrived as a focal point for trade and industry, initially revolving around ceramic and clock manufacturing. Over time, this region of Gujarat has expanded its economic horizons, emerging as a burgeoning hub for paper mills as well. Furthermore, the growth of these core industries has catalyzed the development of numerous ancillary sectors like packaging and export houses, fostering a dynamic and resilient economy in the area. Collectively, these diverse sectors have cultivated a vibrant and sustainable economic ecosystem in Morbi and its surrounding regions.

Ceramic Industries in Morbi

Morbi's ceramics industry flourishes due to the region's favorable soil composition and climatic conditions. Around 2622 units nestled in and around Morbi, the industry boasts a diverse range of tile production. These include ceramic tiles, floor tiles, luster wall tiles, glazed wall tiles, vitrified tiles, porcelain tiles, spartek tiles, roofing tiles, glaze tiles, mosaic tiles, and more. This robust variety underscores Morbi's prominence as a leading hub for ceramic manufacturing, catering to both domestic and international markets.

Clock Manufacturing Industry

In addition to its thriving ceramics industry, Morbi is home to a notable cluster of clock manufacturing units. While the majority specialize in digital wall clocks, several also produce various other types of clocks and watches. Leading brands like Ajanta, Samay, Sonera, and Sonam have emerged as global frontrunners in this sector, showcasing Morbi's prowess in precision timekeeping technology. This diverse array of manufacturers underscores Morbi's reputation as a hub for clock production, contributing to its economic vibrancy and global recognition.

Paper Mills

In recent years, Morbi has witnessed a remarkable expansion in its paper mill industry. What once began with just a single paper mill has burgeoned into a thriving sector since 2002. Presently, Morbi boasts a substantial number of paper mills, with a predominant focus on producing Kraft-grade paper. Renowned for their robust quality, these papers are highly favored for packaging applications, reflecting Morbi's growing significance as a key player in the paper manufacturing landscape.

Morbi City at a glance

| | |
|-------------------------|--|
| District Headquarter | Morbi |
| Year of Establishment | 15-August-2013 (Separate from Rajkot, Surendranagar and Jamnagar district) |
| Latitude and Longitude | 22.82 and 70.83 |
| Area | 5098.8 sq. km |
| Total Village | 356 |
| Talukas | 5 (Morbi, Wankaner, Halwad, Malia Miyana and Tankara) |
| Municipality | 4 |
| Population | 9,70,548 (as per 2011 census) |
| Rivers | Macchu, Demi, Ghodadhroi, Bangavadi |
| Dam / Check Dam | Macchu-1, Macchu-2, Macchu-3, Demi-1, Demi-2, Demi-3, Ghodadhroi, Bangavadi |
| Lakes/lakes | Samantasar Lake-Halvad |
| Literacy | 76.937 percent (as per 2011 census) |
| Irrigation facilities | Check dams, minor irrigation schemes, Narmada canal and canals from various dams in the district |
| Agricultural area | 3.90 lakh hectares |
| Agricultural Production | Horticultural Produce: Groundnut, Cotton, Castor, Sesame, Bajra, Gram, Wheat |
| Minerals | Stone, gravel, sand, blacktrap and sandstone |

| | |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| Soil type | Black, sandy and saline of coastal areas and deserts |
| Forest area | 21,166.18 hectares |
| Schools | 801 Primary Schools, 225 Secondary Schools, 31 Colleges |
| Special Education Institutions | 1 Degree Engg. College, 2 Diploma Engg. College and 1 Medical College |
| Railway | Total length- 205.756 and 6 halt railway stations |
| Roads and fly overs | Total length of roads is 2139.60 km. is 1 National Highway No. 8-A passes through. |
| Industrial estates | 2622 |
| Port | Navalkhi Port |
| Medium/Small Scale Industries | Ceramic, Clockwork, Salt, Ginning and Processing, Blacktrap |
| Health facility | There is 1 civil hospital and 1 sub district hospital. |
| Sub Health Centres | 198, Primary Health Centres: 30 and Community Health Centres: 6 |
| Sub Health Centres | 2 |
| Animal Hospital | 15 |
| Primary Animal Care Health Centre | 8 |
| Anganwadi Centres | 761 |
| Sakhi Mandals | 2821 |
| Police Stations | 1 Division, 2 CPI, 9 Police Stations, 12 Outposts and 8 Police Posts. |

(Data as per Vikas Vatika Morbi2023)

Places to visit: Rampara Sanctuary, Ghudkhar Sanctuary, Mani Mandir-Morbi, Darbargarh-Morbi, Birthplace of Maharshi Dayanand Saraswati- Tankara, Aishree Khodiar Temple-Matel, Ranjit Vilas Palace- Wankaner, Jhala Bhagat's Place-Mesaria, Rfaleshwar Temple- Rafaliya Jadeshwar Temple- Kotharia , Dandiya Mahal- Halwad,

Names of persons who have received special/special achievements of the district: Swami Dayanand Saraswati (philosopher, social reformer and religious leader), Shrimad Rajchandra (Gandhiji's Spiritual Guru), Santshri Keswananda Bapu and Rambaima, Dr. V.C.Kataria (Ophthalmologist), Dr. H.L. Trivedi (Kidney Specialist and Founder of Kidney Institute-Ahmedabad), Padmashri Dr. Dayal Mavjibhai Parmar (for Medicine and Ayurveda practitioner).

Annexure 2 : List of MAH unit of Morbi District

| SR. NO. | NAME OF FACTORY AND ADDRESS | HAZARDOUS CHEMICALS | MAX. STORAGE CAPACITY IN TONES |
|---------|--|--|--------------------------------|
| 1 | AJAJVETO MANUFACTURING PVT LTD S.R.NO.50/1/1, 50/1/2 & 52/1/2/3, AT - NAVAGAM ROAD, VILL. LAKHDIRNAGAR, TAL . & DIST MORBI | PROPEN/LPG | 49.98 |
| 2 | AARADHYA INDUSTRIES S.R.NO.50/2, AT-PADDHARI TO MITANA ROAD, VILLAGE-DHROLIYA, TAL-TANKARA, DIST-MORBI | FORMALDEHYD E SULFURIC ACID | 10 KL 12 KL |
| 3 | AATMAJYOT CHEM PVT LTD NH 8/A, OPP. DADASHRINAGAR, AT-JUNA SADULKA, MORBI | FORMALDEHYD E PHENOL METHANOL | 40 MT 20 MT 30 MT |
| 4 | ABHAY LAMINATE LLP NH 8 A, BAHADURGADH, SOKNADA ROAD, MORBI | FORMALDEHYD E METHANOL PHENOL | 25 MT 25 MT 25 MT |
| 5 | ACCORD PLUS CERAMIC PVT LTD S.R.NO.134 - P 7, AT - MORBI - HALVAD ROAD, VILL.UNCHI MANDAL, TAL. & DIST. MORBI | PROPEN / LPG | 16.74 |
| 6 | ACCORD VITRIFIED PVT LTD S.R.NO.151 P 1 / P 2, 151 P 2 / P 2, 151 P 3 / P 2, 151 P 4 / P 2, 151 P 8 / P 2, & 153 / 1 P 1 / P 2, 153 / 3 / 1 P 1 / P 1, 153 / 3 P 1 / P 1, 153 / 3 P 2 / P 1, AT - MORBI - HALVAD ROAD, VILL. UNCHI MANDAL, TAL. & DIST. MORBI | PROPEN / LPG | 49.98 |
| 7 | ACECON VITRIFIED PVT.LTD. S.R.NO. 147/1, 147/2, 149, 179 P2, 179 P3, 182/1, 182/2, 183/P1, 183/P2, MATEL ROAD, MATEL, MORBI | PROPEN / LPG | 42 MT |
| 8 | ACER GRANITO PVT. LTD. N. H. 8-A, LAKHADHIRPUR ROAD, MORBI | LPG | 16 MT |
| 9 | ADICON CERAMICA LLP SURVEY NO. 343, 345, 346, 347 P1, 347 P2, 348, 349 P1, 349 P2, 8-A NATIONAL HIGHWAY, MORBI | PROPEN / LPG | 49.01 |

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| 10 | ADON CERAMIC LLP SR. NO. - 533, 537/P1, 537/P2, KHOKHRA HANUMAN MANDIR ROAD, BELA (RANGPAR), TAL. - MORBI, DIST. - MORBI | PROPEN / LPG | 41.88 |
| 11 | ADORATION CERAMICA PVT LTD S.R.NO.43, NR. JAMSAR CHOKDI, BHIMGUDA ROAD, VILL :- VIRPAR, TAL :- WANKANER, DIST :- MORBI | PROPEN / LPG | 16.74 |
| 12 | ALINTA GRANITO PVT.LTD. S.R.NO. 164 & 165P1, SARTANPAR ROAD, RATAVIRDA, MORBI | PROPEN / LPG | 16.74 |
| 13 | AMORA CERAMICS PVT LTD S.R.NO.147 / 1 P 2, AT - SARTANPAR ROAD, VILL :- SARTANPAR, TAL :- WANKANER, DIST :- MORBI | PROPEN / LPG | 16.72 |
| 14 | ANTILA CERAMIC PVT LTD MORBI - JETPAR ROAD, VILL. BELA, TAL. & DIST. MORBI | PROPEN / LPG | 16.74 |
| 15 | ANTIQUA MARBONITE PVT LTD. LAKHADHIRPUR ROAD, MORBI | PROPANE | 41 MT |
| 16 | ANTONOVA TILES (INDIA) PVT LTD S.R.NO.51 P 1 / P 2, 51 P 2 / P 1 , AT - GALA - SAPAR ROAD, VILL. JASMATGADH, TAL. & DIST. MORBI | PROPEN / LPG | 19.99 |
| 17 | AQSA CERAMIC LLP S.R.NO.293 P 1, 293 P 3, AT - JETPAR ROAD, VILL.JIVAPAR (CHAKAMPAR), TAL. & DIST. MORBI | PROPEN / LPG | 16.74 |
| 18 | ASTILA CERAMIC PVT LTD S.R.NO.357 P 1, 357 P 2, AT - JETPAR ROAD, VILL :-RANGPAR, TAL :- & DIST :- MORBI | PROPEN / LPG | 16.74 |
| 19 | ASTIS CERAMIC LLP JETPUR ROAD, VILL-BELA, TA-DIST-MORBI | PROPANE / LPG | 16.74 MT |
| 20 | ASTONIA CERAMIC PVT LTD S.R.NO.561-P1, 561-P2, AT - JETPAR ROAD, BELA (RANGPAR), DIST :- MORBI | PROPEN / LPG | 16.74 |
| 21 | ASTONIA CERAMIC PVT. LTD.JETPUR ROAD, VILL-BELA, TA-DIST-MORBI | PROPANE / LPG | 16.74 MT |
| 22 | AVALTA GRANITO PVT LTD S.R.NO.159, 159 / P 1, 159 / P 2, 159 / P 2 / P 1, AT - SARTANPAR ROAD, 8-A N.H., VILL.RATAVIRDA, TAL.WANKANER, DIST.MORBI | PROPEN / LPG | 33.5 |

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| 23 | AVENS TILES LLP SR.NO.- 515 P1, 543 P1/P2 AT.- KHOKHARA HANUMAN ROAD, 8A NATIONAL HIGHWAY, VILL:- BELA (RANGPAR), TAL:- MORBI, DIST:- MORBI | PROPEN / LPG | 16.74 |
| 24 | AXISON VITRIFIED PVT. LTD. SR. NO. 1268- 1217, MALIYA-HALVAD ROAD, B/H CASVA TILES, AT- KHAKHRECHI, TA-MALIYA, DIST-MORBI | PROPANE | 20 MT |
| 25 | BELL LAMINATES 8-A, NATIONAL HIGHWAY, AT-OLD JAMBUDIA - 363642, MORBI | PHENOL METHANOL FORMALDEHYD E | 50 MT 20 MT 38 MT |
| 26 | BENTA CERAMIC PVT LTD S.R.NO.157 P - 2, AT - JETPAR ROAD, BELA, DIST:- MORBI | PROPEN / LPG | 16.74 |
| 27 | BENTA CERAMIC PVT. LTD. JETPUR ROAD, VILL-JASMATGADH, TA- DIST-MORBI | PROPANE / LPG | 16.74 MT |
| 28 | BICERO TILES LLP MORBI HALVAD ROAD, AT-CHARADVA, TA-HALVAD, DIST-MORBI | PROPANE | 16 MT |
| 29 | BLUEGRESS PORSELANO LLP SR. NO.- 546 / P 1 / P 2, 547 / P 2, AT.- JETPAR ROAD, VILL:- SAPAR, TAL:- MORBI, DIST:- MORBI | PROPEN / LPG | 16.74 |
| 30 | BLUEWIN TILE LLP S.R. NO :-141/P4,B/H.FIORENZA GRANITO,OLD MARG, SARTANPAR ROAD, N.H-27 WANKANER, DIST:- MORBI | PROPEN / LPG | 16.72 |
| 31 | BLUEZONE TILES LLP S.R.NO.546 / P 2, AT - JETPAR ROAD, VILL. SHAPAR, TAL. & DIST. MORBI | PROPEN / LPG | 16.72 |
| 32 | BLUEZONE VITRIFIED PVT LTD S.R.NO.545, AT - JETPAR ROAD, SAPAR, MORBI | PROPEN / LPG | 16.74 |
| 33 | CADILLAC GRANITO PVT LTD S.R.NO.140 / 2 P 1, 140 / 2 P 2, 140 / 3, B/H 66- KV SUB - STATION, HALWAD ROAD, VILL:- UNCHI MANDAL, TAL :- & DIST :- MORBI | PROPEN / LPG | 19.99 |
| 34 | CAPSTONE CERAMIC (INDIA) LLP S.R.NO. 272 / 1, 272 / 2 / P2, AT:- GALA- SAPAR ROAD, VILL:- GALA, TAL/DIST:- | PROPEN / LPG | 16.74 |

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| 35 | CAPTILE LLP SR. NO.- 63 / P3. 64 / P1. AT.- SARTANPAR ROAD, 8A NATIONAL HIGHWAY, VILL:- RATAVIRDA. TAL:- WANKANER, DIST:- MORBI. | PROPEN / LPG | 16.74 |
| 36 | CAPTIVA CERAMIC INDUSTRIES Sr. No. 213 paiki 2, 213 paiki 3, Jetpar Road, At. Bela, DIST:- MORBI | PROPEN / LPG | 16.74 |
| 37 | CARAMIA GRANITO LLP NH 8 A, KANDLA ROAD, GALA CHOWKDI, DIST-MORBI | PROPANE | 42 MT |
| 38 | CASVA TILES PVT LTD. S.H. NO.7, AHMEDABAD MALIYA HIGHWAY, ANIYARI CHOKADI, AT- KHAKHRECHI, TA-MALIYA, DIST-MORBI | PROPANE | 16 MT |
| 39 | COLOR GRANITO PVT. LTD. SARTANPAR ROAD, 8A NATIONAL HIGHWAY, VILL-SARTANPAR, TA- WANKANER, DIST-MORBI | PROPANE | 16 MT |
| 40 | COLOR TILES PVT. LTD. (UNIT- 2)SARTANPAR ROAD, NATIONAL HIGHWAY 8AVILLAGE-SARTANPAR, TAL- WANKANER, DIST-MORBI | LPG | 16.75 |
| 41 | COMET GRANITO PVT LTD. NH NO. 8 A, NEW JHAMBUDIYA, MORBI | PROPANE | 16.7 MT |
| 42 | COMMANDER VITRIFIED PVT. LTD. 8-A, N.H., AT. SARTANPAR, MORBI | PROPEN / LPG | 41.89 |
| 43 | COMMANDO CERAMIC PVT. LTD. S.NO.779/P-1, LAKHADHIRPUR ROAD, AT: GHUNTU, MORBI | PROPEN / LPG | 16.74 |
| 44 | CONOR GRANITO PVT. LTD. SR. NO. 150 P1, NR. ACCORD PLUS, AT- NICHU MANDAL-363642, TAL & DIST-MORBI | LPG | 30 MT |
| 45 | CORAL GRANITO PVT.LTD. S.R.NO.73/1-P-1/P-1,73/1-P-3,8,9,10,164/6, 8- A,N.H. AT-LALAPAR, DIST:- MORBI | PROPEN / LPG | 1100 |
| 46 | COVERTEK CERAMICA PVT. LTD. S.R. NO.: -20/P1, 20/P2, 22/1, 22/2,NATIONAL HIGHWAY, SARTANPAR ROAD, MORBI | PROPEN / LPG | 16.74 |

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| 47 | CROWN CERAMIC JAFALSHWAR ROAD, BEHIND SHIVAM ESTATE, JODHPAR, MORBI | PROPANE | 39.96 MT |
| 48 | DEV SALT PVT LTD. NH 8A, VILL-HARIPAR, TA-MALIYA- MIYANA. DIST-MORBI | BROMINE CHLORINE HCL NAOH | 45 MT 28.8 MT 75 MT 30 MT |
| 49 | EMBITO GRANITO LLP S.R.NO.86 P 2, 86 P 3, AT - SARTANPAR ROAD, 8 - A NATIONAL HIGHWAY, VILL.SARTANPAR, TAL. WANKANER, DIST.MORBI | PROPEN / LPG | 41.89 |
| 50 | ERACON VITRIFIED PVT LTD. 8-A, NATIONAL HIGHWAY, MATEL ROAD, TAL-WANKANER, DIST-MORBI | PROPANE | 43.9 MT |
| 51 | FASTEN LAMINATE 8-A, NATIONAL HIGHWAY, SHOKHDA ROAD, VAGHPAR, MORBI-363630 | PHENOL FORMALDEHYD E METHANOL | 20 MT 30 MT 30 MT |
| 52 | FINSTONE GRANITO PVT. LTD. AT-GALA CHOWKDI, 8-A NATIONAL HIGHWAY, MORBI-363642 | PROPANE | 16.75 MT |
| 53 | FLOREX CERAMIC PRIVATE LIMITED Survey No. 122/2, paik 3, 8-National Highway, At-Makansar | PROPEN / LPG | 16.74 |
| 54 | G C GRANITO LLP S.NO. 558 P1, 558 P2 558/2, OLD GHUTU ROAD MORBI | PROPEN / LPG | 49.98 |
| 55 | GEMSTONE CERAMIC LLP S.R.NO.539 / P - 1, KHOKHRA HANUMAN TEMPLE ROAD, VILL.BELA, TAL. & DIST. MORBI | PROPEN / LPG | 16.74 |
| 56 | GRAFFITI LAMINATES PVT LTD. NH 8/A, MORBI-KANDLA HIGHWAY, HARIPAR-KERALA ROAD, NR. BHARATNAGAR, DIST-MORBI | FORMALDEHYD E PHENOL METHANOL | 35 MT 15 MT 25 MT |
| 57 | GRANOLAND TILES LLP S.R.NO.232, 233 P 1 & 233 P 2, AT - SARTANPAR ROAD, 8-A N.H., MATEL | PROPEN / LPG | 30.16 |

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| 58 | GROWMORE LAMINATE LLP AT- MORBI TO NAVALAKHI ROAD, VILLAGE-KHAKHARALA, TAL-MORBI, DIST-MORBI | FORMALDEHYD E METHANOL PHENOL | 30 KL 30 KL 25 KL |
| 59 | GRYPHON CERAMICS PVT LTDS.R. NO.830 / P 1, 831/ P 1, 834 / P 1, 834 / P 3, 834 / P 4, NEAR MAIN NARMADA CANAL, AT - LAKHDIRPUR ROAD, VILL.GHUNTU, TAL. & DIST. MORBI | PROPEN / LPG | 19.99 |
| 60 | HARISUN CERAMIC PVT. LTD. SR.NO.446/P3/P2 (SAPAR) & 447/P1 (JUSMATGADH) OPP.KAJARIAYA SANITARY WARES, VILLAGE- JASMATGADH & HAPAR, MORBI | PROPANE | 39.96 MT |
| 61 | HIGHBORNE LAMINATE PVT LTD. 326 P1, N.H. 27, RAVAPAR NADI, MORBI | FORMALDEHYD E PHENOL METHANOL | 22 MT 40 MT 21 MT |
| 62 | ICOLUX PORCELANO LLP SURVEY NO 161 P1 P7 P8 OPP KHOKHRA HANUMAN MANDIR ROAD AT KERALA TA MORBI DI MORBI 363642 | PROPEN / LPG | 41.89 |
| 63 | INTILE CERAMIKA SURVEY NO. HARIPAR 18 P1 P1, RANGPAR 553P1, 553 P2, JETPAR ROAD, HARIPAR AND RANGPAR | PROPEN / LPG | 49.98 |
| 64 | ITA LAKE CERAMIC PVT LTD S.R.NO.251 P 1, 252, B / H BAHUCHAR WAY BRIDGE, JETPAR ROAD, VILL.BELA, TAL. & DIST.MORBI | PROPEN / LPG | 48.58 |
| 65 | ITACA CERAMIC PVT. LTD. AT-8A NATIONAL HIGHWAY, VIL-LALPAR, TA-MORBI, DIST-MORBI | PROPANE | 16 MT |
| 66 | ITALUS VITRIFIED LLP NICHU MANDAL S.R.NO. 229 / 1 P1, UNCHI MANDAL S.R.NO.77 / 2 / 2 & 77 / 2 / 3, MORBI - HALWAD ROAD, NICHU MANDAL & UNCHU MANDAL | PROPEN / LPG | 19.99 |
| 67 | ITCOS GRANITO LLP S.NO. 283/P86, MATEL ROAD, NR. PGVCL SUB STATION, AT-MATEL, TAL- WANKANER, DIST-MORBI-363621 | PROPANE | 16.75 MT |

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| 68 | IVANTA CERAMICS LLP AT-8A NATIONAL HIGHWAY, VIL-PIPLI, TA-MORBI, DIST-MORBI | PROPANE | 16 MT |
| 69 | IYOTA TILES LLP S.R.NO.82, B / H KRISHNA (HP) PETROL PUMP, 8-A NATIONAL HIGHWAY, VILL.BHAYATI JAMBUDIYA, TAL. WANKANER, DIST. MORBI | PROPEN / LPG | 16.74 |
| 70 | JUBELY TILES LLP JETPUR ROAD, VILL-JASMATGADH, TA- DIST-MORBI | PROPANE / LPG | 16.74 MT |
| 71 | KALYAN GLAZED TILES 8-A NATIONAL HIGHWAY, B/H. LALPAR POWER HOUSE, AT: JAMBUDIA. MORBI | PROPEN / LPG | 16.72 |
| 72 | KEVIN CERAMIC PVT LTD S.R.NO.97/1 TO 97/3, 100/3-5-6, 101/4, SARTANPAR ROAD, VILL.SARTANPAR, TAL. WANKANER, DIST.MORBI | PROPEN / LPG | 16.74 |
| 73 | KIA CERAMIC 8-A, NATIONAL HIGHWAY, JUNA SADULKA, TA-MORBI, DIST-MORBI | PROPANE | 16.75 MT |
| 74 | LACTOSE CERAMIC LLP S.R.NO.265 P 1 / P2, 265 P 2 / P 2, 266 / P 2, 267 P 1, 267 P 2, AT - JETPAR - PIPALI ROAD, VILL.JIVAPAR, TAL. & DIST. MORBI | PROPEN / LPG | 25.11 |
| 75 | LAFFANS GRANITO PVT. LTD. SURVEY NO. 279/P, NR. RANGPAR, JETPAR ROAD, AT-JIVAPAR, TAL-MORBI, DIST-MORBI | PROPANE | 16.75 MT |
| 76 | LANFORD CERAMIC PVT LTDS.R.NO.551 P 1 / P 2 & 551 P 2, AT - JETPAR ROAD, SAPAR ,MORBI | PROPEN / LPG | 16.66 |
| 77 | LAVIT TILE LLP SR. NO.- 433 P1, 433 P2, AT.- JETPAR ROAD, VILL:- RANGPAR, TAL:- MORBI, DIST:- MORBI. | PROPEN / LPG | 41.89 |
| 78 | LAXVEER CERAMIC LLP S.R.NO.430 P 1, 430 P 2 P 1, 430 P 2 P 2, 430 P 3, AT - JETPAR ROAD, RANGPAR, MORBI | PROPEN / LPG | 16.74 |
| 79 | LEMON TILES LLP S.R.NO. 282 P1, 282 P2, 283, 284, B/H SAIMAX CERAMIC, JETPAR ROAD, RANGPAR, TAL-MORBI, | PROPANE | 16.74 MT |

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| | DIST-MORBI | | |
| 80 | LEMZON GRANITO LLP NH 8 A, SARTANPAR ROAD, AT- RATAVIRDA, TA-WANKANER-363621, DIST- MORBI | PROPANE | 16 MT |
| 81 | LEPONO PORCELANO LLP SUR NO. 500&501 P2, JETPAR ROAD, AT- JASMATGADH | PROPEN / LPG | 16.74 |
| 82 | LEVITON CERAMIC LLP S.R.NO.606 / P 3, AT - JETPAR ROAD, NEAR FINOLITE CERAMIC, VILL :- RANGPAR, TAL :- & DIST :- MORBI | PROPEN / LPG | 16.72 |
| 83 | LEXICON CERAMIC PVT LTD S.R.NO.141 / P 1, AT - UNCHI MANDAL, TAL. & DIST. MORBI | PROPEN / LPG | 16.74 |
| 84 | LEZORA VITRIFIED PVT. LTD. SARTANPAR ROAD, 8A NATIONAL HIGHWAY, VILL-SARTANPAR, TA- WANKANER, DIST-MORBI | PROPANE | 16 MT |
| 85 | LIOLI CERAMICA PVT. LTD. N.H. NO. 8-A, NR. LEMICA PAPER MILL, AT- JUNA SADURKA, MORBI-363642 | PROPANE | 48.50 MT |
| 86 | LIVOLLA GRANITO LLP S.R.NO.930 P 1, P 2, P 3, P 4, & 936 P 1, P 2, AT - LAKHDHIRPUR ROAD, 8-A NATIONAL HIGHWAY, VILL. GHUNTU, TAL. & DIST. MORBI | PROPEN / LPG | 16.74 |
| 87 | LIZZART GRANITO LLP S.R.NO.425 P 1- P 2, 426 P1 - P1, 426 P1-P2, 426 P2, AT-JETPAR ROAD, RANGPAR, TAL- MORBI, DIST-MORBI | PROPANE | 39.96 MT |
| 88 | LOCERO CERAMIC PVT. LTD. SARTANPAR ROAD, MORBI | PROPANE | 20 MT |
| 89 | LOGART CERAMIC PVT. LTD., S. NO.533, JETPAR ROAD, VILL:-SAPAR, DIST:- MORBI | PROPEN / LPG | 16.66 |
| 90 | LOMINO CERAMIC LLP SURVEY NO. 751/1,2,3, OPP. CASVA CERAMIC, HALVAD-MALIYA HIGHWAY, AT-JETPAR, MORBI | LPG | 20 MT |

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| 91 | LONIX CERAMICA LLP SR. NO.- 163 P1, 163 P3, AT.- SARTANPAR ROAD, 8A NATIONAL HIGHWAY, VILL:- RATAVIRDA, TAL:- WANKANER, DIST:- MORBI | PROPEN / LPG | 16.74 |
| 92 | LORENCE VITRIFIED LLP S.R.NO.493 P1, 493 P2, AT - JETPAR ROAD, VILL :- JASMATGADH, TAL :- & DIST :- MORBI | PROPEN / LPG | 16.59 |
| 93 | LORENZO VITRIFIED TILES PVT.LTD. 8-A NATIONAL HIGHWAY OPP : OMKAR PETROLEUM , P.B.NO : 411, LALPAR, MORBI- | PROPEN / LPG | 48.58 |
| 94 | LOREX CERAMIC SR. NO: - 269 P1, AT:- JETPAR ROAD, VILL:- RANGPAR. MORBI | PROPEN / LPG | 16.74 |
| 95 | LOVIN TILES LLPS.R.NO. 274// 1P, 275/ P1, 275 P-2/P1, 275 P2/P3, 291/P1, 297 P2, JETPAR ROAD, VILL :- JIVAPAR, TAL :- & DIST :- MORBI | PROPEN / LPG | 16.74 |
| 96 | L-TILE GRANITO LLP S.R.NO.427 P 1 / P 1 / P 2, 428 / P 1, 437 / P 1 / P 2, AT - JETPAR ROAD,VILL.RANGPAR, TAL. & DIST.MORBI | PROPEN / LPG | 41.89 |
| 97 | LUMEN CERAMIC PVT. LTD. LAKHDHIRPUR ROAD, 8A, NATIONAL HIGHWAY, VILLA-GHUNTU, TA-DIST- MORBI | PROPANE | 41 MT |
| 98 | MAPS LABORATORIES PVT. LTD. PLOT NO. 37 & 38, GIDC, MORBI | CHLOROFOAM METHANOL CHLORINE | 40 MT 3225 LITER 16 MT |
| 99 | MARFIL TILES LLP SURVEY NO. 171/2 P5/P3, 172/1, 172/2, SARTANPAR ROAD, | PROPEN / LPG | 41.89 |
| 100 | MEGA VITRIFIED PVT. LTD. SURVEY NO.27/P.1, OLD GHUNTU ROAD, 8- A, NATIONAL HIGHWAY, TA-MORBI, DIST- MORBI | PROPANE | 39.96 MT |
| 101 | METRO CITY TILES PVT.LTD. S.R.NO.625/P LAKHDHIPUR ROAD, 8-A N.H., VILL - GHUNTU, DIST:- MORBI | PROPEN / LPG | 19.99 |

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| 102 | METROPOLE TILES PVT LTD S.R.NO.603 P, 623 P, 624 P, AT - LAKHDHIPUR ROAD, 8-A N.H., GHUNTU, DIST:- MORBI | PROPEN / LPG | 16.74 |
| 103 | MILLENIUM TILES LLP S.R.NO. 99 P-1, 99 P-2, 99 P-3, 99 P-3/P-1, 99P3/P2, AT SARTANPAR ROAD 8-A.N.H., MORBI | PROPEN / LPG | 16.74 |
| 104 | MILLENNIA TILES PVT. LTD. SR. NO.- 24/1P2, 24/1P1/P2, 27/2, 27/1P1, 27/1P2, 27/1P3, AT.- OLD RAFALESHWAR ROAD, VILL:- BHADIYAD, TAL:- MORBI, DIST:- MORBI. | PROPEN / LPG | 16.72 |
| 105 | MILLENNIUM CERAMIC LLP S.R.NO.179 / 2, 8-A N.H., AT - DHUVA, VILL.DHUVA, TAL.WANKANER, DIST. MORBI | PROPEN / LPG | 41.89 |
| 106 | MONAL LAMINATE PVT LTD NH 8/A, LAKHDHIRPUR ROAD, MORBI | FORMALDEHYD E PHENOL METHANOL | 35 MT 50 MT 35 MT |
| 107 | MOZART VITRIFIED PVT.LTD. S.R.NO.164 P 1, 165 P2, AT - SARTANPAR ROAD, 8-A N.H., RATAVIRDA, AT. RATAVIRDA, DIST:- MORBI | PROPEN / LPG | 41.89 |
| 108 | MOZILLA GRANITO LLP SURVEY NO. 144 P, 144/1 P9,54P 54P, 8-A NATIONAL HIGHWAY, MORBI | PROPEN / LPG | 16.74 |
| 109 | NAGESHWARI CERAMIC PVT LTD S.R.NO.568 / P 1, & 567 / P 2, JETPAR ROAD, RANGPAR TAL :- & DIST :- MORBI | PROPEN / LPG | 16.71 |
| 110 | NELSON LAMINATE PVT. LTD. SURVEY NO. 394/P2, HARIPAR ROAD, NH 8A, AT-POST NAVA SHADULKA, DIST-MORBI | FORMALDEHYD E METHANOL PHENOL | 57 MT 22 MT 28 MT |
| 111 | NESSA VITRIFIED LLP S.R.NO.227 & 228, AT - MATEL ROAD, 8 - A NATIONAL HIGHWAY, VILL :- LAKADDHAR, TAL :- WANKANER, DIST :- MORBI | PROPEN / LPG | 16.74 |
| 112 | NEXION INTERNATIONAL PRIVATE LIMITED S.R.NO.171 / 1 / 1 / P 2, 171 / 1 / 3 / P 2, 171 / 1 / | PROPEN / LPG | 19.99 |

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| | 2 / P 2, 171 / 2, MORBI - HALWAD HIGHWAY, UNCHI MANDAL, DIST:- MORBI | | |
| 113 | NEXONA CERAMIC LLPSARTANPUR ROAD, VILL-RATAVIRDA, TAL-VANKANER, DIST- MORBI | PROPANE / LPG | 16.74 MT |
| 114 | NOBEL WALL TILES S.NO.37, 8-A NATIONAL HIGHWAY, OLD GHUNTU ROAD, AT: MAHENDRANAGAR, MORBI | PROPEN / LPG | 16.74 |
| 115 | NOKEN VITRIFIED PVT.LTD. S.R.NO. 204/P1, 204/P3, 205/P1, 205/P2, 208/P1, 209/P1, MORBI-HALVAD ROAD, VILL :- NICHU MANDAL, MORBI | PROPEN / LPG | 49.98 |
| 116 | OLWIN TILES (INDIA) PVT .LTD. NH NO. 8 A, NEW JHAMBUDIYA, MORBI | PROPANE | 16.7 MT |
| 117 | OM LAMCOAT PVT LTD OPP. DADASHRINAGAR, NH NO. 8A, TA- MORBI, DIST-MORBI | FORMALDEHYD E METHANOL PHENOL | 27.5 MT 21 MT 21 MT |
| 118 | ONERY TILES LLP SURVEY NO. 269/P3/P4, MITANA ROAD, NEKNAM MITANA, MORBI-363650 | PROPANE | 20 MT |
| 119 | ORFINA CERAMIC PVT. LTD. JETPUR ROAD, VILL-RANGPAR, TA-DIST-MORBI | PROPANE / LPG | 16.72 MT |
| 120 | OVEL LAMINATE LLP 8-A, NATIONAL HIGHWAY, OPP. ATONE MICRONS, AT-SOKHDA, MORBI-363642 | FORMALDEHYD E METHANOL PHENOL | 40 MT 40 MT 40 MT |
| 121 | PARIKSHIT DÉCOR PVT LTD. NH -8A, HALVAD KHIRAI ROAD, MORBI | METHANOL PHENOL FORMALDEHYD E MELAMINE | 21 MT 25 MT 30 MT 30 MT |
| 122 | PARIKSHIT LAMINATE PVT LTD. ISHWARNAGAR, HALVAD MALIYA HIGHWAY, HALVAD, DIST-MORBI | FORMALDEHYD E METHANOL PHENOL | 70 MT 35 MT 25 MT |
| 123 | PATSON INDUSTRIES PLOT NO 23, WAGHASIYA GIDC, NR. TOLNAKA, MORBI-WANKANER, WANKANER, DIST-MORBI | FORMALDEHYD E METHANOL | 400 MT 240 MT |

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| 124 | PAWAN FORMALIN PVT LTD NH 8/A, OPP. DARIYALAL RESORT, JAMBUDIA, MORBI | FORMALDEHYD E METHANOL | 400 MT 300 MT |
| 125 | PERTH CERAMIC PVT LTD S.R.NO.135 / 1 P 1, OPP. 66 KVA SUB STATION, VILL. UNCHI MANDAL, TAL. & DIST. MORBI | PROPEN / LPG | 16.74 |
| 126 | POLLENS GRANITO LLP SR.NO- 578/P1,P1,578/P1,P2,578/P1,P3,578/P2,578/P3 JETPAR ROAD AT-SAPAR TA-MORBI DIST- MORBI | PROPEN / LPG | 49.89 |
| 127 | PRASUM METALS PVT. LTD. MORBI RAJKOT HIGHWAY VIRPUR, MORBI-363641 | LPG | 19.9 |
| 128 | PROTON GRANITO PVT LTD. NH 8 A, SARTANPAR ROAD, AT- RATAVIRDA, TA-WANKANER-363621, DIST- MORBI | PROPANE | 16 MT |
| 129 | RAHIL PACK PVT. LTD. SUR. NO. 101, OLD RAFADESHWAR ROAD, VILL-BHADIYAD, MORBI | LPG | 18.71 MT |
| 130 | RAINBOW LAMINATE PVT. LTD. NH - 8-A, LALPAR, MORBI-363642 | PHENOL METHANOL FORMALDEHYD E | 30 MT 30 MT 30 MT |
| 131 | RAJAL LAMINATE PVT. LTD SURVEY NO 330, NEAR PARTH COTTON INDUSTRY, AT- RAVAPAR NADI, MORBI-363042 | FORMALDEHYD EMETHANOL PHENOL | 50 MT35 MT30 MT |
| 132 | RAMOJI GRANITE PVT LTD S.R. NO.61 & 60/P N.H.8-A, MORBI WANKANER & ON MATEL ROAD, VILL- SARTANPAR., DIST:- MORBI | PROPEN / LPG | 30.16 |
| 133 | RANGE CERAMIC PVT LTD. JETPAR ROAD, OPP. CNG PUMP, AT- BELA, MORBI-363642 | PROPANE | 20 MT |
| 134 | RANGOLI LAMINATE PVT. LTD. NH - 8-A, LALPAR, MORBI-363642 | PHENOL METHANOL FORMALDEHYD E | 47 MT 35 MT 35 MT |

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| 135 | REBECCA LAMINATES NH 8/A, MORBI-KANDLA ROAD, BAHADUR GADH, MORBI | FORMALDEHYD E PHENOL METHANOL | 47 MT 54 MT 37 MT |
| 136 | RENITE VITRIFIED LLP S.R.NO. 75 P1/P2, 76 P1/P2/P3/P4/P5/P6, SARTANPAR ROAD, DIST:- MORBI | PROPEN / LPG | 41.89 |
| 137 | REOLAXE LAMI ART LLP SR. NO. 567/P, AT-8A , NATIONAL HIGHWAY, VILLAGE-NANA SADULKA, TA-DIST-MORBI | FORMALDEHYD E METHANOL PHENOL | 40 KL 28 KL 60 KL |
| 138 | REOLAXE LAMINATE PVT LTD NH 27/A, KANDLA NATIONAL HIGHWAY, HARIPAR - KERALA ROAD, MORBI | FORMALDEHYD E PHENOL METHANOL | 40 MT 20 MT 20 MT |
| 139 | REXSONA TILES PVT LTD. 8-A, NATIONAL HIGHWAY, MATEL ROAD, MATEL (DHUVA), NR. AMARDHAM, TAL- WANKANER, DIST-MORBI | LPG | 16.7 MT |
| 140 | REZON LAMINATES PVT LTD. NH 8/A, B/H ASHVAMEGH HOTEL, VILLAGE-TIMBADI, MORBI | FORMALDEHYD E PHENOL METHANOL | 20 MT 40 MT 20 MT |
| 141 | RICH VITRIFIED PVT LTD S.R.NO.220, SARTANPAR ROAD, VILL.MATEL, TAL. WANKANER, DIST :- MORBI | PROPEN / LPG | 119.3 |
| 142 | RIONA LAMINATE PVT. LTD. NH 8-A, SARTANPAR ROAD, TAL- WANKANER-363621, DIST-MORBI | FORMALDEHYD E PHENOL METHANOL | 45 MT 50 MT 35 MT |
| 143 | ROAR CERAMIC LLP S.R.NO.583, AT - JETPAR ROAD, VILL.RANGPAR, TAL. & DIST. MORBI | PROPEN / LPG | 16.74 |
| 144 | ROLLS GRANITE LLP S.R.NO:-163P1,163P2,166/2P1,166/2P2, 166/2P3,166/2P4,168P1,SARATANPAR ROAD, 8-A N.H, DIST:- MORBI | PROPEN / LPG | 72 |
| 145 | ROLLZA GRANITO LLP S.R.NO.11 P 1, 11 P 2, 11 P 3, AT - HALVAD ROAD, VILL :-TALAVIYA SANALA, TAL :- & DIST :- MORBI | PROPEN / LPG | 49.98 |

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| 146 | ROSEWOOD LAMINATES NH 8/A, MATEL ROAD, VILLAGE-MATEL, TA-WANKANER, DIST-MORBI | FORMALDEHYD E PHENOL METHANOL | 40 MT 40 MT 30 MT |
| 147 | ROSSA TILES PVT. LTD. SARTANPAR ROAD, 8A, NATIONAL HIGHWAY, VILL-RATAVIRDA, TA- WANKANER, DIST-MORBI | PROPANE | 33.5 MT |
| 148 | ROSSO LAMINATE LLPSR. NO. 55 P1/2, 55 P3, OPP. ASHWAMEGH HOTEL, 8-A N.H., AT-TIMBADI, DIST-MORBI | FORMALDEHYD EMETHANOLPH ENOL | 30 KL20 KL11 KL |
| 149 | ROTTTO CERAMIC LLP SR.NO.256, AT-GALA-SAPAR ROAD, VILL- VAGHPAR, TAL & DIST-MORBI | PROPANE | 16.74 MT |
| 150 | ROYAL EPE FOAM PVT. LTD. RANGPAR-MORBI ROAD, TA- VANKANER,DIST-MORBI | LPG | 15.1 |
| 151 | SAICON TILES PVT. LTD. NR. K.T. MILL, CHARADVA-MORBI ROAD, AT-CHARADVA, TAL-HALVAD, DIST- MORBI | PROPANE | 20 MT |
| 152 | SAMARPAN LAMINATE RAJPAR ROAD, DIST-MORBI | FORMALDEHYD E PHENOL METHANOL MELAMINE | 35 MT 23 MT 21 MT 15 MT |
| 153 | SANSKAR CERAMICS PVT. LTD. MATEL ROAD, 8-A, NATIONAL HIGHWAY, VILLAGE-MATEL, TAL-WANKANER, DIST- MORBI | PROPANE | 16 MT |
| 154 | SANSKAR CERAMICS PVT. LTD. (UNIT-II) SARTANPAR ROAD, VILLAGE-MATEL, TAL-WANKANER, DIST-MORBI | PROPANE | 16 MT |
| 155 | SANVIS CERAMIC PVT LTD S.R.NO.492 P / 2, NEAR KENAL, AT - JETPAR ROAD, VILL. JASMATGADH, TAL. & DIST. MORBI | PROPEN / LPG | 16.74 |
| 156 | SEGA GRANITO HALVAD ROAD, MORBI | PROPANE | 20 MT |

