



GOVERNMENT OF CHHATTISGARH

District Disaster Management Plan-(DDMP)

Sukma

DISTRICT DISASTER MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY
SUKMA

REVENUE & DISASTER MANAGEMENT DEPARTMENT
MAHANADI BHAWAN, MANTRALAYA, ATAL NAGAR, RAIPUR, CHHATTISGARH

जयसिंह अग्रवाल
मंत्री



छत्तीसगढ़ शासन,
राजस्व एवं आपदा प्रबंधन विभाग
मंत्रालय महानदी भवन
अटल नगर रायपर



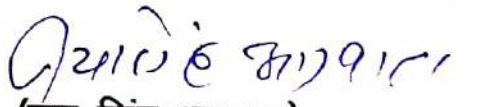
संदेश (प्रारूप)

जिले की आपदा प्रबंधन योजना प्रदेश सरकार की एक नवीन पहल है। इस योजना का लक्ष्य जिले में घटने वाली संभावित आपदाओं से होने वाले व्यापक हानि को कम करना है। यह योजना अपने दायरे में व्यापक है और यह प्रशासन के सभी वर्गों को विस्तृत निर्देश देता है।

पिछले कुछ वर्षों में आपदा जोखिम प्रबंधन सभी राज्यों व जिलों के लिए एक चुनौती बन गया है। किसी महाविनाशकारी स्थिति से निपटना एक कठिन कार्य है। जिसमें विभिन्न प्रकार से कार्य निष्पादन, जोखिम आंकलन, जागरूकता तथा प्रशिक्षण, पर्याप्त आधारभूत संरचना हेतु योजना एवं क्रियान्वयन, आपदा की तैयारी, प्राकृतिक संसाधनों का बेहतर प्रबंधन तथा नीति बनाना अहम् कार्य है।

चूँकि आपदा प्रबंधन योजना एक स्थायी प्रक्रिया है तथा इस परिपेक्ष्य में राजस्व एवं आपदा प्रबंधन विभाग एवं सहयोगी द्वारा जिला आपदा प्रबंधन योजना तैयार किया जाना आपदाओं से सशक्त तौर पर निपटने के लिए अति महत्वपूर्ण कदम है।

मैं, विभाग के इस सराहनीय पहल का स्वागत करता हूँ, मुझे विश्वास है कि यह योजना जिले के नागरिकों की आपदाओं से बचाव तथा जिले की क्षमता में वृद्धि करने में सफल होगी।


(जय सिंह अग्रवाल)

सुनील कुमार कुजूर
मुख्य सचिव



छत्तीसगढ़ शासन,
मंत्रालय महानदी भवन
अटल नगर रायपुर
दिनांक




संदेश

प्रदेश के सभी 27 जिले परम्परागत रूप से प्राकृतिक एवं मानव जनित अपदाओं तथा विभिन्न प्रकार की संवेदशीलताओं और उनकी विशालता से प्रभावित रहें हैं। इन बढ़ती आपदाओं से जिलों के नागरिकों पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़े है, जिसके कारण भौतिक, सामाजिक एवं आर्थिक गतिविधियों पर भी प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ता है।

आपदाओं के नुकसान को रोकने या कम करने के लिए आवश्यक है कि वैज्ञानिक, व्यावहारिक और लचीली योजनायें बनाई जाये ताकि स्थिति के अनुरूप उनमें परिवर्तन किया जा सके और समय पर सभी सुरक्षात्मक उपाय अपनाये जा सके। ऐसी परिस्थिति में छत्तीसगढ़ सरकार के राजस्व एवं आपदा प्रबंधन विभाग द्वारा जिलों की आपदा प्रबंधन योजना तैयार की गयी है।

राजस्व एवं आपदा प्रबंधन विभाग तथा उनके सहयोगी विभाग द्वारा जिले की आपदा प्रबंधन योजना तैयार करने के सफल प्रयास की प्रशंसा करता हूँ तथा कामना करता हूँ कि सभी विभागों के आपसी सहयोग से जिले में बेहतर आपदा प्रबंधन एवं आपदा जोखिम न्यूनीकरण कर जिले को एक आपदा प्रतिरोधी जिला व छत्तीसगढ़ को एक आपदा प्रतिरोधी राज्य बनाने में सफल होंगे।


(सुनील कुमार कुजूर)
मुख्य सचिव



संदेश

आपदाओं के कारण व्यापक रूप से जन-जीवन एवं विकास कार्य प्रभावित होता है। अतः आपदा पूर्व प्रयासों जैसे तैयारी, क्षमता-वर्धन, उचित ट्रेनिंग और पुनर्निर्माण से जान और माल के नुकसान को कम किया जा सकता है।

सम्पूर्ण जिले के नागरिकों के साथ ही अत्यधिक संवेदनशील वर्ग जैसे बच्चे, महिलायें, बुजुर्ग, दिव्यांग एवं मजदूर वर्ग पर आपदा के प्रभाव के न्यूनीकरण हेतु जन भागीदारी, जागरूकता, प्रतिक्रिया एवं समन्वय बढ़ाने के लिए आपदा प्रबंधन योजना तैयार की गयी है जो कि प्रशंसनीय है।

आपदा प्रबंधन योजना के माध्यम से प्रदेश एवं जिले में एक ऐसा तंत्र विकसित होगा जो भविष्य में घटित होने वाली किसी भी घटना/आपदा से निपटने में सहायक होगा।

सचिव

राजस्व एवं आपदा प्रबंधन विभाग
छत्तीसगढ़ शासन

Acknowledgment

Under the leadership of Chief Minister of Revenue and Disaster Management, Chhattisgarh, expresses gratitude towards all the participants who contributed to the preparation of District Disaster Management Plan. According to the guidelines of Disaster Management Act 2005, this scheme has been prepared for public utility.

Disaster Management Plan has been prepared with the aligned departments for the utmost benefit of the 'community'. The role of each of the department has been determined, to ensure coordination, preparation and appropriate action in the same manner before, during and after the disaster.

Mrs. Rita yadav, Deputy Secretary / Deputy Commissioner, Department of Revenue and Disaster Management, has given special cooperation for the preparation of Disaster Management Plan.

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अंग्रेजी एवं इसके संक्षिप्त शब्दों का हिन्दी अर्थ:-

BSNL	Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited	भारत संचार निगम लिमिटेड
CAF	Central Armed Forces	केन्द्रीय सुरक्षा बल
CBO	Community Based Organizations	सामुदायिक संगठन
CE	Chief Engineer	मुख्य अभियंता
CEO	Chief Executive Officer	मुख्य कार्यपालक पदाधिकारी
CMO	Chief Medical Officer	मुख्य चिकित्सा पदाधिकारी
CMRF	Chief Minister Relief Fund	मुख्य मंत्री राहत कोष
CSO	Civil Society Organization	नगर संस्था
DM-ACT	Disaster Management Act 2005	आपदा प्रबंधन अधिनियम 2005
DDMA	District Disaster Management Plan	जिला आपदा प्रबंधन प्राधिकरण
DDMP	District Disaster Management Plan	जिला आपदा प्रबंधन योजना
DDRF	District Disaster Response Force	जिला आपदा प्रत्युत्तर बल
DM	District Magistrate	जिला कलेक्टर
DMT	Disaster Management Team	आपदा प्रबंधन दल
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction	आपदा जोखिम न्यूनीकरण
EOC	Emergency Operation Center	आपातकालीन परिचालन केन्द्र
ESF	Essential Service Functions	आवश्यक सेवा कार्य
EWS	Early Warning System	पूर्व चेतावनी प्रणाली
FRT	First Response Team	प्रथम प्रत्युत्तर टीम
GIS	Geographic Information System	भौगोलिक सूचना प्रणाली
GP	Gram Panchayat	ग्राम पंचायत
GPS	Global Position System	स्थिति निर्धारण वैश्विक प्रणाली
HFA	Hyogo Framework for Action	ह्योगो कार्रवाई निर्णय
HRVCA	Hazard Risk Vulnerability Capacity Analysis	खतरा, जोखिम, सम्बेदनशीलता (भेद्यता) क्षमता विश्लेषण
HVCA	Hazard Vulnerability Capacity Analysis	खतरा, सम्बेदनशीलता (भेद्यता) क्षमता विश्लेषण
IAF	Indian Armed Force	भारतीय सशस्त्र बल
IAG	Inter-Agency Group	इन्टर एजेंसी ग्रुप
IAP	Immediate Action Plan	तात्कालिन कार्य योजना
ICDS	Integrated Child Development Services	समेकित बाल विकास सेवायें
IMD	Indian Metrological Department	भारतीय मौसम विज्ञान विभाग
IMT	Incident Management Teams	घटना (आपदा) प्रबंधन टीम
IRS	Incident Response System	घटना (आपदा) प्रत्युत्तर प्रणाली
IRT	Incident Response Team	घटना (आपदा) प्रत्युत्तर टीम
IYA	Indira Awas Yojna	इंदिरा आवास योजना
LSG	Lower Selection Grade	निम्न प्रवर कोटि
MGNREG S	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme	महात्मा गाँधी राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार गारंटी योजना
MI&CT	Ministry of Information &	सूचना एवं संचार प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्रालय

	Communication Technology	
MLA	Member of Legislative Assembly	विधान सभा सदस्य
MNREGA	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural and Education Guarantee Action	महात्मा गाँधी राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार गारंटी अधिनियम
MoAFW	Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare	कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय
MoCI	Ministry of Commerce and Industry	वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग मंत्रालय
MoEF&CC	Ministry of Environment forest Climet change	पर्यावरण वन व जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय
MoHFW	Ministry of Health & Family Welfare	स्वास्थ्य एवं परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय
MHA	Ministry of Home Affaires	गृह मंत्रालय
MoHRD	Ministry of Human Resources Development	मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्रालय
MoL& E	Ministry of Labour & Employment	श्रम एवं रोजगार मंत्रालय
Mop	Ministry of Power	विद्युत मंत्रालय
MoPR	Ministry of Panchayati Raj	पंचायती राज मंत्रालय
MoRD	Ministry of Rural Development	ग्रामिण विकास मंत्रालय
MoRTH	Ministry of Road Transport and Highway	सड़क परिवहन और राजमार्ग मंत्रालय
MoWF	Ministry of Water Resources	जल संसाधन मंत्रालय
MoUD	Ministry of Urban Development	भाहरी विकास मंत्रालय
MP	Member of Parliament	संसद सदस्य
MPLADS	Member of Parliament Local Area Development Schemes	सांसद क्षेत्रीय विकास योजना
NABARD	National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development	राष्ट्रीय कृषि एवं ग्रामीण विकास बैंक
NCC	National Cadet Corps	राष्ट्रीय छात्र सेना
NDMA	National Disaster Management Authority	राष्ट्रीय आपदा प्रबंधन प्राधिकरण
NDRF	National Disaster Response Force/ Relief Fund	राष्ट्रीय आपदा प्रत्युत्तर बल/ राहत कोष
NIDM	National Institute of Disaster Management	राष्ट्रीय आपदा प्रबंधन संस्थान
NGOs	Non- Government Organizations	गैर-सरकारी संगठन
NRSC	National Remote Sensing Center	राष्ट्रीय सुदूर संवेदन केन्द्र
NREGA	National Rural Employment Guarantee Act	राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार गारंटी अधिनियम
NREGS	National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme	राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार गारंटी योजना
NRHM	National Rural Health Mission	राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण स्वास्थ्य मिशन
NSV	National Service Volunteer	राष्ट्रीय सेवा स्वयंसेवक
NYK	Nehru Yuva Kendra	नेहरू युवा केन्द्र
PDS	Public Distribution Shop	जनवितरण दूकानें
PHC	Primary Health Center	प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्र
PHED	Public Health Engineering Department	लोक स्वास्थ्य अभियंत्रण विभाग
PMRF	Prime Minister Relief Fund	प्रधानमंत्री राहत कोष
PWD	Public Works Department	लोक यांत्रिकी विभाग
Q&A	Quality and Accountability	गुणवत्ता एवं जवाबदारी

QRT	Quick Response Team	त्वरित प्रत्युत्तर टीम
SDMA	State Disaster Management Plan	राज्य आपदा प्रबंधन योजना
SDRF	State Disaster Response Force/ Relief Fund	राज्य आपदा प्रत्युत्तर बल/ राहत कोष
SHG	Self Help Group	लघु एवं मध्यम उद्योग/ उपक्रम
SME	Small and Medium Enterprise	लघु एवं मध्यम उद्योग/ उपक्रम
SOP	Standard Operating Procedure	मानक परिचालन पद्धति
SP	Superintendent of Police	पुलिस अधीक्षक
WRD	Water Resources Department	जल संसाधन विभाग
WHO	World Health Organisation	विश्व स्वास्थ्य संगठन

Introduction

The Disaster Management Act, 2005 (DM Act 2005) provides institutional and coordinating mechanisms for effective disaster management at national, state, district and local level. Essentially, the Government of India formulated a multi-level institutional system, in which National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA), headed by the Prime Minister, State Disaster Management Authority (SDMA) headed by Chief Minister and District Disaster Management Authority (DDMA) under the chairmanship of District Collectors and local bodies are chaired by co-chairing.

Disaster is the result of natural or man-made causes; this creates serious disruption in the functioning of a society, thereby causing massive harm to humans, physics or the environment. The social and economic protection procedures available to cope with are inadequate, so the dangerous distress is actually a disaster.

All possible natural and manmade disasters have been included in the District Disaster Management Plan. The plan has been described for prevention and control of various disasters. This District Disaster Management Plan has been prepared as per the guidelines given by National Disaster Management Authority.

It is divided into 4 sections.

In **section 01**, the background of the district, the sensitivity of the disaster in the district, the capacity and the risk assessment, with the planning requirements, objectives of the plan, the brief introduction of the district, identification of potential disasters of the district, risk analysis and disasters in the district like drought, floods, accidents, epidemics etc. have been shown. Under the institutional arrangements, the structure of disaster management, from the district level to the gram panchayat level, the formation process of the Disaster Management Committee and information of the District Emergency Operations Center is shown.

Section 02 is divided into category of prevention, preparedness, training, structural and non-structural capacity building during the disaster In which general preparedness and mitigation plan, establishment of control room, renewal of plans, communication system, training for members of disaster management team, community awareness on various disasters, As well

as in the case of immediate pre-disaster, during disaster and post disaster coordination mechanism of the District Disaster Management Authority has been included. Based on the potential disaster in the district, structural and non-structural prevention measures, disaster risk reduction plan, institutional capacity building, the role and responsibilities of each department are shown.

Section 3 has included the standard operating procedure for the implementation of the Disaster Management Plan and various departments at the time of disaster. In this plan, pre disaster relief and rehabilitation, relief and rehabilitation during disaster and with the post disaster relief and response, the reconstruction and rehabilitation process has been shown. Financial resources for district disaster management scheme and other financial resources at the district level, inspection, evaluation and evaluation of district disaster management plan and coordination mechanism for organizing and implementing Mock Drill at district level has been mentioned.

In **section 4**, in accordance with District Disaster Management Plan, in order to deal with the situation of any emergency, information related to various departments such as contact list, vehicle list, health centers, police stations, list of fire brigade, as well as areas in the disaster prone areas of the district Maps, etc. have been included. Coordination and coordinated mechanism has been mentioned.

This plan is useful in the form of guidance for better coordination, organizing and implementation of district administration, other stakeholders before disaster and after disaster. This plan guides the process mechanism operating in relief work and increases the community capacity to deal with the disaster. The District Disaster Management Plan has been conceived as a preparedness plan, which is activated only after getting information about the disaster and makes the reaction mechanism functioning without losing any time.

Vollume - 1

**District Disaster Management Authority, Sukma
(District Disaster Management Plan)**

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Chapter 1

Introduction

Background

Disaster is the result of natural or man-made causes; it causes serious disruption of the functioning of a society, which is human, material or environmental comprehensive loss. Which are insufficient mechanisms of social and economic protection for the face that is suspected plague the disaster actually occurred?

Strong communication, an effective district disaster with efficient databases, documents and Practice Management Plan (DDMP) is important to be active in the shortest possible time. It is with the government at all levels. The goal of DDMP is to develop the capacity of the **Sukma District**. To ensure continuity of services required for life during disaster and non-adokescient situations.

Categorization of Disasters:

Origin of disasters is categorized in following below mentioned types:

- **Climate Related:** Flood, droughts, cyclones, clouds bursts, hot and cold winds, storms and lightning fall.
- **Geological Related:** Earthquake, landslide, rupture of bunds, fire in mines.
- **Chemical, industrial and nuclear related:** Chemical and industrial disaster and nuclear disaster.
- **Accidental Related:** Fire, bomb, explosion, air, road and rail accidents, flooding in mines, collapse of main buildings.
- **Biological disaster:** Epidemic, grasshopper invasion, animal pandemic etc.

Under the same human-caused disasters, industrial accidents, environmental degradation, etc. can be included. With this, Chhattisgarh is also affected by Naxalite activities.

1.1 District Disaster Management Plan (DDMP):-

According to Section 31 of the Disaster Management Act 2005 (DM Act), there will be a Disaster Management Plan (DMP) for every district of the state. In each district the district disaster management authority (DDMA) will be responsible for preparing, working, reviewing and updating of DDMP in consultation with the local authorities, according to the nodal agency, national and state plans. Apart from this, continuous and integrated process of planning, organizing, coordination and implementation of necessary measures for the prevention and mitigation of disasters at the district level will be included in DDMA. For efficient execution of the DDMP, the plan has been organized in four stages as shown in Figure 1.

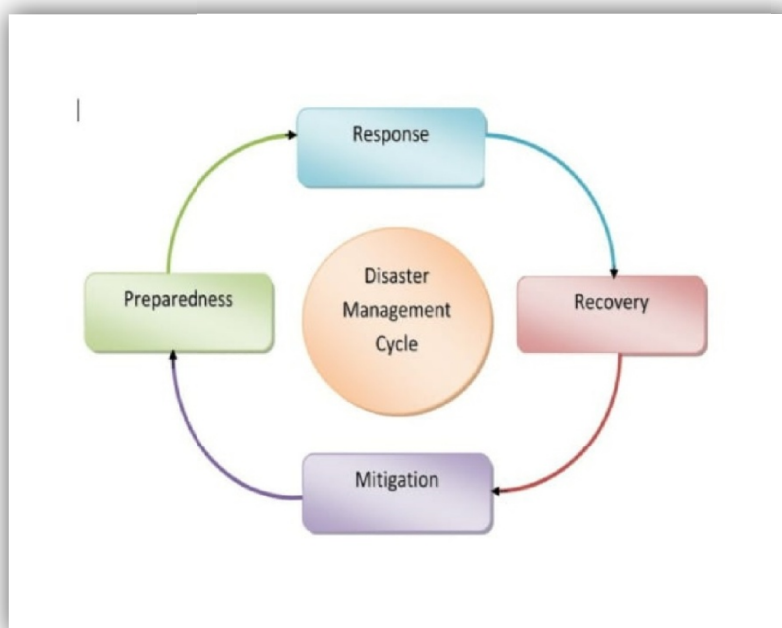


Fig. 1: Disaster Management Cycle

- i. **Preparedness** :- to combat the disaster, implement the training and disaster management plan to keep the crowd safe.
- ii. **Mitigation** :- Mitigation refers to the effect of disaster by structural and non-structural a measure which reduces disasters.
- iii. **Response** :- Conduct relief operations during the disaster.
- iv. **Recovery** :- Improve the state of the affected life due to the disaster.

1.2 Need of the Plan :-

Sukma District prone to many multi-hazards such as flood, drought, lightning/thundering, epidemic, and outbreak is weakened by suppressed threats. Considering these potential threats in the district, which enhances life, livelihood and property loss, it was considered important to develop a scheme to improve the district's response to disasters and to reduce the risks of disaster risks. Increasing the capacity of the community by reducing and implementing the prepared plan

1.3 Target and objectives of District Disaster Management Action Plan: -

- i.** Determine the preparedness of the district by analyzing the impact of the danger from the disasters in the district.
- ii.** To find out the level of basic facilities of different disasters and their control existing in the district so as to increase administration capacity.
- iii.** The various aspects of disaster mitigation includes the development of the area's special schemes.
- iv.** To prepare the framework for districts in accordance with the details, records and past history of disasters.
- v.** During disaster, it is necessary to coordinate with various departments, adopting standard work process.
- vi.** Under the policy framework of the State Government, the District Disaster Management Plan should be an effective management tool.

Due to lack of proper planning, coordination during disasters leads to dangerous impact. Therefore, the pre-disaster management plan is very overwhelming, in which the work point is as follows:

- (a)** Preparation of pre-planning in the correct order of response actions.
- (b)** To determine the responsibility of the partner departments.
- (c)** Standardization of the manner of working of different departments employed.
- (d)** Preparation of list of available facilities and resources.
- (e)** Creating effective management of resources.
- (f)** To co-ordinate all assistance works.
- (g)** Coordination for assistance from state level control room.

1.4 Area of Plan: -

In view of the impact of disaster on government, industry and agriculture, emergency planning process is very important for any district. The scope of this scheme will be broad, which is as follows: -

- The geographical areas which are vulnerable to hazards in the district.
- Roles and responsibilities of various government departments, agencies, private sector, NGOs and citizen.
- Various terms in disaster management, such as prevention, preparation, mitigation, reaction (including withdrawal and temporary shelter). This contingency plan is helpful in reducing public and property loss.

1.5 Authorization and Reference –

District and Assistant Schemes have been laid down under the DM Act 2005. According to the Act, the District Collector is authorized to seek assistance from other parties for reducing the impact of disasters. District collector and government authority, SDMA, relief commissioner (COR), and other public, with the support of private parties, are responsible for the management of disasters and risks in the district. Role of the collector and other parties, responsibilities and liability act have been determined in details. The roles, responsibilities and obligation of the Collector and other parties are set out in detail in the Act and are considered as part of this plan.

1.6 Plan Development:-

Various steps involved in planning include:-

- i. **Data collection and planning** - Data collection, data analysis (risk identification and understanding, assessment of risk in the district) and formation of a planning team from all line departments.
- ii. **Development** - Analysis of requirements and development of all line departments and identification of needs and resources.
- iii. **Preparation** - Preparation, review, approval and dissemination of plans.
- iv. **Implementation and maintenance** - Implementation, evaluation, review and update of the scheme.

1.7 Stakeholders and Their Responsibilities:-

At State level – State Disaster Management Authority is an important body at the state level who is capable of dealing with any types of disaster. The main line department of all state machinery and the agency that operates the emergency relief work, State emergency EOC at the time of the disaster provides assistance during disasters.

At District level - District Disaster Management Authority is an important institution for the disaster and district administration and to protect the public community. The District Collector is the Chairman of the Authority who can coordinate the various departments of the district level to deal with the disaster during the disaster. In the implementation of the District Disaster Management Plan, preparations, training, community and non-government organizations are important contributors.

1.8 Approval Mechanism of the Plan –

Formation of District Disaster Management Authority for all the districts under notification number F8 (4) DM & R / DM / 023 dated 06.09.2007. According to DDMA, it is also responsible for ensuring compliance with all the departments on NDMA / SDMA / SEC guidelines related to prevention, mitigation at the district level.

1.9 District Profile –

Sukma district is one of the 27 districts of Chhattisgarh state of central India. It has come into existence on January 26, 2012. It used to be part of formerly Dantewada, the total area of this district is 5635.79 sq. Km and according to the 2011 census, the total population here is 250159. Sukma is the administrative headquarters of this district.

Sukma is divided into **Sukma, Konta, and Chhindgrah**

	District Profiling	Name and number
1	Administrative	Dist- SUKMA
2	Number of talukas	3
3	Number of municipalities	3
4	Number of villages	393
5	RI Circle	10
6	Patwari Circle	84
7	No.of Police Station	18
8	Nagar Nigam	0
9	Nagar Palika	1
10	Nagar Panchayat	2
11	Janpad Panchayat	3
12	Gram Panchayat	146
13	Agricultural Produce Market	1

Tehsil	Geographical Area(inHectare)	Number of Village	Number of Gram Panchayat	Number of Janpad Panchayat	Number of Nagar Panchayat
Chhindgrah	848.71	73	43	1	1
Sukma	966.49	86	32	1	1
Chhindgrah	3820.59	234	57	2	1

Table -1 Brief introduction to the District

Geographical Condition-

Sukma is located in the south of Chhattisgarh State's Bastar plateau. The district is endowed with natural resources, here tribal people mainly resides like Dorla, Muriya, Halba, Gond etc, this district consist of three thsils, This district gets the border of Malkangiri (Orissa) and **Godavari** district (**Andhra Pradesh**) in the south.

The geographical area of **Sukma** district is composed of small hills and plains and extensive plateaus. This district is 197 meters above sea level. The main rivers of the district divide the three parts in Shabri, Malgar and Ful River district to large parts.

	Geographical Details	
1	Geographical area	5635.79
2	Major Geographical Area	Plateau
3	No. of states connected	3 (Odisha, Telngana, Andhra Pradesh)
4	Major rivers	1 Shabri, Magler, Ful River
5	Mountains	0
6	Drinking Water (Tube Well and Number of Wells)	636
7	Canal	45
8	Types of Soils	Matasi, Bhata, Tikra
9	Total forest cover area	141659 Hec.
10	tree cover area	3448 Squire KM

Table -2 Geographical Condition

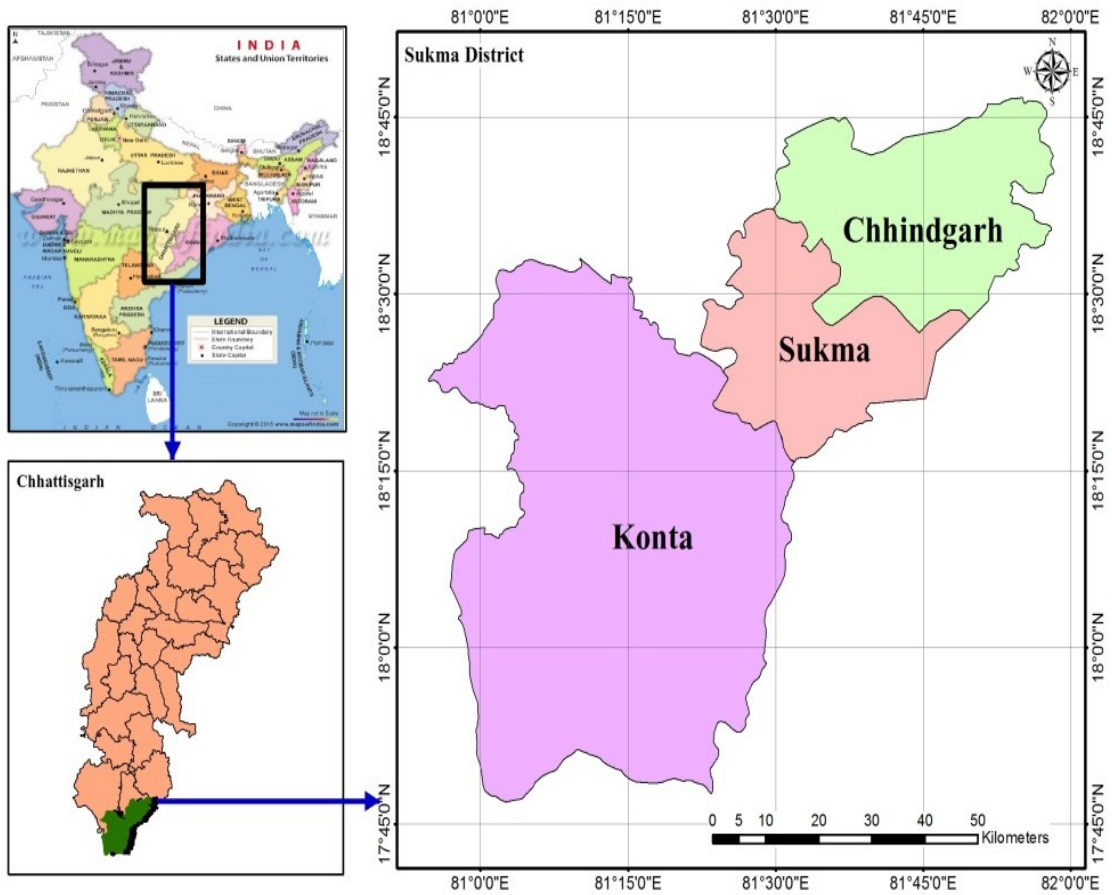


Fig 2: Political Map of District Sukma

Physical aspect -

Area –

According to the 2011 census, the total area of the district is 5635.79 sq. Km. is. The population of the district is 250159 and the population density is 39 people per sq. Km.

Soil (Soil) -

In general, Black soil is found in the district. But also Matasi, Tikra, Bhata soil is found.

Demographic Description -

Sukma is one of the densely populated districts which is 1% of the total population of the state. The total population of the district is approximately 250159 lakhs, out of which 28202 are urban and 221957 are rural. Different tribal communities live in this district. Languages spoken in the district are Hindi and Chhattisgarh, Haldi, Gondi, Dhruva, Dorli. Literacy rate is 34.81%. The district's growth rate is 8.16%, The main crop used by farmers is paddy.

Demography		
1	Population -	250159
	Scheduled Caste	2776
	Scheduled Tribes	208797
	Rural (Male/Female)	221957
	Male	108937
	Female	113020
	Urban (Male/Female)	28202
	Male	15111
	Female	13091
	Child(0-6 yrs)	36259
	Male	18157
	Female	18102
2	Population Density	44
3	Decadal Growth Rate	Aug-16
4	Sex Ratio (No. females per 1,000 males)	1017
	Rural	1037
	Urban	866
	Child (0-6 yrs)	997

District Disaster Management Plan, Sukma (C.G.)

5	Litracy Rate (as a Census 2011)	34.81%
	Male Litracy Rate	44.06%
	Female Litracy Rate	25.74%
	Rural	29.69%
	Urban	74.48%
6	Crude Birth Rate (Per 1000 Population)	14.43%
7	Crude Birth Rate (Per 1000 Population)	6.60%
8	Infant Moratality Rate (Per 1000 live birth)	1.59%
9	Maternal Mortality Rate (Per 1000 live birth)	79.64%
10	Natural birth Growth Rate (Per 1000 Population)	14.43%

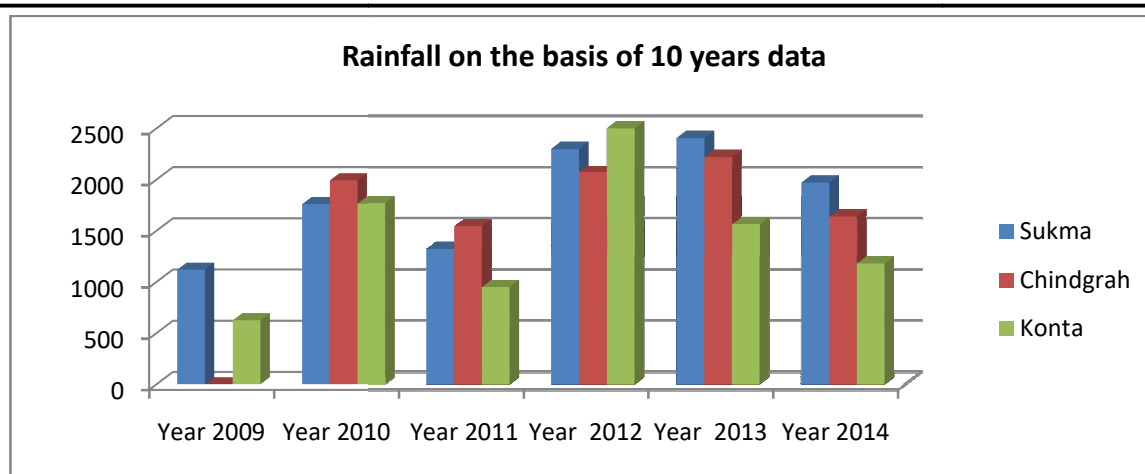
Table 3 -Demographic Description

Rainfall -

The average rainfall in the district is 1400 mm. but it is generally less towards north-east, south-west. The total annual rainfall is about 93 % Rainfall is from June to September.

Rainfall								
S.No	Tehsil	Normal Rainfall	Year 2009	Year 2010	Year 2011	Year 2012	Year 2013	Year 2014
1	Sukma	1813.7	1121	1761.2	1320.5	2302.8	2406.6	1971.4
2	Chindgrah	1450.6	0	1993.8	1539.4	2072	2227.5	1635
3	Konta	1412.9	626.8	1765.9	945	2498.9	1559.2	1175
Average rainfall (on the basis of 10 years average rainfall)		1559.1	582.6	1840.3	1268.3	2291.2	2064.4	1593.8

Table 4- Average rainfall during the year 2009 to 2017



Graph 1-Average rainfall during the year 2009 to 2017

Water Resources	
Irrigation Capacity	12879.00 Hec.
Government	0
Private	12879.00 Hec.

Table 5- Water Resources

Rivers, Dams, Pond –

Rivers - Shabri, Mulgar, Fulnadi

There is no natural lake in the lake and pond district. But there are small ponds built.

Economic and Social Status –

Economic Profile		
Main Occupation	Numbers	
Agriculture	Small and marginal farmer	Other large farmers
	23170	13098
Industries worker		
Business	Agriculture	

Table -6 Economic Details

Cultural Profile	
Local language	Halbi, Gondi, Dorli, Dhruva, Hindi
Dress	Shadi, Dhoti Kurta
Food	Dal Bhat
Market (Daily / Weekly / Other)	Sukma, Konta, Chhindgrah, Tongpal, Pushpal, Kukanar, Badeshadi, Gadhirash, Budadi, Injhrum
Fairs and festivals (brief description of the main celebration)	Bij Pandum, Aam Pandum, Diwali, Holi,

Table -7 Cultural Details

Major crops-

Rabi crops are the major crops in the district, along with crops of Kharif and Zayed are also sown.

Rabi - barley, gram, mustard, linseed, peas, coriander, moong, flies

Kharif - maize, jowar, peanut, sesame, moth.

In addition, fruits and vegetables are also sown in the district. Mughan, Udad, Guava papaya, lemon and mango trees are found. Fruits and vegetables like watermelon, cucumber brinjal, onion, potato etc. are used.

Agriculture	Production / Quantity: Annual
Food Grains	
Rice	1284 kg
Maize	1640 kg
Pulse Productivity	
Arhar	660 kg
Urad dal	899 kg
Mung dal	929 kg

Table-8 Major crops

Livestock Details -

Animal Husbandry		
Total number of Animals	Dairy Cattle	Dry Cattle
Cattle	32679	53085
buffaloes	5029	9207
The sheep	751	624
Goat	19563	12457
Horse	0	0
Donkey	0	0
Pig	0	0
Milk Production	3428184 Liter	
Fish production	7	
Poultry Farm	Nill	
Other	32679	

Table -9 Cattle Details

Infrastructure Details and Services -

The district is full of natural resources, has been extremely backward in the field of health education. Most of the population of the district resides in the raw house in village school, ashram hostel, Pota cabin is operating for education. Primary health centers are also being operated along with community health centers in the district for health services.

The information about the district's infrastructure is as follows.

1	Infrastructure	
	Education	
	Total Number of Schools	1053
	Primary Schoos	769
	High Schools	34
	High Secoundry Schools	26
	Aaganwadi	940
	Institute- College	Pollytechnic College, ITI College, Govt. PG College
	Other Infrastructure	Number
	Dams	1
	Garden	2
	Open field	(Hec.)
	Number of Offices	67
	Godown	3
	Bus Stand	4 Sukma, Konta, Chhindgrah, Dornapal
	Total length of Road	448.25 Km
	Rural	108.55 Km
	Urban	339.07 Km
	Helliped	1

Table -10 Other Infrastructureand Services

Offices Information	Numbers
Government	67
Semi Government	6
Civil Society/NGO	2 (Shiksharth, DDRC)

Table-11 Information of Offices

Communication		
S.No.	Means of Communication	Number
1	Post office	1
2	Telephone center	2
Total		3

Table-12 Contact

Education –

Sukma district is backward in education. The main reason is that lack of education, it is necessary to raise awareness of public education, to increase the level of education, to bring awareness among the masses; the number of schools in the district is 1053, with a total literacy rate of 34.81 percent. The male literacy rate is 44.41 percent and the female literacy rate is 25.14 percent.

For the higher education in the district, polytechnic college, industrial training institute, livelihood school, college is being organized by the district administration.

Schools

School Profile		Name of Tehsil			
		Sukma	Konta	Chhindgrah	Total
1	Number of Primary Schools	183	291	295	769
2	Number of Secondary schools	67	65	92	224
3	Number of High Schools	13	9	12	34
4	Number of Secondary Schools	12	8	6	26
5	Number of Rural Schools	242	348	405	995
6	Number of Urban Schools	33	25	0	58
7	Number of Risk Potential Schools	109	164	65	338

Table-13 Schools

Health –

There are 01 district hospital, 16 primary Health Centres, 02 Community Health Centres and 8 Ambulance for better Health Facilities in the Sukma district.

Government Health Center			
Sl.No.	Types of Hospital	Numbers	Numbers of Bed/ Capacity
1	Allopathic Hospital	1	160
2	Ayurvedic Hospital	2	50
3	Primary Health Center	16	96
4	Sub Health Center	95	150
5	Numbers of Ambulances	26	0

Table 14: Public Health Center

Industry –

Industry			
S.No.	Type of Industry	Number	Risk
1	Rais Mil, Industries etc.	93	The fall of the wall

Table 15: Industry

Industry and Services		
S. No.	Top	Number
1	Number of Registered Industries	93
2	Total Number of Industries	93
3	Number of Employees	840

Table 16: Industry and Services

Industrial Details				
S.No.	Small	Medium	Large	Remark
1	92	0	1	ESSAR INDUSTRIES
Total	92	0	1	

Table 17: Industrial Details

Bank –

Sl. No.	Bank Category	Number of Banks
1	Commercial Bank	6
2	Gramin Bank	7
3	Cooperative bank	2
4	Primary land development bank branches	0
Total		15

Table 18: Bank Details

Public Distribution Shop in the District -

Public Distribution Shop in the District		
Sl.No.	Tehsil	Number of Public Distribution Shop
1	Chhindgarh	60
2	Sukma	35
3	Konta	57
Total		152

Table 19: Public Distribution in the fair price shop holder

Transport & Communications –

Sukma district headquarters is directly connected by road. The nearest railway station of the headquarters is Jagdalpur Station City. Presently the aircraft service is not available in the district, but in the district, the National Highway No. 30 passes through Sukma. At present, buses from district Sukma headquarters to Raipur and Hyderabad are operated. the distance of the state capital of Raipur, 450 km from here.

Road Network									
Length of road under PWD till March 2018									
Sl.No.	Type of Roads	Total length (7+10)	On the Surface				Unserfable		
			WBM	BT	CC	Total (4+5+6)	Trafficable	NonTrafficable	Total (8+9)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	National highway	170.6	0	92.8	77.8	170.6	170.6	0	170.6
2	State highway	164.6	97	56	0	153	0	0	0
3	Other PWD Roads	108.55	46.3	38.85	0	85.15	0	0	0
4	Major District Roads	175.1	93.8	47.3	0	141.1	141.1	0	141.1
Total		618.85	237.1	234.95	77.8	549.85	311	0	311.7

Table 20: Road Network

Road Map of Sukma District –

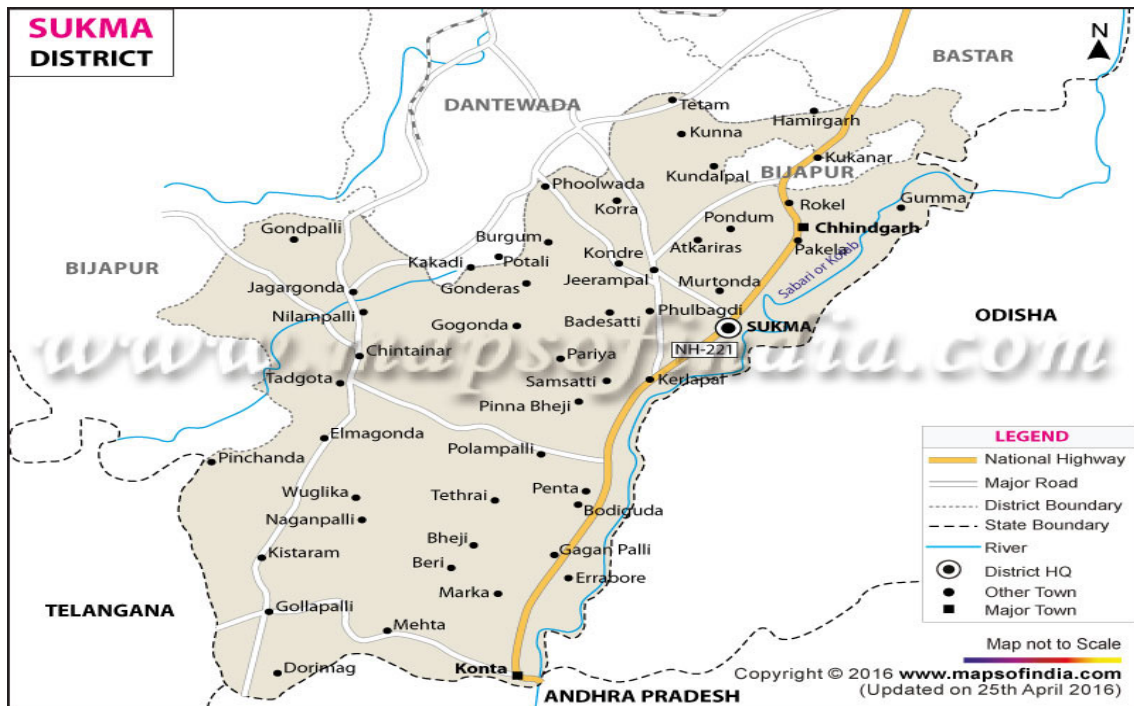


Fig. 3: Road Map of District

Main areas of historical and cultural importance –

Sukma This area is predominantly windy. Here, various types of cultural, such as rural, urban, tribal, can be seen. Every year a fair is organized in Ramaram Chitmatin Mata Mandir, the famous temple of Ramayana period. In which a large number of rural tribal people come. This area has Durma waterfall and Shivmandir (Chhindgarh). Shabari river is the most important river in this region. Where a fair is organized every year in Bhadrakali village, besides the famous Shiva temple, 5 km from the district headquarters of Telavarti . Located on the distance between the Shabri river in the southeast direction in the islands, here is the ancient archaeological Shivling. Where every year visitors of the state of Orissa and Sukma district on the day of Mahashivaratri come every year.

The major places of tourism are as follows:

Areas of Historical and Cultural Importance			
S.N.	Place/Sites/Monument	Description	Hazard and Risk
1	Telavarti	Telavarti village 5 km from the district headquarters. The distance is the island between Sabari River in southeast. Here is the ancient archaeological Shivling. Where every year visitors of the state of Orissa and Sukma district on the day of Mahashivaratri come every year.	Flood
2	Ramaram Chitminmata temple	Ramaram Temple is the Goddess of Gond Dorla Adivasi. Mata temple is located from ancient times. A fair is held every February in the month of this month, thousands of tribal people visit this festival.	Fire Incident, Bom Blast, Stamped
3	Hamirgrah	Hamirgarh is the legendary and historical place of Mavli Mata, people coming from Hamirgarh Paragana come to visit the Mavali Mother.	Flood
4	Durma Water fall and Shiva temple	Durma river passes through two hills, passing through the rocks in rainy season, water creates a small waterfall. Which attracts nature to lovers. Sonakukanar Mavali Mata is the site of historical and cultural importance.	Flood, Bom Blast, Stamped

Table 21: Areas of Historical and Cultural Importance

Historical map of District- Sukma

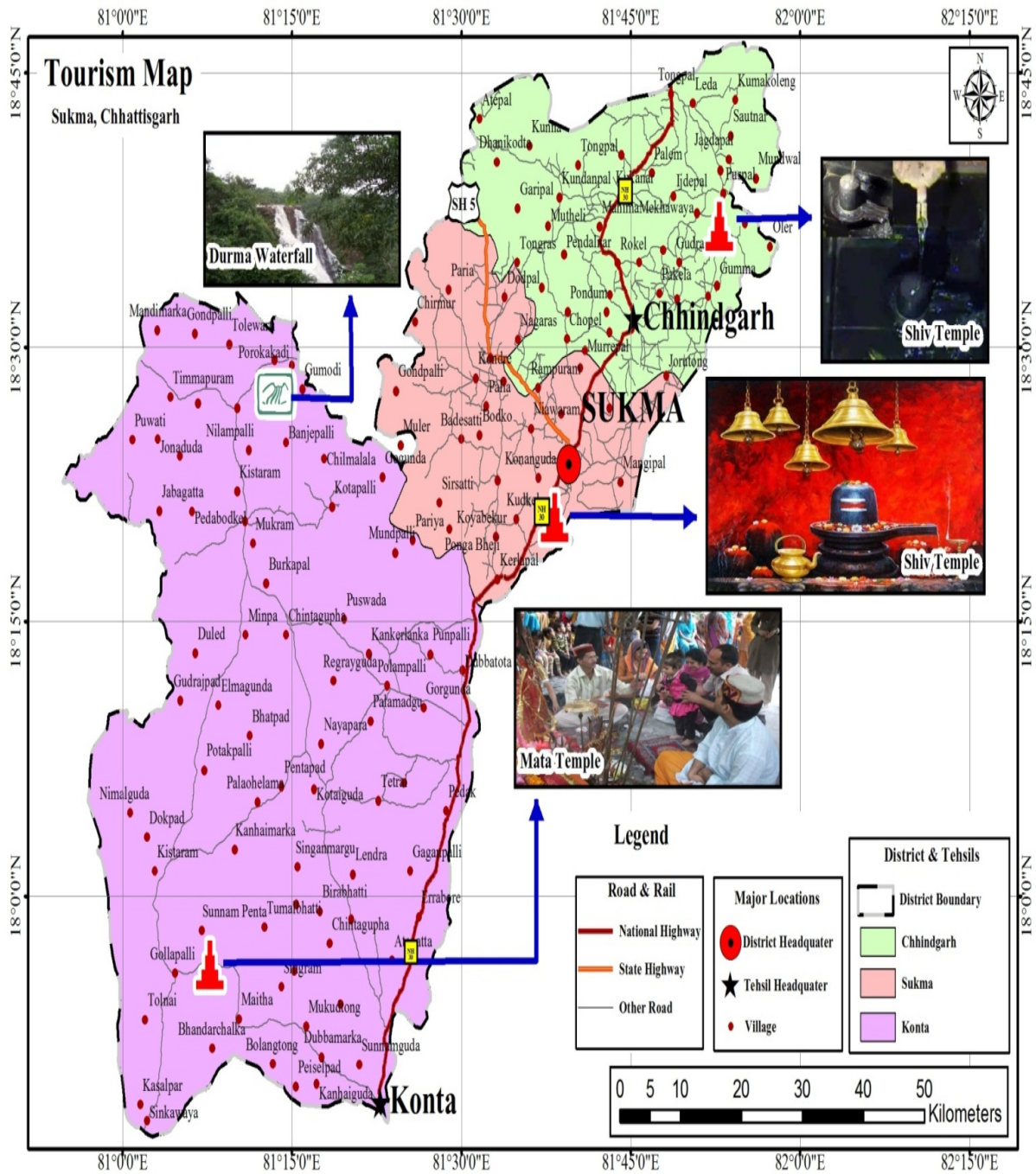


Fig 4: Tourist Place Map of District

Information of Mine and Minerals in the District –

The view of mineral resources, the stone mineral is found mainly in the district Sukma. Apart from this, the tin is also found in here. But in the present time there are no large mines operating here.

