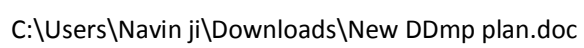


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जिला आपदा प्रबन्धन योजना बाड़मेर

वर्ष 2017

जिला प्रशासन बाड़मेर

विषय –सूची

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प्रस्तावना

इतिहास की शुरुआत से ही मनुष्य अपने अस्तित्व को बनाये रखने के लिए प्रकृति से संघर्ष कर रहा है। भले ही मनुष्य ने सामाजिक, वैज्ञानिक व तकनीकी के क्षेत्र में काफी प्रगति कर ली है। परन्तु आज भी आपदाएँ उसके नियंत्रण में नहीं हैं। वरन् प्राद्योगिक और औद्योगिक विकास ने मनुष्यकृत आपदाओं के लिए नये द्वार खोल दिये हैं। जो दिन प्रतिदिन बढ़ते जा रहे हैं। प्रतिवर्ष विश्व के कई भागों में एक या अधिक प्रकार की आपदाओं का विनाशकारी प्रभाव पड़ता है। जिससे जान व माल का काफी नुकसान होता है।

भारत देश भी बाढ़ भूकम्प सूखा आदि प्राकृतिक आपदाओं से ग्रस्त है। जिनसे मानव जीवन को अधिकतम क्षति होती है। सूखा व बाढ़ जैसी आपदाओं से फसल और वनस्पति के भारी नुकसान के अलावा पशुधन के साथ निजी तथा सार्वजनिक सम्पत्तियाँ भी नष्ट हो जाती हैं। 1999 में उड़िसा में आये तूफान तथा 2001 में गुजरात का भूकम्प एवं जिले में वर्ष 2006 में कवास एवं मलवा में आई बाढ़ विनाश के ताजे उदाहरण हैं।

1.1 जिला आपदा प्रबन्धन कार्य योजना के उद्देश्य

जिला आपदा प्रबन्धन कार्य योजना बनाने के उद्देश्य निम्न हैं :-

1. जिला आपदाओं से खतरे के प्रभाव का विश्लेषण कर जिले की तैयारियों को निर्धारित करना।
2. जिले में विद्यमान विभिन्न आपदा नियंत्रण मूलभूत सुविधाओं के स्तर का पता लगाना तथा इसका जिला प्रशासन की क्षमता बढ़ाने में उपयोग करना।
3. आपदा न्यूनीकरण (Minimisation) के विभिन्न पहलुओं को क्षेत्र विशेष की विकास योजनाओं के काम में लाना।
4. जिले में पूर्व में हुई आपदाओं का विवरण, रिकार्ड, अनुभव के अनुसार भविष्य में उनसे निपटने के लिए रूपरेखा तैयार करना।
5. आपदा के आने पर विभिन्न विभागों के समन्वय एवं सामंजस्य से मानक कार्य प्रक्रिया अपनाकर कार्यवाही का क्रियान्वयन करना।
6. राज्य सरकार की नीतिगत रूपरेखा (Policy Plan) के अन्दर जिला आपदा प्रबन्धन योजना को एक प्रभावी प्रबन्धन औजार बनाना।

निश्चित योजना के अभाव में आपदा आने पर कार्यों का समन्वय सुचारु रूप से नहीं हो पाता किसी एक कार्य पर अत्यधिक ध्यान दे दिया जाता है तथा अन्य कार्य जो कि अत्यन्त महत्वपूर्ण होते हैं। उनको बिल्कुल भूला दिया जाता है। ऐसी स्थिति खतरनाक हो सकती है। अतः आपदा प्रबन्धन योजना अतिआवश्यक है। जिसमें कार्य बिन्दु निम्न प्रकार हैं।

1. प्रक्रिया (Reaction/Response) कार्यों के सही क्रम की पूर्व योजना तैयार करना।
2. भागीदार विभागों की जिम्मेदारी निर्धारित करना।
3. कार्यरत विभिन्न विभागों के कार्य करने के तरीके का मानकीकरण (Standardisation) करना।
4. उपलब्ध सुविधा और स्रोतों की सूची तैयार करना।
5. स्रोतों के प्रभाव प्रबन्धन की रचना करना।
6. सभी सहायता कार्यों का पारस्परिक समन्वय करना।
7. राज्य स्तरीय नियंत्रण कक्ष से सहायता के लिए समन्वय स्थापित करना।

गुजरात के भुज में 26 जनवरी 2001 को आये विनाशकारी भूकम्प से हुई त्रासदी व जानमाल के भारी नुकसान से पूरे देश को जूझना पड़ा था। इसी परिप्रेक्ष्य में दिनांक 16 फरवरी 2001 को राजस्थान के मुख्य सचिव की अध्यक्षता में आपदा प्रबन्धन सम्बन्धी विभिन्न बिन्दुओं पर विचार किया गया था। मुख्य सचिव महोदय ने पिछले साल की तीन मुख्य आपदाओं को भरतपुर के आयुध डिपों में आग, बीकानेर के लुण्करणसर में बाढ़ तथा

पिछले साल के सूखे के अनुभव के आधार पर जानकारी देते हुए बताया कि संचार व्यवस्थाओं की असफलता, प्रशासनिक समन्वय की कमी, प्रेस तक सही सूचना का अभाव उपलब्ध संसाधनों का सही ढंग से प्रयोग न होने के कारण कार्यवाही में देरी होती है। इसके लिए आवश्यक है कि राज्य एवं जिला स्तर पर इन आपदाओं से निपटने व बेहतर प्रबन्धन के लिए आपदा प्रबन्धन योजना तैयार की जाये ताकि बिना विलम्ब के कार्यवाही की जा सके। आपदा प्रबन्धन योजना में प्रत्येक विभाग की आपदा पूर्व, आपदा के दौरान व आपदा के बाद उनकी भूमिका तथा उपलब्ध संसाधनों का व्यापक उल्लेख होगा। जिससे प्रतिक्रिया के समय को कम करके आपदा को नियंत्रित किया जा सके।

1.2 THE DISASTER MANAGEMENT ACT, 2005 INTRODUCTION

For prevention and mitigation effects of disasters and for undertaking a holistic, coordinated and prompt response to any disaster situation it has been decided by the government to enact a law on disaster management to provide for requisite institutional mechanisms for drawing up and monitoring the implementation of the disaster management plans, ensuring measures by various wings of Government. To achieve this objective the disaster management Bill was introduced in the parliament.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS

1- The Government has decided to enact a law on disaster management to provide for requisite institutional mechanisms for drawing up and monitoring the implementation of the disaster management plans, ensuring measures by various wings of Government for prevention and mitigating effects of disasters and for undertaking a holistic, coordinated and prompt response to any disaster situation. 2- The Disaster Management Bill, 2005 provides for setting up of a National Disaster Management authority under the chairmanship of the Prime Minister, State Disaster Management Authorities under the chairmanship of

the chief ministers and District Disaster Management Authorities under the chairmanship of district Magistrates. The Bill also provides for concerned ministries or Departments to draw up Department wise plans in accordance with the National Disaster Management plan. It provides for constitution of a National Disaster Response Force and setting up the National Institute of Disaster Management. The Bill provides for the constitution of the National fund for Disaster Response and the National fund for disaster Mitigation and similar funds at the state and District levels. The Bill provides for specific role for local Bodies in disaster management including Panchayati Raj Institutions as well as Urban Local Bodies like municipalities.

3- The proposed enactment will facilitate effective steps for the mitigation of disasters, prepare for and coordinate effective response to disasters, as also matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

4- The Bill seeks to Achieve the above objects. ACT 53 OF 2005

The Disaster Management Bill having been passed by both the house of parliament received the assent of the president on 23rd December, 2005 it came on the statute Book as THE DISASTER MANAGEMENT ACT, 2005 (53 OF 2005)

THE DISASTER MANAGEMENT ACT 2005 (53 OF 2005) [23rd
December, 2005]

An Act to provide for the effective management of disasters and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto. Be it enacted by parliament in the Fifty-sixth Year of the republic of India as follows:-

CHAPTER 1

PRELIMINARY

(1) Short title, extent and commencement:- (1) This Act may be called the Disaster Management Act, 2005

(2) It extends to the whole of India.

(3) It shall come into force on such date as the central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette appoint, and different dates may be appointed for different provisions of this Act and for different states, and any reference to commencement in any provision of this Act in relation to any state shall be construed as a reference to the commencement of that provision that state.

2. Definitions- In this Act unless the context otherwise requires-

(a) "affected area" means an area or part

(b) "capacity - building" includes-

(i) Acquiring or creating resources identified under sub-clause

(ii) (iii) organization and training of personnel and coordination of such training for effective management of disasters,

(C) "Central Government" means the ministry or Department of the Government of India having administrative control of disaster management;

(D) "Disaster" means a catastrophe, mishap, calamity or grave occurrence in any area. arising from natural or man made causes, or by accident or negligence which results in substantial loss of life or human suffering or damage to, and destruction of property, or damage to, or degradation of, environment, and is of such a nature

or magnitude as to be beyond the coping capacity of the community of the affected area;

Disaster Management Act, 2005

(e) "disaster management" means a continuous and integrated process of planning organising, coordinating and implementing measures which are necessary or expedient for-

(i) Prevention of danger or threat of any disaster;

(ii) Mitigation or reduction of risk of any disaster or its severity or consequences;

1 Sections 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 75, 77 and 79 came into force on 28-7-2006, tilde S.O. 1216 (E), Dated 28 th July, 2006

section 7, 9, 11, 12, 13, 35, 37, 42, 43, 49, 50, sub-section (1) of section 70 and section 76 came into force on 30-10-2006 sections 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 38, 39, 40, 41, 48, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69 sub-section (2) of section 70, section 71, 72, 73, 74, 78 and 79 shall come into force on 1-8-2007, vide

S.O.0.722 (E), Dated 7 th May, 2007 Sections 44 and 45 come into force on 17-3-2008, vide SO. 517 (E) dated 17 th, 2008.

[Sec. 2]

(iii) Capacity building;

(iv) preparedness to deal with any disaster;

(v) prompt response to any threatening disaster situation or disaster;

(vi) assessing the severity or magnitude of effects of any disaster;

(vii) evacuation, rescue and relief;

(viii) rehabilitation and reconstruction;

(f) "District Authority" means the District Disaster Management Authority constituted under sub-section (1) of section 25;

(g) "District plan" means the plan for disaster management for the district prepared under section 31;

(h) "Local Authority" includes panchayati Raj institutions, municipalities, a District board, cantonment board, town planning authority or Zila parishad or any other body or Authority, by whatever name called, for the time being invested by law, for rendering essential services or, with the control and management of civil services, within a specified local area;

(i) "mitigation" means measures aimed at reducing the risk, impact or effects of a disaster or threatening disaster situation;

Disaster Management Act, 2005 [Sec. 2]

(j) "National Authority" means the National Disaster Management Authority established under sub-section (1) of section 3;

(K) "National Executive committee" means the executive committee of the National Authority Constituted under sub-Section (1) of section 8;

(1) " National Plan" means the plan for disaster management for the whole of the country prepared under section 11;

(m)"Preparedness" means the state of readiness to deal with a threatening disaster situation or disaster and the effects thereof;

(n)"prescribed" means prescribed by rules made under this Act

- (o) "reconstruction" means construction or restoration of any property after a disaster;
- (p) "resources" includes manpower, service materials and provisions;
- (q) "state Authority" means the state disaster management Authority established under sub-section (1) of section 14 and includes the Disaster Management Authority for the union Territory constituted under that section;
- (r) "state Executive committee" means the executive committee of a state Authority constituted under sub-section (1) of section 20;
- (s) "state Government " means the Department of Government of the state having administrative control of disaster management and includes administrator of the Union territory appointed by the president under article 239 of the constitution;
- (t) "state Plan" means the plan for disaster management for the whole of the state prepared under section 23

The Disaster Management Act. 2005 [Sec. 3]

CHAPTER- II

THE NATIONAL DISASTER MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY

3. Establishment of National Disaster Management Authority- r-(1) with effect from such date as the central Government may, by notification in the official Gazette appoint in this behalf, there shall be established for the purposes of this Act, an authority to be known as the National Disaster Management Authority

(2) The National Authority Shall consist of the Chairperson and such number of other member not exceeding nine, as may be prescribed by the central Government and, unless the rules otherwise provide the National authority shall consist of the following:-

(a) the prime Minister of India, who shall be the chairperson of the National Authority ex officio;

(b) other member, not exceeding nine, to be nominated by the chairperson of the National Authority

(3) The Chairperson of the National Authority may designate one of the members nominated under clause (b) of sub-section (2) to be the vice chairperson of the National Authority;

(4) The term of Office and conditions of service of members of the National Authority shall be such as may be prescribed.

COMMENTS

As per Notes on Clauses of the Bill

Section 3 seeks to establish the National Disaster Management Authority (hereinafter called the National Authority) and provide for its composition

4 Meetings of National Authority - (1) The National Authority shall meet as and when necessary and at such time and place as the chairperson of the National Authority may think fit.

(2) The Chairperson of the National Authority shall preside over the meetings of the National Authority

(3) If for any reason the Chairperson of the National Authority is unable to attend any meeting of the National Authority, the *Vice Chairperson of the National Authority shall preside over the meeting.

COMMENTS

As per Notes on Clauses of the Bill

Section 4 seeks to make provisions Jot the meetings of the National Authority

5- Appointment of officers, and other employees of the National Authority -The Central Government shall provide the national Authority with such Officers. consultants and employees, as it considers necessary. for carrying out the functions of the National Authority

COMMENTS

As per Notes on Clauses of the Bill

Section 5 Seeks to create an obligation on the Central Government to provide the National Authority with officers, consultants and other employees, a considered by it, for carrying out the functions of the National Authority.

The Disaster Management Act, 2005 [Sec. 6]

6. Powers and functions of National Authority -(1) Subject to the rovisions of this Act. the National Authority shall have the responsibility for laying down the policies, plans and guidelines for disaster management for ensuring timely and effective response to disaster.

(2) Without prejudice to generality of the provision contained in subsection the National Authority may-

(a) lay down policies on disaster management

(b) approve the National plan;

(c) approve plans prepared by the ministries or departments of the Government of India in accordance with the National plan;

(d) lay down guideline to be followed by the state Authority in drawing up the state plan;

(e) lay down guidelines to be followed by the different ministries or Departments of the Government of India for the purpose of integrating the measure for revention of disaster or the mitigation of its effects in their development plans and projects;

(f) coordinate the enforcement and implementation of the policy and plan for disaster management;

(g) recommend provision of funds for the purpose of mitigation;

(h) Provide such support to other countries affected by major disasters as may be determined by the Central Government

The Disaster Management Act, 2005 [Sec. 6]

(i) take such other measures for the prevention of disaster, or the mitigation, or preparedness and capacity building for dealing with the threatening disaster situation or disaster as it may consider necessary;

(j) lay down board policies and guidelines for the functioning of the National institute of Disaster Management;

(3)The Chairperson of the National Authority shall, in the case of emergency have power to exercise all or any of the powers o the National Authority but exercise of such powers shall be subject to a post factoratification by the National Authority

COMMENTS

As per Notes on clauses of the Bill

Section 6 seeks to lay down the responsibility and functions of the National Authority and provides for exercise of the powers of the Authority by its Chairperson, in the case of emergency, subject to post facto ratification by the national Authority.

7. Constitution of Advisory committee by National Authority - (1) The National Authority may constitute an advisory committee consisting of experts in the field of disaster management and having practical experience of disaster management at the national, state or Disast level to make recommendations on different aspects of disaster management.

(2) The Members of the Advisory Committee shall be paid such allowances as may be prescribed by the central Government in consultation with the National Authority.