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| 157 | SEGAM TILES PVT. LTD GALA ROAD, MORBI | PROPANE | 20 MT |
| 158 | SELEO CERAMIC PVT LTD S.R.NO.298 P 2, 298 P 2 / P 1, AT - JETPAR ROAD, VILL. RANGPAR, TAL. & DIST. MORBI | PROPEN / LPG | 16.74 |
| 159 | SENTO VITRIFIED LLP AT SARTANPAR ROAD, 8A, NATIONAL HIGHWAY, VILLAGE-SARTANPAR, TA- WANKANER, DIST-MORBI | PROPANE | 16 MT |
| 160 | SEPAL TILES PVT.LTD. SR.NO. - 85 & 86 / P 19, AT. SARTANPAR ROAD, MORBI | PROPEN / LPG | 16.74 |
| 161 | SHINEMICA LAMINATE PVT. LTD. NH - 8 A, HALVAD, DIST-MORBI | METHANOL FORMALDEHYD E PHENOL MELAMINE | 20 MT 20 MT 30 MT 10 MT |
| 162 | NAKLANK LAMINATES NH 8/A, AT-JAMBUDIA, RAFALESHWAR, DIST-MORBI | FORMALDEHYD E PHENOL METHANOL | 25 MT 10 MT 50 MT |
| 163 | SHREE PETROCHEMICAL S.R.NO.1261, AT - MALIYA TO HALVAD ROAD, VILL.KHAKHARECHI, TAL.MALIYA (MI.), DIST.MORBI | FORMALDEHYD E STYRENE | 50 MT 25 MT |
| 164 | S.R.NO.1261, AT - MALIYA TO HALVAD ROAD, VILL.KHAKHARECHI, TAL.MALIYA (MI.), DIST.MORBI | PROPEN / LPG | 16.74 |
| 165 | SIMERO INTERNATIONAL LLPSURVEY NO. NICHIMANDAL 184/1,184/2P1,216P1, SURVEY NO. UNCHIMANDAL 108/P1/P1/P2,108P1/P2/P2,108/P1/P3/P2,108P2/ P2, MORBI HALVAD HIGHWAY, AT :- NICHIMANDAL & UNCHIMANDAL, DIST:- MORBI | PROPEN / LPG | 16.74 |
| 166 | SIMONZA TILES LLP SUR NO-168/1, 168/2P-1, 168/2P-2, 169/2, OPP. AMARNATH POWER HOUSE AND SONY CERAMICS, MORBI | PROPEN / LPG | 48.59 |
| 167 | SIMPOLO VITRIFIED PVT. LTD. OLD GHUNTU ROAD, MORBI | PROPANE | 40 MT |

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| 168 | SIRIUM CERAMIC PVT. LTD. S.R.NO. 574 P-1/P-2, JETPAR ROAD, RANGPAR, TAL & DIST-MORBI | PROPANE | 16.72 MT |
| 169 | SISAM GRANITO LLP AT- JETPAR ROAD, VIL-BELA, TA-MORBI, DIST-MORBI | PROPANE | 41 MT |
| 170 | SIYARAM GRANITO PVT. LTD. SURVEY NO. 282, JETPAR ROAD, AT- JIVAPAR - 363630 MORBI | LPG | 16.7 MT |
| 171 | SIYARAM VITRIFIED PVT. LTD. 8-A, NATIONAL HIGHWAY, NAVA JAMBUDIA ROAD, AT-JAMBUDIA, MORBI | LPG | 16 MT |
| 172 | SKAJEN VITRIFIED PVT.LTD. S.R.NO. 18 P-1-P2, 19 P-2, 20 P-2, 21 P-2, JETPAR ROAD, DIST:- MORBI | PROPEN / LPG | 16.74 |
| 173 | SKYTOUCH CERAMIC PVT LTD S.R.NO.533 / P 1, NEAR PAVADIYARI CANAL, AT - SHAPAR, TAL. & DIST. MORBI | PROPEN / LPG | 16.66 |
| 174 | SOLARIUM CERAMIC PVT. LTD. JETPUR ROAD, VILL-JASMATGADH, TA- DIST-MORBI | PROPANE / LPG | 16.66 MT |
| 175 | SOLENTA CERAMIC LLP S.R.NO.597 P 1 / P 1 / P 3, AT - JETPAR ROAD, VILL :- RANGPAR, TAL :- & DIST :- MORBI | PROPEN / LPG | 16.74 |
| 176 | SOMANY FINE VITRIFIED PVT. LTD. 8-A, NATIONAL HIGHWAY, SARTANPAR- MATEL ROAD, AT-MATEL, TA- WANKANER, DIST-MORBI-363621 | PROPANE | 16.74 MT |
| 177 | SPARTEN GRANITO PVT. LTD. SURVEY NO. 277, B/H SIYARAM GRANITO, JETPAR ROAD, NR. RANGPAR VILLAGE, JIVAPAR, MORBI | LPG | 16.7 MT |
| 178 | SPECTRUM JOHNSON TILES PVT LTD (UNIT-3) SURVEY NO-175(P)2,3,4 & 176(P) 2 & 185 (P) 1 & 2, AT-MATEL ROAD , OPP-AMARDHAM ASHRAM, BEHIND-ACECON VITRIFIED MATEL, MORBI | PROPEN / LPG | 50 |

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| 179 | SPENZEN CERAMIC PVT LTD S.R.NO.455, OPP. KAJARIYA SANITARY WARES, PAVADIYARI, JETPAR ROAD, VILL :- SHAPAR, MORBI | PROPEN / LPG | 16.74 |
| 180 | SUNFLORA VITRIFIED PVT LTD S.R.NO.145 / P 2, 146 / P 1, AT - MATEL ROAD, VILL. MATEL, TAL. WANKANER, DIST.MORBI | PROPEN / LPG | 16.74 |
| 181 | SUNGLOSS CERAMIC INDUSTRIES 8-A NATIONAL HIGHWAY, AT. LALPAR, MORBI | PROPEN / LPG | 16.74 |
| 182 | SUNMARK CERAMIC JETPAR ROAD, RANGPAR, TA-DIST-MORBI | PROPANE | 16.74 MT |
| 183 | SUNPARK GRANITO PVT. LTD.S.R.NO. 144/1 P1, 144/2, 199 -P1 & P2, 200/2, 200/3,AT - MATEL ROAD, 8-A N.H.,MORBI | PROPEN / LPG | 16.66 |
| 184 | SUNQURO CERAMIC PVT LTD S.R.NO.554 P 3 P 2, 554 P 4, AT - KHOKHRA HANUMAN TEMPLE, VILL.BELA, TAL. & DIST. MORBI | PROPEN / LPG | 16.74 |
| 185 | SUNRAJ CERAMIC PVT. LTD. 8-A NATIONAL HIGHWAY, LAKADDHAR. DIST:- MORBI | PROPEN / LPG | 16.74 |
| 186 | SUNRAY TILES PVT LTD 8-A NATIONAL HIGHWAY, MATEL ROAD, AT - DHUVA TAL. WANKANER, DIST. MORBI | PROPEN / LPG | 16.74 |
| 187 | SUNTOUCH LAMINATE PVT LTD LILAPAR ROAD, LAKHDIRNAGAR, NAVA GAM, MORBI | FORMALDEHYD E PHENOL METHANOL | 60 MT 30 MT 40 MT |
| 188 | SUNWORLD VITRIFIED PVT. LTD. GHUNTU ROAD, NEAR SUNGOLD CERAMIC, MORBI-2 | PROPEN / LPG | 16.74 |
| 189 | SWIZZER CERAMIC PVT LTD 8 - A NATIONAL HIGHWAY, LAKHDIRPUR ROAD, VILL. GHUNTU, TAL :- &, DIST :- MORBI | PROPEN / LPG | 16.66 |
| 190 | TOCCO CERAMIC PVT LTD 8-A NATIONAL HIGHWAY, SARTANPAR ROAD, VILL. SARTANPAR, TAL:- WANKANER DIST:- MORBI | PROPEN / LPG | 41.89 |

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| 191 | VALENCIA CERAMIC PVT LTD, SR NO:- 298/P-1, AT:- JETPAR ROAD, VILL:- RANGPAR., DIST:- MORBI | PROPEN / LPG | 16.74 |
| 192 | VELBON VITRIFIED LLP.S.R.NO. 167/1P1, 167/1P2, 167/1P3, MORBI - HALVAD ROAD, UNCHI MANDAL, DIST:- MORBI | PROPEN / LPG | 49.98 |
| 193 | VELLOZA GRANITO LLP SR. NO.- 185 P2/P1, AT.- KHOHARA HANUMAN ROAD, 8A NATIONAL HIGHWAY, VILL:- KERALA, TAL:- MORBI, DIST:- MORBI | PROPEN / LPG | 25.11 |
| 194 | VENICE CERAMICS SR.NO. 97/P-1, 97/P-2, 8-A, NATIONAL HIGHWAY VILLAGE-MAKANSAR, TAL-MORBI, DIST- MORBI | PROPANE | 16.74 MT |
| 195 | VENTO FOAM PVT LTD, S.NO-152/5, OPP. MESARIYA BUS STOP, RANGPAR-MORBI ROAD, TA-VANKANER,DIST-MORBI | LPG | 20 MT |
| 196 | VINTAGE TILES PVT. LTD. VILLAGE-BHADIYAD, TA-DIST-MORBI | PROPANE | 41.89 MT |
| 197 | WALLCERA TILES PVT. LTD. NR. PAVADIYARI STATION, OPP. KAJARIA SANITARYWARE, PIPLI-JETPAR ROAD, AT- JASMATGADH, DIST-MORBI-363630 | PROPANE | 20 MT |
| 198 | WELMICA LAMINATES PVT LTD. OLD RATALESHWAR ROAD, BHADIYAD, MORBI | PHENOL METHANOL FORMALDEHYD E | 90 MT 90 MT 90 MT |
| 199 | WINTOUCH CERAMIC SARTANPUR ROAD, VILL-RATAVIRDA, TAL-VANKANER, DIST-MORBI | PROPANE / LPG | 16.74 MT |
| 200 | XPERT CERAMIC 8-A NATIONAL HIGHWAY, NAVA JAMBUDIYA, MORBI-363642 | PROPEN / LPG | 19.99 |
| 201 | ZEALTOP GRANITO PRIVATE LIMITED Suvey No. 596, Near SoGo Ceramic, Old Ghunto Road, MORBI | PROPEN / LPG | 41.89 |
| 202 | ARK STONE LLP SR. NO.- 539/P1/P1, 540, 541, AT.- JETPAR ROAD, VILL:- SAPAR, TAL:- MORBI, DIST:- | PROPEN / LPG | 16.74 |

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| | MORBI. | | |
| 203 | BIG TILESS.NO.164/P-1, 165/2-P-1, 165/2 P-2, B/H. VARMORA GRANITO 8-A NATIONAL HIGHWAY, AT: DHUVA. | PROPEN / LPG | 16.74 |
| 204 | BOFFO GRANITO LLP S.R.NO.170 / 2, AT - 8 - A NATIONAL HIGHWAY, VILL.DHUVA, TAL.WANKANER, DIST.MORBI | PROPEN / LPG | 16.74 |
| 205 | CAPRON VITRIFIED PVT LTD S.R.NO.66 P 1, 66 P 2, AT - SARTANPAR ROAD, 8-A N.H., VILL :- RATAVIRDA | PROPEN / LPG | 16.74 |
| 206 | CIBELA CERAMIC PVT.LTD. S.R.NO. 85/1 & 85/2, LUNSAR ROAD, JETPARDA | PROPEN / LPG | 16.71 |
| 207 | COSINA CERAMIC LLP SR. NO.- 549, AT.- KHOHARA HANUMAN ROAD, 8A NATIONAL HIGHWAY, VILL:- BELA (RANGPAR), TAL:- MORBI, DIST:- MORBI. | PROPEN / LPG | 16.74 |
| 208 | IBIS SMART MARBLE PVT.LTD Sr No-1067/1 P1, P2 , P3 , P4 , P6 , P6 P1, Halvad Road, At-Ghuntu, Morbi-363642 | PROPEN / LPG | 49.98 |
| 209 | KAMRON TILES LLP S.R.NO :-23/1P3,23/1P4,23/1P2,23/1P1, NEAR SEKOL TILES, SARTANPAR ROAD, | PROPEN / LPG | 50 |
| 210 | KEDA CERAMIC PVT LTD 8-A NATIONAL HIGHWAY, POST BOX NO.PPW-361, OPP-RAFADESHWAR , PANELI ROAD, JAMBUDIYA , MORBI-363642 | PROPEN / LPG | 39.98 |
| 211 | KRIPTON GRANITO PVT LTD S.R.NO.16,17-P1, 17-P2, 22-P1,AT - JETPAR ROAD, HARIPAR | PROPEN / LPG | 16.74 |
| 212 | LATIGRES VITRIFIED PVT LTD S.R.NO.135/P1-P2 & 136/P1, AT-8-A N.H., JAMBUDIYA | PROPEN / LPG | 16.74 |
| 213 | LETIC VITRIFIED PVT LTD 8-A NATIONAL HIGHWAY, SARTANPAR ROAD, AT: SARTANPAR | PROPEN / LPG | 16.72 |
| 214 | MAZZINI TILES LLP SR. NO.- 756 P 2, AT.- 8A NATIONAL HIGHWAY, VILL:- GHUNTU, TAL:- MORBI, | PROPEN / LPG | 16.74 |

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| | DIST:- MORBI | | |
| 215 | NICE CERAMIC PVT.LTD. S.NO.13, 8-A NATIONAL HIGHWAY, AT:LALPAR | PROPEN / LPG | 16.66 |
| 216 | OASIS TILES LLP S.R.NO.73/2 P1, 73/2 P2, 73/2 P3,AT - 8-A N.H., MORBI TO KANDLA HIGHWAY, TIMBADI | PROPEN / LPG | 119.3 |
| 217 | ORINDA INDUSTRIES LLP S.R.NO:-64/P2, 64/P3,64/P5,64P6,64/P7,59/1, 59/2, 60/P1 ,OPP. NEXION INTE.. PVT. LTD., HALVAD ROAD. | PROPEN / LPG | 100 |
| 218 | ROLEX CERAMIC 8-A NATIONAL HIGHWAY, LAKHDHIRPUR ROAD, GHUNTU, MORBI-2 | PROPEN / LPG | 16.74 |
| 219 | SANFORD VITRIFIED PVT LTD BEHIND SOLARIS CERAMIC, AT - SARTANPAR ROAD, VILL. SARTANPAR, TAL.WANKANER, DIST. MORBI | PROPEN / LPG | 16.74 |
| 220 | SANTURO CERAMICS LLP S.R.NO.244 / P 1, 244 / P 2, AT - MATEL ROAD, 8-A N.H., VILL.LAKADDHAR, TAL. WANKANER, DIST.MORBI | PROPEN / LPG | 16.74 |
| 221 | SEGA CERAMICS PVT. LTD. 8-A NATIONAL HIGHWAY, VILL: DHUVA. | PROPEN / LPG | 19.99 |
| 222 | SIMERO VITRIFIED PVT LTD S. NO.22, MORBI-HALVAD ROAD, NICHI MANDAL | PROPEN / LPG | 16.74 |
| 223 | SOLARIS CERAMICS PRIVATE LIMITED 8-A NATIONAL HIGHWAY, VILL: SARTANPAR | PROPEN / LPG | 41.89 |
| 224 | SUNGRACIA TILES PVT. LTD.S.R.NO.141 P, 143 / P 1 P, 145 P, 146 / P 2 P, AT - 8-A N.H., VILL.MATEL, TAL.WANKANER | PROPEN / LPG | 16.72 |
| 225 | SWELL GRANITO LLP S.R.NO:-159/P2,165/1P-2P, 8-A NATIONAL HIGHWAY SARTANPAR ROAD, | PROPEN / LPG | 19.99 |
| 226 | VE -7 CERAMIC S.R.NO.411, AT - JETPAR ROAD, RANGPAR | PROPEN / LPG | 16.74 |
| 227 | VOLENTO CERAMIC S.R.NO.146 / 1 P 1 / P 1, 146 / 1 P 1 / P 2, & 146 / 1 P 2, 146 / 1 P 3, AT - JETPAR ROAD, | PROPEN / LPG | 16.75 |

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| | VILL.PIPALI, TAL. & DIST.MORBI | | |
| 228 | FUTURE CERAMIC PRIVATE LIMITED Behind Harikrupa Papers LLP,SERVEY NO.- 84P1, 84P2, 85/1, 85/2P1, 85/2P2,8-A National Highway, Morbi, Morbi, Gujarat, 363642 | PROPEN / LPG | 48.58 |
| 229 | VELZONE GRANITO LLP KERALA VILLAGE SR.NO.- 185 P 2 / P 2, 186 P 1, 186 P 2, HARIPAR VILLAGE SR.NO.- 228 P 1, 228 P 2,AT.- 8A NATIONAL HIGHWAY, KHOKHARA HANUMAN ROAD, VILL.: KERALA & HARIPAR, TAL.: & DIST.: MORBI | PROPEN / LPG | 49.98 |
| 230 | LIONA TILES LLP SUR NO- 572 P1, 573/P1, 574/P1JETPAR ROAD | PROPEN / LPG | 48.58 |
| 231 | GAJANAN ORGANICS LLP SR. NO. 292/5 P1, 292/6 P1, 292/7 P1, 292/8 P1, AT-TANKARA LATIPAR ROAD | PROPEN / LPG | 21.6 TON |
| 232 | SOCUTE TILES LLP SURVEY NO :- 149P1/149P2, AT:- SARTANPAR ROAD, 8A NATIONAL HIGHWAY, AT:- SARTANPAR, TAL:- WANKANER, DIST :- MORBI. | PROPEN / LPG | 16.74 |
| 233 | SYMBOSA GRANITO PVT. LTD. S. NO.125 PAIKI 1, MATEL ROAD, AT:- MATEL | PROPEN / LPG | 39.98 |
| 234 | SHIV SHAKTI CERAMIC PVT. LTD., NR. KAJARIYA SANITARY, NR. PAVDIYARI CANAL JETPAR ROAD | PROPEN / LPG | 16.74 |
| 235 | CONFIDENCE PETROLEUM INDIA LTD S.R.NO.349 / 1,2, WANKANER KUVADWA ROAD, VILL:- KANKOT, TAL :- WANKNAER, DIST :- MORBI | PROPEN / LPG | 31914 |
| 236 | NEELSON CERAMIC LLP. S.R.NO.149/1, TARAVIYA SANALA ROAD, HALWAD ROAD, UNCHI-MANDAL | PROPEN / LPG | 39.98 |
| 237 | ALLIANCE VITRIFIED PVT LTD 8-A N. H., OPP. G.E.B. FEEDER, B/H AIRSON CERAMIC INDUSTRIES,VILL. LALPAR TAL. & DIST. MORBI | PROPEN / LPG | 16.74 |

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| 238 | LEXOLITE CERAMIC SURVEY NO. 442P1, 442P2, VILL. SAPAR, TAL. MORBI, DIST.MORBI | PROPEN / LPG | 16.74 |
| 239 | NEELSON PORSELANO LLP S.R.NO.80, 81 / 1, AT - MORBI TO HALVAD ROAD, VILL.GHUNTU, TAL. & DIST. MORBI | PROPEN / LPG | 79.96 |
| 240 | VENSON ENERGY PRIVATE LIMITED S.R. NO :-406,AGABHI-PIPALIYA ROAD, | PROPEN / LPG | 50 |
| 241 | L - STONE TILES LLP SR. NO.- 427 P 1 / P 1 / P 1, 427 P 1 / P 2, 427 P 2, 427 P 3 AT.- JETPAR ROAD, VILL. :- RANGPAR, TAL. & DIST. :- MORBI | PROPEN / LPG | 48.59 |
| 242 | SOLO CERAMIC SR.NO. 142/P. 8-A, NATIONAL HIGHWAY, VILL-LALPAR, TAL :- & DIST :- MORBI | PROPEN / LPG | 19.99 |
| 243 | FAVOURITE PLUS CERAMIC PVT. LTD.8-A, NATIONAL HIGHWAY, SARTANPAR, TAL:WANKANER, DIST.MORBI | PROPEN / LPG | 16.74 |
| 244 | MAGIC CERAMIC OPP. DARIYALAL RESORT, 8-A NATIONAL HIGHWAY, VILL: JAMBUDIYA, TAL :- & DIST :- MORBI | PROPEN / LPG | 16.74 |
| 245 | SIMOLEX CERAMIC PVT. LTD., Suvery No. 130/paiki 1/2 130/paiki2, At Makansar, TAL :- & DIST :- MORBI | PROPEN / LPG | 16.75 |
| 246 | SETMAX CERAMIC SR. NO.- 121 / P - 7, AT.- SARTANPAR ROAD, TAL:WANKANER, DIST.MORBI | PROPEN / LPG | 16.74 |
| 247 | FRITA CERAMIC PVT. LTD. SR. NO.- 406 / 1P1, ON. 8 - A NATIONAL HIGHWAY. AT. JETPAR ROAD, TAL :- & DIST :- MORBI | PROPEN / LPG | 16.74 |
| 248 | SAVINO GRANITO PVT.LTD. SR.NO. 581/P2, & 582, OPP. GEB SUBSTATION, B/H. TELEPHONE EXCHANGE, JETPAR ROAD, AT. RANGPAR, TAL :- & DIST :- MORBI | PROPEN / LPG | 16.74 |
| 249 | LARSON CERAMIC S.R.NO.334- P 2,AT - JETPAR ROAD, RANGPAR, TAL :- & DIST :- MORBI | PROPEN / LPG | 16.74 |
| 250 | SONET SANITARYWARES R.S. NO.138,139 & 159, 8-A NATIONAL HIGHWAY, VILL:-LALPAR, TAL :- & DIST :- | PROPEN / LPG | 19.99 |

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| | MORBI | | |
| 251 | CREVITA GRANITO PVT.LTD. S.R.NO. 63-P1, 63-P6, 66/1, 67, 68, 69/1, 69/2, 69/3. 8-A, NATIONAL HIGHWAY, MATEL ROAD,TAL:WANKANER, DIST.MORBI | PROPEN / LPG | 16.74 |
| 252 | RAMEST GRANITO LLP S.R.NO. 173 P-1, 173 P-2, 173 P-3, MORBI HALVAD ROAD, UNCHI MANDAL TAL :- & DIST :- MORBI | PROPEN / LPG | 100 |
| 253 | BONZA VITRIFIED PVT LTD S.R.NO.192 / P 2 / P 1, 8-A N.H., MATEL ROAD, MATEL,TAL:WANKANER, DIST.MORBI | PROPEN / LPG | 49.98 |
| 254 | GRIS CERAMIC LLP S.R.NO. 578 P1, P1, JETPAR ROAD, RANGPAR, TAL :- & DIST :- MORBI | PROPEN / LPG | 100 |
| 255 | AXWELL GRANITO PVT LTD S.R.NO.139/1, AT - MORBI HALVAD ROAD, VILL:- UNCHI MANDAL, TAL & DIST :- MORBI | PROPEN / LPG | 16.74 |
| 256 | QUTONE CERAMIC PVT LTD (UNIT -3) S.R.NO.183, 184/P-1-3-5, N.H.8-A, AT-VAGHASIYA, TAL:WANKANER, DIST.MORBI | PROPEN / LPG | 16.74 |
| 257 | Q - 7 CERAMIC LLP S.R.NO.33 P 3, 33 P 4, AT - MORBI - HALVAD ROAD, VILL :- NICHU MANDAL, TAL :- & DIST :- MORBI | PROPEN / LPG | 16.74 |
| 258 | PLATINA VITRIFIED PVT.LTD. 8-A NATIONAL HIGHWAY , NEAR-LALPAR , BEHIND-SHREEJI GOLD CERAMICS, MORBI, TAL :- & DIST :- MORBI | PROPEN / LPG | 16.74 |
| 259 | ELICA VITRIFIED PVT LTD S.R.NO.779 / P-1-2-3, VILL. GHUNTU, TAL. & DIST. MORBI | PROPEN / LPG | 19.99 |
| 260 | SADASHIV CERAMIC LLP S.R.NO.490 P 1, 490 P 2, AT - KHOKHARA HANUMAN ROAD, VILL. BELA, TAL. & DIST. MORBI | PROPEN / LPG | 25.12 |

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| 261 | MB CERAMIC LLPS.R.NO.1331 P 1, 1331 P 2, 1332 P 1 / P 2, 1332 P 2 / P 2, AT - MALIYA - HALVAD ROAD, VILL.KHAKHRECHI, TAL. MALIYA (ML.), DIST. MORBI | PROPEN / LPG | 16.74 |
| 262 | COINN TILES LLP SR. NO.- 575 P1, 573, 571 P1, AT.- JETPAR ROAD, VILL:- RANGPAR, TAL:- MORBI, DIST:- MORBI. | PROPEN / LPG | 16.74 |
| 263 | AGILIS VITRIFIED PVT LTD SR. NO.- 508 P 1, 508 P 1 / P 1, 508 P 2, 509 / 1 P 1, 509 / 1 P 2, AT.- 8 - A NATIONAL HIGHWAY, KHOKHARA HANUMAN ROAD, VILL:- BELA (RANGPAR), TAL:- MORBI, DIST:- MORBI | PROPEN / LPG | 49.98 |
| 264 | ROME TILES LILAPAR ROAD,OPP.GEB SUBSTATION,MORBI, TAL :- & DIST :- MORBI | PROPEN / LPG | 16.74 |
| 265 | CLAYSTONE GRANITO PVT LTD S.R.NO.354, AT - JETPAR ROAD, VILL:- RANGPAR, TAL :- & DIST :- MORBI | PROPEN / LPG | 16.74 |
| 266 | FIORENZA GRANITO PVT. LTD. S.R.NO.139 P-1 - P-1, 139 P-2, 139 P-3, AT - SARTANPAR ROAD, 8-A N.H., at:- RATAVIRDA,TAL:WANKANER, DIST.MORBI | PROPEN / LPG | 60.32 |
| 267 | RIO CERAMIC PVT LTD S.R.NO.603 / P -1, AT - JETPAR ROAD, RANGPAR TAL :- & DIST :- MORBI | PROPEN / LPG | 16.74 |
| 268 | Rhyno Foam Industires Sr No. 22, NH-27, Nr. Jalida Bus Stop, Wankaner, TAL:WANKANER, DIST.MORBI | PROPEN / LPG | 19.99 |
| 269 | REX CERAMIC PVT LTD S.R.NO.407 P - 1 / P 1, B/H BENTEN CERAMIC, RANGPAR TAL :- & DIST :- MORBI | PROPEN / LPG | 16.67 |
| 270 | OCTIVA CERAMIC LAKHDIRPUR ROAD, 8-A NATIONAL HIGHWAY, TAL :- & DIST :- MORBI | PROPEN / LPG | 39.99 |
| 271 | PARCOS TILES LLP S.R.NO.420 / P 1, 421 / P 1, 424 P 1 / P 1 & 424 P 2 / P 1, AT - JETPAR ROAD, RANGPAR, TAL :- & DIST :- MORBI | PROPEN / LPG | 41.89 |

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| 272 | LOREM TILES PVT LTD S.R.NO.21 / 2 / P 1 & 21 / 2 / P 4, AT - NAVAGAM ROAD, VILL :- LAKHDIRNAGAR, TAL :- & DIST :- MORBI | PROPEN / LPG | 16.74 |
| 273 | AVENGER CERAMIC S.R.NO.554 P 2 / P 1, 554 P 2 / P 2, 554 P 3 / P 1, AT - KHOKHARA HANUMAN ROAD, VILL. BELA, TAL. & DIST. MORBI | PROPEN / LPG | 16.74 |
| 274 | SEVENZA CERAMIC S.R.NO.229 / 1 / P 1, 233 / P, AT - NAVAGAM ROAD, VILL :- LILAPAR, TAL :- & DIST :- MORBI | PROPEN / LPG | 16.74 |
| 275 | SUNMARK CERAMIC SR. NO.- 404 P1 / P1, AT.- JETPAR ROAD. TAL :- & DIST :- MORBI | PROPEN / LPG | 16.74 |
| 276 | FAME CERAMIC PVT LTD B/H GSPL GAS TERMINAL, OFF-8- A.N.H, VILL-GHUNTU. | PROPEN / LPG | 16.74 |
| 277 | METRO CERAMICS 8-A NATIONAL HIGHWAY, LAKHDIRPUR ROAD, MORBI. | PROPEN / LPG | 39.9 |
| 278 | PIONEER CERAMICS INDUSTRIES S.NO.750/P/1 & 750/P/2, 8-A NATIONAL HIGHWAY, AT: GHUNTU. | PROPEN / LPG | 33.5 |
| 279 | REVENZA CERAMIC S.NO. 131/P-4 WANKANER-MORBI NATIONAL HIGHWAY 8-A | PROPEN / LPG | 16.74 |
| 280 | SHREEM VITRIFIED PVT LTD 8-A NATIONAL HIGHWAY, LAKHDIRPUR ROAD, VILL.LAKHDIRPUR, TAL. & DIST. MORBI | PROPEN / LPG | 16.74 |
| 281 | ITCOS GRANITO LLP S.R.NO.283 / 1 P 86 / P 1, 286 / 1 P 86 / P 2, AT - MATEL ROAD, 8-A N.H., VILL :- MATEL, TAL :- WANKANER, DIST :- MORBI | PROPEN / LPG | 16.74 |
| 282 | NEXTILE MARBOSYS PVT LTD S.R.NO.136 / P 1, 136 / P 2, 137, 138, 147 / 1 P 4, AT - SARTANPAR ROAD, VILL :- SARTANPAR, TAL :- WANKANER, DIST :- MORBI | PROPEN / LPG | 16.74 |

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| 283 | VERITAS GRANITO LLP S.R.NO.76/1P1, 76/1P2, 76/1P3, 76/1P1/P1, 76/1P4/P1, 76/1P4/P2, AT - MORBI - HALVADROAD, VILL :- UNCHI MANDAL, TAL :- & DIST :- MORBI | PROPEN / LPG | 49.85 |
| 284 | ITACON GRANITO PVT LTD S.R.NO.345 P 1 P 4, 345 P 2, 345 P 4, AT - JETPAR ROAD, VILL :- RANGPAR, TAL :- & DIST :- MORBI | PROPEN / LPG | 16.74 |
| 285 | BRAVAT GRANITO LLP S.R.NO.216 / P 1, 216 / P 2, 217, AT - MATEL ROAD, 8-A N.H., VILL :- LAKADDHAR, TAL :- WANKANER, DIST :- MORBI | PROPEN / LPG | 16.74 |
| 286 | ARKITON TILES LLP S.R.NO.562 AT - JETPAR ROAD, VILL. SAPAR, TAL. & DIST. MORBI | PROPEN / LPG | 16.74 |
| 287 | GREENSTONE GRANITO PVT LTD S.R.NO.252 / 1 P 5, AT - MATEL ROAD, 8-A N.H., VILL.LAKADDHAR, TAL. WANKANER, DIST. MORBI | PROPEN / LPG | 41.89 |
| 288 | U-CON CERAMICA LLP Sr. NO. 345 P1 TO P3, B/h. VENTO CERAMIC, MORBI-JETPAR ROAD, Nr. BELA VILLAGE, | PROPEN / LPG | 16.74 |
| 289 | ICERA TILES LLP SR NO. 221, 223, MATEL ROAD, 8A NATIONAL HIGHWAY, | PROPEN / LPG | 49.98 |
| 290 | EDDICA CERAMICS LLP. S.R.NO. 329 P1 & 329 P2, JETPAR ROAD, RANGPAR | PROPEN / LPG | 16.74 |
| 291 | DELTA CERAMIC S.R.NO.109 P 1, AT - OLD RAFALESHWAR ROAD,VILL :- LALPAR, TAL :- & DIST :- MORBI | PROPEN / LPG | 16.74 |
| 292 | BEJ CERAMIC 8-A N.H., B/H LALPAR 132 KVA SUB STATION, VILL.NEW JAMBUDIYA. TAL. & DIST.MORBI | PROPEN / LPG | 16.74 |

Annexure 3 : Interim Guidance& Risk and Vulnerability Ranking

(Adapted from Technical Note No. 1.4.1. - Probability, Impact and Risk Ranking Disaster Management Planning Workshop module (pages 20-21), prepared by Jeff klenk, Interworks, for the ADB-funded CBERR Project.)

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

Step 1: Identify the Hazards of Concern:

Complete the hazards column for the following table. Typical hazards have already been identified, but these should be confirmed at this step and additional hazards added as appropriate.

| Hazard | Probability | Impact | Vulnerability Rating (Probability times Impact) | Specific Locations and populations of concern. |
|----------------------------------|--------------------|---------------|--|---|
| Earthquake (resulting in damage) | | | | |
| Wind (cyclone) | | | | |
| Sea surge (cyclone) | | | | |
| Flood | | | | |
| Industrial Accident | | | | |
| Drought | | | | |
| Heat/cold wave | | | | |
| Hail storm | | | | |
| Landslides/Mudflows | | | | |
| Dam Failure | | | | |
| Mine fires/collapse | | | | |
| Road/rail/air accident | | | | |
| Oil spill (marine) | | | | |
| Boat sinking | | | | |
| Building collapse | | | | |
| Human Disease (epidemics) | | | | |

| | | | | |
|---|--|--|--|--|
| Food poisoning | | | | |
| Animal disease (epidemics) | | | | |
| Terrorism (consequences) | | | | |
| Critical Infrastructure Failure (e.g. extended power outage) | | | | |
| Civil Unrest | | | | |

Step 2: Assign the Probability Ratings:

Assess the probability-or "livelihood" of each hazard by reaching a consensus on probability and then assign each hazard a "Probability Level," as indicated in the following table. Enter the score for each hazard in the probability column of the table as below:

| Probability | Score | Description |
|----------------|-------|--|
| Almost certain | 5 | A regular event, on the average at least once in a 12 month period |
| Likely | 4 | Will occur at least once every two years. |
| Moderate | 3 | Will occur at least once every 5 years. |
| Unlikely | 2 | Will occur sometime in a 25 years period. |
| Rate | 1 | Can be expected to occur sometime in a 100 year period |

Step 3: Assign the Impact Ratings:

Assess the potential magnitude or impact of each hazard and assign each an "Impact Level" as in the following table. Enter the impact score for each hazard in the table in Step 1.

| Impact | Scope | Description |
|--------------|-------|---|
| Catastrophic | 5 | Massive insecurity, substantial loss of life likely. Large and generalized assistance urgently needed for large segments of population. Additional management, administrative, and technical expertise urgently needed. Large volumes of materials inputs needed. |

| | | |
|---------------|---|--|
| Major | 4 | Security threatened for large segments of population; substantial impacts on vulnerable groups likely. Some loss of life likely. Life-saving programs likely needed to handle impact of emergency situation. Large volumes of material inputs and additional administrative staff and technical expertise likely to be needed. |
| Moderate | 3 | Security is threatened for potential target groups, some interventions may be needed, particularly for groups who likely face increase in vulnerability. Organization can likely respond with existing country/regional management structures. |
| Minor | 2 | Momentary insecurity local groups able to respond adequately to those in need. Some technical assistance by organization may be helpful to local respondents, although not urgently needed. |
| Insignificant | 1 | Little or no significant change in conditions, no expected loss of life, injuries or significant loss of property for usual target groups as the result of the hazard Normal operations continue. |

Step 4: Assign the "Vulnerability" Ranking:

Multiply the probability and the impact scores in the table in Step 1. The resulting score indicates crude vulnerability. Scores above 15 indicate high vulnerability; scores between 7 and 15 indicate medium vulnerability and scores below 7 indicate low vulnerability.

| Probability Rating: Class and (score) | Impact Rating: Class and (score) | | | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|---------------------|
| | Insignificant (1) | Minor (2) | Moderate (3) | Major (4) | Catastrophic (5) |
| Almost certain (5) | Low-5 | Moderate -10 | Moderate - 15 | High-20 | High-25 |
| Likely (4) | Low-4 | Moderate- 8 | Moderate - 12 | High-16 | High-20 |
| Moderate (3) | Low-3 | Low-6 | Moderate - 9 | Moderate -12 | Moderate -15 |
| Unlikely (2) | Low-2 | Low-4 | Low-6 | Moderate -8 | Moderate -18 |

| | | | | | |
|----------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Rare (1) | Low-1 | Low-2 | Low-3 | Low-4 | Low-5 |
|----------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|

These three classes related to the immediate vulnerability to disaster and provide guidance on disaster response planning. Assessing risk and vulnerability to low likelihood but high impact hazards (e.g., earthquakes) requires a different, more long- term focused, assessment process.

Note that the rating process presumes that:

- Populations are better able to respond to disaster which more likely and do not have severe (major) impacts and,
- Steps taken to prepare for moderate or high vulnerability events will also improve the ability to respond to low vulnerability events.

The divisions between low, moderate and high crude vulnerability can be changed but should be used consistently for all similar assessments in the state.

Step 5: Identify Areas with Highest Vulnerability:

Once vulnerability ranks have been identified, the locations and populations considered most vulnerable should be 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. Note that vulnerability reduction can include education, structural measures, and non-structural measures like evacuation planning. Where possible, the areas of high vulnerability should be mapped and included in disaster planning documents.