Information of Mine and Minerals in the District						
Sl.No.	Mines & Minerals Name	Production (in tons) Financial year	Area where found	Number of Registered Employees	Govt/Private	Onsite & Offsite plan
1	Iron ore	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
2	Gold	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
3	Tin	408.89	Kikirpal, Chitalnar, Kumakolenege	Nil	Govt.	Nil
4	Fluorite	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
5	Dolomite	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
6	Bauxite	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
7	Limestone	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
8	Black stone	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
9	Granite	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
10	Coal	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

Table 22: Details of Mine and Minerals in District

2. Assessing the sensitivity, capacity and risk of disaster in the district

Disasters adversely affect life and after the occurrence of disaster, destruction, plight, panic arises. It takes several decades for disaster affected people to come back to rehabilitation. Low level of livelihood and less awareness has not only increased the adverse effects of disasters, but also the serious consequence of interruption in economic development.

It is therefore necessary that the identification of the people who are living below the poverty line, identifying the potential occurrences of any district, risks arising from them, areas which come in its periphery, children, the elderly, women, the disabled, and those Identifying the economic, social and physical sensitivity of the people living in the area and assessing their potential should deal with the impact of the disaster. Demonstrations should be made so that the plans can be implemented to reduce the risk of disasters.

Natural Disasters –

Natural phenomena that pose a threat to people, structures or financial properties simultaneously contribute to human life. Mainly floods, earthquakes, droughts, volcanoes, fires, tsunamis, landslides etc are the natural threats.

Man made Disasters –

Disasters that occur due to human-caused causes and situations which can bring disastrous consequences to society, are called human calamities, mainly due to industrial accidents, explosions, environmental degradation, leakage of poisonous gases, war, accidents etc. have been included.

Due to increased risk of frequency vulnerability among people arises and by decreasing the ability of people consequences increase the risk of increased risk.

$$\text{Risk} = \frac{\text{Hazard (H) X Vulnerability (V) X Exposure (E)}}{\text{Capacity to Cope (C)}}$$

Hazard - Hazard is a situation where there is a possibility of loss of life, health, environment or property. This can be natural or man-made incidents, which can not be stopped. It causes heavy losses of life and property in the state and district.

Vulnerability - Due to the nature, construction and proximity to threatened areas or disaster prone areas, a community, structure, service or geographic area is likely to be damaged or interrupted by the effects of special danger.

Risk - Risks occur when there is an event of danger, the expected loss of any community. It may include loss of life, injury to individuals, loss of property and / or interruption in economic activities and livelihood.

Capacity - Using the skills and resources available to manage adverse conditions, risks or disasters is the ability to increase the eligibility of people, organization and systems. In order to cope with any situation, it is essential to develop awareness of the resources and resources of the resources, during normal times as well as during the disasters or adverse conditions.

Exposure - The existence and the number of people, property, infrastructure, housing, production capabilities, livelihood, systems and other elements located in hazardous areas are known as exposures.

2.1 Identifying Potential Disasters –

The disasters are mainly divided into five parts.

- Climatic Related
- Geologic Related
- Chemical, industrial and nuclear related
- Accidental Related
- Biological Disaster

In order to assess **Sukam District** disaster and sensitivity of the risk, district officials, public representatives, NGOs, held meeting on district disaster management plan regarding the potential disasters in the district, people affected by them and the ability of the district to deal with the disasters Assessed.

The potential 12 disasters were marked in the districts. Of these, it is recommended to undertake general work plans for detailed and specific work plans and other disasters for the major seven disasters.

2.1.1 Six main disasters are below mentioned –

1. Drought
2. Flood
3. Earthquake
4. Accident
5. Fire
6. Seasonal Diseases

Other 5 disasters are communal riots, hailstorm, dam breakage, lu and cold water, also Chhattisgarh is affected by Naxalism.

2.2 History of Disasters –

Apart from natural calamities like drought and flood in **Sukma District**, other disasters such as animal conflict, epidemic, road accidents, Snake Bite, electricity and hurricanes are also there. The history of various disasters in the district is as follows.

Assessment of the Disasters that Occurred in the last 10 years																			
S.No.	Disaster	Event year	Event Place	Casualties (Jan Hani)									Animal loss (Pashu Hani)			Property Loss	Crop Damage		
				Tehsil	Death			Injured			Missing			Death	Injured		Missing	Disaster	Event year
			Male		Female	Child	Male	Female	Child	Male	Female	Child							
1	Flood	2008	Sukma, Konta, Chhindgarh	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
		2009		4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	
		2010		5	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
		2011		7	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		2012		3	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	0	0	0	0	0
		2013		9	6	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0
		2014		3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		2015		4	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		2016		11	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		2017		1	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
2	Drought	2008	Sukma, Konta, Chhindgarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
		2009		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
		2010		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
		2011		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
		2012		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
		2013		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
		2014		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
		2015		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
																	20310		

District Disaster Management Plan, Sukma (C.G.)

		2016		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		2017		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	Fire	2008	Sukma, Konta, Chhindgarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	86	0	0
		2009		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	51	0	0
		2010		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	103	0	0
		2011		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	155	0	0
		2012		0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	387	0	0
		2013		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	153	0	0
		2014		0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	200	0	0
		2015		0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	65	0	0
		2016		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	79	0	0
		2017		0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	42	0	0
4	Lightning	2008	Sukma, Konta, Chhindgarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	69	0	0	0	0	0
		2009		0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	80	0	0	0	0	0
		2010		3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	55	0	0	0	0	0
		2011		1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	51	0	0	0	0	0
		2012		4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	32	0	0	0	0	0
		2013		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	39	0	0	0	0	0
		2014		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	38	0	0	0	0	0
		2015		0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	103	0	0	0	0	0
		2016		1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	46	0	0	0	0	0
		2017		0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	29	0	0	0	0	0
5	Heatwave	2008	Sukma, Konta, Chhindgarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		2009		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
		2010		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
		2011		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

District Disaster Management Plan, Sukma (C.G.)

		2012		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		2013		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		2014		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		2015		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		2016		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		2017		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	Snake Bite/Scorpion/Honey Bee/Guhera Bite	2008	Sukma, Konta, Chhindgarh	9	1	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	69	0	0	0	0	0
2009		17		2	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	68	0	0	0	0	0	0
2010		10		2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	35	0	0	0	0	0	0
2011		6		4	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	91	0	0	0	0	0	0
2012		15		6	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	46	0	0	0	0	0	0
2013		22		9	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	57	0	0	0	0	0	0
2014		13		3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	78	0	0	0	0	0	0
2015		18		4	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	73	0	0	0	0	0	0
2016		5		6	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	57	0	0	0	0	0	0
2017		14		5	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	52	0	0	0	0	0	0
		2017		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
7	Cyclone	2012	Sukma, Konta, Chhindgarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0

Table 23: Assessment of the Disasters that Occurred in the last 10 years

2.3 Risk Profile –

A risk profile has been developed for each risk identified in **Sukma District**. A risk profile includes the following information about the danger:

1. Frequency of the incident - how often it is likely to occur.
2. Intensity and potential intensity - how bad it can be.
3. Location - where is likely to occur.
4. Duration - How long can it last?
5. Seasonal Pattern - The time of year during which it is more likely to occur.
6. Speed of the start - how fast is the possibility of it.

Hazard	Potential Magnitude (% of Community That Can Be Affected)	Frequency of Occurrence	Areas Likely to be Affected Most	Probable Duration	Probable Time of the Year	Potential Speed of Onset (Probable Amount of Warning Time)
Flood	Limited	Likely	Sukma	1-3Week	June-September	More than 24 hours
Drought	Critical	Mostly	All Distict	1-3 Month	Throughout the year	Minimum or No Warning
Fire	Critical	Mostly	All Distict	Few hours	Throughout the year	Minimum or No Warning
Epidemic	Limited	Mostly	All Distict	Few Days	Throughout the year	Minimum or No Warning
Road Accidents	Limited	Mostly	All Distict	Few Seconds	Throughout the year	Minimum or No Warning

Table 24: Risk Profile

Note: Potential quantity –

1. Dangerous: More than 50%
2. Serious: 25-50%
3. Limited: 10-25 %
4. Fewer than 10%.

The frequency of the event –

1. Most likely: In the next year approximately 100 %.
2. Probability: 10-100 % with atleast one change in the next year.
3. Occasionally probable: 1-10 % in the next year or Probability between at least one change in the next 100 years.
4. Impossible: Less than 1% chance in the next 100 years.

2.4 Risk Analysis –

Risks can be a threat to people, services, specific facilities and structures in the community. By reducing the risk, the district can focus on those hazards that create high risk for life, property and environment. Analysis of risk is helpful in developing reaction priorities. Risk priority is assigned using qualitative ratings such as high, medium, and low.

S. No	Hazards	Geography	Infrastructure & Property	Demography
1	Flood	Medium	Medium	High
2	Drought	Medium	Low	High
3	Fire	Low	Medium	High
4	Epidemic	Low	Low	High

Table 25: Risk Analysis

2.5 Sensitivity analysis –

Based on the review and analysis of data, the context of the most important design risk is identified for the lowest administrative unit in the district. Based on this, the sensitivity analysis is done as follows.

S.No	Sensitivity analysis	Answer
1	Sensitivity analysis Result	
	What single or multiple hazards is the community faced with? Which are most significant? Referring to occurrence, frequency/return period, intensity and duration as well as exposure of affected families, how do these hazards compare?	Communities are affected by risks such as floods, droughts, fires and epidemics. 1. Floods affect Pratapur in year 2005
	Are risks or new risks emerging?	Epidemic cases were also there. Sukma comes in storm zone A and B . There is a possibility of submerging 18 inhabited area of five Gram Panchayats, including the Konta Nagar Panchayat due to construction of Pollavaram dam .
2	Result of Sensitivity Analysis	
	Where is the most sensitive area?	Due to the flood of Shabri river , due to drying of konta tahsil and all tehsils.
	How are communities sensitive to the risks of influencing the community and those risks?	Flood - All tehsils are affected by floods due to the presence of Shabri River Drought - Low rainfall and segment rainfall affects the district.
3	Result of Capacity Analysis	
	What are the main capabilities in the community?	Hospitals, police stations, rescue equipment, relief camps, transport etc. Drinking Water Supply Scheme, Prime Minister's Crop Insurance Scheme, Crop Contingency Schemes etc.
	Explain them and how do they increase the flexibility of the community?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hospital: For immediate medical assistance. • Police Station: For rescue operation and withdrawal. • Rescue equipment: For rescue operations. • Relief camps: For temporary shelters and first aid. • Transport and communica-
		• tion system: It is well

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> connected to neighboring districts through road and vehicular traffic.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drinking Water Supply Scheme: Availability of potable water.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prime Minister Fasal Bima Yojana - For financial support.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Crop Contingency yojana - Delay in rainfall or Segment rainfall, early breeds crop etc.
	Main 04 weaknesses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The negligence of farmers before the period of drought.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction of raw houses in flood-Prone areas.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Insufficient number of fire stations.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is no NGO working on disaster management awareness.
	Preparations and reactions to reduce the effects of disaster	
4	Based on potential of risks, assistance is needed to reduce the vulnerabilities and increase the capabilities of the community.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction of river embankments.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protection of water during the rainy season.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction of new check dams, ponds and wells
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To educate farmers to practice drought-resistant crops and efficient water use.

Table 26: Sensitivity analysis

2.6 Disasters in Sukma District –

2.6.1 Drought –

There is cumulative effect of the lack of dry water. The effect of which falls on agriculture, natural environment and related processes in the form of a natural disaster. If its effectiveness continues to increase, then the situation of famine arises. The Indian Meteorological Department has divided the drought into two parts - the drought and the common drought. Thirsty drought has less than 50 percent rainfall, while the normal drought is 25 percent less than the average rainfall. According to the definition of drought given by the irrigation commission, this is the situation in which the area has received 75 percent less rain than normal rainfall. If this deficiency is between 25 to 50 percent, it is defined as the status of severe drought and if the deficiency is more than 50 percent then it is considered as a condition of severe drought.

Dry is a gradual natural disaster that gives us a lot of time to deal with. Due to not having proper management of water, its effects also increase over time. The main cause of drought is the lack of rainfall.

Common indicators of drought –

- Lack of water in reservoirs
- Low rainfall or not on time or low water storage
- Low water level
- Wells drying
- Destruction of crops

Types of Drought –

- **Meteorological Drought** - Inadequate rainfall, irregularity, uneven distribution of water
- **Due to hydrological drought** - lack of water, lower ground water level, deprivation of water bodies, ponds, wells and reservoirs drying
- **Agricultural drought** - lack of crop or fodder, deficiency in soil moisture.

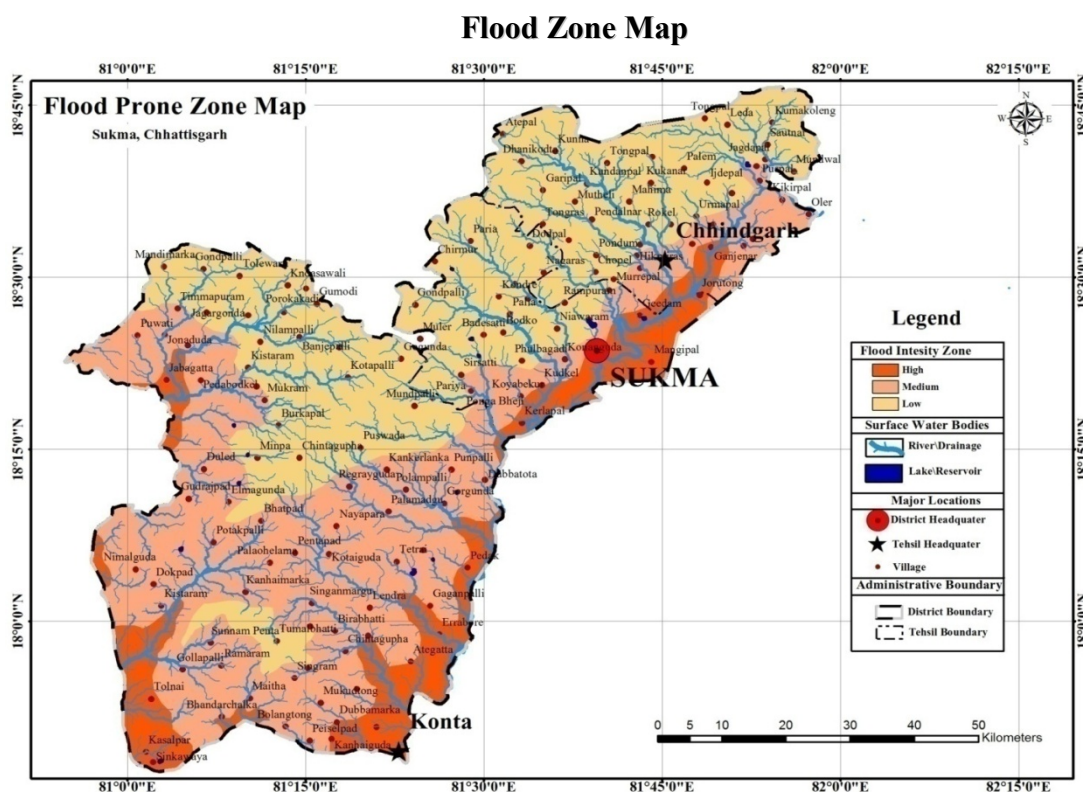
Drought information of Sukma District -

Outline of the previous event of the declared drought in the district				
Sl.No.	Year	State	District Name	Tehsil Name
1	2016-17	Chhattisgarh	Sukma	Konta

Table 27: Outline of the previous event of the declared drought in the district

2.6.2 Flood –

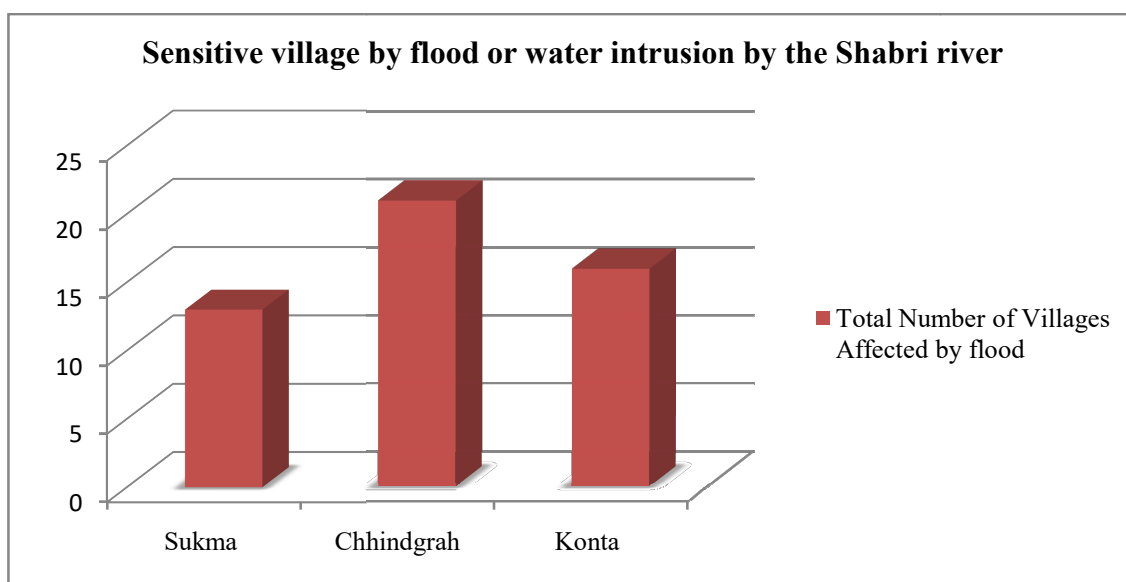
Sukma is a flood prone area. In 2006 there was a tremendous flood, where three tahsils of Sukma district were affected, the most in which Sukma and Konta. Every year Sukma is influenced by the flood of Shabri River.



Below is a list of villages / habitations inhabited in the lower area which are affected by flood situation –

Flood				
Rivers in the District Mainly Affected by Flood				
S.No.	Tehsil	River Name	Number of villages	Village name
1	Sukma	Shabari River	13	Buddi, Jurutong Bhelvapal, Mulguda, Gadiras, Gidam, Jhapra, GonGla, Telavarti, Nadi Gupa, Ramaram, Chikpal, Kerala Village
2	Chhindgrah	Shabari River	21	Kuducharas Mangalpal Puspalli Netar Kinderwar Kikirpal Ollar Ganjenarar Gudra Kuducarar Talarnar
3	Konta	Shabari River	16	Konta (Ward No. 5,6,11,12,13,14,15) Venkatapuram Dhondra Injam Dubatota Doranpal (Ward No. 4,5,6) Errabor Irpaguda Jaggawaram Banjamguda

Table 28: River of the district which is more susceptible during flood or water penetration



Graph 2: Sensitive villages which are affected by flood or River water

Drains in the District Mainly Affected by Flood				
S.No.	Tehsil	Drains Name	Number of villages	Village name & Gram Panchayat
1	Sukma	Sukma Nala	4	Pakela

Table 29: Drains of the district which are more susceptible during flood or water penetration

Ward and location affected by heavy rain in the city council Sukma / Municipality / Nagar Panchayat in the district			
Year	2015-16	2017-18	2017-18
Name of Ward	Konta(Ward-5,6,11,12,13,14,15)	Konta(Ward-5,6,11,12,13,14,15)	Konta(Ward-5,6,11,12,13,14,15)
Name of Place	Konta	Konta	Konta

Table 30- Ward and location affected by heavy rain in the city council Sukma / Municipality / Nagar Panchayat in the district

Flood					
Identifying the places of some villages in the following tehsils					Details of Marked Schools
S. No.	Tehsil	River Name	Total Village	Name of Village	
1	Sukma	Shabri River	13	Buddi, Jurutong Bhelvapal, Mulguda, Gadiras, Gidam, Jhapra, Gongala, Telavarti, Nadiigupha Ramaram, Chikpal, Keralapal	
2	Chhindgrah	Shabri River	21	Kudukharas Mangipal Puspalli Netanar Kinderwara Kikirpal Oller Ganjenar Gudra Kuducaras Talnar	
3	Konta	Shabri River	16	Konta (Ward No. 5,6,11,12,13,14,15) Venkatapuram Dhondra Injam Dubatota Doranpal (Ward No. 4,5,6) Errabor Irapaguda Jaggawaram Banjamguda	

Table 31: Identifying the Safe places of some villages following below mentioned tehsil

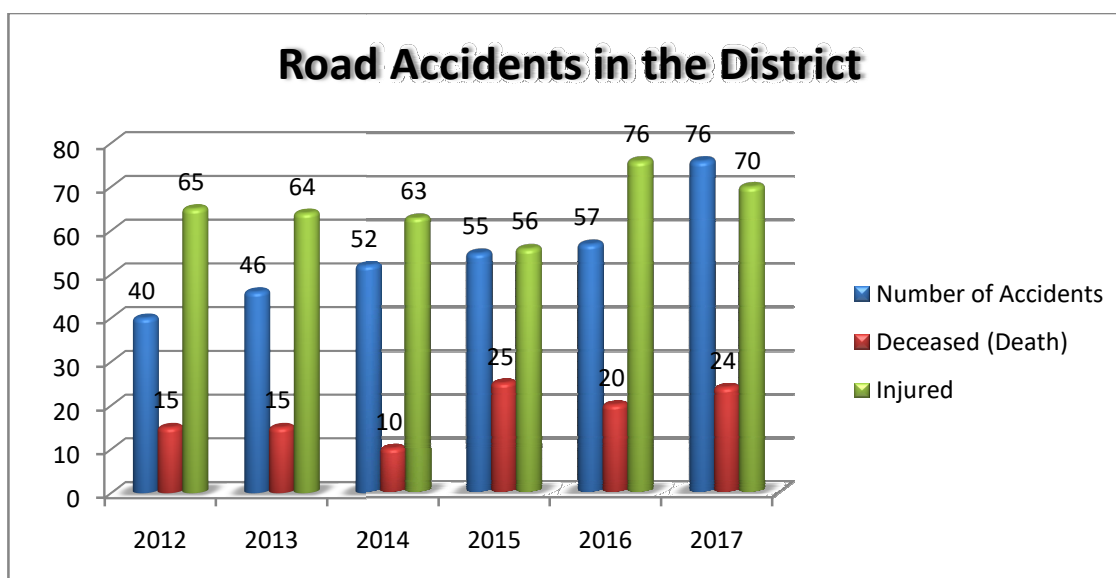
2.6.3 Accidents –

Road accidents –

Science and technological advances have made human life soothing, which has resulted in the distances being counted in hours today. But the number of accidents is increasing day by day due to inadequacy and technical failure due to non-compliance of the rules of traffic. About 37 percent of all deaths due to accidents in India die only due to road accidents. The fate of the situation can be assumed by the fact that 10 people die every day, every hour, from road accidents And four times more than that, 40 persons are injured, many of whom are crippled for ages. On the basis of the proportion of the number of motor vehicles, the number of road accidents in India is much higher than the developed countries, accidents increase by about 4 percent annually. Today it is necessary that we should reduce road accidents so that data will remain in control.

Road Accidents in the District				
Sl.No.	Year	Number of Accidents	Deceased (Death)	Injured
1	2012	40	15	65
2	2013	46	15	64
3	2014	52	10	63
4	2015	55	25	56
5	2016	57	20	76
6	2017	76	24	70
Total		326	109	394

Table 32: Road accidents in the district



Graph 3: Road Accidents in the District

The main reason for road accidents -

- Negligence in driving
- Do not follow traffic rules
- Bad roads
- Extreme vehicles and crowds on the roads
- Improper maintenance of Vehicle

The main reason for the road accident in **Sukma** district is not to know the rules of traffic, there is a large amount of lobbying on both sides of the road, due to which the vehicles coming from the front can not be seen the vehicles. Vehicles have more capacity than capacity. The National Highway passes through the District **Sukma** which passes through places such as Chinggarh. From which 150 vehicles pass every day. There is heavy pressure of heavy vehicles on the highway. Most of the accidents here are due to over-taking.

Details of potential road and area of major accident ins–

S.No.	Tehsil Name	Accident Prone Area
1	Chhindgrah	Gidam Nala
2	Sukma	Sukma road

Table 33: Details of the main accident and possible routes and areas of Sukma District

2.6.4 Fire –

About 50 percent of the district's area is covered with forest. in the spring dry leaves fall into the forest land. In the month of March, people find a fire in search of 'Mahuva' for their convenience, and during the night the fire goes on burning the dry leaves and consequently damages the forest.

Due to short-circuit, there has been a fire incident in the Shabri petrol pump of the district in 2016 and the District Office Collector Office.

2.6.5 Epidemic –

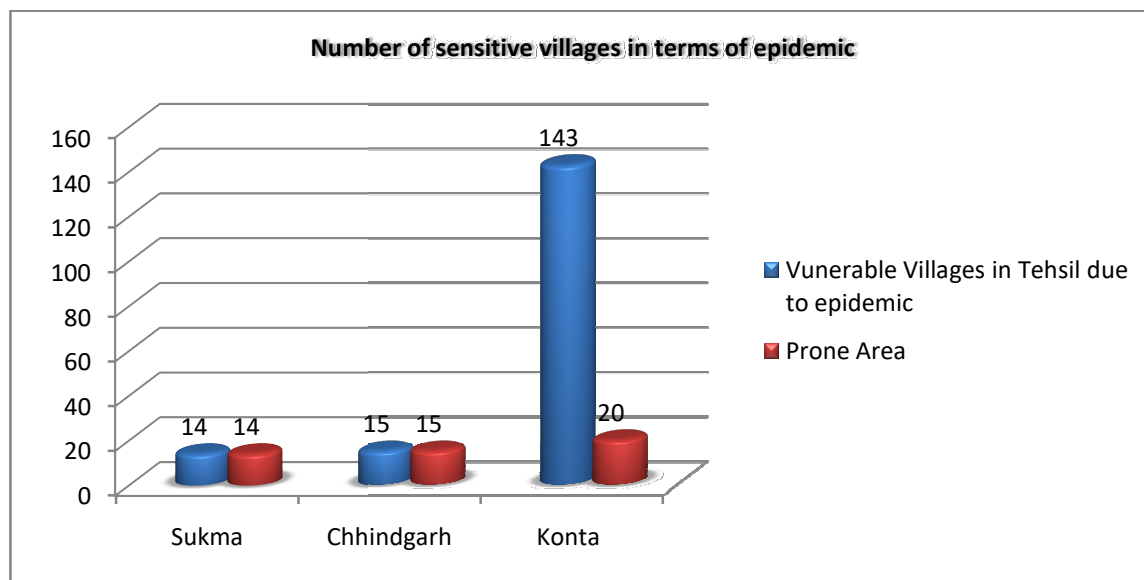
Epidemic spreads rapidly to infectious disease in a large number of people with a short duration, usually given a population of two weeks or less. All tehsils are affected by the epidemic. From last 2015 to 2016; on seeing the epidemic figures, **Sukma** tehsil is most affected, respectively Chhindgrah, Konta comes after it.

Epecdemics					
S. No.	Year	Tehsil/Block	Name of Epidemic	Number of affected people	Deceased (Death)
1	2015	Sukma, Chhindgrah	Dengu	12000	0
2	2016	Sukma, Chhindgrah	JE	18120	3
Total				30120	3

Table 34: Epidemic in the district during the year 2015 to 2016

Vulnerable and Affected Areas in Tehsil due to Epidemic				
S.No.	Total No. of Village	Tehsil Name	Vulnerable Villages in Tehsil due to epidemic	Prone Area
1	56	Sukma	14	14
2	91	Chhindgarh	15	15
3	254	Konta	143	20
Total	401		165	49

Table 35: Epidemic in the district during the year 2015 to 2016



Graph 4: Number of sensitive villages in terms of epidemic

2.6.6 Earthquake –

According to Sukma district seismic area map, it comes the II seismic zone area. Therefore, the district is moderately prone to earthquake, but there is no history in the district so far. But keeping the view of security, structural work like buildings, construction of bridges, roads etc. should be made under the building protection act.

Seismic Zone Map –

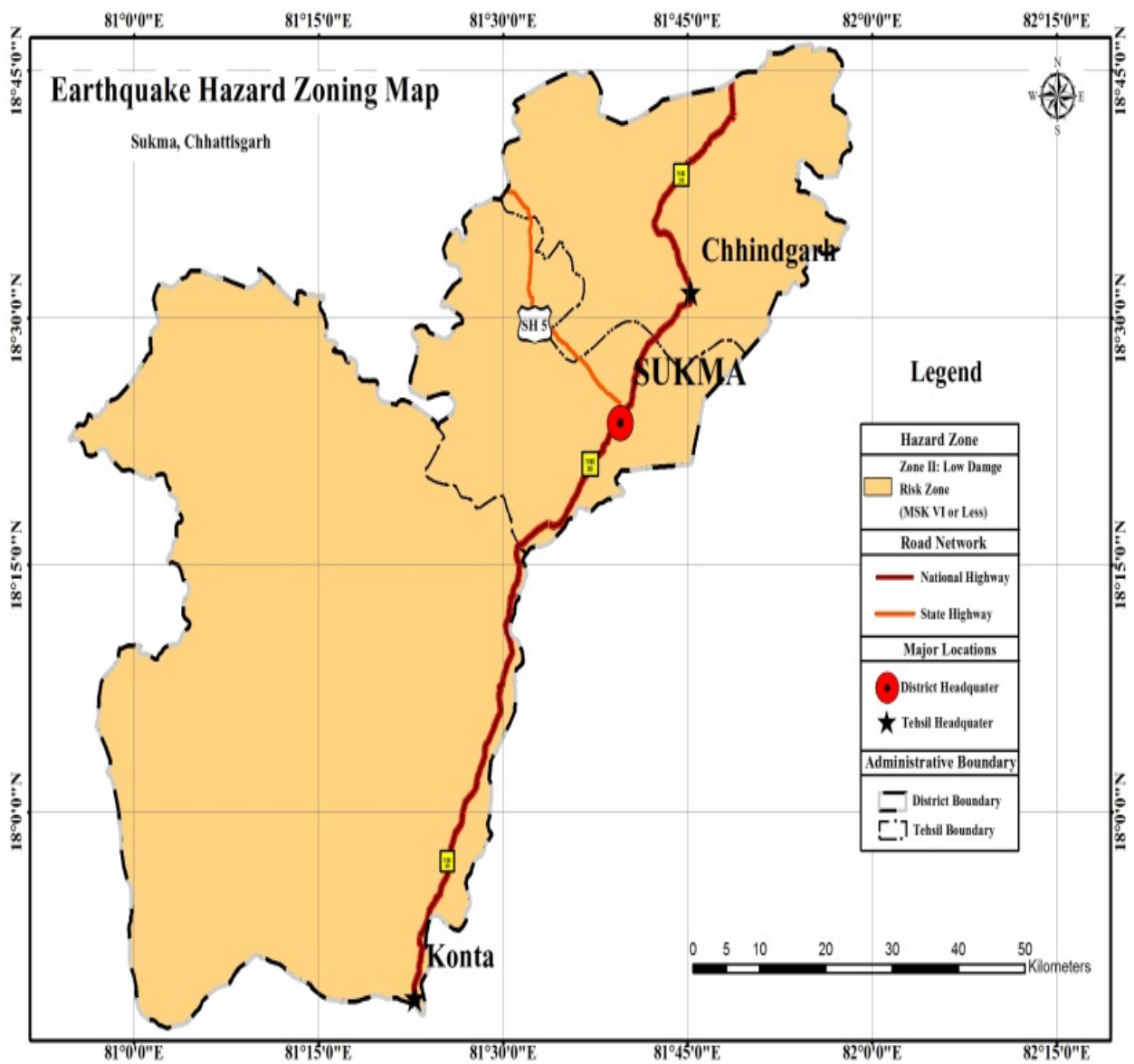


Fig 6: Seismic Zone Map

2.6.7 Naxalism-

Naxalism is one of the biggest human disasters, whose adverse effect is falling on the governance society. The district headquarter's three tahsil **Sukma, Chhindgarh, Konta**, is affected. Stiggous violence prevails in the days ahead. People have to suffer losses as well as the soldiers of the army.

2.6.8 The Dam break

There is no big dam in Sukma. So far, the incident of dam has not yet happened. But under the **Polavaram block of East Godavari** district of **Andhra Pradesh**, the area of Sukma will not be directly connected with the water of the dam constructed under the Polavaram dam near the Godavari river near Papikundlu village, but in Sukma, the river of Godavari will be built in Sabari and its tributaries. The submergence area will be built from the back.

In the Sukma district, there is a possibility of dropping 18 inhabitant areas of **five Gram Panchayats, including Konta Nagar Panchayat**.

3. Disaster Management Amendment Act, 2005

3.1 Institutional arrangements –

Disaster management is more effective if it is in institutional framework. For this purpose, it has been directed to constitute a Disaster Management Authority at the district level under DM Act 2005. It will provide guidance on the district level to effectively give immediate response to any disaster situation according to the disaster plan.

Institutional mechanism for disaster management at the district level, as it is included in the National Plan, is given below:

3.2 Institutional arrangements- National Level

- **National Disaster Management Authority-** NDMA has been constituted under the chairmanship of the Prime Minister. The main task is to determine the policy for disaster management.
- **National Executive Committee-** It has been constituted under the chairmanship of the Home Secretary. the main function is to assist ndma.
- **National Disaster Management Institute-** It has been constituted for capacity building in Disaster Management.
- **National Disaster Response Force-** it has been constituted for relief, search and rescue in the state of disaster.

3.3 Institutional arrangements- State Level

Four agencies have been formed at the state level.

S.No.	Institute	President	Task/Function
1-	State Disaster Management Authority	Chief Minister	Policies
2-	State Executive Committee	Chief Secretary	Cordination and Assistance of the state
3-	State Disaster Response Force	-	Search, Rescue and Relief Opration
4-	State Emergency Operation Center	-	Training

Table 36- Institutional arrangements- State Level

3.4 District Disaster Management Authority –

According to DDMA, planning, coordination and implementation of disaster management, and guidelines set by the National and State Authorities, all the measures are taken for the purpose of disaster management in the district. And it ensures that the guidelines for the prevention of disasters, lack of its impact, preparation and response measures are being followed by the district level and local authorities in all the departments of the government. Number of Chairman and other Members in District Authority.

S.No.	Agency/ Department	Function
1.	District Disaster Management Plan	Disaster Management Plan and Policies
2.	Incident Response System	immediate response during the disaster
3.	EOC	continues watch to emergency condition
4.	District Executive Committee	Disaster management plans and policies

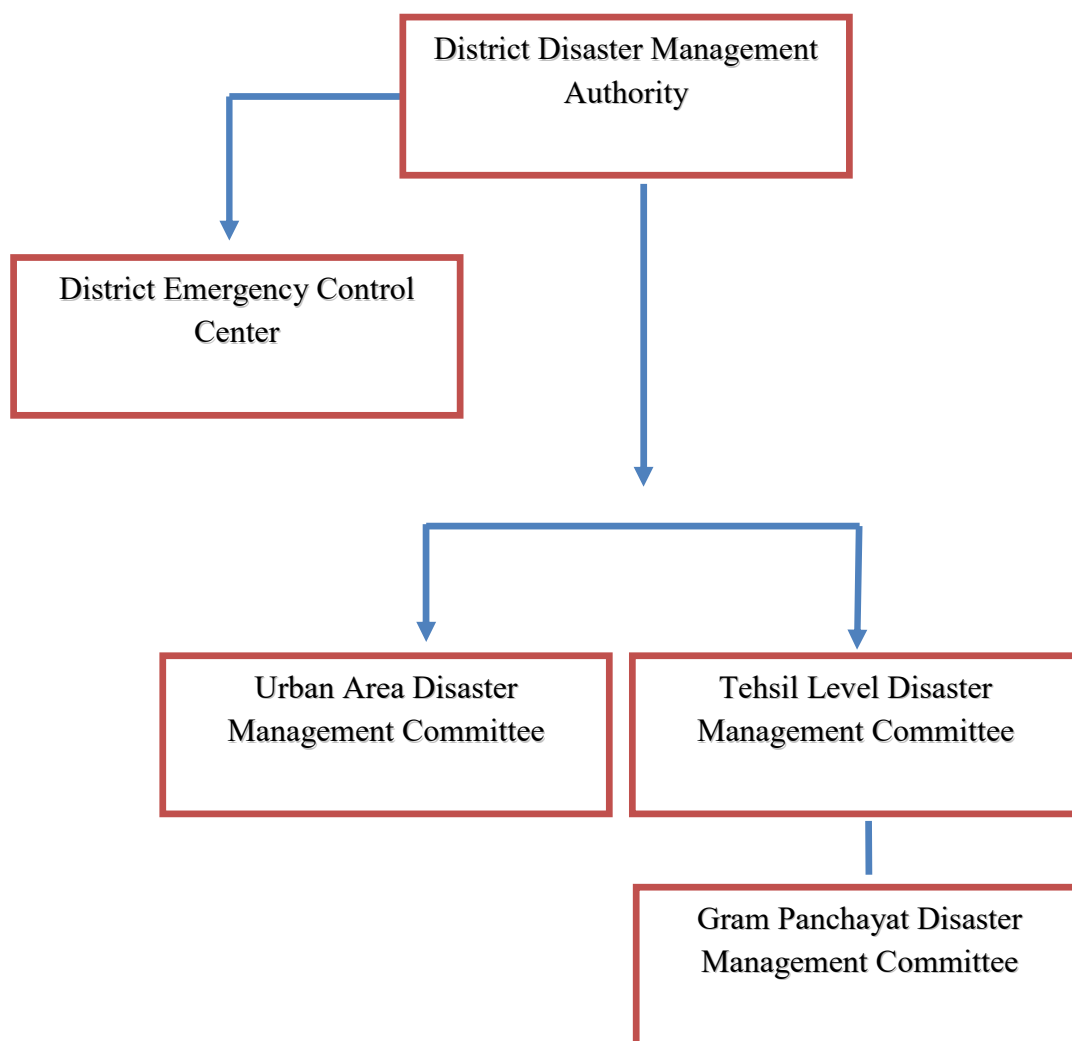
Table 37- Institutional arrangements- District Level

District Disaster Management Authority -

S.No.	Government Rank	Post authority
1	District Collector/District Magistrate (District Disaster Management Authority)	Chairperson
2	Chief Executive Officer (CEO), Zilla Panchayat	Member
3	Superintendent of Police	Member
4	Chief Medical & Health Officer	Member
5	Executive Engineer, PWD Department	Member
6	Executive Engineer, Irrigation Department	Member
7	Additional Collector	Member
8	District Commandant, Home Guards	Member

Table 38: Structure of DDMA

The District Disaster Management Committee is a foremost planning committee; it plays a major role for volatility and mitigation. At the district level the response is coordinated under the guidance of the District Collector, who works as District Disaster Manager.



Flow Chart 1: District Disaster Management Authority Flow Chart

District Disaster Management Advisory Committee –

One and more Disaster Management Sahlakar Samiti has been constituted for the District Disaster Management Authority's mission to discharge its functions. The members of this committee are appointed by the chairman of the District Disaster Management Authority, in which the members of the district panchayat, various departments, NGOs etc. are included.

S. No	Designation	Position
1	District Collector	Chairman
2	Superintendent of Police	Vice President
3	Deputy Collector	Member
4	Chief Medical & Health Officer	Member
5	Chief Executive Officer (CEO), Zilla Panchayat	Member
6	District Forest Officer	Member
7	District Food Officer	Member
8	District Education Officer	Member
9	Deputy Director, Agriculture	Member
10	R.T.O.	Member
11	District level NGOs Representative	Member

Table 39: District Disaster Management Advisory Committee

3.5 Local self government authority -

For the purpose of this policy, Local Authority Panchayati Raj Institutions (RI), Municipalities, District and State Board; Bandjavadwamad Yavankhakand and Municipal Planning Authorities are included which governs and operates civil services. These bodies will ensure the capacity building of their officers and employees to deal with disasters; will undertake relief rehabilitation and reconstruction activities in the affected areas and the National Disaster Management Authority, State Disaster Management.

3.6 Urban area disaster management committee –

A Disaster Management Committee will be set up at the senior level to conduct disaster management activities in all urban areas of the district office. Proposed infrastructure for the formation of Urban Disaster Management Committee.

S. No	Designation	Position
1	Nagar Palika Chairman	Chairman
2	Chief Executive Officer	Co-Chairman
3	Sub Divisional Magistrate	Member
4	Block Medical Officer	Member
5	EE, PWD	Member
6	EE, Electricity	Member
7	Forest Officer	Member

Table 40: Urban Disaster Management Committee

3.7 Disaster Management Committee at Tehsil level –

Management committee will be constituted at Tehsil level for smooth operation of disaster management activities in Tehsil.

S. No	Designation	Position
1	Tehsildar	Chair Person
2	T.I Police	Member
3	Chair Person, Panchayat Samiti	Member
4	AE, Irrigation & Public Health	Member
5	AE, Electricity Dept.	Member
6	AE, PWD	Member
7	Medical Officer	Member
8	NGO (non-governmental)	Member

Table 41: Disaster Management Committee framework at Tehsil level

3.8 Village level disaster management committee -

The disaster management committee will be constituted at village level for coordination with the District Disaster Management Authority, to tackle the disaster at the village level and the proposed nature is as follows.

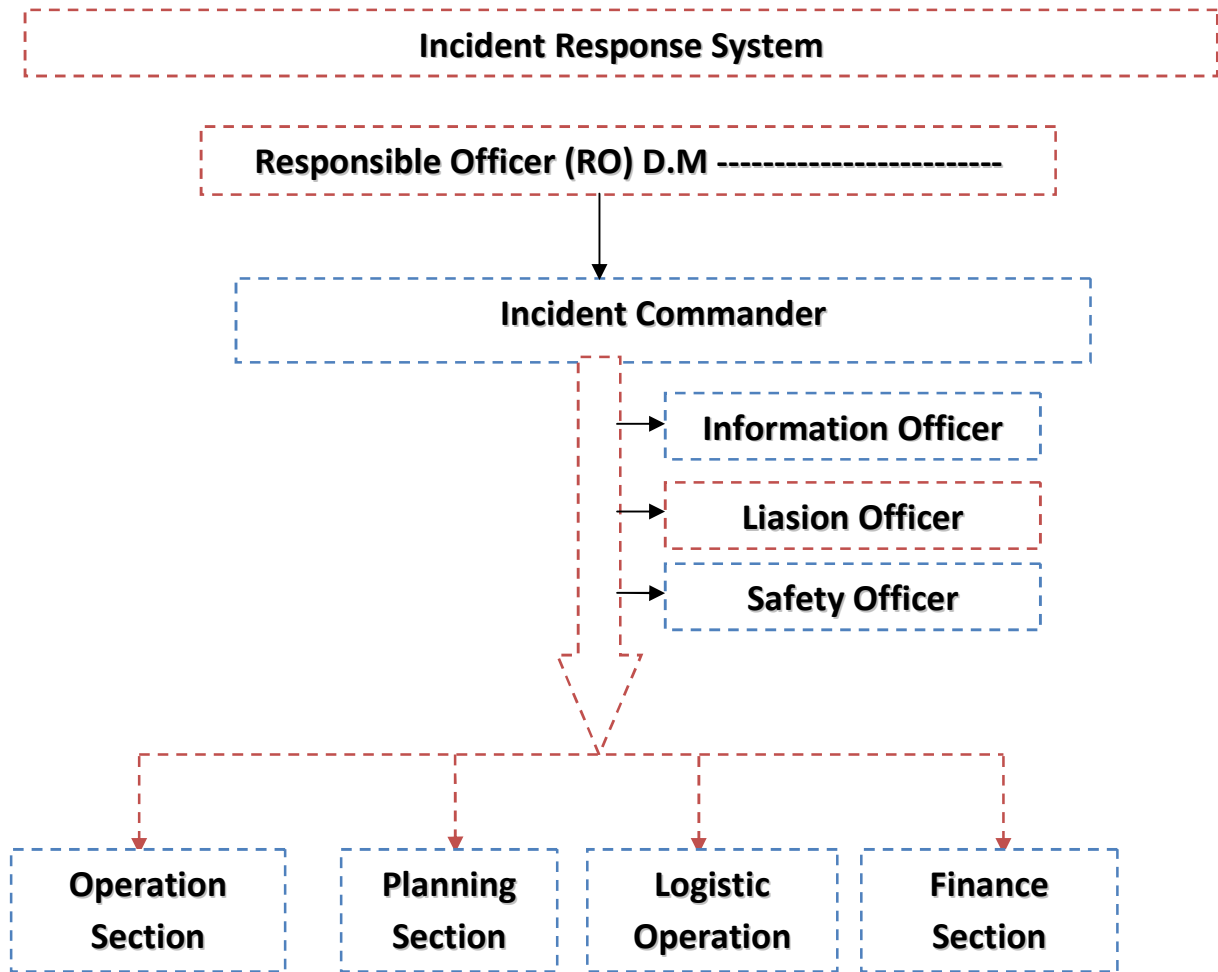
S. No	Designation	Position
1	Gram Panchayat Sarpanch	Chair Person
2	Secretary Gram Panchayat	Member
3	ANM (Health Dept.)	Member
4	Teacher (Education Department)	Member
5	Soldiers (Home guard)	Member
6	Kotwar	Member

Table 42: Disaster Management Committee at Village Level

3.9 Event (Incident) Response System (IRS) –

IRS organization works through field response response team. District Collector, DDMA, is the highest office bearer and accountant in the event response management. District collector can assign his assignment to any other accountable officer as necessary. If the disaster occurs in more than one district then the collector of that district acts as an incident commander, where the severity of the disaster is highest.