COMMENTS

As per Notes on clauses of the Bill

Section 7 seeks to provide for constitution of an advisory Committee by the National Authority and also the Central Government to prescribe allowances to be paid to the members of the Advisory Committee.

8. Constitution of National Executive Committee-(1) The Central Government shall, immediately after issue of notification under sub-section (1)

The Disaster Management Act, 2005 [Sec. 7]

of section 3. constitute a National Executive committee to assist the National Authority in the performance of its functions under this Ad.

(2) The National Executive Committee shall consist of the following members namely:-

(a) the Secretary to the Government of India Charge of the Ministry or Department of the Central Government having administrative control of the disaster management, who shall be chairperson, ex officio;

(b) the Secretaries to the Government of India in the Ministries or Departments having administrative control of the agriculture, atomic energy, defense, drinking water supply, environment and forests, finance (expenditure), health power, rural development science and technology space, telecommunication, urban development, water resources and the chief of the integrated defense staff of the chiefs of staff committee, ex officio.

(3) The Chairperson of the National Executive Committee may invite any other officer of the Central Government or a state Government for taking part in any meeting of the National Executive Committee and shall exercise such powers and perform such functions as may be prescribed by the Central Government in consultation with the National Authority.

(4) The Procedure to be followed by the National executive committee in exercise of its powers and discharge of its functions shall be such as may be prescribed by the Central Government.

COMMENTS

As per Notes on clauses of the Bill

Section 8 seeks to provide for the constitution of the National Executive committee to assist the National Authority it also seeks to authorise the Central Government to prescribe the powers functions and procedure of the National Executive Committee.

9. Constitution of sub- committees --(1) The National Executive committee may, as and when it considers necessary, constitute one or more sub-committees, for the efficient discharge of its functions.

The National Executive Committee shall, from amongst its members, appoint the chairperson of the sub Committee referred to in sub section

Any person associated as an expert with any sub-committee may be paid such allowance as may be prescribed by the central Government.

The Disaster Management Act 2005 [Sec.7]

COMMENTS

As per Notes on Clauses of the Bill

Section 9 seeks to provide for the constitution of sub committees by the National Executive Committee and enables the Central Government to prescribe and make payment of allowance to any person associated as an expert in any sub committee.

The Disaster Management Act, 2005 [Sec. 10]

10. Powers and functions of National Executive Committee-(1) The National Executive committee shall assist the National Authority in the discharge of its functions and have the responsibility for implementing the policies and plans of the National Authority and ensure the Compliance of directions issued by the central Government for the purpose of disaster management in the country.

(2) Without Prejudice to the generality of the provisions contained in subsection (1), the National Executive Committee may-

- (a) act as the coordinating and monitoring body for disaster management;
- (b) prepare the National plan to be approved by the National Authority,
- (c) Coordinate and. monitor the implementation of the National Policy;

(d) lay down guidelines for preparing disaster management plans by different ministries or Departments of the Government of India and the state Authorities;

(e) Provide necessary technical assistance to the state Governments and the state Authorities for preparing their disaster management plans in accordance with the guidelines laid down by the National Authority;

(f) monitor the implementation of the National plan and the plans prepared by the ministries or Departments of the Government of India;

(g) monitor the implementation of the guidelines laid down by the National Authority for integrating of measures for prevention of disasters and mitigation by the Ministries or departments in their development plans and projects;

(h) monitor, coordinate and give directions regarding the mitigation and preparedness measures to be taken by different Ministries or Departments and agencies of the Government;

The Disaster Management Act, 2005 [Sec. 10]

(i) Evaluate the preparedness at all Governmental level for the purpose of responding to any threatening disaster situation or disaster and give directions, where necessary, for enhancing such preparedness;

(j) plan and coordinate specialised training programme for disaster management for different levels of officers, employees and voluntary rescue workers;

(k) Coordinate response in the event of any threatening disaster situation or disaster;

(l) lay down guidelines for, or give directions to, the concerned ministries or Departments of the Government of India, the state Governments and the state Authorities regarding measures to be taken by them in response to any threatening disaster situation or disaster;

(m) require any Department or Agency of the Government to make available to the National or state Authorities such men or material resources as are available with it for purposes of emergency response, rescue and relief;

(n) advise assist coordinate the activities of the Ministries or Departments of the Government of India, state Authorities statutory bodies. other Governmental or non-Governmental organisations and others engaged in disaster management;

(o) provide necessary technical assistance or give advice to the state Authorities and district Authorities for carrying out their functions under this Act.

(p) prompt general education and awareness in relation to disaster management; and

(q) perform such other functions as the National Authority may require it to perform.

COMMENTS

As per Notes on clauses to the bill

section 10 seeks to prescribe the powers and functions of the National Executive Committee.

11. National Plan -(1) There shall be drawn up a plan for disaster management for the whole of the country to be called the National Plan.

(2) The National Plan shall be prepared by the National Executive Committee having regard to the National policy and in consultation with the

The Disaster Management Act, 2005 [Sec. 10]

State Governments and expert bodies or organisations in the field of disaster management to be approved by the National Authority

(3) The National Plan Shall include-

(a) Measures to be taken for the prevention of disasters, or the mitigation of their effects;

(b) measures to be taken for the integration of mitigation measures in the development plans;

(c) measures to be taken for preparedness and capacity building to effectively respond to any threatening disaster situations or disaster;

(d) roles and responsibilities of different Ministries or Departments of the Government of India in respect of measures specified in clauses (a), (b) and (c)

(4) The National Plan shall be reviewed and updated annually

(5) Appropriate Provisions shall be made by the Central Government for financing the measures to be carried out under the National Plan.

(6) Copies of the National plan referred to in sub-sections (2) and (4) shall be made available to the ministries or Departments of the Government of India and such Ministries or Departments shall draw up their own plans in accordance with the National.

COMMENTS

As per Notes on clauses of the Bill

Section 11 seeks to make it mandatory to prepare the National Disaster management

Plan for the whole of the country. it lays down the board coverage of the plan and the requirements of consultation in the preparation of the plan. It provides for annual review and

The Disaster Management Act, 2005 [Sec. 14]

Updating of the National plan it enjoins upon the Central Government to make provisions for financing the activities to be carried out under the National Plan. It also provides for the Ministries or Departments of the Government of India to draw up their own plans in accordance with the national Plan.

12. Guidelines for minimum standards of relief - The National Authority shall recommend guidelines for the minimum standards of relief to be provided to persons affected by disaster, which shall include-

- (i) The minimum requirements to be provided in the relief camps in relation to shelter, food, drinking water; medical cover and sanitation;
- (ii) the special provisions to be made for widows and orphans;
- (iii) ex gratia assistance on account of loss of life as also assistance on account of damage to houses and for restoration of means of livelihood
- (iv) such other, relief as may be necessary.

COMMENTS

As per Notes on Clauses of the Bill

Section 12 seeks to provide for laying down the guidelines by the National Authority for minimum standards of relief and spells out certain important aspects to be included in the guidelines.

13. Relief in loan repayment etc - The National Authority may, in cases of disasters of severe magnitude, recommend relief in repayment of loans or for grant of fresh loans to the persons affected by disaster on such concessional terms as may be appropriate.

COMMENTS

As per Notes on Clauses of the Bill

Section 13 seeks to empower the National Authority, in cases of disasters of severe magnitude, to give directions regarding relief in repayment of loans or for grant of resh. loans on concessional terms to the persons affected by such disasters.

The Disaster Management Act, 2005 [Sec. 14]

CHAPTER III

STATE DISASTER MANAGEMENT AUTHORITIES

14. Establishment of state Disaster Management Authority -(1) Every State Government shall, as soon as may be after the issue of the notification under sub-section

(1) of Section 3, -by notification in the official Gazette establish a state Disaster Management Authority for the state with such name as may be specified in the notification of the state Government.

(2) A state Authority shall consist of the Chairperson and such number of other members, not exceeding nine; as may be prescribed by the state Government and, unless the rules otherwise provide, the state Authority shall consist of the following members, namely:-

(a) the Chief minister of the state, who shall be chairperson, ex officio;

(b) other members not exceeding eight to be nominated by chairperson of the state Authority.

(c) The Chairperson of the state Executive Committee, ex officio

(3) The chairperson of the state Authority may designate one of the members nominated under clause (b) of sub-section (2) to be the vice chairperson of the state Authority

(4) The Chairperson of the state Executive committee shall be; the chief executive officer of the state Authority, ex officio; Provided that in the case of a union territory having legislative Assembly, except the Union territory of Delhi, the chief Minister shall be the Chair person of the Authority established under this section and in case of other Union territories, the Lieutenant Governor or the Administrator shall be the Chairperson of that Authority : Provided further that the Lieutenant Governor of the Union Territory of Delhi shall be the Chairperson and the Chief Minister thereof shall be the Vice- Chairperson of the state Authority.

(5) The term of Office and conditions of service of members of the state Authority shall be such as may be prescribed.

COMMENTS

As per Notes on Clauses of the Bill

Section 14 seeks to provide for the establishment of the state Disaster Management Authority (hereinafter called the state Authority) by the state government provides for the composition of the state Authority

The Disaster Management Act., 2005 [Sec. 14]

15. Meetings of the state Authority- (1) The state Authority shall meet as and when necessary and at such time and place as the chairperson of the state Authority may think fit.

(2) The Chairperson of the state Authority shall preside over the meetings of the state Authority

(3) If for any reason, the Chairperson of the state Authority is unable to attend the meeting of the state Authority, the Vice- Chair person of the state Authority shall preside at the meeting.

COMMENTS

As per Notes on Clauses of the Bill

Section 15 Seeks to provide for the frequency, venue and presiding Authority for the meetings of the state Authority.

16. Appointment of officers and, other employees of state Authority-

The State Government shall provide the state Authority with such Officers, consultants and employees, as it considers necessary, for carrying out the functions of the state Authority

COMMENTS

As Per Notices on Clauses of the Bill

Section 16 seeks to enjoin upon the state Government concerned to provide the state Authority with such officers consultants and other employees, as it consider necessary for carrying out the functions of the state Authority

17. Constitution of Advisory committee by the state Authority -(1) A State Authority may, as and when it considers necessary, constitute an advisory committee, consisting of experts in the field of Disaster management and having practical experience of disaster management to make recommendations on different aspects of disaster management.

The Disaster Management Act, 2005 [Sec. 19]

(2) The members of the Advisory Committee shall be paid such allowances as may be prescribed by the state Government.

COMMENTS

As per Notes on Clauses of the Bill

Section 17 seeks to provide for the constitution of an advisory committee by the state authority and also seeks to enable the state government to prescribe allowances and to make payment of such allowances to the members of the Advisory committee

18 Powers and functions of State Authority - (1) Subject to the provisions of this Act a state Authority shall have the responsibility for laying down policies and plans for disaster management in the state.

(2) without prejudice to the generality of provisions contained in subsection.

(1) the state Authority may-

(a) lay down the state disaster management policy -

(b) approve the sate plan in accordance with the guidelines laid down by national Authority,

(c) approve the disaster management plans prepared by the departments of the government of the state;

(d) lay down guidelines to be followed by the departments of the government of the state for the purposes of integration of measures for prevention of disasters and mitigation in their development plans and projects and provide necessary technical assistance therefore.

(e) coordinate the implementation of the state plan

(f) recommend provision. of funds for mitigation and preparedness measures;

(g) review the development plans of the different departments of the state and ensure that prevention and mitigation measures are integrated therein;

(h) review the measures being taken for mitigation, capacity building and preparedness by the departments of the Government of the state and issue such guidelines a may be necessary

(3) The Chairperson of the state Authority shall, in the case of emergency, have power to exercise all or any of the power of the state Authority but the exercise of such powers shall be subject to a post facto ratification of the state Authority The Disaster Management Act, 2005 [Sec. 19]

COMMENTS

As Per Notes on Clauses of the Bill

Section 18 Seeks to lay down the responsibility and functions of the state Authority and provides for exercise of the powers o the state Authority by its Chairperson in the case of emergency, subject to post facto ratification by the state Authority

19. Guidelines for minimum standard of relief by state Authority - The State Authority shall lay down detailed guidelines for providing standards of relief to persons affected by disaster in the state. Provided that such standards shall in no case les than the minmum standards in the guidelines laid down by the National Authority in this regard.

COMMENTS

As per Notes on Clauses of the Bill

Section 19 seeks to provide for laying down detailed guidelines by the state Authority for minimum standards of relief, which will not be less than the minimum standards laid down in the guidelines by the National Authority

20 Constitution of state Executive committee - (1) The State Government shall, immediately after issue of notification under sub- section (1) of section 14, constitute a state executive committee to assist the state Authority in the

performance of its functions and to coordinate action in accordance with the guidelines laid down by the state Authority and ensure the compliance of directions issued by the state Government under this Act.

(2) The State Executive Committee shall consist of the following members, namely:-

(a) The chief secretary to the State Government, who shall be chairperson, ex officio:

(b) Four secretaries to the Government of the state of such Departments as the state Government may think fit, ex officio.

(3) The chairperson of the state Executive committee shall exercise such power and perform such functions as may be prescribed by the state Government and such other powers and functions as may be delegated to him by the state Authority

(4) The procedure to be followed by the state executive committee in exercise of its powers and discharge of its functions shall be such as may be prescribed by the state Government.

The Disaster Management Act, 2005 [Sec.19]

COMMENTS

As per Notes on Clauses of the Bill

Section 20 seeks to provide for the constitution of the state Executive Committee to assist the state Authority it also seeks to authorise the state Government to prescribe the powers, function and procedure of the state Executive committee. In

addition, delegation of powers and functions to the state Executive Committee by the State Authority is envisaged.

21. Constitution of sub- committees by state Executive Committee-

(1) The State Executive committee may, as and when it considers necessary, constitute one or more sub- committees, for efficient discharge of its functions.

(2) The State Executive Committee shall, from amongst its members, appoint the Chairperson of the sub- committee referred to in sub- section

(3) Any person associated as an expert with any sub- committee may be paid such allowances as may be prescribed by the state Government.

22. Functions of the State Executive Committee-

(1) The State Executive committee shall have the responsibility for implementing the National plan and state plan and act as the coordinating and monitoring body for management of disaster in the state.

(2) Without prejudice to the Generality of the provisions of sub- section (1), the state Executive Committee may-

(a) Coordinate and monitor the implementation of the National Policy, the National plan and the state Plan,

Disaster Management Act. 2005 [Sec. 22]

(b) Examine the vulnerability of different parts of the state to different parts of the state to different forms of disasters and specify measures to be taken for their prevention or mitigation,

(c) lay down guidelines for preparation of disaster management plans by the Departments of the Government of the State and the District Authorities;

(d) Monitor the implementation of disaster management plans prepared by the departments of the Government of the State and District Authorities,

(e) monitor the implementation of the guidelines, laid down by the state Authority for integrating of measures for prevention of disasters and mitigation by the Departments in their development plans and projects;

Disaster Management Act. 2005 [Sec. 22]

(f) evaluate preparedness at all Governmental or non-Governmental levels to respond to any threatening disaster situation or disaster and give direction, where necessary, for enhancing such preparedness;

(g) Coordinate response in the event of any threatening disaster situation or disaster;

(h) give directions to any Department of the Government of the state or any other Authority or body in the State regarding actions to be taken in response to any threatening disaster situation or disaster;

(i) promote general education, awareness and community training in regard to the forms of disasters to which different parts to the state are vulnerable and the measures that may be taken by such community to prevent the disaster, mitigate and respond to such disaster;

(j) advise, assist and coordinate that activities of the Departments of the Government of the state, District Authorities, statutory bodies and other Governmental and non Governmental organisations engaged in disaster management;

(k) Provide necessary technical assistance or give advice to District Authorities and local Authorities, for carrying for carrying out their functions effectively;

(l) advise the state Government regarding all financial matters in relation to disaster management

(m) examine the construction, in any area in the state and if is of the opinion that the standards laid for such construction for the prevention of disaster is not being or has not been followed, may direct the District Authority or the local Authority, as the case may be, to take such action as may be necessary to secure compliance of such standards,

(n) Provide information to the National Authority relating to different aspects of disaster management;

(o) lay down, review and update state level response plans and guidelines and ensure that the District level plans are prepared, reviewed and updated;

(p) ensure that communication systems are in Order and the disaster management drills are carried out periodically;

(q) perform such other functions as may be assigned to it by the state Authority or as it may consider necessary.