Annexure 4 : List Of Aapdamitra

| Sr. No. | Name | Mobile Number | Home Address | Village Name |
|---------|------------------------------|---------------|---------------------------------------|--------------|
| 1 | Bhavesb Parmar | 8320147888 | Khevaliya | Morbi |
| 2 | Bhagvanji Dabhi | 9099804672 | Barvala | Morbi |
| 3 | Sarasiya Shivrajsingb | 7862881513 | Morbi | Morbi |
| 4 | Khushkumar Makwana | 7486856417 | Nani Vavdi | Morbi |
| 5 | Amit Batala | 9016737993 | Nani Vavdi | Morbi |
| 6 | Momaiya Chavada | 6353321598 | Nani Vavdi | Morbi |
| 7 | Chirag Karotara | 8511936811 | Sardar Patel Society No-2 Ravapar | Morbi |
| 8 | Savan Hadiyal | 9979082769 | Gokul Nagar Sanala Road | Morbi |
| 9 | Himanshu Ramavat | 9727034536 | Ranchhod Naagr | Morbi |
| 10 | Durgesb Parmar | 8238770170 | Badanpar Amran | Amran |
| 11 | Babulal Kanzariya | 8980437044 | Mahavir Nagar, Panchasar Road | Morbi |
| 12 | Navdeep Vaishnav | 8160206121 | Nani Vavdi, St Dhivinayak Society | Morbi |
| 13 | Karan Parmar | 9510916610 | Fatsat Neyar School | Morbi |
| 14 | Hardik Bhatti | 6352120005 | Arunoday Nagar, Block No 161 | Morbi |
| 15 | Pradip Kumar Kanzariya | 9328110025 | Kher Nivadi Near Ramji Temple Shanala | Morbi |
| 16 | Udayrajsinh Jadeja | 9510363434 | Sapar | Morbi |
| 17 | Jaykumar Hadiyal | 6353860007 | Ganesh Nagar, Vavdi Raod | Morbi |
| 18 | Sagargiri Gosai | 9978561365 | Bela | Amran |
| 19 | Gauttam Rathod | 9327149976 | Bhadiyad Kathe Morbi Nagar | Morbi |
| 20 | Divyesh Pathar | 9510566403 | Geeta Park-3 Housing Board | Morbi |
| 21 | Dholakiya Mayur Dineshbhai | 7572894295 | Rajpar | Rajpar |
| 22 | Malik Devraj Lakmanbhai | 7228085292 | Lakhjiraj Industry Near | Wankaner |
| 23 | Vanol Jagdish Jethabhai | 9510376411 | Near Najarbagb Railway Station | Morbi |
| 24 | Jolapara Jenish Bharatbhai | 9898710957 | Tankara Police Station | Tankara |
| 25 | Kanjariya Ramavik Arajانبhai | 8238347022 | Amrapur | Amrapur |
| 26 | Yash Hasmukhbhain Parmar | 9328312864 | Bhadiyad Near Najarbagb | Morbi |

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|----|-------------------------------------|------------|--|--------------|
| 27 | Rathod Devji Jivabhai | 6351137176 | Halvad Police Station Ghanshiyampur | Halvad |
| 28 | Rathod Dalsukh Bechor Bhai | 9662559566 | Halvad Police Station Ghanshiyampur | Halvad |
| 29 | Khint Janak Rameshbhai | 9173631116 | Wankaner | Wankaner |
| 30 | Ginjora Mehul Jethabhai | 9664690104 | Halvad Police Station Ghanshiyampur | Halvad |
| 31 | Gopani Hardik Jivrajibhai | 8980811457 | Naseda | Tankara |
| 32 | Dhoriya Dalsukh Dhanrjibhai | 9328765512 | Sunarvad City, Rajkot Road | Sunarvad |
| 33 | Yogesh Paraghi Bhanjibhai | 9327221180 | Mitana | Mitana |
| 34 | Rathod Mukeshbhai Sureshbhai | 8140950005 | Sury Krupa, Lakhajiraj | Morbi |
| 35 | Kanjariya Vishnubhai Jadavjibhai | 9105731732 | Halvad Police Station Ghanshiyampur | Nava Amrapar |
| 36 | Harsur Rayabhai Panchsara | 6354022023 | Halvad | Halvad |
| 37 | Laljibhai Bhupatbhai Dharjiya | 8160335986 | Wankaner City | Wankaner |
| 38 | Dabhi Vijay Laxmanbhai | 7046077534 | Wankaner City | Rajrapdi |
| 39 | Bharat K Mangaliya | 8320131807 | Limbana, Wankaner | Limbana |
| 40 | Sarvaiya Rahulbhai | 9409418084 | Nava Gariya | Navagariya |
| 41 | Rathod Hitesh Danabhai | 6354276001 | Basika Village, Wankaner | Basika |
| 42 | Khoda Karshanbhai Kobiya | 6354123652 | Ramkrishna Nagar | Morbi |
| 43 | Dharajiya Sanjay | 8347855198 | Ganiyachar | Wankaner |
| 44 | Zapda Rohit Panchabhai | 9316686034 | Ratriya Village, Wankaner | Ratriya |
| 45 | Ashish Jayeshbhai Dharodiya | 7048265732 | Brahmsamj Society, Rajkot Road | Wankaner |
| 46 | Olakiya Vijay Petha Bhai | 9016887248 | Samdiyana | Samdiyana |
| 47 | Katodiya Rohit Madha Bhai | 9023499113 | Wankaner City | Bambhana |
| 48 | Dhruv Pravinbhai Andodriya | 8866621813 | Tithala Village Wankaner | Tithla |
| 49 | Gautam Thakarshi Bhai Vaneshiya | 9313038717 | Ganekpar Wankaner | Wankaner |
| 50 | Sakariya Mohil Mulrajibhai | 8799393289 | Wankaner City | Wankaner |
| 51 | Rithvik Rajeshbhai Murasiya | 9173120783 | Ranga Karkhanavadi Seri Jinpara Road | Wankaner |
| 52 | Gautam Valjibhai Solanki | 7863841668 | Tithala Village Wankaner | Tithva |
| 53 | Ahemad Husaain Abdulbhai | 6357252073 | Tithala Village | Tithva |

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|----|----------------------------------|------------|--|-------------|
| | Shaikh | | Wankaner | |
| 54 | Ajim Badi Mohammad Idris Badi | 9998322339 | Wankaner City | Wankaner |
| 55 | Malakiya Suraj Khoda Bhai | 8849424808 | Nava Gariya | Wankaner |
| 56 | Jayjitsingh Dharmendrasingh Zala | 9601524268 | Sardharka | Wankaner |
| 57 | Mihir Pareshbhai Chavda | 7874899960 | Foji, Pavanpark-1, Behind Vorabaugh | Morbi |
| 58 | Karankumar Jayentibhai Makvana | 6356289453 | Rafareshwar Sonal Society | Morbi |
| 59 | Vivekbhai Kanabhai Jamangh | 6354552009 | Meldi Mata Mandir So-Ordi Morbi | Morbi |
| 60 | Abhishaik Devanandbhai Jadfa | 6255710859 | Rafareshwar Sonal Society | Morbi |
| 61 | Jaydeep Andubhai Dangar | 9104263405 | Lalbaugh Near Housing | Morbi |
| 62 | Krishnpal Singh Zala | 7573924549 | Vaghasiya | Vaghasiya |
| 63 | Dangrucha Naresh Bijalbhai | 6353651393 | 185 B, Society Plot Vistar, Lilapar | Lilapar |
| 64 | Parmar Prakash Anjanbhai | 8160047397 | Panchasar | Morbi |
| 65 | Janjavadia Mayurbhai Popatbhai | 7575049582 | Jodhpur Nadi | Morbi |
| 66 | Parmar Ajaykumar Mahadevbhai | 6359500660 | Hajnali | Morbi |
| 67 | Chuhan Rahul Harehbhai | 8200518643 | Meghpar | Morbi |
| 68 | Hada Ajay Nanjibhai | 7990897663 | Park Shobeshwar Road | Morbi |
| 69 | Parmar Ajay Amrutlal | 7863800264 | Kantipur Morbi | Kantipur |
| 70 | Rathod Bharat Narsibhai | 9327107713 | Meghpar | Meghpar |
| 71 | Vithlalpara Prince Sampatbhai | 8849903432 | Sanjaybhai Jivapar Seri Tankara | Tankara |
| 72 | Saresa Dasharath Pitambarbhai | 7984968268 | Chhattar, Tanakar | Chhattar |
| 73 | Zala Ajaysinh | 6355136836 | Meghpar | Meghpr |
| 74 | Saresa Kirit Hakabhai | 6352269191 | Chhattar, Tanakar | Chhattar |
| 75 | Sakariya Himanshu Rajeshbhai | 9909960830 | 35, Rular Area Bawajiwas Old Gamtal Vachhakpar | Vachhakpar |
| 76 | Nakum Vikram Veljibhai | 9081697270 | Vachhakpar | Vachhakpar |
| 77 | Parmar Hetal Kunvarjibhai | 9979568138 | Shantivan Society Rohidaspara | Rohidaspara |
| 78 | Solanki Dakshaben Jitendrabhai | 9712607120 | Lakadhigadh | Lakadhigadh |

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|----|----------------------------|------------|--|-------------------|
| 79 | Hinsu Sangitaben | 8160750057 | Dayanand Chok | Tankara |
| 80 | Bhavika Padaliya | 8160035344 | 147-K Old Rural Area Village Rohishala | Rohishala |
| 81 | Desai Janvi Rasikbhai | 7490803050 | Otala | Otala |
| 82 | Kinjal Vora Mohanbhai | 9512336142 | 315, Anususchitjativas, Neknam | Neknam |
| 83 | Rathod Dipak Pithabhai | 6356105402 | Lalpar, Morbi | LALPAR |
| 84 | Hulani Nayankumar Harilal | 9313124114 | Dharmmangal Society House Number 91 | MAHENDRANA GAR |
| 85 | Kathubha Batukbha Zala | 9624774401 | Ravaper Nadi , Rajkot | RAVAPER NADI |
| 86 | Dharajiya Kuldip Keshubhai | 8200959128 | To.Gangiyavadar Ta.Wankaner Di.Morbi | Gangiyavadar |
| 87 | Khokhar Vahid Sabbirhusen | 9316092465 | Khevaliya, Rajkot, Gujarat-363641 | KHEVALIYA |
| 88 | Ramesh Sangar | 9904159452 | Nanibara Maliya | Nani Brar |
| 89 | Makwana Savan Jagdishbhai | 9638802880 | At Khadvavdi T Jasdan D Rajkot Post Bhadla | KHADVAVDI |
| 90 | Sajid Mahamadbhai Sama | 9033192592 | Bhuneshvri Park, Shobhesvar Road, Morbi | MORBI |
| 91 | Ahemad Sidikbhai Chaniya | 8849856257 | 1 Kabir Tekri, Behind Police Pared Ground, Pachad Morbi | MORBI |
| 92 | Gulamhusen Jumabhai Sumra | 9773038912 | Gulabnagar, Char Godun Pachad, Morbi | MORBI |
| 93 | Mohibkhan Rafikkhan Pathan | 6354631337 | Sipaivash Matam Chowk, Morbi | MORBI |
| 94 | Haresh Rameshbhai Chavda | 9574236036 | 8-2-391,Vaghapar Strret No-16 Morbi | MORBI |
| 95 | Vishal Dayabhai Shukal | 8160904184 | Rohidashpara Seri No-6 Railway Station Pachad, Morbi | MORBI |
| 96 | Pratiksinh N Sodha | 9016285729 | Block 3,Couter Nuber- 31,Wankaner Police Line, Wankaner-363621 | WANKANER |
| 97 | Nadeem H Bhatti | 7600142192 | Patariya Road, | WANKANER |

| | | | | |
|-----|-----------------------------------|----------------|---|-----------------|
| | | | Diwanpara | |
| 98 | Suresh H Vora | 9099264810 | Patariya Road, Diwanpara | WANKANER |
| 99 | Kaushik D Sadaiya | 9275758907 | Vora Na Dela Pashe Vishipara | WANKANER |
| 100 | Chandresh R Solanki | 8780270420 | Vakiya - Wankaner | WANKANER |
| 101 | Darabar Govindsinh J. | 91737 87021 | Divya Park - 2 | HALVAD |
| 102 | Raval Nilesh M. | 80004 56334 | Bhawani Nagar | HALVAD |
| 103 | Dalavadi Bhavesh T. | 81410 39214 | Gori Darvaja | HALVAD |
| 104 | Sadhu Ajay J. | 9662805582 | Janifali | HALVAD |
| 105 | Parmar Suresh N. | 63542 46501 | Sara Road | HALVAD |
| 106 | Harpal Mangabhai Solanki | 9913564158 | 144, Plot Area Harbatiyali-1 | Harbatiyali |
| 107 | Chavda Ranchhod Keshvajibhai | 9586075876 | Ugamna Naka Vankarvas | Tankara |
| 108 | Divyesh Amrutlal Trivedi | 9925120780 | Jivapara Street,Mumna Seri | Tankara |
| 109 | Padaya Dilip Kanjibhai | 9725270124 | Plot Area Bangavadi | Bangavdi |
| 110 | Panchal Vinod Alajibhai | 9904755266 | Vankarvas Seri Nesda(Surji) | Neshda |
| 111 | Vanvi Ravikumar Balubhai | 9773163893 | Village Virodar | Virodar |
| 112 | Shankalpara Dipak Gangarambahi | 9913244970 | Nakalankpara Behind Milk Dairy Upasna Circle Wadhwan | WADHAVAN |
| 113 | Makvana Nileshbhai Manubhai | 8758437768 | Ratol | RATOL |
| 114 | Sapra Akshay Rameshbhai | 6354047326 | Gundakhada | WANKANER |
| 115 | Dhoriya Ajay Mansukhbhai | 6356241951 | Gangiyavadar | WANKANER |
| 116 | Jethava Parthiv Rajabhai | 7778905544 | Jamnagar | JAMNAGAR |
| 117 | Gohel Ashish | 9662888258 | Komalnagar | JAMNAGAR |
| 118 | Gohel Pratik Mukeshbhai | 9081691193 | Vijay Nagar-1, Kothariya Road | RAJKOT |
| 119 | Suthar Pritesh Ishwarlal | 9586096194 | Naranpar Pasayati, Meghpar Road | MEGHPAR ROAD |
| 120 | Jadav Sachin Rajeshbhai | 7778905544 | Somnath Chowk Near Govindbhai Ghanti Ratanpar | Ratanpar |
| 121 | Roshiiya Niraj | 9662888258 | Meghavar Vas Mahakali Temple Jamnaagr City | Jamnaagr City |
| 122 | Kateshiya Abhay | 6355672204 | Navanagna | RAJKOT |

| | | | | |
|-----|---|------------|--|--------------|
| 123 | Parmar Rutvik | 9913947785 | Kailashnagar Hariya Collage Sheri No-5 Udhognagar | Jamnagar |
| 124 | Kaushik Kumar Rameshbhai | 9313167210 | Zampe Madhulini Same Panala Limbd | Paranala |
| 125 | Thakor Hardikkumar Bhagaji | 7862006288 | Thakorvas Ganeshpura Ralisana | Ralisana |
| 126 | Jha Mukund Dilipkumar | 9327675160 | B403 Siddhi Flates,Near Amrapali Duplex Tarasali Vadodara | Tarasali |
| 127 | Raval Krunal Shambhubhai | 9016508241 | 220 Tapodanvas Prantij Sabarkantha | Prantij |
| 128 | Dadhaiya Sagarbhai Maganbhai | 9328154055 | Ranchodgad | Ranchodgad |
| 129 | Gosai Prinsinghgi Girishbhai | 9408318569 | Bela | Bela |
| 130 | Kukadiya Pradipbhai Bhahartbhai | 9328321368 | Rangpar | Rangpar |
| 131 | Kumbharvadia Nikhil Rameshbhai | 6353148282 | Bela | Bela |
| 132 | Gogra Vala Maya | 9016425944 | Bela | Bela |
| 133 | Sunil Santola Baldevbhai | 7621819372 | Krushnanagar | Krushnanagar |
| 134 | Babria Sahadev Mohanbhai | 6355958942 | Navapara | Navapara |
| 135 | Baraiya Vijay Khimabhai | 9265872246 | Navapara | Navapara |
| 136 | Solanki Rahul Lakhubhai | 9724438535 | Jodhpar | Jodhpar |
| 137 | Zala Rajpal Singh Champak Singh | 9712638894 | Kothariya | Kothariya |
| 138 | Jadeja Harpal Singh Dharmendra Singh | 7435009814 | Wankaner | Wankaner |
| 139 | Badi Yasin Zakirhushen | 9265099664 | Wankaner | Wankaner |
| 140 | Badi Mohammad Mukashif Abdulrahim | 9510539909 | Panchdwarka | Panchdwarka |
| 141 | Thummar Prasheel Kamleshbhai | 7265934635 | Wankaner | Wankaner |
| 142 | Jinjuwadia Kanaiyalal Batukbhai | 8320344454 | Rajkot | RAJKOT |
| 143 | Piplia Kishan Bharatbhai | 8401455100 | Wankaner | Wankaner |
| 144 | Bukhari Soqatali Dadumiya | 7861868193 | Morbi | Morbi |
| 145 | Bukhari Arif Hushenmiya | 9687027236 | Morbi | Morbi |
| 146 | Bukhari Abdulkader Muhammad Farook | 9104708260 | Morbi | Morbi |
| 147 | Bukhari Rehman Iqbalmiya | 9924876447 | Morbi | Morbi |
| 148 | Parmar Nilesh Dineshbhai | 8799214035 | Morbi | Morbi |

| | | | | |
|-----|--|------------|--|---------------------------|
| 149 | Parmar Mohan Chhaganbhai | 9924397132 | Morbi | Morbi |
| 150 | Solanki Prakash Mansukhbhai | 8320496453 | Morbi | Morbi |
| 151 | Solanki Mangar Dayabhai | 9712308600 | Morbi | Morbi |
| 152 | Bukhari Sabir Allarkhamiya | 9724490908 | Morbi | Morbi |
| 153 | Hadiyal Nagjibhai Arjanbhai | 9724734649 | Morbi | Morbi |
| 154 | Chauhan Vikrambhai Hathibhai | 701668171 | Halvad | Halvad |
| 155 | Chauhan Sahdev Dilipbhai | 9510352080 | Halvad | Halvad |
| 156 | Gamara Bhavin Doshabhai | 9664841194 | Halvad | Halvad |
| 157 | Surela Laxman Jawabhai | 8849824578 | Halvad | Halvad |
| 158 | Vania Keshavbhai Sindhabhai | 6355784186 | Halvad | Halvad |
| 159 | Rathod Vinod Iswarbhai | 9033195460 | Ramdevpir Temple, Gorigate | Gorigate |
| 160 | Manekiya Aspak Sarfarajbhai | 9825212839 | Halvad | Halvad |
| 161 | Sinejia Rizwan Abdulbhai | 9909283143 | Saidvas | Saidvas |
| 162 | Dali Vipul Keshabhai | 8154996052 | Sapkada, Surendranagar | Sapkada, Surendranagar |
| 163 | Parmar Ketan Bhikhabhai | 6355678835 | Sapkada, Surendranagar | Sapkada, Surendranagar |
| 164 | Makwana Prakashbhai Rameshbhai | 7914960213 | Madiya Miyana | Madiya Miyana |
| 165 | Bochiya Sanjaybhai Laljibhai | 9016379043 | Madiya Miyana | Madiya Miyana |
| 166 | Chauhan Bharatbhai Babubhai | 6352094419 | Madiya Miyana | Madiya Miyana |
| 167 | Mandaviya Vinod Gunwantbhai | 9978494529 | Madiya Miyana | Madiya Miyana |
| 168 | Dholakia Sonubhai Bhupatbhai | 7096633183 | Madiya Miyana | Madiya Miyana |
| 169 | Parmar Nareshbhai Pravinbhai | 6354765203 | Madiya Miyana | Madiya Miyana |
| 170 | Solanki Gunwant Maganbhai | 9924148521 | Nesda Surji, Tankara | Tankara |
| 171 | Pithdia Aksay Amrutlal | 9081063862 | Jivpara Street, Tankara | Tankara |
| 172 | Dabhi Shivraj Vikrambhai | 8469577803 | 25, Variya Plot Area, Shitldhar, Kothariya | Kothariya |
| 173 | Pandaya Naveen Devjibhai | 9725136977 | Bangavadi, Bangavadi, Tanakar, Rajkot | Rajkot |
| 174 | Jadav Naveen Premjibhai | 7069315477 | Tanakar | Tanakra |
| 175 | Jhala Bhagirath Singh Anirudh Singh | 9875029052 | Meghpar | Meghpar |
| 176 | Parmar Ravi Jentibhai | 7567532226 | Ghunada Khanpar | Ghunada Khanpar |
| 177 | Bhalgamdia Chirag Bhikhubhai | 8780456264 | Sajanpar | Sajanpar |
| 178 | Parmar Vipul Premjibhai | 9537159203 | Ghunada Khanpar | Ghunada Khanpar |
| 179 | Chauhan Kantilal Amarshibhai | 9904797351 | Savdi Tanakara | Tanakara |
| 180 | Chauhan Karan Singh Medhraj Singh | 9825068369 | Ratabhe, Surendranagar | Ratabhe, Surendranagar |

| | | | | |
|-----|---|----------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 181 | Chauhan Vanraj Singh Ghanshyam Singh | 9265622610 | Ratabhe, Surendranagar | Ratabhe, Surendranagar |
| 182 | Jadeja Bhagirathsinh Narendrasinh | 9510585064 | Pandatirh,Surendr anagar | Pandatirh,Surendr anagar |
| 183 | Imtiyaz Mohamadbhai Bhatti | 8140401240 | Jivapar Sheri | Jivapar Sheri |
| 184 | Uttam Pravinbhai Ogderja | 9664797495 | Shivpur Mathak | Shivpur Mathak |
| 185 | Gopal Becharbhai Rava | 9327479061 | Mathak Manekwada | Mathak Manekwada |
| 186 | Apurva Mansukhbhai Gadhavi | 9601069698 | Shivpur Mathak | Shivpur Mathak |
| 187 | Bharatbhai Tulsi Dubariya | 9978763531 | Shuthar Sheri | Shuthar Sheri |
| 188 | Chiragh Sathisbhai Ajadha | 8469333523 | Lalpar Morbi | Lalpar Morbi |
| 189 | Ravirajsingh Kishansingh Jadeja | 7820085558 | Bela Rangpar | Bela Rangpar |
| 190 | Rohitkumar Sevasdas Nimavat | 9359738361 | Lakhdhirgah | Lakhdhirgah |
| 191 | Pratap Nandlal Kanjariya | 99743 14611 | Sankar Para | Halvad |
| 192 | Uday Rameshbhai Dhangpara Parmar | 9870039563 | Goridarvaja | Halvad |
| 193 | Vimal Channa Chaouhan | 9601068953 | Wankaner | Wankaner |
| 194 | Makbul Abdul Abdulrajabhai Meera | 98700 35963 | Goridarvaja | Halvad |
| 195 | Sagar Subhashbahi Mehr | 7990111851 | Wankaner | Wankaner |
| 196 | Ravindrasinh Rajput | 9909601937 | Nana Khijariya | Tankara |
| 197 | Vishnu Ramjibhai Surela | 8905488878 | Morbi | Morbi |
| 198 | Raj Kesavbhai Makwana | 7861820509 | Morbi | Morbi |
| 199 | Yogesh Hadiyal | 6354022023 | Panchasar Road | Morbi |
| 200 | Umesh Dalpatbhai Jadav | 7862079424 | Morbi City | Morbi |

Annexure 5 : Details of NGO/CBO

| Sr. No. | Name of the NGO | Name of the Taluka | Name of Chief Administrator | Mobile Number |
|---------|---|--------------------|-------------------------------|---------------|
| 1 | Rotary Service Trust | Halvad | Rajendrasinh Rana | 9429111111 |
| 2 | Oil Association | Wankaner | Bakulbhai Rajvir | 9825338844 |
| 3 | Lap Association | Wankaner | Arvinbhai Patel | 9898018650 |
| 4 | Mawa Association | Wankaner | Gunubhai Mavavala | 9879969333 |
| 5 | License Clause | Wankaner | Hardik K.Joshi | 9824013780 |
| 6 | Humanity family | Wankaner | Vinubhai B.Doshi | 9327735627 |
| 7 | Raghunathji Temple | Wankaner | Mahant Shri Rahunathji Temple | 9427944098 |
| 8 | Vidhyabharathi Education Charitable Trust | Wankaner | laltibhai Mehta | 9428205555 |
| 9 | New Vision Trust | Wankaner | Jetun M.Jam | 9978417517 |
| 10 | Shri Khodiar Gauseva Trust | Wankaner | Pushakarbhai | 9428212303 |
| 11 | Chambers of Commerce and Industry | Wankaner | Pragneshbhai Patel | 9828222855 |
| 12 | Ceramic Association | Wankaner | Ishvarbhai Dharokiya | 9824249866 |
| 13 | Grocery Association | Wankaner | Vinubhai Kolak | 9825589574 |
| 14 | GEDC Association | Wankaner | Pradipbhai Vhora | 9825222952 |
| 15 | Textile Association | Wankaner | Hiteshbhai Varma | 9825235004 |
| 16 | Cutlery Association | Wankaner | Manubhai Yadav | 9898562635 |
| 17 | Vedamata Gayatri Trust | Wankaner | Ashvinbhai Raval | 9428297978 |
| 18 | Wankaner Panjarapol | Wankaner | Lalitbhai Maheta | 9428205555 |

| | | | | |
|----|---|----------|-------------------------|------------|
| 19 | Blind Handicapped Gaushala Trust | Wankaner | Hitesh Budhdhdev | 9825292111 |
| 20 | Shree Phaleshwar Mahadev Trust | Wankaner | Kanji Patel | 9327633188 |
| 21 | License Clause | Wankaner | Viraj Maheta | 9825497941 |
| 22 | Pan Bidi Association | Wankaner | Pareshbhai Doshi | 9879290707 |
| 23 | Doctor's Assoc | Wankaner | Dr. Kiran Desai | 9825769060 |
| 24 | Morbi Medical Association | Morbi | Dr. Ketan Hindocha | 9998883973 |
| 25 | Morbi Soft N F Association | Morbi | Ramnklal Chandibhamar | 9825222293 |
| 26 | Morbi Gold Silver Merchants Association | Morbi | Natubhai | 9825644470 |
| 27 | Morbi chemist & druggist association | Morbi | Kiranbhai Maheshvari | 9825222681 |
| 28 | Lion Club of Morbi City | Morbi | Ramesh Rupala-President | 9925410555 |
| 29 | Morbi Cloth Guild and Readymade Garment Association | Morbi | Jamanbhai | 9825648701 |
| 30 | Morbi Bar Association | Morbi | D. R. Agechaniya | 9825276456 |
| 31 | Morbi Yuva Glaze Tiles Association | Morbi | Prakashbhai | 9727570850 |
| 32 | Morbi trading Tiles Broker Association | Morbi | Ratibhai Adroja | 9825231137 |
| 33 | Morbi Flooring Tiles Association | Morbi | Prabhubhai | 9712932461 |
| 34 | Morbi Low Mill Association | Morbi | Bhupatbhai | 9825169695 |
| 35 | Morbi Timber Merchant Association | Morbi | Dineshbhai | 9426201478 |

| | | | | |
|----|--|---------------|----------------------------------|------------|
| 36 | Morbi Roofing Tiles Manufacturing Association | Morbi | Ratibhai Adroja | 9638372588 |
| 37 | Morbi Grain and Sugar Merchants' Association | Morbi | Umeshbhai Kachoriya | 9426915234 |
| 38 | Samarth Organization Trust | Maliya-Miyana | Kantaben V.Patel | 9825467569 |
| 39 | Sidhdharth Human Welfare Trust | Maliya-Miyana | V.D.Rathod | 9724797937 |
| 40 | Anandi Area Networking Development | Maliya-Miyana | Sejalben Dave | 9428512793 |
| 41 | Agaria Interest Protection Forum | Maliya-Miyana | Harineshbhai Pandya | 9824048842 |
| 42 | Shri Ghodasara Family Charitable Trust | Tankara | Ghodasara Gandlal Mohanbhai | 9825077681 |
| 43 | Lohana Mahajan Wadi Tankara | Tankara | Kantilal Keshavjibhai Kakad | 9427912491 |
| 44 | Soni Caste Mandal Tankara | Tankara | Vinodray Manahar Ranpura | 7069363336 |
| 45 | Chitrakoot Charitable Trust | Tankara | Mavjibhai Khimjibhai | 9825415587 |
| 46 | Late Mitalben Bhagwanjibhai Sadaria Charitable Trust | Tankara | Bhagvanjibhai Khodabhai Sadariya | 9427255284 |

Annexure 6 : District key dignitaries' telephone numbers in case of disaster

| Sr. No. | Name | Designation | Phone Number | Fax Number | Mobile Number |
|----------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------|-------------------|----------------------|
| 1 | Shri K. B. Jhaveri, IAS | Collector and District Magistrate | 240701 | 242640 | 9978405932 |
| 2 | Shri S. J. Khachar, GAS | Resi. Addl. Collector | 241601 | 242640 | 9727759674 |
| 3 | Shri Sushil Parmar | Prant Officer, Morbi | 242300 | 243703 | 7567009392 |
| 4 | Shri Dharmik Dobariya | Prant Officer, Halvad | 241114 | 242640 | 8155050052 |
| 5 | Shri Sidhdharth | Prant Officer, | 223690 | 223690 | 9023910125 |

| | | | | | |
|----|--------------------------|--|----------------------------|--------|------------|
| | Gadhavi | Wankaner | | | |
| 6 | Shri Sandip Verma | District Supply Officer, Morbi | 242008 | 242008 | 9909910703 |
| 8 | Shri A.B.Parmar Mamlatda | (I/C) Mamlatdar Disaster Management | 243300 | 242640 | 9925018061 |
| 9 | Shri Nikhil Joshi | (I/C) Dy. Mamlatdar Disaster Management | 243300 | 242640 | 9924144450 |
| 10 | Shri Ravi Rathod | (I/C) Clerk Disaster Management | 243300 | 242640 | 8460230060 |
| 11 | Dr. Dharmik Purohit | Consultant (GSDMA) | 243300 | 242640 | 9033092791 |
| 12 | Mrs. Komal Mahera | DPO (GSDMA) | 243300 | 242640 | 9662936387 |
| 13 | Employee on duty | District Disaster Management Cell, D.E.O.C., District Emergency Control Room | 02822 243300, 243435 | 242640 | -- |

Annexure 7: Information Department and local Media

| Sr. No. | Name | Designation | Mobile Number | Email ID |
|----------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------------|
| 1 | Shri Ghanshyam Pedwa | Assistant Director of Information | 9429199886 | informationmorbi@gmail.com |
| 2 | Shri Balwant Singh Jadeja | Assistant of Information | 8758311673 | informationmorbi@gmail.com |
| 3 | Shri Tejas Rupani | Assistant of Information | 9824826363 | informationmorbi@gmail.com |
| 4 | Shri Bharat Fultariya | Cameraman | 9427551295 | informationmorbi@gmail.com |
| 5 | Shri Praveen Sanaria | Photographer | 9879178573 | informationmorbi@gmail.com |

Local Press Media

| Sr. No. | Name | News Paper | Mobile Number | Email ID |
|----------------|-------------------------|-------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|
| 1 | Shri Dilipbhai Barasara | Sandesh | 9879189882 | dilipbarasara@yahoo.co.in |

| | | | | |
|---|-------------------------|------------------|------------|--|
| 2 | Shri Ravi Motwani | Gujarat Samachar | 9925199040 | ravipress02@gmail.com |
| 3 | Shri Atul Joshi | Jai Hind | 9925486999 | atuljoshi9999@gmail.com |
| 4 | Shri Kishan Parmar | Divya Bhaskar | 8758863063 | mito_rohan@yahoo.com |
| 5 | Shri Sureshbhai Goswami | Fulchhab | 9879783327 | suresh.goswami98@yahoo.com |
| 6 | Shri Jigneshbhai Bhatt | Sanj Samachar | 9427721546 | jigneshbhattsanj@gmail.com |
| 7 | Shri Pravinbhai Vyas | Aklia | 9825487412 | pravinvyasakila64@gmail.com |

Annexure 8: Resource Inventory

1 Equipment/Materials Available at District Disaster Management Centre

| Sr. No. | Equipment/Materials | Number |
|---------|---|--------|
| 1 | Portable Inflatable Emergency Lighting System | 2 |

2 Equipment Available at Mamlatdar Office of Morbi District

| Sr. No. | Name of Mamlatdar Office | Name of the Instrument | Number |
|---------|--------------------------|------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1 | Wankaner | Life Jacket | 15 (4 give police departmet) |
| | | Plastic Ropes 100 Ft | 1 |
| | | Plastic Ropes 200 Ft | 2 |
| | | Generator Set | 1 (Not Working) |
| | | Life Boya | 3 |
| 2 | Morbi | Life Jacket | 4 |
| | | Life Boya | 5 |
| | | Generator Set | 1 (Not Working) |
| | | Plastic Ropes 100 Ft | 1 |
| | | Plastic Ropes 200 Ft | 0 |
| 3 | Maliyamiyana | Life Jacket | 0 |
| | | Life Boya | 6 |
| | | Generator Set | 0 |
| | | Plastic Ropes 100 Ft | 1 |
| | | Plastic Ropes 200 Ft | 1 |

| | | | |
|---|---------|----------------------|----|
| 4 | Tankara | Life Jacket | 0 |
| | | Life Boya | 7 |
| | | Generator Set | 1 |
| | | Plastic Ropes 100 Ft | 3 |
| | | Plastic Ropes 200 Ft | 1 |
| 5 | Halvad | Life Jacket | 18 |
| | | Life Boya | 17 |
| | | Generator Set | 0 |
| | | Plastic Ropes 100 Ft | 2 |
| | | Plastic Ropes 200 Ft | 2 |

3 Vehicle and Equipment of Rajkot Regional Emergency Response Centre

| Sr. No. | Type of Vehicle | Number of Vehicle |
|---------|--|-------------------|
| 1 | Scorpio | 2 |
| 2 | Pickup Truck | 2 |
| 3 | Urban Search and Rescue | 1 |
| 4 | Medical Mask Casualty Container | 1 |
| 5 | Hukam Truck | 2 |
| 6 | Self Container Clean Air Breathing Operators | 4 |
| 7 | Personal Protection Suit | 12 |
| 8 | Spray Cylinder | 1 |
| 9 | Posatave Pressure Ventilator | 1 |
| 10 | Leak Swiling Equipment | 2 |
| 11 | Non Sparking Tools | 1 |
| 12 | Multi Gas Detector | 1 |
| 13 | Emergency Lighting System | 3 |
| 14 | Underwater Search Camera | 1 |
| 15 | Multi Function Rescue with Crain | 1 |
| 16 | Mini Rescue with Fiber Boat | 2 |
| 17 | Water Tender | 1 |
| 18 | Water Tanker | 1 |
| 19 | Gas Tight Suit | 5 |
| 20 | Foam Nurzer | 1 |
| 21 | De-watering Pump | 2 |

4 Equipment Owned by Irrigation Department

| Sr. No. | The Name of the Resource | The Place | The Number |
|---------|--------------------------|---|------------|
| 1 | Hydraulic Excavator | Nyari-2 Dam Site, Irrigation Mechanical Section No.6, Rajkot | 2 |

| | | | |
|---|--|---|--|
| 2 | D/80 Small Dozer | Nyari-2 Dam Site, Irrigation Mechanical Section No.6, Rajkot | 1 |
| 3 | Heavy Dozer D-155 | Nyari-2 Dam Site, Irrigation Mechanical Section No.6, Rajkot | 0 |
| 4 | Trailer | Nyari-2 Dam Site, Irrigation Mechanical Section No.6, Rajkot | 2 |
| 5 | Tipper | Nyari-2 Dam Site, Irrigation Mechanical Section No.6, Rajkot | 4 |
| 6 | De-Watering Pump With Accessories (Diesel Driven) | Nyari-2 Dam Site, Irrigation Mechanical Section No.6, Rajkot | 4 (6.5 HP) & 1 (50 HP) Truck Maunted From GWRDC |
| 7 | De-Watering Pump With Floating Platform (Electric Driven) | Nyari-2 Dam Site, Irrigation Mechanical Section No.6, Rajkot | 4 (10 HP) & 2 (20 HP) |

5 AFFF and Fire Extinguisher

| Sr. No. | Name and Address of the Department | Name of Officer | Telephone Number | Type of Form | Quantity Capacity |
|---------|--|---------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------|-------------------|
| 1 | I.O.C.L. Bulk Petroleum Depo, Madhapar, Rajkot | Plant Manager | 9427207454 | ATC FOAM | 1000 ltr. |
| | | | | AFFF | 5360 ltr. |
| 2 | I.O.C.L. Aviation Fuel, Airport, Rajkot | Manager | 9429502339 | FOAM | 600 ltr. |
| 3 | I.O.C.L. (MMPL), Morbi Road, Gauridal, Bedipara, Rajkot | Operational Manager | 9925009278 | AFFF | 5000 ltr. |
| 4 | Sam Fine Chemical Ltd., Survey No.47, Hadamtala Ind. Area, Rajkot-Gondal National Highway, Ta.Gondal Dist.Rajkot | Shri T.A.Patel Manager | 9898906252 | AFFF | 15 Fire Ex.9 ltr. |
| | | | | FOAM | 4 Fire Ex.50 ltr. |
| 5 | Gujarat Agro Ind.Ltd., 8-B National Highway, Gondal | Shri A.Shah Manager | 9898509371 | FOAM | 9 Fire Ex.20 ltr. |
| 6 | ERC, Rajkot | Shri K.V.Ghela Chief Fire | 2227222 9624718284 9718422101 | AFFF | 6 Fire Ex.9ltr. |

| | | | | | |
|---|-----------------------------|--|-------------------------------------|------|-----------|
| | | Officer, Rajkot Municipality | | | |
| 7 | Fire and Emergency Services | Shri K.V.Ghela Chief Fire Officer, Rajkot Municipality | 2227222 9624718284 9718422101 | AFFF | 5000 ltr. |

6 Vehicles/Equipment available with Morbi District Municipalities

| Sr. No. | Name Of Municipality | Type Of Vehicle | The Number Of The Vehicle |
|---------|----------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1 | Morbi | Water Browser | 1 |
| | | Mini Fire Tender | 1 |
| | | Rescue Emergency vehicle | 1 |
| | | Fire Bullet | 3 |
| | | Water Tanker | 2 |
| | | Tractor | |
| | | Loader | 3 |
| | | J.C.B. | 1 |
| 2 | Maliyamoyana | Tractor | 12 |
| | | Big Tractor | 3 |
| | | Small Tractor | 1 |
| | | Small Tractor | 1 |
| | | Small Tractor Trolley | 1 |
| | | 2DX JCB | 2 |
| | | 3DX JCB | 1 |
| | | Big Tractor Trolley | 2 |
| 3 | Wankaner | Sky Lift | 1 |
| | | Big Tractor | 4 |
| | | Small Tractor | 1 |
| | | Chhota Hathi | 2 |
| | | Small Tractor Trolley | 1 |
| | | 2DX JCB | 1 |
| | | Fire Fighter | 1 |
| | | Big Tractor Trolley | 4 |
| 4 | Halvad | Sky Lift | 1 |
| | | Ambulance | 1 |
| | | Mini Fire Fighter | 1 |
| | | JCB | 1 |
| | | Tractor | 13 |
| | | Life Jacket | 5 |
| | | Ambulance | 2 |

7 Vehicle Available at Morbi District Police Department

| Sr. No. | Type of Vehicle | Number of Vehicle |
|---------|-----------------|-------------------|
|---------|-----------------|-------------------|

| | | |
|----|--|----|
| 1 | Innova Crista | 1 |
| 2 | Mahindra Bolero L.X/B 4 | 28 |
| 3 | Mahindra Bolero PCR | 11 |
| 4 | Tata Sumo Gold | 3 |
| 5 | Maruti Gypsy | 1 |
| 6 | S.M.L. | 1 |
| 7 | Tata 410 CT Ride | 1 |
| 8 | Riot Control Vraj Vehicle | 1 |
| 9 | Tempo Traveler (BDDS) | 1 |
| 10 | Special Vehicle | 3 |
| 11 | Interceptor Innova | 1 |
| 12 | Motor Cycle | 50 |
| 13 | Tata 5210 50 Seater | 1 |
| 14 | Tata water Tanker | 1 |
| 15 | Eicher Crane 5 Tan | 1 |
| 16 | Force Tempo Traveler (Mobile Investigation Unit) | 1 |

8 Vehicle Available with District Roads and Buildings Department

| Sr. No. | Name of Proprietor | Phone Number | Machinery |
|---------|-----------------------------------|--------------|--|
| 1 | Perfect Infracop Pvt.Ltd. | 9099182722 | Dumper-6 JCB-1 Tractor-1 Loader-1 Water Tank-1 |
| 2 | Shri M.S.Khurana Engineering Ltd. | 9825507065 | Dumper-5 JCB-1 Tractor-1 Loader-1 Water Tank-1 |
| 3 | Backbone Enterprises Rajkot | 9825083246 | Dumper-1 JCB-1 Tractor-1 Loader-1 |
| 4 | M.K.C.I.L. S.C.I.W.J.V. Tankara | 9687671319 | Dumper-11 JCB-1 Tractor-2 Loader-3 |
| 5 | Sunil Construction | 9429047222 | Dumper-3 JCB-1 Loader-1 |

| | | | |
|---|------------------|------------|-------------------------------|
| 6 | Ptithvi Builders | 9898184356 | Dumper-4 JCB-1 Loader-1 |
|---|------------------|------------|-------------------------------|

9 Water Supply Department, Public Health Construction Department, Morbi

| Sr. No. | Equipment Name | Place | Vehicle Number |
|---------|----------------|-------|----------------|
| 1 | Tata Sumo | Morbi | 1 |
| 2 | Bolero | Morbi | 2 |

10 Vehicle Available at S.T.Department, Morbi, Rajkot

| Sr. No. | Type of Vehicle | Number of Vehicle | Number of non use Vehicle | Total Vehicle |
|---------|---------------------------|-------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1 | Passenger Bus | 54 | 0 | 54 |
| 2 | Goods Truck | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 3 | Water Tanker | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 4 | Suez Tanker | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5 | Mobile Broke Down Vehicle | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 6 | Crane (Vreker) | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 7 | Training Vehicle | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 8 | Staff Car Tata Suma | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 9 | Staff Car Bolero | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 10 | Ambulance | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 11 | Yetility Mini Vehicle | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Total Vehicle | 55 | 0 | 55 Vehicle 17.04.2024 up to |

11 Private JCB/Crane Holders of the District

| JCB Holders | | | |
|-------------|---------------------------------|---|---------------|
| Sr. No. | Name | Address | Mobile Number |
| 1 | Pareshbhai Arjanbhai Sanja | Mota Dahisara, Ta.Maliyamiyana | 9624181983 |
| 2 | Glosy Kotecksh | 8-1 National Highway, Lalpar, Kerala, Ta.Wankaner | 9429417310 |
| 3 | Rajnikant Ranchhodbhai Bhorniya | Ravapar (River) Ta.Morbi | 9825417846 |
| 4 | Sikandarbhai Alibhai Multani | Tikar (Ran) Ta.Halvad | 9913053040 |
| 5 | Lomkubhai Mansibhai Khachar | Mesariya, Ta.Wankaner | 9824551111 |
| 6 | Jalabhai Raiyabhai | Chitrakhada, Ta.Wankaner | 9898613005 |

| | | | |
|----------------------|-----------------------------------|--|------------|
| | Dabhi | | |
| 7 | Narendrabhai Popatbhai Solanki | Daldi, Ta.Wankaner | 9925190943 |
| 8 | Rameshbhai Mohanbhai Bhagiya | Ganeshpar, Virvav, Ta.Tankara | 9016253298 |
| 9 | K.C.Patel and Ltd. | Bhaktinagar Circle, Radhe Shopping Center, Morbi | 7405188888 |
| 10 | Finstone Granito Pvt.Ltd. | 8-A National Highway, Gala Chowkdi, Ta.Morbi | 9924760364 |
| 11 | Vipulbhai Prabhubhai Fefar | Khanpar, Ta.Morbi | 9824291697 |
| 12 | Mahadevbhai Devkaranbhai Mordiya | Nani Vavdi, Ta.Morbi | 9909721321 |
| 13 | Dilipbhai Ratilal Kamriya | Hadmatiya, Ta.Tankara | 9879085662 |
| 14 | Nanjibhai Jerambhai Kunpara | Ratavirda, Ta.Wankaner | 9879836417 |
| 15 | Rameshbhai Muljibhai Vidja | Royal Park Society, Ravapar, Ta.Morbi | 9824291697 |
| 16 | Ramjibhai Keshavlal Makwana | Rajavadla, Ta.Wankaner | 9898613004 |
| 17 | Piyushbhai Maheshbhai Padsumbiya | Nani Vavdi, Ta.Morbi | 9879098244 |
| 18 | Mukeshbhai Bachubhai Dangar | Koyli, Ta.Morbi | 9909608992 |
| 19 | Sureshbhai Ramjibhai Parjiya | Khakhrechi, Ta.Maliyamiyana | 9723844251 |
| 20 | Rasikbhai Marbherambhai Vadaviya | Khakarala, Ta.Morbi | 9925365047 |
| 21 | Jiteshbhai Dharamshibhai Kasundra | Ravapar, Ta.Morbi | 9979313074 |
| 22 | Pankajbhai Bhagvanbhai Chhatrola | Bhaktinagar, Ravapar (River), Ta.Morbi | 9825764142 |
| 23 | Gaytri Stone Products | Ravapar Gunada Road, Ta.Morbi | 9825263142 |
| 24 | Prakashbhai Odhavjibhai Dhedhi | Saraya, Ta.Tankara | 9726771774 |
| Crane Holders | | | |
| 1 | Ashruba Navnath Jadav | Behind Onest Hotel | 9978292077 |
| 2 | Mohammad Ladle Ayubhbhai Ansari | Vishaldip Mill Compound, lalpar, Ta.Morbi | 9825492649 |
| 3 | Jagmalbhai Tejabhai Bharvad | Bharvad Plot, Kadiyana, Ta.Halvad | 9879997710 |
| 4 | Jitendra L.Kalal | Dhara Sarsvati Society, Morbi | 9825798262 |
| 5 | Ismailbhai Mamadbhai Sumra | Samsan Road, Visipara, Morbi | 9913222120 |
| 6 | Hasambhai Umarbhai | Vavdi Road, Morbi | 9925131431 |

| | | | |
|----|----------------------------------|--|------------|
| | Piludiya | | |
| 7 | Pradipbhai Jayntilal Barasara | Nasitpar, Ta.Tankara | 9824291697 |
| 8 | Hasambhai Umarbhai Piludiya | Vavdi Road, Morbi | 9727113049 |
| 9 | Mayur Anilbhai Agara | Lalpar, Ta.Morbi | 9714737777 |
| 10 | Murtuza Ibrahimbhai Dal | 7-Ganchi Sheri, Mahendrapara, Morbi | 8980072672 |
| 11 | Jethabhai Hothibhai Gorniya | Madhuvan Society, Trajpar, Ta.Morbi | 9925055090 |
| 12 | Prakashkumar Mansukhbhai Bavarva | Bela (Rangpar), Ta.Morbi | 9978994244 |
| 13 | Maldebhai Polabhai Gorniya | Madhuvan Society, Trajpar, Ta.Morbi | 9978039151 |
| 14 | Maldebhai Parabatbhai Gorniya | Bhuvneshvari park, Shobheshwar Road, Morbi | 9913055355 |
| 15 | Rajkot Simlesh Tyub Pvt.Ltd. | Jetpada, Ta.Wankaner | 9724277744 |
| 16 | Harjibhai Lavjibhai Patel | Ishvarnagar, Ta. Halvad | 9879514600 |
| 17 | Jethabhai Hothibhai Gorniya | Madhuvan Society, Trajpar, Ta.Morbi | 9925055090 |
| 18 | Istakbhai Sarfudinbhai Ansari | lalpar, Ta.Morbi | 9979307392 |
| 19 | Ramkumar Ramanuj Dube | Layansnagar, Morbi | 9838615096 |
| 20 | Altafbhai Hasambhai Ganchi | Panchasar Road, Morbi | 9909081932 |
| 21 | Dhanjibhai Ukabhai Dalsaniya | Juna Devaliya, Ta.Halvad | 9099234166 |