As well as the active response of the event response system, a working operations section plays a role from a planning section and a finance section with immediate effect in their respective officers and employees. The only officer who has the right to appoint the in-charge of these sections is to the incumbent commander. All related liability lies in the sectional charges till the victims reach the logistics support.



Flow Chart 2: Event Responder System

The following are the common tasks of the Incident Commander:

- Developing mechanisms for uninterrupted communication flow during the Emergency and its integration.
- Provide facility for its protocol and work process of various ESFs (emergency support function) of the district, state and central government.
- To keep the communication system in such a way that all the information that can be received at the time of the disaster can be retained, can be kept in record and the acceptance letter of exchange of information.
- Managing the distribution of relief material available to the ISF in emergency.
- Apart from these above normal tasks, the incident commander has to perform several

Following specific tasks such as –

- Estimate the situation
- Estimate the risk of human life,
- Determine the immediate objectives (tasks)
- Deciding the availability of adequate resources in the disaster area / ordering for availability,
- Setting an immediate action plan,
- Creating an initial improvised organization,

Main function of the operation section charge –

- Responsibility for managing all types of direct tasks to fulfill the primary objective,
- To make the requirements and request related departments for additional resources,
- Reviewing the list of available resources and recommending for the distribution of resources,
- Reporting all special activities and events to the incident commander.

Main Sections of Planning Section Incharge –

- Collection, evaluation, dissemination and use of information in connection with any assistance, information about the updated status.
- Creating a Flexible Plan and controlling all the tasks.
- Inspecting the urgent action plan creation.
- Deliver new tasks to any officer working in the disaster area as necessary.
- Decide the need for a specific resource for the event response.

Main Functions of Logistics Section Incharge –

- Establishing the necessary information and reporting mechanism for the resource for the planning section.
- Compile and display information about the incident status of the accident.
- Monitoring the preparation and implementation of the event appropriation plan.
- Reviewing these by including traffic, medical, safe areas and communication etc. in the plans.
- Provide information to the media on the updated status and resource availability, setting goals, setting the work area limits, creating the work, creating groups, setting strategies and security guidelines for each department.
- Assign responsibility of the work area to the employees
- Identify the services and needs required for pre-employed and future work for their work.
- To initiate process requests for additional resources and coordinate for it.

Main functions of the Finance Section Incharge –

Finance section is basically for administration and finance management. Incident command post, Aadhaar office area, management of the Aadhaar and camps are under the main functions of the finance section.

The following functions are done under Finance section:

- Keeping in mind the availability and needs of resources, proper management,
- Give IC's accountability for planning for resource utilization and acceptance of resources for contingency

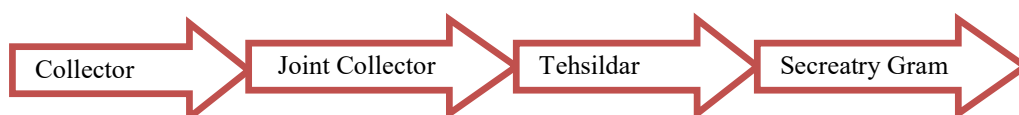
3.10 District Emergency Operations Center –

DEOC is located in the District Collector's office. It is also the center point for information gathering, processing and decision-making to deal with the disaster. Based on the information gathered and processed, most important decisions are taken in this control room in relation to disaster management, it works the whole year and orders various departments to work according to the guidelines during the disaster. Incident Commander takes charge in the

District Control Room, who directs emergency operations; Organizational structure for disaster management is given below in the picture

To deal with any disaster, the District Collector will direct the joint collector to the relief work and the joint collector will direct Tahsildar will direct to the Gram Panchayat Patwari Secretary.

Organizational structure for disaster management is given below in the picture



Flow Chart 3: Organizational structure for disaster management is given below in the picture

Facilities/Arrangements District Control Room/Center –

In order to deal with the disaster in the District Control Center and to coordinate the various line departments, the following arrangements will be –

- Hot lines for contact with State Disaster Management Control Center
- Telephone, satellite phone
- Copy of the Disaster Management Plan
- Wireless set
- Conference room
- Walkie tank
- A computer with internet
- Other essentials

District Control Center –

The District Control Center will work in a primary center under the control of the District Collector. The purpose of its formation-

- To monitor
- To coordinate
- Applying Disaster Management's Action

This room is functioning throughout the year and issues instructions to various departments to take action during disaster. The District Disaster Committee is as follows –

District level control room			
S. No.	Disaster Control Room	Officer	Telephone/Mobile
1	State Level	Shri N. R. SAHU, Deputy Secretary, Revenue Department (Disaster Management, Mantralay, raipur)	0771&2223471/9827926662
2	District Level	Shri Himachal Shahu Deputy Collector	07864.284012 9437608423
3	Tehsil Level		
		Shri J.R Chorashiya SDM, Sukma	07864.284011 9406032191
		Shri Pradeep Kumar Vedhya SDM, Konta	07866.261622 9407775757
		Shri Utam Prashad Rajak Tehsildar Chhindgarh	07864.284011 9406032191
		Shri Bhagirathi Khande Tehsildar, Konta	9424183973
5	Medical Department	Dr. Veerendra Thakur	07864.284235
6	District Commandant, Homeguard	Shri N.S. Netam	94241.84267
7	Police Control Room, Civil Lines	S. I. Bharat Khunte	07864.284204

Table 43: District Control Center

Alternative Control Room –

An emergency control center has been established at the district level to deal with any kind of disaster. But emergency Alternate emergency control rooms are also set up in the district, homeguard, police department, for the smooth operation of the disaster with the control center.

Police force and fire services –

The police force and the fire services will take immediate action in the disasters. Police forces are trained to achieve multi-risk rescue capability.

Citizen Protection and Home Guards –

Civil protection and home guards play an effective role in the field of disaster management. They have a huge contribution in community preparation and public awareness. Immediate proper action is taken by them when a disaster arrives.

Information and Warning Agency –

There is an urgent need to establish, upgrade and modernize prediction and early warning systems for all kinds of disasters. Monitoring and monitoring of specific natural disasters
There is an urgent need to establish, upgrade and modernize prediction and early warning systems for all kinds of disasters. Nodal agencies, responsible for monitoring and monitoring specific natural disasters, will identify technological differences and project projects for their upgradation so that they can be completed in a timely manner.

Sl. No.	Disaster	Likely Period of Disasters	Districts likely to be affected	Severity Level	Preparedness/Monitoring Measures	Time Line	Stakeholders	
1	Cold Wave	December-January	Surguja, Koría, Jashpur, Surajpur	High	Preparedness Workshop/Meeting	First Week of November	Central Agencies:	
					Issuance of Advisory	Second Week of November		IMD, NDMA, NIDM, WHO, MoHRD, MoHFW, MoUD, MoPR, MoRD, MoAFW.
			Balrampur, Raipur, Durg, Bastar, Sukma, Bijapur, Dantewada, Narayanpur, Kondagaon, Kanker.	Medium	Print & Electronic Media Awareness Campaign	Second Week of November		
					Social Media Awareness Campaign	Second Week of November	State Agencies:	
			Other Districts	Low	Review of Preparedness through Video Conference	First Week of December	IMD, SDMA, Health Department, Education Department, Municipal Corporations, Women and Child Development, Agriculture, Horticulture, Animal and Husbandry, Labour, Forest and Food department etc.	
					Regular Video Conference	Every Fortnight		
Mid Term Review	First Week of January							
2	Heat Wave/ Heat Stroke	April - June	Bilaspur, Baloda Bazar, Raipur, Janjgir-Champa, Durg, Kabirdham and Kanker.	High	Preparedness Workshop/Meeting	Second Week of March	Central Agencies:	
					Issuance of Advisory	Third Week of March		IMD, NDMA, NIDM, MoHFW, WHO, MoHRD, MoWR, MoUD, MoPR, MoRD, MoL&E, DRM (Railway)
					Print & Electronic Media Awareness Campaign	Third Week of March		
			Dhamtari, Rajnandgaon, Raigarh, Korba, Sukma and Dantewada.	Medium	Social Media Awareness	Last Week of March	State Agencies	

					Campaign		
					Review of Preparedness through Video Conference	First Week of April	SDMA, SDRF, Health Department, PHED, Municipal Corporations, Education, Labour, PR Department, Home, Rural & Urban Development Women and Child Development, Horticulture, Animal and Husbandry
			Other Districts	Low	Regular Video Conference	Every Fortnight	
					Mid Term Review	Second Week of May	
3	Forest Fire	April - June	Bijapur, Korba, Surguja, Surajpur, Balrampur and Koriya	High	Preparedness Workshop/Meeting	Second Week of March	Central Agencies:
					Issuance of Advisory	Third Week of March	MoEF&CC, MHA, NRSC, MoRD, MoRTH
					Print & Electronic Media Awareness Campaign	Third Week of March	
			Bastar, Jashpur, Gariyaband, Kondagaon and Dhamtari	Medium	Social Media Awareness Campaign	Last Week of March	State Agencies:
					Review of Preparedness through Video Conference	First Week of April	Forest, SDRF, SDMA, PHED, PWD, Agriculture, Horticulture, Animal and Husbandry Department
			Narayanpur, Kanker, Mungeli and Raigarh	Low	Regular Video Conference	Every Fortnight	
Mid Term Review	Second Week of May						
4	Lightning	June - September	Korba, Raigarh, Mahasamund, Bastar, Koriya, Surajpur, Balrampur, Surguja and Jashpur	High	Preparedness Workshop/Meeting	Third Week of April	Central Agencies:
					Issuance of Advisory	First Week of May	IMD, MHA, NDMA, NDRF, NRSC, MoH&FW, MoUD,

			Gariaband, Durg, Rajnandgaon, Kondagoan, Bijapur, Dantewada and Sukma	Medium	Print & Electronic Media Awareness Campaign	First Week of May	MoRD, Ministry of Railway, MoRTH, MoP, MI&CT, Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas, Ministry of Food Processing Industries.		
			Other Districts	Low	Social Media Awareness Campaign	Second Week of May	State Agencies:		
					Review of Preparedness through Video Conference	First Week of June	SDMA, WRD, PHED, PWD, Health Department, Municipal Corporations, Electricity Department, Industrial Deptt., Animal and Husbandry Department and Education.		
					Regular Video Conference	Every Fortnight			
					Mid Term Review	Second Week of July			
5	Flood	June-September	Bastar, Bilaspur, Mahasamund, Raipur, Korba, Jashpur, Surguja, Sukma, Dantewada, Kanker, Jangir champa and Raigarh	High	Preparedness Workshop/Meeting	First Week of May	Central Agencies:		
					Issuance of Advisory	First Week of May	IMD, MHA, NDMA, NDRF, NRSC, MoH&FW, MoUD, MoRD, Ministry of Railway, MoRTH, Ministry of Power, Ministry of Information and Communication Technology, Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas, Ministry of Food Processing Industries		
					Print & Electronic Media Awareness Campaign	First Week of June			
					Surajpur, Kondagoan Gariyaband, Balod, Durg, Baloda bazar, Bijapur, Narayanpur, Dhamtari and Rajnandgaon	Medium	Social Media Awareness Campaign	First Week of June	State Agencies:
					Other Districts	Low	Review of Preparedness through Video Conference	Second Week of June	SDMA, SDRF, WRD, PHED, PWD, Home, Health Department, Agriculture, Municipal Corporations, Electricity Department, Department of Education,
							Regular Video Conference	Every Fortnight	

					Mid Term Review	First Week of July	Women and Child Development, Horticulture, Animal and Husbandry, Food, Forest, Labour deptt, PRD, PR Deptt.
6	Urban Flood	June - September	Raipur, Dhamtari, Durg, Bilaspur, Raigarh, Bastar and Kanker	High	Preparedness Workshop/Meeting	First Week of May	Central Agencies: IMD, MHA, NDMA, NDRF, NRSC, MoH&FW, MoUD, MoRD, Ministry of Railway, MoRTH, Ministry of Power, Ministry of Information and Communication Technology, Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas, Ministry of Food Processing Industries
					Issuance of Advisory	First Week of May	
			Janjgir Champa, Mungeli and Korba	Medium	Print & Electronic Media Awareness Campaign	First Week of June	State Agencies: SDMA, WRD, PHED, PWD, Health Department, Municipal Corporations, Electricity Department, Public Relation, Education Department
					Social Media Awareness Campaign	First Week of June	
					Review of Preparedness through Video Conference	Second Week of June	
			Other Districts	Low	Regular Video Conference	Every Fortnight	
				Mid Term Review	First Week of July		
7	Landslide/ Mudslide	June-September	Kondagaon, Kanker, Dantewada and Surguja	High	Preparedness Workshop/Meeting	First Week of May	Central Agencies: MoM, NDMA, NIDM, MoRD, NDRF, MoUD, IITs, BRO, MoHRD
					Issuance of Advisory	First Week of May	
			Kabirdham, Jashpur, Bijapur, Narayanpur	Medium	Print & Electronic Media Awareness Campaign	First Week of June	

					Social Awareness Campaign	Media	First Week of June	State Agencies:		
			Other Districts	Low	Review of Preparedness through Conference	Video	Second Week of June	SDMA, SDRF, Home, PHED, Health Department, Municipal Corporations, Electricity Department, Public Relation Department.		
					Regular Conference	Video	Every Fortnight			
					Mid Term Review		First Week of July			
8	Drought	July - October	Bemetara, Raigarh, Mahasamund, Raipur, Baloda Bazar, Jangir-champa, Korba, Mungeli, Durg, Rajnanadgaon, Narayanpur, Kanker, Kondagaon, Dhamtari and Kabirdham	High	Preparedness Workshop/Meeting		First Week of May	Central Agencies:		
						Issuance of Advisory	Regularly (Every Month)	Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare, IMD, MNCFC, CRIDA, MoWR,RD & GR, ISRO, SRSACs		
			Koria, Surajpur, Balrampur, Dantewada,	Medium	Print & Electronic Media Awareness Campaign		Round the Year (Every Month)			
						Social Awareness Campaign	Media	Round the Year	State Agencies:	
			Sarguja, Sukma, Bastar	Low	Review of Preparedness through Conference		Video	First Week of November	SDMA, Relief Commissioner, Agriculture Department, Irrigation Department, PHED, Health Department, Municipal Corporations, Electricity Department, Department of Education	
					Regular Conference		Video	Regularly (Every Month)		
Mid Term Review					First Week of November					

9	Road Accident	Round the Year	Raigrah, Jangir chamapa, Balrampur, Korba, Raipur, Jaspur, Bastar, Kanker, Rajnandgaon, Durg, Mungeli, Kondagaon, Sarguja, Bilashpur, Surajpur,	High	Preparedness Workshop/Meeting	First Week of May	Central Agencies: MoRTH, MoUD, NDMA, NIDM
					Issuance of Advisory	Regularly (Every Month)	
					Print & Electronic Media Awareness Campaign	Round the Year (Every Month)	
			Baloda bazar, Mahasamund, Dhamtari, Balod, Sukma, Kawardha	Medium	Social Media Awareness Campaign	Round the Year	State Agencies SDMA, Transport Department, PWD, Health Department, Municipal Corporations, Electricity Department, Department of Education
					Review of Preparedness through Video Conference	First Week of November	
					Regular Video Conference	Regularly (Every Month)	
Narayanpur, Dantewada, Bijapur, Gariyaband, Bemetara, Koría	Low	Mid Term Review	First Week of November				
10	Fire Accidents	Round the Year	Bilashpur, Jangir champa, Raipur, Durg, Korba, Rajnandgaon, Mungeli	High	Preparedness Workshop/Meeting	Every Month	Central Agencies: MoEF&CC, NRSC, MoRD, MoRMHA, NDMA, NIDM
					Issuance of Advisory	Regularly (Every Month)	
					Print & Electronic Media Awareness Campaign	Round the Year (Every Month)	
			Bastar, Raigrah, Baloda bazar, Mahasamund, Dhamtari, Balod, Kanker	Medium	Social Media Awareness Campaign	Round the Year	State Agencies: Fire Services, Relief Commissioner, SDMA, PHED, PWD, Municipal Corporation
					Review of Preparedness through Video Conference	Frist Week of (Every Month)	
			Low	Regular Video	Regularly		

					Conference	(Every Month)	
			Sukma, Bijapur, Narayanpure, Dantewada, Jashpur, Kabirdham, Gariyaband, Kondagaon		Mid Term Review	Frist Week of (Every Month)	
11	Earthquake	Round the Year	Raigarh, Bilaspur, Korba, Koría, Sarguja and Surajpur	Zone III	Preparedness Workshop/Meeting	Every Month	Central Agencies: IMD, MHA, NDMA, NDRF, NRSC, MoH&FW, MoUD, MoRD, Ministry of Railway, MoRTH, Ministry of Power, Ministry of Information and Communication Technology, Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas, Ministry of Food Processing Industries
					Issuance of Advisory	Every Month	
					Print & Electronic Media Awareness Campaign	Round the Year (Every Month)	
					Social Media Awareness Campaign	Round the Year	
			Review of Preparedness through Video Conference	Frist Week of (Every Month)			
			Other Districts	Zone II	Regular Video Conference	Regularly (Every Month)	
Mid Term Review	Frist Week of (Every Month)						
12	Snake Bite	Round the Year	Bastar, Surajpur, Rajnandgaon, Balarampur, Sarguja, Jaspur, Raigrah, Bilashpur, Korba, Kanker, Kabirdham, Jaspur, Koriya	High	Preparedness Workshop/Meeting	Every Month	Central Agencies: NIDM, MoHRD, MoHFW, WHO
					Issuance of Advisory	Regularly (Every Month)	

			Kondagaon, Sukma, Bijapur, Mungeli, Raipur, Dhamtari, Durg, Mungeli Mahashamund, Gariyaband	Medium	Print & Electronic Media Awareness Campaign	Round the Year (Every Month)	
			Narayanpur, Bemetara, Balod	Low	Social Media Awareness Campaign	Round the Year	State Agencies:
					Review of Preparedness through Video Conference	Frist Week of (Every Month)	SDMA, Health Department, Municipal Corporations, Department of Education, Forest, Animal Husbandry, Women and Child Department
					Regular Video Conference	Regularly (Every Month)	
					Mid Term Review	Frist Week of (Every Month)	
13	Naxalite Attacks	Round the Year	Sukma, Bijapur, Narayanpure, Dantewada, Jashpur, , Kondagaon, Bastar, Kanker	High	Preparedness Workshop/Meeting	Every Month	Central Agencies:
					Issuance of Advisory	Regularly (Every Month)	MHA, Central Armed Forces
					Print & Electronic Media Awareness Campaign	Round the Year (Every Month)	
			Rajnanadgaon, Dhamtari, Jaspur, Mahashmund, Gariyaband, Balod, Korla, Sarguja, Balrampur	Medium	Social Media Awareness Campaign	Round the Year	State Agencies:
					Review of Preparedness through Video Confrencing	Frist Week of (Every Month)	State Police, Home Department, Department of Education
					Regular Video Conference	Regularly (Every Month)	
Oter District	Low	Mid Term Review	Frist Week of (Every Month)				

14	Epedemics	Round the Year	High	Surajpur, Raigarh, Janjgir Champa, Kondagaon, Sukma, Bijapur, Bilashpur, Korba, Durg, Bemetara, Balod, Kabirdham, Baloda bazar, Mahashamund, Dhamtari	Preparedness Workshop/Meeting	Every Month	Central Agencies:			
					Issuance of Advisory	Regularly (Every Month)	NDMA, NIDM, MoHRD, MoHFW WHO, MoUD, MoRD			
				Medium	Print & Electronic Media Awareness Campaign	Round the Year (Every Month)		State Agencies:		
			Social Media Awareness Campaign		Round the Year					
			Low	Balrampur, Kanker, Narayanpur, Dhamtari, Rajnandgaon	Review of Preparedness through Video Conference	Frist Week of (Every Month)	SDMA, , PHED, Health Department, Municipal Corporations, Electricity Department, WRD, Departmenet of Animal Husbandry, Food and Education Department			
					Regular Video Conference	Regularly (Every Month)				
					Mid Term Review	Frist Week of (Every Month)				
			15	Animal Conflict	Round the Year	High	Sarguja, Jaspur, Balod , Dhamtari	Preparedness Workshop/Meeting	Every Month	Central Agencies:
								Issuance of Advisory	Regularly (Every Month)	MoEF, MoPR, MoAFW
Medium	Kondagaon, Bastar, Rajnanadgaon, Raipur, Sukma, Bijapur	Print & Electronic Media Awareness Campaign				Round the Year (Every Month)	State Agencies:			
		Social Media Awareness Campaign				Round the Year				

			Other Districts	Low	Review of Preparedness through Video Conference	Frist Week of (Every Month)	SDMA, Forest Departmenet ,SDRF, Home Departmenet PHED, Health Department, Municipal Corporations,
					Regular Video Conference	Regularly (Every Month)	
					Mid Term Review	Frist Week of (Every Month)	
16	Crowd Management	Round the Year	Raiupur, Durg, Rajnandgaon, Dantewada, Bastar, Jangir champa, Korba, Raigrah, Bilashpur, Mungeli	High	Preparedness Workshop/Meeting	Frist Week of (September)	Central Agencies:
					Issuance of Advisory	Regularly (Every Month)	NIDM, NDMA, NDRF, MoUD,MoRD, MoPR
			Medium	Print & Electronic Media Awareness Campaign	Regularly (Every Month)		
				Sukma, Bemetara, Narayanpur, Kondagaon, Bijapur, Balod Bazar	Social Media Awareness Campaign	Round the Year	State Agencies:
17	Chemical (Industrial) Disasster	Round the Year	Other Districts	Low	Review of Preparedness through Video Confrencing	Regularly (Every Month)	SDMA, Relief Commissioner,SDRF, Home Department, Health Department, Municipal Corporations, Department of Education, Deaprtmenet of Transport
					Regular Video Conference	Regularly (Every Month)	
					Mid Term Review	Frist Week of (October)	
17	Chemical (Industrial) Disasster	Round the Year	Raigarh, Raipur, Bilashpur, Janjgir Champa, Mungeli, Bastar, Dantewada, Durg, Korba, Rajnanadgaon	High	Preparedness Workshop/Meeting	Every Month	Central Agencies:
						Issuance of Advisory	Regularly (Every Month)

				Print & Electronic Media Awareness Campaign	Round the Year (Every Month)	
		Surguja, Mahasamund, Dhamtari, Kabirdham	Medium	Social Media Awareness Campaign	Round the Year	State Agencies: SDMA, Relief Commissioner, SDRF, State Police, Health Department, Municipal Corporations, Department of Education, DoCI
				Review of Preparedness through Video Conference	Frist Week of (Every Month)	
		Other Districts	Low	Regular Video Conference	Regularly (Every Month)	
				Mid Term Review	Frist Week of (Every Month)	

Table 44- Calamity Calendar

Vollume - 2

**District Disaster Management Authority, Sukma
(District Disaster Management Plan)**

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1. Preparedness Measures

The goal of preparedness programs is to achieve a level of readiness to respond to any emergency situation through programs that strengthen the technical and managerial capacity of governments, organizations, and communities. Preparedness can also take the form of ensuring that strategic reserves of food, equipment, water, medicines and other essentials.

Disaster preparedness activities involve forecasting and taking precautionary measures prior to an imminent threat when advance warnings are possible. During the preparedness phase, governments, organizations, and individuals develop plans to save lives, minimize disaster damage, and enhance disaster response operations. This includes emergency exercises/training, warning systems, emergency communications systems, evacuations plans and training, resource inventories, emergency personnel/contact lists, mutual aid agreements and public information/education.

Preparedness planning improves the response to a disaster in terms of timely and effective rescue and relief operations. Every line department has played an important role in mapping the vulnerability, hazards and capacities of the community and the vulnerable groups and prioritizing Preparedness activities during emergencies. The District Disaster Management Plan of **Sukma** is prepared with the help of the communities and different stakeholder's.

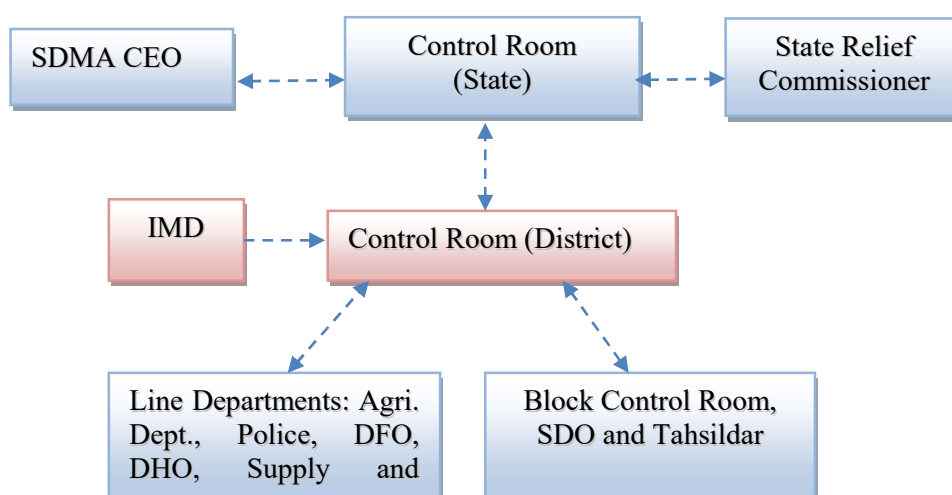
1.1 General Preparedness Measures

1.1.1 Control Rooms Establishment:

➤ Preparedness of Control Room:-

- Preparation of disaster management plans.
 - Proper dissemination of vital information about district control.
 - Weather tracking and timely warning to minimize the effect of a disasters.
 - Avoid or prohibit major development in flood prone area.
 - Maintaining contact details of all public institutions, NGOs/Private Sector Organizations, which can be assign the task of community-level preparedness which will be used during emergencies.
 - The use of modern technology like GIS and RS in the preparation of plans.
 - Keeping records of vulnerable areas, monitoring of rescue and relief operations deciding response and managing the database etc.

- Up gradation and updating of District control room system according to the situation in district, and maintain an inventory of resources.
- Record of Maps with data inputs of climatological, frequency of flood, wind speed and history of past disasters.
- Training of the various functionaries and spread of effective public awareness in schools education and communities to ensure that the plans disseminated to the lowest levels.
- Receive information on a routine and regular basis from the departments on the vulnerability of the various Gram panchayats and Villages to disaster.



Flow Chart 1: Control Room

1.1.2 Plan Updation:-

The DDMP should be updated every six months, by considering the suggestions for improvement of the response document DDMP from various stakeholders, NGOs / Private Sector Organizations, communities.

1.1.3 Communication System:-

In case of Sub-Division the Tehsil or Block, the respective heads, i.e. Sub divisional Officer (SDO), Tahsildar, Block Development Officer (BDO) will function as the Incident Commander (IC) in their respective Incident Response Team (IRTs) and the Operations Section Chief (OSC) will be selected as per nature of the disasters in the district. The district collector ensures that IRTs are formed at District, Sub-Division, Tehsil or Block levels and IRS is also integrated in the District DM Plan as per Section 31 of the DM Act, 2005. This

may ensure free emergency numbers of existing Police, Fire and Medical support systems which are linked to the Emergency Operations Centre (EOC) for response, command and control.

1.1.4 Training for Disaster Management Team Members:-

To enhance the capacity of disaster management committees, trainings and development of skills is important. DMT consist of a group of members, which includes women and men volunteers. Training should be conducted on regular process for disaster risk reduction and mitigation planning. DMT assigned with a special task to Search and Rescue and First Aid Teams in disaster situation at district level.

1.1.5 Organization of Mock Drills:-

To coordinate with vulnerable areas, responsible authority should take the initiative of conducting mock drills on various types of natural and manmade disasters. This has also helped to inculcating a culture of preparedness and generated awareness. Institutionalizing the DM plan and regular mock drills should also be conducted in schools and colleges.

1.1.6 Community Awareness on Various Disasters:-

Community awareness programs will help the community to be prepared for disasters at all levels right from the household to the district levels to minimize the impact of Disasters. The district management committee cannot reach out immediately to each and every household and village at the time of disaster. The community is the first responder to any disaster and develops some traditional coping mechanisms to reduce their risk and vulnerabilities. Communities living in a common territory comprise of youths, women, men, students, teachers and various stakeholders. In addition, to areas such as BPL households, villages, wards, slums where people from diverse social and economic background live together. Community based Disaster awareness can make community responsible for their peace, protection and prosperity. The involvement of the community is the key factor in any disaster preparedness and awareness.

1.2 Coordination Mechanism of DDMA in Pre Disaster Situation

The emergency plan for Disaster Management is based on past experiences as well as suggestions and inputs given by the District Magistrate of the district. The strategy has been developed keeping in view the pre and post disaster experiences. The district consists of sub - divisions and senior level officers of the district who will work as zone officers. They are responsible for rescue and relief operations, monitor and evaluate on daily basis situation under District Magistrate.

Preparation	Objectives	Actions Initiated by
Co-ordination of District Level Committee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To Provide relief and response • Precautionary measures for warehouse and food storage. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • District Emergency Operation Center
Mapping of vulnerable points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regular mapping of vulnerable spots • Planning and implementation of preventive measures. • Early warning 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deputy collector • CEOs (Janpad Panchayat), • BDOs, Executive engineers
Essential commodities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stock of food grains, Kerosene, fuel in Gram Panchayat. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CEOs (Janpad Panchayat) • BDOs
Selecting Shelters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Arranging safe shelter during period of emergency. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Additional collectors • CEOs (Janpad Panchayat) • BDOs through • PRIs and local people
Medicines, Establishment of mobile teams, Identification of epidemic prone areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Keeping a stock of medicines • Delegation of personnel. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DCMO • Civil surgeon
Arranging food and fodder	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintaining stocks 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Veterinary Assistance

for the cattle		surgeon (VAS), (Animal Husbandry)
Organizing Mock drills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Generating awareness • Preparedness training 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • District level officers

Table 1: Coordination Mechanism of DDMA in Pre Disaster Situation

1.3 Coordination Mechanism of DDMA in Immediate Pre Disaster Situation (Immediately after Early Warning Received)

Preparation	Objectives	Actions Initiated by
Collection of Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • From IMD/SRC control room/DEOC 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DEOC
Information dissemination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • From DEOC to all C/BDOs/line depts. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DEOC • Head of line depts. • Sub collectors • BDOs • COs
Immediate setting and functioning of control room, Rescue and evacuation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evacuation • Identified shelters • logistic Supply 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Civil Defence unit • Police Department armed forces • Fire officers, • Fire Offices • Red-cross team ready with rescue kits which are to be made available to them through the DEOC
Arrangement of kitchen	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of immediate feeding to the evacuated people 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BDOs/CDPOs/NGOs
Sanitation and medicines	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prevention of epidemics and infections 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Executive engineer of PHE Department • Civil Surgeon
Ensuring transportation of	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensuring timely reach of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DSO/ SDM/ BSOs/ DTO

relief materials to affected areas	relief materials to the affected people	
Ensuring safety of life and properties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preventing anti-social activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SP/DSP/Inspector • SI of the affected block • NGOs
Ensuring availability of safe drinking water and health facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Checking the inception of epidemics 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CS/Executive engineers of PHED
Conducting meeting with field level officers for every 24 hours and to review the situation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Better coordination 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DM • DDC at district level • SDM at sub-divisional level
Collection of information by the core group of the EOC and daily reporting to concerned officers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Triangular linkage between field, district and state control room 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Core group of EOC/ Officers of line departments
Estimating number of vehicles-Light/ Medium/ Heavy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensuring smooth transportation for relief works 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DTO
Arranging road cleaners/ power saw and other essential equipment's	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cleaning the roads • Removing the fallen trees • Clearing the debris etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DTO • Executive Engineer • Executive Officer – Nagar Panchayat
Arranging trucks loaded with generators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Moving to the field immediately after the disaster is over 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DTO

**Table 2: Coordination Mechanism of DDMA in Immediate Pre Disaster Situation
(Immediately after Early Warning Received)**

1.4 Coordination Mechanism of DDMA during Disaster (Relief Distribution Mechanism)

Preparation	Objectives	Actions Initiated by
Readiness and Inclination to get ready in action, immediately after the disaster	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To save the trapped and wounded persons 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All line department and stakeholders
Control room activated 24 hours	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To mitigate the effects of the disaster 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • District control room • All line depts., BDOs, CEO's
Distribution of relief as per provisions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To provide food and other essential commodities for survival 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SDM • BDOs • CEOs • NGOs

Table: 3 Coordination Mechanism of DDMA during Disaster (Relief Distribution Mechanism)

1.5 Coordination Mechanism of DDMA in Post Disaster Situation

Preparation	Objectives	Actions Initiated by
Distributing relief as per provisions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision food and other essential commodities for survival 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SDM • BDOs • COs • NGOs
Damage Assessment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reporting actual loss to the government 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All line depts. • COs • BDOs • Executive engineers • Sub Collectors
Monitoring and evaluation of relief operations by external agencies.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintaining consistency of relief administration 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DM • SDM
Restoring of Roads and	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Timely and Prompt 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Executive engineers of

Railway networks	delivery <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transportation of relief articles • Deployment of rescue teams 	concerned depts. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Military and paramilitary forces • police
Restoring electronic communication system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensuring proper coordination linkage 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BSNL, Technocrats of police signals
Immediate arrangement of free kitchen for the effected people	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Avoiding starvation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sub collectors • BDO's • Line depts. • PSUs
Documentation of the entire event-Written, Audio, Video	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For reporting purposes and institutional memory 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SDM • BDO
Monitoring	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To review the relief works and remove the bottlenecks 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DM • DDC • ADC

Table 4: Coordination Mechanism of DDMA in Post Disaster Situation

1.6 General Preparedness Checklist

- i. Collector, the chairperson of DDMA shall ensure that preparedness checklist is duly followed by each front line departments and status of the same is discussed in monthly meetings.
- ii. Head of the department of each frontline department shall ensure that the departments are prepared to meet the challenges of any emergency/disaster by duly following the preparedness checklists.
- iii. Nodal officers of each of the frontline departments shall ensure that the district disaster management resource inventory is maintained and updated on quarterly basis and submission of the same to the district revenue officer, by
 - a. Adding any changes in the human resources of their department along with their updated contact numbers, if any.
 - b. Adding to the equipment list, relevant resources for response activities from both the government and private sectors.
- iv. DRO shall ensure that the same has been updated and uploaded on the website of district administration and India Disaster Resource Network (IDRN) on quarterly basis

with the help of District Information Officer (DIO).

- v. Nodal officers of each of the frontline departments shall also report to head of the department and/or collector about requisition of any relevant resource/equipment, not available with the government and/or private sector, for disaster management activity.
- vi. DDMA shall ensure the establishment of emergency operation centre with the following facilities:
 - a. Adequate space for planning and logistics section chief and staff.
 - b. Enough space for control room with adequate communication equipment including landline telephones, mobile phones, satellite phones, walkie-talkie, ham radio, computer/ laptop with printer facility, email facility, fax machine, television, etc.
 - c. Ensure proper space for meeting, conference, media briefing along with LCD, computer and video conferencing facilities.
 - d. Availability of district disaster management resource inventory and also a note of the neighboring district (**Malkangiri-Odisha, East Godawari-Andhra Pradesh, Jagdalpur, Dantewada**) disaster management resource inventory of the state and other critical national resources.
 - e. Availability of DDMP.

1.7 Department Wise Preparedness Checklist

Departments	Preparedness Checklist
DDMA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regularly monitoring rain gauge at all tehsils and updating database for distribution and variation in rainfall. • Preparing flood control order by 31st May every year and ensure proper mechanism for early warning at village level through Tehsildars, Sarpanch, Patwaris, etc. • Ensure proper functioning of DEOC along with availability of fully functional resources and rescue equipment. • Preparation of a database of critical and lifesaving infrastructure, safe locations for evacuation and updated list of relief camps in the district annually. • Identify competent persons/experts from various required fields for carrying out damage and need assessment of post disaster scenario. • Keep interacting with the voluntary organizations in the district and

	<p>prepare proper mechanism for disbursement of compensation to victims or families of deceased.</p>
Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preparation of agriculture contingency plans and identify vulnerable areas prone to pest infestation, droughts, floods and other hazards • Constitute a crop weather watch group at district level (as per ‘A Model Manual for Drought Management’, GoI) with representatives from concerned departments dealing with agricultural inputs, credit extension, etc. • Imparting training to the farmers to adopt new agriculture practices, alternate cropping practices, proper storage of seeds and use of modern technology. • Ensure availability of adequate stock of seeds, stock for immediate replacement of broken/non-functioning gadgets/equipment and other agro inputs particularly for areas vulnerable to hazards. • Prepare trained and equipped team for assessing damage caused to soil, crop, plantation, drainage, embankment, other water bodies and storage facilities that might impact agricultural activities. • Assist farmers in providing timely information regarding crop insurance, compensation, repair of agro equipment and restoring of agricultural activities at the earliest. • Identify sources of feed and fodder.
Animal Husbandry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Isolating/ separating sick and healthy animals and make arrangements for feeding and watering animals suffering from contagious diseases. Sensitize farmers/ owners for the above problems. • Ensure proper disinfection of space, vehicle and manpower involved in transportation of sick/ infected and dead animals from contagious diseases and activating a fully functional mobile veterinary unit at disposal. • Prepare a database of veterinary hospitals/ clinics and agencies working for animal care, so that it could be used at the emergency situations. • To check the availability of stock of mineral and feed supplements, lifesaving drugs, electrolytes, vaccines, etc., along with filling feed banks before the scarcity period. • Sensitizing farmers about protection of their feed and fodder prior to the

	<p>onset of monsoon.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prepare the feed of poultry birds for drought situation and also locate feed and fodder banks in view of submergence situation during the monsoon. • Identify source for procurement of fodder and the safe locations for fodder depot and cattle camps within the district and provide source of water for drinking and growing fodder. • Use of tarpaulin sheets to cover the sheds during heat and cold waves. • Taking special care of productive and lactating animals; also supplement them with additional fodder and other requirements. • Ensure proper administration of de-worming and vaccinations for cattle, sheep and goats, pigs and take other relevant measures for disease management. • Identify space for burial of dead animals and ensure proper disposal of carcass.
Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organize awareness generation programs in schools and colleges for students, teachers, administrative staff and other helpers. These programs should focus on do's and don'ts for various hazards and safe evacuation in case of any emergency. • Conduct hygiene promotion activities as per direction issued by the health department on a regular basis. • Preparation of first aid and disaster management kit in each school and college. • Identify such schools and colleges within that area that serves as relief shelters in case of any emergency.
CSEB	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prepare a database of critical infrastructure in the district and prepare for providing uninterrupted power supply to them. • Make provisions for continuous power supply to the affected areas and for prompt replacement/recommissioning of affected power supply system. • Providing electrical connections and systems at short notice in affected areas for the purpose of pumping flood water and illumination. • Ensure availability of adequate stock of important equipment like transformers, poles, conductors, cables, insulators, etc. for prompt action whenever required.

Fire Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Firefighting equipment, appliances and respiratory equipments are in place and functional. • Ensure the availability of clear and proper sketched maps and marked evacuation routes with glowing sign in all important buildings like schools, hospitals, apartments, amusement areas, malls, theatres and organize for regular evacuation drills as per evacuation plans etc. • Make a database of existing firefighting services and facilities provided with private agencies.
Food & Supplies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prepare a database of godowns and cold storage facilities in the district and safety measures taken against inundation, water logging, fire and other possible hazards. • Prepare for out-movement of food grains to a pre-decided safer location, if required. • Ensure availability of adequate food grains storage in godowns in view of the scarcity or emergency period and also check for adequate stock of gas cylinders, kerosene. • Prepare a database of kerosene depots, petrol pumps, gas agencies, etc. and update the same in DDMRI. • Maintain a database of private retailers, wholesalers of edible food items, providers of catering service and providers of refrigerated vehicles for transportation of perishable food items. • Prepare a database of private providers of tents, tarpaulin sheets, poles, cooking utensils, polythene bags, shrouds and other essential items that could be used for community kitchen and cremation and burial purposes.
Forest	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure proper functioning of fire rescue equipment and vehicles. • To check that there should be no trespassing in the restricted forest areas. • Prepare an evacuation plan for animals in case of forest fires. • Maintain a database of aara machine holders and carpenters. • Prepare team for catching wild animals to prevent them entering in habituated areas, relief camps, etc.
RTO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure proper functioning of filling station, vehicles and equipment including fire extinguishers, first aid kits, etc.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prepare mechanical team for prompt repair of equipment and vehicles; check the availability of trained drivers and conductors in first aid and basic life saving techniques. • Identify vehicles for rescue operations and prepare for prompt deployment of vehicles at short notice for various purposes like mass evacuation, transportation of response teams, relief items, victims, etc. • Familiarizing drivers with routes of potential hazardous installations and follow incident traffic plan. • Make a database of private vehicles available with schools, colleges and other private agencies, so that it can be used for evacuation purpose, if required.
Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prepare a team of paramedics, trained mobile medical teams at emergency sites and keeping materials ready if required for healthcare and hygiene. • Develop dos and don'ts plan for health and hygiene in general and in situations of disaster in particular. • Organize awareness camps with help of CHC/ PHCs and Panchayats for hygiene promotion and public health issues. • Prepare psychological and psychosocial care teams. • Ensure availability of adequate space for storage of medicines; availability of stock of medicines, lifesaving equipment and portable supplies including portable oxygen cylinders, portable X -ray machine, portable ultrasound machines, triage tags, etc. • Prepare a database of doctors registered with Indian Medical Association (IMA), private hospitals and nursing homes with services and facilities available and keep updating it annually. • Prepare a database of available ambulance services from government, private agencies and district Rotary/ Lions Club, if any. • Maintain a database of blood donors in the district and update the same in DDMRI and check the availability of adequate supply of blood units. • Train drivers and attendants of ambulance and mobile medical units in first aid and basic life saving techniques. • Prepare for prompt establishment of temporary hospitals, mobile surgical units, etc. at short notice near the affected area.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure proper and safe mechanism for medical waste disposal. • Prepare for proper disease surveillance system. • Make proper arrangement and mechanism for mass casualty management.
Irrigation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure proper early warning mechanism in place for flood by monitoring water level of surface water bodies. • Inspection of conditions of bunds, siphons, regulators, embankments, inlet and outlets of lakes and reservoirs, etc. • Timely de-silting and dredging of rivers and canals and prompt repair of channels. • Ensure proper functioning of all equipment including dewatering pumps. • Prepare for the arrangements of clean drinking water for affected livestock and poultry.
Nagar Palika	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prepare for sanitation operations in view of post flood situations within jurisdiction of the area. • Cleaning of drains before the monsoon season. • Prepare mechanism for proper solid waste management and disposal of waste in shelter and relief camps, feeding centers and affected area. • Check the availability of tractor, trolleys and other required equipments for the same. • Plan to provide building/ guest house at different locations to establish control room, first aid and medical post or shelters during emergency.
Police	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To develop a mechanism for early warning of different hazards through police stations and police posts. • Check the availability of guards at tourist places, annual exhibitions and fairs and festival where there is a possibility of stampede. • Arrange for public address system and siren. • Installation of temporary wireless systems between district and tehsils in case of any damage to existing wireless system with the department. • Train the communication wing of police in setting up control room at short notice at a required site. • Prepare contingency plans in response to riots, stampede, and other law and order emergencies.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prepare deployment plan of home guards and other volunteers for protection of property of affected community. • Prepare for proper arrangement for custody of recovered belongings and property from dead bodies and affected sites. • Police personal and staff of PCR vans should keep basic first aid box and ensure proper functioning of available equipment. • Train police personnel and staff of PCR vans in first aid and basic life saving techniques. • Protection of dead bodies to avoid their theft and false claims. • Prepare for safety and security of food and other commodities. • Protection against hoarding, black marketing of relief material. • Arrange for safety and security arrangements in the evacuated/affected areas, transit camps, relief camps, hospitals, medical centers, cattle camps and feeding centers. • Keep updated the telephone numbers and database of reserved battalions of police, BDS and Dog Squads in police control room. • Prepare teams trained in search and rescue, first aid, firefighting, etc. • Maintain a database of volunteers and equipment and update the same in DDMRI.
PCB	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prepare a database of hazardous chemicals and pollutants in the districts and their probable adverse effects on environment. • Prepare for methods and techniques of decontamination of the same
PHED	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check the availability and functioning of all available equipments and vehicles. • Prepare for arrangement of safe drinking water supply, water purifying tablets, bleaching powder and chlorination of public water resources, for community in the affected areas and also in relief camps and shelters and maintains a database of suppliers and distributors of packaged drinking water. • Prepare for prompt repair of pipelines supplying potable water, sewerage systems and water works. • Make standby arrangements of generators for running the water pumps.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure installations of tube wells, if needed, before the monsoon to provide underground water to the livestock during flood period. • Ensure availability of adequate number of water tankers, drums, jerry cans or identify their private suppliers to prepare for supply of water, in scarcity period and in emergency. • Ensure availability of water supplies/ filling points for fire tenders, water cannons, hospitals and other necessary lifesaving infrastructure. • Prepare for prompt provision of temporary toilets/ trench latrines in the affected area and relief camps. • Restoration of ponds, lakes in the district in coordination with Irrigation Department.
Public Relations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure distribution of Information, Education and Communication (IEC) material to community for awareness generation. • Prepare for proper public address system ensuring rumor control. • Managing media for release of information to public from time to time, giving emergency contact departments/ personnel/ numbers, without creating any chaos among the public. • Maintain database of dos and don'ts of all possible hazards in the district. • By giving awareness, information to the public through booklets, pamphlets, radio, television, film shows, newspapers, documentary films, door to door campaign, meetings, etc.
PWD	<p>Prepare for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A data base of availability and functioning of heavy equipment like cranes, JCBs. • Prompt clearance of debris, repairing of damaged roads, culverts, bridges and flyovers. • Construction of new temporary roads for diverting traffic from the affected area, temporary facilities like that of medical post, temporary shelters, etc. at short notice. • Prompt establishment of helipad near the affected site for VVIP visits. <p>Prepare for restoration of government buildings damaged during disaster.</p>

Table 5: Department Wise Preparedness Checklist

2. Prevention and Mitigation Measure

Prevention and mitigation measures play vital role in reducing the risk of the disaster. The type of intervention for prevention and mitigation defines whether the measure is structural or non-structural. The measures carried out in infrastructures and services come under the head of structural mitigation measures whereas measures carried out in informative and policy-making way come under the head of non-structural mitigation measures. There are two mitigation measures, Firstly structural mitigation measures deals with the physical vulnerabilities and Secondly non-structural mitigation measures deals with social vulnerabilities. Development schemes and disaster mitigation measures, both certainly work for lowering the vulnerabilities directly or indirectly. Both are complementary to each other and hence the developmental schemes like MGNREGA, Sarv Shiksha Abhiyan, and National Rural Health Mission can be used to incorporate various mitigation measures. Merging the mitigation measures with development schemes can result into optimum benefit out of it, following are some attributes, which can be accomplished by doing it.