Disaster Management Act. 2005 [Sec. 22]

COMMENTS

A per Notes on Clauses of the Bill

section 22 seeks to specify the responsibility and functions of the state Executive Committee

23. State Plan (1) There shall be plan for disaster management for every state to be called. The state Disaster Management plan.

(2) The State plan shall be prepared by the state Executive committee having regard to the guidelines laid down by the National Authority and after such consultation with local Authorities, District Authorities and the people's representatives as the state Executive committee may deem fit.

(3) The state plan prepared by the state Executive committee under subsection. shall be approved by the state Authority

(4) The state Plan. shall include,-

(a) the vulnerability of different parts of the state to different forms of disaster's.

(b) the measures to be adopted for prevention and mitigation of disaster's

(c) the manner in which the mitigation measures shall be integrated with the development plans and projects;

(d) the capacity- building and preparedness measures to be taken;

(e) the roles and responsibilities of each Department of the Government of the state in relation to the measures specified in clauses (b), (c) and (d) above;

(f) the roles and responsibilities of different Departments of the Government of the state in responding to any threatening disaster situation or disaster;

(5) The State plait shall be reviewed and updated annually

(6) Appropriate provisions shall be made by the state Government for financing for the measures to be carried out under the state Plan.

(7) Copies of the state Plan referred to in sub-sections (2) and (5) shall be made available to the Departments of the Government of the state and such Departments shall thaw up their own plans in accordance with the state plan.

Disaster Management Act, 2005 [Sec. 22]

COMMENTS

As per Notes on Clauses of the Bill

Section 23 seeks to make it mandatory for the state t have the state Disaster Management Plan. It lays down the board coverage of the plan as well as the requirements of consultation in the preparation of the state Plan. It Provides for annual review and updating the state Plan. It enjoins upon the state Government to make provisions for financing the activities to be carried out under the state Plan. it also provides for the Departments of the state Government to draw up their own plans in accordance with the state plan.

The Disaster Management Act. 2005 [Sec.25]

24. Powers and functions of state Executive Committee in the event of threatening disaster situation- for the purpose of, assisting and protecting the community affected by disaster or providing relief to such community or, preventing or combating disruption or dealing with the effects of any threatening disaster situation, the state Executive committee may?

(a) control and restrict, vehicular traffic to, from or within, the vulnerable or affected area;

(b) control and restrict the entry of any person into, his movement within and departure from, a vulnerable or affected area;

(c) remove debris, conduct search and carry out rescue operations;

(d) Provide shelter, food, drinking water, essential provisions, healthcare and service in accordance with the standards laid down by the National Authority and state Authority;

(e) give direction to the concerned Department of the Government of the state, any district authority or other authority, within the local limits of the state to take such measure or steps for rescue, evacuation or providing immediate relief saving lives or property, as may be necessary in its opinion;

(f) require any Department of the Government of the state or any other body or Authority or person in charge or any relevant resources to make available the resources for the purposes of emergency response, rescue and relief;

(g) require experts and consultants in the field of disasters to provide advise and assistance for rescue and relief;

The Disaster Management Act, 2005 [Sec.25]

(h) Procure exclusive or preferential use of amenities from any Authority or person as and when required;

(i) construct temporary bridges or other necessary structures and demolish unsafe structures which may be hazardous to public;

(j) Ensure that non -Governmental organisations carry out their activities in an equitable and non discriminatory manner;

(k) Disseminate information to public, to deal with any threatening disaster situation or disaster;

(l) take such steps as the Central Government or the state Government may direct in this regard or take such other steps as are required or warranted by the form of any threatening disaster situation or disaster.

COMMENTS

As Per Notes on Clauses of the Bill

section 24 seeks to lay down the powers and functions of the state executive committee in the event of a disaster or a threatening disaster situation.

CHAPTER IV

DISTRICT DISASTER MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY

25. Constitution of District Disaster Management Authority-

(1) Every State Government shall, as soon as may be after issue of notification under sub- section (1) of section 14, by notification in the official Gazette, establish

a District Disaster Management Authority for every district in the state with such name as may be specified in that notification.

(2) The District Authority shall consist of the Chairperson and such number of other members, not exceeding seven, as may be prescribed by the state Government, and unless the rules otherwise provide, it shall consist of the following namely:-

(a) the collector or District Magistrate or Deputy Commissioner, as the case may be, of the District who shall be chairperson, ex officio;

(b) the elected representative of the local Authority who shall be the co Chairperson, ex officio: Provided that in the Tribal Areas, as referred to in the sixth schedule to the Constitution, the chief executive Member of the

The Disaster Management Act, 2005 [Sec. 25]

District council of autonomous District, Shall be the co-Chairperson, ex officio;

(c) the Chief Executive officer of the District Authority, a officio;

(d) the Superintendent of Police, ex officio;

(e) the chief Medical officer of the District, a officio;

(f) not exceeding two other District level officers, to be appointed by the state Government.

(3) In any District where Zila Parishad exist, the Chairperson thereof shall be the co- Chairperson of the District Authority

(4) The State Government shall appoint an Officer not below the rank of Additional Collector or Additional District Magistrate or Additional Deputy Commissioner, as the case may be, of the District to be the Chief Executive officer of the District Authority to exercise such powers and perform such

functions as may be prescribed by the state Government and such other powers and functions as may be delegated to him by the District Authority

COMMENTS

As per Notes on Clauses of the Bill

Section 25 seeks to provide for the establishment of the District Disaster Management Authority for every District and provides its composition.

26. Power of Chairperson of District Authority-

(1) The Chairperson of the District Authority shall, in addition to presiding over the meetings of the District Authority, exercise and discharge such power and functions of the District Authority as the District Authority may delegate to him.

(2) The chairperson of the District Authority shall, in the case of an emergency, have power to exercise all or any of the powers of the District Authority but the exercise of such powers shall be subject to ex post facto ratification of the District Authority.

(3) The District Authority or the Chairperson of the District Authority may, by general or special order, in writing, delegate such of its or his powers and functions under sub section (1) or (2), as the case may be, to the chief Executive Officer of the District Authority, subject to such conditions and limitations, if any as it or he deems fit.

The Disaster Management Act, 2005 [Sec. 30]

COMMENTS

As per Notes on Clauses of the Bill

Section 26 seeks to provide power to prescribe the powers and functions of the Chairperson of the District Authority

27 Meetings - The District Authority shall meet as and when necessary and as such time and place as the chairperson may think fit

COMMENTS

As per Notes on Clauses of the Bill

Section 27 Seeks to provide for the frequency and venue of the meetings of the District Authority

28 Constitution of Advisory Committees and there Committees –

(1) The District Authority may, as and when it considers, necessary, constitute one or more advisory committees and other committees. for the efficient discharge of its functions.

(2) The District Authority shall, from amongst its members, appoint the chairperson of the committee referred to in sub-section (1)

(3) Any person associated as an expert with any committee or sub-committee constituted under sub- section (1) may be paid such allowances as may be prescribed by the state Government

COMMENTS

As per Notes on Clauses of the Bill

Section 28 seeks to empower the District Authority to constitute section 28 seeks to empower the District Authority to constitute committees or sub committees and also enables it to make payment of allowances to any person associated as an expert with these committees, at the rates to be prescribed by the state Government.

29. Appointment of officers and other employees of District Authority-

The State Government shall provide the District Authority with such officers consultants and other employees as it considers necessary for carrying out the functions of District Authority.

COMMENTS

As per Notes on Clauses of the Bill

Section 29 seeks to enjoin upon the state Government to provide the District Authority with officers consultants and other employees for carrying out its functions.

30. Powers and functions of District Authority –

(1) The District Authority shall act as the District planning, Coordinating and implementing body for disaster management and take all measures for the purposes of disaster.

The Disaster Management Act, 2005 [Sec. 30]

Management in the District in accordance with the guidelines laid down by the National Authority and the state Authority

(2) Without prejudice to the generality of the provisions of sub-section (1), the District Authority may-

(i) prepare a disaster management plan including District response plan for the District;

(ii) coordinate and monitor the implementation of the National Policy, state Policy, National Plan, state plan and district Plan,

(iii) identified and measures for the prevention of disasters and the mitigation of its effects are undertaken by the departments of the Government at the District level as well as by the local Authorities;

(iv) ensure that the guidelines for prevention of disasters, mitigation of its effects, preparedness and response measures as laid down by the National authority and the state Authority are followed by all Departments of the Government at the District level and the local Authorities in the District;

(v) give directions to different Authorities at the District level and local Authorities to take such other measures for the prevention or mitigation of disasters as may be necessary;

(vi) lay down guidelines for prevention of disaster management plans by the Department of the Government at the District level and local Authorities in the District;

(vii) monitor the implementation of disaster management plans prepared by the departments of the Government at the District level;

(viii) lay down guidelines to be followed by the Departments of the Government at the District level for purposes of integration of measures for prevention of disasters and mitigation in their development plans and projects and provide necessary technical assistance therefore

(ix) monitor the implementation of measures referred to in clause

(x) review the state of capabilities for responding to any disaster or threatening disaster situation in the District and give directions to the relevant Departments or Authorities at the District level for their up gradation as may be necessary;

The Disaster Management Act, 2005 [Sec. 30]

(xi) review the preparedness measures and give directions to then concerned Departments at the District level or other concerned Authorities

Where necessary for bringing the preparedness measures to the levels required for responding effectively to any disaster or threatening disaster situation;

(xii) organise and coordinate specialised training programmes for different levels of Officers, employees and voluntary rescue workers in the District;

(xiii) facilitate community training and awareness programmes for prevention of disaster or mitigation with the support of local Authorities. Governmental and non-Governmental organisations;

(xiv) set up, maintain, review and upgrade the mechanism for early warnings and dissemination of proper information to public;

(xv) prepare review and update district level response plan and guidelines;

(xvi) Coordinate response to any threatening disaster situation or disaster;

(xvii) ensure that the Departments of the Government at the District level and the local Authorities Prepare their response plans in accordance with the District response plan;

The Disaster Management Act, 2005 [Sec. 31]

(xviii) lay down guidelines for, or give direction to, the concerned Department of the Government at the District level or any other Authorities within the local limits of the District to take measures to respond effectively to any threatening disaster situation or disaster;

(xix) advise, assist and coordinate the activities of the Departments of the Government at the District level, statutory bodies and other Governmental and non Governmental organisations in the District engaged in the disaster management;

(xx) Coordinate with, and give guidelines to, local authorities in the District to ensure that measures for the prevention or mitigation of threatening disaster situation or disaster in the District are carried out promptly and effectively,

(xxi) Provide necessary technical assistance or give advise to the local Authorities in the District for carrying out their functions;

the Disaster Management Act, 2005 [Sec. 31]

(xxii) review development plans prepared by the Departments of the Government at the District level, statutory Authorities or local Authorities with a view to make necessary provisions therein for prevention of disaster or mitigation;

(xxiii) Examine the constructions in any area in the District and, if it is of the opinion that the standards for the prevention of disaster or mitigation laid down for such construction is not being or has not been followed, may direct the concerned Authority to take such action as may be necessary to secure compliance of such standards

(xxiv) identify buildings and places which could, in the event of any threatening disaster situation or disaster, be used as relief centers or camps and make arrangements for water supply and sanitation in such buildings or places;

(xxv) Establish Stockpiles of relief and rescue materials or ensure preparedness to make such materials available at a short notice;

(xxvi) provide information to the state Authority relating to different aspects of disaster management;

(xxvii) encourage the involvement of non Governmental organisations and voluntary social-welfare institutions working at the grassroots level in the District for disaster management;

(xxviii) ensure communication systems are in order, and disaster management drills are carried out periodically;

(xxix) perform such other functions as the state Government or State Authority may assign to it or as it deems necessary for disaster management in the District.

COMMENTS

As per Notes on Clauses of the Bill

Section 30 seeks to provide the power to prescribe the powers and functions of the District Authority

31. District Plan-

(1) There shall be a plan for disaster management for every District of the State.

(2) The District Plan shall be prepared by the District Authority, after consultation with the local Authorities and having regard to the National Plan and the state plan, to be approved by the State Authority

(3) The District Plan shall include -

(a) the areas in the District vulnerable to different forms of disasters;

The Disaster Management Act. 2005 [Sec. 31]

(b) The measures to be taken, for prevention and mitigation of disaster, by the Departments of the Government at the District level and local Authorities in the District;

(c) The Capacity-building and preparedness- measures required to be taken by the Departments of the Government at the District level and the local Authorities in the District to respond to any threatening disaster situation or disaster;

(d) The response plans and procedures in the event of a disaster, providing for-

(i) allocation of responsibilities to the Departments of Government at the district level and the local Authorities in District;

(ii) prompt response to disaster and relief thereof;

(iii) Procurement of essential resources;

(iv) establishment of communication link; and

(v) the dissemination of information to the public;

(e) such other matters as may be required by the state authority

(4) The District Plan shall be reviewed and updated annually.

(5) The copies of the District Plan referred to in sub-sections (2) and (4) shall be made available to the Departments of the Government in the District.

(6) The District Authority shall send a Copy of the District Plan to the State Authority which shall forward it to the State Government.

(7) The District Authority shall, review from time to time, the implementation of the plan and issue such instructions to different Departments of the Government in the District as it may deem necessary for the implementation thereof;

COMMENT

As per Notes on Clauses of the Bill Section 31 seeks to make it mandatory to have disaster management plan for every District. It lay Down the Broad aspects to be covered by the District Plan. mandates consultation with Zila Parishad and the municipality in the preparation of the plan, and provides for annual review and updating the plans. it also seeks to authorise the District Authority to review the implementation of the District Plan and issue Directions to different Departments of the Government in the District for its implementations.

The Disaster Management Act, 2005 [Sec. 31]

32. Plans by different Authorities at District level and implementation -Every office of the Government of India and Government at the District level and the local authorities shall, under the supervision of the District Authority-

The Disaster Management Act, 2005 [Sec. 34]

(3) prepare a disaster management plan setting out the following namely:-

(i) provisions for prevention and mitigation measures as provided for in the District Plan and as is assigned to the Department or Agency concerned;

(ii) Provisions for taking measures relating to capacity building and preparedness as laid down in the District Plan.

(iii) the response plans and procedures, in the event of, any threatening disaster situation or disaster;

(b) Coordinate the preparation and the implementation of its plan with those of the other organisations at the District level including local Authority, Communities and other stakeholders;

(c) regularly review and update the plan, and

(d) submit a Copy of its disaster management plan, and of any amendment thereto, to the District Authority

COMMENTS

As per Notes on Clauses of the Bill

Section 32 seeks to make it mandatory for every office of the Government of India and of the State Government at the District level and the local Authorities to prepare a disaster management plan. It seeks to lay down the board coverage or the plan and provides for coordination of its preparation and implementation with local Authority, communities and other stakeholders. It also provide for the regular review and updating the plan

33. Requisition by the District Authority- The District Authority may by order require any officer or any Department at the District level or any local Authority to take such measures for the prevention or mitigation of disaster or to effectively respond to it, as may be necessary, and such Officer or Department shall be bound to carry out such Order.

COMMENTS

As per Notes. on Clauses of the Bill

Section 33 seeks to empower the District Authority to give directions to any officer or any Department at the District level or any local Authority to take necessary measures for prevention or mitigation f a disaster or to effectively respond to it.