12 Private Dumper/Loader Holders of the District

| Sr. No. | Type of Vehicle | Owner's Name | Address | Mobile Number |
|---------|-----------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------|
| 1 | Dumper | Navnitbhai Bhanjibhai Patel | Mahendranagar,Morbi | 9879869369 |
| 2 | Dumper | Jethabhai Kanabhai Virda | Navlakhi Road, Morbi | 9909541261 |
| 3 | Dumper | Juvansinh Shaktisinh Zala | Mota Khijaliya, Ta.Tankara | 9974136889 |
| 4 | Dumper | Uma Stone Products | Sapkada. Ta.Halvad | 9879535513 |
| 5 | Dumper | Karamshibhai Savshibhai Jejriya | Chitrakhada, Ta.Wankaner | 9824367777 |
| 6 | Dumper | Priteshbhai Chandulal Vadaviya | Madhavpark, Ravapar, Ta.Morbi | 7600019692 |
| 7 | Dumper | Chaturbhai Babubhai Dabhi | Chitrakhada, Ta.Wankaner | 9624177465 |

| | | | | |
|----|--------|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------|------------|
| 8 | Dumper | Bharatbhai Hirabhai Parmar | Mahavirnagar, Wankaner | 9586985920 |
| 9 | Dumper | Mahesh Momaiya Khatana | Adepar, Ta.Morbi | 9825849928 |
| 10 | Dumper | Govindbhai Dahyabhai Dangar | Motadahisara, Ta.maliyamiyana | 7069067007 |
| 11 | Dumper | Hashmukhbhai Najabhai Humbal | Nava Nagadavas, Ta.Morbi | 7874468156 |
| 12 | Dumper | Laljibhai Rajabhai Karotra | Gokulnagar, Makansar, Ta.Morbi | 9978897546 |
| 13 | Dumper | Panchiya Punabhai Hirabhai | Sapar, Ta.Morbi | 9925165655 |
| 14 | Dumper | Mesaniya Construction Ltd. | Sindhavadar, Ta.Wankaner | 9879962877 |
| 15 | Dumper | Ashvinbhai Savjibhai Varsada | Aniyari, Ta.Morbi | 9106799499 |
| 16 | Dumper | Bipinbhai Dayalal Vadsola | Amrutpark Society, Morbi | 9825372969 |
| 17 | Dumper | Ushaben Dharmendrabhai Nagar | Vavdi Road, Morbi | 9879744400 |
| 18 | Dumper | Uma Stone Products | Sapakda, Ta.Halvad | 9726596100 |
| 19 | Dumper | Surbhi Arthmuving | Ayodhyapuri Road, Morbi | 9979622200 |
| 20 | Dumper | Jigneshbhai Jivrajbhai Vidja | Vegetable Road, Morbi | 9879633274 |
| 21 | Dumper | Vinodbhai Gelabhai Jilariya | Koyli Khanpar, Ta.Morbi | 9898914465 |
| 22 | Dumper | Sagarbhai Kanjibhai Dangar | Survadar, Ta.Halvad | 9276500004 |
| 23 | Dumper | Rameshbhai Rupabhai Rangpara | Jali, Ta.Wankaner | 9978417013 |
| 24 | Dumper | Jalabhai Raiyabhai Dabhi | Chitrakhada, Ta.Wankaner | 9925985222 |
| 25 | Dumper | lakhdhirsinh Anubha zala | Rampar, Ta.Tankara | 8980004642 |
| 26 | Dumper | Kali Construction | Bela Rangpar, Ta.Morbi | 8140323328 |
| 27 | Dumper | Jagmalbhai Panchabhai Bambhava | Kerala, Ta.Wankaner | 7572970022 |
| 28 | Dumper | Ashvinbhai Ratanshibhai Kalriya | Chakampar Jivapar, Ta.Morbi | 9825997975 |
| 29 | Dumper | Sanjaybhai | Nesda Surji, Ta.Tankara | 9727273450 |

| | | | | |
|----|--------|-----------------------|-------------------------|------------|
| | | Rugnathbhai Jivani | | |
| 30 | Dumper | Mansukhbhai A.Detroja | Mahendranagar, Ta.Morbi | 9825855497 |
| 31 | Dumper | Ashok Rabari | Mahendranagar, Ta.Morbi | 9909957817 |
| 32 | Dumper | Bhavesbhai | Ravapar, Ta.Morbi | 9725400052 |
| 33 | Dumper | Bharatbhai Aayar | Ajitgad, Ta.Halvad | 9638281804 |
| 34 | Dumper | Kripalbhai Parmar | Halvad, Ta.Halvad | 7561811111 |
| 35 | Dumper | Vajabhai Rabari | Halvad, Ta.Halvad | 9016952044 |
| 36 | Dumper | Lalabhai Vagdiya | Morbi, Ta.Morbi | 9511824464 |
| 37 | Dumper | Hareshbhai Vamja | Morbi, Ta.Morbi | 9712928820 |
| 38 | Dumper | Sanjaybhai Patel | Shanala, Ta.Morbi | 9913222188 |
| 39 | Dumper | Hiteshbhai Bhimani | Ravapar, Ta.Morbi | 9925001422 |
| 40 | Dumper | Kishanbhai Jivani | Tankara, Ta.Tankara | 7575087723 |

13 Helipad in Morbi District

| Sr. No. | Taluka | Address | Latitude | Longitude |
|---------|----------|---|------------|------------|
| 1. | Morbi | Opp. Nazarbaug Railway Station, Morbi - 2 | 20.8160903 | 70.8559316 |
| 2. | Morbi | Opp. I.T.I., Ghuntu, Morbi | 22.8447982 | 70.8807635 |
| 3. | Morbi | Nera Metro Farm, Jodhpur, Morbi | 22.7611281 | 70.8850225 |
| 4. | Tankara | Near Circuit House, Tankara | 22.6460462 | 70.7418995 |
| 5. | Halvad | Halvad-Dhrangadhra Highway, Near Naklank Dham, Halvad | 23.0104338 | 71.2298403 |
| 6. | Wankaner | Near Mahavir Society, Wankaner – Kuvadva Road, Wankaner | 22.5917680 | 70.9325750 |

14 Getco Sub-Stations in Morbi District

| Sr. No. | Division | Name Of Taluka | Sub-Station Name | Longitude | Latitude |
|---------|----------|----------------|-------------------------|------------|------------|
| 1 | Morbi | Morbi | 220K.V Morbi | 22-51-02.4 | 70-51-28.7 |
| 2 | Morbi | Morbi | 220K.V Lalpar | 22-47-47.4 | 70-53-42.0 |
| 3 | Morbi | Morbi | 66K.V Morbi- A | 22-49-27.5 | 70-50-37.5 |
| 4 | Morbi | Morbi | 66K.V Jetpar | 22-49-51.4 | 70-53-45.7 |
| 5 | Morbi | Morbi | 66K.V Morbi 'C' Lilapar | 22-46-16.8 | 70-51-00.3 |
| 6 | Morbi | Morbi | 66K.V Mahendranagar | 22-50-03.9 | 70-51-50.9 |
| 7 | Morbi | Morbi | 66K.V Khareda | 22-54-59.3 | 70-58-41.8 |
| 8 | Morbi | Morbi | 66K.V Vejalpur | 23-05-18.3 | 70-57-56.9 |
| 9 | Morbi | Morbi | 66K.V Lakhdirpur | 22-48-60.0 | 70-53-37.7 |
| 10 | Morbi | Morbi | 66K.V Rafaleswar | 22-45-54.7 | 70-54-42.9 |
| 11 | Morbi | Morbi | 66K.V Bela | 22-54-00.2 | 70-53-00.3 |

| | | | | | |
|----|---------|--------------|----------------------|-------------|-------------|
| 12 | Morbi | Morbi | 66K.V Bharatnagar | 22-51-21.6 | 70-51-17.5 |
| 13 | Morbi | Morbi | 66K.V Vaghpar | 23-02-06.01 | 70-48-25.5 |
| 14 | Morbi | Morbi | 66K.V Khirai | 23-05-32.0 | 70-47-45.5 |
| 15 | Morbi | Morbi | 66K.V Kalikanagar | 22-48-59.3 | 50-55-05.06 |
| 16 | Morbi | Morbi | 66K.V Jodhpar River | 22-47-59.4 | 70-52-23.8 |
| 17 | Morbi | Morbi | 66K.V Ravapar | 22-45-30.3 | 70-49-09.8 |
| 18 | Morbi | Morbi | 66K.V Guntu Road | 22-50-32.4 | 70-52-15.5 |
| 19 | Morbi | Morbi | 66K.V Amreli | 22-50-33.8 | 70-48-37.5 |
| 20 | Morbi | Morbi | 66K.V Dungarpur | 22-50-30.2 | 70-00-21.0 |
| 21 | Morbi | Morbi | 66K.V Rangpar | 22-50-30.0 | 70-53-42.0 |
| 22 | Morbi | Morbi | 66K.V Jambudiya | 22-47-18.4 | 70-54-34.5 |
| 23 | Morbi | Morbi | 66K.V Aniyari | 22-03-07.9 | 70-53-07.4 |
| 24 | Morbi | Morbi | 66K.V Paneli | 22-47-26.8 | 70-56-60.0 |
| 25 | Morbi | Morbi | 66K.V Rangpar-2 | 22-54-14.3 | 70-52-35.5 |
| 26 | Morbi | Morbi | 66K.V Unchi Mandal | 22-51-16.3 | 70-56-05.3 |
| 27 | Morbi | Morbi | 66K.V Nichi Mandal | 22-51-20.6 | 70-57-32.3 |
| 28 | Morbi | Morbi | 66K.V Trajpar | 22-48-20.3 | 70-54-07.1 |
| 29 | Morbi | Morbi | 66K.V Shobheswar | 22-48-58.4 | 70-52-41.3 |
| 30 | Morbi | Morbi | 66K.V Old Rafadeswar | 22-47-11.2 | 70-53-21.7 |
| 31 | Morbi | Morbi | 66K.V Guntu-2 | 22-50-36.2 | 70-55-05.5 |
| 32 | Morbi | Morbi | 66K.V Aandarna | 22-53-16.3 | 70-00-06.9 |
| 33 | Morbi | Morbi | 66K.V Pavdiyari | 22-56-43.1 | 70-53-55.2 |
| 34 | Tankara | Morbi | 66K.V Chanchapar | 22-45-52,5 | 70-41-13.2 |
| 35 | Tankara | Morbi | 66K.V Morbi-B | 22-48-02.2 | 70-48-22.7 |
| 36 | Tankara | Morbi | 66K.V Rajpar | 22-46-03.7 | 70-46-10.8 |
| 37 | Tankara | Morbi | 66K.V Pipliya | 22-55-40.1 | 70-40-58.5 |
| 38 | Tankara | Morbi | 66K.V Vajepar | 22-48-51.0 | 70-48-24.3 |
| 39 | Tankara | Morbi | 66K.V Bagathala | 22-51-25.9 | 70-42-58.9 |
| 40 | Tankara | Morbi | 66K.V Mansar | 22-54-56.0 | 70-45-56.5 |
| 41 | Tankara | Tankara | 66K.V Lajai | 22-42-51.9 | 70-46-42.9 |
| 42 | Tankara | Tankara | 66K.V Neknam | 22-30-53 | 70-42-04.1 |
| 43 | Tankara | Tankara | 66K.V Mitana | 22-33-05.2 | 70-44-06.9 |
| 44 | Tankara | Tankara | 66K.V Saraya | 22-36-23.3 | 70-41-04.3 |
| 45 | Tankara | Tankara | 66K.V Bangavadi | 22-35-44.8 | 70-38-18.7 |
| 46 | Tankara | Tankara | 132K.V Tankara | 22-39-39.9 | 70-44-37.5 |
| 47 | Tankara | Tankara | 66K.V Halmatiya | 22-39-46.2 | 70-47-05.0 |
| 48 | Tankara | Tankara | 66K.V Virpar | 22-44-28.2 | 70-47-23.4 |
| 49 | Tankara | Maliyamiyana | 132K.V Mota Dahisara | 22-57-26.1 | 70-36-41 |
| 50 | Tankara | Tankara | 66K.V Bhutkotda | 22-34-56.9 | 70-44-50.7 |
| 51 | Tankara | Tankara | 66K.V Vadhgadh | 22-40-54.6 | 70-40-19.5 |

| | | | | | |
|----|----------|----------|--------------------|-------------|-------------|
| 52 | Tankara | Tankara | 66K.V. Chhatar | 22-31-03.5 | 70-44-55.1 |
| 53 | Wankaner | Wankaner | 220K.V. Wankaner | 22-37-16 | 70-58-20 |
| 54 | Wankaner | Wankaner | 66K.V Amarsar | 22-34-43 | 70-55-05 |
| 55 | Wankaner | Wankaner | 66K.V Jadeswar | 22-38-51.4 | 70-50-57.2 |
| 56 | Wankaner | Wankaner | 66K.V Lunsar | 22-40-02.4 | 71-05-21.8 |
| 57 | Wankaner | Wankaner | 66K.V Mahika | 22-29-48.5 | 71-02-26.2 |
| 58 | Wankaner | Wankaner | 66K.V jalida | 22-27-19.5 | 71-03-35.2 |
| 59 | Wankaner | Morbi | 66K.V Limbada | 22-33-41.6 | 70-59-27 |
| 60 | Wankaner | Wankaner | 66K.V Dhuva | 22-43-20.4 | 70-56-45.8 |
| 61 | Wankaner | Wankaner | 66K.V Sindhavadar | 22-32-04.8 | 70-53-36.2 |
| 62 | Wankaner | Wankaner | 66K.V Sartanpar | 22-45-01.3 | 70-56-31.2 |
| 63 | Wankaner | Wankaner | 66K.V Lakaddhar | 22-43-35.6 | 70-58-11.3 |
| 64 | Wankaner | Wankaner | 66K.V Lakaddhar-2 | 22-42-25.1 | 70-58-36.5 |
| 65 | Wankaner | Wankaner | 66K.V Bhojpara | 22-38-56 | 70-58-15.2 |
| 66 | Wankaner | Wankaner | 66K.V Daldi | 22-35-14.2 | 71-03-32 |
| 67 | Wankaner | Wankaner | 66K.V Kankot | 22-30-14.3 | 70-53-37.4 |
| 68 | Wankaner | Wankaner | 66K.V Matel | 22-43-32.6 | 71-00-43.8 |
| 69 | Wankaner | Wankaner | 66K.V Matel-2 | 22-44-41.6 | 70-58-55.2 |
| 70 | Wankaner | Wankaner | 66K.V Panchasar | 22-37-52.2 | 70-57-11.4 |
| 71 | Wankaner | Wankaner | 66K.V Pipliyaraj | 22-34-22.8 | 70-50-56.5 |
| 72 | Wankaner | Wankaner | 66K.V Rajgadh | 22-43-43.6 | 51-05-13.5 |
| 73 | Wankaner | Wankaner | 66K.V Ratavirda | 22-41-40.1 | 70-54-40.6 |
| 74 | Wankaner | Wankaner | 66K.V Ratavirda-2 | 22-45-59.5 | 70-58-25.9 |
| 75 | Wankaner | Wankaner | 66K.V Satapar | 22-30-10.5 | 71-06-47.8 |
| 76 | Wankaner | Wankaner | 66K.V Thikariyala | 22-25-40.3 | 71-04-26 |
| 77 | Wankaner | Wankaner | 220K.V. Sartarpar | 22-45-07.2 | 70-56-31.7 |
| 78 | Wankaner | Wankaner | 132K.V. Vadhasiya | 22-39-10.6 | 70-57-30.9 |
| 79 | Wankaner | Wankaner | 66K.V Makansar | 22-44-03.6 | 70-56-33.5 |
| 80 | Wankaner | Wankaner | 66K.V Panchasiya | 22-42-22.4 | 70-52-28.1 |
| 81 | Wankaner | Wankaner | 66K.V Gangiyavadar | 22-37-29 | 71-01-25.8 |
| 82 | Wankaner | Wankaner | 66K.V Bherada | 22.41.9.57 | 71-01-8.4 |
| 83 | Wankaner | Wankaner | 66K.V Ode | 22-45-52.6 | 71-01-12.45 |
| 84 | Wankaner | Wankaner | 66K.V Saratanpar | 22-44-29.04 | 70-57-32.2 |

Annexure 9 : Service Co-operative Society

| Sr. No. | Registrati on No. | Date | Name of Society | Address | Mobile Number |
|-----------------|-------------------|------------|---|--------------------|---------------|
| Wankaner | | | | | |
| 1 | 11087 | /9/14 1950 | Shri Jalida Juth Seva Sahakari Mandali Limited | At. Jalida | 760006 3175 |
| 2 | 371 | /3/24 1950 | Shree Khijdia Juth Diverse Working Co-operative Society Limited | At. Khijdia 288734 | 993134 9490 |

| | | | | | |
|----|------|----------------|---|--|----------------|
| 3 | 3709 | /7/4 1950 | Shree Loonsar Seva Sahakari Mandali Limited | At. Loonsa 284702 | 760006 3199 |
| 4 | 353 | /3/16 1950 | Shree Pipaliya Raj Seva Sahakari Mandali Limited | At. Pipaliya Raj 282702 | 760006 3196 |
| 5 | 393 | /6/29 1950 | Shri Panch Dwarka Seva Sahakari Mandali Limited | At. Panch Dwarka 288742 | 760006 3192 |
| 6 | 423 | /9/20 1950 | Shri Sindhavdar Juth Seva Sahakari Mandali Limited | At. Sindhavdar 288720 | 942909 5633 |
| 7 | 429 | /9/30 1950 | Shree Wakiya Juth Seva Sahakari Mandali Limited | At. Wakiya 7600063177 | 982590 1026 |
| 8 | 602 | /10/18 1951 | Shri Daldi Juth Seva Sahakari Mandali Limited | At. Daldi 286717 | 990955 4051 |
| 9 | 1016 | /05/11 1954 | Shri Gangiyavdar Juth Seva Sahakari Mandali Limited | At. Gangiyavdar 284702 | 760006 3201 |
| 10 | 825 | /7/4 1954 | Shri Mahika Seva Sahakari Mandali Limited | At. Mahika 285739--- 7600063173 | 972480 5718 |
| 11 | 876 | /5/31 1954 | Shree Mesaria Juth Seva Sahakari Mandali Limited | At. Mesaria | 760006 3171 |
| 12 | 959 | /8/19 1954 | Shri Rasikgarh Juth Seva Sahakari Mandali Limited | At. Rasikgarh 285853 | 962458 9115 |
| 13 | 960 | /4/19 1954 | Shri Teethwa Juth Seva Sahakari Mandali Limited | At. Teethwa 283724 | 760006 3193 |
| 14 | 853 | /10/5 1954 | Shri Valasan Juth Diverse Working Co-operative Society Limited | At. Valasan 282723 | 760006 3195 |
| 15 | 1068 | /12/15 1954 | Shri Vaghasia Juth Various Working Co-operative Society Limited | At. Vaghasia 222475 | 997902 0118 |
| 16 | 1178 | /2/23 1965 | Shree Chandrapur Seva Sahakari Mandali Limited | At. Chandrapur 221856 | 942822 5674 |
| 17 | 1452 | /8/16 1955 | Shri Dhuwa Juth Seva Sahakari Mandali Limited | At. Dhuwa 287727- 9879696861 -- 9913444758 | 991344 4758 |
| 18 | 941 | /5/8 1954 | Shri Kankot Seva Sahakari Mandali Limited | At. Kankot | 997901 9754 |
| 19 | 1419 | /7/19 1955 | Shri Jetparada Juth Seva Sahakari Mandali Limited | At. Jetparada 222503 | 982538 4303 |
| 20 | 1357 | /8/6 1955 | Shri Sardharka Seva Sahakari Mandali Limited | At. Sardharka | 909928 8800 |

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|----|-------|---------------|--|--|----------------|
| 21 | 2262 | /8/27 1957 | Shri Anitimba Juth Seva Sahakari Mandali Limited | At. Anitimba 282734– 9925985157 | 992598 5157 |
| 22 | 1379 | /6/9 1956 | Shri Jalsika Seva Sahakari Mandali Limited | At. Jalsika | 760006 3174 |
| 23 | 11032 | 13/7/1 972 | Shri kherwa Seva Sahakari Mandali Limited | At. kherwa | 990950 0800 |
| 24 | 12532 | /9/17 1974 | Shri Kothi Seva Sahakari Mandali Limited | At. Kothi 285737 285775 | 760006 3170 |
| 25 | 16038 | /8/3 1983 | Shree Kerala Seva Sahakari Mandali Limited | At. Kerala 220026 | 909902 5746 |
| 26 | 16040 | /9/28 1983 | Shri Verdusar Juth Seva Sahakari Mandali Limited | At. Verdusar | 987923 3734 |
| 27 | 16041 | /9/28 1983 | Shri Paddhara Juth Seva Sahakari Mandali Limited | At. Paddhara | 971254 1836 |
| 28 | 16042 | /9/28 1983 | Shree Mattel Juth Seva Sahakari Mandali Limited | At. Mattel 287855 | 760006 3183 |
| 29 | 16043 | /9/28 1983 | Shri Palash Juth Seva Sahakari Mandali Limited | At. Palash | 760006 3204 |
| 30 | 1179 | /2/23 1955 | Shree Pipaliya Agabhi Seva Sahakari Mandali Limited | At. Pipaliya Agabhi 288745 | 760006 3191 |
| 31 | 30428 | /5/4 1999 | Shri Garida Juth Seva Sahakari Mandali Limited | At. Garida 285740 285830 | 760006 3210 |
| 32 | 30431 | /9/21 1999 | Shri Adepar Juth Seva Sahakari Mandali Limited | At. Adepar | 973779 7991 |
| 33 | 30432 | /9/21 1999 | Shree Vinayagarh Seva Sahakari Mandali Limited | At. Vinayagarh 9825216252 | 942622 8861 |
| 34 | 30433 | /3/13 2000 | Shri Bhojpara Seva Sahakari Mandali Limited | At. Bhojpara | 760006 3203 |
| 35 | 855 | /6/15 1954 | Shri Raja Vadla Diverse Working Co- operative Society Limited | At. Raja Vadla 220784 2221377 | 760006 3180 |
| 36 | 1421 | /7/19 1955 | Shri Jodhpar Seva Sahakari Mandali Limited | At. Jodhpar | 760006 3172 |
| 37 | 1412 | /7/19 1955 | Shri Kotharia Seva Sahakari Mandali Limited | At. Kotharia | 990988 8676 |
| 38 | 35029 | /6/17 2004 | Shree Kishan Seva Sahakari Mandali Limited | At. Panchasiya | 760006 3205 |
| 39 | 35028 | /6/18 2004 | Shri Pratapgarh Seva Sahakari Mandali Limited | At. Pratapgarh | 760006 3206 |
| 40 | 35032 | /3/24 2005 | Shri Panchasar Seva Sahakari Mandali Limited | At. Panchasar | 999869 2207 |

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| 41 | 35370 | /10/20 2009 | Shri Ranekpar Seva Sahakari Mandali Limited | At. Ranekpar 9726929300 | 972538 9970 |
| 42 | 44295 | /9/20 2016 | Shri Kotda Nayani Seva Cooperative Society Limited | At. Kotda Nayani Jadeja Shaktisinh- 9712876584 | 989859 4622 |
| Maliya Taluka | | | | | |
| 1 | 689 | /9/15 1953 | Shri Chanchavdarda Juth Various Working Service Co-operative Society Ltd. | At. Chanchavda rda | 909906 6287 |
| 2 | 839 | 17/4/5 4 | Shree Sarawad Seva Cooperative Society Ltd. | At. Sarawad | 909906 6286 |
| 3 | 1520 | /11/23 55 | Shree Kutasi Seva Cooperative Society Ltd. | At. Kutasi | 909906 6282 |
| 4 | 1669 | /12/28 55 | Shri khakharechi Juth Seva Co-operative Society Ltd. | At. khakharechi - 282805 | 909906 6278 |
| 5 | 1475 | /02/9 55 | Shree Targhari Seva Cooperative Society Ltd. | At. Targhari - /287702 287717 | 909906 6290 |
| 6 | 1511 | /10/18 55 | Shri Vejalpar Juth Seva Co-operative Society Ltd. | At. Vejalpar | 90990 662 7 |
| 7 | 12536 | /9/27 74 | Shree Navagam Seva Cooperative Society Ltd. | At. Navagam - 9099066279 | 971493 3565 |
| 8 | 1375 | /6/23 55 | Shri Juna Ghatila Juth Seva Co-operative Society Ltd. | At. Juna Ghatila | 909906 6276 |
| 9 | 6388 | /07/8 56 | Shree Mota Bhela Seva Cooperative Society Ltd. | At. Mota Bhela | 909906 6288 |
| 10 | 2208 | /6/30 56 | Shri Mota Dahisara Juth Seva Co-operative Society Ltd. | At. Mota Dahisara - /282749 282707 | 909906 6283 |
| 11 | 5793 | /11/23 65 | Shri Derala Juth Seva Cooperative Society Ltd. | At. Derala | 909906 6285 |
| 12 | 10551 | /07/12 68 | Shree Bhavpar Seva Cooperative Society Ltd. | At. Bhavpar - /284749 2362112 | 909906 6289 |
| 13 | 12540 | /5/31 75 | Shri Moti Brar Juth Various Working Service Co-operative Society Ltd. | At. Moti Brar | 909906 6174 |
| 14 | 10556 | /07/12 68 | Shree Lakshmivas Seva Co-operative Society Ltd. | At. Lakshmivas /284746 2874791 | 909906 6281 |

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|--------------|-------|--------------|--|---|----------------|
| 15 | 11001 | /07/4 79 | Shri Moti Khirai Seva Co. Mandali Ltd. | At. Khirai | 909906 6273 |
| 16 | 5767 | 65/7/6 | Shri Khirsara Seva Co. Mandali Ltd. | At. Khirsara | 909906 6284 |
| 17 | 11041 | /11/3 72 | Shri Juna Ghatila Seva Co. Mandali Ltd. | At. (Navi(Juna Ghatila 288233 | 909906 6275 |
| 18 | 11033 | /7/13 72 | Shree Vavania Seva Co. Mandali Ltd. | At. Vavania | |
| 19 | 3448 | /10/20 03 | Shri Rasangpar Seva Co. Mandali Ltd. | At. Rasangpar | 909906 6272 |
| 20 | 44291 | /6/2 2015 | Shri Vadharva Seva Co. Mandali Ltd. | At. Vadharva | 972691 0810 |
| 21 | 44292 | /6/2 2015 | Shri Krishnanagar Seva Co. Mandali Ltd. | At. Krishnanaga r) Mota Dahisara(| 814173 7780 |
| Morbi | | | | | |
| 1 | 772 | /12/17 53 | Shree Chachapar Seva Cooperative Society Ltd. | At. Chachapar 282736 282770 | 909991 7036 |
| 2 | 671 | /7/29 53 | Shri Khanpar Seva Cooperative Society Ltd. | At. Khanpar - 9099058816 | 910990 5886 |
| 3 | 619 | 53/6/1 | Shree Jepur Juth Various Working Service Co-operative Society Ltd. | At. Jepur 276726 | 909991 7026 |
| 4 | 686 | /8/25 53 | Shree Nani Vavadi Seva Cooperative Society Ltd. | At. Nani Vavadi | 997890 1959 |
| 5 | 615 | /4/28 54 | Shri Bagthala Seva Cooperative Society Ltd. | At. Bagthala 286744 288719 286850 | 909991 7056 |
| 6 | 798 | 54/6/3 | Shree Vankada Seva Cooperative Society Ltd. | At. Vankada | 992533 8845 |
| 7 | 1273 | /6/13 55 | Shree Lutavadar Various Working Services Co-operative Society Ltd. | At. Lutavadar | 982592 7310 |
| 8 | 2187 | /6/14 56 | Shree Ghootu Seva Cooperative Society Ltd. | At. Ghootu 241168 241136 | 909991 7066 |
| 9 | 1789 | /6/28 56 | Shri Jetpar (M) Juth Seva Sahakari Mandali Ltd. | At. Jetpar (Machchhu) 288735 | 999812 6370 |
| 10 | 2214 | 22/07/ 56 | Shri Juna Nagadawas Seva Cooperative Society Ltd. | At. Juna Nagadawas 276247- | 982541 9218 |
| 11 | 1714 | 29/4/5 6 | Shri Naranka Juth Seva Cooperative Society Ltd. | At. Naranka | 953767 7577 |
| 12 | 2209 | 30/6/5 | Shri Khakharala Seva Cooperative | At. | 909991 |

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| | | 6 | Society Ltd. | Khakharala | 7025 |
| 13 | 2232 | 23/10/56 | Shri Rajpar Seva Cooperative Society Ltd. | At. Rajpar | 982519 8328 |
| 14 | 97/2201 | 27/6/56 | Shri Zikiali Seva Co-operative Society Ltd. | At. Zikiali - /289529 289846 | 992445 0333 |
| 15 | 672 | 29/6/53 | Shree Jivapar (Chakmpar) Seva Sahakari Mandali Ltd. | At. Jivapar (Chakmpar) – 288718 | 997836 4458 |
| 16 | 2257 | 5/9/67 | Shree Morbi Juth Seva Sahakari Mandali Ltd. | At. Morbi - 222987 | 909991 7063 |
| 17 | 5752 | 1/12/58 | Shree Unchi Mandal Seva Co-operative Society Ltd. | At. Unchi Mandal | 909991 7065 |
| 18 | 94 | 24/12/58 | Shri Manekwada Seva Cooperative Society Ltd. | At. Manekwada | 989834 2815 |
| 19 | 2268 | 13/1/58 | Shree Navasadulka Seva Cooperative Society Ltd. | At. Navasadulka | 909991 7093 |
| 20 | 1818 | 24/12/58 | Shri Nichimandal Seva Cooperative Society Ltd. | At. Nichimandal | 909991 7064 |
| 21 | 2274 | 31/5/58 | Shree Rangpar Juth Various Working Service Co-operative Society Ltd. | At. Rangpar - /288623 288611 | 997928 5751 |
| 22 | 2273 | 30/6/58 | Shree Veerparada Seva Cooperative Society Ltd. | At. Veerparada | 997913 4455 |
| 23 | 179/96 | 24/12/58 | Shri Dhunda (Sajjanpar) Seva Cooperative Society Ltd. | At. Dhunda (Sajjanpar) - 2854832 9925743026 | 990905 8860 |
| 24 | 186/100 | 14/1/59 | Shri Andarana seva Cooperative Society Ltd. | At. Andarana | 972787 4530 |
| 25 | 194/123 | 5/5/59 | Shree Khareda Seva Cooperative Society Ltd. | At. Khareda 289739 | 989882 9866 |
| 26 | 2322 | 16/2/60 | Shri Bela (Rangpar) Seva Co-operative Society Ltd. | At. Bela (Rangpar) | 292533 8845 |
| 27 | 2332 | 23/2/60 | Shri Waghpar (Piludi) Seva Cooperative Society Ltd. | At. Waghpar (Piludi) | 992505 2747 |
| 28 | 10709 | 25/12/64 | Shri Haripar Juth Seva Cooperative Society Ltd. | At. Haripar - 9099917095 | 909917 095 |
| 29 | 10520 | 30/5/68 | Shri Thorala Seva Cooperative Society Ltd. | At. Thorala | 909905 8883 |
| 30 | 11005 | 9/9/69 | Shree Morbivibhag Seva Cooperative Society Ltd. | At. Morbi - 222987 | 987958 1043 |
| 31 | 11028 | 19/5/72 | Shree Chakampar Seva Cooperative Society Ltd. | At. Chakampar 288970 - | 909991 7053 |
| 32 | 11044 | 16/5/77 | Shree Khewaliya Seva Cooperative Society Ltd. | At. Khewaliya | 909991 7050 |

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| | | | | 276243 | |
| 33 | 28042 | 14/11/96 | Shree Panelli Seva Cooperative Society Ltd. | At. Panelli | 9978467009 |
| 34 | 29905 | 27/7/98 | Shree Gala Seva Cooperative Society Ltd. | At. Gala | 9099917052 |
| 35 | 30436 | 13/3/00 | Shri Panchasar Seva Sahakari Mandali Ltd. | At. Panchasar | 9537350508 |
| 36 | 30444 | 29/3/01 | Shri Thorala Kisan Seva Cooperative Society Ltd. | At. Thorala | 9099058898 |
| 37 | 34449 | 20/10/03 | Shree Shakt Shanala Seva Co-operative Society Ltd. | At. Shakt Shanala | 9825701428 |
| 38 | 34454 | 6/7/04 | Shree Billia Seva Co-operative Society Ltd. | At. Billia | 9099917057 |
| 39 | 35371 | 18/2/10 | Shree Bharatnagar Seva Cooperative Society Ltd. | At. Bharatnagar | 9712241122 |
| 40 | 609 | 24/10/52 | Shree Kharachiya Seva Cooperative Society Ltd. | At. Kharachiya | 9978792199 |
| 41 | 611 | 24/10/52 | Shree Dulkot Seva Cooperative Society Ltd. | At. Dulkot | 9925112392 |
| 42 | 612 | 30/10/52 | Shree Phatsar Seva Cooperative Society Ltd. | At. Phatsar | 9909978549 |
| 43 | 662 | 16/6/53 | Shree Koyli Seva Cooperative Society Ltd. | At. Koyli | 9723236222 |
| 44 | 1172 | 18/2/55 | Shri Bela Seva Cooperative Society Ltd. | At. Bela | 9909897928 |
| 45 | 2587 | 4/10/57 | Shri U. Sampar Seva Cooperative Society Ltd. | At. U. Sampar - 9879687471 | 9978792199 |
| 46 | 2636 | 1/9/60 | Shree Kerali Service Cooperative Society Ltd. | At. Kerali | 9909623773 |
| 47 | 6219 | 6/3/63 | Shri Badanpar(Amaran) Seva Sahakari Mandali Ltd. | At. Badanpar(Amaran) | 9909978549 |
| 48 | 6245 | 17/4/64 | Shree Fadsar Seva Cooperative Society Ltd. | At. Fadsar | 9723236222 |
| 49 | 11072 | 28/11/74 | Rajpar Seva Cooperative Society Ltd . | At. Rajpar | 9978792199 |
| 50 | 21377 | 10/5/87 | Adarsh Seva Co-operative Society Ltd. | At. Amaran | 9978792199 |
| 51 | 44293 | 15/6/2 | Shri Kantipur Sewa S.M.L. | At. Kantipur | 9979135263 |
| 52 | MOR/SE/42812/2019 | 22/11/19 | Shri Sardarnagar Manekvada Seva S.M.L. | At.Sardarnagar Ta.Dist.Morbi | 9913443113 |
| Tankara | | | | | |
| 1 | 7277 | 9/12/49 | Shree Lajai Various Working Services Co-operative Society Ltd. | At. Lajai | 9099058856 |

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| 2 | 2234 | 27/10/54 | Shree Jabalpur (Hi) Juth Various Working Service Co-operative Society Ltd. | At. Jabalpur (Hi) | 9099058806 |
| 3 | 1211 | 23/3/55 | Shree Hadmatia Seva Co-operative Society Ltd. | At. Hadmatia | 9099058858 |
| 4 | 1222 | 30/3/55 | Shree Tol Seva Cooperative Society Ltd. | At. Tol | 9574773292 |
| 5 | 1684 | 18/2/56 | Shree Dhunda (Khanpar) Seva Cooperative Society Ltd. | At. Dhunda (Khanpar) - 9712926526 | 97122926526 |
| 6 | 2226 | 28/9/56 | Shri Virwav Seva Cooperative Society Ltd. | At. Virwav - 9905880490 / 9099058804 | 9638214747 |
| 7 | 2235/131 | /10/2856 | Shri Harbatiyali Seva Cooperative Society Ltd. | At. Harbatiyali - 281089 | 9099058824 |
| 8 | 2233 | /10/2656 | Shree Tankara Seva Cooperative Society Ltd. | At. Tankara 287508-- 9099059808 | 9099058808 |
| 9 | 9276 | /1/3158 | Shree Jivapar (Tankara) Seva Sahakari Mandali Ltd. | At. Jivapar (Tankara) 281307 | 9925127151 |
| 10 | 18399 | /12/2458 | Shri Veerpar (Machchhu) Seva Co-operative Society Ltd. | At. Veerpar (Machchhu) 285713 | 9712985413 |
| 11 | 2313 | /11/3059 | Shri Nasitpar Seva Cooperative Society Ltd. | At. Nasitpar 282713 | 9099058844 |
| 12 | 231 | /6/2860 | Shree Nesda (Kha) Seva Sahakari Mandali Ltd. | At. Nesda (Kha) | 9099917073 |
| 13 | 5765 | /11/665 | Shree Amarapar (Tankara) Seva Sahakari Mandali Ltd. | At. Amarapar (Tankara) | 9099058811 |
| 14 | 5737 | 65/4/6 | Shri Lakhdhirdh Seva Co-operative Society Ltd. | At. Lakhdhirdh 287753 | 9099058809 |
| 15 | 10152 | /10/367 | Shree Meghpar (Jhala) Seva Sahakari Mandali Ltd. | At. Meghpar (Jhala) | 9099058810 |
| 16 | 16061 | /2/1681 | Shree Chhatar Seva Cooperative Society Ltd. | At. Chhatar | 9099917077 |
| 17 | 16050 | /11/3085 | Shri Rohishala Seva Cooperative Society Ltd. | At. Rohishala | 9825919056 |
| 18 | 22114 | /11/2087 | Shri Nanakhijdia Seva Cooperative Society Ltd. | At. Nanakhijdia - 9099058807 | 9725755700 |
| 19 | 22117 | 88/2/4 | Shri Dhruvnagar (Rajawad) Seva Co-operative Society Ltd. | At. Dhruvnagar (Rajawad) | 9909522233 |

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| 20 | 22902 | /9/26 90 | Shri Nanarampar Various Working Service Co-operative Society Ltd. | At. Nanarampar | 990930 6620 |
| 21 | 25560 | /5/30 93 | Shree Sawadi Kisan Seva Cooperative Society Ltd. | At. Sawadi Kisan 274214 -- | 909905 8801 |
| 22 | 28045 | /4/23 97 | Shri Sajjanpar Seva Cooperative Society Ltd. | At. Sajjanpar | 987988 0076 |
| 23 | 30430 | /9/21 99 | Shri Sardar Patel Seva Cooperative Society Ltd. | At. Ganeshpar | 909991 7034 |
| 24 | 1723 | /12/5 56 | Shri Bangavadi Seva Co-operative Society Ltd. | At. Bangavadi | 909905 8802 |
| 25 | 2207 | /6/30 56 | Shri Ojala Seva Cooperative Society Ltd. | At. Ojala - 281644 | 997485 4201 |
| 26 | 40366 | /9/10 13 | Shree Kisan Seva Cooperative Society Ltd. | At. Tol | 909905 8824 |
| 27 | 1431 | /7/20 1955 | Shri Gajdi village agriculture related various working Cooperative Society Ltd. | At. Gajdi | 997994 3779 |
| 28 | 44294 | 30/04/ 2016 | Shri Saraya Juth Seva Cooperative Society Ltd. | At. Saraya Becharabhai Dhedhi- 879643997 Jayeshbhai - 9909604506 | 942618 3997 |
| Halvad | | | | | |
| 1 | 944 | 1954 | Shri Halavad Kanbipara Seva Sahakari Mandali Ltd. | At. Halvad 90161 31648 | 90 169633 61 |
| 2 | 1593 | /8/2 1956 | Shree Nava Ghanshyamgadh Juth Seva Sahakari Mandali Ltd. | At. Nava Ghanshyam gadh - 9825490210 | 942704 6726 |
| 3 | 2818 | /3/17 59 | Shri Mangadh Juth Seva Cooperative Society Ltd. | At. Mangadh | 972762 9692 |
| 4 | 911 | /2/7 1954 | Shree Merupar Seva Cooperative Society Ltd. | At. Merupar 9712809297 | 971280 9287 |
| 5 | 990 | /9/29 54 | Shree Ishwarnagar Seva Co-operative Society Ltd. | At. Ishwarnagar | 942699 0216 |
| 6 | 2833 | 1959 | Shree Navaghanshyamgadh Seva Co-operative Society Ltd. | At. Navaghansh yamgadh | 971490 8413 |
| 7 | 788 | /2/25 54 | Shree Juna Devlia Seva Co-operative Society Ltd. | At. Juna Devlia 76986 59597 | 972624 8797 |
| 8 | 7793 | /3/27 73 | Shri Janata Seva Sahakari Mandali Ltd. | At. Tikar Ran | 982570 4454 |
| 9 | 2803 | /3/15 58 | Shree Kadiyana Seva Cooperative Society Ltd. | At. Kadiyana | 982571 3780 |

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|----|-------|--------------|--|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 10 | 7704 | /7/2 1961 | Sri Keedi Village Seva Co-operative Society Ltd. | At. Keedi | 800055 3550 |
| 11 | 7796 | /5/19 73 | Shree Koyba Seva Cooperative Society Ltd. | At. Koyba | 972515 4243 |
| 12 | 7737 | /8/7 1964 | Shree Tikar Group Seva Cooperative Society Ltd. | At. Tikar | 997849 3081 |
| 13 | 1603 | /5/3 1956 | Shree Mansar Seva Cooperative Society Ltd. | At. Mansar 98794 93330 | 987949 3330 |
| 14 | 1297 | /5/16 55 | Shree Navadevaliya Village Seva Cooperative Society Ltd. | At. Navadevaliy a | 972615 0735 |
| 15 | 1516 | /10/28 55 | Shree Pratapgath Seva Co-operative Society Ltd. | At. Pratapgath - 8980412440 | 997903 6417 |
| 16 | 7743 | /5/19 65 | Shree Krishna Group Service Cooperative Society Ltd. | At.Sarambh ada Post- Mathak | 997909 5514 991343 4900 |
| 17 | 1022 | /6/11 54 | Shree Ranjitgadh Juth Seva Cooperative Society Ltd. | At. Ranjitgadh 9725987257 | 972598 7527 |
| 18 | 910 | 54/2/7 | Shree Ranekpar Juth Seva Co-operative Society Ltd. | At. Ranekpar | 982554 7648 |
| 19 | 2820 | /4/28 59 | Shri Ratabhe Juth Seva Co-operative Society Ltd. | At. Ratabhe | 982538 7573 |
| 20 | 786 | 2/10/5 4 | Shree Raisangpur Seva Sahakari Mandali Ltd. | At. Raisangpur 7600340933 | 991344 3328 |
| 21 | 7727 | 14/10/ 63 | Shree Sundargath Juth Seva Co-operative Society Ltd. | At. Sundargath | 990959 5444 |
| 22 | 7792 | 1973 | Shree Survadar Seva Sahakari Mandali Ltd. | At. Survadar | 997836 4844 |
| 23 | 7809 | 15/3/7 4 | Shree Valaji Seva Cooperative Society Ltd. | At. Valaji | 992533 7213 |
| 24 | 18618 | 18/7/9 2 | Shri Samli Village Service Co-operative Society Ltd. | At. Samli | 982567 6020 |
| 25 | 7814 | 24/3/7 5 | Shri Isanpur Seva Cooperative Society Ltd. | At. Isanpur | 992533 7213 |
| 26 | 1022 | 11/6/5 4 | Shri Ajitgath Seva Cooperative Society Ltd. | At. Ajitgath | 781802 7888 |
| 27 | 1190 | 3/10/5 5 | Shree Charadwa Seva Co-operative Society Ltd. | At. Charadwa | 990963 8138 |
| 28 | 1092 | 27/12/ 54 | Shree Chumpani Seva Cooperative Society Ltd. | At. Chumpani 9687695035 | 982573 5069 |
| 29 | 2821 | 5/8/19 72 | Shree Dighadia Seva Cooperative Society Ltd. | At. Dighadia | 814173 6231 |
| 30 | 7769 | /9/4 | Shri Dhavana Seva Cooperative Society | At. Dhavana | 982586 |