- Capacity building.
- Short term as well as long term sustainable development planning.
- More enhanced preparedness.
- Disaster risk reduction.

2.1 Hazard wise Structural and Non- structural Mitigation Measures

Structural Mitigation

Structural Mitigation involves retrofitting of a building's structural elements to reduce or eliminate earthquake damage. As stated previously, the structural elements of a building act as a skeleton that supports the rest of the building, and include the foundation, load-bearing walls, beams, columns, floor system, and roof system as well as the connections between these elements. A failure of one or more of these structural elements can lead to a collapse of the entire building. Structural mitigation measures may also be applied to non-building structures, such as bridges, dams, and utility system elements.

Non-Structural Mitigation

Non-Structural Mitigation involves retrofitting a building's non-structural elements. The nonstructural elements of a building are those elements that will not cause a building to collapse if they fail, and include exterior elements, interior elements, building electrical, mechanical and plumbing systems, and contents.

2.1.1 Hazard: Flood

Structural Mitigation Measures for Flood

Probable Mitigation Measures	Implementing Departments	Convergence with Scheme/ Program	Time Frame
Desalting and deepening of water channel	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Irrigation and Rural Development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Departmental program & MGNREGA 	Regularly
Construction of embankments/protection wall	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rural Development • Forest department 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Departmental program • MGNREGA watershed • Integrated coastal zone management programme 	0 to 5 years
Departmental program & MGNREGA, watershed, Integrated coastal zone management programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rural Development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Departmental program • MGNREGA 	Regularly
Repair and maintenance of Flood Channels, canals, natural drainage, storm water lines	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Irrigation department 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Departmental or special plan 	0-1 years
Construction of Safe Shelters (new construction through different housing schemes.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • District Panchayat 		Regularly

Protection wall and bamboo and vegetative cover against river level intrusion and land erosion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forest and Rural development, Agriculture department 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Department schemes • MGNREGA, 	0-6 months
Desalting of water bodies like river and ponds	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Irrigation • Rural Development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MGNREGA Land Development 	Regularly

Table 6: Structural Mitigation Measures for Flood

Non-Structural Mitigation Measures for Flood

Probable Mitigation Measures	Implementing Departments	Convergence with Scheme/ Program	Time Frame
Safety audit of existing and proposed department	Education department, health department, PWD, Rural development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pradhan Mantri Aawas Yojana • Other Housing schemes 	Regularly
Promotion of Traditional, local and innovative practices like bamboo, Rafts.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DDMA • DRDA • Panchayat • Recreational spaces • Self-help groups • Youth groups • Social workers • NGOs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training and capacity building plan for disaster management at all level 	Regularly
Capacity building of volunteers and technicians	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DDMA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training and capacity building plan for disaster management at all level 	Regularly
Awareness generation on health and safety of livestock	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Veterinary officer • Rural development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Departmental Scheme 	Regularly

Table 7: Non-Structural Mitigation Measures for Flood

2.1.2 Hazard: Drought

Structural Mitigation Measures for Drought

Probable Mitigation Measures	Implementing Departments	Convergence with Scheme/ Program	Time Frame
Development of Pasture land in common property, seed farms and trust land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DDMA • DRDA • Rural Development • Panchayats 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Departmental Scheme • MGNREGA 	0-3 years
Rain Water Harvesting storage tanks at household level and public buildings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DDMA • DRDA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MGNREGA 	0-3 years
Structures for water harvesting and recharging like wells, ponds, check dams, farm ponds.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PWD • DDC • Rural development • Irrigation and water resource department. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MGNREGA • Watershed programs • Departmental schemes 	0-3 years
Development of fodder plots/ banks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DDMA • Agriculture department. • Animal husbandry department 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DDMP • Development plan 	Regularly
Repair and maintenance, de silting of water sources, check dams, hand pumps.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Irrigation • Rural Development • water resources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MGNREGA • Watershed 	0-3 years

Table 8: Structural Mitigation Measures for Drought

Non-Structural Mitigation Measures for Drought

Probable Mitigation Measures	Implementing Departments	Convergence with Scheme/ Program	Time Frame
Listing/ developing shelf of work for drought proofing/ scarcity works including Identification of potential sites of water bodies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rural Development • DDMA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MGNREGS 	Regularly
Farmer education to practice drought resistant crops and efficient water use	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agriculture and horticulture department 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Departmental schemes 	Regularly
Set up control mechanism for regulated water use (ponds, small dams, check dams) on the early onset.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Panchayats 		Regularly

Table 9: Non-Structural Mitigation Measures for Drought

2.1.3 Hazard: Road Accidents

Structural Mitigation Measures for Road Accidents:

Structural Mitigation Measures	Implementation agency	Convergence with programme/ scheme	Time frame
Construction of Dividers on overcrowded road.	PWD		
Setup and maintenance of the traffic signals in squares	PWD, Police Department		
Construction of bypass road for highways passing through cities	PWD		
Retrofitting and maintenance of roads, dividers, road safety symbols and speed breakers			

Table 10: Structural Mitigation Measures for Road Accidents

Non-Structural Mitigation Measures for Road Accidents:

Non-Structural Mitigation Measures	Implementation agency	Convergence with programme/ scheme	Time frame
Set up of high way safety patrolling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Police department 		Every day
Fully trained fire brigade personnel	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • City Fire brigade office 		Monthly training
Awareness by road safety symbols, and through wall paintings.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Traffic control department. • RTO 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vehicle insurance 	
Up gradation of facilities in hospitals nearby highway.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Private hospitals • Government hospitals • District Health department. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health insurance 	

Table 11: Non-Structural Mitigation Measures for Road Accidents

2.1.4 Hazard: Epidemics

Structural Mitigation Measures for Epidemics

Structural Mitigation Measures	Implementation agency	Convergence with programme/ scheme	Time frame
Setup of monitoring centres for surveillance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • District health department. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • District Development Plan 	Every month
Set up of health centres in the vicinity of people	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • District health department. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • District Development Plan 	Regularly
Up gradation of rural hospitals with facilities like blood bank, surgical facilities and pathology.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Health 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • District Development Plan 	Regularly

Table 12: Structural Mitigation Measures for Epidemics

Non- Structural Mitigation for Epidemics

Non-Structural Mitigation Measures	Implementation agency	Convergence with programme/ scheme	Time frame
Preparation Contingency plan for response for vulnerable regions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • District health department • PRIs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • District development plan. 	Yearly
Mapping of health centres, inventories of drugs & vaccines, laboratory set up, no. of doctors and staff	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • District health department 		Regularly
First aid training, and Public health awareness programmes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Education department • District health department 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sarwa Shiksha Abhiyan • National Rural Health Mission 	Regularly

Table 13: Non-Structural Mitigation Measures for Epidemics

2.1.5 Hazard: Fire

Structural Mitigation Measures for Fire

Structural mitigation measures	Implementation agency	Convergence with programme/scheme	Time frame
Installation of sprinklers, fire extinguisher, sand buckets	District fire department, PWD		Once
Installation of fire/ smoke alarms	District fire department, PWD		Once
Provision of proper and wide fire exit with direction signs	District fire department, PWD		Once
Use of fire-proof materials in construction	PWD		Once

Table 14: Structural Mitigation Measures for Fire

Non-Structural Mitigation Measures for Fire

Non-Structural Mitigation Measures	Implementation agency	Convergence with programme/ scheme	Time frame
Preparation of emergency plan	District fire department	District development plan.	Yearly
Preparation of evacuation plans	District fire department	District development plan	Yearly
Fire safety trainings/education	District fire department, District education department.	Sarv Shiksha Abhiyan	Regularly

Table 15: Non-Structural Mitigation Measures for Fire

2.1.6 Hazard: Heat Wave

Structural Mitigation Measures for Heat Wave

Structural mitigation measures	Implementation agency	Convergence with programme/ scheme	Time frame
Provision of temporary shelters for homeless people	District Administration, District health department		Yearly
Provision of cotton clothes, trampoline sheets, medicine, ORS.	District Administration, DDMA, District health department		Yearly

Table 16: Structural Mitigation Measures for Heat Wave

Non-Structural Mitigation Measures for Heat Wave

Non-Structural Mitigation Measures	Implementation agency	Convergence with programme/scheme	Time frame
Provision of alert mechanism to warn people about heat wave	District administration, DDMA,	National health mission	Yearly (particularly summer)
Programmes to aware people for preventive measures.	District administration, DDMA, District health department	National health mission	Yearly (particularly summer)

Table 17: Non-Structural Mitigation Measures for Heat Wave

3. Disaster Risk Reduction Plan

“Disaster risk reduction is 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”.

The Disaster Risk Reduction Plan (DRR) of district comprised of activities and measures that, if performed and supported the district will tend towards reducing the risks of disasters including those associated to climate-induced hazards. The plan prepared is based on consultations conducted with the communities, key line departments and on field assessment performed in vulnerable villages. Thus, it recommends building upon the gaps observed in the process of disaster management in the district. Moreover, this plan also lists the major developmental schemes and programmes, which can be lined up with DRR and disaster recovery with in the district. DRR Planning is a long - term strategy and links disaster management with developments and it requires involvement of multiple stakeholders for its effective planning.

The disaster risk reduction actions in this roadmap will amplify the district in building its Resilient. It is based on five building blocks keeping in mind the two distinct demographic profiles of rural and urban area.

- Resilient Villages
- Resilient Livelihoods
- Resilient Critical infrastructure
- Resilient Basic Services
- Resilient Cities

3.1 Capacity Building

Capacity building serves as an integral component of disaster risk reduction. Lack of adequate capacities amongst all the concerned stakeholders proves to be a major hurdle in successful implementation of disaster mitigation and recovery programmes. Capacity building can be seen as a by-product effective learning and training. Capacity is the combination of all the strengths and resources available within a community, society or organization that can reduce the level of risk or the effects of a disaster.

3.2 Recommendations for Disaster Risk Reduction

- One of the important measures to be undertaken by the DDMA towards DRR is to established and strengthens District Emergency Operation Centre (DEOC) and Flood Control Room need to be to its par excellence.
- The District Crisis Management Group (DCMG) is not formally organized at district level. It is recommended that the CMG be created and their members should get regular trainings.
- There is a need to form and document the list of stakeholders for disaster response which is not readily available within the district administration. This is a critical element when it comes to preparedness.
- Therefore, it is strongly recommended that the district administration should prepare and fill all the contact details, which will help as quick reference during emergencies. Regular meetings should be organized with these stakeholders in order to improve the coordination between them.
- All the Disaster response mechanisms and Incident Command System should be placed and awareness about them should be spread. Disaster response equipment need to be monitored and regular stock should be maintained. All the Loss and Damage Assessment and First-hand Information should be regularly documented.
- There is no early warning system placed at panchayat and at district levels. Most of the warnings are given only by the India Meteorological Department (IMD) and other central institutes/organizations.
- In this regard, the district administration should revise the mechanism currently adopted for early warning and ensure that every concerned stakeholder is included and communicated in a timely manner as per the block-wise hazards.
- Human resources are less in many departments, schools and Anganwadis, which is hampering the lives of the women and children who are the strength of the communities.
- Department wise trainings about disaster management should be set on monthly basis to ensure skilled workforce. Moreover mock-Drills and Emergency Management Exercise have to be planned and conducted on regular basis.
- Key buildings such as schools, Anganwadi, panchayats, community halls requiring retrofit or repair, were identified need immediate attention.

- Accountable and transparent Panchayati Raj Institutions PRI's and governance are essential for integrating risk issues into a sustainable DRR process.
- Inclusive of all genders and marginalized communities must be there in community consultations, decision making and implementation to move from policies to practices.
- Policies for each disaster such as drought, floods, fire, accidents, epidemics, man animal conflicts need to establish a clear set of principles or operating guidelines to govern the management of disasters and its impacts, as well as the development of a preparedness plan that lays out a strategy to achieve these objectives.
- Proper monitoring of risk assessment and identification of appropriate risk reduction measures should be done on regular basis, which are the core components of any policy and plan.
- Policy mechanisms to ensure that drought and floods risk reduction strategies are carried out and enforced regularly.
- New approach undertaking pro-active initiatives to involve techno-social-cultural-economic-environmental-governance initiatives. The emergence of smart phones and its wide range of users cannot be ignored as a resource which can be used for multiple purposes like imparting training programmes, updates and basic Do's and Don'ts of different disaster events. Social factors including education, awareness and social capital will determine to a large extent the success and failure of these strategies.
- The ideas of economic disparity and the brutality of market forces and logistic and supply chain of products were recorded during post disaster needs planning for its smooth functioning of sustainable livelihood practices.

DRR Initiatives that need attention

Priorities	Programs	Main concerns
Policies/Schemes/Programs	Village level: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mukhya Mantri Baans Baadi Yojana • Mahatari Jatan Yojana- Nutrition diet for pregnant women • Mukhya Mantri Amrit Yojana- 	Regular monitoring and evaluation

	<p>Nutrition diet to Children</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Mukhya Mantri Amrit Yojana to eradicating malnutrition in Chhattisgarh• Mukhya Mantri Khadya or Poshan Suraksha Yojana• Mukhya Mantri Bal Sandarbh Yojana healthcare scheme• Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana• Mukhya Mantri Awas Yojana• Dindayal Upadhyay Gram Jyoti Yojana• Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana• Van Bhumi Adhikar patta• Pradhan Mantri Tirth Yatra Yojana Suchna Kranti Yojana• Mukhya Mantri Paduka yojana• Jananni Suraksha Yojana <p>State level:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Mahatma Gandhi National Rural• Employment Guarantee Schemes• Pradhan Mantri Aawas Yojana in Naya Raipur• Pradhan mantra Ujwala Yojna• Pradhanmantri Krishi Shinchai Yojana• Pradhanmantri Mudra Yojna• Sanjeevni Express• Swatch Bharat mission	
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dindayal Upadhay Gram Jyoti Yojana • Pradhan Mantra Jan Dhan Yojana • Pradhanmantri Suraksha Bima Yojana • Mukhya Mantri Kanya Vivah Yojana • Swaraswati Cycle yojana • Mission Smart City Raipur <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Make in India ➤ Standup India ➤ Digital India ➤ Startup India 	
Institutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indian Meteorological department • Krishi Vigyan Kendra • Public Health Centers • Government Hospitals • Gram Panchayats • Schools • College • Anganwadi • Fire stations • Collectorate 	Regular evaluation and plannig
Plans, Sop's and Financial Management	Planning for triangular linkage between field, district and state control room	Yearly basis
Infrastructure, materials and equipment	School and Anganwadi: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emergency and first aid kits • Toilets 	Every six Month

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Grain Storage trunks • LPG Connections • Water taps • Playgrounds • Fire Extinguisher <p>Gram panchayats:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Flood rescue equipment's • Fire rescue equipment's • Warning alarms <p>Village level:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Warning alarms on dams and rivers • Bridges on rivers, Roads ill fields and rivers • Community halls • Safe shelters • Fencing of forests areas • Warehouse • PHC's • Medicine shops 	
Capacity Building	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stocking of the sand bags, alerting people near highly vulnerable pockets. • Stocking of food grains and other essential things in Gram panchayats or ware house. • Village tanks • Emergency facilities 108, 100, 102 Mehtari Express. • Pradhan Mantra Kaushal Vikas Yojana 	Need to Strengthen
Public Awareness and Education	Wash and Sanitation	Regularly

Risk Assessments	Establish warning systems between the local to district level with media.	Regularly
DRR Programs and Schemes	Swachh Bharat Abhiyan. Providing relief in case of casualty due to natural calamities under Revenue Book Circular 6(4). As per the revised provisions.	Regularly

Table 18: DRR Initiatives that need attention

Ongoing efforts will be towards capacity building, strengthening the functioning of district level institutions like District Disaster Management Authorities and public awareness campaigns.

3.3 Mainstreaming DRR in Development National Flagship Schemes

S.No.	Name Of Schemes	Eligibility	Benefits	DRR Integration
1	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Schemes	Any adult who does work physically .	The scheme provides a legal right to employment for adult members of rural households. At least one-third beneficiaries have to be women. Wages must be paid according to the wages specified for agricultural labourers in the state under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, unless the central government notifies a wage rate (this should not be less than Rs.60 per day).	Increasing the wage rate in rural areas and strengthening the rural economy through the creation of infrastructure assets.
2	PradhanMantri Aawas Yojana	Economical Weaker Section	Chhattisgarh Housing Board will construct homes for	Provide affordable housing to

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	in Atal nagar	Household	EWS and LIG categories under the PM Awas Yojana in Atal nagar	Economical Weaker Section will allow them to invest in other productive capital
3	PradhaMantri Gram Sadak Yojana	Unconnected Habitations with a population of 250 persons and above (census 2001)	Rural road connectivity would promote access to economic and productive employment oppurtunities	Improved road networks would enhance the capacity of rural communities
4	PradhanMantri Ujwala Yojna	BPL households	Replacing the unclean cooking fuels mostly used in the rural India with the clean and more efficient LPG (Liquified Petroleum Gas)	Clean fuel will help BPL families ensure healthy and smoke free environment within house. It will minimise the burden of women to fetch wooden fuel.
5	Pradhanmantri Krishi Shinchai Yojana	Farmers	Expand cultivable area under assured irrigation, improve on farm water use efficiency to reduce wastage of water, enhance the adoption of precision-irrigation and other water saving technologies (more crops per drop), and introduce sustainable water conservation practices.	Improved irrigation facility lead to increase in the productivity of farmer. Drought prone areas become resilient to water scarcity.
6	Dindayal	Rural	Rural electrification:	Separation of

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	Upadhyay Gram Jyoti Yojana	Population	Providing round the clock power to rural households and adequate power to agricultural consumers.	agriculture and non-agriculture feeders would facilitate judicious rostering of supply to agricultural and non-agricultural consumers in the rural areas.
7	Pradhanmantri Mudra Yojna	Person who want initiate Micro enterprise	It would develop micro enterprise sector in the country by extending various support including financia; support in the form of refinance.	Employment generation and increase in economic activity.
8	Swacch Bharat mission	All people	Elimination of Open defecation and Eradication of Manual Scavenging.	Improve Sanitation will limit the diseases caused due to open defecation.
9	Pradhan Mantra Jan Dhan Yojana	All people	It will insure access to various financial services like availability of basic savings bank acoount, access to need based credit, remittances facility, insurance amd pension to the excluded sections i.e. weaker sections and low income groups.	Financial inclusion of the marginalised people
10	Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana	Farmers	Scheme provides insurance coverage and financial support to the farmers in the event of failure of any of the	It would stabilise the income of farmers to ensure their continuance in

			notified crop as a result of natural calamities, pests and diseases.	farming.
11	Make in India	Companies, Labour Force	Encourage national, as well as multinational companies to manufacture their products in India	Build Economic Capital.
12	Digital India	All people	E-governance initiative, major projects such as railway computerization, land record computerization, etc which focused mainly on the development of information systems.	Spread awareness related to agriculture, climatic conditions and early warnings.

Table 19: Mainstreaming DRR in Development National Flagship Schemes

3.4 Mainstreaming DRR in Development State level Flagship Schemes

S.No.	Name Of Schemes	Eligibility	Benefits	DRR Integration
1	Mukhya Mantri Baans baadi Yojana	Villagers from the poor family	Poor people will be given high quality bamboo plants to grow it in free of cost. It can be grown in the backyard of the house with required small space. Fulfil the economic needs of the poor and future demand of Bamboo.	Will help to fulfil the economic need of the poor and the marginalize during the time of emergency situations.
2	Mahatari Jatan Yojana-Nutrition diet for pregnant women	Pregnant women at Aganwadi centers	Provide nutritious diet and ready to eat food to pregnant women.	Provide nutrition and protein to weaker section unable to afford

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				nutritional food, during disasters.
3	Mukhya Mantri Amrit Yojana- Nutrition diet to children	Children at Aganwadi centers	The scheme is to provide nutritious diet to children at Aganwadi centers.	Provide nutrition and protein to the childrens for the families who are unable to afford supplementary food, especially rural areas farmers in economic losses due to floods and droughts.
4	Mukhya Mantri Amrit Yojana to eradicate malnutrition in Chhattisgarh	Children aged between 6 to 9 years once every week	Special drive of eradicating malnutrition, nutritious milk will be distributed.	Reduce mortality rate and children at high risk.
5	Mukhya Mantri Khadya or Poshan Suraksha Yojana	All ration card holders	Ration will be distributed to existing beneficiaries holding ration cards after taking affidavit given by nodal officer.	Ensure weaker sections that lack purchasing power to buy enough food to quench their hunger are able to purchase atleast rice and wheat through ration shops at cheap prices. Meet the requirement of sustainable development goal of zero hunger.
6	Mukhya Mantri	Children	Provide health check-up	Increasing life

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	Bal Sandarbh Yojana- Healthcare scheme		and medical counselling facility to children suffering from severe malnutrition and other crisis.	expectancy and reducing some of the common killers associated with child and maternal mortality.
7	Mukhya Mantri Awas Yojana	EWS and LPG applicants	Provide a financial assistance to the eligible EWS and LIG applicants, housing schemes under EWS and LIG homes will be constructed.	Provide save shelters to people who cannot afford to build houses. Helps people to build resilience.
8	Dindayal Upadhyay Gram Jyoti Yojana	Rural areas	To provide continous power supply to rural India.	Help farmers in irrigation facilities.
9	Suchna Kranti Yojana	Youth	Provide free smart phones to the youth in the state. The state government has announced the scheme to promote digitization in the state for making the youth digitally literate.	Help to spread awareness related to agricultural, rainfall and early warning.
10	Sanjeevani Express	People of Chhattisgarh	108 Sanjeevani Express Ambulance service	Ambulance service is one of the integral components of health care to pregnant women, children during emergencies. The transport component is known to contribute

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				to accelerate the achievement of various Millennium Development goals, including reducing maternal and infant mortalities.
11	Mukhya Mantri Kanya Vivah Yojana	Daughters	To relieve poor families from expenses of organizing marriage ceremonies, to encourage mass marriage, to curb social evil of dowry system, and to refrain from unnecessary expenses on marriage ceremonies.	The scheme reduces stress of poor farmers who fall in debt or take loans for their daughters marriages, and unable to pay due to failure of crops or less productivity or drought.
12	Saraswati Cycle Yojana	Girls of IX standard	To ensure the cent percent enrolment of girls (BPL, SC and ST) who have passed class VIII and to ensure their retention up to the class XII. To improve the girl's enrolment, attendance and retention upto class XII, continuation of education till 12 th standard. To ensure that the girl's students continue their education beyond the level of primary.	Girls are the agents of change their priorities and needs have been taken into account. In rural areas girls are forced into house hold work, fetch water or look after their siblings and was unaware of the sanitation and hygiene conditions. By providing cycles it motivates them to continue education

				and become self dependent.
13	Mission Smart City	Civilians	To provide the civilians with high quality modern and efficient Municipal services, sustainable development and sound environmental management.	Infrastructural development and better construction enhance resilient structure which incorporates indigenous knowledge and modern techniques.
14	Suchita Yojana	Government Schools	To encourage girls about their personal and menstrual hygiene. Helping pupils in overcoming hesitation, they face while buying sanitary napkins from the markets.	Helps to maintain sanitation and hygiene and prevent girls from diseases.

Table 20: Mainstreaming DRR in Development State level Flagship Schemes

4. Climate Change Actions

Climate change has increased the intensity and frequency of disaster events around the world resulting in massive destruction with regard to loss of human lives, livelihoods, infrastructure, environment etc thereby disrupting the social, economic and cultural setup. Risks related to change of climate have become a major concern regarding the sustainability of livelihood options, infrastructure, ecosystem services and the local economy especially for the South Asian nations. An increase has been witnessed in the magnitude and frequency of precipitation related hazards such as floods, droughts, landslides, typhoons, cyclones and so on.

India has also been a witness to natural and climate induced devastations. The unique geo-climatic, socio-economic conditions and developmental indicators make the nation even more vulnerable to a kaleidoscope of hazardous events such as droughts, floods, cyclones, landslides, forest fires and so on. Events such as the Chennai floods, Thane Cyclone, Uttarakhand cloud burst, Assam floods etc- have resulted in emerging of serious concerns regarding disaster response, preparedness and mitigation at various levels. In connection with Chhattisgarh, a study was conducted by the institute of Human Development, New Delhi in which several drought districts have been identified. This includes Bastar, Bilashpur, Janjgir-Champa, Dantewada, Dhamtari, Durg, Jashpur, Kanker, Korba, Kabirdham, Mahasamund, Raigarh, Korea, Raipur, Rajnandgaon and Suguja etc.

Sector Specific Activities for Climate Change

Sector	Invention Type	Activities
Agriculture	Improved practices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developing and deploying resources for adoption of multi-cropping as a practice. • Developing cold storage facilities at the district level for safe storage perishable horticulture, forest and food products. • Crop diversification to cope with increasing climatic variability. • Introduction of sprinkler and drip irrigation systems and better drainage network. • Construction and strengthening of flood walls or embankments along the rivers.

	Planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mapping the potential for growth of agro and forest based industries in each district. • Proper implementation of insurance based measures for transfer of risks incurred from loss of harvest, from farmer to government.
	Conservation of water and soil	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementation of steps for minimizing losses incurred through water and soil such as agro-forestry, integrated watershed management, water harvesting through check dams, renovation of existing ponds as agriculture is primarily rain-fed. • Renovation of traditional water management systems.
	Forecasting and early warning systems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthening of early warning systems and weather services through advanced agro-systems.
	Integrated nutrient and pest management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Research and education on integrated nutrition and management of pests along with promotion and integration of conservation agriculture. • Applying fertilizers based on soil quality, thereby increasing the efficiency of fertilizers and decrease in pollution of ground water and soil.
Disaster Management	Research and Capacity building	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community based disaster risk management activities, establishing search and rescue teams in every village. • Integration of indigenous techniques with better scientific management. • Encouragement of traditional practices and indigenous knowledge for mitigating risks.
	Awareness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mock drills and first aid training in schools and colleges. • Training village authorities in hazard and vulnerability mapping activities in coordination with community members or representatives. • Preparedness of emergency response plans and safety evacuation plans in various public buildings.

	<p>Vulnerability and Risk Management</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assessment of vulnerable structures in urban as well as rural areas. • Relocation and resettlement of most vulnerable groups and structures to safer and better locations.
	<p>Monitoring and evaluation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitoring the variations in various climatic parameters through establishment of automated weather stations and satellite signals. • Monitoring training of concerned authorities according to their requirements and for enhancement of their potentials for mitigating future disaster risks; alongwith periodic evaluation and valuable feedbacks. • Preparing regular audit reports of various departments highlighting their progress and drawbacks with regard to disaster risk reduction and mitigation. • Establishing close coordination and sharing of information regarding plans of various line departments.
<p>Water resources and Sanitation</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regular review and feedback sessions of the functional hydrological stations, automated weather and rain gauge stations. • Developing curriculums of educational institutions, especially in rural areas for mass awareness regarding relevance of water conservation and proper sanitation measures. • Developing and deploying capacity building initiatives for professionals of various departments as well as among various Panchayats and municipal wards, so that they can pass it on to other people in their areas. • Promoting the disadvantages of open defecation and significance of various initiatives such as ‘Gramin Seat’ through intensive social communication, street plays, banners and so on. • Improving drainage networks and periodic evaluation of drinking water sources present in village.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regular testing and treatment of water sources in rural and urban areas for preventing eutrophication and loss of aquatic flora and fauna.
Forests and Biodiversity	Conservation of biodiversity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification and documentation on amount of remaining green cover and its exposure to various anthropogenic risks. • Preventing diversion of forest lands for non-forest purposes. • Preventing the spread of invasive species and encouraging growth of indigenous species of flora. • Conservation of existing ground water sources and promotion of sustainable livelihoods through institutional development initiatives such as Joint Forest Management (JFM), SHG's and so on. • Wetland conservation.
	Intervention in forest and non-forest areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clear demarcation of areas accessible to people, especially to communities dependent on forest for meeting their daily requirements.
	Awareness and Research	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Studies on traditional and religious beliefs of tribals that tally with conservation of biodiversity. • Awareness on ecosystem services, eco-friendly and green technologies for maintaining equilibrium between development and conservation of biodiversity.
	Fire Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adopting appropriate measures for preventing spread of forest fires, especially during the dry season.
Urban Development	Management of solid waste and waste water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A comprehensive and sustainable approach for managing solid waste and waste water from households, taking into consideration the availability of dumping sites and their proximity to human habitation.
	Adoption of renewable	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developing strategic plans for improving energy efficiency of households, including plans for bringing in the use of alternative and renewable sources of energy.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encouraging innovation and competitiveness in renewable energy sources for mitigating and adapting to climate change.
	Improving resilience	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increasing community based disaster risk management and advance earning systems for improving the adaptive capacity of habitats and households to climate change. • Establishing a committee for looking after the conservation of urban water bodies, green and open spaces and treatment of waste water. • Maintenance of peri urban spaces especially in busy locations in urban areas. • Promotion and adoption of energy efficient codes for urban housing projects and various other programmes.
Transport	Transport infrastructure, planning and management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promoting and ensuring the availability and use of cleaner energy sources for fuel. • Car pooling can be used as an alternative. • Ensuring pollution certificates for all the vehicles and confirming that the emitted pollution levels are within the permitted amount.
Energy	Conservation and improvement in energy efficiency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promoting the use of solar powered lights, heaters, pumps and other such renewable sourced energy products. • Introducing smart grid metering systems in households and public buildings.
Industries		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regular check on pollutants released by industries in air as well as water bodies. • Promoting use of pollution control mechanisms and filters. • Building awareness regarding adoption of GHG mitigation measures, energy audits, benefits of fuel switching and so on.
Human Health		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Constitution of a Climate Change Cell in the health department as well as various sub-cells within the district level. • Developing emergency response plans and conducting mock drills in PHC's and CHC's.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Spreading awareness on adoption of Sphere Standards while conducting emergency response during and after disasters. • Training and sensitization programmes with proper feedbacks for department personnel as well as community members. • Development, training and deployment of disaster management teams in every PHC and CHC for responding to impact of extreme climatic variations.
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Table 21: Sector Specific Activities for Climate Change

Initiatives for Mitigating Climate Change

Initiatives to mitigate disasters (intensified by climate change)	Initiatives to mitigate climate change
Development and deployment of strategies and action plans for reducing vulnerability to disasters.	Promotion of renewable energy sources including an increase in the share and utilization of alternative fuels.
Improvement coordination among various line departments and agencies for improving management of risks and response to disasters.	Promoting energy efficient technology, especially in buildings, transportation, industrial set ups and household appliances.
Upgrading and retrofitting of important infrastructural set-ups in hazardous areas according to recommended building codes.	Total implementation of Green India Mission and other such initiatives.
Improving access to information regarding specific hazard and vulnerabilities as well as communication campaigns through infotainment, especially in high risk zones	Reduction in the amount of emissions especially from the transport and industrial sector.
Periodic HRVC activities in close coordination with community members or representatives for making disaster friendly plans, including those induced by anthropogenic factors.	Reduction in emissions from solid waste and waste water from households

Table 22: Initiatives for Mitigating Climate Change

5. Capacity Building and Training Measures

5.1 Capacity Building

As per the DM Act (2005), capacity-building includes:

1. Identification of existing resources and resources to be acquired or created;
2. Acquiring or creating resources identified under sub-clause (i)
3. Organization and training of personnel and coordination of such trainings for effective management of disasters.

The primary purpose of capacity-building in disaster management is to reduce risk and thus make communities safer. This can be done by increasing resilience and enhancing coping capacities. Effective capacity-building requires the active participation of all those who are tasked with it. It must, therefore, include maintaining a comprehensive and up-to-date district disaster management resource inventory, awareness generation, education and systematized training.

The district collector should ensure the following activities of the entire district, and the various heads of departments should ensure capacity-building of their respective departments. Furthermore, the nodal officers should, in coordination with the HODs, procure relevant equipments for disaster management activities.

5.2 Institutional Capacity Building

Institutional capacity-building will be structured upon a level-system that will be designed to bring officials and professionals from multiple fields and skill-sets at the district level. The DDMA will utilize the abilities and expertise of representatives from following areas, structured in the form of levels on the basis of priority.

Chhattisgarh Academy of Administration (CGAA) holds responsibility at the State level for conducting training programs on Disaster Management in all the districts of Chhattisgarh. The trainings take place for three to five days and involve district officials from various departments, as per the specificities of the training being conducted. It is incumbent upon these officials to attend the trainings for which they have been nominated. The officials in charge of updating the DDMP are also responsible for keeping track of all trainings

conducted and at the time of updating the plan, they shall include the names and contact details of all officials from district who have attended any disaster management related training in the past six- months. This will ensure the availability of trained human resources capable of dealing with disasters at the district level.

The various stakeholders to be trained are NGOs, community-based organizations (CBOs), social workers, youth organizations, National Cadet Corps (NCC), National Service Scheme (NSS), school teachers and school children. Training is the most important, essential and central activity of all capacity development.

Training is the most important, essential and central activity of all capacity development programmes. Trained personnel respond much better to different disasters in time and appreciate the need for preventive measures. Systems, measures and initiatives would be taken to ensure intensive training for building up of human resources, especially to improve disaster awareness, safety and enhance capabilities of disaster managers at various levels.

5.3 India Disaster Resource Network (IDRN)

IDRN is a web based information system, which is a list of devices, efficient human resources and critical supply management for emergency response. The primary focus is to make decision makers able to find answers to the availability of the necessary tools and human resources to deal with any emergencies. This database will enable them to assess the level of preparation for specific vulnerabilities.

Each user of all the districts of the state has been given a unique username and password through which they can update data entry and data in IDRN for available resources in their district.

The IDRN network has the functionality to generate several question choices on the basis of important supplies, with specific tools, skilled human resources and their location along with the contact details.

5.4 Department wise Roles and Responsibilities of HODs

Departments	Roles and Responsibilities of HODs
Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formation and training of weather watch group for the purpose of monitoring crops in the district. • Keeping in place disaster management protocols for the hazards of drought, flood, hailstorm, etc. • Formation of rapid damage assessment teams for assessing the condition of soil, fields, irrigation systems and any other damage to crops in post-disaster situations.
Animal Husbandry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure the formation of rapid damage assessment teams capable of examining and assessing damage caused to livestock, feed and fodder, and other things within the domain of animal husbandry.
Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formation and training of damage and needs assessment teams within the department. • Provision of trainings in first aid and basic survival skills for teachers and students in the district. • To check whether education and awareness programs are in the curriculum. • Capacity-building at the institutional level should be enhanced by carrying out various activities under the School Safety Programme (SSP).
CSEB	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure the timely purchase of electric equipments necessary for maintaining a state of adequate preparedness and for speedy and efficient disaster response, through the appropriate channels of the district administration.
Fire Services	<p>Conducting :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fire-safety trainings for all district officials. • Safety audits of various government and civilian buildings in order to check whether they are compliant with fire-safety norms. • Regular mock-drills should for fire-fighting and evacuation procedures. • Training programs on disaster management by CDM, CGAA from time to time.
Civil Defense & Home	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of trainings for volunteers in Search and Rescue (SAR), first

Guards	<p>aid, traffic management, dead body management, evacuation, shelter and camp management, mass care and crowd management.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Arrange for the purchase of Search and rescue (SAR) equipments through appropriate channels of the district administration.
Forest	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure the formation and training of teams within the department for catching wild/escaped animals which pose a threat to human safety.
RTO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of training to drivers, conductors and staff in first aid and basic life saving techniques. • Adequate stocking/replenishing of first aid kits and maintenance of fire extinguishers in all vehicles and depots in the district.
Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formation and training of damage and need assessment teams within the department. • Provision of trainings for Quick Response Medical teams (QRMTs) of paramedics, mobile medical teams, psychological first aid teams and psycho-social care teams. • Arrange for timely procurement/ purchase of portable equipments for field and hospital diagnosis, triage, etc. • Provision of trainings for health attendants and ambulance staff in first aid and life- saving techniques. • Provision of training to members of local communities in health and hygiene practices. • Enhancing capacity building at the institutional level by carrying out various activities related to Capacity Building and Training measures.
Irrigation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of trainings to all human resources with regard to early-warning for flood. • Arrange for timely purchase of early warning and communication equipments through appropriate channels of the district administration.
Police	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deployment of trained police personnel within the district in disaster management. • Conduct trainings for the police personnel to deal with various situations, an important aspect of capacity-building in the district. • Preparing for prevention of human trafficking and other activities in the aftermath of disasters.

Table 23: Department wise Roles and Responsibilities of HODs

5.5 Community Based Disaster Management

Community Based Disaster Management would ensure community members take appropriate action for disaster risk management thereby ensuring a “culture of prevention” and creation of safer communities. The concept of risk reduction through community based disaster management will help in:

- Institutionalization of community based disaster risk management in policy, planning and implementation.
- Intensive work with the community for information dissemination and awareness generation.

This would enable community groups and other stakeholders including the government to identify potential risks and vulnerabilities, assess capacities, and plan for preparedness, prevention, and mitigation to overcome the ill effects of disasters through a coordinated effort.

Work	Responsibility	Department
Community Preparedness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Selection of weak community and the most vulnerable groups in danger. • Broadcast information about vulnerability and exposure to the community. • Promote local level disaster risk management plan through participation approach. Provide advice and guidelines wherever necessary for community disaster prevention, mitigation and preparation through local resources and participation approach. • Provide necessary resources and support for disaster risk reduction at the community level. • Review the preparation at the community level; take appropriate action to increase the capacity of the community. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • District Collector • Revenue Dept • Weather Dept • Finance Dept • Nagar Nigam Commissioner • Rural and Urban Development Dept • Panchayati Raj

	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Promote community education, awareness and training.• Make sure to safeguard the community to predict the coming calamity and to spread the warnings timely.• Broadcast instant information at the community level in any disaster situation.	
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Table 24: Community Based Disaster Management

Vollume - 3

**District Disaster Management Authority, Sukma
(District Disaster Management Plan)**

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1. Response and Relief Measures

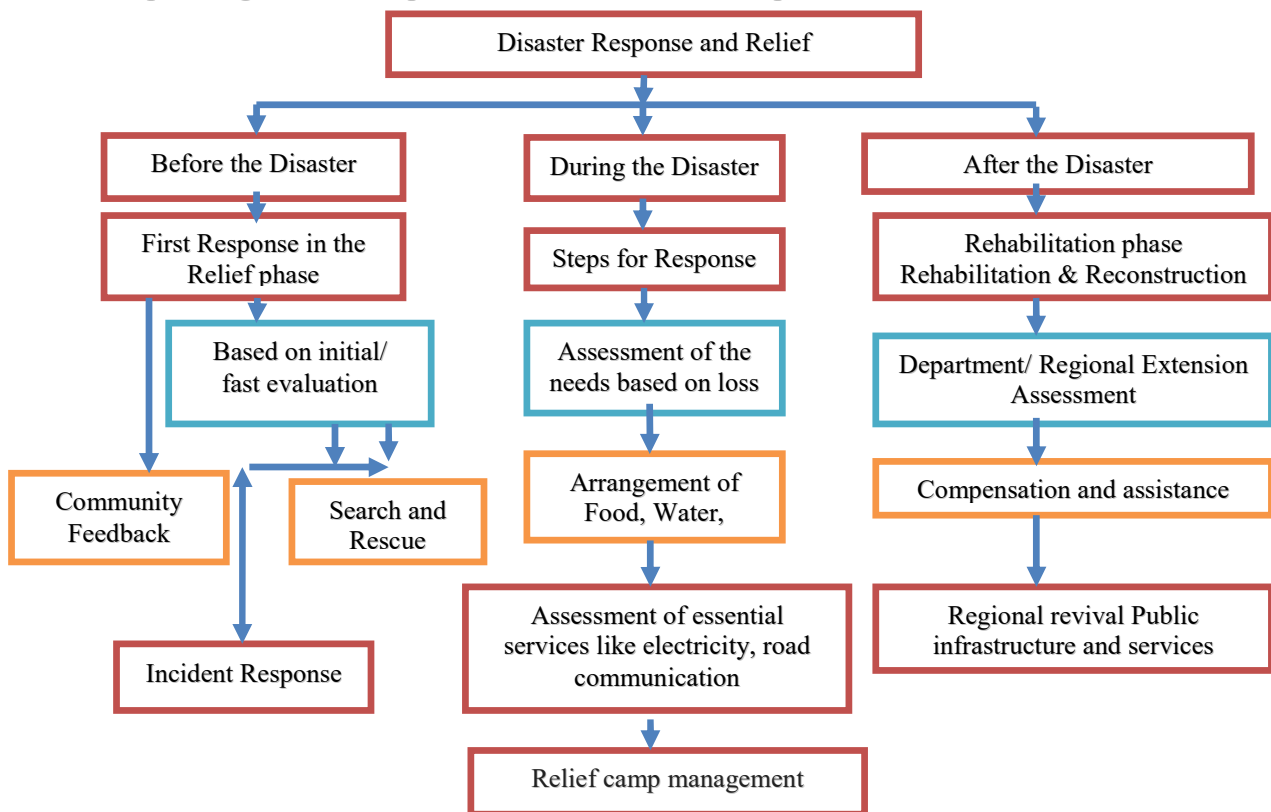
All disasters, incidental events and crisis events are extremely dynamic through which physical, mental and emotional disorders can also arise. Relief and response are the measures that are used immediately after the disaster. Their purpose is to protect the lives of the people before the disaster and the post-disaster situation, to remove their troubles, to safeguard the property and to deal with the disaster losses. Relief and response measures are generally implemented in extreme conditions. These campaigns require a large number of human resources, equipments and other resources, so it is difficult to succeed in these campaigns without adequate planning, management, training and feedback team. The extent and effectiveness of action in response to disaster can be reduced to the extent of loss and risk.

1.1 Stages of Response and Relief

Before Disaster	Warnings, Necessary Preparedness
During Disaster	First Response- Relief
After Disaster	Relief-Rectification

Table 1: Stages of Response and Relief

It involves essential work before, during, and after the disaster. Therefore it is categorized in three steps. Diagrammatic representation of relief and response are as follows-



Flowchart 1: Diagrammatic representation of Relief and Response

1.2 Pre-Disaster Relief and Response

Disasters can be divided into two parts based on early warnings and prediction -

The first type of disaster are those whose early warnings and prediction are possible.