34. Powers and functions of District Authority in the event of any threatening disaster situation or disaster- for the purpose of assisting, protecting or providing relief to the community, in response to any threatening disaster situation or disaster, the District Authority may-

- (a) give directions for the release and use of resources available with any Department of the Government and the local Authority in the District;
- (b) control and restrict vehicular traffic to, from and within, the vulnerable or affected area;
- (c) Control and restrict the entry of any person into, his movement within and departure from, a vulnerable or affected area;
- (d) remove debris, conduct search ad carry out rescue operation;
- (e) Provide shelter food, drinking water and essential provision, healthcare and service;
- (f) Establish emergency communication systems in the effected area;

(g) make arrangements for the disposal of the unclaimed dead bodies;

(h) recommend to any Department of the Government of the State or any Authority or body under that Government at the District level to take such measures as are necessary in its opinion;

(i) require experts and consultants in the relevant fields to advise and assist as it may deem necessary;

(j) procure exclusive or preferential use of amenities from any Authority or person;

(k) construct temporary bridges or other necessary structures and demolish structures which may be hazardous to public or aggravate the effects of the disaster;

(l) ensure that the non-Governmental organisations carry out their activities in an equitable and non discriminatory manner;

The Disaster Management Act, 2005 [Sec. 34]

(m) take such other steps as may be required or warranted to be taken in such a situation.

COMMENTS

As per Notes on Clauses of the Bill

Section 34 seeks to lay down the powers and functions of the District Authority in the event of any threatening disaster situation of disaster.

CHAPTER V

MEASURES BY THE GOVERNMENT FOR DISASTER MANAGEMENT

35. Central Government to take measures-

(1) Subject to the provisions of the Act, the Central Government shall take all such measures as it deems necessary or expedient for the purpose of disaster management. (2) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the provisions of sub-section (1) the measures which the Central Government may take under that sub-section include measures with respect to all or any of the following matters, namely:-

(a) Coordination of actions of the Ministries or Departments of the Government of India, state Governments National authority, state Authorities, Government and non Governmental organisations in relation to disaster management

(b) ensure the integration of measures for prevention of disasters and mitigation by ministries or Departments of the Government of India into their development plans and projects;

(c) ensure appropriate allocation of funds for prevention or disaster, mitigation, capacity-building and preparedness by the Ministries or Departments of the Government of India;

The Disaster Management Act 2005 [Sec. 36]

(d) ensure that the Ministries or Departments of the Government of India take necessary measures for preparedness to promptly and effectively respond to any threatening disaster situation or disaster;

The Disaster Management Act 2005 [Sec. 36]

(e) Cooperation and assistance to state Governments, as requested by them or otherwise deemed appropriate by it

(f) deployment of naval, military and air forces, other armed forces of the Union or any other civilian personnel as may be required for the purposes of this Act

(g) Coordination with the United Nations agencies, international organisations and Governments of foreign countries for the purposes of this Act.

(h) Establish institutions for research, training, and Developmental programmes in the field of disaster management;

(i) such other matters as it deems necessary or expedient for the purpose of securing implementation of the provisions of this Act.

(3) The Central Government may extend such support to other countries affected by major disaster as it may deem appropriate.

COMMENTS

As per Notes on Clauses of the Bill

Section 35 seeks to enjoin upon the Central Government to take measures, as it deems necessary or expedient, for the purpose of disaster management. It also specifies some of the matters with respect to which such measures are required to be taken by the Central Government.

36. Responsibilities of Ministries or Departments of Government of India It shall be the responsibility of every Ministry or Department of the Government of India to-

(a) take measures necessary for prevention of disasters mitigation, preparedness and capacity-building in accordance with the guidelines laid down by National Authority,

(b) integrate into its development plans and Projects, the measures for prevention or mitigation of disasters in accordance with the guidelines laid down by the National Authority;

(c) respond effectively and promptly to any threatening disaster situation or disaster in accordance with the guidelines of the National Authority or the directions of the National Executive committee in this behalf;

The Disaster Management Act 2005 [Sec. 36]

(d) review the enactments administered by it, its policies, rules and regulations, with a view to incorporate therein the Provisions necessary for prevention of disasters, mitigation or preparedness;

(e) Allocate funds for measures for prevention of disaster, mitigation, capacity-building and preparedness;

(f) provide assistance to the National Authority and state Governments for

(i) drawing up mitigation, preparedness and response plans, capacity building, data collection and identification and training of personnel in relation to disaster management;

(ii) carrying out rescue and relief operations in the affected area;

(iii) assessing the damage from any disaster;

carrying out rehabilitation and reconstruction;

(g) make available its resources to the National executive committee or a state Executive committee for the purposes of responding promptly and effectively to any threatening disaster situation or disaster including measures for-

(i) providing emergency communication in a vulnerable or affected area;

- (ii) transportation personnel relief to and from the affected area;
- (iii) providing evacuation, rescue, temporary shelter or other immediate relief;
- (iv) setting up temporary bridges jetties and loading places;
- (v) providing drinking water, essential provision health care, an service in an affected area;
- (vi) take such other actions as it may consider necessary for disaster management

COMMENTS

As per Notes on Clauses of The Bill

Section 36 seeks to specify the responsibility of the Ministries or Departments of the Government of India in regard to prevention. mitigation, Preparedness and response. It also spells out some of the actions to be taken by the Ministries of Departments for this purpose.

The Disaster Management Act 2005 [Sec. 36]

37. Disaster Management plans of Ministers or Departments of Government of India - (1)

Every Ministry or Department of the Government of India shall-

(a) Prepare a disaster management plan specifying the following particulars, namely;-

(i) The measures to be taken by it for prevention and mitigation of disasters in accordance with the National Plan

(ii) the specifications regarding integration of mitigation measures in its development plans in accordance with the guidelines of the National Authority and the National Executive Committee;

(iii) its roles and responsibilities in relation to preparedness and capacity-building to deal with any threatening disaster situation or disaster;

(iv) its roles and responsibilities in regard to promptly and effectively responding to any threatening disaster situation or disaster;

(v) the present status of its preparedness to perform the roles and responsibilities specified in sub- clauses (iii) and (iv);

(vi) the measures required to be taken in order to enable it to perform its responsibilities specified in sub-clauses (iii) and (iv); (b) review and update annually the referred to in clause (a);

The Disaster Management Act 2005 [Sec 38]

(c) Forward a copy of the plan referred to in clause (a) or clause (b), as the case may be, to the Central Government which Government shall forward copy thereof to the National Authority for its approval,

(2) Every Ministry or Department of the Government of India shall- (a) make while preparing disaster management plan under clause (a) of sub section (a) provisions for financing the activities specified therein; (b) furnish a status report regarding the implementation of the plan referred to in clause (a) of sub-section

(1) to the National Authority, as and when required by it.

COMMDENTS

As per Notes on Clauses of the Bill

Section 37 seeks to make it mandatory for every Ministry Or Department of the Government of India to prepare a disaster management plan. It specifies.

The Disaster Management Act, 2005 [Sec. 38]

Certain aspects for which the particular are to be included in the plan. it also provides for annual review and updating of the plan and for approval of the original or updated plan by the National Authority it enjoins upon the Ministries or Department concerned to make provision for financing of the activities specified in the plan and to furnish a status report regarding the implementation of the plan to the National Authority, as and when required by it.

38. State Government to take measures- (1) Subject to the provision of this Act, each State Government shall take all measures specified in the guidelines laid down by the National Authority and such further measures as it deems necessary or expedient, for the purpose of disaster management. (2) The measures which the State Government may take under sub-section (1) include measures with to all or any of the following matters, namely:-

coordination of actions of different Departments of the Government of the state, the state Authority, District Authorities, local Authority and other non-Governmental organisations.

(b) cooperation and assistance in the disaster management to the National Authority and National Executive committee, the State Authority and the state Executive Committee, and the District Authorities;

(c) Cooperation with, and assistance to the Ministries or Departments of the Government of India in disaster management as requested by them or otherwise deemed appropriate by it;

(d) allocation of funds for measures for prevention of disaster, mitigation, capacity - building and preparedness by the Departments of the Government of the State in accordance with the provisions of the state Plan and the District Plans;

(e) ensure that the integration of measures for prevention of disaster or mitigation by the Departments of the Government of the State in their development plans and projects;

(f) integrate in the state Development plan, measures to reduce or mitigate the vulnerability of different parts of the state to different disasters;

(g) ensure the preparation of disaster management plans by different Departments of the State in accordance with the Guidelines laid down by the National Authority and the State Authority;

The Disaster Management Act 2005 [Sec. 38]

(h) establishment of adequate warning systems up to the level of vulnerable communities;

(i) ensure that different Departments of the Government of the State and the direct Authorities take appropriate preparedness measures;

(j) ensure that in a threatening disaster situation of disaster, the resources of different departments of the Government of the State are made available to the National Executive committee or the state Executive committee of the district Authorities, as the case may be, for the purposes of effective response, rescue and relief in any threatening disaster situation or disaster;

(k) Provide rehabilitation and reconstruction assistance to the victims of and disaster; and (1) such other matters as it deems necessary or expedient for the purpose of securing effective implementation of provisions of this Act.

COMMENTS

As per Notes on Clauses of the Bill

Section 38 seeks to make it mandatory for the state Governments to take measures for the purpose of disaster managements. It also specifies some of the matters with respect of which such measures are required to be taken by the state Governments.

39. Responsibilities of Departments of the State Government- It shall be the responsibility of every departments of the Government of a State to-

(a) take measures necessary for prevention of disasters. mitigation, preparedness and capacity -building in accordance with the guidelines laid down by the National Authority and the State Authority;

(b) integrate into its development plans and projects, the measures for prevention of disaster and mitigation;

(c) allocation funds for prevention of disaster, mitigation, capacity building and preparedness;

(d) respond effectively and promptly to any threatening disaster situation or disaster in accordance with the state plan and in accordance with the guidelines or directions of the National

executive committee and the. State Executive Committee;

The Disaster Management Act. 2005 [Sec. 38]

(e) review the enactments administered by it, its policies, rules and regulations with a view to incorporate therein the provisions necessary for prevention of disasters; mitigation or preparedness;

(f) provide assistance. as required by the National executive committee the state Executive Committee and District Authorities, for- (i) drawing up mitigation, preparedness and response plans, capacity- building, data collection and identification and training of personnel in relation to disaster management;

(ii) assessing the damage from any disaster;

(iii) carrying out rehabilitation and reconstruction;

The Disaster Management Act, 2005 [Sec. 40]

(g) make provision for resources in consultation with the state Authority for the implementation of the District Plan by its Authorities at the District level;

(h) make available its resources to the National Executive Committee or the state Executive committee or the District Authorities for the purposes of

responding promptly and effectively to any disaster in the state including measures for-

(i) providing emergency communication with a vulnerable or effected area;

(ii) Transporting personal and relief goods to and from the affected area;

(iii) providing evacuation, rescue, temporary shelter or other immediate relief

(iv) carrying out evacuation of persons or live-stock from an area of any threatening disaster situation of disaster;

(v) setting up temporary bridges jetties and landing places;

(vi) Providing drinking water, essential provisional, healthcare and services in an affected area;

(vii) such other actions as may be necessary for disaster management. The Disaster Management Act. 2005 [Sec. 40]

COMMENTS

As per Notes on Clauses of the Bill

Section 39 seeks to specify the responsibility of every Department of the Government of a state in regard to prevention, mitigation, preparedness and response to disasters.

40. Disaster Management plan of Departments of State - (1) Every Department of the State Government, in conformity with the Guidelines laid down by the state Authority, shall-

(a) prepare a disaster management plan which shall lay down the following :-

(i) the types of disasters to which different parts of the state are vulnerable;

(ii) integration of strategies for the prevention of disaster or the mitigation of its effects or both with the development plans and programmes by the Department;

(iii) the roles and responsibilities of the Department of the State in the event of any threatening disaster situation or disaster and emergency support function it is required to perform,

(iv) present status of its preparedness to perform such role or responsibilities or emergency support function under sub- clause (iii) (v) the capacity -building

and preparedness measures proposed to be put into effect in order to enable the Ministers or Departments or the Government of India to discharge their responsibilities under Section 37;

(b) annually review and update the plan referred to in clause (a) and;

(c) furnish a Copy of the plan referred to in clause (a) or clause (b), as the case may be, to the state authority

(2) Every Department of the state Government, while preparing the plan under sub-section (1) shall make provisions for financing the activities specified therein.

(3) Every Department of the State Government shall furnish an implementation status report to the state executive committee regarding the implementation of the disaster management plan referred to in sub section (1)

The Disaster Management Act. 2005 [Sec. 40]

COMMENTS

As per Notice on Clauses of the Bill

Section 40 Seeks to make it mandatory for every department of a state Government to prepare a disaster management plan and make provisions for financing of the plan it also lays down the broad coverage of the plan. provides for annual review and updating of the plan and furnishing of a status report on its implementation to the state Executive Committee and enjoins upon the state Government to make provisions for financing the activities specified therein.

CHAPTER VI

LOCAL AUTHORITIES

41. Functions of the local Authority –

(1) Subject to the Directions of the District Authority a local Authority shall-

(a) ensure that its Officers and employees are trained for disaster management;

(b) ensure that resources relating to disaster management are so maintained as to be readily available for use in the event of any threatening disaster situation or disaster;

(c) ensure all construction projects under it or within its jurisdiction conform to the standards and specifications laid down for prevention of disasters and mitigation by the National Authority, state Authority and the District Authority;

(d) carry out relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction activities in the affected area in accordance with the state plan and the District Plan.

(2) The local Authority may take such other measures as may be necessary for the disaster management.

COMMENTS

As per Notes on Clauses of the Bill

Section 41 Seeks to specify the functions of the local Authority in regard to disaster management.

The Disaster Management Act, 2005 [Sec. 40]

CHAPTER VII

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF DISASTER MANAGEMENT

42. National Institute of Disaster Management -(1) With effect from such date as the Central Government may, by notification in the official Gazette appoint in

this behalf, there shall be constituted an institute to be Called the National Institute of Disaster Management. 1. National Institute of Disaster Management has been constituted with effect from 30.10.2006 vide S.O. 1862 (E), Dated 30 th October, 2006.

The Disaster Management Act, 2005 [Sec. 42]

(2) The National Institute of Disaster Management shall consist of such member of members as may be prescribed by the Central Government.

(3) The term of Office of, and vacancies among, members of the National institute of Disaster Management and manner of filling such vacancies shall be such as may be prescribed.

(4) There shall be a Governing Body of the National Institute of Disaster Management which shall be constituted by the Central Government from amongst the members of the National Institute of Disaster Management in such manner as may be prescribed.

(5) The governing body of the National institute of Disaster Management shall exercise such posers and discharge such functions as may be prescribed by regulations.

(6) The procedure to be followed in exercise of its powers and discharge of its functions by the governing body, and the term of office of, and the manner of filling vacancies among the members of the governing body, shall be such as may be prescribed by regulations;

(7)Until the regulations are made under this section, the Central Government may make such regulations; and any regulation so made may be altered or rescinded by the National Institute of Disaster Management in exercise of its powers.

(8) Subject to the provisions of this Act, the National Institute of Disaster Management shall function within the bard policies and guidelines laid down by the National Authority and be responsible for planning and

Promoting training and research in the area of disaster management, documentation and.