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| | | 1970 | Ltd. | | 0293 |
| 31 | 1583 | 1/6/56 | Shree Dhudkot Seva Cooperative Society Ltd. | At. Dhudkot | 9714963870 |
| 32 | 978 | 1957 | Shree Ranmalpur Seva Sahakari Mandali Ltd. | At. Ranmalpur 94276 63679 | 9725579364 |
| 33 | 2822 | 5/5/59 | Shree Ghanshyampur Seva Cooperative Society Ltd. | At. Ghanshyampur | 9825826384 |
| 34 | 8032 | 13/3/63 | Shree Mayurnagar Seva Sahakari Mandali Ltd. | At. Mayurnagar 87800 98494 | 9925337213 |
| 35 | 788 | 25/2/54 | Shri Swaminarayan Seva Co-operative Society Ltd. | At. Juna Devaliya | 9427565378 |
| 36 | 18650 | 9/6/2001 | Shri Umiya Seva Co-operative Society Ltd. | At. Shivpur | 9925674032 |
| 37 | 8033 | 1/7/63 | Shree Jogad Seva Cooperative Society Ltd. | At. Jogad | |
| 38 | 32225 | 25/9/06 | Shree Shivam Seva Co-operative Society Ltd. | At. Ajitgad | 9909946104 |
| 39 | 1595 | 20/2/56 | Shri Mathak Seva Cooperative Society Ltd. | At. Mathak 80005 53550 | 9428571844 |
| 40 | 40043 | 17/6/2011 | Shree Ranchhodgad Seva Cooperative Society Ltd. | At. Ranchhodga dh | 9978039066 |
| 41 | 44296 | /4/25 2017 | Shri Sundaribhavani Village Service Co-operative Society Ltd. | At. Sundaribhavani | 9909200327 |

Annexure 10 : Morbi District Industries/Chamber of Commerce

| Sr. No. | Association/Chamber of Commerce Name | Address | Name of President | Phone Number | | |
|---------|--------------------------------------|--|--------------------|--------------|-----|------------|
| | | | | Office | Fax | Mobile |
| 1 | IDC Industries Association, Wankaner | Kohinur Refrizaration Pvt.Ltd.,82/83/, IDS Estate,Wankaner | - | 028282209900 | - | - |
| 2 | Wankaner Chamber of Commerce and | Jasadan Ciramic, Jaseshwar road, Wankaner | Pragneshbhai Patel | - | - | 9825222855 |

| | Industries | | | | | |
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| 3 | Sahkar Powerlum Association | Momin Sheri, Sama Dela, Wankaner | Iqbal.U.Mesan iy | 02828 210134 | - | 8530745370 |
| 4 | Wankaner Ceramic Association | Gaytri Mineral, Panchasar Road, Wankaner | Dinubhai Vyas | 02828 230376 220176 | - | 9824287753 |
| 5 | Morbi Chamber of Commerce and Industries | Tulsi Shopping Center, Behind Bank of Baroda, Sardar Road, Morbi | Becharbhai Patel | 02822 222101 | - | 9825210300 |
| 6 | Morbi GIDC Industries Association | J.K.Fastnurse, K-1/75, GIDC, Shanala Road, Morbi | D.C.Patel | 02822 221798 | - | 9825229898 |
| 7 | Morbi Dhuva Glaz Tiles Association | Real Plaxa, First Floor, National Highway, Lalpar, Morbi | Nileshbhai Jetpariya | 240053 | - | 9825212799 |
| 8 | Morbi Roofing Tiles Manufacture Association | Opp.Old Bus Stand, savasar Plot Road, Morbi | Ratibhai L.Patel | 02822 222938 | - | 9638372588 |
| 9 | Sanitar Versh Manufacture Association | Urok Industries, Shobheshwar Road, Morbi | Karshanbhai Adroja | 240053 | - | 9825222922 |
| 10 | Vitrified Tiles Manufacture Association | Meksh Grinito Pvt.Ltd., Highway, Jambudiya, Morbi | Sukhdevbhai Patel | - | 028 22 283 730 | 9825385588 |
| 11 | The Rajkot District Solt Manufacture and Export Association | Surya Kirti Complex, Shop No,9/10, Shanala Road | Hirenbhai Zala | 02822 234642 | 234 642 | 9426917397 |
| 12 | Maliyamiyana Taluka Solt Manufacture Association | Sunrise Association, Behind Telephone Exchange Maliyamiyana | Ayub Abdul Moveri | - | 028 29 299 025 | 9824999992 9999828820 |
| 13 | Marin Solt Manufacture Association | Jaydip House, Shana Road, Morbi | Dilubha U.Jadeja | 02822 230303 | 230 304 | 9825222803 |
| 14 | Gujarat Granito Manufacture Association | Real Plaza First Floor, National Highway, Lalpar, Morbi | J.G.Kudariya | - | - | 9825222705 |

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| 15 | Gujarat Ceramic Floor Tiles Manufacture Association | 2, Lati Plot Morbi | Prabhubhai Patel | 02822 251341 | - | 9712932461 |
| 16 | Sanitary Ver Manufacture Association | 17, Bhagvati Chamber-1, Highway Char Rasta, Morbi | Karshanbhai Adroja | 02822 240053 | - | 9825222922 |
| 17 | Morbi Ceramic Traders Association | Iva Marketing, Second Flore, Shop No.14-15, Ceramic Plaza, National Highway, Morbi | K.K.Patel | - | - | 8000043144 |
| 18 | Morbi Chamber of Commerce and Industries Gadiyal | Parita Clock, 5/6, Lati Plot, Morbi | Shri Shashankbhai Dangi | - | - | 9376519719 |

• **Food Sector (Annakshetra)**

| Sr. No. | Name | Phone Number |
|---------|--|--------------|
| 1 | Annapurna Trust Managed Food Sector | 220737 |
| 2 | AaiShree Khodiyar Temple- Matel | 287730 |
| 3 | Bagathala Naklank Temple Trust Food Sector | 286755 |
| 4 | Harihar Food Sector | 211623 |
| 5 | Kabir Aashram | 211797 |
| 6 | Lakhadhir Trust Managed Food Sector | 222284 |
| 7 | Shree Bhimnath Mahadev Temple | 287060 |
| 8 | Shree Shantivan Aashram (Keshvanandbapu) | 230329 |
| 9 | Umiya Food Sector | 234660 |
| 10 | Shree Jalaram Temple-Morbi | - |

Annexure 11: Education Institution in the District (Useful for Safe Shelter)

| Sr. No. | School Name | Hos/In-Charge_Name | Mobile |
|---------|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------|
| 1 | SARKARI MADHYAMIK SHALA NAVA ISHANPUR | P R JADAV | 9879784747 |
| 2 | GOVERMENT HIGHER SECONDRY SCHOOL | N M DASALANIYA | 9429162560 |
| 3 | SMT.S.H.GARDI HIGH SCHOOL | H D PARMAR | 9879133752 |
| 4 | SARKARI MADHYAMIK SHALA - VEGADVAV | CHAVDA RANJITBHAI RAIYABHAI | 9725987133 |
| 5 | GOVERMENT HIGHER SECONDRY | R K KOSHIYA | 9586282282 |

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| | SCHOOL | | |
| 6 | MATUSHRI M.J.C.MAHETA VIDHYAMANDIR | PATEL SURESHKUMAR KARAMSHIBHAI | 7990048477 |
| 7 | SARKARI MADHYAMIK SHALA SUNDARI | KANERIYA AMITKUMAR GANGDASBHAI | 9033499954 |
| 8 | VIVEKANAND VIDHYALAY - SHUKHPAR | VIVEKANAND VIDHYALAY SUKHPAR | 8155928238 |
| 9 | SHREE NAKLANK VIDHYAPITH | SITAPARA HARSHADBHAI R | 8980527299 |
| 10 | VIVEKANAND VIDHYALAYA VIGNAN PRAVAH | KASELA VIKRAM KALUBHAI | 8155928238 |
| 11 | MADHYAMIK SHALA SAPAKADA | VARMORA CHANDULAL T | 6352075730 |
| 12 | RMSA GOVERNMENT SECONDRY SCHOOL-RANMALPUR | MORDIYA JAYESH R | 6351266355 |
| 13 | SHREE GOVERNMENT HIGHER SECONDRY SCHOOL | JADAV DHARABEN ASHVINBHAI | 9725862661 |
| 14 | GOVERNMENT SECONDARY SCHOOL PANDATIRATH | THUMMAR PIYUSH K | 9978086822 |
| 15 | NAVA GHANSHYAMGADH MADHYAMIK SHALA | VARMORA MUKESHBHAI D | 9574244288 |
| 16 | RMSA SARKARI MADHYAMIK SHALA -MERUPAR | KHANDHAR SANJAY JENTIBHAI | 9376835081 |
| 17 | SMT V.D.GARDI MADHYAMIK SCHOOL | NARENDRASINH B RANA | 9925934536 |
| 18 | G.P.S. SCHOOL MALANIYAD | R P AMRUTIYA | 9428701560 |
| 19 | SARKARI MADHYAMIK SHALA- KHETARDI | ALPESHBHAI PARMAR | 9426786210 |
| 20 | RMSA SECONDARY SCHOOL KAVADIYA | SACHINKUMAR MAHESHBHAI PARMAR | 8488883453 |
| 21 | RMSA SARKARI MADHYAMIK SHALA KADIYANA | KADIWAR DHARMISHTHABEN | 9428034655 |
| 22 | RMSA SECONDARY SCHOOL JUNI KIDI | JAKASANIYA JATIN K | 9909970253 |
| 23 | MADHYAMIK SHALA JUNA DEVALIYA | SURESHKUMAR CHHAGANBHAI PATEL | 9427664065 |
| 24 | SHRI RANCHHODBHAI VANJIBHAI KACHROLA HIGHSCHOOL ISHWARNAGAR | SHAKTIBHAI M KAILA | 9909202884 |
| 25 | SHRI BHAKTI VIDHYALAY | SHRI BHAKTI VIDHYALAY HALVAD | 9978494136 |
| 26 | VIDHYADARSHAN SHAIKSHANIK SANKUL | MANHARBHAI DEVJIBHAI TARBUNDIYA | 7283884712 |
| 27 | SHRI SARDAR PATEL VIDHYALAY | KANGAD MANSUKHBHAI | 9924364846 |
| 28 | SADBHAVNA VIDHYALAY - HALVAD | SADBHAVNA VIDHYALAYA | 9925583574 |
| 29 | MODEL SCHOOL HALVAD | A M KHORAJIA | 9978063961 |
| 30 | MAHARSHI ENGLISH SCHOOL | DR ASHISH KUMAR THACKER | 9016081144 |

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| 31 | TAXSHILA SCIENCE SCHOOL - HALVAD | SINOJIYA ROHITBHAI N | 9586656471 |
| 32 | MANGLAM VIDHYALAY HALVAD | MANGLAM VIDHYALAY HALVAD | 9712698066 |
| 33 | SHRI SANDIPANI SEC & HIGHER SEC SCHOOL | THAKAR NILKAMAL DINESHCHANDRA | 9925962920 |
| 34 | RAJODHARJI HIGH SCHOOL | PADALIYA GAUTAMBHAI R | 9979021500 |
| 35 | SHREE L.N.MAHETAGIRLS HIGH SCHOOL & V.M.MAHETA HIGH SCHOOL | SMITABEN BHATT | 9427122203 |
| 36 | SHREE UMA KANYA VIDHYALAY | DHARMENDRA DEVJIBHAI JAKASANIYA | 9913053210 |
| 37 | N.J.DAVE HIGH SCHOOL | N J DAVE HIGH SCHOOL | 8758922471 |
| 38 | SHREE SANSKARVIDHYALAY | DETHARIYA N H | 9825525388 |
| 39 | ROUND TABLE SARSWATI PRIMARY VIDHYALAYA | GEETABEN MAGANBHAI DHOLAKIYA | 7435053039 |
| 40 | SANDIPANI ENGLISH SCHOOL | PARECHA SHAILESH PRANJIVANBHAI | 9974600152 |
| 41 | TAKSHASHILA VIDHYAMANDIR | SOLANKI ARVINDBHAI D | 7016929137 |
| 42 | NALANDA VIDHYALAY | CHHANIYARA JIGNESHBHAI B | 9409413888 |
| 43 | MAHARSHI VIDHYALAYA | TARBUNDIYA ASHOKBHAI | 9825710905 |
| 44 | SHREE VIVEKANAND VIDHYALAYA | PATEL RAHULBHAI D | 9925725756 |
| 45 | NAVNIRMAN VIDHHALAY | HULANI DILIPBHAI B | 9376858425 |
| 46 | SARKARI MADHYAMIK SHALA GHANSHYAMPUR | PATEL HITESHBHAI MADHABHAI | 9998402068 |
| 47 | SHREE RANG MADHYAMIK SHALA | SHREE RANG MADHYAMIK SHALA | 9374146807 |
| 48 | RMSA SARKARI MADHYAMIK SHALA DUNGARPUR | TUSHAR N KABANI | 9904954770 |
| 49 | GOVERNMENT SECONDARY SCHOOL - DIGHDIYA | BHARATBHAI DHANJIBHAI BHALARA | 9913051439 |
| 50 | SMDC SARKARI MADHYAMIK SHALA DHAVANA | JADEJA SATYAJEETSINH F | 9427438138 |
| 51 | RMSA SECONDARY SCHOOL CHITRODI | SANJAYKUMAR M DESAI | 9081071819 |
| 52 | BRILIANT VIDHYALAY SEC HSEC | BRILLIANT VIDHYALAYA CHARADVA | 9913672799 |
| 53 | SHR CHARADAVA G.P.S. MADH. SHALA | A B MOTAKA | 9925424362 |
| 54 | NILKANTH VIDHYALAY | SONAGRA VALAMJIBHAI B | 9979020935 |
| 55 | VAJENDRA PRIMARY SCHOOL | SHREE VAJENDRA PRIMARY SCHOOL | 9925727313 |
| 56 | SARKARI MADHYAMIK SHALA- | GULSHAN I SHAMA | 7435810854 |

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| | AJITGADH | | |
| 57 | GOVERNMENT HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL VAVANIYA | HITESH N SARDVA | 9409473335 |
| 58 | SHRIMAD RAJCHANDRA VIDHYAMANDIR | PRADIPSINH M JADEJA | 9925360105 |
| 59 | SHREE ADHYASHAKTI VIDHYA MANDIR | BHATT NALINBHAI | 9825756039 |
| 60 | SHRI K P HOTHI HIGHER SEC VIDHYALAY | BRISANTKUMAR CHATURBHAI PANCHOTIYA | 8866228644 |
| 61 | GOVERNMENT HIGH SCHOOL | SIMABEN KANJIBHAI GARVAL | 9624566348 |
| 62 | SHREE GRAM PANCHAYAT HIGH SCHOOL | CHAVDA JAYESHBHAI | 9428967779 |
| 63 | SHRI J T PATEL MADHYAMIK SHALA | KANJIYA ANILBHAI P | 9428698795 |
| 64 | UTTAR BUNIYADI VIDHYALAY | CHANDUBHAI NARANBHAI DANGAR | 9978180222 |
| 65 | MODEL SCHOOL | GARALA DHARMISHTHABEN SHANTILAL | 8160518361 |
| 66 | JOSHI PRIVATE HIGH SCHOOL | S M DAMOR | 9426719006 |
| 67 | MAHARSHI DAYANAND SARSWATI VIDYALAY | SHAILESHKUMAR L GORIYA | 8320195917 |
| 68 | SARVAJANIK HIGH SCHOOL | MEHULKUMAR ISHWARLAL PATEL | 9909201598 |
| 69 | JUNA GHANTILA HIGH SCHOOL | RAJANIKANT R ADROJA | 9427497874 |
| 70 | GOVERNMENT SECONDARY SCHOOL CHIKHLI | RATHOD JAGDISHKUMAR BHALABHAI | 7878730033 |
| 71 | SHREE UMIYA VIDHYAMANDIR | BHOJANI SHAILENDRABHAI B | 9428401068 |
| 72 | SHREE SADGURU SANSKRIT MAHAVIDHYALAY | DIPAKBHAI MEHTA | 9913921340 |
| 73 | SHRI VALLABHI VIDHYAPITH | PANKJBHAI VARMORA | 7567550038 |
| 74 | SHREE HARI NAKLANK VIDHYALAY | SADATIA SURESH BABULAL | 9429097849 |
| 75 | SARKARI UCH. MADHYMIK SHALA | GEDIYA HETAL K | 9638396413 |
| 76 | SARSWATI BHAGVATI VIDHYALAYA | ZALARIYA NALINKUMAR M | 8000777630 |
| 77 | MADHUVAN SECONDARY VIDHYALAY | SMFEFAR | 9428344260 |
| 78 | GENIOUS MADHYAMIK SCHOOL | YOGESH M KASUNDRA | 9427359592 |
| 79 | SHREE SWAMINARAYAN VIDHYALAYA GURUKUL | DALSANIYA KETANKUMAR RATILAL | 9978381265 |
| 80 | GYANSHAKTI RESIDENSIAL SCHOOL OF EXCELLANCE | | |
| 81 | VINAY INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL | MR PRAMOD KUMAR A V | 7573812300 |

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| 82 | NAVSARJAN VIDHYALAYA | PARESHBHAI V GHETIYA | 9909540702 |
| 83 | SHRIMATI C. N. PATEL VIDHYALAY | VANITABEN N DHORIYANI | 9909541400 |
| 84 | SHREE NAVODAY VIDHYALAY | BOPALIYA MAHESHBHAI R | 9016704489 |
| 85 | SHRI SWAMINARAYAN VIDHYALAY | SHRI SWAMINARAYAN VIDHYALAY | 9925727124 |
| 86 | TAPOVAN VIDHYALAYA | SOLANKI RASIKBHAI BABUBHAI | 9879328361 |
| 87 | C. M. J. HIGH SCHOOL | S A JAVIYA | 9879783470 |
| 88 | SHREE M G U B MADHYAMIK VIDHYALAY | P S PATEL | 9374120313 |
| 89 | JUNA NAGDAVAS MADHYAMIK SHALA | J D DHRANGA | 9825789530 |
| 90 | SHRI LALABAHADUR SHASHTRI VIDHYALAY | D B SAVSANI | 9687624871 |
| 91 | SHRI NAVSARJAN UCHTAR MADHYAMIK VIDHYALAY | YOGESH KASUNDRA | 9427359592 |
| 92 | SMT R B PATEL L G MEHTA HIGH SCHOOL | KUNDARIYA GHANSHYAM MAVJIBHAI | 9408044388 |
| 93 | NAVDEEP VIDHYALAY | KAVAR HARSHAD | 9825422645 |
| 94 | SADHANA VIDHYALAY | SURANI GAURAV MANSUKHBHAI | 9512410056 |
| 95 | LILAPAR MADHYAMIK SHALA | DINESH M BHORANIYA | 9825199988 |
| 96 | OMKAR VIDHYALAY MAHENDRANAGAR | VIDJA VISHAL MAGANBHAI | 8866587665 |
| 97 | TAKSHSHILA VIDHYALAYA | KUNDARIYA SHAILESHBHAI DAYABHAI | 9879269110 |
| 98 | NACHIKETA VIDHYALAY | RAJPARA JALPESH SAVJIBHAI | 9725202850 |
| 99 | SHRI KAGTHALA M G B G HIGH SCHOOL | D B VIRAMGAMA | 7984737934 |
| 100 | NAVNIRMAN VIDHYALAY MORBI | HARESHBHAI H KUNDARIYA | 9909575686 |
| 101 | OM SHANTI PRIMARY SCHOOL MORBI | SANJAYBHAI RAMJIBHAI VIRADIA | 9825599883 |
| 102 | RAJARSHI VIDHYALAY MORBI | MEENABEN JOSHI | 9624922377 |
| 103 | TAPOVAN VIDHYA NIKETAN MORBI | SANJA NARESHBHAI JADAVJIBHAI | 9825845849 |
| 104 | SHREE RANDAL VIDHYALAY MORBI | MANOJBHAI G OGANJA | 9879116485 |
| 105 | SHRI DHUDKOTHIGH SCHOOL | BHIMANI USHABEN K | 9714844199 |
| 106 | SHREE VIVEKANAND VIDYALAY - AMRAN | ANJANABEN B LLUNNAAGARIYA | 9426337587 |
| 107 | UCHHTAR MADHYAMIK SHALA - AMRAN | PATEL AVANI SANKARBHAI | 9825230502 |
| 108 | BHAKTI SHAIXANIK SANKUL - | KASUBDRA KISHORBHAI | 9979585645 |

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| | AMRAN | B | |
| 109 | SHREE C.L. PARIKH HIGH SCHOOL | DIPAKKUMAR V SHERASIYA | 9925678037 |
| 110 | SAMJUBA VIDHYALAY | DETHARIYA RAMESHBHAI K | 7383329490 |
| 111 | SHRI NANI VAVDI MADHYAMIK SHALA | PATEL SANJIVKUMAR L | 9428701084 |
| 112 | SANKALP MADHYAMIK VIDHYALAY | SANJAYBHAI V SARADVA | 9909081860 |
| 113 | ABHINAV SCHOOL | LIKHIYA KAMLESHBHAI | 9879910434 |
| 114 | NEST K12 EDUCATION (ENGLISH) | BARASARA DIPAK JAGDISHBHAI | 8200267696 |
| 115 | NEST K12 EDUCATION (GUJARATI) | MORADIYA RAJESH HARJIVANBHAI | 9638304030 |
| 116 | UNIQUE SCHOOL | DR AMIT PATEL | 7016747226 |
| 117 | SARTHAK VIDHYAMANDIR PRI SCH | GANESHBHAI KANZARIYA | 9067502778 |
| 118 | OM SHANTI ENGLISH SCHOOL | VIRADIA SANJAY RAMJIBHAI | 9825599883 |
| 119 | UMA VIDHYA SANKUL | HITESH H SORIYA | 9978992924 |
| 120 | NILKANTH UCHHATAR MADHYMIK VIDHYALAY | AGHARA NARENDABHAI N | 9879772433 |
| 121 | SARVOPARI SCHOOL | VADGASIYA RAJESHNHAI CHHAGANBHAI | 9879235650 |
| 122 | NEW OM SHANTI VIDHYALAY | HIMANSHU P SHETH | 7575005377 |
| 123 | BHARTI GIRLS HIGHSCHOOL MORBI | HEMANGIBEN BORISAGAR | 9825183986 |
| 124 | TAKSHSHILA VIDHYALAY | RAMESHBHAI D OGANJA | 9925953736 |
| 125 | SMT. K. G. KUNDARIYA VIDHYALAYA | KADIVAR RAJNIKANT J | 6355855214 |
| 126 | ADARSH NIVASI SHALA (V.J) | P G UKANI | 9428158110 |
| 127 | THE V. C. TECH. HIGH SCHOOL | J P PADSUMBIA | 9825190281 |
| 128 | GOVERNMENT SECONDARY SCHOOL PANELI | CHAPANI ASHISH P | 9712083327 |
| 129 | SHRI RASIKLAL SHETH BOYS HIGH SCHOOL | HARJIVAN SHIVABHAI CHANIYARA | 9879378049 |
| 130 | NIRMAL VIDHYALAY HIGHER SEC | NILESH C KUNDARIYA | 9979865155 |
| 131 | SWASTIK VIDHYALAY | MAKASANA MAYURBHAI | 7575809203 |
| 132 | SMT.D.J. PATEL KANYA VIDHYALAY | MERJA NEETABEN K | 9429099651 |
| 133 | SHRI SATYA SAI VIDHYA MANDIR ENG MED | VARSHABEN VALA | 9426081064 |
| 134 | VINAY VIDHYA MANDIR | VINAY VIDHYA MANDIR | 9979627061 |
| 135 | SRI SATHYA SAI VIDHYA MANDIR | VARSHA VALA | 9426081061 |
| 136 | VINAY SCIENCE SCHOOL | VINAY SCIENCE SCHOOL | 8469144400 |
| 137 | ATMIYA VIDHYALAY | YAGNIKBHAI | 9724900716 |

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| 138 | S.V. P. KANYA VIDHYALAY SELF FINA | SARDAR VALLBHBHAI PATEL KANYA VIDHYALYA MORBI SCIENCE | 9909172754 |
| 139 | DIVINE VINAY SCHOOL PIPALIYA | DIVINE VINAY SCHOOL | 9879766698 |
| 140 | S.V. P. KANYA VIDHYALAY | HIRPARA PARULBEN V | 8780674639 |
| 141 | SMT. M. P. SHETH GIRLS HIGH SCHOOL | AGRAVAT DIPTI H | 9428264997 |
| 142 | CENTER POINT VIDHYALAYA | MARADIYA NARENDRABHAI | 7359647488 |
| 143 | SHRI RAJPAR MADHYAMIK SHALA | FALADU NIMESHKUMAR R | 9427362150 |
| 144 | AJANTA VIDHYALAYA | HASMUKHBHAI V. KASUNDRA | 9909081907 |
| 145 | H A M SARSWATI MADHYAMIK VIDHYALAY | BHARATBHAI B. RAMANUJ | 9909837460 |
| 146 | MADHYAMIK SCHOOL RANGPAR | RAJESH R DANGAR | 9427565107 |
| 147 | NIRMAL VIDHYALAY | RAMNIKBHAI BARASARA | 9909172951 |
| 148 | GITANJALI MADHYAMIK VIDHYALAY | UBHADIYA HARSHADBHAI G | 7698272877 |
| 149 | NAVJIVAN VIDHYALAY | HIREN MANSUKHBHAI BOPALIYA | 8758611888 |
| 150 | MASUM VIDHYALAY | DHARMENDRA GADESHIYA | 7575005376 |
| 151 | KRISHNA SCHOOL MADHYMIK | BHUVA DHAVALBHAI J | 9727240928 |
| 152 | NAVYUG VIDHYALAYA | CHANIYARA PARESHBHAI A | 9913913048 |
| 153 | SHREE YOGI VIDHYALAYA-MORBI | DIPENKUMAR LALITBHAI BHATT | 9428193536 |
| 154 | OM SHANTI ENGLISH MED SCHOOL (CBSE) | DEEPA AMIT SHARMA | 7575005370 |
| 155 | GYANPATH VIDHYALAY | ARVINDKUMAR HARILAL SADATIYA | 9979180060 |
| 156 | SMT. N.G. MEHTA HIGH SCHOOL | D U ADESARA | 9428465910 |
| 157 | M.S.DOSHI HIGH SCHOOL | GOPANI BHARAT D | 9429045720 |
| 158 | SAINT MARYS PRIMARY SCHOOL | FR ANEESH PHILIP | 7698068515 |
| 159 | SHREE SARASWATI MADHYAMIK VIDHYAMANDIR SANKUL | DAXABEN AMRUTIYA | 9426632389 |
| 160 | P P MUNI VASUDEV SARASVATI VIDHYALAY | P.P.MAUNI VASUDEV SARASVATI VIVIDHLAXI VIDYALAYA | 9428888955 |
| 161 | NEW ERA PUBLIC SCHOOL | DR ARUNESH SAXENA | 9712711888 |
| 162 | OM SHANTI ENGLISH MEDIUM SCHOOL | KALPESH K ACHARYA | 9925607979 |
| 163 | GOVERNMENT SECONDARY SCHOOL VANALIYA | VAGISH B JANI | 9427429069 |
| 164 | SHREE MAHAKALI VIDHYALAY | M S AGOLA | 9825367776 |
| 165 | MANISH VIDHYA MANDIR | MANISHCHANDRA R | 9925456656 |

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| | | MEVADA | |
| 166 | SHREE NALINEE MADHYAMIK SCHOOL | BHATT H D | 9974002670 |
| 167 | SHREE THORALA HIGH SCHOOL | KISHORBHAI K PATEL | 9664876317 |
| 168 | SHREE GNANJYOT VIDHYALAYA | LALITKUMAR P KAVAR | 9825335750 |
| 169 | NEW ERA GLOBAL SCHOOL | ABHINAV OJHA | 9512288000 |
| 170 | THE DELHI WORLD PUBLIC SCHOOL | MILIND KALUSKAR | 9879544313 |
| 171 | NAVYUG VIDHYALAY | SARSAVADIYA BALDEVBHAI SHAMJIBHAI | 9376186076 |
| 172 | NALANDA VIDHYALAY (ENGLISH) | JAYESH GAMI | 9879125226 |
| 173 | NALANDA VIDHYALAY | C B DALSANIYA | 9879455616 |
| 174 | DEVKUVAR SHAIKSHANIK SANKUL | BECHARBHAI BHAVANBHAI DHEDHI | 9879643997 |
| 175 | ARYA VIDHYALAYAM - GUJARATI MEDIUM | BHIMANI DHAVAL B | 9512400034 |
| 176 | SHRI ORPAT KANYA VIDHYALAY | GAMI ASMITABEN S | 9925354176 |
| 177 | SHRI MAHARSHI DAYANAND V VIDHYALAY | M P UVAGIYA | 9879933834 |
| 178 | NAVJYOT VIDHYALAY | BARAIYA KARTIKKUMAR NITINBHAI | 8758772324 |
| 179 | LIFE LINKS VIDHYALAY | ARVINDBHAI | 9328888677 |
| 180 | SARDAR PATEL VIDHYALAY TANKARA | BHADJA VIJAYBHAI R | 9586647157 |
| 181 | M.P.DOSHI VIDHYALAY TANKARA | S D SOLANKI | 9824848391 |
| 182 | SHRI SAVADI HIGH SCHOOL | SARSAVADIYA SURESH P | 7016045064 |
| 183 | SHREE NESDA KHA HIGH SCHOOL | R R SARADVA | 9723788037 |
| 184 | SHRI NEKNAM MADHYAMIC SCHOOL | T P KOTADIYA | 9638479444 |
| 185 | SHRI B J KANSAGRA HIGH SCHOOL | ADROJA GHANSHYAM M | 9586545825 |
| 186 | AMRUTAM SCHOOL | SANJAYBHAI BHAGIYA | 9879389899 |
| 187 | SHRI BAHUCHAR VIDHYALAY | VATKIYA P B | 9924117618 |
| 188 | GREEN VALLEY INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL ENGLISH | TANAY SHUKLA | 9687577698 |
| 189 | GREEN VALLEY INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL GUJARATI | VINOD DHAMSANIYA | 9825684680 |
| 190 | SHREE DEVDAYA MADHYAMIC SCHOOL | BHADJA NANDLAL R | 9925871322 |
| 191 | GYANJYOT VIDHYALAY LAJAI | BARAIYA BHUMIKABEN KARTIKBHAI | 8758772324 |
| 192 | NEW VISION SCHOOL | NEW VISION SCHOOL | 9979997966 |
| 193 | OM VIDHYALAY | YOGESH NARSHIBHAI GHETIYA | 9662518033 |

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| 194 | SHRI HIGH SCHOOL HARBATIYALI | MUCHHARA ROHIT JERAJBHAI | 9016606060 |
| 195 | ELITE INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL G.M./E.M. | BHUT MANISH MAGANLAL | 9904928092 |
| 196 | ELITE ENGLISH MEDIUM SCHOOL | ALEX JAKHU SMITH | 9913112346 |
| 197 | MATUSHRI M M GANDHI VIDHYALAY | G L AGHARA | 9909202990 |
| 198 | GYAN DIP VIDHYALAY | VAMJA ATULBHAI DAMJIBHAI | 9879313806 |
| 199 | SARKARI MADHYAMIK SHALA CHHATAR | SHILPABEN A TERAIIYA | 9978842070 |
| 200 | SHRI SARDAR PATEL VIDHYALAY | BHAVESH K JIVANI | 9712046865 |
| 201 | MODEL SCHOOL WANKANER | N V RANIPA | 9979312659 |
| 202 | GYANGANGA SCHOOL | PANDYA ALPESHBHAI CHANDULAL | 9265867687 |
| 203 | SHARDA MANDIR MADHYAMIK VIDHYALAYA | PARESHBHAI MADHAVI | 9427252372 |
| 204 | SHREE AMARSINHJI HIGH SCHOOL | M G SOLANKI | 9427164065 |
| 205 | SHREE M H J S S MUNI GIRLS HIGH SCHOOL | GAJERA HANSABEBN K | 9664527539 |
| 206 | SMT.L.K.SANGHVI GIRLS HIGH SCHOOL | DARSHNABEN J JANI | 8320584807 |
| 207 | SHREE K.K. SHAH MADHYAMIK VIDYALAYA | N T DHOKIYA | 9427975161 |
| 208 | SMT. V.S. SHAH HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL | N T DHOKIYA | 9427975161 |
| 209 | SHRI H.N.DOSHI AND R.N.DOSHI HIGH SCHOOL | BHALODIYA GORDHANBHAI V | 9998041353 |
| 210 | JYOTI VIDDDHYALAY | SHERASIYA ANISHBHAI | 9723254233 |
| 211 | NEW SAHYOG PRIMARY SCHOOL | AFSANABEN BADI | 9429440586 |
| 212 | MODERN PRIMARY SCHOOL | THE MODERN HIGH SCHOOL | 9426787034 |
| 213 | NIRMALA CONVENT SCHOOL | SR TEJAS | 8980216074 |
| 214 | SANJAR PRIMARY SCHOOL | AKTARRAZA VALIMAMAD PARASARA | 9727873046 |
| 215 | RAZA VIDHYALAY MADHYAMIK SHALA | SHERASIYA MUZAFARHUSHEN | 9925337412 |
| 216 | SHREE G. P. HIGH SCHOOL TITHAVA | D N PARBATANI | 9825763512 |
| 217 | RMSA GOVERNMENT SECONDARY SCHOOL THIKRIYALA | DR SURESHKUMAR MOHANBHAI PADALIYA | 9664616472 |
| 218 | S.M.P. HIGH SCHOOL | ALIBHAI A BADI | 9427252064 |
| 219 | MADNI PRI. SCHOOL | SHERASIYA JARINABEN | 9773243387 |
| 220 | GOVERMENT SECONDARY SCHOOL SAMTHERVA | SHAILESH MERJA | 9913052124 |
| 221 | GOVERNMENT SECONDARY | JAYESHKUMAR | 9979288303 |

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| | SCHOOL RUPAVATI | AMRUTLAL KALOLA | |
| 222 | MADNI MADHYAMIK KANYA VIDHYALAY | PARASARA FAJILA ISMAIL | 9898251281 |
| 223 | THE MODERN VIDHYALAY | IDRISBHAI I BADI | 8200679637 |
| 224 | GARIB NAVAZ MADHYAMIK SHALA | Principal | 9788278692 |
| 225 | SHREE GRAM PANCHAYAT HIGH SCHOOL PIPALIYARAJ | MATHAKIYA A A | 9879962736 |
| 226 | PANCHASIYA HIGH SCHOOL | KHORAJIYA IBRAHIMBHAI | 9429921486 |
| 227 | RMSA GOVERNMENT SECONDARY SCHOOL PALASADI | PATIL NAYNABEN ISHWARLAL | 9998873451 |
| 228 | MASHAYAKHI HIGH SCHOOL | AVESH N. SHERASIYA | 9106881441 |
| 229 | S.F. SECONDARY GIRLS SCHOOL | PARASARA GULNAJ H | 9879758649 |
| 230 | RMSA GOVERNMENT SECONDARY SCHOOL NAVA KANKOT | MYATRA NAMRTABEN RAJANBHAI | 8200054951 |
| 231 | M.D.M. PACHHAT VISTAR BAKSHIPANCH V | BHANKHODIYA ASHWINA R. | 8140343000 |
| 232 | AL-AMIN HIGH SCHOOL | I M BADI | 9427442815 |
| 233 | GENIUS PRIMARY SCHOOL | AINUL USMAN BADI | 9724458750 |
| 234 | GRAM PANCHAYAT HIGH SCHOOL MAHIKA | H A MATHAKIYA | 9898626582 |
| 235 | GALAXY PRI. SEC. HIGHER SEC. SCHOOL | N N BADI | 9723944552 |
| 236 | THE FAIZ BRIGHT SCHOOL | KHORAJIYA SUFIYAN | 9725890433 |
| 237 | HAKKANIYA PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOL | ROSHANBEN G PARASARA | 9601406255 |
| 238 | GALAXY PRIMARY-SECONDARY& HIGHER SECONDARY | M A BADI | 9925957493 |
| 239 | SHARDA MANDIR VIDHYALAY | PARESHBHAI MADHAVI | 9427252372 |
| 240 | MOHAMMADI LOKSHALA | M A MATHAKIYA | 9979008138 |
| 241 | SANSKRUTI VIDHYALAY | M.M.BADI | 9725254268 |
| 242 | RMSA GOVERNMENT SECONDARY SCHOOL BHERDA | BHALODIA BHAVESH L | 9428263340 |
| 243 | AMIYALBHAI BADI HIGH SCHOOL | M H BADI | 9913845467 |

Annexure 12 : District ICDS Supervisors and CDPOs

| Sr. No. | Name Of CDPO/Supervisor | Designation | Phone Number | |
|-------------------|----------------------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|
| | | | Office | Mobile |
| Component Tankara | | | | |
| 1 | Shri Tejalben D. Dekavadia | CDPO | 282228728 8 | 963851933 3 |
| 2 | Shri Sudhaben A. Lashkari | Mukhya Sevika | | 973700740 5 |
| 3 | Shri Rajeshwariben Trivedi | Mukhya Sevika | | 972691993 |

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| | | | | 9 |
| 4 | Shri Hansaben Makwana | Mukhya Sevika | | 9601895135 |
| Component Maliyamiyana | | | | |
| 1 | Shri Ushaben L.Bhimani | Mukhya Sevika (I/C)CDPO | 2829286200 | 9574106328 |
| 2 | Shri Devikaben Bhankhodia | Mukhya Sevika | | 9265492799 |
| 3 | Shri Ranjanben Panchal | Mukhya Sevika | | 9328312208 |
| Component Morbi-1 | | | | |
| 1 | Shri Mayuriben H. Upadhyay | CDPO | 2822223834 | 9638114124 |
| 2 | Shri Varshaben Solanki | Mukhya Sevika | | 8849047287 |
| 3 | Shri Janviba Zala | Mukhya Sevika | | 9879717367 |
| 4 | Shri Jagrutiben parmar | Mukhya Sevika | | 8140240001 |
| 5 | Shri Hiralben Parmar | Mukhya Sevika | | 9737544824 |
| 6 | Shri Payalben Dangar | Mukhya Sevika | | 7567560321 |
| Component Morbi-2 | | | | |
| 1 | Shri Bhavnaben M.Charola | CDPO | 2822223834 | 9428260164 |
| 2 | Shri Anjliben Virda | Mukhya Sevika | | 8160474737 |
| 3 | Shri Krishnaben Parmar | Mukhya Sevika | | 9909711011 |
| 4 | Shri Binduben Nimavat | Mukhya Sevika | | 8140277578 |
| 5 | Shri Purviben Trivedi | Mukhya Sevika | | 9726922300 |
| 6 | Shri Ramilaben Gojiya | Mukhya Sevika | | 7874060378 |
| Component Wankaner-1 | | | | |
| 1 | Shri Vaishaliben J. Patgir | CDPO | 2828222688 | 8401433441 |
| 2 | Shri Shobhanaben Kachava | Mukhya Sevika | | 8780797720 |
| 3 | Shri Chandaniben Vaidh | Mukhya Sevika | | 7096927897 |
| 4 | Shri Ushaben Dabhi | Mukhya Sevika | | 8160831658 |

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| 5 | Shri Manjulaben Sardiya | Mukhya Sevika | | 997959421 2 |
| Component Wankaner-2 | | | | |
| 1 | Shri Alpaben P. Kachava | Mukhya Sevika (I/C)CDPO | | 992573484 8 |
| 2 | Shri Alkaben Raval | Mukhya Sevika | 282822268 8 | 982581525 3 |
| 3 | Shri Rekhaben karavadra | Mukhya Sevika | | 972635948 2 |
| 4 | Shri Dimpal Dave | Mukhya Sevika | | 798476279 4 |
| Component Halvad | | | | |
| 1 | Shri Poojaben B. Dav | CDPO | 275822609 6 | 777899610 2 |
| 2 | Shri Mamtaben Raval | Mukhya Sevika | | 635137180 5 |
| 3 | Shri Nehalben jamang | Mukhya Sevika | | 966497086 5 |
| 4 | Shri Labhuben Chauhan | Mukhya Sevika | | 997439223 3 |
| 5 | Shri Priyankaben Yagnik | Mukhya Sevika | | 706927249 8 |
| 6 | Shri Manishaben Hadiyal | Mukhya Sevika | | 898073098 4 |

Annexure 13 : District CRC/BRC Co-Ordinators

| Sr. No. | Name Of Taluka | Name | Designation | Mobile Number |
|---------|----------------|--------------------------|----------------|---------------|
| 1 | Halvad | Shri patel Milankumar K. | BRC Co. Halvad | 9601258234 |
| 2 | Halvad | Shri Dineshbhai V. patel | CRC Dhanala | 8128398698 |

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| 3 | Halvad | Shri Jitubhai M.Mer | CRC Dhavana | 9428812475 |
| 4 | Halvad | Shri Vindhani Vinodbhai Dhirubhai | CRC Halvad-1 | 9727875549 |
| 5 | Halvad | Shri Patel Ketanbhai Himatbhai | CRC Halvad-4 | 8000705101 |
| 6 | Halvad | Shri Patel Hardikbhai Labhubhai | CRC Halvad-7 | 9016106729 |
| 7 | Halvad | Shri Sadriya Sanjaykumar Dalsukhbhai | CRC Kadiyana | 9958814410 |
| 8 | Halvad | Shri Patel Harmitkumar J. | CRC Malniyad | 9909425295 |
| 9 | Halvad | Shri Chauhan Viramdev Girishkumar | CRC Mathak | 9099509075 |
| 10 | Halvad | Shri Chauhan Pravinsinh N. | CRC Merupar | 7575064615 |
| 11 | Halvad | Shri Rathod Sondabhai K. | CRC D13Tikar-ran | 9913771011 |
| 12 | Maliya | Shri Rathod Mahendrakumar M. | BRC Co. Maliya | 9925474226 |
| 13 | Maliya | Shri Jayeshkumar Maganlal Gadhiya | CRC Khakharechi | 9898447673 |
| 14 | Maliya | Shri Nakum Ramsinh B. (I.C) | CRC Khirai | 9228200964 |
| 15 | Maliya | Shri Nakum Ramsinh B. | CRC Maliya Miyana | 9228200964 |
| 16 | Maliya | Shri Chauhan Maheshkumar J. (I.C) | CRC Mota Dahisara | 9274151751 |
| 17 | Maliya | Shri Rathod Jayeshkumar Mohanbhai | CRC Nani Barar | 7878434458 |
| 18 | Maliya | Shri Chauhan Maheshkumar J. | CRC Saravad | 9274151751 |
| 19 | Morbi | Shri Adroja Chiragbhai R. | BRC Co. Morbi | 9879763630 |
| 20 | Morbi | Shri Delvadiya Babulal K. | CRC Aambavadi | 9879019175 |
| 21 | Morbi | Shri Dhedhi Bharatbhai jasmatbhai | CRC Aamaran | 9913133689 |
| 22 | Morbi | Shri Merja Dipakkunar Harjivanbhai | CRC Bagathala | 9979312197 |
| 23 | Morbi | Shri Jakasaniya Chetankumar keshavbhai | CRC Bharatnagar | 9586168893 |
| 24 | Morbi | Shri Sonagara Vandna B. | CRC Chachapar | 8511889916 |
| 25 | Morbi | Shri Kalriya Shaileshkumar J. | Morbi Taluka Shala-! | 9825643623 |
| 26 | Morbi | Shri Herbha Devayat Lakshamanbhai | CRC Juna Nagadavas | 9727111050 |
| 27 | Morbi | Shri Jadeja Mahavirsinh M. | CRC Kharivadi | 9664669613 |