The second type of disasters which happens accidentally, whose prediction or early warning is not possible. The pre-disaster relief and response activities are implemented for both of the above disasters. The measures taken before the occurrence of a disaster is known as disaster preparedness. The following elements are included in the pre-disaster relief and response –

- Early Warning System
- Collection of disaster related data
- Shelter Identification
- Availability of disaster related equipment at one place
- Mockdrill
- Correcting the Communication system
- High alert should be notified to the Concern Department
- High alert should be notified to the First Response Unit
- Evacuate the houses from the High Risk zone
- Accumulation of food, water, medicine etc

Flood and Drought are the major natural disaster of the **Sukma** district whose early warning and forecasting are possible. Fire, Road and Industrial Accident are that disaster whose early warning is not possible. It is necessary to strengthen the warning system in the district for the forecasting and warning of different types of disasters. It is proposed to amend the communication/ early warning system by the district administration. This system will work in the following steps-

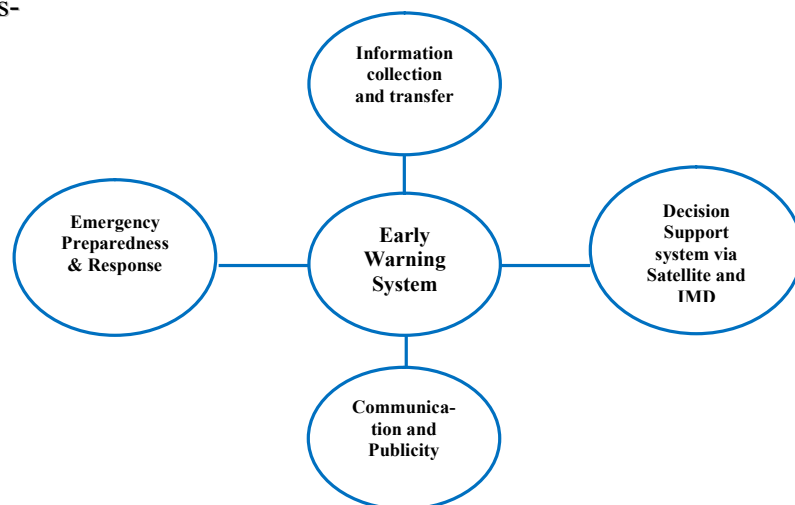
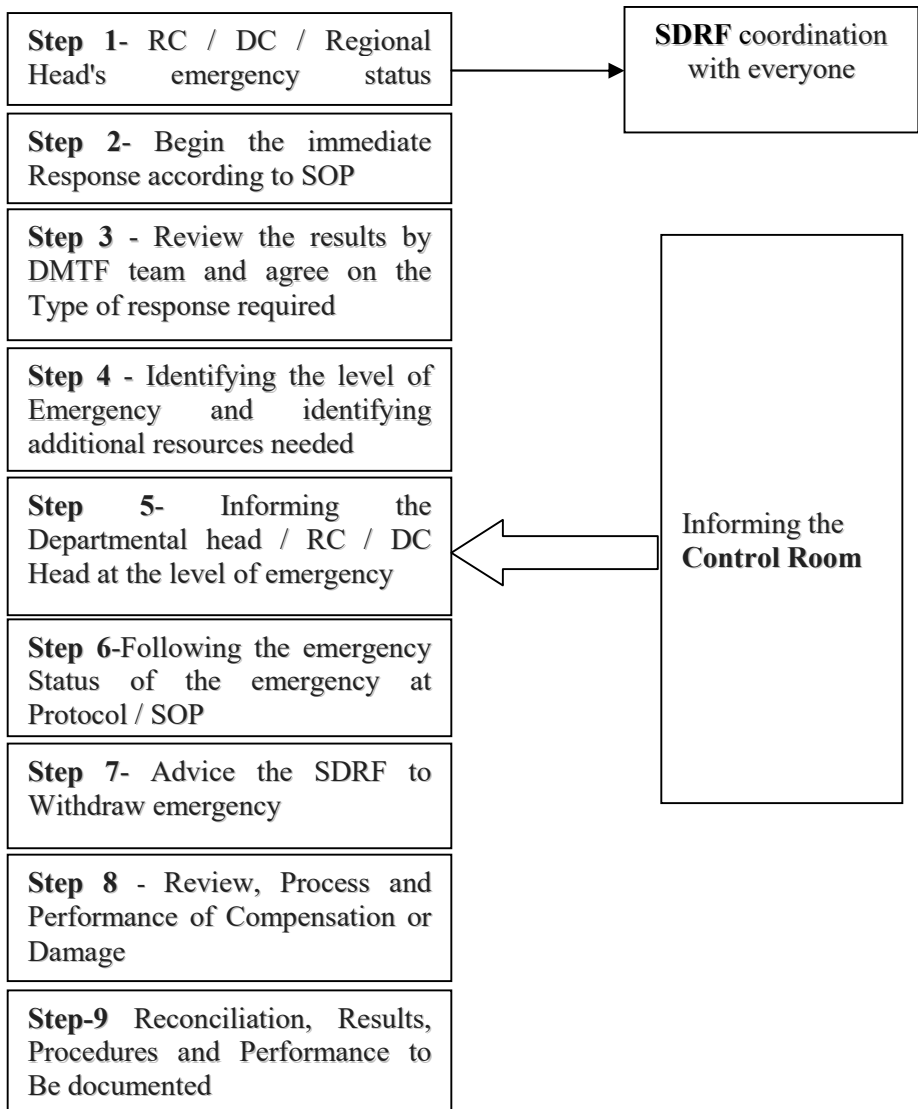


Figure 1: The Proposed Disaster Pre-Warning System of the District



Flowchart 2: Flowchart of Events for Major Emergency Response

The following institutions work at the State and National level for pre warning related to disasters –

- 1. State Disaster Management Authority**
- 2. IMD**
- 3. State Economic and Statical Department**
- 4. Remote Sensing Department and Geographical Information System**

1.3 During Disaster Relief and Response

In the event of disaster, people are mostly affected by its adverse effect. During this phase, relief and response is required. Quick and efficient action taken in response to the disaster will result in lesser damage to the human lives and property. During disaster, the district administration will follow the steps given below for relief and response &

1. Formation of First Response Group
2. Activation of State government and District administration
3. Search and Rescue Team
4. Immediate reinstatement of necessary services
5. Transportation of the victims in the Shelter and Hospital
6. Maintaining peace
7. Acquisition of cranes, bulldozers and other resources as needed
8. Establishment of temporary relief camps
9. Supply of relief material
10. Assessment of damage after disaster
11. Immediate relief to the disaster victims

1.4 Execution of Phase II of Relief and Response in the context of Sukma District

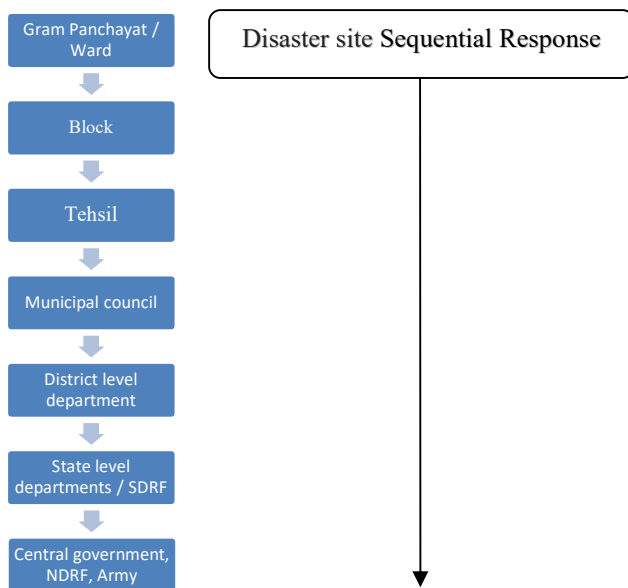
First Response Group

After sudden disaster, it takes about 12 to 24 hours to get help, so local public / community work as a first-responder. In **Sukma** district, it is necessary for the people living in and around the surrounding areas to work as the first responder at the time of disaster. For this, their Training and Capacity Building are necessary.

1.5 Activation of State government/ District administration

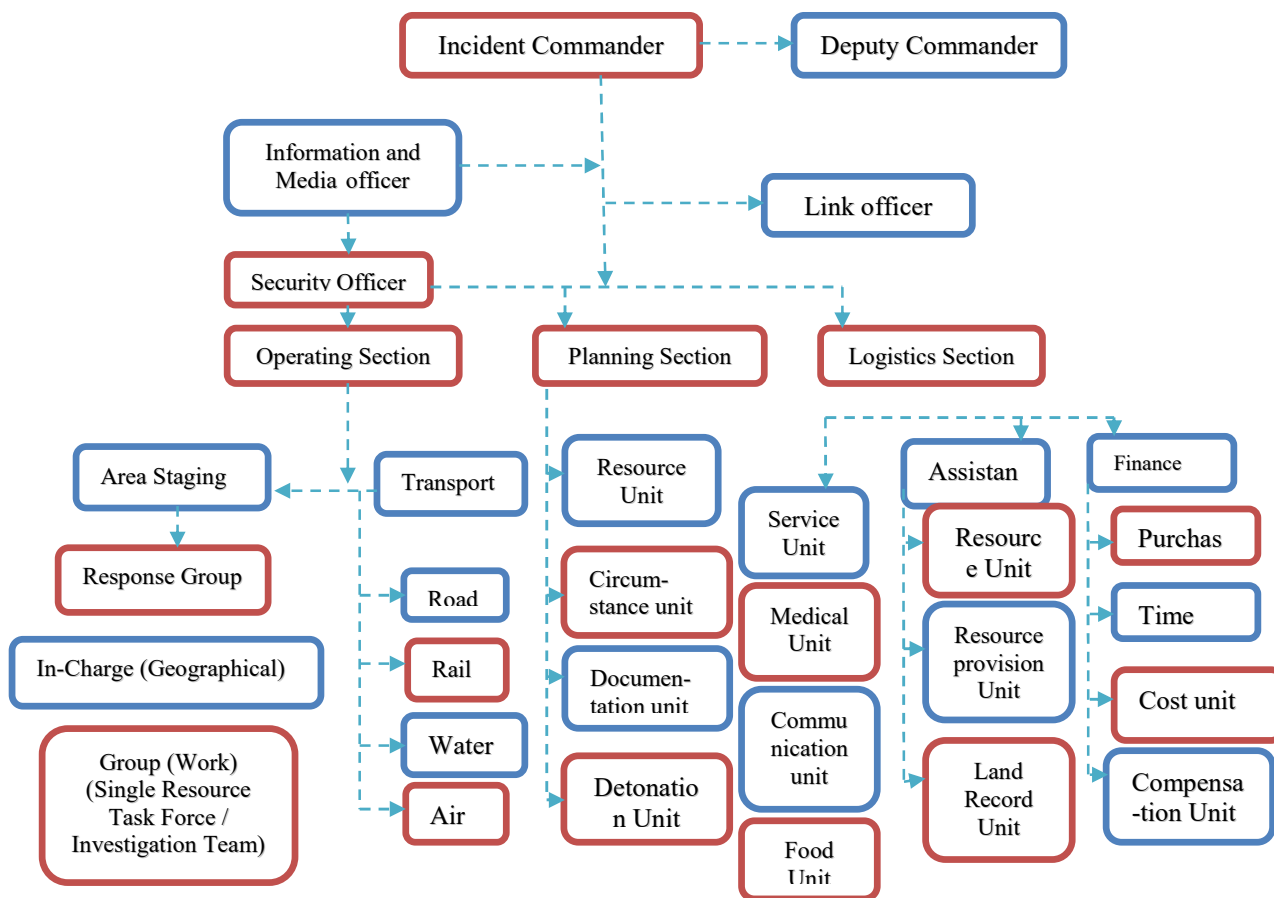
After First Responder Group it is the responsibility of Gram Panchayat, Block, Tehsil and Municipality / Council to respond towards disaster. If required help from State or Central can also be taken. The different steps of administrative response system are as follows-

District Disaster Management Plan Sukma (C.G.)



Flowchart 3: Stepwise Of Administrative Response System

In order to provide quick response to the disaster, the district will need an emergency Response Team (Quick Workforce) and an Incident Response System, which can immediately control the situation by getting itself operational at the time of the disaster. The framework of the district **Sukma** Incident Response Team will be as follows &



Flowchart 4: Incident Response Team framework

District Disaster Management Plan Sukma (C.G.)

Thus, the district's Incident Response Team framework will have four main sections. What is the procedure to activate the incident response team framework and what is to be done are the responsibility of the Command staff. The district collector (DM) will be the chief. This framework will be the spine of disaster relief and response. The head office of the incident response team will be the district office, which will work with the coordination of the Emergency Operation Centre (EOC). During the disaster, various steps and components of IRTF will be activated in a phased manner which are as follows –

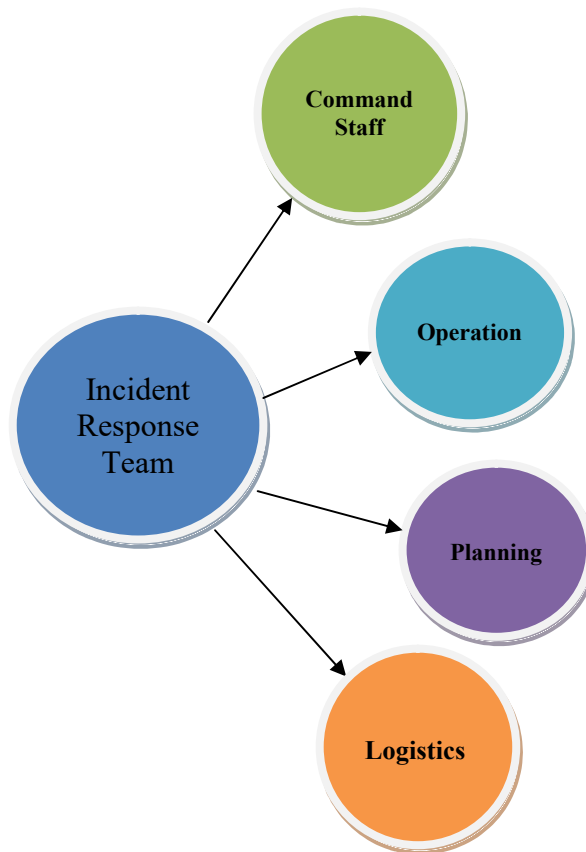


Figure 2: Incident Response Team framework (IRTF)

L – 0	This is the normal level of disaster of preparedness.
L – 1	This will be the level of disaster that can be managed at the district level.
L – 2	This will be the level of disaster that can be managed only with state-level cooperation.
L – 3	This will be the level of disaster in which the central government and the national and international cooperation will be required.

Table 2: Steps of IRTF

1.6 Post Disaster Relief and Response

It is a quick response situation against disaster. In this situation, the intensity and risk of disaster are almost diminished, but the work of relief and response continues. In this state the priorities of relief and response are changed. The main function of this stage is rehabilitation and resettlement. The post disaster relief and response phase in **Sukma** district are as follows-

- Assessment of detailed loss will be done by the district administration on the losses due to disaster by the local level secretary, Patwari, Kotwar, Sarpanch. This will help to assess the financial need for the rehabilitation of the affected people and the restoration of the infrastructure. Along with the losses, reasons and deficiencies in disaster management will also be kept by the department of disaster management for the betterment in the future.
- Rehabilitation of affected people.
- The major problem is rehabilitation after the disaster. People living in relief camps want to return to their homes, for this, the following measures can be taken by the district administration-
 - To provided adequate finanacial assistant from the state government to the affected people.
 - Allocation of land and financial assistance will be done as per the requirement of the affected people.
 - The district administration and the state government will ensure the basic needs like electricity, drinking water, education, medicine.

1.7 Reconstruction

Reconstruction process at the district level will be done in such a way that it replaces adverse conditions and results in a better construction which would be a lengthy process. A dedicated work group will be constituted for this purpose. The work will be monitored at the higher level, giving high priority by the PWD.

- **Regeneration of livelihood**

The major problem by the disaster affected families will be of livelihood. For this, the following efforts have been suggested -

District Disaster Management Plan Sukma (C.G.)

1. Rehabilitation of the structures of shops, commercial buildings etc, so that the employment of affected people can be resumed.
2. Those who have lost livelihood resources will be provided alternative employment or financial assistance will be given to start their own employment.
3. New livelihood resources will be developed as per local requirement. In this sequence, special attention will be taken of women and weaker sections.

- **Fund Allocation and Audit**

After spending the money in disaster relief and reimbursement received from central government, state government, district administration, donors, industrial establishments and people's co-operation, its audit will be proposed, so that the money received can not be misused.

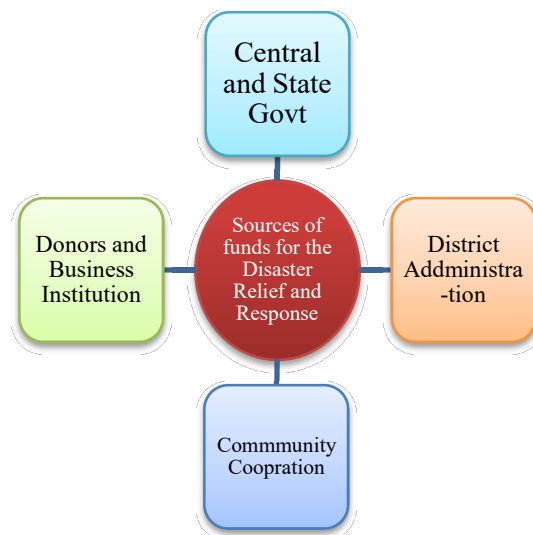


Figure 3: Sources of funds for the Disaster Relief and Response

2. Measures for Reconstruction and Rehabilitation

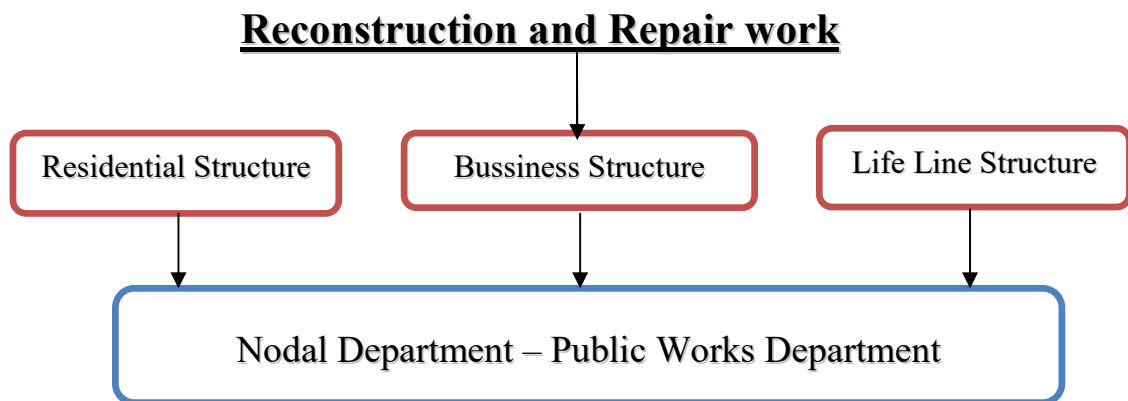
2.1 Reconstruction and Rehabilitation

Reconstruction refers to the full restoration of all services, local infrastructure, replacement of damaged physical structures, the revitalization of economy and restoration of social and cultural life. Reconstruction must be fully integrated into long-term development plans, taking into account future disaster risks and possibilities to reduce such risks by incorporating appropriate measures.

Rehabilitation refers to the actions taken in the aftermath of a disaster to enable basic services to resume functioning, assist victim's self-help efforts to repair physical damage and community facilities, revive economic activities and provide support for the psychological and social well-being of the survivors. It focuses on enabling the affected population to resume more or less normal patterns of life. Following sectors will require rehabilitation and reconstruction inputs-

- Buildings and houses in villages prone to flooding.
- Infrastructure like roads, bridges etc.
- Economic assets (including commercial and agricultural activities etc.)
- Healthcare facilities
- All other lifeline buildings

It is natural to have damage to residential buildings and administrative and other buildings at the time of disaster. Therefore, after the disaster, reconstruction and repair work is required. This work has three parts-



Flow Chart 5: Reconstruction and Repair Work

2.2 Recovery Activities

2.2.1 Short Term Recovery

Short term recovery phase starts during the first hours and days after an emergency event. The principal objectives are to restore the necessary structural and non-structural facilities. The short-term recovery with urgent measures to be undertaken includes the following -

- Communication networks
- Rehabilitation
- Drinking water supply
- Health care facilities
- Food and Clothes
- Debris removal and disposal of corpse and carcass
- Mass care/sheltering and housing
- Roads and bridges
- Electricity supply
- Drainage and sewage
- Reconstruction and recovery of lifeline buildings

2.2.2 Long Term Recovery

Long term recovery efforts must focus on redeveloping and restoring the socio-economic viability of the disaster areas. The reconstruction phase requires a substantial commitment of time and resources by government and non-governmental organizations. The activities involved would most often be the result of a catastrophic event that has caused substantial, long term damage over a very large area. However, there has been no history of catastrophic events in **Sukma**. In case of any future catastrophic disaster, the following efforts shall be made-

- Long term reconstruction of public infrastructures and social services damaged by the disaster.
- Re-establishment of adequate housing to replace that which has been destroyed.
- Restoration of jobs which were lost.
- Restoration of the economic base of the disaster areas.

In the district disaster management plan, the following programs will be included in quick or short term programs-

- Reinstatement of most essential services
- Reconstruction of infrastructure
- Rebuilding
- Subsidies
- Rehabilitation of affected people

In the long term rehabilitation scheme of the district, the following objectives are to be obtained in the long run-

- Reforming the lives of affected people.
- Availability of mental therapist, counselling in the affected areas, so that people can forget the bad experiences.
- Continuous efforts to improve the quality of life of the people.
- Long term efforts like life insurance for providing economic protection to the people.
- Problem Solution Camp in Affected Areas on Fixed Terminal
- Establishment of parks, cinema houses, malls etc. in affected areas, so that people can spend their time in recreation.

2.2.3 Assessment of Loss and Policy Determination

District collector will be in charge of assessing the damage from the disaster who will instruct for the formation of a local level committee. This committee will submit the report to the District Collector after detailed assessment. The District Collector will determine the level of disaster and accordingly decide at what level rehabilitation program is needed.

- **Policy formulation**

There will be three major steps for the Resettlement, Reconstruction and Rehabilitation policy-

1. Restoration
2. Construction
3. Settlement

- **Restoration**

This will be the first phase required, due to the disaster, the urgent needs will be restored. At the time of disaster, services like electricity, communication, drinking water, sewerage, medical, education etc. are the most likely to be effected. Therefore, in the policy making, effective proposals will be made for the restoration of these essential services.

- **Construction**

During the disaster the infrastructure is completely destroyed. In the disaster like earthquake, flood, fire, tsunami etc. residential buildings, administrative buildings, railway stations, bus stands, commercial buildings, roads, tracks etc. are damaged, so the second stage of the policy making will be rebuilt, which includes reconstruction of damaged and destroyed infrastructure.

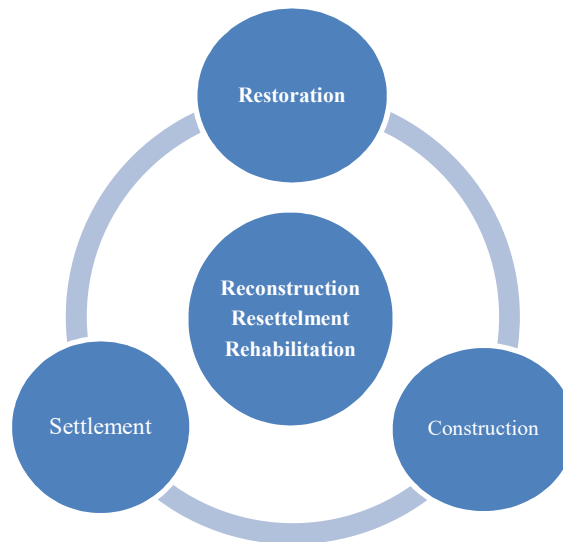


Fig.4: Key points of Policy Making

- **Settlement**

Settlement and rehabilitation is essential for homeless and physically-mentally effected people from the disaster.

2.2.4 Reorganization (Rectification)

District Collector will assess the losses and provide necessary and appropriate directions to the in-charge departments and the responsible person. Different departments will function in the nodal department for the purpose of reconstruction and reorganization.

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S. No.	Item	Nodal Department
1	Transformers, Electric poles etc.	CSEB
2	Water supply, Drainage and Sewage	DWS, Municipalities
3	Roads, buildings, bridges etc.	PWD, CPWD
4	Transportation	RTO
5	Health and hygiene	Health
6	Animal care	Animal Husbandry
7	Removal of fallen trees	Forest, PWD
8	Removal of debris, corpse and carcass	Municipalities, SDRF, PWD
9	Communication	BSNL, Mobile service provider
10	Hospitals, Schools	PWD

Table 3: Nodal Departments/ Officer for Reconstruction and Reorganization

Required services are included under the reorganization or reconstruction which can be divided into two parts-

- **Basic Services** – Basic services include water supply, sanitation, solid waste management, sewerage etc. These services should be made available as soon as possible. This work is possible with the help of related departments and special agencies and NGOs. To ensure water supply in **Sukma** district, water supply from water tankers and construction of temporary tanks etc. will be done along with the cleanliness. Temporary toilets, walk-in toilets and bathrooms will be provided in the affected areas for sanitation and sewerage, so that the problem of sanitation and sewerage can be solved at those places. After the disaster, the assistance of city councils and private agencies will be taken for JCBs and tractors etc. to remove debris.
- **Essential Services** – Restoration of lifelines services like electricity, communication, transport etc. are very important because the relief and response depends on these facilities. Normally, the social system depends on how fast the basic essential services are restored, because of its failure; the situation of chaos, riot, and migrations arises. On the order of district collector, the power distribution corporation, the department of telecommunication and the department of transportation will become nodal department for the establishment of electricity, communication and transport, respectively who will work in coordination with other related departments.

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The reconstruction of residential structure includes design, planning and reconstruction of all the damaged houses of urban and rural areas. The public works department will be the nodal department for this work in the district. Two measures can be taken for this –

1. Provide financial support to the people for housing.
2. Determining the appropriate location, providing housing to needy people.

Financial support will be given to partially damaged residential or commercial structures for reconstruction. Reconstruction of fully destroyed residential and commercial structures are necessary. After the selection of appropriate construction site, large number of building materials are also required. Assistance of experienced engineers will be taken in this district. On this basis temporary and permanent houses will be built for the affected people. Participation process can be adopted in the design of houses, etc. to ensure the acceptance of reconstruction of building.

3. Financial resources for the District Disaster Management Plan

3.1 Availability of financial resources from Center and State

Policy and Funding procedures are included in plan to assist disaster victims. The Finance commission appointed by the Government of India reviews in every 5 years. On the recommendation of finance commission, a state-owned Calamity Relief Fund (CRF) has been set up in each state, the structure of the calamity fund is determined by the finance commission, 75 percent contribution is contributed by the central government and 25 percent is contributed by the state government. Relief assistance is provided to victims of natural disaster from CRF. If disaster occurred on a large scale for which additional funds are required, then fund is given in the National Calamity Contingency Fund (NCCF) which is established by the Central Government. This is approved by a high level committee. Institutional arrangements for funding for relief and response related programs in the country have been made, which are very strong and effective, though there is a need to reconsider the list of disaster and demand. And this work should be done according to the geographical location of the state.

According to the 13th Finance Commission recommendation's and National Disaster Management Act (2005), the name of Calamity Relief Fund has been named State Disaster Resource Fund (SDRF) and National Disaster Resource Fund (NDRF) in 2010-11, and the State Disaster Mitigation Fund (SDMF)) has also been arranged. The main agency, which assesses the loss, is the district administration and in this work, employees of various departments such as Revenue, Home, Medical, Animal husbandry, Forest, Water supply (PHE), Public works (PWD), Health, Women and child welfare etc. are also involved.

3.1.1 Fund for capacity Building

The Central Government has made a provision of giving 4 crore (financial year 2010-11 to 2014-15) for 5 years (up to 5 years) for capacity building of the administrative system in disaster management. This fund will be spent through programs and radio, printing, electronic media on Public awareness training and IEC material production and dissemination as mentioned in Chapter 6.

3.2 Other fundings by state

In addition to the above provisions, the state has also set up a fund called Chhattisgarh Relief Fund, for which initially there is a provision of Rs. 6 Crores and in the upcoming years 25 lakh rupees will be added annually in this fund. This fund will be used for rescue and relief of the victims by accidents.

3.2.1 External funding systems

So far, there is a provision to raise fund for some projects from United Nation agencies as external sources.

3.2.2 Financial provisions

Budgetary funds are provided to the disaster affected people by center and state government for providing assistance.

3.2.3 Disaster relief fund

The assistance amount under the Disaster Relief Fund is given by the central government since 21.12.2010 for providing assistance during the natural calamities notified under the recommendations of the commission. Wherein 75% is of center and 25% is of state, the center has issued detailed guidelines for the use of Disaster Relief Fund.

3.3 National Calamity Contingency fund

If the disaster goes beyond the capacity of state government/ disaster relief fund then the center funds the same via National Disaster Contingency Fund. For this, a detailed advertisement is sent by the state to the central government which is further assessed by a central team. On the basis of the report of the central team, the amount of National Calamity Contingency Fund is approved by the central government.

3.4 State Disaster Relief Fund

To recommend the 13th Finance Commission and to follow the Disaster Management Act State Disaster Relief Fund has been created in the State. In the State Disaster Relief Fund, 75% is of the center and 25 % contribution is from the state. This fund will be utilized as per the prescribed criteria during the calamities for immediate help etc.

3.5 Chhattisgarh relief fund

Chhattisgarh Relief Fund has been set up to provide relief / expenditure to such natural calamities in which State Disaster Relief Fund cannot be used. It has a budget provision of 25 lakhs per annum. Apart from this, the amount can also be collected through public cooperation. A state level committee has been constituted for its operation / management at the state level.

3.6 Other provisions of the finance system

For prevention, preparedness, rehabilitation and reconstruction under disaster management in the state, the finance will be arranged department wise under the planned scheme. For the preparedness, the state government will make provision for disaster management in the departmental budget every year.

Apart from this, financial resources such as risk insurance under disaster management will also be encouraged and schemes such as Crop Insurance Scheme, Self Help Group will be developed. In the industrial and commercial units, the responsibility of disaster prevention and disaster damages will be the responsibility of the concerned unit.

3.7 District Financial Resources

Although financial assistance is required on a very large scale during disaster, which is generally not possible at the district level. However, for immediate help, its arrangement is necessary at the district level.

3.8 Other Financial Resources at District Level

Other financial resources at district level are given below from where financial assistance can be taken during of disaster –

Professional Resources	The prestigious Commercial Institutes of the district, showrooms, hotels etc.
Industrial Institute	Rice mill etc,
NGO	Various Social Service Indtitutes and Donors
Public Cooperation	Various Social Workers
Government Employee	Donation of one day salary

Table 4: Other Financial Resources at District Level

4. Monitoring, Evaluation and Updation of District Disaster Management Plan

4.1 Evaluation of DDMP

Evaluating the effectiveness of plans involves a combination of training events, exercises, post disaster questionnaire etc. to determine whether the goals, objectives, decisions, actions and timing outlined in the plan will result in an effective response. Indicative guidelines for monitoring and evaluation of the plan are given below -

- Regularly reviewing the implementation of the plan.
- Checking the efficiency of the plan after any major disaster/emergency in the district to identify the things that did and didn't work and further making amendments to the plan accordingly.
- Keeping Indian Disaster Resource Network (IDRN) updated and connected with the plan.
- Updating coordinates of responsible personnel and their roles/responsibility half- yearly/ annually or whenever a change happens. Names and contact details of the officers/officials who are the nodal officers or the in-charge of resources to be updated on regular basis.
- Plan should be circulated to all stakeholder departments, agencies and organizations so that they know their role and responsibilities and also prepare their own plans.
- Regular drills /exercises should be conducted to test the efficacy of the plan and checking the level of preparedness of various departments and other stakeholders. It would ensure that all parties understand their roles and responsibilities clearly and understand the population size and needs of vulnerable groups.
- Regular training and orientation of the officers/officials responsible to implement the plan should be done so that it becomes useful document to the district administration.
- Army, NDRF, SDRF and other agencies should be integrated into the plan and exercise regularly.
- DDMA should hold regular interaction and meetings with the army or any other central government agencies for strengthening coordination during disasters.

4.2 Authority for Maintaining and Reviewing DDMP

The task for updating of DDMP lies with the District Disaster Management Authority (DDMA). The plan will be updated annually. The following officers of the authority are responsible for maintaining and reviewing the DDMP.

S.No	Details of Officers	Designation	Office	Mobile
1	Collector	Chairman		9755449925
2	Elected Representative of Local Authority	Co - Chairman		9406281777
3	CEO, Zila Panchayat	Member		9406378849
4	Superintendent of Police	Member		9479190085
5	CMHO	Member		9407908955
6	EE, Water Resource Department	Member		9425516072
7	Deputy Director, Agriculture Department	Member		9755449925

Table 5: Format for DDMP Review Panel

4.3 Post Disaster Evaluation Mechanism

As a part of post-disaster evaluation mechanism, a meeting of the DDMA will be held within 2 weeks of disaster in the district where the team leaders/ nodal officers of each participating department/ agency shall remain present. Schedule for updation of DDMP will be in the month of April/ May on the basis of information/data received from various agencies.

4.4 Disaster Evaluation Mechanism

The implementation of the DDMP depends on how the system mentioned in the plan is being used at the ground level. There will be different levels of evaluation and updation of DDMP.

A district disaster management authority will be constituted first at the district level presided by the District Collector. This Authority will include the Disaster Management Authority in charge, Chief Executive Officer, District Panchayat, Superintendent of Police, Chief Medical

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and Health Officer, Executive Engineer of Electricity Department, Executive Engineer Public Works Department and Subject Specialist. It will be a 8-10 member team and it will be the right of the district collector to determine the number.

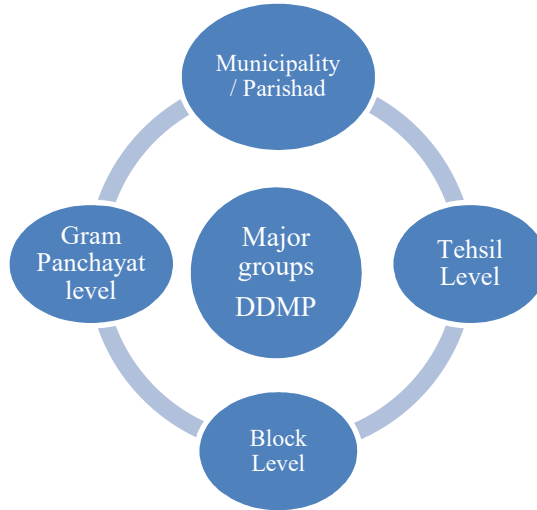


Figure 5: Tactical system of monitoring and updating of DDMP

Such a District Disaster Management Authority, committee should also be formed at the level of Municipality, Tehsil, block level and Gram Panchayat. Each committee of each level will work according to the instructions given in ddmp. The Committee of each level will prepare annual report of the necessities in their respective areas of disasters, their impact, available financial resources and relief and response. This report will be presented to the District Committee at the end of the year or on the necessity. According to which District Disaster Management Authority Committee make the necessary updates in DDMP.

4.5 Media Management

Media management is one of the core issues related to disaster management. Usually, in case of disaster, media correspondents reach the site even before the outside disaster management agencies and they assess the situation. The report they release on air is contradicting and creates panic. In order to control the situation certain arrangements shall be made by the district. As a disaster is noticed the Incident Commander shall do the following measures to control the media -

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- Along with information dissemination to the vertical and horizontal agencies, press people shall be called and given preliminary data based on assessment. This shall reduce the spread of rumors.
- Only the state owned electronic, print media should be taken to the site.
- In every one hour or so, the Incident commander shall give press release in order to control false information to the outside world.
- No media shall be allowed to air or print pictures of dead bodies with worst condition.

In a disaster situation, only PR office in district level will communicate with the media and provide brief, no other parallel agency or ESF or voluntary agency involved in the disaster management shall give any sort of press briefings.

4.6 Conducting Mock Drills at District Level

The district level mock drill shall be conducted every year before the disaster phase in the disaster prone areas. The concerned departments shall take part in the mock drill to show their preparedness in evacuation, search & rescue, health & first-aid, drinking facilities and relief camps set-up. Evaluation of performance is to be made by the DEOC, the responsible organizing committee.

4.6.1 Following are the responsible institution for MockDrill -

- Those institutions that are related to the disaster, whose MockDrill is being done. Municipal councils and fire brigade for the Mock Drill of Fire Accident.
- The administration of that area is being proposed for Mock-Drill. Like the Mock-Drill in **Sukma** district, the Home Guard (Nagar Sena) will be a local administrative organization.

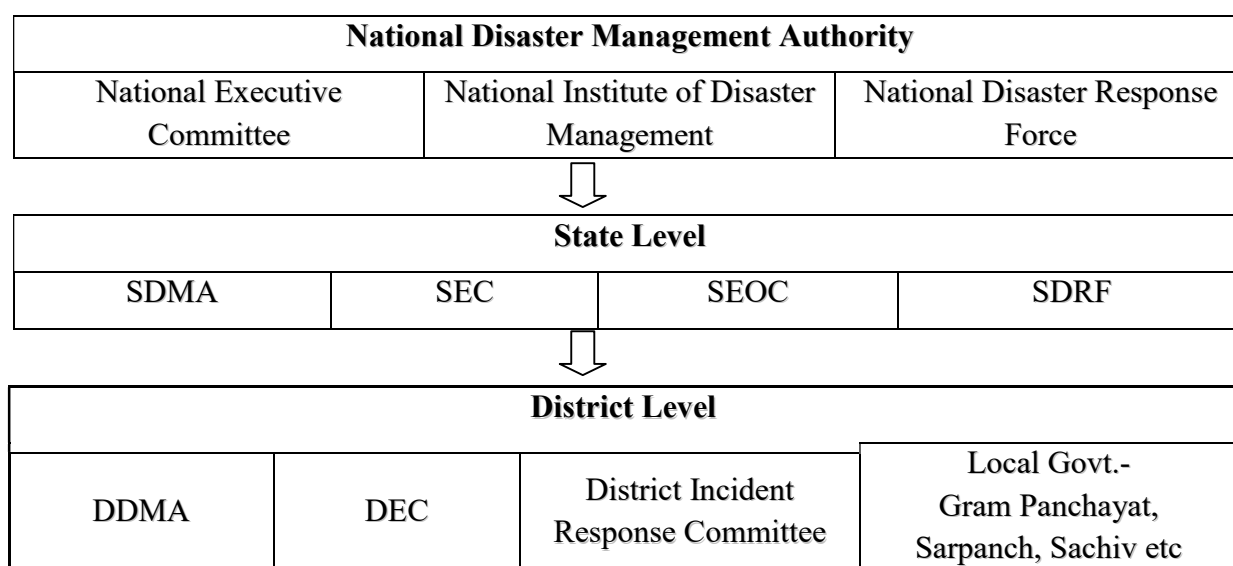
Thus, making the disaster special and local administration a responsible institution would make MockDrill more effective, where as financial resources will be obtained from the district administration and the State Disaster Management Fund.

5. Coordination Mechanism for Implementation of DDMP

After the implementation of the Disaster Management Act 2005, institutional infrastructure has developed at national, state and district level for disaster management. All these organizations are responsible for working for disaster management with mutual coordination. Better coordination between all departments will serve as a strong base for achieving effective management and mitigation objectives of disasters. All government departments and other participants needs active participation in coordination at the state and district level. In case of any disaster, emergency response is first of all. Local people also help in this. Many other agencies and organizations are also involved in this work.

Emergency services are always in active state, so that they can immediately respond and the administration can alert other services. Different emergency services are compulsory but to deal better with disasters, Some other useful services also support. All institutions are different; their authority is different; the hierarchy is different. To improve the rescue operations, it is necessary to work with all the departments and agencies in better coordination. It is also important to understand the abilities, limitations and obligations of each other.

At the time of disaster in **Sukma** district, required efforts will be made between all departments and agencies to better coordination. by the district, Coordination will be maintained at the center level and at the state level which is important. The coordinated implementation of DDMP from center to local level is as follows –



Flow Chart 6: Coordinated mechanism for implementing DDMP

5.1 Coordination with the Center and the State

5.1.1 National Disaster Management Authority

National Disaster Management Authority constituted under the chairmanship of the Prime Minister. NDMA is responsible for managing policies, schemes and guidelines for disaster management, effective action and coordination in implementation at the time of the disaster.

5.1.2 National Executive Committee

The ' National Executive committee ', constituted in the Chair of the Union home Secretary, helps to discharge its duty to the National Disaster Management Authority and also assure compliance with guidelines issued by the central government.

5.1.3 National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM)

"National Institute of Disaster Management" is the top institution for disaster management. It organise the disaster management training for disaster management officers and other stakeholders. At the same time, it also acts as a study, research and publication related to disaster management.

5.1.4 National Disaster Management Force (NDRF)

National Disaster Response Force has been set up to conduct search and rescue operations in a challenging disaster situation. It will be available for the states when called in the event of disaster. It will be available to states if needed in case of disaster.

5.2 State Disaster Management Authority (SDMA)

State Disaster Management Authority is constituted under the chairmanship of Chief Minister for disaster management in the state. . It is the top body for determining disaster management policies and schemes in the state. Its work is to approve state disaster planning, coordinate implementation for state disaster planning, provision for prevention, mitigation, preparation measures and monitoring disaster related development plans of different departments of the state.

5.2.1 State Executive Committee (SEC)

State Executive Committee has been constituted under the chairmanship of Chief Secretary to assist in the work of State Disaster Management Authority. This committee will work to coordinate and monitor the implementation of national and state policy and plans.

5.3 District Disaster Management Authority (DDMA)

District Disaster Management Authority has been constituted under the chairmanship of District Collector for disaster management in each district. This system will make plans for disaster management at the district level and will ensure that the guidelines issued by the National Disaster Management Authority, State Disaster Management Authority and the State Executive Committee for prevention, mitigation, preparation and response to all the departments at the district level and Follow by the authorities.

5.4 State Disaster Response Force (SDRF)

On the basis of Center, a state disaster response force has also been formed in the state. Members of this force will be provided special training for disaster management. It will be equipped with modern equipment to deal with the disaster. Under this, special teams will be formed for flood, earthquake, chemical and molecular disasters. Women members will also be included in this special care for women and children. It will be expanded as per requirement.

5.5 Disaster Management Center

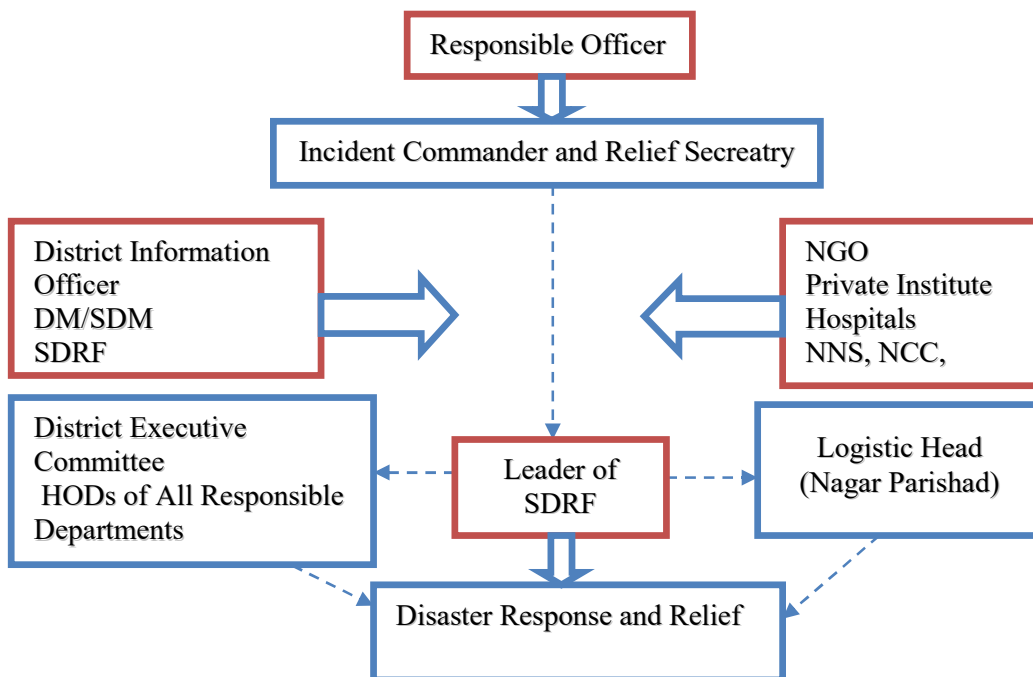
For the purpose of promoting the capacity of all the stakeholders for disaster management in the state, the Disaster Management Training Center is working in Chhattisgarh administration academy, Nimora, Raipur. This organization organizes training programs for disaster management, preparing promotional material for disaster management, working for knowledge management and research for disaster management. In future, a separate independent existence of the Disaster Management Center will be developed. Apart from this, Police Training School is located in Raipur, which is working for capacity building.

5.6 Nodal Department

Based on the nature of the disasters by the state government, their nodal departments have been set up. It will be amended from time to time with the approval of the State Disaster Management Authority. It is a duty of these nodal departments to make necessary plans for prevention, mitigation and preparation of the disaster related disaster.