The Disaster Management Act, 2005 [Sec. 42]

Development of national level information base relating to disaster management policies. prevention mechanisms and mitigation measures. (9) Without prejudice to the generality of the provisions contained in subsection (8) the national institute for the discharge of its functions. may-

(a) develop training modules, undertake research and documentation in disaster management and organise training programmes;

(b) formulate and implement a comprehensive human resource development plan covering all aspects of disaster management

(c) provide assistance in national level policy formulation;

(d) provide required assistance to the training and research institutes for development of training and research programmes for stakeholders including Government functionaries and undertake training of faculty members of the state level training institutes;

(e) provide assistance to the state Governments and state training institutes in the formulation of state level policies, strategies, disaster management framework and any other assistance as may be required by the state governments or state training institutes for capacity- building of stakeholders. Government including its functionaries, civil society members, corporate sector and people's elected representatives;

(f) develop educational materials for disaster management including academic and professional courses,

(g) promote awareness among stakeholders including college or school teachers and students, technical personnel and others associated with multihazard mitigation, preparedness and response measures;

(h) undertake, organise and facilitate study courses, conferences, lectures, seminars within and outside the country to promote the aforesaid objects;

(i) undertake and provide for publication of journals, research papers and books and establish and maintain libraries in furtherance of the aforesaid objects;

(j) do all such other lawful things as are conducive or incidental to the attainment of the above objects; and

(k) undertake any other function as may be assigned to it by the Central Government -

The Disaster Management Act, 2005 [Sec. 42]

COMMENTS

As per Notes on Clauses of the Bill

Section 42 seeks to provide for the constitution of the National institute of disaster Management by the Central Government and seeks to lay down the responsibility and possible functions of the Institute.

43. Officers and other employee of the National Institute - The Central Government shall provide the National Institute of Disaster Management with such Officers, consultant and other employees, as it considers necessary for carrying out its functions.

COMMENTS

As per Notes on clauses of the Bill

Section 43 seeks to enjoin upon the Central Government to provide the National Institute with Officers, consultants and other employees for carrying out its functions.

CHAPTER VIII

NATIONAL DISASTER RESPONSE FORCE

44. National Disaster Response Force-

(1) There shall be constituted a National Disaster response force for the purpose of specialist response to a threatening disaster situation or disaster.

(2) Subject to the provisions of this Act, the Force shall be constituted in such manner and the conditions of service of the members of the Force, including disciplinary provisions therefore, be such as may be prescribed.

COMMENTS

As per Notes on Clauses of the Bill

Section 44 seeks to provide for the constitution of the National Disaster response Force for the purpose of Specialist response to a threatening disaster situation or disaster.

45. Control, Direction etc. - The General Superintendence, direction and control of the Force shall be vested and exercised by the National Authority and the command and supervision of the force shall vest in an officer to be appointed by the Central Government as the Director General of the National Disaster Response Force.

COMENTS

As per Notes on Clauses on the Bill

Section 45 seeks to vest the General superintendence, Direction and Control of the National Disaster Response Force in the National Authority and the command and supervision of

The Disaster Management Act, 2005 [Sec. 48]

The Force in an Officer to be appointed by the Central Government as the Director General of the National Disaster Response Force:-

CHAPTER IX

FINANCE, ACCOUNTS AND AUDIT

46. National Disaster Response fund

(1) The Central Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, constitute a fund to be called the National Disaster Response fund for meeting any threatening disaster situation or disaster and there shall be credited thereto-

(a) an amount which the Central government may, after due appropriation made by parliament by law in this behalf provide;

(b) any grants that may be made by any person or institution for the purpose of disaster management.

(2) The National Disaster Response Fund shall be made available to the Government for emergency response, relief and rehabilitation in accordance with the guidelines laid down by the Central Government in Consultation with the National Authority.

COMMENTS

As Per Notes on Clauses of the Bill

Section 46 seeks to provide for the constitution of the National Disaster response fund.

47. National Disaster Mitigation Fund- (1) The Central Government may, by Notification in the official Gazette, constitute a fund to be called the National Disaster Mitigation fund for projects exclusively for the purpose of mitigation and there shall be credited thereto such amount which the central Government may, after due appropriation made by parliament by law in this behalf, provide.

(2) The National Disaster Mitigation fund shall be applied by the National Authority

The Disaster Management Act. 2005 [Sec. 48]

COMMENTS

As per Notes on Clauses of the Bill-

Section 47 seeks to provide for the constitution of the National Disaster Mitigation fund.

48. Establishment of funds by state Government:

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

- (a) the fund to be called the state Disaster Response fund;
- (b) the fund to be called the District Disaster Response fund;
- (c) the fund to be called the state Disaster Mitigation Fund;
- (d) the fund to be called the District Disaster Mitigation Fund.

(2) The State Government shall ensure that the funds established:

- (i) under clause (a) of sub-section (1) is available to the state Executive committee;
- (ii) under sub-clause (c) of sub-section (1) is available to the state Authority;
- (iii) under clauses (b) and (d) of sub-section (1) are available to the District Authority

COMMENTS

As per Notes on Causes of the Bill

section 48 seeks to provide for the establishment of the state Disaster response Fund, the District Disaster Response fund, the state Disaster Mitigation fund and the District Disaster Mitigation Fund.

49. Allocation of funds by Ministries and Departments: (1) Every Ministry or Department of the Government of India shall make provisions, in its annual budget, for funds for the purposes of carrying out the activities and programmes set out in its disaster management plan. (2) The Provisions of sub-section (1) shall mutatis, apply to Departments of the Government of the state.

COMMENTS

As Per Notes on Clauses of the Bill

Section 49 seeks to enjoin upon every ministry or Department of the section 49 seeks to enjoin upon every Ministry or Department of the Government of India to make provision of funds in its annual budget for the purposes of carrying out the activities or programmes set out in its disaster

The Disaster Management Act. 2005 [Sec. 48]

Management plan, it seeks to lay down a similar obligation for Departments of the state Government 50. Emergency procurement and accounting-

Where by reason of any threatening disaster situation or disaster, the National Authority or the state Authority or the District Authority is satisfied that immediate procurement of provisions or materials or the immediate application of resources are necessary for rescue or relief,- (a) it may authorise the concerned Department or Authority to make the emergency procurement and in such case, the standard procedure requiring inviting of tenders shall be deemed to be waived;

(b) a certificate about utilisation of provisions or materials by the controlling officer authorised by the National Authority, state Authority or District. Authority, as the case may be shall be deemed to be a valid document or voucher for the purpose of accounting of emergency, procurement of such provisions materials.

CHAPTER X

OFFENCES AND PENAL TIES

51. Punishment for obstruction. etc:

(1) Whoever, without reasonable case:

(a) obstructs any Officer or employee of the Central Government or the state Government, or a person authorised by the National Authority or state Authority or District Authority in the Discharge of his functions under this Act; or

(b) refuses to comply with any direction given by behalf of the Central Government or the state Government of the National Executive Committee or the state Executive committee or the District Authority under this Act, shall on conviction be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year or with fine, or with both, and if such obstruction or refusal to comply with directions results in loss of lives or imminent danger thereof, shall on conviction be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years.

The Disaster Management Act. 2005 [Sec. 57]

COMMENTS

As per Notes on Clauses of the Bill

Sections 51 to 58 Seeks to lay down what will constitute an offence in terms of obstruction of the functions the Act. false claim of relief, misappropriation of relief material or funds, issuance of false warning, failure of an officer to perform the duty imposed on him under the Act without due permission of the Act. the clauses also provide for penalties for these offences.

(52) Punishment for false claim: Whoever Knowingly makes a claim which he knows or has reason to believe to be false for obtaining any relief, assistance, repair, reconstruction or other benefits to disaster from any officer of the Central Government the state Government, the National Authority, the state Authority or the District Authority shall, on conviction, be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years, and also with fine.

(53) Punishment for misappropriation of money or material etc. : Whoever, being entrusted with any money or materials, or otherwise being, in custody of, or dominion over, any money or goods, meant for providing relief in any threatening disaster situation or disaster, misappropriates or appropriates for his own use or disposes of such money or materials or any part thereof or wilfully

compels 'any other' person so to do. shall on conviction be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years, and also with fine.

(54) Punishment for false warning : Whoever makes or circulates a false alarm or warning as to disaster or its severity or magnitude, leading to panic shall on conviction be punishable with imprisonment which may extend to one year or with fine.

(55) Offences by Departments of the Government: (1) Where an offence under this Act has been committed by any Department of the Government, the head of the department shall be deemed to be guilty of the offence and shall be liable to be proceeded against and punished accordingly unless he proves that the offence was committed without his knowledge or that he exercised all due diligence to prevent the commission of such offence. (2) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub section (1) where an offence under this Act has been committed by a Department of the Government and it is provided that the offence has been committed with the consent or connivance or, or is attributable to any neglect on the part, any

The Disaster Management Act. 2005 [Sec. 57]

Officer, other than the head of the Department, such Officer shall be deemed to be guilty of that offence and shall be liable to be Proceeded against and punished accordingly.

(56) Failure of Officer in duty or his connivance at the contravention of the provisions of this Act.: any Officer, on whom any duty has been imposed by or under this Act and who ceases or refuses to perform or withdraws himself from the duties of his office shall, unless he has obtained the express written permission of his official superior or has other lawful excuse for so doing, be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year or with fine.

(57) Penalty for contravention of any order regarding requisitioning: if any person contravenes any order made under section 65, he shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year or with fine or with both.

The Disaster Management Act, 2005 [Sec. 58]

(58) Offence by companies:

(1) Where an offence under this Act has been committed, by a company or body corporate, every person who at the time the offence was committed, was in charge of, and was responsible to, the company, for the conduct of the business of the company, as well as the company, shall be deemed to be guilty of the contravention and shall be liable to be proceeded against and punished accordingly provided that nothing in this sub-section shall render any such person liable to any punishment provided in this Act if he proves that the offence was committed without this knowledge or that he exercised due diligence to prevent the commission of such offence.

(2) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub section (1) where an offence, under this Act has been committed by a company, and it is provided that the offence was committed with the consent or connivance of or is attributable to any neglect on the part of any director, manager, secretary or other officer of the company such director, manager, secretary or other officer shall also, be deemed

to be guilty of that offence and shall be liable to be proceeded against and punished accordingly, Explanation, - For the purpose of this section-

(a) "Company" means any body corporate and includes a firm or other association of individuals; and

The Disaster Management Act, 2005 [Sec. 58]

(b) "direction" in relation to a firm, means a partner in the firm. 59. Previous sanction for prosecution-No Prosecution for offences punishable under section 55 and 56 shall be instituted except with the previous sanction of the Central Government or the State Government, as the case may be, or of any Officer authorised in this behalf. by general or special order, by such Government. 60. Cognizance of offences- No court shall take cognizance of an offence under this Act except on a complaint made by-

(c) the National Authority, the state Authority, the Central Government, the state Government, the District Authority or any other Authority or officer authorised in this behalf by that authority or, Government, as the case may be; or

(d) any person who has given notice of not less than thirty days in the manner prescribed, of the alleged offence and his intention to make a complaint to the National Authority, the state Authority, the central Government, the State Government the District Authority or and other Authority or officer Authorised as aforesaid.

CHAPTER XI

MISCELLANEOUS

61. Prohibition against discrimination: while providing compensation and relief to the victims of disaster, there shall be no discrimination on the ground of sex, caste, community, descent or religion.

COMMENTS

As per. Notes on Clauses of the Bill

Section 61. seeks to prohibit discrimination in the distribution of compensation and relief to victims of disaster on the ground of sex, caste, community, descent or religion.

The Disaster Management Act. 2005 [Sec 65]

62 Power to issue. Direction by Central Government: Not Withstanding anything contained in any other law for the time being in force, it shall be lawful for the Central Government to issue direction in writing to the Ministries or Departments of the Government of the Government of India, or the National Executive committee or the State Government state Authority, state Executive committee, statutory bodies or any of its Officers or employees as the case may be, to facilitate or assist in the disaster management and such ministry or

The Disaster Management Act, 2005 [Sec. 65]

Department of Government or Authority, Executive Committee, Statutory body, officer or employee shall be bound to comply with such direction.

COMMENTS

As Per Notes on Clauses of the Bill

Sections 62 to 69 seeks to deal with the power to issue directions by the Central
Sections 62 to 69 see'ks to deals with the power to issue directions by the Central

Government obligation of any officer or Authority of the Union or a state to make available Officers and employees to perform any of the Functions in connections with disaster prevention or mitigation; power to seek amendment of any rules, regulations instructions etc. for the purpose of prevention or mitigation of disasters; power to requisition resources, premises, provisions, vehicles, etc for

rescue operations or rehabilitation; payment of compensation for the resources so requisitioned; settlement of disputed relating to the amount of compensation of entitlement thereto; giving of directions to media for communication of warning regarding a threatening disaster situation or disaster; authentication of orders or decisions; delegation of powers; and preparation of annual report by the National Authority an its laying on the table of both houses of Parliament.

63. Powers to be made available for rescue operations; Any officer or Authority of the Union or a state, when requested by the National executive committee, any state Executive committee or District Authority or any person authorised by such committee or Authority in this behalf, shall make available to that committee or authority or person, such Offices and employees as requested for to perform any to the functions in connection with the prevention of disaster or mitigation or rescue or relief work.

64. Marking or amending rules, etc in certain circumstances: subject to the provisions of this Act. if It appears to the National Executive committee, State Executive committee or the District Authority, as the case may be, that provisions of any rule, regulation, notification, guideline, instruction, Order, scheme or bye laws as the case may be are requited to be made or amended for the purposes of prevention of disasters or the mitigation thereof, it may require the amendment of such rules regulation, notification, guidelines, instruction, Order scheme or bye - laws as the case may be, for that purpose, and the appropriate department or authority shall take necessary action to comply with the requirements

65. Power of requisition of resources provisions, vehicles, etc. for rescue operations. etc. :

(1) If appears to the National Executive committee, state

The Disaster Management Act. 2005 [Sec. 65]

Executive Committee or District Authority or any officer as may be Authorised by it in this behalf that-

(a) any resources with any Authority or person are needed for the purpose of prompt response;

(b) any premises are needed or likely to be needed for the purpose of rescue operations; or

(c) any Vehicle is needed or is likely to be needed for the purposes of transport of resources from disaster affected or transport of resources to the affected area or transport in connection with rescue, rehabilitation or reconstruction, such Authority may, by Order in Writing, requisition such resources or premises or such Vehicle, as the case may be and may make such further orders as may appear to it to be necessary or expedient in connection with the requisitioning.

(1) Whenever any resource, premises or vehicle is requisitioned under subsection

(2) The period of such requisition shall not extend beyond the period for which such resource, premises or vehicle is required for any of any purposes mentioned in that sub-section.

(3) In this Section, -

(a) "resources" includes men and material resources;

(b) "service" includes facilities;

(c) "premises" means any land, building or part of a building and including and includes a hut, shed or other structure or any part thereof;

(d) "Vehicle" means any vehicle used or capable of being for the purpose of transport, whether propelled by mechanical power or otherwise.

66. Payment of Compensation (1) Whenever any committee, Authority or officer, referred to in sub section (1) of section 65, in pursuance of that section requisitions any premises, there shall be paid to the persons interested compensation the amount of which shall be determined by taking into consideration the following namely:-

(i) the rent payable in respect of the premises or if no rent is so payable, the rent payable for similar premises in the locality;

(ii) if consequence of the requisition of the premises the person interested is compelled to change his residence or place of business, the reasonable expenses (if any) incidental to such change:

The Disaster Management Act. 2005 (Sec 65)

Provided that where any person interested being aggrieved by the amount of compensation so determined makes an application within the thirty days to the Central Government or the state Government, as the case may be for referring the matter to an arbitrator the amount of compensation to be paid shall be such as the arbitrator appointed in this behalf by the central Government or the state Government as the case may be, may determine: Provided further that where there is any dispute as to the title to receive the compensation or as to the apportionment of the amount of compensation, it shall be referred by the Central Government or the state Government as the case may be, to an arbitrator

appointed in this behalf by the Central Government or the state Government as the case may be for determination, and shall be determined in accordance with the decision of such arbitrator, Explanation: In this sub-section, the expression "person interested" means the person who was in actual possession of the premises requisitioned under section 65 immediately before the requisition, or where no person was in such actual possession, the owner or such premises.