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| 28 | Morbi | Shri Bavarva Chandrakantbhai T. | CRC Nichi Mandal | 9879969056 |
| 29 | Morbi | Shri Pedhadiya Rohitkumar Ratilal | CRC Dhulakot | 9601148443 |
| 30 | Morbi | Shri Rangpadiya Dharmendra P. | CRC Talukashala -3 | 9428888524 |
| 31 | Morbi | Shri Bopaliya Umeshkumar Prabhulal | CRC Nani Vavdi | 9601551811 |
| 32 | Morbi | Shri Vidaja Rikitbhai J. | CRC Mahendranagar | 9978043220 |
| 33 | Morbi | Shri Humbal Rameshchandra Govindbhai | CRC Rafadeshawar | 9904636091 |
| 34 | Morbi | Shri Patel Umeshkumar T. | CRC Ramkrishna | 9725405363 |
| 35 | Morbi | Shri Nehal Rameshchandra Ramavat | CRC Rangpar | 8905190040 |
| 36 | Morbi | Shri Bharat Khimabhai Modhvadiya | CRC Ravapar | 9879031674 |
| 37 | Morbi | Shri Ghodasara Rajeshbhai M. | CRC Timbadi | 9879316011 |
| 38 | Tankara | Shri Phephar Kalpeshbhai P. | BRC Co. Tankara | 9510377525 |
| 39 | Tankara | Shri Sanaja Shaileshbhai B. | CRC Lajai | 9978095131 |
| 40 | Tankara | Shri Detroja Bhaveshbhai Gordhanbhai | CRC Tankara | 9979748875 |
| 41 | Tankara | Shri Dhedhi Kaushikkumar Amarshibhai | CRC Mitana | 9909875212 |
| 42 | Tankara | Goswami Jalpaben Maheshgiri | CRC Nekanam | 9714870750 |
| 43 | Tankara | Shri Mokasana Aanandkumar P. | CRC Nana Khijadiya | 9925360307 |
| 44 | Tankara | Shri Khavdu Hemantkumar Naranbhai | CRC Saraya | 9909689882 |
| 45 | Wankaner | Shri Parmar Mayursinh D. | BRC Co.Wankaner | 9727489715 |
| 46 | Wankaner | Shri Makwana Mukeshbhai Rameshbhai | CRC Daldi | 9898616373 |
| 47 | Wankaner | Shri Narendrasinh S.Chauhan | CRC Jamsar | 9429239526 |
| 48 | Wankaner | Shri Zala Girirajsinh Mangalsinh | CRC Juna Kankot | 9913543889 |
| 49 | Wankaner | Shri Khandekha Merubhai R. | CRC Junction Wankaner | 8320298975 |
| 50 | Wankaner | Shri Thadeshwar Kaushikkumar H. | CRC Kothi | 9099097136 |
| 51 | Wankaner | Shri Mathakiya Mahamadrafik N. | CRC Lalpar | 6352468260 |
| 52 | Wankaner | Shri Vaghela Bhaveshbhai K. | CRC Lunshar | 9723291050 |

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| 53 | Wankaner | Shri Hariyani Mehulbhai R. | CRC Mahika | 9586152857 |
| 54 | Wankaner | Shri Dethariya Amitbhai P. | CRC Nava Dhuva | 9904049988 |
| 55 | Wankaner | Shri Gadhiya Divyeshbhai V. | CRC Meshariya | 9426530537 |
| 56 | Wankaner | Shri Shershiya Ikabal Hajibhai | CRC Talukashala No.3 | 9725013068 |
| 57 | Wankaner | Shri Shershiya Juned Husenbhai | CRC Pipaliya Raj | 9726864443 |
| 58 | Wankaner | Shri Sipai Saifuddin Abdulbhai | CRC Tithava | 9725322912 |
| 59 | Wankaner | Shri Shershiya Irafan Hayat | CRC Sindhavadar | 9979383360 |
| 60 | Wankaner | Shri Badi Mahamad javid Raheman | CRC Talukashala No.1 | 9879625690 |
| 61 | Wankaner | Shri Ajitkumar Aapabhai Sonara | CRC Vankiya | 9879562001 |

Annexure 14 : Search-Rescue and Flood Rescue Trainees

| Sr. No. | Taluka | Name and Address of Trainees | Phone Number |
|----------------|---------------|--|---------------------|
| 1 | Morbi | Ajaybhai K.Solanki Nani Parekh Sheri, Morbi | 9275070077 |
| 2 | Morbi | Niteshbhai V.Basiya Bhagvatipara-19, Rajkot | 9574324741 |
| 3 | Morbi | Bhanjibhai Mohanbhai Kumbhariya Shanala Road, Opp.P.G.Clock, Mangarani Vadi, Morbi | 9925150002 |
| 4 | Morbi | Amit Laxmanbhai Narola Bhangi Harijan Vas, Opp.old Jail, Morbi | 9727006906 |
| 5 | Morbi | Anand Dhirubhai Makvana Jail road, Harijan Vas, Morbi | 982492031 |
| 6 | Morbi | Hiteshbhai K.Dave Samak Sheri, Green Chowk, Morbi | 9099022050 |
| 7 | Wankaner | Bharatsinh Pratapsinh Parmar Wankaner Kubharpara, Sheri no.6, Wankaner | 9727582916 |
| 8 | Wankaner | Govindbhai Hirabhai Lather Valmiki Vyas, Opp.Rameshwar, Wankaner | 9712245699 |
| 9 | Wankaner | Thakarsibhai Bhurabhai Rajgor Near Gaytri Temple, Wankaner | 9726929009 |
| 10 | Wankaner | Hamidkhan Hajaratgulam Pathan Molvi Sahebni Vad, Wankaner | 9925613786 |
| 11 | Halvad | Parmar Bharatbhai Somabhai Old Valmiki Vas, Halvad | 9979637038 |
| 12 | Halvad | Maruda Bharatbhai Bhikhabhai Valmiki Vas, Near Ramdevpir Temple, Halvad | 9925462828 |
| 13 | Halvad | Vagela Rajubhai Shankarbhai | - |

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| | | Valmiki Vas, Near Ramdevpir Temple, Halvad | |
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Annexure 15 : List of Swimmers in district

| Sr. No. | Swimmer's Name | Full Address | Mobile Number |
|-----------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------|
| Morbi | | | |
| 1 | Husen Pathan | Morbi-2 | 8469921706 |
| 2 | Harishbhai Jadav | Chauhan Sheri | 9824831277 |
| 3 | Piyushbhai Parmar | Khatrivad-1 | 9825763921 |
| 4 | Jayantilal | Khatrivad | - |
| 5 | Shakti Jadav | Chauhan Sheri | 8460407452 |
| 6 | Mukeshbhai Kantibhai | Vadhvaliya Sheri | - |
| 7 | Bharatbhai Rathod | Khatrivad-4 | 9825322075 |
| 8 | Rameshbhai | Soniya Society, vavdi Road | 7600019363 |
| 9 | Prakashbhai | Soniya Society, vavdi Road | 9228749000 |
| 10 | Tejasbhai | Soniya Society, vavdi Road | 9998466657 |
| 11 | Tusharbhai | Soniya Society, vavdi Road | 9428888047 |
| 12 | Jigneshbhai | Soniya Society, vavdi Road | 9998888821 |
| 13 | Munnabhai | Soniya Society, vavdi Road | 9998809383 |
| 14 | Piyushbhai | Soniya Society, vavdi Road | 9979221451 |
| 15 | Bhavesbhai | Soniya Society, vavdi Road | 9727173313 |
| 16 | Lalabhai | Soniya Society, vavdi Road | 9909560859 |
| 17 | Maheshbhai | Soniya Society, vavdi Road | 9228471038 |
| 18 | Pintubhai | Soniya Society, vavdi Road | 9825199403 |
| 19 | Devenbhai | Soniya Society, vavdi Road | 8905375520 |
| 20 | Bipinbhai Aasar | Parekh Sheri | 9383493787 |
| 21 | Vikibhai Patel | Parekh Sheri | 9099920999 |
| 22 | Anand K.Bhatt | Parekh Sheri | 8306977770 |
| 23 | Devrajsinh zala | Pakhali Sheri | 9727630036 |
| 24 | Yogendrasinh Jadeja | Pakhali Sheri | 9712734042 |
| 25 | Bhagvanbhai | Hudko Qwartars, Kalika Plot | 9313621069 |
| 26 | Babubhai Boriya | Kalika Plot, Main Road | - |
| 27 | Kalpeshbhai Gohil | Kalika Plot, Main Road | - |
| 28 | Ashvinbhai Mistry | Kalika Plot, Near Hanuman Temple | 9879880021 |
| 29 | Hokabhai | Hudko Qwartars, Kalika Plot | 9879242250 |
| 30 | Katrodiya Dhanbhai Mavubhai | Opp.Visipara Girls Highschool | 9825091675 |
| 31 | Gordhan Madhubhai | Visipara | - |
| 32 | Sureshbhai Madhubhai | Visipara | - |
| Wankaner | | | |
| 1 | Bhimabhai Chakubhai | Devipujak Vas | - |
| 2 | Keshubhai Lavjibhai | Devipujak Vas | - |
| 3 | Badhabhai Mohanbhai | Devipujak Vas | - |
| 4 | Binu Jagabhai | Devipujak Vas | - |
| 5 | Ranjit Sidibhai | Devipujak Vas | - |
| 6 | Gidhabhai Ranubhai | Devipujak Vas | - |

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| 7 | Vallabhbhai Chakubhai | Devipujak Vas | - |
| 8 | Soma Vershibhai | Devipujak Vas | - |
| 9 | Vallabhbhai Raydhanbhai | Devipujak Vas | - |
| 10 | Dinesh Sidibhai | Devipujak Vas | - |
| 11 | Mesan Nanibhai | Devipujak Vas | - |
| 12 | Chaturbhai Deshabhai | Bhalgam | - |
| 13 | Sureshbhai Najabhai | Bhalgam | - |
| 14 | Khimabhai Hamirbhai | Bhalgam | - |
| 15 | Rajubhai Lavjibhai Koli | Bhareda | - |
| 16 | Rameshbhai Arjanbhai Vagela | Bhareda | - |
| 17 | Dharabhai Ravjibhai | Derala | - |
| 18 | Narsibhai Kuvarjibhai | Derala | - |
| 19 | Dhirabhai Limbabhai | Derala | - |
| 20 | Hareshbhai Bina | Dhuva | - |
| 21 | Mahapatbhai Prabhubhai | Dhuva | - |
| 22 | Murmamad Hasanbhai | Didhliya | - |
| 23 | Ahamadbhai Lakhabhai | Didhliya | - |
| 24 | Rajvala Khimabhai | Garida | - |
| 25 | Shekh Ahemad Alibhai | Garida | - |
| 26 | Rajbhai Parabatbhai Vala | Garida | - |
| 27 | Jetha Mohanbhai | Hasanpar | - |
| 28 | Chhaganbhai Arjanbhai | Hasanpar | - |
| 29 | Ragav Karshanbhai | Hasanpar | - |
| 30 | Vinubhai Devshibhai | Jepur | - |
| 31 | Mansukhbhai Vagjibhai | Jepur | - |
| 32 | Bhalabhai Khodabhai | Jepur | - |
| Halvad | | | |
| 1 | ARVADIYA DHARMENDRABHAI JASMATBHAI | Tikar | 92650 14134 |
| 2 | SITAPARA GANESHBHAI PREMJIBHAI | Tikar | 99250 28460 |
| 3 | SANTOKI KANJIBHAI HIRAJIBHAI | Tikar | 7874425996 |
| 4 | ARVADIYA JITENDRABHAI SHANKARBHAI | Tikar | 75640 65222 |
| 5 | SITAPARA VASUDEVBHAI PREMJIBHAI | Tikar | 79904 90324 |
| 6 | DETHARIYA NARENDRABHAI NAGARBHAI | Tikar | 99746 60281 |
| 7 | DALVADI RAMESHBHAI VELJIBHAI | Tikar | 97253 27501 |
| 8 | DALVADI DEVJIBHAI | Tikar | 95866 72642 |

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| | MANJIBHAI | | |
| 9 | KOLI BHUPATBHAI MAGANBHAI | Tikar | 93133 22370 |
| 10 | BHIL NAMORIBHAI HARAJIBHAI | Tikar | 81413 70035 |
| 11 | SITAPARA SURESHBHAI VASUDEVBHAI | Tikar | 81289 04234 |
| 12 | GHANCHI ALTAFBHAI HUSENBHA | Tikar | 97273 07295 |
| 13 | GOTHI DILIP CHAKUBHAI | Tikar | 96019 50333 |
| 14 | DHORIYANI PRAMODBHAI SHAMJIBHAI | Tikar | 99094 58066 |

Annexure 16 : Details of Specialist Doctors in District

| Sr.No. | Doctor's Name | Hospital Name | Hospital Phone Number | Residential | Mobile |
|------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|-------------|--|
| General Surgeon | | | | | |
| 1 | Dr.Mayur Jadvani | Krishna Multispeciality | 227222 224491 224492 | - | - |
| 2 | Dr.Babulal Adhara | Chirag Surgical Hospital | 234822 | 234821 | 9825223378 |
| 3 | Dr.D.M.Kagathara | Kagathara Surgical Hospital | 231495 | 230446 | 9428260672 |
| 4 | Dr.G.P.Bhalodiya | Navvan Surgical Hospital | 231965 | - | 9825539163 9979500000 |
| 5 | Dr.J.S. Bhadesiya | Bhadesiya Hospital | 222451 | 231151 | 9427614251 |
| 6 | Dr.Mahesh Khoradiya | Sidhdhi Vinayak Hospital | - | - | 9879608286 |
| 7 | Dr.M.M.Pethpara | Pethpara Hospital | 231934 | - | 9825826036 |
| 8 | Dr.P.V. Aarvadiya | Krishna Multispeciality | 224492 | 231151 | 9427614251 |
| 9 | Dr.Ranchad M.Bhut | Lapso-Endoscopy Surgery | 231490 | 231491 | 9825223290 |
| 10 | Dr.V.R.Parikh | Sadhbhavna Hospital | 220343 | 240238 | 9825077238 |
| 11 | Dr.Amit Gami | Apple Hospital | | | 02822 232300 |
| 12 | Dr. Biren Pandey | Nakshatra Hospital | | | 02822 222222 |
| 13 | Dr. Utkarsh Patel | JR Hospital | | | 9586625444 |

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| | | | | | |
| 14 | Dr. Paresh Baldha | Ayush Multi Speciality H0spital | | | 8000843000 |
| 15 | Dr. Ravi Kotecha | Shivam Multi Specialty Hospital | | | - |
| Orthopedic Surgeon | | | | | |
| 1 | Dr.Dharmendra Maheta | Shri Orthopedic Hospital | 222901 | - | 9825222901 |
| 2 | Dr.Nitin Budhdhdev | Parth Hospital | 233078 | 231213 | 9925145170 |
| 3 | Dr.Nikunj Vadaliya | Vadaliya Orthopedic Hospital | 223500 | - | 9825145170 |
| 4 | Dr.R.G.Rupala | Rupala Orthopedic Hospital | 227970 | - | 9825386095 |
| 5 | Dr.P.P.Jani | Civil Hospital | 230203 | - | 8539685258 |
| 6 | Dr.Vinod kaila | Krishna Multispeciality Hospital | 227222 | 224492 | 9825257493 |
| 7 | Dr. Anil Patel | Sagar Spine & Orthopedic & Dental Hospital | | | 9586277411 |
| 8 | Dr. Sagar Hachiya | Hachiya Hospital | | | 02822 220220 |
| 9 | Dr. Mahendra Pfeffer | Nakshatra Hospital | | | 7502062222 |
| 10 | Dr. Rajdeep Singh Chauhan | Ayush Multispeciality Hospital | | | 02822 222122 |
| 11 | Dr. Tapan Gupta | Sadbhavna Hospital | | | 02822 221450 |
| 12 | Dr. Partha Kansagra | Krishna Hospital | | | 8320961512 |
| 13 | Dr. Sagar Khanpara | Shivam MultiSpecialty Hospital | | | 9727527557 |
| 14 | Dr.Dipamkumar Widja | JR Hospital | | | 9586625444 |
| 15 | Dr. Divyesh Jetaparia | Ayush Hospital | | | 7984372253 |
| 16 | Dr. Mayur Kalria | Samarpan MultiSpeciality Hospital | | | 8780800528 |
| 17 | Dr. Sukalin Patel Dr. Bhavik Serasia | Aastha Orthopedic and Eye Hospital | | | 9537102662 |

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|---------------------|--------------------------|--|------------|--------|--|
| 18 | Dr. Chinmay Trivedi | Om Orthopedic Hospital | | | 8980225000 |
| 19 | Dr. Bhavik Serasia | Madhuram Ortho Hospital | | | 9537046446 |
| 20 | Hemal Patel | Hemal Patel Orthopedic Hospital | | | 7600800961 |
| 21 | Sagar Gamadha | Krishna Multi Specialty Hospital | | | 7574877719 |
| 22 | Yogesh Pethapara | Maruti Super Specialty Orthopedic Hospital | | | 7698728805 |
| 23 | Dr. Prahlad Ughreja | Krishna Multi Specialty Hospital | | | 7574877719 |
| 24 | Dr. Yogeshkumar Vaghasia | Krishna Hospital, Morbi | | | 8160291244 |
| Pediatrician | | | | | |
| 1 | Dr.Ankit Sinojaya | Bachapan Hospital | 223456 | 240134 | 9879555991 |
| 2 | Dr.A.B.Sadatiya | Dr. Sadatiya Hospital | 224222 | 223222 | 9913443101 |
| 3 | Dr.Amit Dhule | Sadhbhavna Hospital | 221450 | - | 9904464086 |
| 4 | Dr.Bhavesb Parmar | Dhruv Children Hospital | 291001 | 230576 | 9714055661 |
| 5 | Dr.Dipak Kadivar | Vedant Children Hospital | 221179 | - | 9825064700 |
| 6 | Dr.Dinesh Patel | Pooj Hospital | 231791 | 231981 | 9909912009 |
| 7 | Dr.Falguni Maheta | Shri Hospital | 222901 | - | 9825122901 |
| 8 | Dr.Hasmukh Savsani | Kilol Hospital | 251895 | - | 9825128195 |
| 9 | Dr.Jaydip Kachrola | Arpan Children Hospital | 292292 | - | 9913622756 |
| 10 | Dr.Jagdish Toliya | Mahavir Nivas | 231131 | 231132 | 9426906848 |
| 11 | Dr.M.M.Maheshwari | Maheshwari Children Hospital | 220490 | 225090 | 9825389435 |
| 12 | Dr.Manish Sanariya | Sparsh Children Hospital | 225665 | 230665 | 9879671273 |
| 13 | Dr.Ramesh Boda | Sagar Hospital | 231157 | 230845 | 9825213206 |
| 14 | Dr.R.N.Dhoniya | Dhoniya Hospital | 232595 | 231595 | 9925450453 |
| 15 | Dr.Satish N.Patel | Dr.Satish Patel Hospital | 220244 | 231100 | 9826162162 |
| 16 | Dr.Sandip Mori | Masum Hospital | 234692 | 234692 | 9714055661 |
| 17 | Dr.Viral Patel | Aashirvad Hospital | 9825305766 | - | 9725451629 |
| 18 | Dr. Nayan Patel | Shubham Hospital | | | 90814 01082 |

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| | | | | | |
| 19 | Dr. Pranav Raisia | Raisia Neonatal and Children's Hospital | | | 9429899833 |
| 20 | Dr. Darshan Nayakpara | Samarpan Multispeciality Hospital | | | |
| 21 | Dr. Karan Sardwa Shivam | Shivam Multi Specialty Hospital | | | 9727527573 |
| 22 | Dr. Jaideep Kacharola | Arpan Children's Hospital | | | 02822226700 |
| 23 | Dr. Alpesh Rankja | Sneh Children Hospital | | | 9016527916 |
| 24 | Dr. Dhairya Joshi | Ayush Multi Specialty | | | |
| 25 | Dr. Sharad Raiyani | Krishna Hospital | | | 02822-224491 |
| 26 | Dr. Hardik Borsania | Dhanashree Children Hospital | | | 8200175759 |
| 27 | Dr. Chirag Jetaparia | Om Hospital | | | 87808 81792 |
| 29 | Dr. Mansukh Parmar | Civil Hospital Morbi | | | 95378 16999 |
| Pathologist | | | | | |
| 1 | Dr.Dilip Chauhan | Sadhbhavna Hospital | 221450 | - | 9714940600 |
| 2 | Dr.Kapil Bavarva | General Hospital (Civil) | 230203 230538 | - | 9998476158 |
| 3 | Dr.Lalit Charola | Madhuraam Petholo Laboratory | 225889 | - | 9825798334 |
| 4 | Dr.Mahesh Vidaja | Sidhdhi vinayak Multi Spe. Hospital | - | - | 9898924789 |
| 5 | Dr.Prakash Vidaja | Krishna Multi Spe. Hospital | 224491 | - | 9978553321 |
| 6 | Dr.Pankaj Vadanagara | ABO Laboratory | 224222 | - | 9558504136 |
| 7 | Dr.Kavar | Blish Laboratory | | | |
| 8 | Dr.Vilja | Prikyor Laboratory | | | |
| 9 | Dr.Ruchi Pandya | Sanjivani Pathology Laboratory | 229027 | 221342 | 9825774564 |
| 10 | Dr. Komal Kansagra | GMERS Medical College | | | |

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|---------------------|----------------------|----------------------------------|--------|--------|--|
| 11 | Dr. Vipul Kavar | Newtech Diagnostic Lab | | | 8849980392 |
| 12 | Dr. Vasant Kacharola | A.V Hospital Morbi-2 | | | |
| 13 | Dr. Jalpa Bhadja | Acura Diagnostic Center | | | 9978413355 |
| Gynecologist | | | | | |
| 1 | Dr.Bhavna Bhatt | Anjusarkal Hospital | 250100 | 250200 | 9825223364 |
| 2 | Dr.Devina Akhani | Devshree Hospital | 222022 | 230923 | 9825222888 |
| 3 | Dr.Hema Patel | Sadhbhavna Hospital | 224364 | 221450 | 9825404093 |
| 4 | Dr.Heena Mori | Masum Hospital | 234692 | - | 9714055331 |
| 5 | Dr.Jayesh Panara | Kalarav Hospital | 231565 | 233265 | 9825621214 |
| 6 | Dr.J.L.Delvadiya | Aagaman Hospital | 234943 | 233933 | 9824224640 |
| 7 | Dr.Pratima Shah | Shah Hospital | 231492 | - | - |
| 8 | Dr.Swati Patel | Mayan Maternity Hospital | 222255 | - | 9979118525 |
| 9 | Dr.Vivek D.Sangavi | Khushbu Hospital | - | - | 9979737510 |
| 10 | Dr.Vinaben Patel | Aashirvad Hospital | - | | 9725151488 |
| 11 | Dr. Arpana Kaila | Shubham Hospital | | | 90814 01082 |
| 12 | Dr. Tejas Koradia | Pooja Maternity Home | | | 02822 232341 |
| 13 | Sudhir Amritiya | Amrit Garbha Medicine Centre | | | 9924461199 |
| 14 | Dr. Bhavana Joshi | Aayush Multi Speciality Hospital | | | 02822 222122 |
| 15 | Dr. Vishwa Kotecha | Shivam Multi Specialty Hospital | | | 9727527555 |
| 16 | Dr. Dimple Viramgama | Swastik Women's Hospital | | | 8799319393 |
| 17 | Dr. Padmaben Kunpara | Vatsalya Hospital | | | 02822 231755 |
| 18 | Dr. Jayesh Panara | Kalrav Maternity Hospital | | | 9409126767 |
| 19 | Dr. Hiren Karolia | Janani Gynec Hospital | | | 8320527161 |

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|----------------------------|---------------------|--------------------------------------|--|--------|---|
| 20 | Dr. Arvind Merja | Janaki Hospital | | | 02822 227022 |
| 21 | Dr. Arjun Suwagiya | Vardan Hospital | 24 Dr. Krishna A. Chag Arya Ari Hospital | | 6352401899 |
| 22 | Dr. Alpesh Patel | Mother Care Hospital | | | 9909240340 |
| 23 | Dr. Mihir Hothi | Uma Hospital | | | 9484527100 |
| 24 | Dr. Krishna A. Chag | Aarya Aari Hospital | | | 8866424133 |
| Radiologist (X-Ray) | | | | | |
| 1 | Dr.Kalpna Patel | Darshan X-Ray Sonography | 232600 | - | 9825220980 |
| 2 | Dr.Mital Nakum | Krishna Multi Specialist Hospital | - | - | 9427275050 |
| 3 | Dr.Rajesh Faladiya | Radhe 3D Sonagraphy and X-Ray Clinic | 226448 | - | 9898578026 |
| 4 | Dr.Sunil Akhani | Sidhdhi CT Scan and Emagr Center | 251084 | 230923 | 9825997470 |
| 5 | Dr.Sudhir Paija | Samved Sonagraphy Center | 228283 | 221424 | 9428280046 |
| 6 | Dr. Diksha Ughreja | Radhe Krishna Imaging Centre | | | 02822 221444 |
| 7 | Dr. Krunal Kalria | Sims Imaging Center | | | 02822 - 223271 |
| 8 | Dr. Viren Sanghani | Samarpan Imaging Center | | | 02822 220500 |
| 9 | Dr. Harshada Dagle | Samarpan Imaging Center | | | 9537151202 |
| 10 | Dr.Akshay Dhoriyani | Aecura Diagnostic Center | | | 9978413355 |

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|--------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------|--------|--|
| 11 | Dr.Aadity Dhoriyani | Aecura Diagnostic Center | | | 8080101088 |
| Medicine (General M.D.) | | | | | |
| 1 | Dr.Bhavin Ganatra | Krishna Multi Specialist Hospital | 224491 | - | 9927710217 |
| 2 | Dr.Bharat Kaila | Krishna Multi Specialist Hospital | 224492 | 224493 | 9879589725 |
| 3 | Dr.Chandresh Vagasiya | Shyam Hospital | 234577 | - | 9825220800 |
| 4 | Dr.Dipak Adhara | Mangalam Hospital | 221900 | - | 9825021901 |
| 5 | Dr.Dilip Gopani | Gokul Hospital | 225800 | 222639 | 8866242281 |
| 6 | Dr.Jaydip Gosai | Civil Hospital | 220588 | - | 9428210234 |
| 7 | Dr.H.T.Varsada | Shradhdha Hospital | - | - | 9879753830 |
| 8 | Dr.Jayesh B.Patel | Disha Hospital | - | - | 9825293778 |
| 9 | Dr.Jayesh H.Patel | Sadhbhavna Hospital | 224364 | 221460 | 9427117519 |
| 10 | Dr.M.B.Parmar | Subham Hospital | 98256 64002 | 231909 | 9825764002 |
| 11 | Dr.Naresh Bavarva | Dr. Bavarva Medical Hospital | 232144 | 231344 | 9825334344 |
| 12 | Dr.N.U.Sandhvi | Sandhvi Hospital | 220389 | 230309 | 9328922211 |
| 13 | Dr.Paresh Lakhani | Viraj Hospital | 221085 | - | 9825867678 |
| 14 | Dr.Pradip Dudhrejiya | Civil Hospital | 230203 | - | 9825358999 |
| 15 | Dr.Rakesh Patel | Naklang Hospital | 225100 | - | 9909043543 |
| 16 | Dr.Vijay Gadhiya | Vandip Hospital | 225566 | 225566 | 9825224959 |
| 17 | Dr.Vipul Malasana | Gokul Hospital | 225800 | - | 9879547425 |
| 18 | Dr.Uday Sisodiya | Sidhdhi Vinayak Hospital | - | - | 9904300379 |
| 19 | Dr. Ishan Kanzaria | Lifeline Hospital | | | 02822 225990 |
| 20 | Dr. Ravi Khakreja | Krishna Hospital | | | 02822- 225444 |
| 21 | Dr. Hitesh Kanzaria | Amritham Hospital | | | 02822 228500 |
| 22 | Dr. Rakesh Sardwa | Shubh Hospital | | | 70698 00050 |
| 23 | Dr.Chirag Adroja | Madhav Hospital | | | 9328696028 |
| 24 | Dr.Dharmik Bhalodia | Satyam Hospital | | | 9795222888 |
| 25 | Dr. Darshan Parmar | Ayush | | | 02822 |

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|--|---------------------|-----------------------------------|--------|--------|---|
| | | Multispeciality Hospital | | | 222122 |
| 26 | Dr. Mayur Sadatiya | Keshav Hospital | | | 9601162600 |
| 27 | Dr. Atul Bhorania | Shreeji Hospital | | | 7069355155 |
| 28 | Dr. Sandeep Chavda | Krishna Hospital | | | 9727462622 |
| 29 | Dr. Piyush Detroja | Shreeji Hospital | | | 7069355155 |
| 30 | Dr. Monica Patel | Nakshatra Hospital | | | 7502062222 |
| 31 | Dr.Punit Padasumbia | Satyam Hospital | | | 9597222888 |
| 32 | Dr. Chirag Aghara | Uma Diabetes Centre | | | 02822223013 |
| 33 | Dr.Chetan Rathod | Nandini Hospital | | | 7900760072 |
| Anesthesiologist | | | | | |
| 1 | Dr.Jyoti Rupareliya | - | - | 221918 | 9825777110 |
| 2 | Dr.P.Godaliya | - | 231818 | - | 9825258234 |
| 3 | Dr.Ramesh Sachchdev | - | 231039 | 240060 | 9825222477 |
| 4 | Dr.Sanjay Upareliya | - | - | 221918 | 9825110095 |
| 5 | Dr.Hardik Kavar | Aayush Multi Speciality Hospital | - | - | - |
| 6 | Dr.Bindra Fefar | Nakshatra Hospital | - | - | 02822222222 |
| 7 | Dr.Vivek Patel | Morbi Covid Hospital | - | - | 02822225444 |
| 8 | Dr.Hardik Godasara | Krishna Multi Speciality Hospital | - | - | 9428702843 |
| Critical Care and Poison | | | | | |
| 1 | Dr.Jayesh Adhara | Mangalam Hospital | 221900 | - | - |
| Dermatologist (Skin Specialist) | | | | | |
| 1 | Dr.Bhavesh Devani | Drasti Skin and Eye Care Hospital | 220501 | 231701 | 9825358986 |
| 2 | Dr.Jayesh Sanariya | Sparsh Skin and Physiotherapist | 226665 | 230665 | 9879460038 |
| 3 | Dr.Vijay Kanani | Skin Clinic | 230651 | - | 9998959882 |

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|---|------------------------|---------------------------|--|--|---|
| 4 | Dr. Dixit Kasundra | Kamya Skin Clinic | | | 8141444452 |
| 5 | 5 Dr. Vaishali Sardwa | Venus Skin Clinic | | | 97249 77160 |
| 6 | Dr. Ajay Chhatrola | Saumya Skin Clinic | | | 9925766000 |
| 7 | Dr. Pooja Kalaria | Kiva Skin Clinic | | | 02822-223271 |
| 8 | Dr. Kalpesh Rangpariya | Skin Skin and Hair Clinic | | | 02822-222271 |
| 9 | Dr. Yashrajsinh Zala | Aethena Skin Clinic | | | 6354347472 |

Ear-Nose-Throat Doctors

| | | | | | |
|---|----------------------|-------------------------------------|--------|------------|---|
| 1 | Dr. Alkesh Patel | Dhvani ENT Hospital | 222411 | 9909541178 | 9825829587 |
| 2 | Dr. C.P. Chantrola | ENT Hospital | 231994 | 230994 | 9825290994 |
| 3 | Dr. Hitesh Patel | Om ENT Hospital | 233222 | 9979312302 | 9426946482 |
| 4 | Dr. Ketan Hindocha | Dr. Usha Memorial Hospital | 232253 | 226253 | 9998883973 |
| 5 | Dr. Preyas D. Pandya | Shivam Eye Hospital | 221342 | 229027 | 9825354910 |
| 6 | Dr. Alpesh Fefar | Radhe ENT Hospital and laser Center | - | - | 02822-221230 |
| 7 | Dr. Trupti Savriya | Maruti Super Speciality Hospital | | | 7698728805 |

Eye Doctors

| | | | | | |
|---|----------------------|---|--------|--------|------------|
| 1 | Dr. Anjana Gadhiya | Vandip Eye Hospital | 225566 | - | 9879873667 |
| 2 | Dr. Ashvin Budhdhdev | Avi Hospital | 232145 | 230466 | 9825064900 |
| 3 | Dr. Manisha Devani | Drashti Skin and Eye Hospital | 220501 | 231701 | 9879298182 |
| 4 | Dr. Shailesh Patel | Darshan X-Ray Sonography and Eye Hospital | 232601 | - | 8140482828 |

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|---|------------------------|---------------------------------------|---|---|--|
| 5 | Dr. Chintan Maheshwari | Maheshwari Eye Hospital | - | - | 02822 222490 |
| 6 | Dr. Kaushal Chikhliya | Sudeep Eye Hospital and Trauma Centre | - | - | 9409416781 |
| 7 | Dr. Krupa S. Patel | Aastha Orthopedic and Eye Hospital | - | - | 9537102662 |
| 8 | Dr. Vishal Rupala | Netra Eye Hospital | - | - | 7046729750 |
| 9 | Dr. Mehul Panara | Vision Eye Hospital | - | - | 02822 356510 |

Family Doctor (General Physician)

| | | | | | |
|----|-----------------------|--------------------------|--------|--------|--------------------------|
| 1 | Dr.B.V.Aghara | Aghara Clinic | 240889 | 240888 | 9879418858 |
| 2 | Dr.C.K.Sinojiya | Dr.C.K.Sinojiya Clinic | 223456 | 240134 | 9879298184 |
| 3 | Dr.D.S.Patel | Dr.D.S.Patel Clinic | 240012 | 240044 | 9825956044 |
| 4 | Dr.Dinesh Sachdev | Dr.Dinesh Sachdev Clinic | 220239 | 230319 | 9925020239 |
| 5 | Dr.Dayalal Sagathiya | Gayrti Clinic | 224197 | 240642 | 9879911450 |
| 6 | Dr.K.R.Sardva | Civil Hospital | 230203 | - | 9825963301 |
| 7 | Dr.Dharmendra Hadiyal | - | - | - | 9227662444 |
| 8 | Dr,J.P.Kaila | Eye Hospital Civil | 227501 | - | 9426732960 7141312182 |
| 9 | Dr.Darshan Patel | C.H.C.,Jetpar | 275100 | - | - |
| 10 | Dr.K.N.Rakanja | - | 232353 | - | 9825238090 |
| 11 | Dr.Kantilal Patel | Dr.K.Patel Dispensary | 232550 | - | 9879125215 |
| 12 | Dr.laxmanbhai Patel | Dr.L.C. Patel Dispensary | 232880 | 232881 | 9426220711 |
| 13 | Dr.Nirmesh Rupala | Civil Hospital | 230203 | - | 9033191201 |
| 14 | Dr.Narendra Maheta | Dr.N.K.Maheta Clinic | 220094 | 225594 | 9825765264 |
| 15 | Dr.Navinbhai Parekh | - | 220547 | 230343 | 9825210547 |
| 16 | Dr.N.N.Kanzari | - | 220292 | 231390 | 9825465651 |
| 17 | Dr.Purnima Bhadasiya | Bhadasiya Hospital | 222451 | 231151 | 9427614252 |
| 18 | Dr.Pradip Bhatt | Civil Hospital | 230203 | 250200 | 9099787264 |
| 19 | Dr.Ramesh Sandhani | Clinic | 226774 | 220110 | 9898027551 |
| 20 | Dr.S.K.Ramavat | Mayur Hospital | 242850 | 231871 | 9924161237 |
| 21 | Dr.Shailesh Patel | Civil Hospital | 232203 | 226501 | 9427222650 |
| 22 | Dr.Mohanlal Tanna | Tanna Clinic | 230065 | 232065 | 9825785186 |
| 23 | Dr.Vasant Kachrola | Ravi Randal Hospital | - | - | 9825962293 |

| Dentist | | | | | |
|---------|-----------------------|--|--------|--------|---|
| 1 | Dr.Dhaval Patel | Swastik Dental Clinic | - | - | 7567452259 |
| 2 | Dr.Dhiren Patel | Hari Krishna Dental Clinic | - | - | 9978103110 |
| 3 | Dr.Julin Fultariya | Shivam Family Dental Care | - | - | 8511108744 |
| 4 | Dr.Kalpesh Kaila | Maheshwari Dental Clinic | 222201 | 221201 | - |
| 5 | Dr.Ketan V.Adhara | Aksh Dental Clinic | 224350 | 226350 | 9898024350 |
| 6 | Dr.Manoj Kaila | Krishna Multi Specialist Hospital | 224491 | - | 9727799188 |
| 7 | Dr.Narendra Hadiyal | Krishna Dental Care | - | - | 9428260565 9662028608 |
| 8 | Dr.Nilesh Patel | Om Dental Care | 233222 | - | 9998104038 |
| 9 | Dr.Punit K.Makasana | Patel Dental Clinic | 222230 | 222211 | 9878932424 |
| 10 | Dr.Praful Parecha | Dental Care Clinic | 233212 | - | 9227555545 |
| 11 | Dr.Punit Bhorniya | Bhorniya Dental Clinic and Implant Center | - | - | 9427456417 |
| 12 | Dr.Rasmin Patel | Perfect Dental Clinic | 220044 | - | 9898447877 |
| 13 | Dr.Sanjay Banugariya | Sanjay Banugariya Dental Clinic | 231150 | 224524 | 9825331160 |
| 14 | Dr.Satish Bhedadadiya | Shri Dental Clinic | - | - | 8980070145 9725420444 |
| 15 | Dr.Upendra A.Gadhiya | U.S.A. Dental Clinic | 223188 | 227188 | 9825222876 |
| 16 | Dr.Vipul Kotecha | Avi Hospital | 232145 | 220042 | 9825035603 |
| 17 | Dr. Deepa Hansaliya | Sagar Spine & Orthopedic & Dental Hospital | - | - | 02822 220220 |
| 18 | Dr. Maya Bhadesiya | Bhadesiya Newborn/Children and Dental Hospital | - | - | 02822 231151 |
| 19 | Dr. Jatin Panchotia | Rudraksha Dental Care | - | - | 094080 81116 |

Annexure 17 : State Government Control Room

| Sr. No. | Name of the Office | Phone Number | Fax Number |
|---------|--------------------|--------------|------------|
|---------|--------------------|--------------|------------|

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|------------------------------------|---|---|----------------------|
| 1 | State Emergency Operation Center (SEOC), Gandhinagar | 079 1070 23251902/14 Satellite Phone no. 881621467711 | 23251912 23251916 |
| 2 | I.M.D., Ahemedabad | 079 22865165 22861413, 22867657 | 22865449 22864742 |
| 3 | Flood Control Room –Irrigation Department, Gandhinagar | 23248735 23248736 | 23240553 23244253 |
| 4 | Flood Control Room, R&B Department, Gandhinagar | 23251510 | 23257681 |
| 5 | Department of Health, Gandhinagar | 23250818 | 23257588 |
| 6 | Police Control Room, Gandhinagar | 23246328, 23246330 23246331 | 23246329 |
| 7 | Home Department, New Sachivalaya, Gandhinagar | 23252857, 23252958 | 23252075 |
| 8 | Gujarat Maritime Board, Gandhinagar | 23224758 | 23236499 |
| 9 | PGVCL, Vadodara | 0265 2330017 | 2337918 2338164 |
| 10 | ST Division, Gandhinagar (1) Traffic Department (2) Department of Transport | 25454032 9998953010 9998953013 | 25463396 25453981 |
| 11 | Indian Seismologic Research Centre, Gandhinagar | 66739000, 66739102 | 66739028 |
| 12 | GWSSB, Gandhinagar | 23220859 | 23225979 |
| 13 | G.P.C.B., Gandhinagar | 23232152 | 23222784 |
| 14 | Fisheries, Gandhinagar | 23253730, 23253740 | 23253730 23253740 |
| District Level Control Room | | | |
| 1 | Collector Office Control Room | 1077, 243300 | 241300 242640 |
| 2 | District panchayat | 222583 | 222580 |
| 3 | Police Control Room | 100, 243470 | 241909 |

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| 4 | S.R.P., Ghanteshwar | 2488832 | 2488588 |
| 5 | S.R. Gondal | 02825 220046 | 221236 |
| 6 | Executive Engineer (Roads and Buildings) District, Rajkot | 2465011 | 2463035 |
| 7 | Irrigation, Rajkot | 2443205 | 2453501 |
| 8 | P.G.V.C.L., Morbi | 242290 | 22243391 |
| 9 | Meteorological Department, Rajkot | 2441296 | 2441296 |
| 10 | Airport, Rajkot | 2442853 2454613 2452911 | 2233329 |
| 11 | Information Department, Rajkot | 2223264 | 2229325 |
| 12 | Fire Brigade, Rajkot | 101, 2227222 | 2226185 |
| 13 | Doordarshan Kendra, Rajkot | 2476943 2477006 | 2385602 |
| 14 | Railway, Rajkot | 2476943 2477006 | 2483063 2475217 2477007 |
| 15 | Ahmedabad Doordarshan Kendra) | 079 28653816 | 26852073 |
| 16 | Akashvani Centre, Rajkot | 2444603, 2443961 | 24550314 |
| 17 | S.T. | 2360407 | 2388652 |
| 18 | BSNL | 2378800 | 2378802 |
| 19 | S.E./Health/Water Supply | 2442315 | 2455641 |
| 20 | Deputy Conservator of Forests, Rajkot | 2479004 | 2479004 |
| 21 | Navalkhi Port, Morbi | 6376289624 | 7490832076 |