5.7 Coordination at District Level

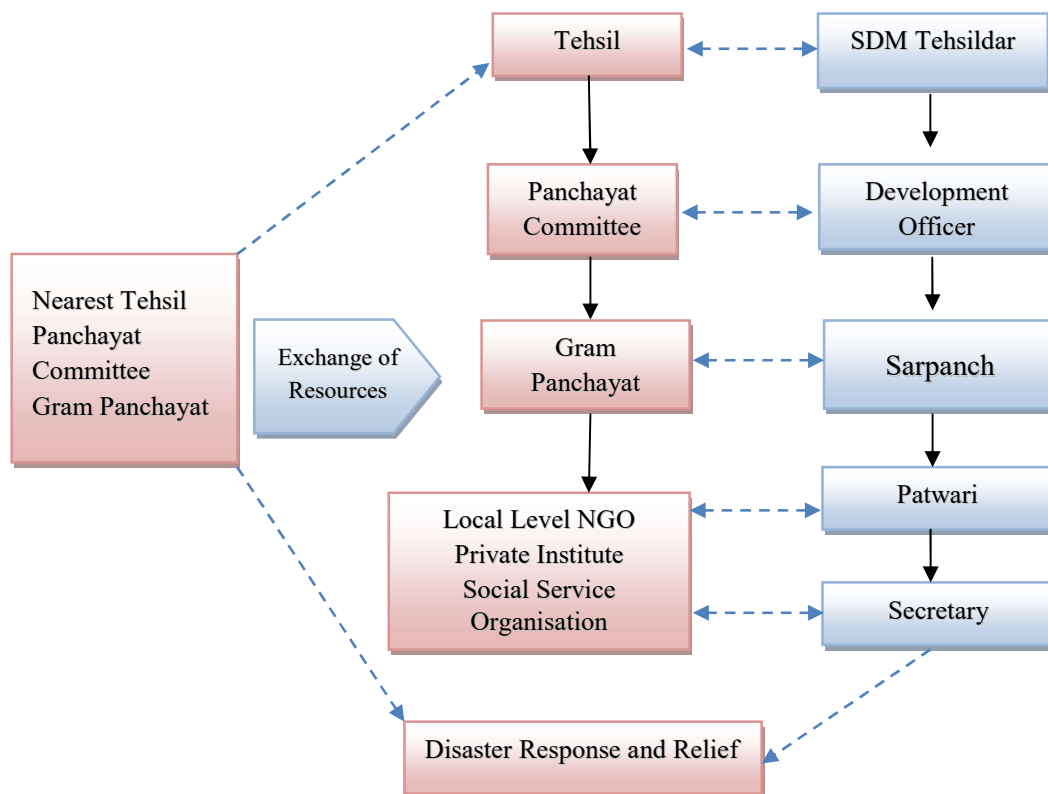
First Responders are local administrators and people at the time of the disaster. After that, the district has to take responsibility. DDMP in the district is at the highest level. After this the District's responsible officer will be the District Collector. After this, the Chief Secretary of the District Disaster Management Authority will act as Commander. With this, the District Information Officer, SDM or Tehsildar (of related place) will work. One officer of the SDRF will be for coordination. After this the team will be divided into three parts. (1) Head of all responsible departments (2) Leader of SDRF (3) Logistics Head. This integrated structure will be as follows –



Flow Chart 7: Horizontal and vertical coordinated mechanism at the district level

5.8 Coordination at Local Level

At the time of any disaster, local administration and local people are primary response factors. They have to bear the first effect of disaster and they also have to do the counter attack. Therefore local administration Tahsil Panchayat Samiti, Gram Panchayat is a major response factor. In this view, local administration will be strengthened in **Sukma** district and by providing training and necessary equipment, they will be empowered to counter attack in the disaster potential village. For this, the Gram Panchayat will be formed at the village level, a Quick Disaster Response Team. It will include Sarpanch, Patwari, Secretary, Kotwar, Mitnin, medical officer and social worker of the village. Similarly, nearby Tehsil, Panchayat Samiti and Gram Panchayat can also be as useful as the first response. At the local level, Patwari, Secretary, Sarpanch Secretary, Kotwar are the basis of the entire system, which works during the disaster. At the time of disaster, local people / employees can give correct information about the remote location information, communication of information, assessment of the level of disaster, surveillance of disaster damage.



Flow Chart 8: Horizontal and vertical coordinated mechanisms at the local level

5.9 Coordination with Private Institutions and Social Service Organizations

Various NGOs, Self Help Groups and Social Services are such factors that work effectively as well as in the time of disaster. This is an institution which has been working in this area for a long time. Similarly, the private school private hospital also becomes an integral part of the coordinated system at the time of disaster. All private and government schools and private hospitals in the **Sukma** district can be encouraged to provide shelter and necessary medical facilities

5.10 Coordination with Neighbour Districts

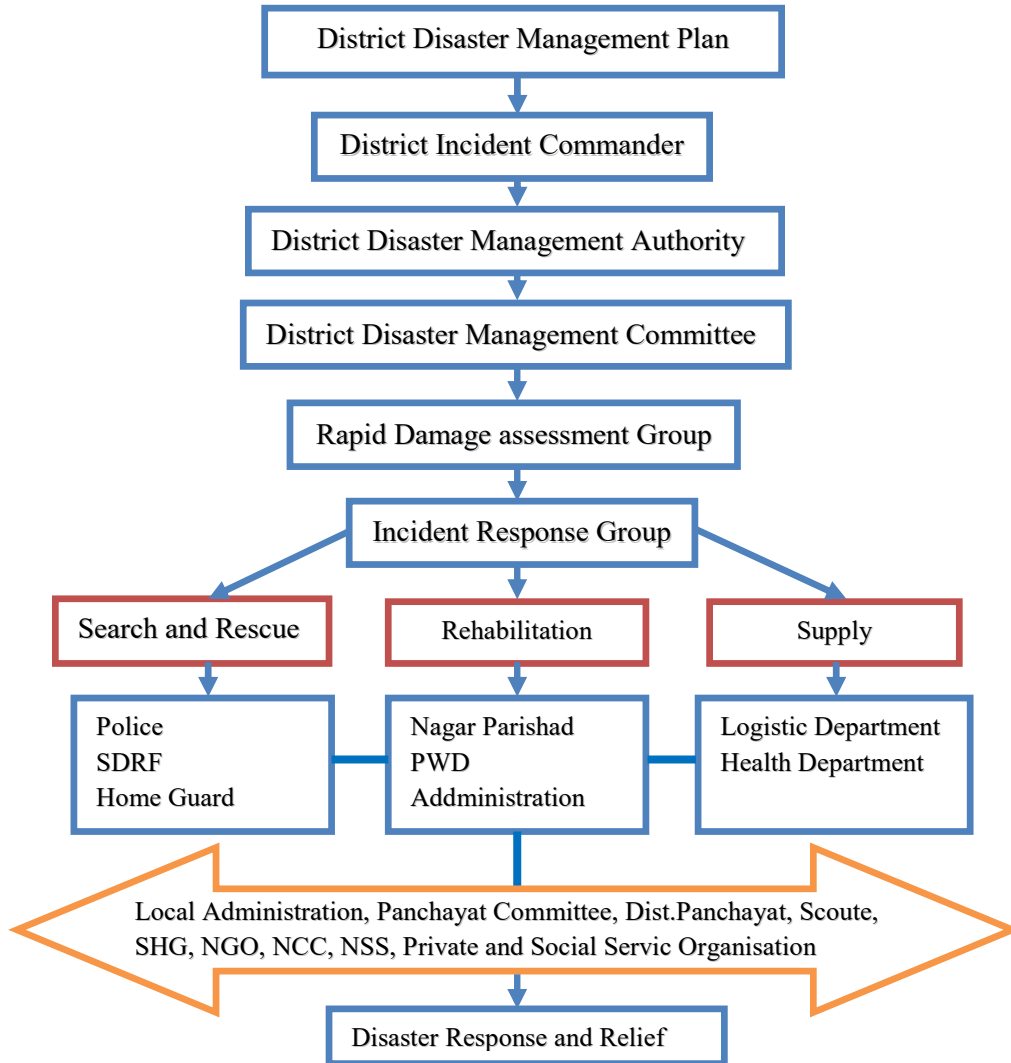
Every district, in the context of disaster management, is not equipped from all resources and capable. There is a need for external assistance at every moment during the disaster. For this, list of available resources in nearest districts and tehsils in such inaccessible/ Vulnerable areas will be kept at District Headquarters of **Dantewada**. So that help can be taken when needed. Here the list of such districts and states is being given, Which are near and immediate assistance can be taken at the time of disaster.

Area	Nearest State, District, Tehsil
Sukma	Malkangiri- Odisha
Chhindgarh	Sukma
Konta	East Goudavri- Andhra Pradesh

Table 6: Nearest district and state as per Tehsil for assistance

5.11 Coordination with SDMP

SDMP will be the ideal level and standard for all districts. All districts will improve their implementation mechanisms and coordination mechanisms according to SDMP.



Flow Chart 9 : District Disaster Management Plan

6. Standard Operating Procedures and Checklist

This chapter includes -

1. SOP for Flood, Drought and Stampede
2. Emergency evacuation plan for Fire accidents, Natural Disasters

6.1 Standard Operating Procedure

As per the risk analysis, it is identified that flood is the major natural disaster. Drought is also a hazard of concern in Sukma, however, it being a slow occurring process and does not require immediate aid compared to flood. The district is prone to other general disasters like road accidents, forest fires, epidemics, etc. Since huge gathering occurs at the fairs organize in the district, there are chances of mismanagement, as a result natural calamities like stampede, fire accidents can occur during the festival. SOPs are proposed for Fire accidents and Natural Disasters to ensure safety and increase in disaster risk reduction.

i. Precautionary Measures for Fire Accidents

To increase the level of safety in hospitals, colleges, government offices, commercial buildings etc., installation of smoke alarms or automatic fire detection /alarm systems will be proposed as an early warning of fire to the occupants. To prevent fire mishaps and to manage the emergency situation during fire following activities and precautions are proposed.

- Emergency evacuation plans or building evacuation plans are important for all residential buildings, and the same will be prepared as per Fire & Safety rules.
- Regular mock drills will be carried out to create awareness on procedures to be followed in times of evacuation.
- It will be advised to keep fire extinguishers, medical kits and masks to prevent smoke inhalation especially for those with respiratory disorders.

ii. Precautionary Measures for Natural Disaster

The following steps should be adopted by any individual during the times of disaster -

- During an earthquake, remember to crouch under some heavy furniture or stand under the doorframe for cover.
- In case of a fire in the building, leave the building by the stairs. Do not use a lift

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- If the house is flooded, then climb up to the roof.
- Do not use the telephone, except to call for help, so as to leave telephone lines free for the organization of response.
- Listen to the messages broadcast by radio and the various media so as to keep updated with the latest information.
- Carry out the official instructions given over the radio or by loudspeaker.
- Keep a family emergency kit ready. In all the different types of emergency, it is better to be prepared than to get ready, to get information so as to get organized, to wait rather than act too hastily.
- During floods turn off electricity to reduce the risk of electrocution.
- As soon as flood begins, take vulnerable people (old, children, sick, etc.) to upper floor.
- Beware of water contamination, wait until the water is declared safe before drinking or boil the water before drinking.
- Clean and disinfect the room that is flooded.
- During storms and hurricanes do not go out in a car or a boat once the storm has been announced.
- If you go out in the storm, then take asylum in the shelter as soon as possible (never below the tree), if there is no shelter, lie down directly in a pit or a gap.
-
- Avoid doors, windows, and electrical conductors in storm or storm, unplug the electrical appliances and television aircrafts. Do not use any electrical equipment or telephone.

6.2 Preparedness for Flood

6.2.1 Precautions

- All the tube wells, sanitary wells should be checked before the onset of monsoon and out of order hand pumps have to be repaired.
- Disinfection of all wells and other sources of drinking have to be made and preventive and control measures should be adopted for the areas affected by diarrhoea.
- Search and rescue teams to be kept in standby for any emergency rescue operations.
- Emergency coordination team to monitor the situation.
- Ensure that drainage channels / nallas are de-silted and bunds are periodically maintained.

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- The Tehsildars and BDOs will take necessary steps to conduct meeting at their level and form relief parties involving field staff/ PRI/ NGO/ local volunteers.
- Present hourly report to the District Collector during the disaster.

6.2.2 Emergency Response Resources

A. Specialist Resources

- Search and rescue teams (divers/swimmers, emergency medical)
- Specialized equipment- like boats, life jackets, helicopters, etc.

B. Manpower

- Support Personnel

C. Medical Support

- Ambulances (complete with emergency medication)
- Doctors
- Nurses
- Stretcher Bearers
- Oral Rehydration Sachets (ORS)

D. Law & Order Agencies

- Police
- SDRF/ NDRF
- Army/ Air Force (if needed)

E. Other Essentials

- Water storage tanks
- Chlorine tablets
- Temporary shelters with sanitation facilities
- Temporary common kitchen or food packets

The incident action plan for any flood like situation is given below-

Task/ Function /Activity	Department/ Responsible Officer
Raise alarm /Mass messaging/ Community syren system	District Emergency Operation Center
Look out for regular updates from Indian	DEOC

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Meteorological Department (IMD) and Central Water Commission (CWC) for forecast and follow up action.	
Alert all IRT to start working on their role	Incident Commander
Assess situation, make evacuation plan and move community to safer zones	Incident Response Team
Activate special resources Search and rescue (divers / swimmers, boats, life jackets, searchlights, nylon ropes) Specialized equipment (helicopters, sandbags, crowbars, spades, portable motor pumps)	IC
Establish unified command (for liaison with responding agencies)	IRT
Close / cordon flooded roads and areas from entry	IRT
Assess situation hour to hour in close contact with IMD/CWC and other agencies	IRT
Conduct damage assessment	DDMA
Only after thorough check-up and formal clearance, community can be permitted to return to their habitation	IRT

Table 7: Action plan to deal with flood situation

6.3 Preparedness for Drought

6.3.1 Precautions

- Preparation of Agriculture Contingency Plans for districts and sub-districts levels, especially in vulnerable districts.
- Identification of drought prone areas preferably at the sub district level.
- Prepositioning of inputs like drought resilient variety seeds at strategic locations.
- Repair and maintenance of water bodies/ tanks/ wells etc. to help critical irrigation during dry spells.

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- Develop protocols for various departments to initiate contingency measures with clear allocations of responsibilities.
- Creating awareness among the farmers on management practices like intercropping, mulching, weed control, etc.
- Encouraging farmers to have crop insurance.
- Intensification of water conservation measures like rainwater harvesting and watershed management in the villages.

6.3.2 Information Utilization for Drought Management

- Using frontier technologies like remote sensing and GIS for providing information.
- Database to be created and updated regularly on weather, crop condition, market information etc.
- Getting information regularly from National Informatics Centre (NIC), village resources centers established by ISRO, ICAR, State agricultural universities, etc.

6.4 Preparedness Measures for Stampede

- The first step is to regulate traffic in areas surrounding the pandals and shelter grounds.
- Route maps for the reaching the prime locations and exit routes to be put up at strategic points.
- Barricading at the entrance to ensure the movement of people in a queue to control a burgeoning crowd.
- CCTV cameras and police presence to reduce risk of snatching and other petty crimes.
- Professional swimmers as a part of rescue team are deployed around certain depth of water to prevent children and elders from drowning.
- An ambulance and health care professionals on stand-by.
- Unplanned and unauthorized electrical wirings, LPG cylinders at food stalls to be checked during the event.
- Prepare a list of nearby hospitals and clinics.

6.5 General SOPs for all other Disaster

i. Fire

Call the fire rescue department:

During fire in building/apartment, leave the premises by nearest available exit. Call fire department and do not assume anyone else has called the fire department. Never use lift for leaving the premises or apartment during emergency. If your cloth catches fire, do not get panic or run, stop, drop and roll.

Cover your nose and mouth with a wet clean cloth:

Stay calm cover your nose and mouth with a wet, clean cloth to prevent smoke inhalation injury and choking. Never jump off or attempt to climb down the side of a tall building as it will mean certain death.

Do not run:

During a fire, smoke containing poisonous gases such as carbon monoxide (CO) tends to rise up. When you run in a smoke filled room, you tend to inhale the smoke faster. CO dulls the senses and prevents clear thinking, leading to panic. To prevent being asphyxiated, dip tissues or cloth in water and cover your nose with it.

ii. Natural Disaster

Disaster occur without notice. Most of the disasters are natural such as earthquake, flood, hurricane, sandstorm, landslide, tsunami and volcanos. We have no way of stopping them, but we can learn to deal with the difficult situation that arise due to them. During disasters like flood, fire, earth quake, landslide, rescue begins at home. Even before external help arrives, people affected by the disaster help each other.

The government and many voluntary organization send teams of worker trained in rescue operations to disaster-affected areas. These teams join hands with the local community helpers such as doctors, nurses, social workers and policemen.

Temporary shelters are built for displaced people. Doctor and nurse provide medical aid. They treat the wounded and work to control epidemics. Social workers collect food and cloth from all over the country for the disaster-affected people. The police maintain law

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and order. Media –person help in spreading news about the victims and their conditions. They also post advertisements that urge people to donate for victims.

In extreme conditions, the Army and Air force organize rescue operation. They clear roads, send medical teams and help to move people to safer place. The air force drops food, water and clothes in the affected areas. Organization like UN helps in providing aid during massive disasters.

6.6 Assistance from the Central / State Government

S.No	Function	Departments	Standard Relief Level and Rehabilitation
1	Vacate (residential and commercial building)	Police, Nagar Parishad	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Empty risk full buildings, immediately.• Transportation of persons and essential items at safe places.• Provision of temporary safe accommodation for displaced people.
2	Search and Rescue	Police, NGOs, Scout, NSS,NCC, SDRF	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Save the people trapped in the crisis and escort them to a safer place• Protecting the Endangered Animals• Search for missing persons
3	Security of affected area	Police, Home gaurd, SDRF	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Security to avoid untoward at the affected site so that the crowd can be kept away from the disaster site.
4	Traffic control	Traffic Police NGOs	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Do not allow vehicles to come near the affected area.• Arrangements for fast transport of vehicles engaged in relief work.• Arrangement of vehicles when needed.
5	Law and order	Police, SDRF	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The arrangement to stop the stampede at the time of the disaster.• Stop rumors• Prevent riots and looting.• Protection of life and property to affected

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6	Decay of dead bodies	Police, Health Department, Nagar Parishad	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Immediate displacement of dead bodies to avoid epidemic and pollution. • The arrangement for the funeral of dead bodies
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Arrangement of post mortem of dead bodies in case of chemical or biological or epidemic. • Inform to relatives of the deceased.
7	Debris disposal	Police, Nagar Parishad, SDRF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Removal of debris for the re-installation of urgent services. • Put in the proper place of debris. • Careful deletion of debris, which does not damage valuable items and dead bodies.

Table 8: Assistance from the Central / State Government

6.7 Human Relief and Assistance

Under the relief and rehabilitation, there are various types of humanitarian needs, which is essential for normal human life. The following criteria will be available to provide the necessary facilities -

S. No.	Essential human facilities	Standard level work
1	Food	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribution of milk, bread, milk powder etc.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Food packets from donors, collecting from home, logistics department.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribution of fruits etc.
2	Drinking Water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Providing Drinking Water Tanker by the Nagar parishad.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clean drinking water by the Public Health Department
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cleanliness of existing water sources.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Restore drinking water supply immediately
3	Medicine	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Essential medicines by government hospital- Distribute medicine of fever, diarrhea etc

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensuring adequate stock in medical
4	Cloth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribution of blankets and textiles by District Administration and donors
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collection of old textiles by NGOs, NSS, NCC and distributions in needy.
6	Temporary Shelters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Arrangement of temporary accommodation (school, college, government building)
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tarpaulin distribution for rain protection
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Temporary Tents
7	Helpline	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment of control room at the site.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment of helpline number immediately on the control room of the site.
8	VIP Touring	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inspection arrangements for Leaders, administrative officials, ministers of the government.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transportation and control of the crowd.
9	Support from Private Institute	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Private school as temporary accommodation
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use of resources of private hospitals
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Taking help of JCB, tractor trolley, dumper etc. from private builders.

Table 9: Human relief and assistance

A SOP (Standard Operating Procedure) has been set up for the implementation of Disaster Management Action Plan in the district. Disaster and disaster levels will be defined through the District Disaster Management Plan.

According to the level of disaster and the requirement, obtaining external assistance will be considered. There will be special arrangements for sending information from the disaster site to the district headquarters.

Management of communication media, support, resource and various standard levels of relief has been mentioned in DDMP.

Vollume - 4

अनुबंध

जिला-सुकमा(छ.ग.)

जिला आपदा प्रबंधन प्राधिकरण सुकमा
(आपदा प्रबंधन योजना)
विषय सूची/क्रम सूची

क्रमांक	विषय –सूचि	पृष्ठ संख्या
1	अनुबंध 1 संपर्क विवरण	1–27
2	अनुबंध 2 उपकरणों एवं संशाधनो की सूचि	28–42

अनुबंध 1 संपर्क विवरण

National Disaster Management Authority राष्ट्रीय आपदा प्रबंधन प्राधिकरण (NDMA)	एन.डी.एम.ए., भवन
	ए-1, सफदरजंग एन्क्लेव
	नई दिल्ली - 110029
	दूरभाष +91-11-26701700
Government of India भारत सरकार	नियंत्रण कक्ष +91-11-26701728
	हेल्पलाइन नंबर 011-1078
	फैक्स +91-11-26701729

एनडीएमए नियंत्रण कक्ष				
नाम	कार्यालय	फैक्स	मोबाइल	ईमेल आई डी
नियंत्रण कक्ष	011-26701728	011- 26701729	9868891801	controlroom@ndma.gov.in
	011-1078		9868101885	ndmacontrolroom@gmail.com

एनडीआरएफ मुख्यालय				
मुख्यालय एनडीआरएफ, अन्त्योदय भवन, बी-2 विंग 9th फ्लोर				
सीजीओ काम्प्लेक्स, लोधी रोड, नई दिल्ली - 110033				
नियंत्रण कक्ष की जानकारी				
नंबर - 011-24363260, फैक्स न. - 011-24363261				
EMAIL ID: hq.ndrf@nic.in				
एक्सचेंज/रिसेप्शन विवरण				
क्र. - 011-24369279, फैक्स - 011-24363261				
एनडीआरएफ यूनिट				
श्री जैकब किसपोट्टा, कमांडेंट				
3री एनडीआरएफ बटा.				
पो - मुंडाली, कटक - ओडिसा, पिन - 754013				
नाम	कार्यालय	फैक्स	यूनिट कंट्रोलरूम न.	ईमेल आई डी
ओडिसा जोन	0671-2879710	0671-2879711	0671-2879711 09437581614	ori03-ndrf@nic.in

राज्य बाढ़ नियंत्रण कक्ष				
राज्य बाढ़ नियंत्रण कक्ष			श्रीमती हीना नेताम, संयुक्त आयुक्त	
			पुराना भू - अभिलेख कार्यालय	
			गाँधी चौक, रायपुर	
राज्य बाढ़ नियंत्रण कक्ष				
नाम	कार्यालय	फैक्स	मोबाइल	ईमेल आई डी
नियंत्रण कक्ष	0771- 2223471	0771- 2223472	7974916920	cgrellief@gmail.com

(A) जिला स्तर नियंत्रण कक्ष			
क्र.	आपदा नियंत्रण कक्ष	अधिकारी	दूरभाष] मोबाइल
1	जिला स्तर	श्री हिमांचल साहू डिप्टी कलेक्टर जिला सुकमा	07864.284012 9437608423
2	अनुभाग स्तर	श्री जे.आर.चौरसिया अ०वि०अ०(रा.) सुकमा	07864.284011 9406032191
		श्री प्रदीप वैध अ०वि०अ० (रा०) कोण्टा	07866.261622 9407775757
3	तहसील स्तर	श्री उत्तम प्रसाद रजक तहसीलदार छिन्दगढ़	07863.244611 9424184244
		श्री भागीरथी खाण्डे तहसीलदार कोण्टा	9424183973
		श्री मनोज भारद्वाज नायब तहसीलदार	07864.284282 7587870733
4	चिकित्सा विभाग	डॉ. विरेन्द्र ठाकुर	07864.284235 9424281947
5	जिला सेनानी नगर सेना	श्री एस.एन.नेताम	94241.84267
6	पुलिस नियंत्रण कक्ष जिला सुकमा	श्री भरत खुंटे सहायक उपनिरीक्षक	07864.284204 284107 284103

जिला सुकमा अंतर्गत अधिकारियों की सूची

क्र.	अधिकारी का नाम	पदनाम	मुख्यालय	मोबाईल नम्बर
1	2	3	4	5
1	श्री जय प्रकश मौर्य	कलेक्टर, जिला सुकमा	सुकमा	9755449925
2	श्री कमलेश कुमार जुर्ी	मुख्य न्यायिक मजिस्ट्रेट	सुकमा	9406265111
3	श्री अभिषेक मीणा	पुलिस अधीक्षक, सुकमा	सुकमा	9479190085
4	श्री के.आर.बढई	वन मण्डलाधिकारी, सुकमा	सुकमा	9425586652
5	श्री गजेन्द्र ठाकुर	मुख्यकार्यपालन अधिकारी, जिला पंचायत	सुकमा	9406378849
6	श्री जे.आर.चौरसिया	संयुक्त कलेक्टर / अनु.वि.अ(रा)	सुकमा	9406032191
7	श्री हिमांचल साहू	डिप्टी कलेक्टर (परि.)	सुकमा	9437608423
8	श्री रवि साहू	डिप्टी कलेक्टर (परि.)	सुकमा	7646811455 9827882080
9	श्री के.एल.सोरी	डिप्टी कलेक्टर	सुकमा	9425590137
10	श्री प्रदीप कुमार वैद्य	डिप्टी कलेक्टर / अनु.वि.अ.(रा.)	कोन्टा	9407775757
11	श्री नभ एल स्वाईल	डिप्टी कलेक्टर (परि.)	सुकमा	7587496034
18	श्री मनोज कुमार भारद्वाज	प्रभारी तहसीलदार (नायब तहसीलदार)	सुकमा	7587870733
15	श्री उत्तम प्रसाद रजक	तहसीलदार	छिन्दगढ	9424184244
12	श्री भागीरथी खाण्डे	तहसीलदार	कोन्टा	9406012586
	श्री लहरे	नायब तहसीलदार	सुकमा	9755993954
13	श्री रूपेश मरकाम	नायब तहसीलदार	छिन्दगढ	7647007343
16	श्री रामसिंह राणा	नायब तहसीलदार	छिन्दगढ	9406083733
14	श्री प्यारेलाल नाग	नायब तहसीलदार	कोन्टा	9406159948
17	श्री देवेन्द्र कुमार सिरमौर	नायब तहसीलदार	दोरनापाल	9479103133
19	श्री राकेश बेहरा	नायब तहसीलदार	छिन्दगढ	9407785724
20	श्री पी.एल.रामटेके	सहायक आयुक्त / परि. प्रशासक	सुकमा	9424292202
21	श्री राजेन्द्र सिंह राठौर	जिला शिक्षा अधिकारी / जि.प.स. रा. गा.शि.मि.	सुकमा	9424281456
22	श्री एस.एस.चौहान	जिला मिशन समन्वयक, रा.गा.शि.मि.	सुकमा	9424290405
23	श्री चन्द्रशेखर कश्यप	सहायक संचालक जनसंपर्क	सुकमा	9406032355
24	श्री विनोद कुमार ओगवे	मुख्या कार्यपालन अधिकारी, ज.पं.	सुकमा	9407653321
25	श्री एस.एल.देवांगन	मुख्य कार्यपालन अधिकारी, ज.पं.	छिन्दगढ	9406282435
26	श्री एस.एस.मण्डावी	मुख्य कार्यपालन अधिकारी ज.पं.	कोन्टा	9424124080
27	श्री के.आर.गंजीर	कार्यपालन अभियंता, लो.नि.विभाग	सुकमा	9424172234
28	श्री व्ही.के.पटेरिया	कार्या. अभियंता, पुलिस हाउसिंग कार्पो.	दोरनापाल	9407678216
29	श्री भुआर्य	एस.डी.ओ. पी.डब्लू.डी.	दोरनापाल	9406289033
30	विकास श्रीवास्तव	एस.डी.ओ., पी.डब्लू.डी.	सुकमा	7646964368

जिला आपदा प्रबंधन योजना, सुकमा (छ०ग०)

31	श्री नागेश कुमार साहू	एस.डी.ओ.,पी.डब्लू.डी.	कोटा	9424123612
32	श्री दीपक ध्रुव	एस.डी.ओ.,पी.डब्लू.डी.(ई.एण्ड.एम)	सुकमा	9406056887
33	श्री एल.पी.शर्मा	कार्यपालन अभियंता, ग्रा.यां.वि.	सुकमा	9424214809
34	श्री अनिल राठौर	आर.ई.एस., एस.डी.ओ.	सुकमा	9425260263
35	श्री के.आर.टाण्डेय	आर.ई.एस., एस.डी.ओ.	छिन्दगढ	8717952170
36	श्री एच.डी.कुर्रे	आर.ई.एस., एस.डी.ओ.	कोटा	9479079139
37	श्री जे.के.लकड़ा	कार्यपालन अभियंता, जल संसाधन विभाग	सुकमा	9425516072
39	श्री डी.एल.कोरी	एस.डी.ओ. जल संसाधन विभाग	कोटा	9424450127
40	श्री व्ही.के.उरमलिया	कार्यपालन अभियंता, लो.स्वा.यां.	सुकमा	9424150257
41	श्री आर.एल.मंडावी	एस.डी.ओ., लो.स्वा.यां.	सुकमा	9407632100
42	श्री एस.के.सोनी	कार्यपालन अभियंता, छ.ग.ग्रा.स.वि. अभि.	सुकमा	9425261240
43	श्री अरुण वर्मा	अ.वि.अ., छ.ग.ग्रा.स.वि.अभि.	सुकमा	9425519884
44	श्री के.एल.उईके	कार्यपालन अभियंता, सी.एस.ई.बी.	सुकमा	9424111481
45	श्री बी.सी.सिंह	सहा. अभियंता, सी.एस.ई.बी.	सुकमा	9406356700
46	श्री ए.के.चौहान	कार्यपालन अभियंता, एन.एच.	सुकमा	9406062552
47	श्री आर.एन.उसेण्डी	एस.डी.ओ. एन.एच.	सुकमा	9424286708
48	श्री जे.एल.टण्डन	एस.डी.ओ. एन.एच.	कोटा	9425244794
49	श्री प्रभु किण्डो	कार्यपालन अभियंता, सेतू निर्माण	जगदलपुर	9425502914
50	श्री सी.के.ठाकुर	कार्यपालन अभियंता, हाउसिंग बोर्ड	जगदलपुर	9424209020
51	श्री ओ.पी.बघेल	अनुविभागीय अधिकारी हाउसिंग बोर्ड	सुकमा	9407969515
52	श्री बैगा	कार्यपालन अभियंता, क्रेडा	जगदलपुर	8370008662
53	श्री प्रदीप कुमार महेश्वरी	सहायक अभियंता क्रेडा, सुकमा	सुकमा	9407908955
54	डॉ. विरेन्द्र ठाकुर	सी.एम.एच.ओ.	सुकमा	9424281947
55	डा.सी.बी.प्रसाद बनसोड	सिविल सर्जन, जिला चिकित्सालय	सुकमा	9479114799
56	डॉ. के.आर. गौतम	ए.एम.ओ. जिला आयुर्वेद अधिकारी	सुकमा	9425597875
57	श्री रोहित वर्मा	डी.पी.एम.	सुकमा	9479268598
58	श्रीमती भारती कोराम कश्यप	जिला को ालय अधिकारी	सुकमा	9406214298
59	श्री सुधाकर बोदले	जिला महिला एवं बाल विकास अधिकारी	सुकमा	9752100372
60	श्री गणेश कुमार कुर्रे	जिला खाद्य अधिकारी	सुकमा	9407976812
61	श्री के.आर.पिस्ता	सहायक खाद्य अधिकारी	सुकमा	7587422300
62	श्री आकाश राहि	प्रबंधक, जिला नागरिक आपूर्ति निगम	सुकमा	9977115282 9407711484
63	श्री सी.के.केट्टा	महाप्रबंधक, जिला व्यापार एवं उद्योग केन्द्र	सुकमा	7646852917
64	श्री दिनबंधु ध्रुव	मैनेजर, जिला व्यापार एवं उद्योग केन्द्र	सुकमा	9424219565
65	श्री वीरूपाक्ष पुराणिक	जिला खेल अधिकारी (प्रभारी)	सुकमा	9425260430

जिला आपदा प्रबंधन योजना, सुकमा (छोगो)

66	श्री मनहरण कोशले	मु.का.अ., जिला अंत्यावसायी	सुकमा	7587230938
67	श्री एन.के.नेताम	जिला योजना एवं सांख्यिकी अधिकारी	सुकमा	9479010062
69	श्री राकेश जोशी	सहायक संचालक, कृषि विभाग	सुकमा	9406338417
70	श्री बी०एस०बघेल	प्रभारी उप संचालक, समाज कल्याण	सुकमा	9406088628
71	डॉ. जहीरउद्दीन	उप संचालक, पशु चिकित्सा	सुकमा	9424220786
72	श्री राजेश कुमार पानीग्राही	सहायक संचालक मत्स्य उद्योग	सुकमा	9424283533
73	श्री आर.आर.गहलोद	सहायक संचालक रेशम	दंतेवाडा	9406003071
74	श्री एस.आर.अजगरा	सहायक संचालक, नगर तथा ग्राम निवेश	जगदलपुर	9406088669
75	श्री सत्यजीत पिस्दा	सहायक संचालक, सी.एस.एस.डी.ए.	सुकमा	7587415735
76	श्री आलेखराम सिदार	जिला आबकारी अधिकारी	सुकमा	9425233294
77	श्री के.पी.ठाकुर	सहा. श्रम पदाधिकारी	सुकमा	9479201376
78	श्री रविन्द्र आदिले	कल्याण अधिकारी, श्रम विभाग	सुकमा	8223856126 7646865690
79	श्री एस. चन्द्रवंशी	वन विभाग, एस.डी.ओ. (नारंगी क्षेत्र)	सुकमा	9406153770
80	श्री खुजुर	वन विभाग, एस.डी.ओ. (तेन्दुपत्ता)	सुकमा	8720884721
81	श्री अनवर खान	वन विभाग, एस.डी.ओ.	सुकमा	7587207500
82	श्री शिवप्रकाश सिंह चौहान	खण्ड शिक्षा अधिकारी	सुकमा	9425596495
83	श्री बी.आर.बघेल	खण्ड शिक्षा अधिकारी	छिन्दगढ	9424298225
84	श्री बी.वी.राव	खण्ड शिक्षा अधिकारी	कोटा	7587170136
85	श्री उमाशंकर तिवारी	खण्ड स्त्रोत समन्वयक	सुकमा	9407616457
86	श्री राजीव दीक्षित	खण्ड स्त्रोत समन्वयक	छिन्दगढ	9425575472
87	श्री बी.एस.रेड्डी	खण्ड स्त्रोत समन्वयक	कोटा	9406105505
88	श्री लाल सिंह मरकाम	नगर पालिका/परिषद, सी.एम.ओ.	सुकमा	9406257888
89	श्री आर.के.बंजारे	सी.एम.ओ., नगरपंचायत	दोरनापाल	7646901445
90	श्री जोशी	नगर पंचायत, सी.एम.ओ.	कोटा	9424287892
91	श्री प्रमोद नायक	जिला खनि अधिकारी (प्रभारी)	सुकमा / दंतेवाडा	7587350731
92	श्री एम.के.नर्मदा	प्राचार्य, शहीद बापूराव पी.जी.कॉलेज सुकमा	सुकमा / कोटा	9425260241
93	श्री एस.के.सिंह	प्राचार्य, पॉलीटेकनीक कॉलेज सुकमा	सुकमा	9479256437
94	श्री ओ.डी.साहू	प्राचार्य, आई.टी.आई. सुकमा (प्रभार)	सुकमा	9575031948
95	श्री ए.ओ.लारी	जिला रोजगार अधिकारी (प्रभार)	सुकमा / जगदलपुर	9406346840
96	श्री मो.शाहिद	ई-डिस्ट्रिक्ट मैनेजर	सुकमा	9406076086
97	श्री हेमंत जांभुलकर	लीड बैंक आफिसर	सुकमा	9425267625
98	श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार डहरिया	उप-जेल अधीक्षक	सुकमा	9424250525
99	डॉ. डीपेश चन्द्राकर	पदेन अधीक्षक, उप-जेल	सुकमा	9406437075
100	श्री सुदेश कुजूर	शाखा प्रबंधक, भारतीय स्टेट बैंक	सुकमा	9425265606

जिला आपदा प्रबंधन योजना, सुकमा (छ0ग0)

101	श्री बी.पी.रथ	शाखा प्रबंधक, पंजाब नेशनल बैंक	सुकमा	9425501376
102	श्री आर.पाल	शाखा प्रबंधक, सहकारी बैंक मर्या.	सुकमा	9479189783
103	श्री	शाखा प्रबंधक, छ.ग. ग्रामीण बैंक	सुकमा	9425546856
104	श्री सौरभ शुक्ला	शाखा प्रबंधक, यूको बैंक	छिन्दगढ	9407728508
105	श्री राकेश वर्मा	खनिज निरीक्षक, सुकमा	सुकमा	7587294728
106	श्री यूके	कम्पनी कमाण्डेंट, नगर सेना,	सुकमा	9406130545
107	श्री नरसिम्हा राव	प्राचार्य,जवाहर नवोदय विद्यालय सुकमा	सुकमा	9406315598
108	श्रीमती सत्या कश्यप	जिला पंजीयक (प्रभारी)	जगदलपुर	9425591661
109	श्री सुभाष सिंह राजपूत	डिप्टी कलेक्टर प्र.आर.टी.ई.ओ.	सुकमा / दन्तेवाड़ा	7587139897

DISTRICT OFFICE CRED A SUKMA

S.No	DESIGNATION	NAME	MOBILE NUMBER
1.	ASSISTANT ENGINEER	Mr.PRADEEP KUMAR MAHESHWARI	94079-08955
2.	JUNIOR ENGINEER	Mr.KRISTESH KUMAR GENDRE	75878-18221
3.	JUNIOR ENGINEER	Mr.RAMKINKAR SINGH	94790-57160
4.	COMPUTER OPERATOR	Mr.PANKAJ KUMAR VERMA	9039938138
5.	MECHANIC	Mr.REMAN SINGH RAWTE	94061-10306
6.	DRIVER	Mr.ANGEHSWER PRASAD SHAU	94792-37352
7.	JUNIOR ASSISTANT	Mr.GHNSHYAM NAYAK	76468-67720
8.	HELPER/PEON	Mr.SHUDAN SINGH BAGHEL	75873-45939
9.	HELPER/PEON	Mr.BHUWNESHWER KASHYAP	94791-65297
10. 1	HELPER/PEON	Mr.KAUSHAL SINGH THAKUR	94063-38719
11.	04Wheeler		

पुलिस विभाग के अंतर्गत अधिकारियों की सूची

S.No.	DESIGNATION	NAME	MOBILE NUMBER
1	S.P.	Abhishk meena	9479190085
2	Add. S.P.	Jitendra shukla	9479194301
3	Add. S.P.	Harish rathore	9479191301
4	Add. S.P.	Sanjay mahadeva	9479191585
5	DSP	Rajkumar Minj	9479194399
6	DSP (POLIE LINE)	Satanand vindhyaraj	9479191303
7	SDOP(Sukma)	Ramgopal kariyare	9479190435
8	SDOP(Dornapal)	Vivek Shukla	9479194305
9	SDOP(Konta)	Chandresh singh	9479194304
10	SDOP(Maraiguda)	Ramkumar barman	9479190439
11	SDOP(Jagargunda)	Hemsagar sidar	9479191302
12	Thana incharge (Sukma)	Kesav narayana aditya	9479194320
13	Thana incharge (gadirash)	Gagan bajpeyi	9479194321
14	Thana incharge (Chhindgrah)	Rajesh patel	9479191570
15	Thana incharge (kukanar)	Shalim khakha	9479194322
16	Thana incharge (tongpal)	Prakash rathore	9479194323
17	Thana incharge (puspal)	Jitendra gupta	9479190431
18	Thana incharge (Dornapal)	Amit singh	9479194327

DIST. TRADE AND INDUSTRIES CENTER, SUKMA (C.G.)

S. NO.	DESIGNATION	NAME	MOBILE NUMBER
1	2	3	4
1	GENRAL MANAGER	C Kerketta	7646852917
2	MANAGER	Dinbandhu Dhruw	9424219565
3	ASSIT. GRADE - 01	Kishor Minj	9406431132
4	STENOGRAFER GRADE-03	Gajendra Kumar Dhruw	9406415315
5	COMPUTER OPRETOR	Daneshwari Salam	9407918801
6	ASSIT. GRADE - 03	Hemant Kumar Sethiya	9406294479
7	WATCHMAN	Kamloo Ram Maurya	7647002034
8	PEON	B. Shiv Shankar Prasad	9424287649

CG STATE CIVIL SUPPLIES CORPORATION LIMITED SUKMA

S.N.	NAME	DESIGNATION	PHONE NUMBER		MOBILE NUMBER
			LAND LINE		
			STD CODE	OFFICE	
1	SHRI A. K . GAWLE	SR. ASSISTANT	7864	284431	9406284255
2	SHRI LALIT KUMAR PATEL	ACCOUNTANT	7864	284431	9425519791
3	SHRI BIMAL KUMAR POYA	Jr. Tech. assistant	7864	284431	9406288207
4	SHRI MAHENDRA KUMAR SAHU	Jr. Tech. assistant	7864	284431	7587421188
5	SHRI PRAMOD KUMAR SHARMA	Jr. Assistant	7866	261650	9425558456
6	SHRI GAJPAL SING MANDAVI	Jr. Assistant	7864	284431	7587746975
7	SHRI PRADIP KUMAR MISHRA	Jr. Assistant	7866	283535	9479016850
8	SHRI GOVIND DAS VISHNAV	Data Entry Operator	7864	284431	7587451818
9	SHRI LONG SING	DRIVER	7864	284431	9479133164
10	SHRI DIPENDRA KUMAR	DRIVER	7864	284431	7587348137
11	SHRI RANJIT KUMAR BOS	DRIVER	7864	284431	9424298514
12	SHRI DHINANATH CHOHAN	DRIVER	7864	284431	9406376207
13	SHRI CHAMRA RAM	TULAWATI	7864	284431	9406075924
14	SHRI MOTI RAM MORY	TULAWATI	7864	284431	9479133164
15	SHRI KHEDAR RAM MORY	TULAWATI	7864	284431	9479018405
16	SHRI MANHER RAM MORY	TULAWATI	7864	284431	9479154921
17	SHRI ANIL KUMAR KOSHIK	Asstt. Programmer (Contract)	7864	284431	9406021498
18	SHRI TULARAM NAG	ACCOUNTANT (contract)	7864	284431	7587464838
19	SHRI GHANSHYAM PATEL	Data Entry Operator (Contract)	7866	261650	9425516673

ACTWD

S.NO.	DESIGNATION	NAME	PHONE NUMBER		
			LAND LINE		MOBILE NUMBER
			STD CODE	OFFICE	
1	2	3	4	5	7
1	ACTWD	P.L. RAMTEKE	7864	284666	9424292202
2	ASO	BHOJPAL SINGH			9713795379
3	CIRCLE ORGANISIOR	NARD KUMAR MANJHI			9406465617
4	CIRCLE ORGANISIOR	L.S. CHURENDRA			9424234991
5	ACCOUNTANT	MUKESH KUMAR MISHRA			9425215159
6	ACCOUNTANT	M.N. NAMDEV			9424290555
7	AG 02	G.V.S.N. SHARMA			9406281832
8	AG 02	SMT. SUREKHA AYANGAR			7587023298
9	DATA ENTRY OPERATOR	VINOD KUMAR VEKKO			9407726065
10	AG 03	REVENDRA DEVANGAN			9425588133
11	AG 03	ARJUN NAGESH			7587307312
12	AG 03	M.D. JAHIR			9479186414
13	AG 03	TULSI RAM BAGHEL			9479022957
14	AG 03	KAMLESH KUMAR BAGHEL			9424157489
15	AG 03	SUMIT DAHATE			9406131816
16	DATA ENTRY OPERATOR	SHEKH ABDUL SALAM			7587124636
17	DRIVER	TILK BABU MOURYA			7587331585
18	PEON	BUDHESHWAR NISHAD			7587759424
19	PEON	SHAIENDRA KUMAR NAG			9479225309
20	PEON	SMT. KANCHAN DIPANKAR			9406240495
21	PEON	MAKSUD KHAN			9479094110
22	PEON	AKSHANSH BELEKAR			7587268606
23	PEON	LOKNATH SAHU			7587412689

District Employment Department

.	DESIGNATION	NAME	PHONE NUMBER		
			LAND LINE		MOBILE NUMBER
			STD CODE	OFFICE	
1	District employment officer	Rishikesh singh	7864	284074	7587490488
2	Assistant grad 3	Narendra			7587837474
3	Data Entry operator	Devendra			7587834558
4	Peon	Dhuleshwer			7587811627

स्वास्थ्य विभाग के अंतर्गत अधिकारियों की सूची

S.NO	DESIGNATION	NAME	MOBILE
1	मुख्य चिकित्सा एवं स्वास्थ्य अधिकारी	डॉ. विरेन्द्र ठाकुर	9424281947
2	सिविल सर्जन सह अस्पताल अधीक्षक जिला चिकित्सालय सुकमा	डॉ. चन्द्रभान प्रसाद बन्सोड	9479033934
3	आर.एम.ओ	डॉ. बी.के. सिन्हा	9406120976
4	जिला कार्यक्रम प्रबंधक	श्री रोहित वर्मा	9479268598
5	जिला लेखा प्रबंधक	श्री भास्कर चौधरी	9424106041
6	जिला डाटा प्रबंधक	श्री मिथलेश कुमार शोरी	7587465388
7	जिला प्रशिक्षण समन्वयक	कु. मधु खुटे	9479225038
8	राष्ट्रीय/मुख्यमंत्री स्वास्थ्य योजना नोडल, राष्ट्रीय कीट जनित रोग नियंत्रण कार्यक्रम नोडल	डॉ. विरेन्द्र ठाकुर	9424281947
9	संजीवनी सहायता कोष नोडल, पोषण पुनर्वास केन्द्र नोडल	डॉ. सी.बी.प्रसाद बंसोड	9479033934
10	राष्ट्रीय टीकाकरण कार्यक्रम (पुनर्नवप्रजपवद) नोडल, शिशु सुरक्षा माह कार्यक्रम, ङेड नोडल राष्ट्रीय कृमि मुक्ति कार्यक्रम नोडल	डॉ. डीपेश चन्द्रकर	9406437075
11	महामारी नियंत्रण कार्यक्रम, ङैड नोडल, राष्ट्रीय अंधत्व नियंत्रण कार्यक्रम नोडल, मितानिन कार्यक्रम नोडल, पी. सी.पी.एन.डी.टी. नोडल, ङै (सप्ताहिक आयरन एवं फोलिक एसिड गोली) कार्यक्रम नोडल	डॉ. बारसे महादेव	7587009329
12	पुनरीक्षित राष्ट्रीय क्षय रोग नियंत्रण कार्यक्रम, ङैड नोडल, राष्ट्रीय एडस नियंत्रण कार्यक्रम, ङैड नोडल, सिकल सेल नियंत्रण कार्यक्रम नोडल, परिवार नियोजन कार्यक्रम (Family Planinig) नोडल	डॉ. बी.के. सिन्हा	9406120976
13	ब्लड बैंक नोडल, 104, स्वास्थ्य सेवा सहायता केन्द्र नोडल, महतारी एक्सप्रेस(102) संजीवन एक्सप्रेस(108), मुक्ताजलि वाहन (1099) तथा शासकीय एम्बुलेंस एवं वाहन सेवा शाखा नोडल	डॉ. के.के. नाग	9407641641
14	आर.सी.एच. नोडल, एम.डी.आर./सी.डी.आर. नोडल, चिरायु कार्यक्रम नोडल, आर.के.एस.के. नोडल, बाल हृदय एवं श्रवण योजना नियंत्रण कार्यक्रम नोडल	डॉ. प्रवीण तेली	9479172202
15	गैर संचारी रोग (छक्क) नियंत्रण कार्यक्रम नोडल, राष्ट्रीय कुष्ठ निवारण कार्यक्रम नोडल	डॉ. सत्यानारायण राव	9291555888
16	राष्ट्रीय मुख स्वास्थ्य कार्यक्रम नोडल	डॉ. योगेश पैकरा	
17	प्रभारी मिडिया अधिकारी नोडल जिला सुकमा	श्री जयराज सिंह	9406375769