(2) Whenever any committee. Authority or officer, referred to in subsection (1) of section 65 in pursuance of that section requisitions any vehicle, there shall be paid to the

The Disaster Management Act 2005 (Sec. 70)

Owner thereof compensation the amount of which shall be determined by the

The Disaster Management Act, 2005 [Sec. 70]

Owner thereof compensation the amount of which shall be determined by the central Government or the State government, as the case may be the basis of the fares or rates prevailing in the locality for the hire of such vehicle: Provided that where the owner of such vehicle being aggrieved by the amount of compensation so determined makes an application within the prescribed time to the Central Government or the state government as the case may be, for referring the matter

to an arbitrator the amount of compensation to be paid Government or the state Government, as the case may be, may determine: provided further that where immediately before the requisitioning the vehicle or vessel was be virtue of a hire purchase agreement in the possession of a person other than the owner, the amount determined under. this sub section as the total compensation payable in respect of the requisition shall be apportioned between that person and the owner in such manner as they may.

The Disaster Management. Act. 2005 [Sec. 70]

agree upon, and in default of agreement, in such manner as the arbitrator appointed by the Central Government, as the case may be, in this behalf may decide.

67. Direction to media for communication of warnings, etc: The National authority, the State Authority, or a District Authority may recommend to the Government to give direction to any Authority or person in control of any audio or audio visual media or such other means of communication as may be available to carry any warning or advisories regarding any threatening disaster situation or

disaster, and the said means of communication and media as designated shall comply with such direction.

68. Authentication of Orders or decisions: Every order or decision of the National Authority of the National Executive committee, the State Authority, or the state Executive committee or the District Authority, shall be authenticated by such officers of the National Authority or the National Executive committee or, the state Executive committee, or the District Authority, as may be authorised by it in this behalf.

69. Delegation of powers: The National Executive committee, state executive committee, as the case may be general or special Order in writing, may delegate to the chairperson or any other member or to any officer, subject to such conditions and limitations, if any as may be specified in the Order, such of its powers and functions under this Act as it may deem necessary.

70. Annual report: (1) The National Authority shall prepare once every year, in such form and at such time as may be prescribed, an annual report giving a true and full account of its activities during the previous year and previous year and copies thereof shall be forwarded to the central Government and that Government shall cause the same, to be laid before both houses of parliament within one month of its receipt.

(2) The state Authority shall prepare once in every year in such form and at such time as may be prescribed an annual report and full account of its activities during the previous year and copies thereof shall be forwarded to the state Government and that Government shall cause the same to be laid before each house of the legislature where it consists of two houses, or where such legislature consists of one House, before that house.

The Disaster Management Act, 2005 [Sec. 71]

71. Bar of jurisdiction of court: No. court (except the supreme court or a High Court) shall have jurisdiction to entertain any suit or proceeding in respect of

anything one, action taken, Orders made, direction, instruction or guidelines issued by the Central Government, National Authority, State Government, state Authority or District Authority in pursuance of any power conferred by, or in relation to its functions, by this Act.

COMMENTS

As Per Note on Clauses of the Bill

Sections 71 to 73 seeks to contain provisions, regarding bar on jurisdiction of courts in regard to action taken or directions issued in pursuance of the powers conferred or functions assigned by the Act; overriding effect to the Act; and immunity from legal process for action taken in good faith under the provisions of the Bill.

72. Act to have overriding the Provisions of this Act, shall have effect, notwithstanding anything inconsistent therewith contained in any other law for the time being in force or in any instrument having effect by virtue of any law other than this Act.

73. Action taken in good faith: No suit or prosecution or other proceeding shall lie in any court against the Central Government or the National Authority or the state Government or the state Authority or the District Authority or local Authority or any officer or employee of the Central government or the National Authority or the state Government or the central Government or the National Authority or the State Government or the State Authority or the District Authority or local Authority or any person working for on behalf of such Government or Authority in respect of any work done or purported to have been done or intended to be done in good faith by such Authority or Government or such officer or employee or such person under the provisions of this Act or the rules or regulations made there under.

74. Immunity from legal Process: officers and employees of the Central Government, National Authority, National Executive committee, State Government, state Authority state Executive committee or District Authority shall be immune from legal process in regard to any warning in respect of any impending disaster communicated or disseminated by them in their official capacity or any action taken or direction issued by them in pursuance of such communication or dissemination.

The Disaster Management Act, 2005 [Sec. 71]

75. Power of Central Government to make rules:

(1) The Central Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, make rules for carrying out the purposes of this Act.

(2) In particular, and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may provide for all or any of the following matters, namely:-

(2) In particular, and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may provide for all or any of the following matters, namely:-

(a) the composition and number of the members of the National Authority under sub section (2) and the term of office and conditions of service of members of the National Authority under sub-section (4) of section 3; (b) the allowances to

be paid to the members of the Advisory Committee under sub-section (2) of section 7;

(c) the powers and functions of the chairperson of the National Executive committee under sub-section.

(3) of section 8 and the procedure to be followed by the National Executive

The Disaster Management Act, 2005 [Sec. 77]

committee in exercise of its powers and discharge of its functions under sub-section (4) of section 8;

(d) allowance to be paid to the persons associated with the subcommittee constituted by the National Executive committee under sub section (3) of section 9;

(e) the number of members of the National institute of Disaster Management under sub-section (2) the term of the office and vacancies among members and the manner of filling such vacancies under subsection.

(3) and the manner of constituting the Governing Body of the National Institute of Disaster Management under subsection 44;

(f) the manner in which notice of the office and of the intention to make a complaint to the National Authority, the state Authority, the Central Government, the state Government or the Authority or officer under clause (b) of section 60; The Disaster Management Act, 2005 [Sec. 77]

(g) the form in which and the time within which annual report is to be prepared under section 70;

(h) any other matter which is to be, or may be prescribed, or in respect of which provision is to be made by rules.

COMMENTS

As per Notes on Clauses of the Bill

Sections 75 to 76 seeks to provide for making of rules and regulations by the central Government.

76. Power to make regulations: (1) The National Institute of Disaster Management. with the previous approval of the Central Government may, by

notification in the official Gazettee, make regulations consistent with this Act and the rules made there under to carry out the purposes of the Act.

(2) In particular, and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such regulations may provide for, all any of the following matters namely:-

(a) powers and functions to be exercised and discharged by the governing body;

(b) procedure to be followed by the governing body in exercise of the powers and discharge of its functions;

(c) any other matter for which under this Act provision may be made by the regulations.

77. Rules and regulations to be laid before parliament: Every rule made by the Central Government and every regulation made by the National institute of

disaster Management under this Act shall be laid, as soon as may be after it is made, before each House of parliament, while it is in session, for a total period of thirty day which may be comprised of one section or in two or more successive sessions or the successive sessions aforesaid, both Houses agree in making any modification in the rule or regulation or both houses agree that the rules or regulation should not be made, the rule or regulation shall thereafter have effect that any such modification or annulment shall be without prejudice to the validity of anything previously done under that rule or regulations.

The Disaster Management Act, 2005 [Sec. 77]

by notification in the official Gazette, make rules to carry out the provisions of this Act.

(2) In particular, and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may provide for all or any of the following matters, namely:-

(a) the composition and number of the members of the State Authority under sub-section (2), and the term of Office and conditions of service of the members of the state Authority under subsection (5), of section 14;

(b) the allowances to be paid to the members of the advisory committee under sub section (2) of section 17;

(c) the powers and functions of the chairperson of the state Executive committee under sub-section (3), and the procedure to be followed by the state Executive of its powers and discharge of its functions under sub-section (4) of section 20;

(d) allowances to be paid to the persons associated with the sub committee constituted by the state Executive. Committee under subsection (3) of section 21;

(e) the composition and the number of members of the District Authority under sub-section (2) and the powers and function to be exercised and discharged

by the chief executive officer of the district Authority under sub section (3) of Section 25;

(f) allowance payable to the persons associated with any committee constituted by the District Authority as experts under sub section (3) of section 28;

(g) any other matter which is to be, or may be, prescribed, or in respect of which provision is to be made by rules.

(3) every rule made by the state government under this Act shall be laid, as soon as may be after it is made, before each house of the State Legislature where it consists of two houses, or where such Legislature consists of one House before that House.

79. Power to remove difficulties: (1) If any difficulty arises in giving effect to provisions of this Act, the Central Government or the state Government, as the case may be, may, by notification in the official Gazette, make order not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act as may appear to it to be necessary or expedient for the removal of the difficulty: Provided that no such order shall be made after the expiration of two years from the commencement of this Act.

(2) Every order made under this section shall be laid, as soon as may be after it is made, before each house of Parliament or the legislature, as the case may be.

THE DISASTER MANAGEMENT NATIONAL EXECUTIVE

COMMITTEE (PROCEDURE AND ALLOWANCES) RULES, 2006

In exercise of the powers conferred by clauses (c) and d) of sub-section (2) read with sub-section (2) of section 75 of the Disaster Management Act, 2005 (53 of 2005), the Central Government hereby makes the following rules, namely:-

1. Short title and commencement-

(1) These rules may be called the Disaster Management National Executive committee (Procedure and Allowances) Rules, 2006

(2) They shall come into force on the date of their publication in the official gazette.

2. Definitions:-

(1) In these rules, unless the context otherwise requires,-

(a) "Act" means the Disaster Management Act, 2005 (53 of 2005);

(b) "Chairperson" means the member of the National Executive committee under clause (a) of subsection (2) of section 8;

(c) "member" means the member of the National Executive committee under sub-section (2) of section 8;

(d) "section" means a section of the Act;

(e) "Subcommittee" means a sub committee constituted by the National Executive committee under sub section (1) of section 9.

(2) Words and expressions used herein and not defined in these rules but defined in the Act shall have the meanings respectively assigned to them in the Act.

3. Procedure to be followed by the National Executive Committee:-

(1) The chairperson of the National Executive committee may, as and when required, in the implementation of the directions of the central Government, seek guidance from the National Authority as to the modalities of such implementation.

(2) The chairperson of the National Executive committee shall, in case of emergency, have the power to exercise all or any of the powers of the National Executive committee but exercise of such powers shall be subject to ratification by the National Executive committee.

(3) The Chairperson of the National Executive committee shall preside over the meetings of the National executive committee: Provided that in the case of his inability to preside over any meeting of the National Executive committee, he shall nominate one of members of the National Executive committee to preside other the meeting.

(4) The chairperson of the National Executive committee may nominate vide order G.S.R. 597 (E), Dated 27 th September, 2006 one or more officers:- (a) to assist him in the performance of his functions as the chairperson of the National Executive committee;

(b) to maintain proper records relating to the meetings of the National Executive committee;

(c) to take follow up action to ensure that the decisions taken in the meetings of the National Executive committee are implemented in time; and

(d) to perform such other functions as the chairperson may desire them to perform.

(5) The chairperson of the National Executive committee shall decide the day, time and place of a meeting of the National Executive committee.

(6) The National Executive committee shall meet as often as necessary but at least once in three months.

(7) The National Executive committee shall give notice of its meeting and circulate on occurrence of a major disaster or a situation of such a threatening disaster, when the National executive committee shall meet at the earliest to ensure a smooth and efficient response.

(8) The National Authority may, invite any member of the National Executive committee whenever required, to assist it in discharge of its functions.

(9) The National Executive committee shall invite the secretary or Additional secretary, as the ease may be, of the National Authority, as a special invitee to attend its every meeting.

(10) The' National Executive committees shall forward the minutes of every meeting to the National Authority

4. Allowance to be paid to a person associated as an expert with a subcommittee of the National executive committee- A member of the subcommittee constituted under subsection (1) of section 9, shall be paid traveling and daily allowances as are admissible to non officials attending the meetings of committees set up by the Central Government, as specified in Appendix 2 to Supplementary Rule 190.

THE DISASTER MANAGEMENT (NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF DISASTER MANAGEMENT) RULES 2006

In Exercise of the powers conferred by clause (e) of sub-section (2) read with subsection (1) of section 75 of the Disaster Management Act, 2005 (53 of 2005), the Central Government hereby makes the following rules, Namely:-

1. Short title and commencement -

(1) these rules may be called the Disaster Management (National Institute of Disaster Management) Rules, 2006.

(2) They shall come into force on the date of their publication in the official Gazette.

2. Definitions.

(1) In these rules, unless the context otherwise requires,-

(a) "Act" means the Disaster Management Act, 2005 (53 of 2005);

(b) "Chairperson" means the chairperson of the governing body;

(c) "executive director" means the executive director of the institute appointed by the Central Government;

(d) "governing body" means the governing body of the institute;

(e) "Institute" means the National institute of Disaster Management;

(f) "president" means the president of the Institute;

(g) "Secretary" means the secretary of the Institute and the governing body;

(h) "section" means a section the Act;

(i) "vice president" means the vice chairperson of the governing body of the institute;

(j) "Vice-president" means the vice president of the Institute;

(2) Words and expressions used herein and not defined but defined in the Act shall have the meanings respectively assigned to them the Act.

3. composition of the Institute-

(1) The Institute shall consist of the following members,
namely:-[Rule 3

The Disaster Management (National Institute of Disaster Management) Rules,
2006

(i) the minister in charge of the Ministry or Department of the Central Government having administrative control of disaster management, who shall be the president, ex officio;

(ii) the Vice-Chairperson of the National Authority who shall be the Vice president, ex officio;

(iii) one member of the national Authority;

(iv) Chairperson of the National Executive committee, that is, the Secretary to the Government of India in charge of the Ministry or Department of the Central Government having administrative control of disaster management, ex officio;

(v) the secretary to the Government of India in charge of the Ministry or Department of the Central Government having administrative control of expenditure, ex officio;

(vi) the Secretary to the Government of India in charge of the Ministry or Department of the Central Government having administrative control of agriculture, ex officio;

(vii) the secretary to the Government of India in charge of the Ministry or Department of the Central Government having administrative control External Affairs, ex officio;

(viii) the secretary to the Government of India in charge of the Ministry or Department of the Central Government having administrative control of health, ex officio;

(ix) the Secretary to the Government of India in charge of the Ministry or Department of the Central Government having administrative control of science and technology, ex officio;

(x) the secretary to the Government of India in charge of the Ministry or Department of the Central Government having administrative control of atomic energy, ex officio;

(xi) the secretary to the Government of India in charge of the Ministry or department of the Central Government having administrative control of space, ex officio: [Rule 3The Disaster Management (National Institute of Disaster Management Disaster Management) Rules, 2006

(xii) the secretary to the Government of India in charge of the Ministry or Department of the Central Government having administrative control of ocean development ex officio;

(xiii) the secretary or special secretary additional secretary or Joint secretary, as the case may be to the Government of India dealing with disaster management in the ministry or department of the Central Government having administrative control of disaster management, ex officio;

(xiv) the additional secretary and financial advisor or Joint Secretary and Financial Advisor, as the case may be to the Government of India dealing with finance of the ministry or department of the Central Government having administrative control of disaster management, ex officio;

(xv) the Secretary or Additional secretary, as the case may be, of the National Disaster Management Authority, ex officio;

(xvi) the Deputy chief of integrated Defense staff, Doctrine organisation and Training (DOT), Head Quarters integrated Defence staff, Ministry of defense ex officio;

(xvii) Two secretaries of state Government in charge of disaster management

(xviii) one vice Chancellor from the universities;

(xix) the Director, Lal Bahadur Shastri National Academy of Administration, Mussorrie

(xx) the Director, Sardar Vallabh Patel National Police Academy, Hyderabad;

(xxi) the Director General, India Meteorological Department, ex officio;

(xxii) two Directors, one each, from any Indian Institute of Management and any Indian Institute of Technology;

(xxiii) the director of Indian institute of public administration, ex officio;

(xxiv) the director of Indian Insurance of Public Administration, ex officio;

(xxv) the Director General of Indian council of Agriculture Research, ex officio;

(xxvi) One Director General from the Administrative Training Institutes or state Institutes of Rural Development;

[Rule 3

The Disaster Management (National Institute of Disaster Management) Rules, 2006

(xxvii) the Director General of Indian council of Medical Research; ex officio;

(xxviii) two Eminent persons in the field of disaster management, public administration, information technology, medicine etc;

(xxix) two experts, one each from banking and insurance sector;

(xxx) two presidents or heads, by whatever name called, from industry associations or federations of all India-level which in the opinion of the Central Government are capable of representing the industry, trade or commerce;

(xxxii) two presidents or heads by whatever name called, from non Governmental organisations which in the opinion of the General Government are active and effective in the disaster management activities; or are capable of representing such activities;

(xxxiii) one Head from science and technology institutions;

(xxxiv) one Head from medical or health institutions;

(xxxv) one professor of the National Institute of Disaster Management;

(xxxvi) the Executive Director of the Institute, a officio.