Annexure 18 : State State Emergency Operation Center, Gandhinagar

| Sr. No. | Designation | Phone Number | Mobile Number |
|----------------|--------------------|---------------------|----------------------|
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| | | | |
|---|------------------|--|------------|
| 1 | Relief Director | 23251611 23251612 | 9978406087 |
| 2 | Deputy Secretary | 23256335 | 9978405740 |
| 3 | Deputy Secretary | 23251900 | 9978405741 |
| 4 | Mamlatdar | 23251907 | 9978405744 |
| 5 | Mamlatdar | 23251907 | 9923002294 |
| 6 | Deputy Mamlatdar | 23251914 | 9978405747 |
| 7 | Deputy Mamlatdar | 23251914 | 9978405305 |
| 8 | Deputy Mamlatdar | 23251914 | 9978405304 |
| 9 | (General Number) | 23251902 23251907 23251914 Fax.23251912 Fax.23251916 | |

Annexure 19 : State Department of Revenue

| Sr. No. | Designation | Phone Number | Fax Number | Mobile Number |
|---------|---|----------------------|------------|--------------------------|
| 1 | PS To R.M. | 23243331 23238077 | 22860150 | 9978407011 9099923791 |
| 2 | PS To R.M. | 23243331 23238077 | 22860860 | 9978407011 |
| 3 | Principal Secretary, PS To C.M. | 23254539 23250018 | 22884433 | 9978406003 |
| 4 | Principal Secretary, Revenue Department | 23251501 23251503 | 26301728 | 9978405904 |
| 5 | Relief Commissioner | 23251509 | - | 9978406491 |
| 6 | D.S. and Director of Relief | 23251611 23251612 | 23251616 | 9978406087 |
| 7 | Deputy Collector (D.M.) | 23251900 | 23251916 | 9978405741 |

Annexure 20 : Regional Offices of Meteorological Department

| Sr. No. | Name of the City | Code Number | Phone Number |
|---------|------------------|-------------|----------------|
| 1 | C.D.R. Bhuj | 02832 | 220007, 250575 |
| 2 | Veraval | 02876 | 220004 |
| 3 | Vadodara | 0265 | 2482228 |
| 4 | Disa | 02744 | 221178 |
| 5 | Okha | 02892 | 262129 |
| 6 | Rajkot | 0281 | 2451296 |
| 7 | Porbandar | 0286 | 2220955 |
| 8 | Dwarka | 02892 | 234437 |
| 9 | Bhavanagar | 0278 | 2209440 |
| 10 | Surat | 0261 | 2725092 |

| | | | |
|----|--------------------|-------|------------------|
| 11 | Naliya | 02832 | 222201 |
| 12 | Kandla | 02836 | 257905 |
| 13 | Bhavanagar (Sismo) | 0278 | 2560451, 2560452 |

Annexure 21 : Institute of Seismological Research, Gandhinagar

| Sr. No. | Name | Mobile Number | Phone Number | Fax Number | Mobile Number |
|---------|-----------------|------------------|--------------|------------|---------------|
| 1 | Dr.Sumer Chopda | Director General | 66739001 | 66739000 | 7966739038 |
| 2 | Dr.B.Sairam | Scientist-C | 66739018 | - | 7966739018 |
| 3 | Data Control | - | 66739000 | 66739028 | - |

Annexure 22 : Gujarat State Disaster Management Authority, Gandhinagar

| Sr. No. | Name | Designation | Phone Number |
|---------|------------------------|--------------------|--------------|
| 1 | Shri Anupam Anand, IAS | C.E.O | 23259276 |
| 2 | Shri A.J.Asari IAS | Addl. C.E.O | 23259302 |
| 3 | Shri Sheetal Goswami | Director | 9737770293 |
| 4 | Shri Samir Mehta | Director (Finance) | 9978405474 |
| 5 | Shri H.P.Patel | Director (DM) | 9825162217 |

Annexure 23 : Central Government Control Room

| Sr. No. | The Office | Phone Number | Fax Number |
|---------|---|--------------------------|----------------------|
| 1 | National Disaster Management Authority, N.D.M.A.Bhavan, New Delhi | 011 26701728 | 26701700 |
| 2 | Meteorology (Seismology), New Delhi | 011 24619943 24624588 | 24629943 24649850 |
| 3 | Meteorological Department (Metrology), New Delhi | 011 22865012 | 22865449 22864742 |

Annexure 24 : Collector Office, Morbi

| Sr. No. | Name | Designation | Phone Number | Fax Number | Mobile Number |
|---------|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------|------------|---------------|
| 1 | Shri K. B. Jhaveri, IAS | Collector and District Magistrate | 240701 | 242640 | 9978405932 |
| 2 | Shri S. J. Khachar, GAS | Resi. Addl. Collector | 241601 | 242640 | 9727759674 |
| 3 | Shri Sushil Parmar | Prant Officer,Morbi | 242300 | 243703 | 7567009392 |
| 4 | Shri Dharmik Dobariya | Prant Officer, Halvad | 241114 | 242640 | 8155050052 |
| 5 | Shri Sidhdharth | Prant Officer, | 223690 | 223690 | 9023910125 |

| | | | | | |
|----|--|---|----------------------------|--------|------------|
| | Gadhavi | Wankaner | | | |
| 6 | Shri Sandip Verma | District Supply Officer,Morbi | 242008 | 242008 | 9909910703 |
| 7 | Shri A.B.Parmar Mamlatdar Disaster Management | (I/C) Mamlatdar Disaster Management | 243300 | 242640 | 9925018061 |
| 8 | Shri Nikhil Joshi | (I/C) Dy.Mamlatdar Disaster Management | 243300 | 242640 | 9924144450 |
| 9 | Shri Ravi Rathod | (I/C) Clerk Disaster Management | 243300 | 242640 | 8460230060 |
| 10 | Dr.Dharmik Purohit | Cunsultant (GSDMA) | 243300 | 242640 | 9033092791 |
| 11 | Mrs.Komal Mahera | DPO (GSDMA) | 243300 | 242640 | 9662936387 |
| 12 | Employee on duty | District Disaster Management Cell, D.E.O.C., District Emergency Control Room | 02822 243300, 243435 | 242640 | |
| 13 | E-mail ID | dmcmorbi@gmail.com | | | |

Annexure 25 : Morbi District and Taluka Office Control Room Number

| Sr. No. | Name of the Taluka | Office Number | Control Room Number |
|---------|--------------------|---------------|---------------------|
| 1 | Morbi Taluka | 02828-242418 | 02828-242418 |
| 2 | Morbi City | 9879500891 | 02828-242418 |
| 3 | Tankara | 7802922924 | 02758-287076 |
| 4 | Wankaner | 02828-220590 | 02828-220590 |
| 5 | Halvad | 02758-260031 | 02758-260031 |
| 6 | Maliya(miyana) | 9328734028 | 9328734028 |

Annexure 26 : Taluka Mamlatdars of Morbi District

| Sr. No. | Name of the Taluka | Name of Mamlatdarshree | Code Number | Phone Number | Fax Number | Mobile Number |
|---------|--------------------|------------------------|-------------|--------------|------------|--------------------------|
| 1 | Morbi Taluka | Shri Nikhil Mehta | 02822 | 242418 | 242418 | 7567005906 9978234034 |
| 2 | Morbi City | Shri J.R.Vala | - | - | - | 8160402537 |
| 3 | Tankara | Shri Ketan G.Sakhiya | 02822 | 287677 | 287076 | 7567005869 |
| 4 | Wankaner | Shri U.V.Kanani | 02828 | 220590 | - | 9558083432 |

| | | | | | | |
|---|--------------|-----------------|-------|--------|--------|------------|
| 5 | Halvad | Shri M.J.Parmar | 02758 | 291998 | 260006 | 7567008641 |
| 6 | Maliyamiyana | Shri K.V.Saniya | 02829 | 266722 | 266722 | 9924972828 |

Annexure 27 : Taluka Development Officers of Morbi District

| Sr. No. | Name of the Taluka | Name of the Taluka Development Officers | Code Number | Phone Number | Fax Number | Mobile Number |
|---------|--------------------|---|-------------|--------------|------------|--------------------------|
| 1 | Morbi | Shri Pithabhai Dangar | 02822 | 230933 | 230933 | 7567019249 |
| 2 | Maliyamiyana | Shri K.M.Vaghela | 02822 | 266742 | 266721 | 7567019878 9978504945 |
| 3 | Tankara | Shri Y.M.Raval | 02822 | 293197 | 287287 | 7567015341 |
| 4 | Wankaner | Shri R.A.Kothiya | 02822 | 220715 | 223188 | 9714320660 |
| 5 | Halvad | Shri M.K.Sindhav | 02822 | 261008 | 260006 | 7567016055 |

Annexure 28 :Chief Officers of Morbi District Municipality

| Sr. No. | Name of the City | Name of the Chief Officers | Code Number | Phone Number | Fax Number | Mobile Number |
|---------|------------------|-----------------------------|-------------|------------------|------------|---------------|
| 1 | Morbi | (I/C) Shri Dharmik Dobariya | 02822 | 230800 220551 | 230300 | 7574953850 |
| 2 | Wankaner | Shri Girish Saraiya | 02822 | 266700 220510 | 266700 | 9978400065 |
| 3 | Maliyamiyana | (I/C) Shri Girish Saraiya | 02822 | 266700 222510 | 222710 | 9978400065 |
| 4 | Halvad | Shri T .R. Zalariya | 02822 | 261432 | 261432 | 9638144607 |

Annexure 29 :Police Officers of Morbi District

| Sr. No. | Name Of Post/Name Of Branch | Name Of Officer | Designation | Phone Number | Mobile Number |
|---------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|-------------|--|---------------|
| 1. | Superintendent Of Police | Shri Rahul Tripathi, IPS | IPS | 02822 243770 Fax 02822 241909 02822 243471 (P.A.) | 99784 05975 |
| 2. | Morbi District | Control Incharge | - | 02822 243478 | 74339 75984 |
| 3. | Police Control Room | Shri H.R.Herbha | PSI | 02822 243480 Fax 02822 243479 | 97129 98254 |

| | | | | | |
|-----|---|-------------------------|------|---|-------------|
| 4. | Deputy Superintendent Of Police Morbi Division | Shri P.A.Zala | DYSP | 02822 241909 | 99094 62667 |
| 5. | Reader PSI To DYSP Morbi Division | Shri R.P.Jadeja | PSI | | 99090 01102 |
| 6. | Deputy Superintendent Of Police Wankaner Division | Shri H.S.Sarda | DYSP | - | 98250 76277 |
| 7. | Deputy Superintendent Of Police Headquarters | (I/C) Shri P.A.Zala | DYSP | 02822 243473 | 99094 62667 |
| 8. | Reader Branch | Shri J.C.Gohil | PSI | 02822 243474 | 75729 41704 |
| 9. | Traffic Branch | Shri K.M. Chhasiya | PI | 02822 225333 02822 230188 | 99245 50303 |
| 10. | | Shri D.B.Thakkar | PSI | | 99094 91500 |
| 11. | | Shri N.O.Abada | PSI | | 90999 13588 |
| 12. | | Shri H.V.Somaiya | PSI | | 99251 41833 |
| 13. | Morbi CT A Dv.Po.St. | Shri H.A.Jadeja | PI | 02822 225333 | 98256 44377 |
| 14. | | Shri R.N.Bhatt | PSI | 02822 230188 63572 40717 SHO-63596 26056 PSO-63596 26053 | 99095 67555 |
| 15. | | | | | |
| 16. | | Shri P.R.Sonara | PSI | | 94266 02678 |
| 17. | | | | | |
| 18. | | Shri C.H.Sondarva | PSI | | 98250 24324 |
| 19. | | Shri A.V.Tataliya | PSI | | 94290 07047 |
| 20. | | Shri C.M.Karkar | PSI | | 95743 25558 |
| 21. | | Shri H.R.Jadeja | PSI | | 98791 36336 |
| 22. | Morbi CT B Dv.Po.St. | (I/C) Shri K.M.Chhasiya | PI | 02822 242651 63572 40718 SHO-63596 26064 PSO-63596 26048 | 99245 50303 |
| 23. | | Shri J.L.Jhala | PSI | | 98249 01761 |
| 24. | | Shri V.L.Vaghela | PSI | | 99273 93072 |
| 25. | | Shri D.K Jadeja | PSI | | 98790 78302 |
| 26. | | Shri S.V.Samani | PSI | | 96246 30601 |
| 27. | Morbi Taluka Po.St. | (I/C) Shri N.R.Makwana | PI | 02822 242592 | 70962 63999 |

| | | | | | |
|-----|---------------------|----------------------|-----|--|-------------|
| 28. | | Shri D.D.Jogela | PSI | 63572 40719 | 82000 68372 |
| 29. | | Shri S.N. Sagarka | PSI | SHO-63596 26065 | 99793 62122 |
| 30. | | Shri B.A.Gadhavi | PSI | PSO-63596 26066 | 94263 30244 |
| 31. | | Shri B.M.Bagada | PSI | | 99787 76611 |
| 32. | | Shri N.B. Dangar | PSI | | 95129 98215 |
| 33. | Wankaner City | Shri H.V. Ghela | PI | 02828 220556 | 97127 59035 |
| 34. | Po.St. | Shri D.V.Kanani | PSI | 63572 40722 | 76988 55699 |
| 35. | | Shri V.K.Maheswari | PSI | SHO-63596 26070 PSO-63596 26071 | 98981 16103 |
| 36. | Wankaner Taluka | Shri L.A.Bharga | PSI | 02828 220665 | 76219 58156 |
| 37. | Po.St | Shri P.K. Sogham | PSI | 63572 40721 SHO-63596 26072 PSO-63596 26086 | 99794 90081 |
| 38. | Tankara Po.St. | Shri M.J.Dhandhal | PSI | 63572 40720 SHO-63596 26075 | 99090 24024 |
| 39. | | Shri P.L.Seda | | PSO-63596 26076 | 98797 91873 |
| 40. | MaliyaMiyana Po.St. | Shri N.M.Gadhavi | PSI | 63572 40716 SHO-63596 26080 PSO-63596 26079 | 98981 16103 |
| 41. | Halvad Po.St. | Shri R.T.Vyas | PI | 02758 261251 | 97277 77755 |
| 42. | | Shri K.N.Jethava | PSI | 63572 40715 | 98251 05565 |
| 43. | | Shri K.H.Ambariya | PSI | SHO-63596 26084 PSO-63596 26050 | 98790 63340 |
| 44. | | Shri Y.P.Vyas | | | 79843 77509 |
| 45. | Womens Po.St. | Shri P.H.Lagadhiraka | PI | 02822 227821 SHO-63596 26085 PSO-63596 26073 | 98245 29809 |
| 46. | IUCAW | Shri P.D.Solanki | PSI | | 90990 56976 |
| 47. | | Shri V.G.Boriya | PSI | | 94298 20584 |
| 48. | Cyber Crime Po.St. | Shri N.R.Makwana | PI | SHO-63596 27406 PSO-63596 27403 | 70962 63999 |
| 49. | | Shri B.D.Bhatt | PSI | | 97379 76333 |
| 50. | S.O.G. | Shri M.P.Pandya | PI | 02822 243476 | 95377 99888 |
| 51. | | Shri M.S.Ansari | PSI | | 98244 36009 |
| 52. | | Shri K.R.Keshariya | PSI | | 83209 36229 |
| 53. | L.I.B. | Shri K.J.Mathukiya | PI | 02822 243476 | 95744 59484 |
| 54. | | Shri A.B.Mishra | PSI | | 76003 68161 |

| | | | | | |
|-----|-------------------------|---------------------------|-----|--------------|-------------|
| 55. | M.O.B. | Shri V.R.Sonara | PSI | - | 97247 39149 |
| 56. | M.T.Branch | Shri J.D.Damor | PSI | - | 99098 75441 |
| 57. | L.C.B.. | (I/C) Shri M.P.Pandya | PI | 02822 243475 | 95377 99888 |
| 58. | | Shri K.H.Bhochiya | PSI | | 81280 33488 |
| 59. | | Shri S.I.Patel | PSI | | 98981 29920 |
| 60. | Parole Furlough Scod | Shri V.N.Parmar | PSI | | 84016 99323 |
| 61. | Wireless Division | Shri M.H.Tentiya | PSI | - | 88662 35499 |
| 62. | Police Head Quarters | Shri S.M.Chauhan | RPI | - | 97129 47419 |
| 63. | G.R.D.Branch | Shri B.R.Jadeja | PSI | - | 99096 12596 |
| 64. | C.P.I.Morbi | Shri N.A.Vasava | PI | 02822 230195 | 97265 44311 |
| 65. | C.P.I.Wankaner | Shri V.P.Gol | PI | 02828 220565 | 99789 84123 |
| 66. | Computer Cell | (I/C) Shri M.H.Tentiya | PSI | 02822 243481 | 88662 35499 |
| 67. | B.D.D.S. | Shri K.D.Seeju | PSI | - | 98255 11208 |
| 68. | Q.R.T. | Shri M.B.Sarvaiya | PSI | - | 98250 19936 |
| 69. | Mounted | Shri N.N.Jadeja | PSI | - | 98793 04482 |
| 70. | Band | Shri M.K.Sonagra | PSI | - | 97261 40242 |

Annexure 30 : Ambulance

| Sr. No. | Name of the Organazation | Contact Number |
|------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1 | Civil/Government Hospital | 230203, 230228 F. 227501 |
| 2 | Raghuvir Sena | 02822 225599 Mo.9825092468/82468 |
| 3 | Sadhbhavna Hospital | 02822 221450 Mo. 8469851717 |
| 4 | Morbi Municipality | 230050 |

| | | |
|---|---|--------|
| 5 | Raghuvir Sena Sarvajanic Trust/Jalaram Mandir | 225599 |
|---|---|--------|

Annexure 31 : Medical Stores, Morbi

| Sr. No. | Name and Address of Medical Stores | Owner's Name | Phone Number | Mobile Number |
|---------|--|--------------------------------------|------------------|--------------------------|
| 1 | Amit Medicines Savsar plot main road | Amitbhai Desai | 232964 | 9879083031 |
| 2 | Amrut Medical Stores Savsar plot main road | Malkeshbhai Patel | 227873 | 9879492244 |
| 3 | A.B.C. Medical Stores Nalin chambers, Savsar plot main road | Gunvantbhai Patel | 224154 | 9825547905 |
| 4 | Anil Medicines 6- Savsar plot, below Dr.Budhdhdev Hospital | Anilbhai Budhdhdev | 233078 695450 | 9825826413 |
| 5 | Akshay Medicines 13- Savsar plot main road | Dineshbhai Maheta | 227272 | 9825397170 |
| 6 | Arihant Medicines 7- Savsar plot main road | Dineshbhai Maheta | 227272 | 9824233696 |
| 7 | Anjali Medical Stores Below Pooja Hospital, Shanala road | Manishbhai patel | - | 9228103326 |
| 8 | Anjali Medical Agency Below Pooja Hospital, Shanala road | Ashvinbhai Patel | - | 9825216982 |
| 9 | Ajanta Medical Stores Behind Pavan Complex , Shanala road | Bhupendrabhai Patel | 225624 | 9428719512 9825530556 |
| 10 | Amar Products | Navinbhai Patel | 228631 | 9825268502 |
| 11 | Ambika Medical Agency 2-Parekh Shopping Center, Sardar road | Maheshbhai patel | 233230 | 9428277692 |
| 12 | Aayurved Ausadh Bhandar Beside Maheta Cycle, Sardar road | Pragbhai Pareja | 226636 | 9909173433 |
| 13 | Ashol Medicines Opp.Janseva Lauge, Sardar road | Narendrabhai Patel | 221853 | 9824290830 |
| 14 | Ashok Medical Store Nareru Gate Chowk | Manishbhai Patel Ambaribhai Patel | 221171 | 9898842505 |
| 15 | Omkar Medicines Vavdi road | Prafulbhai | - | 9825899495 |
| 16 | Bahuchar Medical Stores 7- Savsar plot main road | Nandlalbhai Patel | - | 9825829585 |
| 17 | Bhimani Medical Stores Savsar plot main road | Hiteshbhai PAtel | - | 9879873362 |
| 18 | Bhagyoday Medical Stores Below Janeta Hospital, Chhatralay | Yunusbhai | - | 9822322973 |

| | Road | | | |
|----|---|---|-------------------|--|
| 19 | Bhagvati Medical Stores Opp.Bank of Baroda,Sardar road | Sureshbhai Patel Tusharbhai | 231611 | 9825246411 |
| 20 | Bhoomi Medical Stores Opp.Vorabag, Morbi-2 | Jayeshbhai Patel Mukeshbhai patel | P.P. 240012 | 9825490544 9825991561 |
| 21 | City Medicines Near laxmi Allu.,Shanala road | Jayeshbhai Toliya Ravindra Popat | 233052 | 9824230584 |
| 22 | Desai Medical Agency Savsar Plot Main road | Amitbhai Desai | P.P. 227940 | 9825913635 |
| 23 | Devshree Medical Stores Devshree Hospital, Shanala road | Hiteshbhai aptel | 222022 | 9913051522 |
| 24 | Medical Marketing Savsar Plot Main road | Dhruvbhai Patel | 228050 | 9913051522 |
| 25 | Maheta Medicines 18-Arihant Complex,Opp.Old Bus Station | Dilipbhai Maheta | - | 9328920142 |
| 26 | Mahesh Medical Stores 6-Savsar plot,Main road | Maheshbhai Maheshwari | 225534 | 9825558058 |
| 27 | Maheshwari Chemist Savsar plot,Main road | Maheshbhai Maheshwari | 2333890 | 9426784123 9879141097 9879480444 |
| 28 | Maheshwari Medical Center 16-Savsar plot,Dr.Kalpeshbhai Hospital | Dr.Kalpeshbhai | 2222201 | 9825405201 |
| 29 | Meshasan Pharma Distributers 16-Savsar plot | Kishor Patel Nitinbhai | 225895 225896 | 9879616766 9879181889 |
| 30 | Maheshwari Medicines Below Dr.Bavarva Hospital,Shanala road | J.P. Maheshwari | 225610 | 9426952745 |
| 31 | Maheshwari Medica Agency Opp. K.K. Steel, Shanala road | Mihirbhai Maheshwari | 230190 | 9426221848 |
| 32 | Maheshwari Medicals Below Dr.Bhalodiya Hospital, Shanala road | Kiranbhai Maheshwari | 220681 | 9825222681 |
| 33 | Masum Medical Stores | Ravibhai | 2311791 650199 | 9879469170 |
| 34 | Meera Medical Stores | Maheshbhai Savsani | 251214 | 9825351896 9904743447 |
| 35 | Maheshwari Medicines and general Stores,Behind I.D.C.,Chitrakut Society | Tubhai Maheshwar Sagarbhai Jeswani | 220978 | 9879332324 9879800499 |
| 36 | Mahesh Drug Center 1-Parekh Shopping Center,Sardar road | Jayantbhai Maheshwar | 232761 | 9824280294 |

| | | | | |
|----|--|--|--------|--------------------------|
| 37 | Madhar Pharm 19-Navyug Center,Above Panjab National Bank | Chandreshbhai Kacha | - | 9825042642 |
| 38 | Maruti Pharma 29-Sarvoday Complex, Para Bazar | Tusharbhai Raja | - | 9227564180 |
| 39 | Mahesh Medicines Opp.Super Tokoz,Mahendra para main road | Pravinbhai Maheshwari | - | 9428034375 |
| 40 | Madhuram Medical Stores Mahendrapara | Maheshbhai Kubavat Hardikbhai | - | 9978796777 9909067900 |
| 41 | Maheshwari Medical Stores Opp.Pertol Pump,Ravapar road | Vedvyas Maheshwari Maheshbhai Fefar | 220878 | 9426991740 9874866730 |
| 42 | Maheshwari Aushadh Bhandar Near A.J.Ltd.Ravapar road | Rajeshbhai Maheshbhai | 221212 | 9825990190 |
| 43 | Maheshwari Drug Center Near A.J.Ltd.Ravapar road | Rajeshbhai Maheshbhai | 221212 | 9825990190 |
| 44 | Maheshwari Medical and General Stores, Near Radheshyam Provision, Ravapar road | Vedvyas Maheshwari | 226150 | 9426991740 |
| 45 | National Medical Stores Opp.Lalbamba,Bazar Line | Maheshbhai Parekh | 224473 | 9825244315 9825435009 |
| 46 | New Sanjivani Medical Stores Mahendra para main road | Jigneshbhai Nagvadiya | - | 9427236543 9228370011 |
| 47 | New Shakti Medical Stores Mahendranagar road,Morbi-2 | Sidhdhrajsinh Zala | 241186 | 9428267729 |
| 48 | Patel Medical Stores Savsar plot main road | Hasubhai Patel Sombhai Patel | 222175 | 9898531114 9825224175 |
| 49 | Paras Medicines Savsar plot main road | Aabhai Maheta | 232883 | 9428267420 9979312789 |
| 50 | Pate Medicines Below Dr.Kagatathara Hospital, Savsar plot | Anilbhai Patel | - | 9879235014 |
| 51 | Patidar Medical Stores Below Krishna Hospital, Savsar plot | Shaileshbhai Patel | 228383 | 9925870151 |
| 52 | Parth Medical Stores Below Dr.Bhut Hospital,16- Savsar plot | Hasubhai Patel | 225632 | 9892840777 |
| 53 | Parth Sergical Agency Below Dr.Bhut Hospital,16- Savsar plot | Shaileshbhai Patel | 225632 | 9998969038 |
| 54 | Patel Medicals Near Dr.Sadatiya,Shanala road | Rameshbhai Patel | 224737 | 9879784240 |
| 55 | Panchhi Medical Stores | Dr.Jayesh Panara Mayurbhai | 231565 | 9825621214 9825882241 |

| | | | | |
|----|--|--|--------|--|
| | | Damani | | |
| 56 | Patel Sergical Ltd. 46-Super Market, Shanala road | Harvanbhai Patel | - | 9896711644 |
| 57 | Patel Medical and General Stores Opp.New bus stand, Shanala road | Anubhai Patel | 232543 | 9879235014 |
| 58 | Patel and Ltd. Opp,Central Bank,Para bazar | Pravinbhai Patel Rameshbhai Patel | 232925 | 9879003798 |
| 59 | Patel Drug House Near Dr.Sinojiya,Guest House road | Jayeshbhai Patel | 228034 | 9925674208 |
| 60 | Patel Medical And General Stores Opp.Radheshyam Provision, Ravapa road | Satishbhai Kanabar Kishorbhai | 222575 | 9879824169 |
| 61 | Patel Medical Center Below Ravi Hospital,Mahendranagar road,Morbi-2 | Ketanbhai Patel | 320058 | 9825671558 |
| 62 | Raja Medical Stores Savasar plot main road | Harshadbhai Vasantbhai Raja | 232458 | 9924163633 |
| 63 | Radhe Medical Stores Savasar plot main road | Aashishbhai Chetanbhai | 220660 | 9825113682 9909624085 |
| 64 | R.R.Agency 24-Parekh Shopping Center,No.2 Sardar road | Bhaveshbhai Maheta Hemalbhai Maheta | 230759 | 9925031759 |
| 65 | Raghuvir Medical Stores Opp.Petrol pump,Ravapar road | Vinubhai Gatrana | 223066 | 9428267044 |
| 66 | Shivam Medical Stores Savasar plot main road | Narehbhai Patel | 225788 | 9925984788 |
| 67 | Shree Medical Stores 2-Savasar plot,Below Disha Hospital | J.P.Bhai Ganshyambhai | 233267 | 9925259141 9825772034 |
| 68 | Shri Patel Madical Savasar plot main road | Kishanbhai Patel | - | 9427276586 |
| 69 | Shriram Madical Agency K.K.Steel sheri, Savasar plot | Rajeshbhai Sandhani Bhaveshbhai Bhorniya Rajeshbhai Padliya | 227308 | 9978932400 9825489321 9909499016 |
| 70 | Shrinath Medicines Drashti Hospital,First floor,ram chowk | Rameshbhai Doshi Dr.Bhavesb Devani | 220501 | 9879414710 9825358986 |
| 71 | Shakti Drug House Opp.Petrol pump,Gandhi chowk | Ganshyamsinh Jadeja | 225384 | 9879010889 9825054906 |

| | | | | |
|----|---|--|------------------|--|
| | | Jayubha Jadeja | | |
| 72 | Sahakar Madical Stores Opp.Dr.Bavarva Hospital,Shanala road | Mukeshbhai Patel Nileshbhai Patel | 225076 | 9824831344 9879719076 |
| 73 | Shakti Sergical Agency Below Pooja Hospital, Shanala road | Kishorsinh zala | 251368 | 9428790615 |
| 74 | Setu Madical Stores Below Sagar Hospital, Shanala road | Hiteshbhai Patel | 230957 | 9879622212 |
| 75 | Sanjivani Medical Stores 2-Pruthviraj Plot,Behind Krishna Dining | Ashokbhai Pandya Kamleshbhai Maniyar | 251811 | 9825434522 9428277413 |
| 76 | Sunpharma M.P. Chambers,Shanala road | Hiteshbhai Patel | 231379 | 9978796161 |
| 77 | Sushrut Medical Stores Satyam panwali sheri | Vimalbhai Patel | 234833 | 9879930474 |
| 78 | Sarvoday Medical Stores Super market, Shanala road | Bharatbhai patel Sureshbhai Patel | 225633 | 9825683014 9879993710 |
| 79 | Shiv Shakti Medical Stores Below Dr.Chitrola Hospital sardar road | Pravinsinh Zalala | 233085 | 9825221986 |
| 80 | Shubh Medical Stores Below Dr.Gadhiya Hospital,Ayodhyapur road | Ramnikbhai Kalpeshbhai | 225566 | 9879335599 9925642123 |
| 81 | Shiv Medical Stores Opp.Jadeshwar temple,railway station | Jayrajbhai | 325416 | 9879871289 |
| 82 | Sagar Medicines Opp.A.J.Ltd.ravapar road | Vipulbhai Patel | - | 9879254943 |
| 83 | Shakti Medicals Guj.Housing Board,Ganda chowk,Morbi-2 | Medhrajsinh zala Ajaysinh Zala Hatendrasinh | 241286 | 9426849966 9925029800 9428267727 |
| 84 | Shradhdha Medicines Guj.Housing Board,Ganda chowk,Morbi-2 | Tendrabhai Patel | 325601 325562 | 9913991956 |
| 85 | Shakti Medical Stores Kadiya Bording,Mahendranagar road,Morbi-2 | Kishorsinh Medharajsinh Zala | 240086 | 9428267728 9426849966 |
| 86 | Shri Shakti Medical and General Stores Shobheshwar road, Morbi-2 | Jigneshbhai | - | 9428267733 |
| 87 | Yogeshvar Medical Agency Arihant Complex,Opp.Juna bus stand | Chandreshbhai Parekh Sanjaybhai Parekh | - | 9924019585 9825820997 |

| | | | | |
|----|--|---------------------|--------|------------|
| 88 | Umiya Madical Stores Below Dr.Bhadesiya Hospital,Chhatralay road | Babulal Patel | - | 9879492348 |
| 89 | Umiya Medical Agency Gopal Society,Mahendra road,Morbi-2 | Rajeshbhai patel | - | 9925146241 |
| 90 | Vinayak Medical and General Stores, Shobheshwar road, Morbi-2 | Sanjaybhai Patel | 243155 | 9879187151 |

Annexure 32 : S.R.P. Company Officers

| Sr. No | Contact and Address |
|--------|--|
| 1 | Commandant, State Reserve Police Force, Group - 1, Vadodara Mobile No. 9927417033 Landline No. 0265 - 2643532 |
| 2 | Commandant, State Reserve Police Force, Group - 11, Vav - Surat Mobile No. 9978429011 Landline No. 02621 - 251147 |
| 3 | Commandant, State Reserve Police Force, Group - 13, Rajkot Mobile No. 9426464375 |

Annexure 33 : Commandants of Home Guard in Taluka of Morbi

| Sr. No. | Name of Taluka | Home Guard Commandant Name | Mobile Number |
|---------|----------------|--|---------------|
| 1 | Morbi Jilla | Shri Dipakbhai B.Patel, District Home Guard Commandant, Morbi | 8141775377 |
| 2 | Morbi City | Shri Jayendrasinh N.Vaghela | 9909200420 |
| 3 | Wankaner | Shri Rakeshbhai B.Kubavat | 9825643356 |
| 4 | Tankara | Shri Arun N.Parmar | 9879587808 |
| 5 | Halvad | Shri Jagdish V.Chavda | 9727224777 |

Annexure 34 : Getco

| Sr. No | Division | Name | Designation | Phone Number | Mobile Number |
|--------|---------------|-----------------------|-------------|--------------|---------------|
| 1 | Circle Office | Shri P.K. Varasada | SE (Gondal) | 2825220121 | 9925209545 |

| | | | | | |
|---|----------|--------------------|--------------------|---|------------|
| 2 | Morbi | Shri A.K.Patel | Executive Engineer | - | 9925214013 |
| 3 | Wankaner | Shri R.R.Dhataliya | Executive Engineer | - | 9925209689 |
| 4 | Tankara | Shri H.D.Vyas | Executive Engineer | - | 9925214037 |
| 5 | Hadala | Shri H.L.Pandya | Executive Engineer | - | 9925209539 |

Annexure 35 : PGVCL Morbi Circle Office

| Sr. No. | Name of Officer | Designation | Phone/Fax Number | Mobile Number |
|----------------|------------------------|---|-------------------------|----------------------|
| 1 | Shri S.H.Rathod | Superintending Engineer, Circle Office Morbi | 02822 242290 | 9925209959 |
| 2 | Shri P.P.Bavarva | Executive Engineer, Division Office Morbi-1 | 02822 240801 | 9925209191 |
| 3 | Shri J.C.Goswami | Executive Engineer, Division Office Morbi-2 | - | 9879200802 |
| 4 | K.J.Paghdar | Executive Engineer, Divisional Office Halvad Division | 02758 260533 | 9687662049 |
| 5 | Shri P.S.Dhuliya | Executive Engineer, Divisional Office Wankaner Division | 02828 220051 | 9099012794 |

Annexure 36 : Water Supply Department

| No. | Officer Name | Designation | Phone/Fax Number | Mobile Number |
|------------------------------|---------------------|---|----------------------------------|----------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| Circle Offices Rajkot | | | | |
| 1 | Komalben Adalja | Superintending Engineer, Public Health Circle, Rajkot | 2455641 2442315 F. 2459688 | 9978406809 |
| Divisional Offices | | | | |

| | | | | |
|--|-----------------------|--|-----------------------|------------|
| 1 | Shri Y.M.Vankani | Executive Engineer, Public Health Construction Department Morbi | 02822-230387 | 9978440633 |
| 2 | Shri K.K. Teraiya | Executive Engineer, Public Health Mechanical Department Morbi | 2562059 F. 2562078 | 9727757912 |
| Sub Office (Sub Division) Morbi | | | | |
| 1 | Shri Krupaliben R. | Deputy Executive Engineer Public Health Wellbeing Sub Division no.1 Morbi | 02822-224242 | 9979710682 |
| 2 | Shri K.D. Varma | Deputy Executive Engineer Public Health Wellbeing Sub Division no.2 Morbi | 02822-233082 | 7984099060 |
| 3 | Shri M.R. Choravadiya | Deputy Executive Engineer Public Health Mechanical Sub Department Morbi | 02822 241855 | 9978443952 |

Annexure 37 : Roads and Buildings Department

| Sr. No. | Name of Officer | Designation | Phone/Fax Number | Mobile Number |
|----------------|------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|
| 1 | Shri D. K. Solanki | Executive Engineer | 02822-223055 | 8264029757 |

| | | | | |
|---|-------------------|---|--------------|------------|
| 1 | Shri H. A. Adroja | Deputy Executive Engineer, R & B Sub Division, Navadela Road, Morbi | 02822-223055 | 9426202555 |
| 2 | Shri S.B. Kadivar | Deputy Executive Engineer, Halvad Sub Division, Morbi | 02822-230876 | 9979891215 |

Roads and Buildings Department (Panchayat)

| Sr. No. | Name of Officer | Designation | Area of work | Phone/Fax Number | Mobile Number |
|---------|--------------------|---|--------------------------|------------------|---------------|
| 1 | Shri K. K. Ghetiya | (I/C) Executive Engineer, District Panchayat, Morbi | Morbi | 222846 | 9909540760 |
| 2 | Shri K. K. Ghetiya | Deputy Executive Engineer | Wankaner, Morbi, Tankara | 02822 243798 | 9909540760 |
| 3 | Shri N.G.Pargi | Additional Assistant Engineer | Morbi | 243798 | 8200920365 |
| 4 | Shri Ravi Saradva | Additional Assistant Engineer | Morbi | 243798 | 9662988299 |

Annexure 38: Irrigation Department

| Sr.No. | Name of Dam | Taluka | Village name | Executive Engineer | Officer Name | Damsite Officer Name | Phone Number |
|--------|----------------|----------|-----------------|----------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------------|--------------|
| 1 | Machchhu-1 Dam | Wankaner | Jalsika | Shri P.R.Goswami (9408886299) | Shri V.K.Patel | Shri N.V.Soriya (7016033141) | 96017 64048 |
| 2 | Machchhu-2 Dam | Morbi | Jodhpur (River) | | (9825030479) | Shri B.N.Panara (9904031198) | 02822 291439 |
| 3 | Machchhu-3 Dam | Morbi | Morbi | | Shri F.S.Bhanavadiya | Shri D.P.Mori (987001903) | 7567863 141 |

| | | | | | | | |
|----|----------------|---------|-----------|--|----------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------|
| | | | | | (9426600157) | 9) | |
| 4 | Bangava di Dam | Tankara | Bangavadi | | Shri J.J.Rachchh | Shri A.V.Bhorniya (9426204052) | ---- |
| 5 | Demi-2 Dam | Tankara | Nasitpar | | (9428466777 , 6351818372) | Shri B.S.Vegad (8460030698) | 02822 291446 |
| 6 | Demi-3 Dam | Morbi | Koyli | | | Shri P.K.Bandhiya (9979186119) | 02893 294156 |
| 7 | Demi-1 Dam | Tankara | Mitana | | | Shri S.V.Kadivar (7777900684) | ----- |
| 8 | Brahmani-1 dam | Halvad | Golasan | | (I/C) Shri J.J.Danidhariya | Shri D.R.Hadiyal (9512441266) | 02758 291390 |
| 9 | Brahmani-2 dam | Halvad | Susvav | | (9106963300 , 9426429448) | Shri D.P.Sonagara (8780236720) | 02758 291401 |
| 10 | Godadhr oi Dam | Morbi | Jikiyari | | | Shri D.P.Sonagara (8780236720) | 02822 289778 |

Irrigation Department (Panchayat)

| Sr. No. | Officer Name | Designation | Phone/Fax no. | Mobile number |
|---------|-------------------|--------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1 | Shri J.V. Shersia | (I/C) Executive Engineer | 02822-299109 | 9726205595 |
| 2 | Shri J.V. Shersia | (I/C) Deputy Executive | 02822-299119 | 9726205595 |

| | | | | |
|--|--|----------|--|--|
| | | Engineer | | |
|--|--|----------|--|--|

Annexure 39 : Health Department, Morbi

| Sr. No. | Name Of Officer | Designation | Phone/Fax Number | Mobile Number |
|---------|----------------------|--|------------------------|---------------|
| 1 | Dr.K.J.Dave | Chief District Health Officer,Morbi | 02822-229112 | 9909981695 |
| 2 | Dr.D.B.Maheta | Additional District Health Officer,Morbi | 02822-229114 | 9727730003 |
| 3 | Dr.Sanjay Shah | District R.C.H. Officer,Morbi | - | 9023081802 |
| 4 | Dr.Dhansukh Ajana | District Tuberculosis Officer,Morbi | 02822-243168 | 9997125699 |
| 5 | Dr.D.V.Bavarava | District Epidemic Officer,Morbi | 02822-2291139909988701 | |
| 6 | Dr.Hardik Rangpariya | District Quality Assurance Officer,Morbi | - | 9727779790 |
| 7 | Dr.Vipul Karoliya | (I/C) District Malaria Officer,Morbi | - | 9727767194 |

Annexure 40 : Community Health Center in District

| Sr. No. | Name of Taluka | Name of Medical Officer | Place | Phone Number | Mobile Number |
|---------|----------------|-------------------------|---------------------|--------------|---------------|
| 1 | Maliyamiyana | Dr.Nisha Bhimani | Maliyamiyana | 02829 286753 | 8140215116 |
| 2 | Wankaner | Dr.Urvi Kadathara | Lunsar | 02828 220568 | 9408906096 |
| 3 | Tankara | Dr.Nisharg Padsumbiya | Tankara | 02822 287764 | 8460327414 |
| 4 | Halvad | Dr.Anil Kaila | Charadava | 02829 286753 | 9879761077 |
| 6 | Morbi | Dr.Hardik Mehta | Jetpar (M.) | 02822 275100 | 7567876274 |
| 6 | Maliyamiyana | Dr.Nevil Rajpara | Pipaliya Char Rasta | 02829 286753 | 7878578528 |

Annexure 41 : Sub District Hospital in the District

| Sr. No. | Name of Taluka | Name of Medical Officer | Palce | Phone number | Mobile Number |
|---------|----------------|-------------------------|--------|--------------|---------------|
| 1 | Halvad | Dr. Ashwin Adroja | Halvad | - | 9099064417 |

| | | | | | |
|---|----------|------------------|----------|---|------------|
| 2 | Wankaner | Dr. Harpal Singh | Wankaner | - | 9773401402 |
|---|----------|------------------|----------|---|------------|

Annexure 42: Taluka Health Officers in the District

| Sr. No. | Name of Taluka | Name of Taluka Health Officer | Phone Number | Mobile Number |
|----------------|-----------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| 1 | Maliyamiyana | Dr.D.G. Bavarava | 02822 243178 | 9909988702 |
| 2 | Morbi | Dr.R.N.Kotadiya | 02822 243178 | 9909988734 |
| 3 | Wankaner | Dr.M.A.Shersiya | 02822 223350 | 9687628706 |
| 4 | Tankara | Dr.D.G. Bavarava | 02822 223350 | 9909977702 |
| 5 | Halvad | Dr.Chintan Doshi | 02858 260051 | 9727721732 |