जिला आपदा प्रबंधन योजना, सुकमा (छोगो)

18	खण्ड चिकित्सा अधिकारी सुकमा	डॉ. विरेन्द्र ठाकुर	9424281947
19	विकास खण्ड कार्यक्रम प्रबंधक सामु.स्वास्थ्य केन्द्र सुकमा	श्री शाश्वत सिंह	9407773563
20	बी.ई.ई सुकमा	श्री गोपाल साही	9479278488
21	विकास खण्ड कार्यक्रम प्रबंधक सामु.स्वास्थ्य केन्द्र कोन्टा	कु० आशा किण्डो	9406469890
22	बी.ई.ई कोन्टा	श्री महेन्द्र कुमार त्रिपाठी	9424282851
23	खण्ड चिकित्सा अधिकारी छिन्दगढ़	डॉ. सत्यानारायण राव	9291555888
24	विकास खण्ड कार्यक्रम प्रबंधक सामु.स्वास्थ्य केन्द्र छिन्दगढ़	श्री लिलेश्वर कावडे	9406352951
25	बी.ई.ई छिन्दगढ़	श्री जयराज सिंह	9406375769
26	विकासखण्ड कोन्टा (प्राथ०स्वा०केन्द्र)		
27	प्राथ०स्वा०केन्द्र दोरनापाल	डॉ. कपिल देव कश्यप एम.ए.) श्री देवश कुमार साहू (आ.)	9406405006 9406422448
28	प्राथ० स्वा०केन्द्र चिन्तागुफा	श्री मुकेश बक्शी (सेक्टर प्रभारी)	7587052169
29	प्राथ० स्वा०केन्द्र चिन्तानार	श्री सत्यप्रकाश चन्द्रा (सेक्टर प्रभारी)	7389699035
30	प्राथ० स्वा०केन्द्र जगरगुण्डा	श्री विपिन सिंह ठाकुर (सेक्टर प्रभारी)	9406330498
31	प्राथ० स्वा० केन्द्र गोलापल्ली	श्री झलक प्रकाश साहू (सेक्टर प्रभारी)	9407642994
32	विकासखण्ड छिन्दगढ़ (प्राथ०स्वा०केन्द्र)		
33	प्राथ० स्वा० केन्द्र पुसपाल	श्रीमती लल्ली साहू (सेक्टर प्रभारी)	9406287220
34	प्राथ० स्वा० केन्द्र तोगपाल	डॉ. नीरज पैकरा (सेक्टर प्रभारी) श्री मंयक जैन (आर.एम.ए.)	9174063541 9424218270
35	प्राथ० स्वा० केन्द्र सौतनार	श्री सुरेन्द्र कुमार साहू (पी.एच.सी.प्रभारी)	9424210420

List of Ashrams of Sukma

क्रं.	विकास खण्ड का नाम	संस्था का नाम	अधीक्षक/अधीक्षिका का नाम	मोबाइल नम्बर
1	सुकमा	कन्या आश्रम चिकपाल	श्रीमती देवी मरकाम	9479022611
2	सुकमा	कन्या आश्रम तेलावर्ती	श्रीमती सुशीला कश्यप	9479214463
3	सुकमा	कन्या आश्रम कोर्ना	श्रीमती राजम्मा सोड़ी	9425228851
4	सुकमा	कन्या आश्रम भेलवापाल	श्रीमती लता गोटी	7587264880
5	सुकमा	कन्या आश्रम लेण्डीरास	श्रीमती सरस्वती कोर्नाम	9406072566
6	सुकमा	कन्या आश्रम गौदपल्ली	श्रीमती हेमलता मरकाम	7587023901
7	सुकमा	कन्या आश्रम चिंगावरम (मा.स्तर)	श्रीमती अनुसुईया सोड़ी	9407735626
8	सुकमा	कन्या आश्रम कोतरा (मा. स्तर)	श्रीमती गीता शांडिल्या	7587094703
9	सुकमा	कन्या आश्रम सोनाकुकानार	कु.पीसा लक्ष्मी	9406346054
10	सुकमा	बालक आश्रम बडेसट्टी	श्री देवनाथ	9479094093
11	सुकमा	बालक आश्रम कुडकेल	श्री एम.आर.मरकाम	9406169949
12	सुकमा	बालक आश्रम कुडमेलपारा	श्री धनसिंह कुरैटी	7587834481
13	सुकमा	बालक आश्रम बोड़को मरकामपारा	श्री जी.आर.ठाकुर	7587192279
14	सुकमा	बालक आश्रम पुसपल्ली	श्री गंगाराम मरकाम	7587462580
15	सुकमा	बालक आश्रम पोंगाभेज्जी	श्री घस्सू कवाची	9406172966
16	सुकमा	बालक आश्रम मुतोड़ी	श्री राजेश कुमार	9479213287
17	सुकमा	बालक आश्रम गुटटागुड़ा	श्री अनतराम नाग	7587834232
18	सुकमा	बालक आश्रम पेरमापारा	कन्हैयाराम वेट्टी	9407716947
19	सुकमा	बालक आश्रम मानकापाल(मा.स्तर)	श्री हुंगाराम नेंडी	9407901340
20	सुकमा	बालक आश्रम डब्बारास (मा.स्तर)	श्री मनेश्वर जुरी	9407928152
21	सुकमा	बालक आश्रम नागारास (मा.स्तर)	श्री कोसा राम कवासी	9407918632
22	सुकमा	बालक आश्रम नीलावरम(मा.स्तर)	श्री सेवाराम कुमेटी	9406361150
23	सुकमा	बालक आश्रम कोयाबेकुर	वंजामी गंगा	7587445806
24	सुकमा	बालक आश्रम गिरदालपारा	श्री चिंगाराम मंडावी	7587005371
25	सुकमा	बालक आश्रम रामाराम	मदन सिंह मोर्य	7587215443
26	सुकमा	बालक आश्रम झापरा	श्री हापका मुत्ता	9407637155
27	सुकमा	बालक आश्रम मुलागुड़ा	श्री हुंगाराम बारसे	9407615075
28	सुकमा	बालक आश्रम मुनगा (मा.स्तर)	श्री सोड़ी मासा	9406144143
29	सुकमा	बालक आश्रम गोण्डेरास	श्री देवाराम वंजामी	9407697415
30	सुकमा	बालक आश्रम मिरीवाड़ा	श्री मनोज पोया	9406227042

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31	छिन्दगढ	कन्या आश्रम पुसपाल	श्रीमती बबीता मिडियम	9424282570
32	छिन्दगढ	कन्या आश्रम तालनार	श्रीमती रूकमणी ध्रुव	9406465542
33	छिन्दगढ	कन्या आश्रम बिरसठपाल	श्रीमती इन्दुबाला कवाची	7587286707
34	छिन्दगढ	कन्या आश्रम कुन्दनपाल	श्रीमती जमुना नाग	7587472400
35	छिन्दगढ	कन्या आश्रम गंजेनार	श्रीमती सुनीता तिकी	9479238664
36	छिन्दगढ	कन्या आश्रम उदलातरई	श्रीमती अनुसुईया नेताम	7587357289
37	छिन्दगढ	कन्या आश्रम केरातौंग	कु.मिथिलेश मरकाम	7587454105
38	छिन्दगढ	कन्या आश्रम भण्डाररास	श्रीमती लता नेताम	9407918798
39	छिन्दगढ	कन्या आश्रम हिकमीरास मा.स्तर	कु.संगीता नाग	7587469640
40	छिन्दगढ	कन्या आश्रम कुकानार	श्रीमती उषा भदौरिया	9407928435
41	छिन्दगढ	कन्या आश्रम टहकावाडा	रामकुमारी नेताम	9479289202
42	छिन्दगढ	बालक आश्रम किंदरवाडा	श्री रामसिंह नाग	9406337292
43	छिन्दगढ	बालक आश्रम चितलनार	श्री रामदयाल परडोती	9406227458
44	छिन्दगढ	बालक आश्रम तौंगपाल	श्री थानूराम नाग	9406294744
45	छिन्दगढ	बालक आश्रम कुमाकोलेग	बी.आर.नेगी	9407799285
46	छिन्दगढ	बालक आश्रम ओलेर	श्री सुखराराम मरकाम	7587753820
47	छिन्दगढ	बालक आश्रम कोडरीपाल	श्री परमेश्वर मांझी	9479231366
48	छिन्दगढ	बालक आश्रम पेंदलनार	भगताराम मांझी	9407631904
49	छिन्दगढ	बालक आश्रम गुम्मा	श्री मुक्काराम कश्यप	7587070220
50	छिन्दगढ	बालक आश्रम डोलेरास	श्री शेषमणी दुबे	9406282538
51	छिन्दगढ	बालक आश्रम गोरली	श्री रामाराव सोढी	7587443744
52	छिन्दगढ	बालक आश्रम किकिरपाल मा.स्तर	सोडी हिडमा	9479153834
53	छिन्दगढ	बालक आश्रम तातीपारा(अधिकारीरास)	हनुमान सिंह ठाकुर	9479063840
54	छिन्दगढ	बालक आश्रम कांजीपानी	श्री सखाराम नेगी	9407646140
55	छिन्दगढ	बालक आश्रम राजामुण्डा	श्री मुडाराम पदामी	9406477110
56	छिन्दगढ	बालक आश्रम कुन्ना	श्री देवचन्द पोडियामी	7587753604
57	छिन्दगढ	बालक आश्रम उरमापाल	श्री बागाराम मरकाम	9406226851
58	छिन्दगढ	बालक आश्रम पाकेला	शंकर लाल नाग	9407796337
59	छिन्दगढ	बालक आश्रम इडजेपाल	श्री राकेश कुमार कश्यप	7587280308
60	छिन्दगढ	बालक आश्रम नामापारा	रामानंद नाग	9406152710
61	छिन्दगढ	बालक आश्रम बालेरास	श्री हडमाराम मरकाम	9406004793
62	कोन्टा	कन्या आश्रम मिलमपल्ली	श्रीमती कोरसा गंगी	9479097140
63	कोन्टा	कन्या आश्रम दुब्बाटोटा	श्रीमती सुशीला कवासी	7587173973
64	कोन्टा	कन्या आश्रम नागलगुण्डा मा.स्तर	श्रीमती गौरी मण्डावी	9406098386
65	कोन्टा	कन्या आश्रम दोरनापाल मा.स्तर	कमला केमरो	9406097095
66	कोन्टा	कन्या आश्रम मरईगुडा मा.स्तर	श्रीमती ललिता पायाम	9406312572
67	कोन्टा	कन्या आश्रम दरभागुडा मा.स्तर	कट्टम लक्ष्मी	9406025584

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68	कोन्टा	कन्या आश्रम चिंतलनार मा.स्तर	श्रीमती संगनी ठाकुर	9407929112
69	कोन्टा	कन्या आश्रम बिरला मा. स्तर	कु. सेवती कोझौपी	9479092083
70	कोन्टा	कन्या आश्रम गोलापल्ली मा.स्तर	श्रीमती डी. समक्का	9652513837
71	कोन्टा	कन्या आश्रम ढोण्डरा	श्रीमती लक्ष्मी सोरी	9424287881
72	कोन्टा	कन्या आश्रम भेजी	कु.ललिता तलाण्डी	7587765835
73	कोन्टा	कन्या आश्रम मिसमा	श्रीमती माधुरी कांगे	9479155013
74	कोन्टा	कन्या आश्रम कांकेरलंका	कुमारी रविनन्दनी ठाकुर	9406253252
75	कोन्टा	कन्या आश्रम चिन्तागुफा	श्रीमती दीपा मण्डावी	9406226819
76	कोन्टा	कन्या आश्रम जगरगुण्डा	श्रीमती ललिता कुंवर	7587496515
77	कोन्टा	बालक आश्रम डब्बाकोन्टा मा.स्तर	कवासी हिडमा	9406315782
78	कोन्टा	बालक आश्रम गंगलेर	सुमनलाल	9573623320
79	कोन्टा	बालक आश्रम इंजरम	भाऊराम कोराम	9424287574
80	कोन्टा	बालक आश्रम जगरगुण्डा	मडकम सन्ना	7587379365
81	कोन्टा	बालक आश्रम करीगुण्डम	श्री माडवी जोगा	9424290964
82	कोन्टा	बालक आश्रम पेदाकुरती मा.स्तर	श्री देउराम कांगे	9406475173
83	कोन्टा	बालक आश्रम सामसट्टी	श्री राजेश मरकाम	7587766277
84	कोन्टा	बालक आश्रम किस्टाराम	सतीश कुमार	9406331739
85	कोन्टा	बालक आश्रम मरईगुडा मा.स्तर	दुलामणी एक्का	9476720288
86	कोन्टा	बालक आश्रम गोलापल्ली	परसराम ठाकुर	9502968096
87	कोन्टा	बालक आश्रम मेहता	सरियम मुकेश	7587396044
88	कोन्टा	बालक आश्रम बण्डा (मा. स्तर)	वंजाम अशोक	7587421131
89	कोन्टा	बालक आश्रम कोन्टा	राजू टांडिया	9479092107
90	कोन्टा	बालक आश्रम दोरनापाल	श्री कुहराम कन्ना	9407736143
91	कोन्टा	बालक आश्रम नागाराम	पूनेम हिरमा	9479221848
92	कोन्टा	बालक आश्रम मिनपा	साधूराम नाग	9406214144
93	कोन्टा	बालक आश्रम पालाचलमा	सन्तु उईके	7587319643
94	कोन्टा	बालक आश्रम उरसागल	पिच्चे लिंगा	9424438286
95	कोन्टा	बालक आश्रम सिलगेर	कृष्ण कुमार देहारी	9479090718

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1	सुकमा	प्री.मैट्रिक कन्या छात्रावास सुकमा क्रं- 1	श्रीमती ललिता हिड़ामी	9479008163
2		प्री.मैट्रिक कन्या छात्रावास सुकमा क्रं- 2	श्रीमती मालिनी नेताम	9407747767
3		प्री.मैट्रिक.कन्या छात्रावास गादीरास	श्रीमती ललिता ठाकुर	9424287430
4		प्री.मैट्रिक बालक छात्रावास सुकमा	श्री वेद कुमार चन्द्राकर	9479175625
5		प्री.मैट्रिक बालक छात्रावास गादीरास	श्री नुम्पो देवा	9479216935
6		प्री.मैट्रिक बालक छात्रावास केरलापाल	श्री रविन्द्र कुमार पोड़ियामी	7587256401
7		प्री.मैट्रिक बालक छात्रावास बड़ेसट्टी	श्री आई. के. कोरटिया	9407736072
8		प्री.मैट्रिक.बालक छात्रावास सोनाकुकानार	श्री देवेन्द्र मरकेला	7587410495
9	छिन्दगढ़	प्री.मैट्रिक कन्या छात्रावास तोंगपाल	श्रीमती प्रमीला समरथ	9424273898
10		प्री. मैट्रिक कन्या छात्रावास कुमाकोलेंग	श्रीमती शांती मरकाम	9425229103
11		प्री.मैट्रिक. कन्या छात्रावास छिंदगढ़	श्रीमती बंसती भण्डारी	9406226932
12		प्री.मैट्रिक. कन्या छात्रावास कोकावाड़ा	श्रीमती मंगलदई बघेल	7587088921
13		प्री. मैट्रिक बालक छात्रावास पुसपाल	श्री संतोष मंडावी	7587170750
14		प्री. मैट्रिक बालक छात्रावास तालनार	श्री संजय डेरहा	9406227061
15		प्री. मैट्रिक बालक छात्रावास कुमाकोलेंग	श्री अर्जुन नाग	9406228749
16		प्री. मैट्रिक बालक छात्रावास गुडरा	श्री बुधराम बही	7587245224
17		प्री. मैट्रिक बालक छात्रावास छिंदगढ़	श्री सोनधर मांझी	9406314264
18		प्री. मैट्रिक बालक छात्रावास तोंगपाल	सुरेन्द्र उर्सेडी	9406105928
19		प्री. मैट्रिक बालक छात्रावास कोकावाड़ा	विनय कुमार ध्रुव	9479203565
20		प्री. मैट्रिक बालक छात्रावास कुकानार	बालचन्द्र नाग	9479288980
21	कोन्टा	प्री. मैट्रिक कन्या छात्रावास कौंटा	श्रीमती अनिता सोरी	9406340049
22		प्री. मैट्रिक कन्या छात्रावास गोलापल्ली	श्रीमती सुन्नम सोनी	7587498169
23		प्री. मैट्रिक कन्या छात्रावास जगरगुण्डा	श्रीमती कामिनी नाग	7587217077
24		प्री. मैट्रिक बालक छात्रावास भेज्जी	कारम राजेश	9406062886
25		प्री. मैट्रिक बालक छात्रावास कौंटा	आस मुकेश	7587155906
26		प्री. मैट्रिक बालक छात्रावास एर्राबोर	श्री जलन्धर सिंह निहाल	7587357012
27		प्री. मैट्रिक बालक छात्रावास जगरगुण्डा	श्री सोमारू मुचाकी	9406370657
28		प्री. मैट्रिक बालक छात्रावास पोलमपल्ली	श्री तेलम हुंगा	9479253357
29		प्री. मैट्रिक बालक छात्रावास दोरनापाल	श्री एल.के.अंधारे	9406117657
30		प्री. मैट्रिक बालक छात्रावास दुब्बाटोटा	श्री वेट्टी हड़मा	7646953096
		योग:-		
31	सुकमा	पोस्ट मैट्रिक कन्या छात्रावास सुकमा	हिरा मण्डावी	7587077497
32		पोस्ट मैट्रिक बालक छात्रावास सुकमा	श्री कवासी लखमा	9406109316

जिला आपदा प्रबंधन योजना, सुकमा (छोगो)

जिलेवार महामारी नियंत्रण कक्ष की जानकारी

क्र.	जिले का नाम	नियंत्रण कक्ष का स्थान/पता	नियंत्रण कक्ष प्रभारी का नाम / पद नाम	दूरभाष/मो. नं.	नियंत्रण कक्ष सहायक प्रभारी का नाम / पद नाम / मोबाईल नम्बर
1	सुकमा	कार्यालय मुख्य चिकित्सा एवं स्वास्थ्य अधिकारी जिला सुकमा	डॉ. बारसे महादेव / जिला सर्विलेंस अधिकारी श्री मनीष कुमार नायक / डाटा एन्ट्री ओपरेटर	9479145186 9406226494	
2		विकास खण्ड चिकित्सा अधिकारी सुकमा	डॉ. विरेन्द्र ठाकुर / खण्ड चिकित्सा अधिकारी सुकमा श्री पी. के खलखो / पुरुष स्वास्थ्य कार्यकर्ता	9424281947 9406092548	श्री शास्वत सिंह / विकास खण्ड कार्यक्रम प्रबंधक मो. नम्बर 9407773562
3		विकास खण्ड चिकित्सा अधिकारी छिन्दगढ	डॉ. एम.व्ही.व्ही सत्यनारायण / खण्ड चिकित्सा अधिकारी छिन्दगढ श्री जयराज सिंह / खण्ड विस्तार प्रशिक्षण अधिकारी	9424225301 9406375769	श्री लिलेशवर कावडे / विकास खण्ड कार्यक्रम प्रबंधक मो. नम्बर 9406352951
4		विकास खण्ड चिकित्सा अधिकारी कोन्टा	डॉ. टी. सुनील चिकित्सा अधिकारी सी.एच.सी. कोन्टा कु. गंगी मरकाम / विकास खण्ड डाटा मैनेजर	9406126736 9406059282	श्री आशा किन्डो / विकास खण्ड कार्यक्रम प्रबंधक मो. नम्बर 9406469890

जिला स्तरीय काम्बेट दल की जानकारी

क्रमांक	जिले का नाम	काम्बेट दल प्रभारी का नाम	पदनाम	दूरभाष / मो. नं.	सदस्यों के नाम	पदनाम	दूरभाष क्रं.
1	सुकमा	डॉ. प्रवीन टेली	मेडिकल ऑफिसर	9479172202	डॉ. प्रवीन टेली	चिकित्सा अधिकारी	9479172202
2					डॉ. दिपेश चन्द्राकर	चिकित्सा अधिकारी	9406437075
3					डॉ. राजेश भास्कर	चिकित्सा अधिकारी पशु चिकित्सक	7587722502
4					श्री पंकज कुमार नाग	खाद्य सुरक्षा अधिकारी	7587351813
5					श्री कपिस ध्रुव	फार्मासिस्ट	9479016101
6					कु. चेस्टा नागवंशी	स्टाफ नर्स	9406369693
7					श्री हेमन्त कुमार	वार्ड बॉय	9406476392
8					श्री रामेश्वर कश्यप	ड्राईबर	9406465818

क्रमांक	विकासखं का नाम	कार्डेट दल प्रभारी का नाम	पदनाम	दुरभाष/ मोबाईल नं.	ईमेल	सदस्यों के नाम	पदनाम	दुरभाष/ मोबाईल नं.
86		श्री हिमांशु जयसवाल	RMA (PHC Kistaram)	7587312094	bpmukonta@gmail. com	श्री हिमांशु जयसवाल श्री मनोज पात्र	AMO AMO(AVUSH)	7587312094
87		श्री मुकेश बक्शी	RMA (PHC Chintagufa)	9406422039	bpmukonta@gmail. com	श्री मुकेश बक्शी डॉ ललित यदु	AMO AMO(AVUSH)	9406422039
88						श्री धनुर्जय पुजारी	W/B	
89						श्री सुनीता कट्टम	W/A	
90						श्री सत्याप्रकाश चन्द्रा	AMO	7389699035
91						श्री विपिन ठाकुर	AMO	9406330498
92						श्री युवराज साहू	AMO	7587049364
93						डॉ जे.डी. सहानी	AMO(AVUSH)	
94		श्री सत्याप्रकाश चन्द्रा	RMA (PHC Chintahar)	7389699035	bpmukonta@gmail. com	कृ. कमला पुनेम	ANM	
95						श्री आर.एस बैद्य	Dresser	
96								
97								

संचालनालय स्वास्थ्य सेवायें, छत्तीसगढ़
महामारी नियंत्रण कार्यक्रम वर्ष 2018-19

जिलेवार महामारी नियंत्रण कक्ष की जानकारी

क्र. जिले का नाम	नियंत्रण कक्ष का स्थान/पता	नियंत्रण कक्ष प्रभारी का नाम / पद नाम	दूरभाष/मो. नं.	नियंत्रण कक्ष सहायक प्रभारी का नाम / पद नाम / मोबाईल नम्बर	ई-मेल
1	कार्यालय मुख्य चिकित्सा एवं स्वास्थ्य अधिकारी जिला सुकमा	डॉ. बारसे महादेव / जिला सर्जिनेस अधिकारी	9479145186		cmho.sukma@gmail.com
		श्री मनीष कुमार नायक / डाटा एन्ट्री ऑपरेटर	9406228494		dm.sukma@gmail.com
2	विकास खण्ड चिकित्सा अधिकारी सुकमा	डॉ. विरेंद्र ठाकुर / खण्ड चिकित्सा अधिकारी सुकमा	9424281947	श्री शास्वत सिंह / विकास खण्ड	bmo.sukma@gmail.com
		श्री पी. के खलवा / पुरुष स्वास्थ्य कार्यकर्ता	9406092548	कार्यक्रम प्रबंधक मो. नम्बर 9407773562	
3	विकास खण्ड चिकित्सा अधिकारी छिन्दगढ़	डॉ. एम.डी.सी. सत्यनारायण / खण्ड चिकित्सा अधिकारी छिन्दगढ़ श्री जयराज सिंह / खण्ड विस्तार प्रशिक्षण अधिकारी	9424225301	श्री लितेश्वर कावडे / विकास खण्ड	bmo.chhindgarh@gmail.com
			9406075769	कार्यक्रम प्रबंधक मो. नम्बर 9406352951	
4	विकास खण्ड चिकित्सा अधिकारी कोन्दा	डॉ. टी. सुनील चिकित्सा अधिकारी सी.एच.सी. कोन्दा	9406126736	श्री आशा किन्डो / विकास खण्ड	
		गंगी सरकार / विकास खण्ड डाटा मैनेजर	9406059282	कार्यक्रम प्रबंधक मो. नम्बर 9406469890	bpmukonda@gmail.com

क्रमांक	विकासखण्ड का नाम	कॉन्वर्ट दल प्रभारी का नाम	पदनाम	दूरभाष / मोबाईल नं.	ईमेल	सदस्यों के नाम	पदनाम	दूरभाष / मोबाईल नं.
55	Konta	श्री नन्दकुमार मण्डल	RMA (PHC Edjepal)	9406407597	bmo.chhindgrah@gmail.com	श्री नन्दकुमार मण्डल	AMO	9406407597
56						श्री इन्द सिंह यादव	Ward Boy	
57		श्री यू बी पटेल	MPW					
58		श्री सुरेन्द्र कुमार साहू	AMO	9424210420				
59		श्री देववत शर्मा	AMO	9425524214				
60		श्री देवेन्द्र कुमार नायक	pharma	7898541625				
61		श्री नारायण ठाकुर	Dresser					
62		श्री निकेतन गान्धी	Ward Boy					
63		श्रीमति शारदा बाई	Ward Ayya					
64		श्रीमति सी के कोसले	MO	9406126736				
65	श्री डी. सुनील	श्रीमति सी के कोसले	MO Konta	9406126736 Office 7866261747	bpmukontala@gmail.com	श्रीमति सी के कोसले	Staff Nurse	
66						श्रीमति लक्ष्मी शाकर	Staff Nurse	9407924871
67		श्री पी सी. नोरवानी	Pharma	9406072036				
68		श्री जलदारी खान	Driver					
69		श्री करिंल देव करण	MO	9406405006				
70		श्री देवेश साहू	AMO	9406422448				
71		श्री क्षमा साहू	AMO	9479050553				
72		श्री गीता बारसा	Pharma					
73		श्री बन्दन शाह	MPW					
74		श्री देववती सोरी	Staff Nurse	7587464246				
75	श्रीमति शिमला बोस	ANM						
76	श्री रुक्मा राम कर्दाम	W/B						
77	श्री रुद्रमणी शैख	AMO	7587112184					
78	श्रीमति श्री सी. रमना	ANM						
79	श्री धन कुमार	pharma	9398887220					
80	श्री एस एस. पण्डा	AMQ(AVUSH)						
81	श्री विजय कुमार	W/B						
82	श्री एवेंश सोनी	AMO	9440/043020					
83	श्री एवेंश सोनी	AMQ(AVUSH)						
84	श्री सीता राम करण	W/B						
85								

क्रमांक	विकासखंड का नाम	कॉन्टैक्ट दल प्रभारी का नाम	पदनाम	दुरभाष / मोबाईल नं.	ईमेल	सदस्यों के नाम	पदनाम	दुरभाष / मोबाईल नं.
24	Chhindgar h	डॉ. एम.बी.बी. सरनगा	BMO (CHC Chhindgarh)	7587399539 Office 07863244730	bmo.chhindgarh@ mail.com	डॉ. एम.बी.बी. सरनगा	BMO	7587399539
25						श्री सुरेन्द्र कुमार नेगी	pharma	9406451513
26						श्री सेवक राम सिन्हा	Dresser	
27						श्रीमति कविता करम	S/N	
28						कु. भारती देवी पोर्त	S/N	
29						श्री राम दयाल नेराम	W/B	
30						श्री एम.एल. साहु	Driver	
31						श्री एम.के. जयसवाल	AMO	7646879497
32						डॉ. मोहन सिंह कबर	AMO(AYUSH)	
33						श्री दया राम करम	pharma	9406470736
34						श्रीमति एन.नाग	LHV	
35						कु. दुर्गा मखारी	S/N	
36						कु. रूपेश्वरी जुरी	ANM	
37						श्री कुशराम नाग	Dresser	
38						श्रीमति लल्की साहु	AMO	9406287220
39						श्री एन.के.दीन	pharma	9424282280
40						श्रीमति दीपिका दीन	LHV	
41						कु. सलोही नाग	S/N	
42						श्रीमति सोनमती प्रसाद	ANM	
43						श्री शिव राम मौर्य	Dresser	
44						श्री महेश कुमार	MPW	7587129963
45						श्री परेश कुमार मौर्य	pharma	9479129252
46						श्रीमति बालनति नाग	ANM	
47						श्री सुरेश सोरी	Dresser	
48	श्री दिनेश गुप्ता	AMO	9424167343					
49	श्री पवन कुमार मोहोड	AMO	9479202138					
50	श्री दीरेन्द्र कुमार	pharma	9479081938					
51	श्री शम्भुनाथ बेल	Dresser						
52	कु. पूर्णिमा कुजुर	S/N						
53	श्री विजेन्द्र झाडी	Ward Boy						
54	श्री जोहन लाल ज्ञाना	MPW						

पशु विकास विभाग सुकमा अंतर्गत संचालित संस्थाएँ व प्रभारी की जानकारी

क्र.	स्थान	संस्था प्रभारी	पदनाम	फ़ोन नंबर
1	पशु चिकित्सालय कोंटा	डॉ.आर.सी.अल्वा	पशु चिकित्सा सहायक शाल्यज्ञ	9424283564
2	पशु चिकित्सालय सुकमा	डॉ.योगेश्वर पटेल	पशु चिकित्सा सहायक शाल्यज्ञ	8889420005
3	पशु चिकित्सालय दोरनापाल	डॉ.एल.पी.सिंह	पशु चिकित्सा सहायक शाल्यज्ञ	7587365092
4	पशु चिकित्सालय छिंदगढ़	डॉ.सतीश राठौर	पशु चिकित्सा सहायक शाल्यज्ञ	9479861711
5	पशु चिकित्सालय तोंगपाल	डॉ.सतीश राठौर	पशु चिकित्सा सहायक शाल्यज्ञ	9479861711
6	पशु चिकित्सालय गादीरास	डॉ.योगेश्वर पटेल	पशु चिकित्सा सहायक शाल्यज्ञ	8889420005
7	पशु चिकित्सालय कुडकेल	डॉ.योगेश्वर पटेल	पशु चिकित्सा सहायक शाल्यज्ञ	8889420005
8	पशु चिकित्सालय गोलापल्ली	श्री पी.व्ही.राव	सहा.पशु चिकित्सा क्षेत्रअधिकारी	9425595956
9	पशु चिकित्सालय जगरगुंडा	डॉ.एल.पी.सिंह	पशु चिकित्सा सहायक शाल्यज्ञ	7587365092
10	पशु चिकित्सालय दुब्बाटोटा	डॉ.एल.पी.सिंह	पशु चिकित्सा सहायक शाल्यज्ञ	7587365092
11	पशु चिकित्सालय गगनपल्ली	श्री पी.व्ही.राव	सहा.पशु चिकित्सा क्षेत्रअधिकारी	9425595956
12	पशु चिकित्सालय कोडरीपाल	डॉ.सतीश राठौर	पशु चिकित्सा सहायक शाल्यज्ञ	9479861711
13	पशु चिकित्सालय पुसपाल	श्री एन.के.कोराम	सहा.पशु चिकित्सा क्षेत्रअधिकारी	9406292293
14	पशु चिकित्सालय कुकानार	डॉ.सतीश राठौर	पशु चिकित्सा सहायक शाल्यज्ञ	9479861711
15	कृत्रिम गर्भाधान उपकेंद्र सुकमा	डॉ.योगेश्वर पटेल	पशु चिकित्सा सहायक शाल्यज्ञ	8889420005
16	कृत्रिम गर्भाधान उपकेंद्र कोंटा	डॉ.आर.सी.अल्वा	पशु चिकित्सा सहायक शाल्यज्ञ	9424283564
17	कृत्रिम गर्भाधान उपकेंद्र दोरनापाल	डॉ.एल.पी.सिंह	पशु चिकित्सा सहायक शाल्यज्ञ	7587365092
18	कृत्रिम गर्भाधान उपकेंद्र छिंदगढ़	डॉ.सतीश राठौर	पशु चिकित्सा सहायक शाल्यज्ञ	9479861711
19	कृत्रिम गर्भाधान उपकेंद्र तोंगपाल	डॉ.सतीश राठौर	पशु चिकित्सा सहायक शाल्यज्ञ	9479861711
20	चलित चिकित्सा इकाई सुकमा	डॉ.योगेश्वर पटेल	पशु चिकित्सा सहायक शाल्यज्ञ	8889420005

जिला पंचायत स्थायी समिति के सदस्यों के नाम

Ø0	कार्यालय का नाम	सरपंच का नाम	पद नाम	पता	मो0 नम्बर
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	जिला पंचायत सुकमा	श्री हरीश कवासी	सभापति	ग्रा.+ पो. सोनाकुकानार तह.+ जिला सुकमा	9406281777
2		श्री बोड्डू राजा	सदस्य	ग्रा. आसीरगुडा पो. इंजरम तह. कोन्टा जिला सुकमा	9424287823
3		श्रीमती कुसुम नाग	सदस्य	ग्रा.+ पो. पाकेला तह. छिन्दगढ़ जिला सुकमा	—
4		श्री टहल सिंह मांझी	सदस्य	ग्रा.+ पो. हमीरगढ़ तह. छिन्दगढ़ जिला सुकमा	7587009545
5		श्रीमती माड़वी कन्नी	सदस्य	ग्रा.+ पो. दोरनापाल तह. कोन्टा जिला सुकमा	9406307032
6		श्रीमती दुले सलवम	सदस्य	ग्रा.+ पो. दुब्बाटोटा तह. कोन्टा जिला सुकमा	7587029057
7		श्रीमती जानकी कवासी	सदस्य	ग्रा. मिलमपल्ली पो. जगरगुण्डा तह.कोन्टा जिला सुकमा	9479262641
8		श्रीमती कल्पना नाग	सदस्य	ग्रा.+ पो. पुसपाल तह. छिन्दगढ़ जिला सुकमा	7587463712
9		श्री धनीराम बारसे	सदस्य	ग्रा.+ पो. झापरा तह.+ जिला सुकमा	9424291107
10		श्री रामा सोड़ी	सदस्य	ग्रा.+ पो. कोर्रा तह.+ जिला सुकमा	7587210077

जनपद पंचायत – छिन्दगढ़ के अंतर्गत आने वाले ग्राम पंचायतों के सचिवों का पता एवं मो. नं. की जानकारी

क्रमांक	ग्राम पंचायत का नाम	सरपंच का नाम	सचिव का नाम	सचिव का मोबाईल नम्बर
1	2	3	4	5
1	डब्बा	श्री देवाराम	श्री लखमु मुचाकी	9406130384
2	मारेंगा	श्रीमती महादेई नाग	श्री अर्जून श्रीवास	9406104919
3	तांगपाल	श्री पीलाराम उईके	श्री ब्रम्हानंद	9406079308
4	लेदा	श्री सुखराम	श्री गंगा सोड़ी	7587142279
5	चिड़पाल	श्री दुर्गाप्रसाद	श्री किच्चे मल्ला	9479233461
6	चिउरवाड़ा	श्रीमती मुढे कवासी	श्री राजु राम नाग	9406907877
7	कुमाकोलेंग	श्री लक्ष्मण	श्री अनुप दास परवार	947935730
8	पेरमारस	श्रीमती फगनी	श्रीमति प्रमीला माडवी	7587940950
9	हमीरगढ़	श्रीमती फुलमती नाग	श्री लच्छिन्दर प्रधानी	9407696032
10	पुसगुन्ना	श्रीमती रजनी	श्री बीरबल कवाची	7587171099
11	कुन्ना	श्रीमती वेटटी बीडे	श्री भीमाराम कुहरामी	9479093644
12	मिचवार	श्रीमती भीमें बाई	श्री अमित सोड़ी	9424286859
13	कुन्दनपाल	श्री विनोद नाग	श्री गंगाराम कुहरामी	9406083407
14	पालेम	श्री हड़माराम	श्री सुक्का राम पोडियामी	9406394118
15	कावराकोपा	श्री रामसिंह	श्री सुखराम मांझी	9406227136
16	चितलनार	श्रीमती मधु बघेल	श्री मनीराम कश्यप	7587215391
17	पुसपाल	श्रीमती रामबती	श्री जमुना प्रसाद	7587216822
18	किन्दरवाड़ा	श्री लच्छिन्दर नाग	श्री जुबराज सरकार	9479283583/9406312894
19	मेखावाया	श्रीमती आशो कवासी	श्री बीरबल कवाची	7587171099
20	उरमापाल	श्रीमती भीमें	श्री देवाराम पोडियामी	9406226929
21	रोकेल	श्रीमती राजकुमारी	श्री रमाशंकर बघेल	9407943379
22	केरातोंग	श्रीमती सोमड़ी मुचाकी	श्री प्रवीशचन्द्र बघेल	9424240446
23	पेंदलनार	श्री मुड़ा	श्री मनीराम कश्यप	7587215391
24	गोरली	श्रीमती सुकड़ी	कु. कमला करटम	7587335814
25	अधिकारीरास	श्रीमती मिटकी	श्री गंगाराम सोड़ी	9406088897
26	पोंदुम	श्री नंदाराम सोड़ी	श्री पनकूराम	9479014770
27	कांजीपानी	श्रीमती कमला नेगी	श्री रामनाथ बघेल	9407640341
28	पतिनाईकरास	श्री हुंगाराम	कु. हिंशेश्वरी	9479240850
29	गुडरा	श्री विरेन्द्र मरकाम	श्री कोमरा राम	9406105860
30	किकिरपाल	श्री जोगाराम	श्री दिनेश मांझी	9406343087
31	ओलेर	श्री तिरनाथ	श्री आयता राम	9407717811
32	नेतानार	श्री कुशराम बघेल	श्री सुरेन्द्र मरकाम	9407637675
33	तालनार	श्री सन्तुराम नाग	श्री चैतुराम बघेल	9479184031
34	धोबनपाल	श्रीमती हिड़मे मरकाम	श्री कानुराम	7587848933
35	चिपुरपाल	श्री सोमाराम	श्री किच्चे मल्ला	9479233461
36	बिरसठपाल	श्रीमती लक्ष्मी देवी	श्री महादेव नेगी	9406487924
37	मुर्सेपाल	श्री मुड़ा राम	श्री बी.आर. मांझी	9406226903
38	पाकेला	श्रीमती बुधरी बाई	श्री लक्ष्मण कश्यप	9424290901

जनपद पंचायत –कोटा के अंतर्गत आने वाले ग्राम पंचायतों के सचिवों का पता एवं मों. नं. की जानकारी

क्र०	ग्राम पंचायत का नाम	सरपंच का नाम	सचिव का नाम	मो० नम्बर
1	2	3	4	6
1	किस्टाराम	श्री सीता राम	श्री मडकम चलपतरी	9406283953
2	रेगडगेट्टा	श्री सोड़ी कोसा	श्री उदय कुमार सिंह	9424287828
3	डब्बाकोन्टा	श्री गंगाराम माडवी	श्री मोहम्मद खलील खान	9407747277
4	गोरगुण्डा	श्री पोड़ियाम मुकेश	श्री अजय मण्डावी	9406226795
5	मराईगुडा (राज.)	बंजारी सोयम	श्री अजय मण्डावी	9406226795
6	नागाराम	श्रीमती आयते	श्री एम. विजय कुमार	7587469949
7	ताडमेटला	श्री विजा माडवी	श्री एम. विजय कुमार	7587469949
8	एलमागुण्डा	श्री जोगा सोड़ी	श्री कारसिंह नाग	9406282453
9	मराईगुडा (वन)	श्री मारा हपका	श्री हेमाराम ध्रुव	7587003109
10	कांकरलंका	श्री लिंगा	श्री अशोक कुमार चतुर्वेदी	9479092133
11	सुरपनगुडा	श्रीमती सुक्की	श्री अशोक कुमार चतुर्वेदी	9479092133
12	मोरपल्ली	श्रीमती हिना मडकाम	श्री मौसम तमैया	9424287888
13	गोंदपल्ली	श्रीमती जोगी	श्री ओयामी देवा	9424688660
14	जगरगुण्डा	श्रीमती लक्ष्मी कश्यप	श्री ओयामी देवा	9424688660
15	कोत्ताचेरु	श्री लच्छिन्दर कश्यप	श्री रविन्द्र कुमार सिंह	9424290701
16	दरभागुडा	श्री सोयम राजे	श्री पी. मधुसुदन राव	9407630366
17	मिलमपल्ली	श्रीमती पार्वती मडकम	श्री सुशील कश्यप	9407633185
18	चिंतलनार	श्रीमती पोड़ियाम नंगी	श्री एस.आर. निर्मलकर	9406360695
19	गगनपल्ली	श्रीमती सोयम कन्नी	श्री मो. हफीज खान	7587335841
20	ढोढंरा	श्री कृष्णा मडकाम	श्री हिमांचल पुरी गोस्वामी	9425596401
21	पेन्टापाड	श्रीमती प्रतिभा कलमू	श्री लच्छीराम कुंजाम	9479020441
22	मुलाकिसोली	श्री मारको सोयम	श्री साई श्रीनू	9424284810
23	गंगलेर	श्री मुकेश काको	श्री पोटला गंगलू	7587163768
24	मेहता	श्रीमती चेन्दीर कोसम	श्री लक्ष्मी स्वामी कोर्राम	9407933162
25	पालामडगू	श्री कारम सिंगा	श्री करतम लच्छा	9479092121
26	गोलापल्ली	सुन्नम नागेश	श्री सी.एच. नागेश राव	9479099041
27	सामसट्टी	श्री मुका	श्रीमति सुन्दरी देवी	9407749037
28	टेटराई	श्री कट्टम हिडमा	श्रीमति पी. कृष्णावेणी	9406105853
29	मेडवाही	श्रीमती गंगी सरियम	श्रीमति अनिता सिंह चौहन	9406343368
30	पुनपल्ली	श्री मिडीयम जोगा	श्री गोपी कृष्ण सिंह	9425267462
31	इंजरम	श्री नारैया सलवम	श्री टी. रविकुमार	7587421709
32	बण्डा	श्री शंकरू कट्टम	श्री कृष्ण प्रकाश सिंह	9425595518
33	भेजी	श्रीमती सोमबाई नाग	श्री गोलूल सर्यम नाग	9424292841

जिला आपदा प्रबंधन योजना, सुकमा (छोगा)

34	मिसमा	श्रीमती उईका शंकुतला	श्री मडकम सुकडा	9479211568
35	मनीकोन्टा	श्री कवासी हिडमा	श्री बोड्डी गंगा	9407971681
36	कोर्रापाड़	श्रीमती किच्चे भीमें	श्री बलराम	9479008860
37	दुब्बाटोटा	श्री पुनेम मासा	श्रीमति पारूल सिंह	7587061668
38	आरगगटटा	श्रीमती ललिता सीरियम	श्री कवासी देवा	7587371500
39	एलमपल्ली	श्रीमती बुधरी	श्री जी. रामबाबु	7587351959
40	चिमलीपेंटा	श्रीमती कन्नी मडकम	श्री जी. रामबाबु	7587351959
41	चिंतागुफा	श्रीमती मुये	श्री माडवी हडमा	7587340936
42	पोलमपल्ली	श्रीमती कामें	श्री सोयम लच्छा	9479261857
43	नागलगुण्डा	श्री सोयम एर्सा	श्री गिरीश कुमार कश्यप	9407717097
44	एर्साबोर	श्रीमती आस जोगी	श्रीमति लक्ष्मी कश्यप	7587499324
45	बुर्कलंका	श्रीमती हिडमे	श्री बिजेन्द्र कुमार पंत	9406261640
46	बगड़ेगुड़ा	श्री हडमा वंजाम	श्री बंगी राम	9424157888
47	कुन्देड़	श्री लक्के उईका	श्री सोयम गंगा (रो. सहायक)	7587754217
48	गुमोड़ी	श्रीमती गंगी	श्री बुधराम बारसे	7587430663
49	कोण्डासावली	श्री पोदिया	श्री उदय भास्कर	9406169269
50	कामारम	श्रीमती बुच्ची	श्री उदय भास्कर	9406169269
51	तारलागुड़ा	श्री बिजे	श्री जगदीश नायक	9407614974
52	सिलगेर	श्री कोरसा सन्नू	श्री शिवराम मांझी	7587848360
53	केरलापेदा	श्रीमती हिडमे	श्री मो. जावेद खान	9424271786
54	मुकरम	श्रीमती हिडमें	श्री पोडियाम कोमल (रो. सहायक)	7587250202
55	दुलेड़	श्रीमती पोडियाम सोमडी	श्रीमती कोमला बघेल	9406282789
56	पालाचलमा	श्रीमती शिव रत्ना	श्री मो. हफीज खान	7587335841
57	सिंगाराम	श्री सुन्नम राजेन्द्र कुमार	श्री सोड़ी भीमा	9424171514

जनपद पंचायत – सुकमा के अंतर्गत आने वाले ग्राम पंचायतों के सचिवों का पता एवं मों. नं. की जानकारी