(2) The Central Government shall nominate the members of the Institute, other than the ex officio members in such manner as it may consider appropriate.

- (3) The Vice-Chairperson of the National Authority shall nominate the member of the National Authority for the Institute.
- (4) save as otherwise provided in this sub-rule, the term of Office of-
 - (a) an ex officio member of the institute shall continue so long as he holds the Office by virtue of which he is such a member; and
 - (b) a Nominated member of the institute shall be two years from the dated of his nomination:- provided that a member other than an ex officio member of the Institute may resign from the Office of such member, by writing under his hand addressed to the Central Government, but he shall continue in Office until his registration is accepted by that Government.

[Rule 4

The Disaster Management (National institute of

Disaster Management) Rules, 2006

4. Filling up of Vacancies: All vacancies by reason of resignation, death or otherwise among members (other than ex officio members) of the Institute shall be filled as soon as may be after the occurrence of the vacancy by a fresh nomination.
5. Meetings of the Institute.- The institute shall hold its first meeting at such time and place as may be appointed by the Central Government and observe such rule of procedure in regard to the transaction of business at the first meeting as may be laid down by that Government and thereafter the institute shall meet at such times and place and observe such rules of procedure in regard to the transaction of business at its meetings as may be determined by regulations-
6. Governing Body of the institute
 - (1) The Governing Body of the Institute shall consist of the following members, namely;
 - (i) The Vice- Chairperson of the National Authority who shall be the chairperson, ex officio;
 - (ii) the Secretary to the Government of India in charge of the Ministry or Department of the Central Government having administrative control of disaster management, who shall be the vice- chairperson, ex officio;
 - (iii) the Secretary or special Secretary or Additional Secretary or Joint-Secretary, at the case may be, to the Government of India dealing with disaster management in the Ministry or department of the Central Government having administrative control of disaster management ex officio;

- (iv) the secretary to the Government of India in-charge of the Ministry or Department of the Central Government having administrative control of expenditure ex officio;
- (v) the secretary or Additional Secretary, as case may be, the National Authority; ex officio:-
- (vi) The Additional secretary and Financial Advisor or Joint-secretary and Financial Advisor, as the case may be, to the Government of India dealing with finance of the ministry or Department of the Central

[Rule 4

The Disaster Management (National Institute of

Disaster Management) Rules, 2006

Government having administrative control of disaster management, ex officio;

- (vii) one member from amongst the members of the Institute representing the State Governments;
- (viii) one member of the Institute representing the university;
- (ix) two members of the Institute representing the Indian Institute of Technology and the Indian Institute of Management;
- (x) one members of the Institute representing a science and technology institution;
- (xi) two members from amongst the members of the Institute representing the Department of space, the Department of Atomic Energy, the Department of science and Technology, the Central Water commission and the Indian council of Agriculture Research; and
- (xii) the Executive Director of the Institute, a officio.

[Rule 8

The Disaster Management (National Institute of

Disaster Management) Rules, 2006

2) The Government body shall be the Executive committee of the Institute and shall exercise such powers and perform such functions as the Institute may, by regulations made in this behalf, confer or impose upon it.

(3) The Procedure to be followed in the exercise of its powers and performance of its functions by the governing body, and the term of office of, and the manner of filling up vacancies, among the members of the Governing body, shall be such as may be made by regulations.

7. Executive Director of the Institute (1) there shall be an Executive Director of the Institute who shall be appointed by the Central Government. (2) The Executive Director of the Institute shall act as the Secretary to the Institute as well as the governing body of the Institute.

8. Powers and functions Executive Director: The Executive Director of the Institute shall exercise such powers and perform such functions as may be made by regulations.

**THE DISASTER MANAGEMENT (TERM OF OFFICE AND
CONDITIONS OF SERVICE OF MEMBERS OF THE NATIONAL
AUTHORITY AND PAYMENT OF ALLOWANCES TO
MEMBERS OF ADVISORY COMMITTEE RULES, 2006**

In exercise of the powers conferred clauses (a) and (d) of subsection (2) read with sub section (1) of section 75 of the Disaster Management Act, 2005 (53 of 2005) the Central Government hereby makes the following rules, namely-

1. Short title and commencement- (1) These rules may be called the Disaster Management (Term of office and conditions of Service of Members of the National Authority and payment of Allowance to Members of Advisory committee) Rules, 2006 (2) They shall come into force on the date of their publication in the Official Gazette.

2. Definitions: (1) In these rules, unless the context otherwise requires,- (a) "Act" means the Disaster Management Act 2005 (53 of 2005);-

(b) "Advisory Committee" means the Advisory committee constituted by the National Authority under sub-section (1) of Section 7;

(c) "member" means a member of the National Authority nominated by the Chairperson of the National Authority under clause (b) of subsection

(2) of section 3;

(d) "section means a section of the Act;

(e) "Vice-Chairperson" means the Vice-Chairperson designated by the Chairperson of the National Authority under sub-section (3) of section 3.

(2) Words and expressions used herein and not defined in these rules but defined in the Act shall have the meanings respectively assigned to them in the Act.

3. Pay and service conditioner: (1) A person nominated as a member of the National Authority shall exercise his option to choose either,-

(a) Pay (less Pension in the case of a retired Officer), dearness allowance, accommodation, medical facilities, traveling allowance, leave travel concession

as admissible to a secretary to the Government of India and leave as admissible to a Government servant under the Central Civil Services (Leave) Rules, 1972; or

(b) pay, daily allowance as admissible to a Union Minister to State and pension (without dearness relief in the case of retired Officer), accommodation, medical facilities. traveling allowance as admissible 1. Vide' G.SJZ 598 (E) Dated 27 th September, 2006, published the Gazette of India, Extra, pt. II Sec. 3Q) Dated 27 th September, 2006

Rule 7)

The Disaster Management (Term of Office and Conditions of Service of members of the National Authority and Payment of Allowances to Members of Adversary Committee) Rules, 2006

to a Union Minister of State in accordance with the provision of the Ministers (Allowances, Medical Treatment and other Privileges) Rules, 1957, made under the Salaries and Allowances of Ministers Act, 1952 (58 of 1952) and leave as admissible to a temporary Government servant under the Central Services (Leave) Rules, 1972, but without the facility of leave travel concession: Provided that the option once exercised shall be final.

(2) A number of the Natural Authority, who is designated as the Vice Chairperson of the National Authority under sub-section (3) of section 3, shall be entitled to pay and daily allowance, as admissible to a Union Minister, who is a member of the cabinet, and pension (Without dearness relief) and in the case of member of the cabinet, and pension (Without dearness relief) and in the case of member who is a retired Officer, accommodation, medical facilities and traveling allowance as admissible to a union Cabinet Minister in accordance with the Provisions of the Ministers (Allowances, Medical Treatment and Other Privileges) Rules; 1957, made under the Salaries and Allowances of Ministers Act, 1952 (58 of 1952)

4. Disqualifications: No person shall be a member of the National Authority, who:

(a) is, or at any time has been, adjudged insolvent; or

(b) is declared to be of unsound mind by a competent court; or

(c) becomes incapable of acting as a member; or

(d) is, or has been convicted of an offence which, in the opinion of the Central Government involves moral turpitude;

(e) is or has been removed or dismissed from the service of the Government or a body corporate owned or controlled by the Government.

5. Resignation: Any member of the National Authority may resign from the Office of member of the National Authority by giving a notice in writing under his hand to that effect to the Chairperson of the National Authority and such resignation shall take effect from the date on which such notice is accepted by the Chairperson of the National Authority.

6. Vacancies; Where a vacancy occurs in the Office of a member of the National Authority by reason of resignation, disqualification, death or otherwise, the vacancy may be filled by fresh nomination.

7. Allowances to be paid to a member of the Advisory committee constituted by the National Authority: A members of the advisory committee constituted under sub-section (1) of section 7 shall be paid such traveling allowances, room rent, daily allowances and conveyance allowance as are admissible to a member of the high Power committee as specified in appendix 2 to supplementary Rule 190.

THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF DISASTER MANAGEMENT REGULATIONS, 2006

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub section (7) of section 42 read with section 76 of the Disaster Management Act, 2005 (53 of 2005), the Central Government hereby makes the following regulations, namely:-

(1) Short title and commencement: (1) These regulations may be called the National Institute of Disaster Management Regulations, 2006.

(2) They shall come into force on the date of their publication in the official Gazette.

2. Definitions: In these regulations, unless the context otherwise requires,-

- (a) "Act" means the Disaster Management Act, 2005 (53 of 2005);
- (b) "chairperson" means the chairperson of the governing body;
- (c) "Executive Director" means the executive Director of the Institute. appointed by the Central Government;
- (d) "governing body" means the governing body of the institute;
- (e) "Institute" means the National Institute of Disaster Management;
- (f) "President" means the president of the Institute;
- (g) "secretary" means the secretary of the Institute, or as the case may be, the governing body,

3. Composition of the Institute and the Governing Body: The Institute and the governing body shall consist of such members as are provided under sub rule

(1) of rule (3) and sub-rule (1) of rule 6 respectively of the Disaster Management (National Institute of Disaster Management) Rules, 2006.

4. Meetings of the Institute: (1) The president, or in his absence, the Vice-president, shall preside over the meetings of the Institute.

(2) The Institute shall meet at such times and places as may be considered necessary by the president for the transaction of the business of the institute: Provided that the institute shall meet at least once in every year.

(3) (a) The Secretary shall give a notice specifying the place, date and time of an ordinary meeting of the Institute at least twenty-one days prior to the date of such meeting.

(b) The agenda shall also be sent along with the notice of the meeting and where it is not possible, the agenda shall be sent at least seven days before the meeting.

(4) The president may call an extraordinary meeting of the institute at any time for the transaction of urgent business of the Institute.

The National Institute of Disaster Management Regulations, 2006 Reg. 5]

(5) The National Institute of Disaster Management Regulations. 2006 Reg. 5]

(5) The Secretary shall give a notice to all the members specifying the place, date and time of the meeting for an extraordinary meeting at least seven days before the date of the meeting along with the agenda.

(6) (a) The Institute shall call an extraordinary meeting within thirty days of a written request of not less than twelve members of the Institute.

(b) The members of the Institute shall indicate the purpose of the request for the meeting referred to in clause (a).

(7) The quorum for a meeting of the Institute shall be ten.

(8) The President may include in the agenda at any time before or during a meeting of the Institute-

(i) any fresh item or items of business; or

(ii) any item supplementary to those included in the agenda, and such item shall be taken up for consideration.

(9) A notice may be served upon any members of the Institute either personally, by email, fax, telegram or by post by under certificate of posting in an envelope addressed to such member and such notice shall be presumed to have been properly delivered.

(10) No subject disposed of by the institute at a meeting shall be brought up again for consideration until after the expiry of one year except in a case where the president or the central Government certifies that the Subject requires further consideration in the interest of the institute.

(11) a Decision given by the president of the meeting on a point of order raised by a member of the institute shall be final.

(12) All members submitted to a meeting of the Institute shall be decided by a majority of the members of the Institute person presiding shall have a casting

vote, in addition to the vote to which he may be entitled as a member of the Institute.

5. Transaction of business by circulation. of papers : (1) Any business of the Institute which may be necessary for the Institute to transact may, if the president so directs, be dealt with by circulation of agenda papers along with a draft resolution incorporating the decision required among all the members of the institute at their usual address and any draft resolution so circulated and approved by the majority of the members of the institute signing shall be as effectual and binding as if the resolution had been passed at a meeting of the institute provided that at least twelve members of the Institute have recorded their views on the resolution.

The National Institute of Disaster Management regulations. 2006 Reg. 5]

(2) A members shall give reply within twenty one days from the date of issue of the notice of such business and if no reply is received from a member of the institute within the said period, he shall be deemed to have supported the draft resolution.

(3) If a draft resolution is circulated. the result of the circulation shall be communicated to all members of the institute and the resolution shall also be placed before the next meeting of the institute for confirmation.

The National Institute of Disaster Management Regulations. 2006 [Reg. 6

6. Recording of business-

(1) A record shall be maintained of all business transacted by the institute.

(2) All decisions of the Institute shall, as far as possible, be recorded in the from of resolutions and an entry of such decision in the book of proceedings of the institute shall be conclusive evidence of the fact that such decisions were taken by the Institute.

(3) The proceedings of every meeting of the Institute shall be circulated among its members within thirty days of the meeting and if any comments are received within a stipulated time they shall be incorporated suitably subject to the approval of the president and re issued as final proceedings.

7. Delegation of functions to governing body or Executive Director- The Institute may, by general or special order in writing, delegate to the governing body or the Executive Director, subject to such conditions and limitations, if any as may be specified in the Order, such of its functions which it considers, conducive or incidental to the attainment of the objects specified under subsection (9) of section 42.

8. Term of Office- (1) The term of Office a member of the governing body shall continue as long as he is a member of the Institute.

(2) The term of Office of a nominated member of the governing body under clauses (vii), (viii), (ix) or (x) of sub-rule (1) of rule 6 of the Disaster Management (National Institute of Disaster Management) Rules, 2006 shall cease as soon as he ceases to be member of the institute or till is replaced by the central Government, whichever is earlier.

9. Powers and functions of the governing body- (1) The governing body shall be responsible for carrying out the decisions of the Institute.

(2) In Particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing functions, the governing body may perform all or any of the following functions, namely:-

The National Institute of Disaster Management Regulations, 2006 [Reg. 6

(a) ensure compliance of broad policies and guidelines laid down for the Institute by the National Authority;

(b) consider and recommend such proposals as are required to be submitted to the Institute for its approval;

(c) consider and approve such programmes and activities as may be taken up as interim till these are approved by the Institute;

(d) consider and approve such change in the approved annual activities of the Institute as may be considered necessary, subject to ex-post-facto approval of such changes by the institute;

(e) consider and approve such new activities not included in the approved annual activities of the Institute as may be required to be taken up, subject to ex post facto approval by the Institute.

(f) appoint such committees and sub committees as considered appropriate for the discharge of its functions;

(g) perform all such acts and do all such things as may be necessary for the proper management of the properties of the Institute; and

(h) perform all such functions as may be delegated by the Institute.

The National Institute of Disaster Management Regulations. 2006 Reg. 14]

10. Time and place of meeting of the governing body-The governing body shall hold its meetings at such place and times as the chairperson of the governing body from time to time, determine: Provided that the chairperson of the governing body shall convene a meeting if a requisition for that purpose is presented to him in writing by not less than four members of the governing body specifying the subject matter proposed to be discussed in the meeting:

Provided further that the governing body shall meet at least once in three months.

11. Notice for meeting of governing body- (1) Not less than fourteen days notice for every meeting of the governing body shall be given to each member of the governing body.