Annexure 43: Primary Health Center (PHC) in the District

| Sr.No. | Name of Taluka | Name of PHC | Name of Medical Officer | Phone Number | Mobile Number |
|---------------|-----------------------|--------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| 1 | Maliya Miyana | Khakhrechi | Dr.Hardik Parmar | 02829 287737 | 7016995491 |
| 2 | Maliya Miyana | Sarvad | Dr. Nidhiben | 02829 285726 | 7016055011 |
| 3 | Maliya Miyana | Vavaniya | Dr.Jemika Ved | 02829 264745 | 9909988752 |
| 4 | Morbi | Bagathala | Dr. Hiren Vansdadia | 02822 286723 | 9979285696 |
| 5 | Morbi | Bharatnagar | Dr.C.L.Varevadiya | 02822 282101 | 9909988714 |
| 6 | Morbi | Khareda | Dr. Shruti detroja | 02822 289550 | 9265433757 |
| 7 | Morbi | Lalpar | Dr.Darshan Khatri | 02822 244098 | 8490977917 |
| 8 | Morbi | Rajpar | Dr.Hiral Sanariya | 02822 225592 | 6351993164 |
| 9 | Morbi | Aamaran | Dr.Jagruti Gambhava | 02893 287221 | 9727745148 |
| 10 | Morbi | Guntu | Dr.Jignesh Panchasara | 02822 291119 | 9727721291 |
| 11 | Morbi | Khakharala | Dr.Sanjay H.Jivani | 02822 286300 | 9909988793 |
| 12 | Morbi | Rangpar | Dr.Nikunj Sabapara | 02822 286300 | 8849127586 |
| 13 | Tankara | Neknam | Dr.Sandip Sorthiya | 02822 273207 | 7600392547 |
| 14 | Tankara | Lajai | Dr.Sandip Sorthiya | 02822 285003 | 7600392547 |

| | | | | | |
|----|----------|-----------------------|--|-----------------|-------------|
| 15 | Tankara | Savdi | Dr.Nency Kansagra | 02822 274366 | 9879595727 |
| 16 | Tankara | Nesada(Kha) | Dr.Avani Detroja | 02822 273207 | 9265333904 |
| 17 | Wankaner | (Lunasar) Padadhra | Dr. Utkarsh A. Bhatt | 02828 284741 | 8000058898 |
| 18 | Wankaner | Mesariya | Dr. Riddhi B. Mange | 02822 271513 | 8160675477 |
| 19 | Wankaner | Sindhavadar | Dr.Bhavika Chandarana | 02828 288583 | 9687156182 |
| 20 | Wankaner | Tithava | Dr.Mahesh Dabhi | 02828 283768 | 8320946390 |
| 21 | Wankaner | Daladi | Dr.Utakarsh | | 8000058898 |
| 22 | Wankaner | Dhuva | Dr.Manshukh Bochiya | | 9727701731 |
| 23 | Wankaner | Kothi | Dr.Shahista Usmanagni Ahemad kadivar | | 9727701731 |
| 24 | Wankaner | Pipaliyaraj | Dr.Tanvir A.Sherashiya | | 9727701707 |
| 25 | Halvad | Mathak | Dr.Aayushi Parmar | 02758 232141 | 7016113941 |
| 26 | Halvad | Tikar (Ran) | Dr.Dipika Kapdiya | | 6354429226 |
| 27 | Halvad | Mayurnagar | Dr.Pareshkumar Patel | 02758 236633 | 7874948385 |
| 28 | Halvad | Ranmalpur | Dr.Pradip Parmar | | 9106818015 |
| 29 | Halvad | Sapkada | Dr.Aayushi parmar | | 7016113941 |
| 30 | Halvad | Junadevaliya | Dr.Nisha Padliya | 02758235101 | 2825295360 |
| 31 | Morbi | Gokulnagar | Dr.Vipul Karoliya | | 9933401163 |
| 32 | Morbi | So Ordi | Dr.Jignesh Panchasara | | 9727721291 |
| 33 | Morbi | Visipara | Dr.C.L.Varevadiya | | 9909988714 |
| 34 | Morbi | Lilapar | Dr.Hiren P.Vasdadiya | | 9909988726 |
| 35 | Morbi | Vavdi road | Dr.Sanjay H.Jivani | | 9909988793 |
| 36 | Wankaner | Wankaner | Dr.Umang K.Chauhan | | 87588748975 |

Annexure 44: Blood Bank in the District

| Sr. No. | Name of Blood Bank | Phone Number | |
|------------|--|---------------|-----------------------------------|
| | | Office Number | Mobile Number |
| 1 | General Hospital,Morbi | 02822-230203 | Dr.Kapil Bavarva 9998476158 |
| 2 | Sansakar Imaging and Blood Bank,Behind Swaminarayan Temple,GIDC main road,Shanala road,Morbi | 02822-225733 | Dr.Dilip Chauhan 9714940600 |

Annexure 45 : Details of District Key Departments

- Department of Animal Husbandry**

| Sr. No. | Name Of Officer | Designation | Phone Number | Mobile Number |
|---------|----------------------|--|-----------------|---------------|
| 1 | Dr. Bharatsinh Gohil | Joint Divisional Director of Animal Husbandry, Rajkot | 0281 2476034 | 9426451109 |
| 2 | Dr.M.M.Dadhani | (I/C)Deputy Director of Animal Husbandry (Dhanishta Cattle Improvement Scheme, Rajkot) | 0281 2476724 | 9427239981 |
| 3 | Dr.M.D. Sabapara | Deputy Director of Animal Husbandry (Dhanishta Animal Improvement Scheme, Surendranagar) | 02752 242157 | 9426938323 |
| 4 | Dr.B.K.Trivedi | Assistant Director of Animal Husbandry (Divisional Artificial Insemination Centre) | 0281 2701354 | 9426235260 |
| 5 | Dr.J.G.Savalia | Assistant Director of Animal Husbandry (Poultry Breeding Centre) | 0281 2702782 | 9825650145 |
| 6 | Dr. A. H. Manwar | Cattle Breeding Centre, Bhutavad, Ta. Dhoraji, Dist. Rajkot | 02824 292426 | 9824416486 |

- Department of Animal Husbandry (District)**

| Sr. No. | Name Of Officer | Designation | Phone Number | Mobile Number |
|---------|-------------------|---|------------------|---------------|
| 1 | Dr.N.J. Faddu | (I/C)Deputy Director of Animal Husbandry, District Morbi | 02822- 222712 | 9825142180 |
| 2 | Dr.N.J. Vadnagara | (I/C)Deputy Director of Animal Husbandry, Sheep Breeding Farm, Shobheshwar, Morbi | 02822- 240138 | 9426045065 |
| 3 | Dr.J.P.Udhreja | Assistant Director of Animal Husbandry, Sheep Breeding Centre, Shobheshwar, Morbi | 02822- 240138 | 9474342640 |
| 4 | Dr.G.K. Vora | Assistant Director of Animal Husbandry, (Dhanishtha Poultry Development) | 0281- 2742782 | 9898158939 |

| | | | | |
|----|-------------------|---|------------------|------------|
| | | Component, Rajkot) | | |
| 5 | Dr.P.C. Borisagar | Assistant Director of Animal Husbandry, Animal Disease Research Unit, Rajkot | 0281- 2706070 | 9427231315 |
| 6 | Dr.N.J. Vadnagara | Assistant Director of Animal Husbandry, Veterinary Polyclinic, Morbi | 02822- 220691 | 9426045065 |
| 7 | Dr.A.N. Kalaria | Assistant Director of Animal Husbandry, Veterinary Polyclinic, Morbi | 02822- 220691 | 9925039249 |
| 8 | Dr.J.V. Patel | Assistant Director of Animal Husbandry, Tantric Training, Centre, Morbi | 02822- 220691 | 9426225349 |
| 9 | Dr.H.D. Chikhlia | Veterinary Officer, Tantric Training, Centre, Morbi | 02822- 220691 | 8155061200 |
| 10 | Dr.N.D. Bhadja | Veterinary Officer, Morbi | 02822- 220642 | 9909414264 |
| 11 | Dr.N.D. Bhadja | (I/C)Veterinary Officer, Bagthala | -- | 9909414264 |
| 12 | Dr.N.D. Bhadja | (I/C)Veterinary Officer, Amran | -- | 9662072286 |
| 13 | Dr.H.L. Bhorania | (I/C)Veterinary Officer, Jetpar(M) | -- | 9662072286 |
| 14 | Dr.V.P. Bhorania | Veterinary Officer, NESDA (Kha) | | 9428491615 |
| 15 | Dr.V.P. Bhorania | (I/C)Veterinary Officer, Tankara | -- | 9428491615 |
| 16 | Dr.S.H. Sipai | Veterinary Officer, Sindhavdar | -- | 9998582058 |
| 17 | Dr.S.H. Sipai | (I/C)Veterinary Officer, Lunsar | -- | 9998582058 |
| 18 | Dr.S.H. Sipai | (I/C)Veterinary Officer, Mitana | -- | 9998582058 |
| 19 | Dr.V.R.Vasiyani | Veterinary Officer, lajai | -- | 8469471971 |
| 20 | Dr.V.R.Vasiyani | (I/C)Veterinary Officer, Wankaner | 02828- 220596 | 8469471971 |
| 21 | Dr.V.B.Aervadiya | Veterinary Officer, Ranamalpur | -- | 9979020712 |
| 22 | Dr.V.B.Aervadiya | (I/C)Veterinary Officer, Halvad | 02758- 261524 | 9979020712 |
| 23 | Dr.V.B.Aervadiya | (I/C)Veterinary Officer, Charadva | -- | 9979020712 |
| 24 | Dr.V.B.Aervadiya | (I/C)Veterinary Officer, Tikar (Ran) | -- | 9979020712 |

| | | | | |
|----|------------------|-------------------------------------|----|------------|
| 25 | Dr.H.L.Bhoraniya | Veterinary Officer, Maliyamiyana | -- | 9106476599 |
|----|------------------|-------------------------------------|----|------------|

- Department of Forest**

| Sr. No. | Name Of Officer | Designation | Phone/Fax Number | Mobile Number |
|---------|--------------------|--|-----------------------------|---------------|
| 1 | Shri Chirag Amin | Deputy Conservator of Forest | 02822-241611 Fax. 240611 | 8780817019 |
| 2 | Shri C. G. Bafda | (I/C) Assistant Conservator of Forest, Morbi | 02822-241611 | 7069030555 |
| 3 | Shri S. B. Bharvad | R.F.O., Social Forestry Range, Morbi | 02822-220701 | 9099894436 |
| 4 | Shri J .C. Jadeja | R.F.O., Teritorial Range, Morbi | 02828-240426 | 9537897691 |

- S.T. Department (Rajkot Division)**

| Sr. No. | Name Of Officer | Designation | Phone/Fax Number | Mobile Number |
|---------|---------------------|---------------------------|------------------|---------------|
| 1 | Shri J.B. Karotara | (I/C) Divisional Director | 2360407 | 6359919039 |
| 2 | Shri V.B.Dangar | D.T.O. | 2386340 | 6359918708 |
| 3 | Shri N.V. Thumar | (I/C) D.M.E. | 2386449 | 6359918709 |
| 4 | Shri D.U.Vaghela | M.Administrative Officer | 2360407 | 6359918710 |
| 5 | Shri A.H.Goswami | Store Officer | 2388058 | 6359918714 |
| 6 | Shri B.M.Damor | Accounts Officer | 2386468 | 6359918712 |
| 7 | Shri A.D.Maheta | Divisional Controlar | 2386468 | 6359918715 |
| 8 | Shri P.S.Pandya | Statistics Officer | 2360407 | 6359918713 |
| 9 | Shri S.B.Lakhtariya | Security Officer | 2386340 | 6359918711 |

- Department of Education**

| Sr.No. | Name of Officer | Designation/Name of Office | Phone Number | Mobile Number |
|--------|----------------------|---|--------------|---------------|
| 1 | Prof. Nilambari Dave | (I/C)Vice Chancellor, Saurashtra University, Rajkot | 2577633 | 9099979720 |
| 2 | Shri Kamlesh Mota | District Education Officer, Morbi | 222875 | 7574812279 |

| | | | | |
|----|--------------------------|---|--------|------------|
| 3 | Shri Namrata Mehta | District Primary Education Officer, Morbi | 222710 | 9723466735 |
| 4 | Shri Pachotiya Valjibahi | Principal, J.A.Patel Women's College | - | 9879078020 |
| 5 | Shri K.R.Dangi | U.N.Mehta Atrs College | - | 8866740851 |
| 6 | Dr.Jitendra L.Garmora | Smt. J.Sheth Commerce College | - | 9879285747 |
| 7 | Shri P.C. Vasani | Principal, L.E.College | 240743 | - |
| 8 | Dr.Praful K.Patel | Maharaja Mahendrasinh Science College | - | 9428210400 |
| 9 | Shri Mera Vivekkumar N. | Shri Maharshi Dayanana Sarswati B.ed College | - | 9975625789 |
| 10 | Shri R.J.Kaila | I.T.I., Morbi | 293949 | 8511125472 |
| 11 | Shri H.I.Belim | I.T.I., Tankara | 287106 | 9428232909 |
| 12 | Shri V.V.Udhreja | I.T.I., Wankaner | 296027 | 9428788079 |
| 13 | Shri P.K.Shah | I.T.I., Halvad | 260116 | 9428292513 |
| 14 | Shri Yogesh M.Chudasma | H.M.Doshi Atrs and Commerce College, Wankaner | - | 9426967229 |

• **Department Of Agriculture**

| Sr. No. | Name Of Officer | Designation | Phone Number | Mobile Number |
|---------|---------------------|--|--------------|---------------|
| 1 | Shri G.S. Dave | Joint Director Of Agriculture (Soil Conservation), Rajkot Division, Rajkot | 0281-2476914 | 9426972785 |
| 2 | Shri G.S. Dave | Joint Director Of Agriculture (Extension), Rajkot Division, Rajkot | 0281-2476914 | 9426972785 |
| 3 | Shri R.H.Ladani | Joint Director Of Horticulture, Rajkot | 0281-2454675 | 8849250641 |
| 4 | Shri K.G. Parsaniya | Deputy Director Of Agriculture (Extension), Morbi | 02822-241722 | 9510199565 |
| 5 | Shri H. D. Vadi | Deputy Director Of Agriculture (Training), Rajkot | 0281-2452181 | 9825184276 |

• **Department Of Co-operation**

| Sr. No. | Name Of Officer | Designation | Phone Number | Mobile Number |
|---------|-------------------|---|--------------|---------------|
| 1 | Shri D.V.Gadhavi | District Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Morbi | 02822-241590 | 9974189059 |
| 2 | Shri R.M.Aaspdiya | Additional Registrar and Special Investigator | 0281-2476175 | 9825156984 |

| | | | | |
|---|---------------|---|------------|------------|
| | | (Retd.), Co-operative Societies, Rajkot | | |
| 3 | Shri D.K.Kher | Special Auditor (Milk), Rajkot | 8980001954 | 9106627587 |

• **Department Of Industrial Safety and Health**

| Sr. No. | Name Of Officer | Designation | Phone/Fax No. | Mobile Number |
|---------|--------------------|--|-----------------|---------------|
| 1 | Shri U.J.Raval | (I/C) Deputy Director (Class-1) | 02822 242350 | 9426217267 |
| 2 | Shri U.J.Raval | Assistant Director (Class-2) | | 9426217267 |
| 3 | Shri R.G.Chaudhary | Assistant Director (Class-2) | | 9408116989 |
| 4 | Shri P.M.Kalsariya | Industrial Safety and Health Officer (Class-2) | | 8866824751 |

• **Department Of Labour**

| Sr. No. | Name Of Officer | Designation | Phone/Fax No. | Mobile Number |
|---------|---------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1 | Shri J.R. Jadeja | Assistant Labour Commissioner, Morbi | 02822-243410 | 9727762105 |
| 2 | Shri M.P. Joshi | Government Labour Officer, Morbi | 02822-243410 | 9723103144 |
| 3 | Shri M. N. Savaniya | District Employment Officer | 02822-240419 | 9978180836 |

• **Land Record/Survey Department**

| Sr. No. | Name Of Officer | Designation | Phone Number | Mobile Number |
|---------|-----------------|-----------------|--------------|---------------|
| 1 | Dr.J.M.Bhorniya | D.I.R.L., Morbi | 240775 | 7600142100 |

• **Ports and Fisheries**

| Sr. No. | Officer Name | Designation | Phone/Fax no. | Mobile number |
|---------|---------------------------|--|---|---------------|
| 1 | Shri K.R.Pattani | Deputy Director of Fisheries, Rajkot | 0281/2476020, 2479508 Fax.2473796 | 9925166705 |
| 2 | Shri Captain B.N.Ladva | Port Officer, Navlakhi, Morbi | 02822 224305 Fax.232470 | 9638112186 |
| 3 | Shri A.M.Andhariya | Assistant Port Officer and Safety Officer, Navlakhi, Morbi | 02822 228301 Fax.232470 | 9099950531 |
| 4 | Port Office, Control Room | | 02822 227304 | - |

• **Commercial Tax Department**

| Sr. No. | Name Of Officer | Designation | Phone/Fax Number | Mobile Number |
|---------|--------------------|--|------------------|---------------|
| 1 | Shri J. P. Rathore | Assistant Commercial Tax Commissioner-01 | 02822 240555 | 9924904511 |
| 2 | Shri E.D. Ajagia | Assistant Commercial Tax Commissioner-02 | | 8530632289 |
| 3 | Shri S. J. Patel | State Tax Officer-01 | | 9130012216 |
| 4 | Shri R.V. Katara | State Tax Officer-03 | | 9879726944 |
| 5 | Shri V.J. Gogari | State Tax Officer-04 | | 9662072598 |
| 6 | Shri H.V.Dangar | State Tax Officer-05 | | 7229004300 |
| 7 | Shri RV Jadeja | State Tax Officer-06 | | 9106530986 |

• **Department of Social Welfare (Scheduled Caste Welfare)**

| Sr. No. | Officer Name | Designation | Phone Number | Mobile Number |
|---------|--------------------|---|--------------|---------------|
| 1 | Shri D.M. Savariya | Deputy Director, S.C.W., Morbi (Class-1) | 02822-242224 | 9427237453 |
| 2 | Shri A.M. Chhasiya | Social Welfare Officer, District Panchayat, Morbi (Class-2) | 02822-299124 | 9033647900 |

Annexure 46: State Police Commissioners and DIG's.

| Sr. No. | Name of the City | Designation | Code Number | Phone number | Mobile Number |
|---------|-------------------|------------------------|-------------|--------------|---------------|
| 1 | Gujarat | DI | 079 | 23246333 | 9978406355 |
| 2 | Ahmedabad City | Commissioner of Police | 079 | 25633636 | 9978406271 |
| 3 | Vadodara City | Commissioner of Police | 0265 | 2431414 | 9978406276 |
| 4 | Rajkot City | Commissioner of Police | 0281 | 2459888 | 9978406076 |
| 5 | Surat | Commissioner of Police | 0261 | 2244440 | 9978406259 |
| 6 | Ahmedabad Range | I P | 079 | 26890597 | 9978405089 |
| 7 | Gandhinagar Range | DI P | 079 | 23260171 | 9978406284 |
| 8 | Vadodara Range | DI P | 0265 | 2432400 | 9978405299 |
| 9 | Surat Range | I P | 0281 | 2668666 | 9978406265 |
| 10 | Rajkot Range | I P | 0281 | 2477511 | 9978406293 |

| | | | | | |
|----|---------------------|------|-------|------------------|------------|
| 11 | Junagadh Range | I P | 0285 | 2650401 | 9978406290 |
| 12 | Boarder Range- Bhuj | DI P | 02832 | 232335 232366 | 9978406200 |

Annexure 47: Chief Fire of the Municipal Corporation of the State

| Sr. No. | Name of the City | Phone Number | Fax Number |
|---------|------------------|-------------------------|------------|
| 1 | Ahmedabad | 22148466 25391811 | 22148598 |
| 2 | Surat | 2451935 2422110 2423751 | - |
| 3 | Vadodara | 2420882 2420881 | 2420881 |
| 4 | Rajkot | 2227222 | 2226185 |
| 5 | Bhavnagar | 2424814 2424815 | 2430061 |
| 6 | Jamanagar | 2672208 | - |
| 7 | Junagadh | 2620841 | 2651510 |

Annexure 48 : National Disaster Management Authority, New Delhi

| Sr. No. | Name of Officer | Designation | Phone/Fax Number |
|---------|-----------------------------|---------------|--|
| 1 | Shri Kamal Kishor | M.L.A. | 11 26701701, 26701704 Fax.26701706 |
| 2 | Shri Pavankumar Sinh | S.J. (P.P.) | 26701718 |
| 3 | Shri Shreyshi Chaudhary | S.J. (Admin) | 26701817 |
| 4 | (I/C) Shri Uma Mahesvar Rav | Director (M.) | 26701886 |
| 5 | Shri Uma Mahesvar Rav | J.A. (OPS) | 26701815 |
| 6 | Shri Anu Kukreja | Director (F.) | 26701878 |
| 7 | Shri Naval Prakash | S.D. (CBT) | 26701719 |

Annexure 49 : Rescue Agency, National Disaster Response Force (NDRF), Gandhinagar

| Sr. No. | Name | Designation | Phone/Fax Number | Mobile Number |
|---------|------------------------------|-------------|--|---------------|
| 1 | Shri Hitendrapalsinh Kandari | Commandant | 079 23202540 23201551 Fax.23202540 | 7637011337 |

| | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|------------|
| 2 | Shri N.K.Prasad | Second In. Commandant | - | 9427304217 |
| 3 | Shri Ranvijay Sindh | Deputy Commandant | - | 9427304214 |
| 4 | Shri J.P.Semyul | Deputy Commandant | - | 9427304214 |
| 5 | Control Room | - | 23201551 Fax.23202540 | 9723632166 |
| R.A.F. Rapid Action Force, Ahmedabad | | | | |
| 1 | Control Room | - | 079 22893921 | - |
| 2 | Shri Brijeshsinh | Commandant | 079 22893921 | 9427308730 |
| C.R.P.F. | | | | |
| 1 | Shri K.Thomas Job | D.I. | 079 23210326 | - |
| 2 | Control Room | - | 079 23201093 | - |
| 2 | Major | | Mo.9638773800 | |

Annexure 50 : Air Force

| Sr. No. | Designation | Phone/Mobile Number |
|---------|----------------------------|---------------------|
| 1 | Wing Commandr, Gandhinagar | Mo.9898890715 |

Annexure 51 : Coastguard, Gandhinagar

| Sr. No. | Designation | Phone/Mobile Number |
|---------|---------------------|--|
| 1 | D.I.G., Gandhinagar | Office.23241717 Office.23243184 Fax.23243283 Mo.9687655651 |

Annexure 52 : Airport Authority of India

| Sr. No. | Designation | Phone/Mobile Number |
|---------|--|---|
| 1 | Airport Director, S.V.P.I. Airport Ahmedabad | Office.22869211 Fax.22863561 Mo.9825024022 |
| 2 | Jet.General Manager (T.M.), S.V.P.I. Airport Ahmedabad | Office.22885520 Mo.9898681760 |
| 3 | Jet.General Manager (A.T.M.), S.V.P.I. Airport Ahmedabad | Office.22863396 Mo.9913749775 |

Annexure 53 : Indian Metrological Department and Observation

| Sr. No. | Designation/Office | Phone Number | Fax Number |
|---------|---|--------------|------------|
| 1 | Director General of Metrological, New Delhi | 011 24611842 | 24611792 |
| 2 | DD M (D.M.), New Delhi-3 | 011 24615815 | - |
| 3 | Director (C.W.), New Delhi | 011 24652484 | - |

| | | | |
|---|--|--------------------------|-------------------|
| 4 | DD M (W.F.), Pune | 020 25535886 | 25530201 |
| 5 | Director (W.F.), Pune | 020 25532875 | 25898029 |
| 6 | DD M, Mumbai | 022 22150517 | 22150417 |
| 7 | Director (M.C.), Ahmedabad | 079 22865165 22867657 | 26852615 22864742 |
| 8 | Metrologist (WS/CWC), M.C., Ahmedabad | 079 22861413 22865449 | 22865449 |
| 9 | Duty Officer (M.O.), Ahmedabad | 079 22865012 | - |

Annexure 54 : Secretary In-Charge of the District

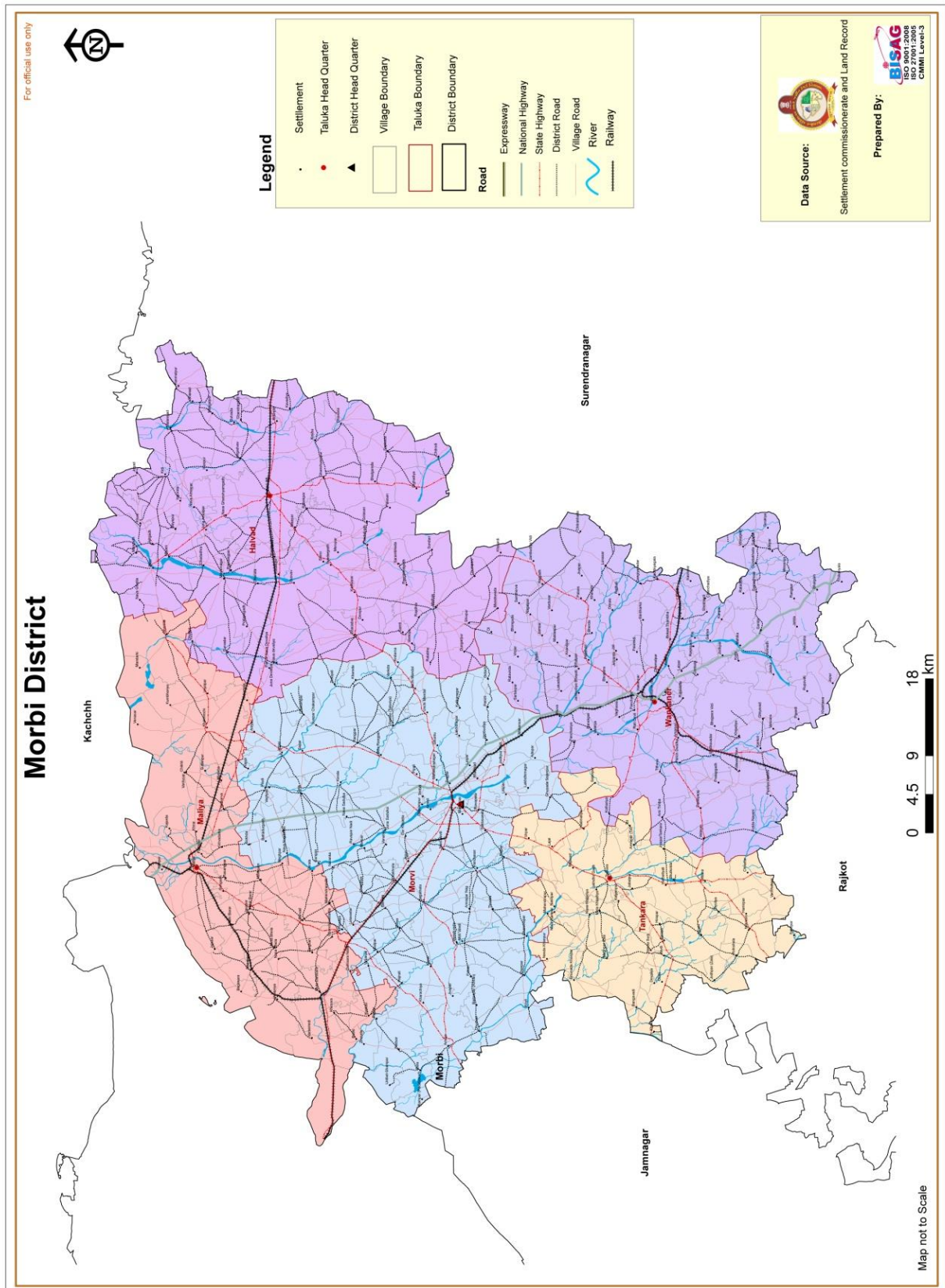
| Sr. No. | Name | Designation | Contact Number |
|----------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1 | Shri Manisha Chandra, IAS | In-Charge Secretary - Morbi District | 079- 23250608 079-23250606 |

Annexure 55: Minister In-Charge of the District

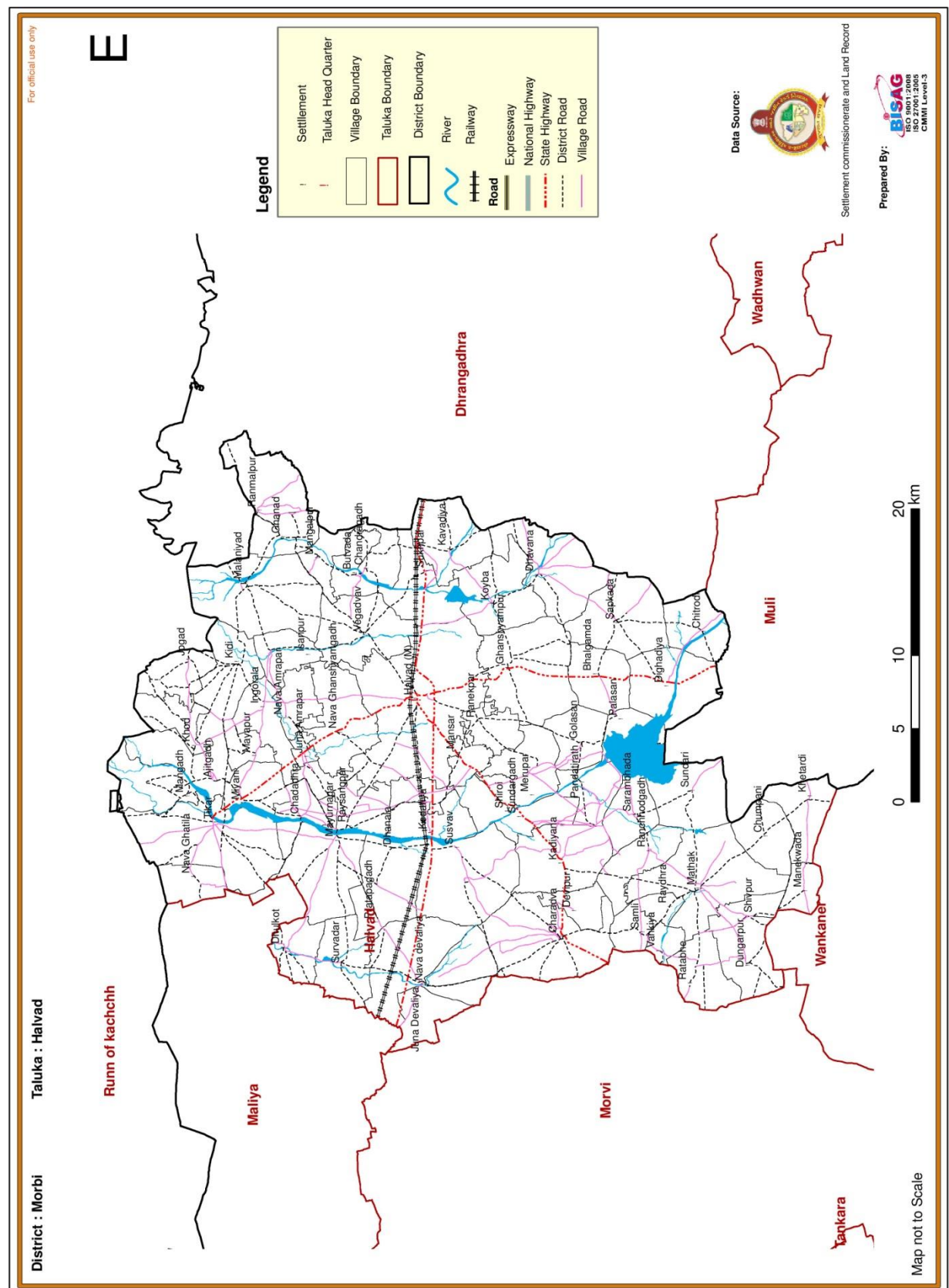
| Sr. No. | Name and Designation | Phone Number |
|----------------|--|---|
| 1 | Shri Prafulbhai Panseriya, Hon'ble Minister of State (Parliamentary Affairs, Primary, Secondary and Adult Education, Higher Education) | 079-23250186, 079-23250187 (F) 079-23250189 |

Map

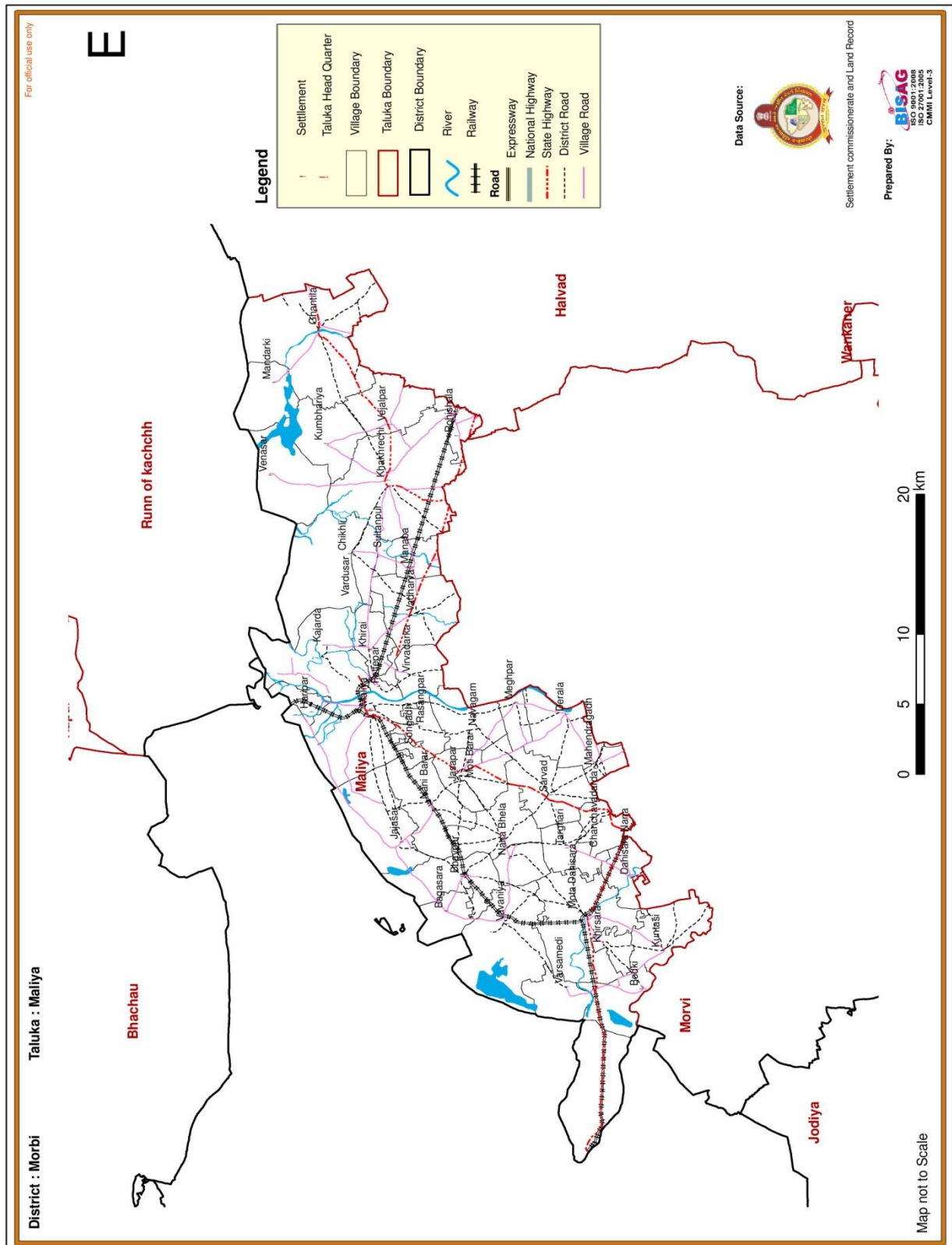
1. Morbi District



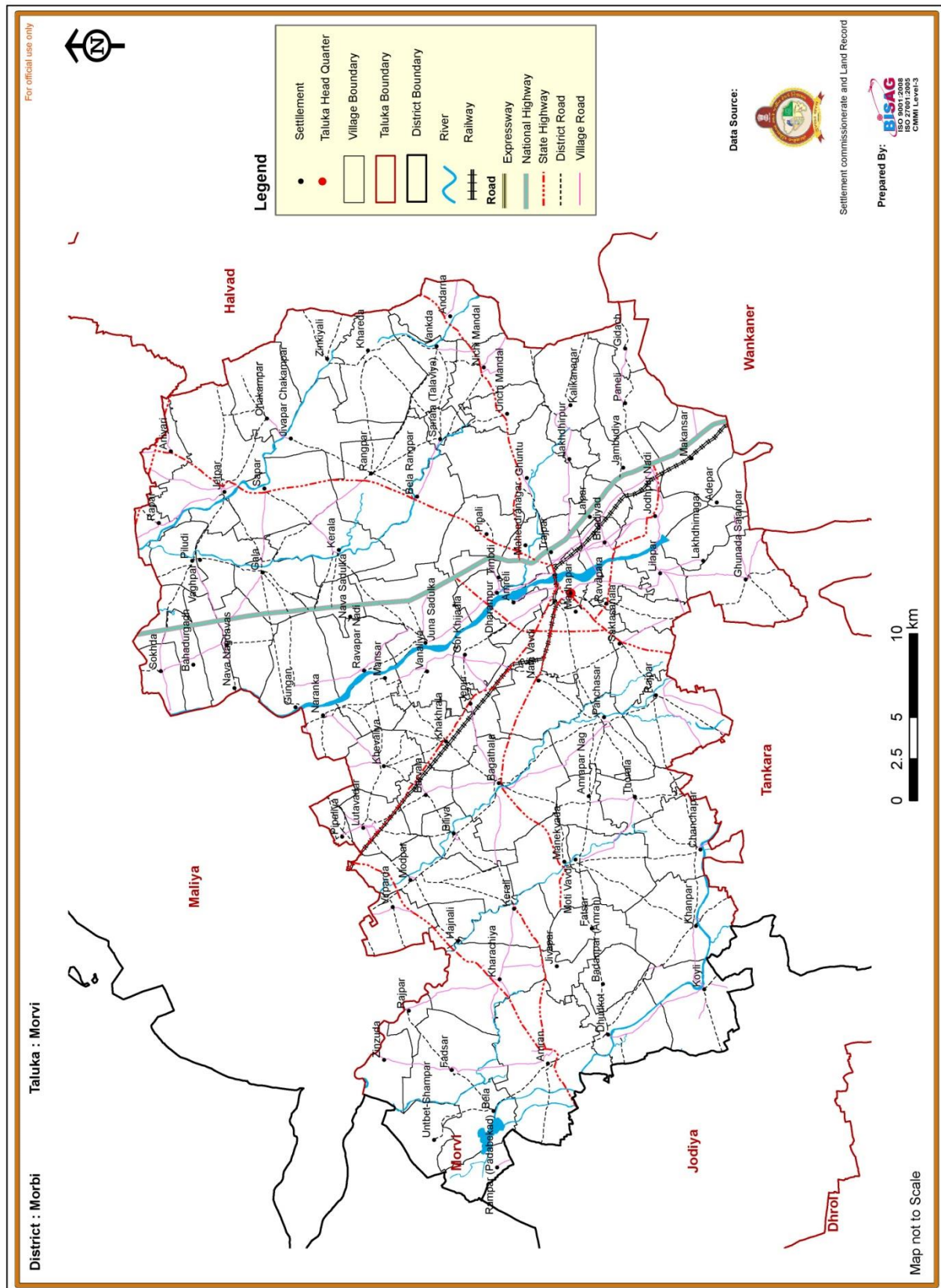
2. Halvad Taluka



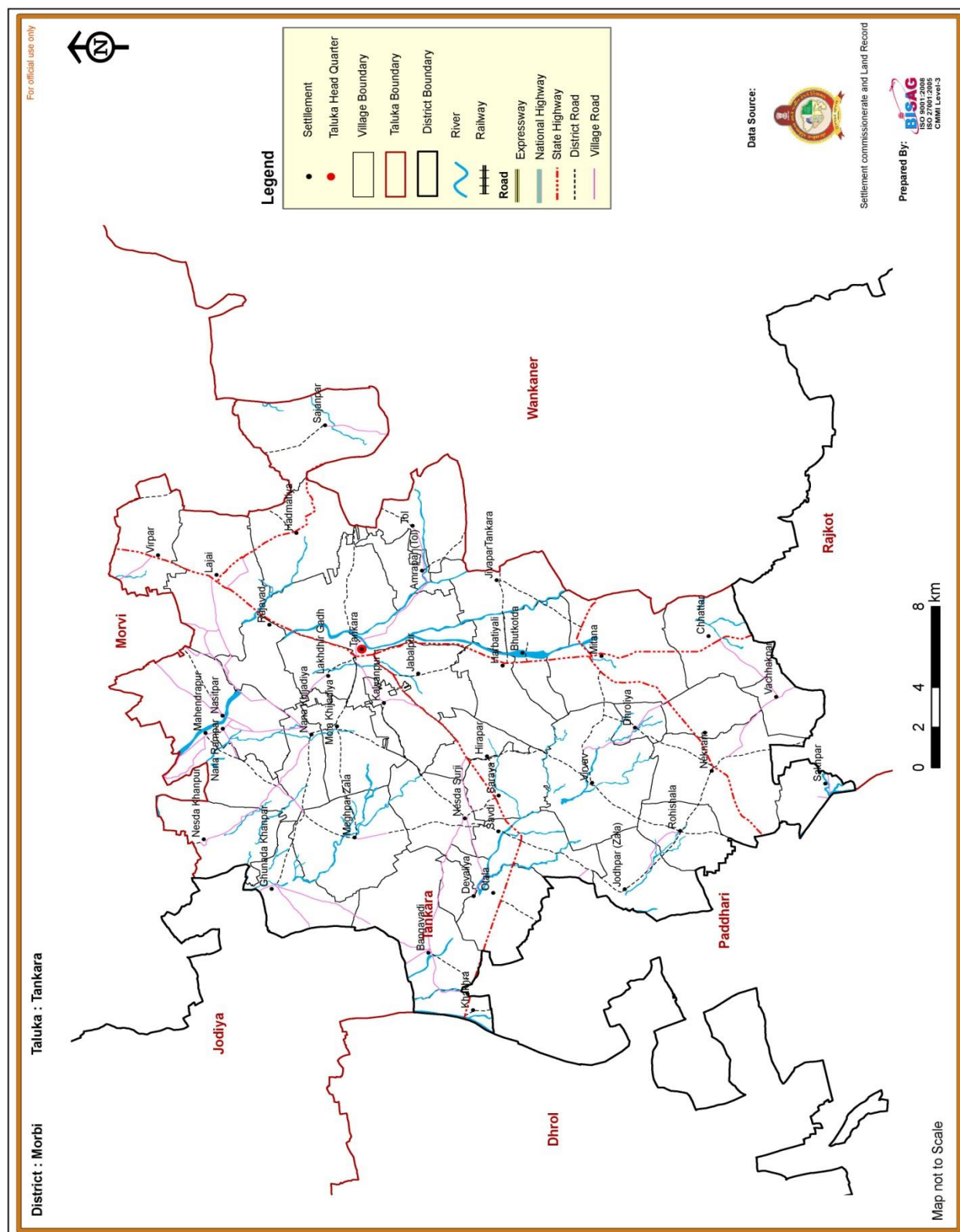
3. Maliya Taluka



4. Morbi Taluka



5. Tankara Taluka



5. Wakaner Taluka