क्र.	पंचायत का नाम	सरपंच का नाम	सचिव का नाम	मोबाइल नम्बर
1	2	3	4	5
1	मारोकी	श्री माडवी अजय	श्री संतोष कुमार सोड़ी	9406451064
2	चिंगावरम	श्री हड़मा माडवी	श्रीमती अपर्णा खेस्स	7587872421
3	डोडपाल	श्रीमती हिड़में वेटटी	श्रीमती मोती किच्चे	9406383294
4	सोनाकुकानार	श्रीमती सुखदई नाग	श्री सुरेंद्र कुमार	9407979222
5	नागारास	श्री बन्डी माडवी	श्री नागुल नागेश राव	7587307186
6	कोर्ा	श्रीमती हुंगी सोड़ी	श्री केशवचंद्र कश्यप	7587250235
7	मानकापाल	श्रीमती मल्ले	श्री गंगाराम मंडावी	9406333454
8	गुफडी	श्रीमती मंजू कवासी	श्री ज्ञानेश्वर कर्मा	9406152350
9	पोरदेम	श्रीमती मंगड़ी कुरामी	श्री नंदलाल इडो	9406098269
10	कोन्डरे	श्री सुकड़ी पोड़ियाम	श्रीमती मीना कोड़ी	9407697256
11	गादीरास	श्रीमती बीड़े मड़कामी	श्री के0 राजकुमार	9406282587
12	रामपुरम	श्रीमती संगीता	श्रीमती भीमें मुचाकी	9424166319
13	बुडदी	श्रीमती मिटकी	श्री सीताराम कश्यप	7587256245
14	कोकरपाल	श्री लच्छू मरकाम	श्री खरेंद सिंह	9406475187
15	भेलवापाल	श्री हिड़मा मुचाकी	श्री बारसे छोटु	9406282511
16	झापरा	श्री धुरवा राम बारसे	श्री गंगलु राम नाग	9406098419
17	मुरतोंडा	श्री परदेशी नाग	कुमारी राधा मरकाम	7587467733
18	जीरमपाल	श्री कवासी भीमा	श्री पोड़ियामी हिड़मा	9406178724
19	बोडको	श्रीमती आयती कलमू	श्रीमति कमलेश्वरी	9424290722
20	बडेसट्टी	श्री कलमू हुंगा	नंदलाल इडो	9406098269
21	गोन्दपल्ली	श्री बुधरा वंजाम	श्री जीतेन्द्र राव पेददी	9424291076
22	गोन्डेरस	श्री मंगा सोड़ी	श्री रवा देवा	9479177518
23	पोंगाभेजी	श्री पुनेम सन्ना	श्री प्रवीण सोड़ी	9424290473
24	सिरसट्टी	श्रीमती लक्ष्मी पदाम	श्री सोमा मरकाम	7587466108
25	फुलबगड़ी	श्रीमती माडवी सुकड़ी	श्री पदमाराव	9406070113
26	नीलावरम	श्री वेटटी देवा	श्री रामा पोंदी	7587024715/9425573520
27	गोंगला	श्री माडवी हांदा	श्री दशरथ बघेल	7587197911
28	पुसपल्ली	श्रीमती शरीफा	श्री मोहन राव कर्मा	9479153549
29	रामाराम	श्रीमती कलमू हुंगी	श्री पुनेम सुक्का	9407928977
30	चिकपाल	श्री प्रमोद मरकाम	श्री सलवम बंडी	7587430142
31	कोयाबेकुर	श्री भुसका सोड़ी	श्री दीपक देशमुख	9479258156
32	केरलापाल	श्री सोमा मरकाम	श्री गोपाल सिंह अजमेरा	9406338725

जनपद पंचायत सुकमा

क्र.	पंचायत का नाम	सरपंच का नाम	मोबाइल नम्बर	उप सरपंच का नाम	मोबाइल नम्बर
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	मारोकी				
2	चिंगावरम	श्री हड़मा माडवी	9407648119	श्रीमती हुंगी माडवी	
3	डोडपाल	श्रीमती वेटी हिडमें	9407911380	श्री सोना बारसे	7587877612
4	सोनाकुकानार	श्रीमती सुकदई नाग	947170612	श्री पुरन सिंह	
5	नागारास	श्रीमती बण्डी			
6	कोर्ना	श्रीमती हुंगी सोडी		श्री गुगा राम सोडी	
7	मानकापाल	श्रीमती मल्ले		श्री माडवी भीमा	
8	गुफडी	श्रीमती मंजू कवासी	7587170720	श्री मडकमी पाण्डू	
9	पोरदेम	श्रीमती मंगडी		श्री गंगा	
10	कोन्डरे	श्रीमती पोंदी सुकडी	9407647826		
11	गादीरास	बीडे मरकाम	7587768575	धर्मन्द्रसिंह	9425549574
12	रामपुरम	श्रीमती संगीता नाग	9406090042 9406089507	श्रीमती शांति यादव	
13	बुडदी	श्रीमती मिटकी	9406433716	श्री वागाराम	9406233526
14	कोकरपाल	श्री लच्छू मरकाम	7587467692	श्री लक्ष्मण बघले	9479092688
15	भेलवापाल	मुचाकी हिडमा	7587217042	मुचाकी मल्ला	
16	झापरा	श्री धुरवाराम बारस	9407647842	लखमा सोडी	9425216625
17	मुरतोडा	श्री परदेशी नाग	9425574331	धरम नाग	9406105696
18	जीरमपाल	श्री भीमा कवासी	7587042607	श्रीमती शांति यादव	
19	बोडको	आयती कलमू	9479211825	श्रीमती रवा देवे	
21	गोन्दपल्ली	श्री बुधरा वंजाम	7587445728	श्रीमती वुजामी गंगी	
22	गोन्देरास	श्री सोडी मासा		श्री सोडी देवा	
23	पोंगाभेजी	श्री पुनेम सन्ना	9406416016		
24	सिरसटटी	श्रीमती पदामी लक्ष्मी		श्री पोडियाम भीमा	
25	फुलबगडी	श्रीमती मडवी सुकडी	9407635135	श्री कुंजाम भीमा	
29	रामाराम	श्रीमती कलमू हुंगी	7587335192	श्री सोडी आयता	
30	चिकपाल	श्री प्रमोद मरकाम	7587803678		
31	कोयाबेकुर	श्री भुसका सोडी	9479022407	श्री घासीराम यादव	9479746749
32	केरलापाल	श्री सामा मरकाम	9479260383	श्रीमती बीरे कुहरामी	
क्र०	ग्राम पंचायत का नाम	सरपंच का नाम	मोबाईल नंबर	उप सरपंच का नाम	मोबाईल नम्बर
1	2	3		4	6
1	किस्टाराम	कडती सीताराम	7646800139	कटार राममूर्ति	9407904347
4	गोरगुण्डा	श्री मोडियाम मुकेश	9406226810	कलमू दुल्ला	
24	सामसटटी	श्री मडकम मुका	7587477207		
27	पुनपल्ली	श्री मिडियाम जोगा	9406080712	श्रीमती लखे	
30	मराईगुडा(राज.)	सुश्री सोयाम बंजारी	7646923308	श्री कुर्मी दुला	
36	दुब्बाटोटा	श्री पुनेम मासा	9424167655	श्री सवलम नन्दा	7587023370
37	आरगगटटा	श्रीमती ललिता	9407919480	श्री मुत्ता नुप्यो	9406344683

जिला सुकमा (छ.ग.)

क्रमांक	पेट्रोल/डीजल पम्प का नाम	स्थान	ऑयल कम्पनी का नाम	दूरभाष/मोबाईल नम्बर
1	2	3	4	5
1	मेसर्स नीरज ऑटोमोटिव	सुकमा	B.P.C	07864.284550
2	मेसर्स बरी पेट्रोल पम्प	सुकमा	B.P.C	07864.284477
3	मेसर्स जेम आर फ्यूल	सुकमा	B.P.C	9406072238
4	मेसर्स सहीद संकर राव पेट्रोल पम्प	सुकमा	H.P.C.	9424287043

वाहन की जानकारी 2018					
विभाग का नाम :- स्वास्थ्य विभाग					
क्र.	कार्यालय का नाम	वाहन का प्रकार (भारी / हल्का पूल / अन्य)	वाहन क्रमांक	अधिकारी का नाम	नहीं की स्थिति में आबंटन का औचित्य
1	2	3	6	7	8
1	मुख्य चिकित्सा एवं	टाटा सुमो गोल्ड	CG02 /6146	मुख्य चिकित्सा एवं स्वास्थ्य अधिकारी जिला सुकमा (छ.ग.)	
2	स्वास्थ्य अधिकारी	टाटा सुमो एम्बुलेंस	CG 02/3518		सुपरवाईजरी
3		बोलेरो पीक अप	VACCINE VAN		VACCINE VAN
4		टाटा सुमो गोल्ड	CG.02.7149		
5		टाटा सुमो एम्बुलेंस	CG.02.6992		
6		आयशर एम्बुलेंस	CG02/2511		एम्बुलेंस
7	खण्ड चिकित्सा अधिकारी छिंदगढ़	टाटा सुमो	M.H.12/0625	खण्ड चिकित्सा अधिकारी छिंदगढ़	
8		आयशर एम्बुलेंस	CG02/1630		एम्बुलेंस
9		टाटा सुमो	CG02/3622		एम्बुलेंस
10	खण्ड चिकित्सा अधिकारी कोन्टा	टाटा सुमो एम्बुलेंस	CG02/3946	खण्ड चिकित्सा अधिकारी कोन्टा	
11		आयशर एम्बुलेंस	CG02/1616		एम्बुलेंस
12	प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्र दोरनापाल	टाटा सुमो एम्बुलेंस	M.H.12/0627	प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्र दोरनापाल	एम्बुलेंस
13	प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्र चिन्तागुफा	टाटा सुमो	M.H.12/0626	प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्र चिन्तागुफा	एम्बुलेंस
14	सिविल सर्जन सह अस्पताल अधीक्षक जिला चिकित्सालय सुकमा	टाटा स्पेशियो	CG02/2154	सिविल सर्जन सह अस्पताल अधीक्षक जिला सुकमा	एम्बुलेंस
15		मारुती वेन	मारुती वेन	जिला अस्पताल सुकमा	एम्बुलेंस
16		महेन्द्रा	CG 02/3170	जिला अस्पताल सुकमा	सुपरवाईजरी

आंगनबाड़ी केन्द्रों की सूची

क्र.	सेक्टर का नाम	आंगनबाड़ी केन्द्र का नाम	क्र.	सेक्टर का नाम	आंगनबाड़ी केन्द्र का नाम
1	सुकमा	तहसीलपारा	34	---	कलरपारा
2	---	मस्तानपारा	35	---	पुजारीपारा
3	---	राजवाड़ापारा	36	---	बारसेपारा
4	---	पटनमपारा 2	37	---	दारापारा
5	---	कुम्हाररास	38	---	गीदम
6	---	पावारास	39	---	नीबूपदर
7	---	पुसामीपारा	40	---	रापुराम
8	---	कोठीगुड़ा	41	---	रापुराम पटेलपारा
9	---	पटनमपारा	42	---	नीलावरम
10	---	शांति नगर	43	---	चिचोगुडा
11	---	गायत्री वार्ड	44	---	दुरकापारा
12	---	इंदिरा कालोनी	45	---	कोननगुडा
13	---	शबरी नगर	46	---	मुरतोंडा
14	---	सूपनर	47	---	गोलागुडा
15	---	कुम्हाररास	48	---	कांडकीपारा
16	---	सम्राटनगर	49	---	पेरमापारा
17	---	दुरकागुड़ा	50	---	मुयापारा
18	---	गोधीनगर	51	---	निरगुंडीपारा
19	---	अस्पतालपारा	52	---	फोटकुरास
20	---	मस्जिदपारा	53	बुडदी	काकडीआमा
21	---	श्रीनगर	54	---	कोतरा
22	---	मारवाड़ीपारा	55	---	बुडदी
23	---	कोयलाभट्टी	56	---	बुडदी 2
24	---	नाकापारा	57	---	तुरतोंग
25	---	कुम्हाररास 2	58	---	आवासपारा
26	---	रुमीनगर	59	---	बारूपाटा
27	रामपुरम	नागारास	60	---	लौहण्डीपारा
28	---	कोठीगुडा	61	---	कमलापदर
29	---	गुटटागुड़ा	62	---	बैट्टीपारा
30	---	डाडाबडी	63	---	कोकरपाल
31	---	सोनाकुकानार	64	---	जोरुतोंग
32	---	राउतपारा	65	---	देवकुपली
33	---	पेदापारा	66	---	भेलवापाल

क्र.	सेक्टर का नाम	आंगनबाड़ी केन्द्र का नाम	क्र.	सेक्टर का नाम	आंगनबाड़ी केन्द्र का नाम
67	---	कोसाबन्दर 2	100	---	मांझीपारा
68	---	पटेलपारा	101	---	सड़कपारा
69	---	सैतापारा	102	---	गिरदालपारा
70	---	नयापारा	103	---	चिकपाल
71	---	झापारा	104	---	दुरमापारा
72	---	मुलागुडा	105	---	पटेलपारा

जिला आपदा प्रबंधन योजना, सुकमा (छ0ग0)

73	---	कोसाबन्दर	106	---	सड़कपारा
74	---	इत्तापारा	107	---	पोगाभेज्जी
75	---	पुसपल्ली	108	---	धुरगुड़ा
76	---	मंगीपाल	109	---	रबड़ीपारा
77	---	कुडुकरास	110	---	बोरगुड़ा
78	---	दरभा	111	---	पटेलपारा
79	रामाराम	रामाराम	112	---	सिरसट्टी
80	---	सड़कपारा	113	---	रावपारा
81	---	कुड़केल	114	---	रेगड़पारा
82	---	पातासुकमा	115	---	नन्दापारा
83	---	नाड़ीगुफा	116	---	मांडोपारा
84	---	कोयाबेकुर	117	---	गड़गड़ीपारा
85	---	मंदिरपारा	118	फूलबगड़ी	फुलबगड़ी
86	---	इत्तापारा	119	---	दामापारा
87	---	गोलाबेकुर	120	---	मेसीपारा
88	---	पुजारीपारा	121	---	सोलूपारा
89	---	छिंदपारा	122	---	कवासीपारा
90	---	डोंगरीपारा	123	---	बोड़को
91	---	ढोलूपारा	124	---	पलिया
92	---	गोंगला	125	---	कोटामपारा
93	---	मुयारास	126	---	मडकामपारा
94	---	धाकड़पारा	127	---	रेगड़पारा
95	---	तेलावर्ती	128	---	इत्तापारा
96	---	बोरगुड़ा	129	---	बडेसट्टी दुरमा
97	---	पटेलपारा	130	---	स्कूलपारा
98	केरलापाल	केरलापाल	131	---	बंडेमपारा
99	---	पटेलपारा	132	---	सिंगनपारा

क्र.	सेक्टर का नाम	आंगनबाड़ी केन्द्र का नाम	क्र.	सेक्टर का नाम	आंगनबाड़ी केन्द्र का नाम
133	---	कंगोड़ीपारा	166	---	गोंदपल्ली
134	---	इत्तापारा	167	---	सोफिरास
135	---	पालोरपारा	168	---	माटेमपारा
136	---	गांधरपारा	169	---	पटेलपारा
137	---	ताड़पारा	170	---	मोसलपारा
138	गादीरास	गादीरास	171	मानकापाल	मानकापाल
139	---	मिरीवाडा	172	---	कुचारास
140	---	ओईरास	173	---	दोड़परिया
141	---	माटेमरका	174	---	बोरापारा
142	---	गुटूररास	175	---	मारोकी
143	---	लेंडरास	176	---	बेरगोंदी
144	---	तमियापारा	177	---	कापेपारा
145	---	पटेलपारा	178	---	गादेमपारा

जिला आपदा प्रबंधन योजना, सुकमा (छ०ग०)

146	---"---	राउतपारा	179	---"---	टोटापारा
147	---"---	तमि. राउतपारा	180	---"---	पोरदेम
148	---"---	तुर्रेपाल	181	---"---	चिरमुर
149	---"---	मिच्चीपारा	182	---"---	नागलगुडा
150	---"---	कलगुंडा	183	---"---	नीलावाया
151	---"---	जीरमपाल	184	---"---	गोडेरास
152	---"---	चिन्नापारा	185	---"---	पेदापारा
153	---"---	झलियारास	186	---"---	लेण्डीपारा
154	---"---	जामपारा	187	---"---	पुजारीपारा
155	---"---	डब्बारास	188	---"---	पटेलपारा
156	---"---	मुतोडा	189	---"---	गुफडी
157	---"---	पटेलपारा	190	---"---	पटेलपारा
158	---"---	पखनागुडा	191	---"---	केशापारा
159	---"---	माडभाटा	192	---"---	दोकापारा
160	---"---	कोडरे	193	कोर्सा	कोर्सा
161	---"---	पेरमापारा	194	---"---	मुनगापारा
162	---"---	पदामीपारा	195	---"---	धुरवारास
163	---"---	गडगडीपारा	196	---"---	कासरगुडा
164	---"---	आमापार	197	---"---	एटपाल
165	---"---	नयापारा	198	---"---	आदगुडा

जिला आपदा प्रबंधन योजना, सुकमा (छ०ग०)

क्र.	सेक्टर का नाम	आंगनबाड़ी केन्द्र का नाम	क्र.	सेक्टर का नाम	आंगनबाड़ी केन्द्र का नाम
199	---	पडवारास	232	मिचवार	मिचवार
200	---	माडियरास	233	---	पाईकपारा
201	---	एतलपारा	234	---	रेंगामपारा
202	---	एटपाल पटेलपारा	235	---	गरीपाल
203	---	महरापारा	236	---	मिचवार(ठोठापारा)
204	---	डोडपाल	237	---	ठोठापारा गरीपाल
205	---	तोंगरास	238	---	कोटवारपारा(गरीपाल)
206	---	पटेलपारा	239	---	मिचवार(एंदेपारा)
207	---	गौरपारा	240	---	गड़गड़पारा
208	---	चिंगावरम	241	---	कपेगोंदी
209	---	पटेलपारा	242	---	डब्बा स्कूलपारा
210	---	मुरकी	243	---	डब्बा(कोलेंगपारा)
211	---	छोटे मुरकी	244	---	मेशीडब्बा
212	पेन्दलनार	पेन्दलनार	245	---	पिटटेडब्बा
213	---	मुठेली	246	---	डब्बा(खासपारा)
214	---	ईत्तागुफा	247	---	डब्बा लोहरापारा
215	---	रासावाया	248	रोकेल	रोकेल
216	---	डोलेरास	249	---	लखापारा
217	---	इरपा	250	---	पेदापारा
218	---	मुन्दुम	251	---	रोकेल(लाठीपारा)
219	---	गोरली(पटेलपारा)	252	---	रोकेल मासेंगापारा
220	---	गोरली(बाजारपारा)	253	---	रोकेल(पेरमापारा)
221	---	गोरली(मिड़कमपारा)	254	---	लस्केपारा
222	---	नयानार	255	---	उरमापाल-1
223	---	(गोरली)पेदापारा नयापारा	256	---	उरमापाल-2
224	---	पेरमापारा	257	---	मारीभाटा
225	---	पाईकपारा गोरली	258	---	कुशलपारा
226	---	केरातोंग	259	---	उरमापाल(पाडेपदर)
227	---	महिमा	260	---	सुभाषपारा
228	---	अन्दुमपाल	261	---	छुरागट्टा
229	---	बेन्द्रापानी	262	---	छुरागट्टा पटेलपारा
230	---	केरातोंग(माटापारा)	263	---	पतिनाईकरास
231	---	मारीपारा	264	---	पतिनाईकरास(पटेलपारा)
क्र.	सेक्टर का नाम	आंगनबाड़ी केन्द्र का नाम	क्र.	सेक्टर का नाम	आंगनबाड़ी केन्द्र का नाम
265	---	कोकरतोंग	298	कुन्दनपाल	कुन्दनपाल-1
266	---	पतिनाईकरास (मुरियापारा)	299	---	कुन्दनपाल-2
267	---	पाईकपारा धोबनपाल	300	---	फंदीवार
268	---	गोन्चेपारा धोबनपाल	301	---	रावतपारा
269	---	धोबनपाल(ठोठापारा)	302	---	पटेलपारा
270	---	धोबनपाल	303	---	कुन्दनपाल(खासपारा)
271	छिन्दगढ़	छिन्दगढ़-1	304	---	कुन्दनपाल(मिलकमपारा)

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272	---	छिन्दगढ़-2	305	---	कुन्दनपाल(पटेलपारा)
273	---	छिन्दगढ़-3	306	---	कुन्दनपाल(बागापारा)
274	---	छिन्दगढ़-4	307	---	कुन्ना
275	---	छिन्दगढ़(महारापारा)	308	---	धनीकोड़ता
276	---	बागापारा	309	---	तरईटिकरा
277	---	छिन्दगढ़(रानीबहाल)	310	---	कोर्मागौंदी
278	---	छिन्दगढ़(गिरलीखुटी)	311	---	पेदापारा
279	---	ब्लाकपारा(छिन्दगढ़)	312	---	डेंगोपारा
280	---	बेकोपारा	313	---	कलारपारा कुन्ना
281	---	पोड़ियामीपारा	314	---	मड़कामीपारा कुन्ना
282	---	पुजारीपाल	315	---	सोड़ीपारा
283	---	कौंजीपानी(ठोठापारा)	316	---	पेरमापारा कुन्ना
284	---	कौंजीपानी(सरपंचपारा)	317	---	ताड़ापारा कुन्ना
285	---	महारापारा कौंजीपानी	318	---	कावड़पारा
286	---	कौंजीपानी	319	---	धनीकोड़ता(खासपारा)
287	---	नयापारा कौंजीपानी	320	---	धनीकोड़ता(लखापारा)
288	---	पटेलपारा कौंजीपानी	321	---	पुसगुन्ना
289	---	बकुलाघाट	322	---	चुलेरास
290	---	बकुलाघाट(ठोठापारा)	323	---	दुनामपारा
291	---	बकुलाघाट(खासपारा)	324	---	गुज्जापारा
292	---	रेड्डीपाल(राऊतपारा)	325	---	पेरमापारा(पुसगुन्ना)
293	---	रेड्डीपाल	326	---	लोहारपारा
294	---	गंजेनार	327	---	पुसगुन्ना ठोठापारा
295	---	गंजेनार नयापारा	328	चिपुरपाल	चिपुरपाल
296	---	बंटुपारा	329	---	हिकमीरास
297	---	कस्तुरी	330	---	चिकारास
क.	सेक्टर का नाम	आंगनबाड़ी केन्द्र का नाम	क.	सेक्टर का नाम	आंगनबाड़ी केन्द्र का नाम
331	---	द्वारीपारा	364	---	मुर्पेपाल
332	---	चिपुरपाल(ठोठापारा)	365	---	चौपेल
333	---	चिपुरपाल(कलारपारा)	366	---	राजामुंडा
334	---	हिकमीरास(मुरियापारा)	367	---	बडेपारा राजामुण्डा
335	---	बिरसठपाल	368	---	उदलातरई 1
336	---	कोडरीकोसम	369	---	उदलातरई 2
337	---	बिरसठपाल(ठोठापारा)	370	---	बोरगापारा राजामुण्डा
338	---	सरपंचपारा बिरसठपाल	371	---	अधिकारीरास-1
339	---	रतिनाईकरास राउतपारा	372	---	अधिकारीरास -2
340	---	कोपागुडा	373	---	जरलोडीह
341	---	सिलिकजोड़ी बिरसठपाल	374	---	पुजारीपारा
342	---	रतिनाईकरास	375	---	रामपुराम अधिकारीरास
343	---	पोन्दूम-1	376	---	कोमटीगुडा
344	---	पोन्दूम-2	377	---	धावडाभाटा अधिकारीरास
345	---	आरकातोंग	378	---	मुरियापारा अधिकारीरास
346	---	डवाकीरास	379	---	अधिकारीरास(तातीपारा)
347	---	सुरवीरास	380	तोंगपाल	तोंगपाल 1

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348	—“—	पोन्दूम सरपंचपारा	381	—“—	तोंगपाल 2
349	—“—	टोटेरपारा पोन्दूम	382	—“—	बाजारपारा
350	पाकेला	पाकेला-1	383	—“—	नहरपारा
351	—“—	पाकेला-2	384	—“—	इन्द्राकालोनी
352	—“—	पाकेला-3	385	—“—	संजयनगर
353	—“—	पाकेला हिरमापारा	386	—“—	पेरमापारा
354	—“—	बाजारपारा पाकेला	387	—“—	कमलापदर
355	—“—	पेदापारा नीचेपारा पाकेला	388	—“—	कावराकोपा
356	—“—	ठोठापारा 2 पाकेला	389	—“—	पाइकपारा ठोठापारा
357	—“—	ठोठापारा 01 पाकेला	390	—“—	गुफनपाल
358	—“—	टेमरूटिकरा पाकेला	391	—“—	मासापारा
359	—“—	मंगीतोग	392	—“—	भण्डारपाल
360	—“—	बुटारास	393	—“—	कोयलाभट्टी
361	—“—	बालाटिकरा	394	—“—	किलेपारा
362	—“—	पाकेला(बगीचापारा)	395	—“—	सगुनघाट
363	—“—	पाकेला(पेरमापारा)	396	—“—	पेरमारास

क.	सेक्टर का नाम	आंगनबाड़ी केन्द्र का नाम	क.	सेक्टर का नाम	आंगनबाड़ी केन्द्र का नाम
397	—“—	लुडकीरास	430	—“—	उखेनपारा
398	—“—	ठोठापारा लिटिरास	431	—“—	पटेलपारा
399	—“—	तरईटिकरा	432	—“—	बोगाम
400	—“—	मुरईटिकरा	433	—“—	पालेम
401	—“—	धुरवापारा लिटिरास	434	—“—	साडरापाल
402	—“—	गुटेरपारा	435	—“—	जग्गुमुण्डा
403	—“—	मुत्तामाडम	436	—“—	डोकरीपारा
404	—“—	लिटिरास	437	पुसपाल	पुसपाल 1
405	—“—	माहरापारा चालकीरास	438	—“—	पुसपाल 2
406	—“—	गोडपारा	439	—“—	किन्दरवाडा 1
407	—“—	हमिरगढ 1	440	—“—	किन्दरवाडा 2
408	—“—	हमिरगढ 2	441	—“—	सुरेपाल
409	—“—	कासनपाल	442	—“—	कोकराल
410	—“—	सरपंचपारा	443	—“—	गुम्मा 1
411	—“—	जैमेर	444	—“—	गुम्मा 2
412	—“—	जमेर ठोठापारा	445	—“—	गुम्मा 3
413	—“—	कुरैली	446	—“—	कुमाकोलेंग 1
414	—“—	मारापारा	447	—“—	कुमाकोलेंग 2
415	लेदा	लेदा 1	448	—“—	बाडनपाल
416	—“—	लेदा 2	449	—“—	चिउरवाडा
417	—“—	भट्टीपारा	450	—“—	चितलनार 1
418	—“—	ठोठापारा	451	—“—	चितलनार 2
419	—“—	पटेलपारा	452	—“—	चितलनार 3

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420	—”—	मारेंगा	453	—”—	चितलनार 4
421	—”—	टिपनपाल	454	—”—	नेतानार
422	—”—	खासपारा	455	—”—	जंगमपाल
423	—”—	कानापारा	456	—”—	किकिरपाल 1
424	—”—	चिडपाल	457	—”—	किकिरपाल 2
425	—”—	कोकालपाल	458	—”—	तुमकपाल
426	—”—	खेडेपारा	459	—”—	ओलेर 1
427	—”—	खोटलापारा	460	—”—	ओलेर 2
428	—”—	कलारपारा	461	—”—	सीतापाल
429	—”—	ठोठापारा	462	—”—	मुण्डवाल
क.	सेक्टर का नाम	आंगनबाड़ी केन्द्र का नाम	क.	सेक्टर का नाम	आंगनबाड़ी केन्द्र का नाम
463	—”—	पुसपाल 3	496	—”—	सोडीपारा
464	—”—	किन्दरवाडा लोहरापारा	497	—”—	ठोठापारा
465	—”—	मुण्डापारा चितलनार	498	—”—	मेखावाया
466	—”—	उपरपारा चितलनार	499	—”—	भोपावाडा
467	—”—	मिडियामपारा चितलनार	500	—”—	पाइलपारा
468	—”—	धामनपारा चिउरवाडा	501	—”—	तालनार 1
469	—”—	लोहरापारा चिउरवाडा	502	—”—	तालनार 2
470	—”—	पटेलपारा चिउरवाडा	503	—”—	भट्टीपारा
471	—”—	सरगीपारा चिउरवाडा	504	—”—	पुरिरास
472	—”—	ठोठापारा बाडनपाल	505	—”—	आवासपारा
473	—”—	नयापारा बाडनपाल	506	—”—	ठोठापारा
474	—”—	लोहरापारा बाडनपाल	507	—”—	मुण्डापारा
475	—”—	ठोठापारा कुमाकोलेग	508	—”—	नयामुण्डा
476	—”—	गोविन्दपाल	509	—”—	कोडरीपाल
477	—”—	मुरियापारा नेतानार	510	—”—	तरईटिकरा
478	—”—	ठोठापारा नेतानार	511	—”—	गोदामपारा
479	—”—	कुशनोपारा जंगमपाल	512	—”—	कवासीरास
480	—”—	डोगरीपारा जंगमपाल	513	—”—	तोंगगुडा
481	—”—	गुम्मा चांदपारा	514	—”—	बेरेपारा
482	—”—	तरईटिकरा गुम्मा	515	—”—	कुरमीरास
483	—”—	कुम्हारपारा गुम्मा	516	कोन्टा	कोन्टा 1
484	—”—	ठोठापारा गुम्मा	517	—”—	कोन्टा 2
485	—”—	कुम्हारपारा किकिरपाल	518	—”—	कोन्टा 3
486	—”—	लाठिपारा किकिरपाल	519	—”—	कोन्टा 4
487	—”—	मंझारपारा किकिरपाल	520	—”—	कोन्टा 5
488	—”—	सीतापाल पटेलपारा	521	—”—	कोन्टा 6
489	—”—	ओलेर पेदापारा	522	—”—	कोन्टा 7
490	—”—	ओलेर नयापारा	523	—”—	कोन्टा 8
491	—”—	धुरमापारा ओलेर	524	—”—	छ0ग0पारा कोन्टा
492	—”—	सरगीपारा किकिरपाल	525	—”—	ढोल पारा कोन्टा
493	गुडरा	गुडरा 1	526	—”—	अम्बेडकर पारा कोन्टा

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494	—“—	गुडरा 2	527	—“—	सिचाई कालोनी कोन्टा
495	—“—	तालाबपारा	528	—“—	बस स्टेण्ड पारा कोन्टा
क.	सेक्टर का नाम	आंगनबाड़ी केन्द्र का नाम	क.	सेक्टर का नाम	आंगनबाड़ी केन्द्र का नाम
529	—“—	ढोढरा 1	562	—“—	इतकल
530	—“—	ढोढरा 2	563	—“—	जिनेतोंग
531	—“—	ढोढरा 3	564	—“—	बालेगतोंग
532	—“—	ढोढरा 4	565	—“—	गंगराजपाड
533	—“—	ढोढरा 5	566	—“—	पीलावाया
534	—“—	फन्दीगुडा 1	567	—“—	बेलपोच्छा
535	—“—	इरफागुडा	568	—“—	बण्डा 1
536	—“—	गेड़ापाड	569	—“—	बण्डा 2
537	—“—	पेदाकिशोली	570	—“—	कन्हाईगुडा 1
538	—“—	फन्दीगुडा 2	571	—“—	कन्हाईगुडा 2
539	—“—	इंजरम 1	572	—“—	उसकेवाया
540	—“—	इंजरम 2	573	—“—	नुल्कातोंग
541	—“—	आसिरगुडा	574	—“—	मंगलगुडा
542	—“—	एटेगटटा 1	575	—“—	डब्बापाड
543	—“—	एटेगटटा 2	576	भेजी	भेजी 1
544	—“—	गोरखा 1	577	—“—	भेजी 2
545	—“—	गोरखा 2	578	—“—	एलामडगू 1
546	—“—	सुन्नमगुडा 1	579	—“—	वंकोपारा भेजी
547	—“—	चिन्ताकोन्टा	580	—“—	एलामडगू 2
548	—“—	सुन्नमगुडा 2	581	—“—	पाताभेजी
549	—“—	मुरलीगुडा 1	582	—“—	ओन्दरपारा
550	—“—	मुरलीगुडा 2	583	—“—	मोसलमडगू
551	—“—	बुरगुडा	584	—“—	वीराभटटी 2
552	मेहता	मेहता 1	585	—“—	मासेलमडगू 2
553	—“—	मेहता 2	586	—“—	रेगडगटटा 1
554	—“—	नीलामडगू 1	587	—“—	रेगडगटटा 2
555	—“—	नीलामडगू 2	588	—“—	वीराभटटी
556	—“—	गोमपाड	589	—“—	रेगडगटटा 3
557	—“—	दुरमा 1	590	—“—	भण्डारपदर 1
558	—“—	दुरमा 2	591	—“—	कोताचेरू
559	—“—	पुसगुडा 1	592	—“—	भण्डारपदर 2
560	—“—	पुसगुडा 1	593	—“—	रामनगर
561	—“—	बटेरू	594	—“—	चिन्तागुफा
क.	सेक्टर का नाम	आंगनबाड़ी केन्द्र का नाम	क.	सेक्टर का नाम	आंगनबाड़ी केन्द्र का नाम
595	—“—	बोदारास 2	628	—“—	तारलागुडा
596	—“—	मुकुडतोंग	629	—“—	सिंगाराम 1
597	—“—	मैलासुर 1	630	—“—	वंजलवाही
598	—“—	मैलासुर 2	631	—“—	गोंदीगुडा

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599	---	गच्छनपल्ली 1	632	---	वीरापुरम 1
600	---	गच्छनपल्ली 2	633	---	मराईगुड़ा 1
601	---	एतराजपाड़	634	---	मराईगुड़ा 2
602	---	बोदारास 1	635	---	गंगलेर 1
603	---	दन्तेशपुरम 1	636	---	गंगलेर 2
604	---	दन्तेशपुरम 2	637	---	तिगनपल्ली
605	---	कंगालतोंग	638	---	रामपुरम
606	डब्बाकोन्टा	डब्बाकोन्टा 1	639	---	भटटीगुड़ा
607	---	डब्बाकोन्टा 2	640	---	वीरापुरम 2
608	---	तोलनई	641	---	भण्डारचिलका
609	---	जग्गावरम 1	642	---	कोराजगुड़ा
610	---	जग्गावरम 2	643	---	रासातोंग
611	---	कोलाईगुड़ 1	644	---	कन्हाईपाड 1
612	---	कोलाईगुड़ 2	645	---	कन्हाईपाड 2
613	---	बुर्कलंका 1	646	---	मोसलमडगू
614	---	बुर्कलंका 2	647	---	तुमाबागू
615	---	तुमालपाड़ 1	648	---	कोतूर
616	---	पेन्टापाड	649	---	बुरगुड़ा
617	---	एन्टापाड 1	650	---	सिंगाराम 2
618	---	एन्टापाड 2	651	---	जिनेलंका
619	---	तुमालपाड़ 2	652	किस्टारम	किस्टारम 1
620	---	बडेकेडवल	653	---	किस्टारम 2
621	---	कुम्हारपदार	654	---	किस्टारम 3
622	---	छोटेकेडवल	655	---	बेदेपाड़
623	---	भटटापाड 1	656	---	मंगलगुड़ा
624	---	पामलुर 1	657	---	करीगुण्डम
625	---	पामलुर 2	658	---	सिन्दुरगुड़ा 1
626	गोलापल्ली	गोलापल्ली	659	---	सिन्दुरगुड़ा 2
627	---	मामडीगुड़ा	660	---	धरमापेन्टा
क.	सेक्टर का नाम	आंगनबाड़ी केन्द्र का नाम	क.	सेक्टर का नाम	आंगनबाड़ी केन्द्र का नाम
661	---	टेटेमडगू 1	694	---	मराईगुड़ा 1
662	---	आरलापेन्टा	695	---	मराईगुड़ा 2
663	---	कुमुदतोंग	696	---	बिरला 1
664	---	धनपेन्टा	697	---	बिरला 2
665	---	पालोडी	698	---	कामराजपाड
666	---	निमलगुड़ा	699	---	कसलपाड
667	---	एलकनगुड़ा	700	एरबोर	एरबोर 1
668	---	टेटेमडगू 2	701	---	एरबोर 2
669	किस्टारम 2	एलमागुण्डा	702	---	एरबोर 3
670	---	साकलेर 1	703	---	एरबोर 4
671	---	साकलेर 2	704	---	एरबोर 5
672	---	गटटापाड 1	705	---	एरबोर 6
673	---	शालातोंग 1	706	---	एरबोर 7

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674	---	दुब्बामरका	707	---	एर्राबोर 8
675	---	टौडामरका	708	---	एर्राबोर 9
676	---	पुटकपल्ली 1	709	---	एर्राबोर 10
677	---	पुटकपल्ली 2	710	---	मेटागुडा 1
678	---	कुसमवाडा	711	---	वंजामगुडा 1
679	---	पालाचलमा 1	712	---	वंजामगुडा 2
680	---	पालाचलमा 2	713	---	मुलाकुशुली 1
681	---	आमापेन्टा	714	---	मुलाकुशुली 2
682	---	गटटापाड 1	715	---	जग्गावरम
683	---	पालाचलमा 3	716	---	लेन्डा 1
684	---	सुंगनपाडं	717	---	लेन्डा 2
685	---	मंगलतुग	718	---	बर्रमोगा
686	---	शालातुग 2	719	---	दरभागुडा 1
687	गगनपल्ली	गगनपल्ली 1	720	---	दरभागुडा 2
688	---	गगनपल्ली 2	721	---	मेटागुडा 2
689	---	गगनपल्ली 3	722	दुरनापाल	दुरनापाल 1
690	---	नरकुटटा पारा	723	---	दुरनापाल 2
691	---	कुरुतीपारा	724	---	दुरनापाल 3
692	---	मनीकुन्टा 1	725	---	दुरनापाल 4
693	---	मनीकुन्टा 2	726	---	दुरनापाल 5
कुमांक	सेक्टर का नाम	आंगनबाडी केन्द्र का नाम		सेक्टर का नाम	आंगनबाडी केन्द्र का नाम
727	---	उ0प0दुरनापाल	761	---	पुन्नाभेजी
728	---	दुरनापाल 7	762	---	पुनपल्ली 1
729	---	कामापेदागुडा	763	---	पुनपल्ली 2
730	---	नागलगुण्डा 1	764	---	पुनपल्ली 3
731	---	नागलगुण्डा 2	765	---	मुंडपल्ली
732	---	पेन्टा 1	766	---	नेलवाडा
733	---	पेन्टा 2	767	---	समसटटी 1
734	---	कुसागुडा 1	768	---	समसटटी 2
735	---	कुसागुडा 2	769	---	फयदागुडा
736	---	देवरपल्ली 1	770	---	उपमपल्ली
738	---	देवरपल्ली 2	771	---	बगडेगुडा 1
739	---	मेडवाही 1	772	---	बगडेगुडा 2
740	---	मेडवाही 2	773	---	परिया
741	---	मेडवाही 3	774	---	मिचीगुडा
742	---	कुरुती 1	775	---	नीलावाया
743	---	कुरुती 2	776	---	दरभागुडा
744	---	तुंगगुडा	777	---	मिसमा 2
745	---	दुरनापाल 8	778	---	बगडेगुडा 3
746	---	आरगटटा 1	779	चिन्तागुफा	चिन्तागुफा 1
747	---	बुडडीगुडा 1	780	---	चिन्तागुफा 2
748	---	बुडडीगुडा 2	781	---	चिन्तागुफा 3
749	---	टेटराई 1	782	---	तेमलवाडा 1

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750	---	टेटराई 2	783	---	तेमलवाड़ा 2
751	---	दुब्बामरका	784	---	पुसवाड़ा 1
752	---	आरगटटा 2	785	---	पुसवाड़ा 2
753	दुब्बाटोटा	दुब्बाटोटा 1	786	---	करीगुण्डम 1
754	---	दुब्बाटोटा 2	787	---	करीगुण्डम 2
755	---	दुब्बाटोटा 3	788	---	दुलेड़ 2
756	---	दुब्बाटोटा 4	789	---	मिनपा 1
757	---	दुब्बाटोटा 5	790	---	रामाराम 1
758	---	बोदागुड़ा	791	---	रामाराम 2
759	---	चिचोरगुड़ा	792	---	पिड़मिल 1
760	---	मिसमा 1	793	---	पिड़मिल 2
क्र.	सेक्टर का नाम	आंगनबाड़ी केन्द्र का नाम	क्र.	सेक्टर का नाम	आंगनबाड़ी केन्द्र का नाम
794	---	तोकनपल्ली 1	827	---	कोरापाड़ 2
795	---	गोडलगुड़ा 1	828	---	चिकपल्ली
796	---	गोडलगुड़ा 2	829	---	कुम्हारपदर
797	---	ताड़मेटला 1	830	---	रंगाईगुड़ा
798	---	ताड़मेटला 2	831	---	बारमलोर
799	---	बुरकापाल 1	832	---	गोंदपल्ली 2
800	---	बुरकापाल 2	833	---	पालामड़गू 4
801	---	ताड़मेटला 3	834	चितलनार	चिन्तलनार 1
802	---	चिन्तागुफा 4	835	---	चिन्तलनार 2
803	---	तोकनपल्ली 2	836	---	चिन्तलनार 3
804	---	दुलेड़ 1	837	---	चिन्तलनार 5
805	---	मिनपा 2	838	---	कोत्तापल्ली 1
806	पोलमपल्ली	पोलमपल्ली 1	839	---	कोत्तापल्ली 2
807	---	पोलमपल्ली 2	840	---	लखापाल 1
808	---	पोलमपल्ली 3	841	---	लखापाल 2
809	---	बर्देनपाड़	842	---	तोंगगुड़ा
810	---	अरलमपल्ली 1	843	---	मुकरम 1
811	---	अरलमपल्ली 2	844	---	मुकरम 2
812	---	गोंदपल्ली 1	845	---	कोत्तागुड़ा 1
813	---	वरदेलतोंग 1	846	---	पोलमपाड़
814	---	वरदेलतोंग 2	847	---	किस्टाराम 1
815	---	गोरगुण्डा 1	848	---	नारसापुरम
816	---	गोरगुण्डा 2	849	---	तोंगगुड़ा 2
817	---	गोरगुण्डा 3	850	---	किष्टाराम 2
818	---	गोरगुण्डा 4	851	---	चिन्तलनार 4
819	---	काकेरलंका 1	852	---	कोत्तागुड़ा 2
820	---	काकेरलंका 2	853	---	मोरपल्ली 1
821	---	काकेरलंका 3	854	---	मोरपल्ली 2
822	---	इत्तागुड़ा	855	---	केरलापेदा 1
823	---	पालामड़गू 1	856	---	केरलापेदा 2
824	---	पालामड़गू 2	857	---	तुमिरगुड़ा

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825	---	पालामडगू 3	858	---	मरकागुड़ा
826	---	कोरापाड़ 1	859	---	नागाराम 1
क.	सेक्टर का नाम	आंगनबाड़ी केन्द्र का नाम	क.	सेक्टर का नाम	आंगनबाड़ी केन्द्र का नाम
860	---	नागाराम 2	893	---	चिमली
861	---	गटटापाड़	894	---	अचकट 1
862	---	चिन्नाबोडकेल	895	---	चिमली 2
863	---	पेदाबोडकेल 1	896	---	राजपेन्टा 2
864	---	पेदाबोडकेल 2	897	---	अचकट
865	---	जाबागटटा 2	898	---	एलमपल्ली 2
866	---	तिम्मापुरम	899	---	चिमलीलावा
867	---	जब्बागटटा 1	900	---	बंजेपल्ली 2
868	---	तिमापुरम 2	901	चिमलीपेन्टा	चिमलीपेन्टा
869	---	बाडेगान गुलाव	902	---	कुन्देड़ 1
870	जगरगुण्डा	जगरगुण्डा 1	903	---	मिसीगुड़ा 1
871	---	जगरगुण्डा 2	904	---	दुरनदरभा 1
872	---	जगरगुण्डा 3	905	---	सिलगेर 1
873	---	जगरगुण्डा 4	906	---	सिलगेर 2
874	---	तारलागुड़ा	907	---	सुरपनगुड़ा 1
875	---	विक्रमपल्ली	908	---	सुरपनगुड़ा 2
876	---	बैनपल्ली	909	---	पूर्ती 1
877	---	कोत्तागुड़ा	910	---	उरसांगल
878	---	राजपेन्टा	911	---	सिंगाराम
879	---	मिलयमपल्ली 1	912	---	टेकलगुड़ा
880	---	मिलयमपल्ली 2	913	---	कुन्देड़ 2
881	---	कामाराम 1	914	---	मिसीगुड़ा 2
882	---	कामाराम 2	915	---	बेदरे
883	---	दुरमा	916	---	पूर्ती 2
884	---	पारलागटटा	917	---	उरसांगल 2
885	---	कमारगुड़ा	918	---	अलीगुड़ा
886	---	कोण्डासोवली 1	919	---	गोंदपल्ली 1
887	---	कोण्डासोवली 2	920	---	गोंदपल्ली 2
888	---	बंजेपल्ली	921	---	मण्डीमरका 1
889	---	एलमपल्ली	922	---	मण्डीमरका 2
890	---	चिमलीलावा 1	923	---	तोलेवर्ती 1
891	---	कलाईगुड़ा	924	---	तोलेवर्ती 2
892	---	कोड़मेर	925	---	गुभोड़ी
क.	सेक्टर का नाम	आंगनबाड़ी केन्द्र का नाम	क.	सेक्टर का नाम	आंगनबाड़ी केन्द्र का नाम
926	---	बेदरे 2			
927	---	भीमापुरम			
928	---	मिचीगुड़ा 1			
929	---	मण्डीमरका 3			

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930	---"---	जावागण्डा			
931	---"---	सिलगेर 3			
932	---"---	दुरनदरभा 2			
933	---"---	सिंगाराम 2			