(2) A Notice may be served upon any member of the governing body either personally, by email, fax, telegram or by post by under by under certificate of posting in an envelope addressed to such member and such notice shall be presumed to have been properly delivered.

The National Institute of Disaster Management Regulations. 2006 Reg. 14]

(3) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub regulation (1), a meeting of the governing body at which any matter which is considered urgent by the Chairperson has to be taken up, may be called at a shorter notice.

12. Quorum- (1) No. Business shall be transacted at a meeting of the governing body unless at least five members of the governing body are present.

(2) Quorum -(1) No Business shall be transacted at meeting of the governing body unless at least five members of the governing body are present.

(2) If within half an hour of the time appointed for holding the meeting of the governing body, quorum is not present, the meeting shall stand adjourned to another day and notice of such adjourned meeting shall be given to each member of the governing body by e-mail, fax, teiegrm, post or special

messenger, as the case may require. Provided that a meeting so adjourned shall be held within twenty one days of the date on which it was originally proposed to be held.

(3) If at any such adjourned meeting also, the quorum is not present within half an hour from the appointed for holding the meeting the members of the overning body present at the meeting shall from the quorum.

13. Presiding over the meetings of governing body-

(1) The Chairperson of the governing body shall preside over meeting of the governing body.

(2) If the Chairperson of the governing body is not present at any particular meeting, the vice-chairperson shall preside over the meeting of the governing body.

(3) If the Chairperson and the Vice chairperson of the governing body are not present at any particular meeting. the members of governing body present shall choose one from among themselves to chair that meeting.

14. Transaction of business by circulation of papers-

(1) Any business which may be necessary for the governing body to transact, may, if the chairperson or in his absence, the Vice chairperson so directs, be dealt with by circulation of the papers to all the members of the governing body at their usual address, and any resolution so circulated shall be as effectual any binding as if the resolution has been passed at a meeting of the governing body, provided.

The National Institute of Disaster Management Regulations, 2006 [Reg. 14

at least five members of the governing body have accorded their approval to the resolution. 7

(2), If a resolution is circulated the results of circulation shall be communicated to all the members of the governing body and shall also be placed before the governing body at its subsequent meeting for confirmation.

The National Institute of Disaster Management Regulations. 2006 Reg. 14]

15. Voting - All matters submitted to meeting of the governing body shall be decided by a majority of the members of the governing body present and voting thereat, and in case of an equality of votes the chairperson of the governing body or the person presiding shall have a casting vote, in addition to the vote to which he may be entitled to as a member of the governing body.

16. Recording of business - (1) record shall be maintained of all business transacted by the governing body.

(2) All decisions of the governing body shall, as far as possible, be recorded in the form of resolutions and an entry of such decisions in the book of proceedings of the governing body shall be conclusive evidence of the fact that such decisions were taken by the governing body.

The proceedings of every meeting shall be circulated to the members of the governing body within twenty one days of the meeting of the governing body.

17. Allowances to the members of the institute and the governing body- (1) The members of the institute and the governing body may be paid travelling allowances, daily allowances, conveyance allowances and room rent as admissible under the supplementary Rules.

18. Powers and Functions of Executive Director -(1) The Executive Director shall be responsible for implementation of the decisions of the Institute, its governing body and the board policies and guidelines of the National Disaster Management Authority and perform such other functions as may be assigned by the Central Government.

(2) The Executive Director shall be in charge of the administration of the institute and shall allocate duties to officers and employees provided to the institute and exercise such supervision and executive control as are necessary.

(3) The Executive Director shall exercise the powers of the head of the department as specified in the fundamental Rules, Supplementary Rules and the Delegation of Financial Power Rules.

(4) The Executive Director shall-

(a) Discharge the functions of disciplinary Authority in respect of the officers and employees of the Institute below the rank of Associate Professor and equivalent posts;

(b) decide the venue of the trainings and workshops and invite resource persons for various programme; subject to such guidelines as may be laid down by laid down by the institute or its governing body;

The National Institute of Disaster Management Regulations, 2006 Reg. 14]

(c) engage consultants for performance of specific jobs subject to such guidelines as may be laid down by the institute or its governing body;

(d) make such short term changes in the training programmes, workshops and other activities of the Institute as may be necessary due to exigencies of situations;

The National Institute of Disaster Management Registrations, 2006 Reg. 18]

(e) approve publication of documents, reports etc;

(f) permit air travel to non-entitled officers for reasons to be recorded in writing;

(g) correspond with the central Government and State Governments on any matter pertaining to the Institute;

(h) Discharge such other functions as may be delegated to him by the institute or its governing body.

1.3 जिले की विपदा व जोखिम की संवेदनशीलता का आंकलन:- आपदाएं जीवन पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव डालती हैं। तथा आपदा के घटित होने के उपरान्त सर्वत्र विनाश, संत्रास, दुर्दशा, संत्रास का दृश्य उत्पन्न हो जाता है। आपदा प्रभावित लोगों को पुनः पूर्वास्थिति में आने कई दशकों का समय लग जाता है। जीविका के निम्नस्तर व कम जागरूकता ने न केवल आपदाओं के भयंकर प्रभाव को बढ़ाया है बल्कि यह आर्थिक विकास में रुकावट का गंभीर कारण भी बना है। आपदा के घटने से उसके प्रभाव व क्षेत्र की परिधि में सभी लोग प्रभावित होते हैं। लेकिन गरीब, महिलाएं, बच्चे, बुजुर्ग व अपंग लोग इससे अधिक प्रभावित होते हैं क्योंकि उनकी आर्थिक एवं शारीरिक कष्ट सहन करने की क्षमता बहुत कम होती है। अतः यह आवश्यक है कि किसी भी जिले में संभावित घटित होने वाली विपदाओं की पहचान, उससे होने वाले जोखिम, उसकी परिधि में आने वाले क्षेत्रों, बच्चों बुजुर्गों, महिलाओं, निःशक्तजनों व गरीबी रेखा से नीचे जीवन यापन करने वाले लोगों की पहचान, उस क्षेत्र में रहने वाले लोगों की आर्थिक, सामाजिक व भौतिक संवेदनशीलता की पहचान, उस क्षेत्र में रहने वाले लोगों की आर्थिक, सामाजिक व भौतिक संवेदनशीलता की पहचान तथा आपदा के प्रभाव से निपटने के लिए उनकी क्षमता का आंकलन करके जोखिम की संवेदनशीलता को ज्ञान किया जाये ताकि आपदाओं के खतरे को कम करने के लिए योजना तैयार करके क्रियान्वित की जा सके।

संभावित विपदाओं की पहचान

आपदा प्रबंधन पर घटित उच्च स्तरीय कमेटी ने 31 तरह की आपदाओं को चिन्हित किया है जिन्हें मुख्यतः पांच भागों में विभक्त किया है।

- जलवायु सम्बन्धित – बाढ़ सुखा चक्रवात, बादल का फटना, गर्म और ठंडी हवायें, तूफान एवं बिजली का गिरना।
- भू-गर्भ सम्बन्धित – भूकम्प, भूस्खलन, बांध का टूटना, खान में आग लगना।
- रसायनिक, औद्योगिक एवं परमाणु सम्बन्धित- रसायनिक एवं औद्योगिक विपदा एवं परमाणु विपदा।
- दुर्घटना सम्बन्धित- आग, बम विस्फोट, वायु, सड़क एवं रेल दुर्घटना, खान में बाढ़ आना, मुख्य भवनों का ढहना।
- जैविक आपदाएँ- महामारी टिड्डी दल आक्रमण, जानवरों की महावारी इत्यादि। सिरौही जिले की विपदा व जोखिम की संवेदनशीलता के आंकलन के लिए जिले के अधिकारियों, जनप्रतिनिधियों, गैर सरकारी संगठनों ने जिला आपदा प्रबंधन योजना पर एक दिवसीय कार्यशाला में जिले में होने वाली संभावित आपदाएं, उनसे प्रभावित होने वाले लोग तथा विपदाओं से निपटने के लिए जिले की क्षमता का आंकलन किया। कार्यशाला में जिले में संभावित 10 आपदाएं चिन्हित की गईं। इनमें से मुख्य पांच विपदाओं के लिए विस्तृत व विशिष्ट कार्य योजना एवं अन्य विपदाओं के लिए सामान्य कार्य योजना बनाने की अनुशंसा की गयी। पाँच मुख्य विपदाएं निम्न हैं।
 1. सूखा।
 2. बाढ़।
 3. दुर्घटनाएं।
 4. आग।
 5. भूकम्प।
 व अन्य 5 विपदाएं साम्प्रदायिक दंगे, ओलावृष्टि, बांध टूटना, रासायनिक एवं औद्योगिक विपदाएं तथा (लू) व शीतघात हैं।

संवेदनशीलता

किसी भी स्थान की संवेदनशीलता वहां के लोगों के जीवन स्तर, वहां की स्थिति, रहने के स्थान व घटना के समय पर निर्भर करती है।
लोग, स्थिति, स्थान समय घटना

(1) भौतिक संवेदनशीलता

भवन, आधारभूत ढांचा जीवन धारक वस्तुओं की पूर्ति का मार्ग, परिवहन, दूरसंचार जन सुविधाओं आवश्यक जन सेवाओं जैसे स्वास्थ्य, जलापूर्ति, तथा कृषि, भौतिक साधन हैं जिनसे भौतिक संवेदनशीलता का आंकलन किया जाता है।

घरों को उनकी बनावट तथा भवन सामग्री के आधार पर चार मुख्य भागों में वर्गीकृत कर सकते हैं।

(अ) मिट्टी की दीवार ढालू, कच्ची मिट्टी की ईंटों एवं स्थानीय उपलब्ध पत्थर

(ब) पकी हुई ईंटों या बड़े पत्थर के घर

(स) सुदृढ़ या मजबूत इमारतें, लकड़ी के ढांचों के साथ

(द) हल्के, लकड़ी पत्तों आदि की झोपड़ियां

(अ) मिट्टी की दीवार ढालू, कच्ची मिट्टी की ईंटों एवं स्थानीय उपलब्ध पत्थर

जिले का लगभग 15 प्रतिशत भाग संशोधित सरकारी मापक के अनुसार VII (MKS) तक तीव्रता के भूकम्प आने के मध्यम नुकसान सम्भावित क्षेत्र में आता है।

(ब) पकी हुई ईंटों या बड़े पत्थर के घर

जिले में पकी हुई ईंटों या बड़े पत्थरों के बने घरों को अत्यधिक नुकसान वाले सम्भावित क्षेत्र मध्यम होने की संभावना है।

(स) सुदृढ़ या मजबूत इमारतें, लकड़ी के ढांचों के साथ इस तरह के घरों को कम नुकसान होने की

सम्भावना है। अर्थात् भूकम्प की दृष्टि से कुछ हद तक इन्हें ठिक कहा जा सकता है।

(द) हल्के, लकड़ी पत्तों आदि की झोपड़ियां हल्के भवन निर्माण के घर जैसे झोपड़ियां हल्के लकड़ी, पत्तों आदि की सामग्री से बने हुए हैं। जो भूकम्प की दृष्टि से तो काफी सुरक्षित है लेकिन तेज हवाये अगर 47 एम/से. से चलती है तो इन घरों में अत्यधिक नुकसान की सम्भावना है।

(2) आर्थिक, सामाजिक संवेदनशीलता

हानि, प्रत्यक्ष व अप्रत्यक्ष, गौण प्रभाव गरीबी, संसाधनों की कमी।

जिले में किये गये अध्ययन के अनुसार गरीबी रेखा से नीचे रहने वाले परिवारों की संख्या काफी अधिक है।

खतरा

भौतिक, सामाजिक एवं पारिस्थितिक आदि कमजोर संरचनाओं को खतरा अधिक होता है। यह इस बात पर निर्भर करता है कि विपदा की प्रचण्डता कितनी थी और असुरक्षा की स्थिति कितनी थी। खतरा, विपदा और संवेदनशीलता पर निर्भर करता है। खतरा = विपदा + संवेदनशीलता

1.4 :- आपदा के दौरान प्रबन्धन हेतु सामान्य कार्य योजना:-

प्रत्येक आपदा के प्रबन्धन हेतु जिला कलेक्टर उत्तदायी होगा। इसके लिए जिला कलेक्टर आपदा के समय अपनी आपात कालीन शक्तियों का उपयोग करके कोई भी निर्णय ले सकता है तथा किसी भी विभाग को आपात कालीन सेवा प्रदान करने का दिशा निर्देश दे सकता है। जिला कलेक्टर की अनुपस्थिति में अतिरिक्त जिला कलेक्टर अथवा सहायक जिला कलेक्टर जिला आपदा प्रबन्धन के लिए उत्तरदायी होंगे।

- जिला कलेक्टर संसाधनों एवं दक्ष लोगों की सूची तैयार करवायेगा तथा प्रत्येक विभाग अप्रैल के प्रथम सप्ताह में संसाधन सूची में संशोधन करेगा तथा सूचना सचिव सहायता को भेजेगा।
- उपखण्डों पर नोडल अधिकारियों को नियुक्ति करना तथा आदेश देना। इससे आपदा आने पर अधिकारी स्वयं चार्ज सम्भाल लेंगे।
- जिले में आपदा नियन्त्रण कक्ष की स्थापना करना जो कि 24 घंटे कार्यरत होगा।

नियंत्रण कक्ष

- नियंत्रण कक्ष जिला, कलेक्टर में स्थापित होगा।
- नियंत्रण कक्ष में कुल छः व्यक्तियों की तीन पारी में नियुक्ति होगी (दो व्यक्ति हर पारी में)
- नियंत्रण कक्ष में आपदा प्रबंधन समिति के सदस्यों व अन्य सभी विभागों के विभागाध्यक्षों के नाम, पता व फोन नं. होंगे।
- नियंत्रण कक्ष के फोन नं. आसान व याद रखने योग्य होने चाहिए। अगर हो सके तो तीन अंकों का नम्बर दिया जा सकता है ताकि व्यक्ति सूचना आसानी से दे सकें।

आपदा के दौरान कलेक्टर की भूमिका

- सभी विभागों के प्रमुखों को आपदा से निपटने हेतु सचेत करना तथा उन्हें विभागानुसार समुचित प्रबंध का आदेश देना।
- आपदा स्थल पर नियंत्रण कक्ष की स्थापना करना।
- आपदा स्थल पर स्वास्थ्य, राहत, जानकारी आदि के लिए अलग-अलग काउन्टर बनाना।
- आपदा स्थल के नियंत्रण कक्ष पर सभी सूचनाओं को इकट्ठा करवाना तथा राज्य नियंत्रण कक्ष तक सूचनाओं को भेजना।
- सभी विभागों में समन्वय करना।

समय समय पर उच्च अधिकारियों तथा मीडिया हेतु सूचनाएं व आंकड़े तैयार रखवाना।

जिला प्रशासन

- आपदा से हुए नुकसान आदि के लिए विशेष सर्वेक्षण दल की स्थापना करना।
- रेलवे व यातायात विभाग से सामजस्य स्थापित करके आने जाने की सुविधा प्रदान करना।
- नियंत्रण कक्ष के संचालन को सुव्यवस्थित करना।
- सभी विभागों के प्रमुखों को आपदा से निपटने हेतु सचेत करना व उनमें समन्वय करना।
- प्रभावित लोगों को समुचित सहायता की व्यवस्था करना।
- प्रभावित क्षेत्रों में राहत केन्द्रों को चलाना।
- विभिन्न बचाव कार्यों के लिए धन तथा वितरण की रूपरेखा तैयार करना।
- दान दी गई राहत सामग्री की सूची तथा वितरण की रूपरेखा तैयार करना।
- आपदा स्थल पर स्वास्थ्य राहत व जानकारी आदि के लिए अलग-अलग काउन्टर बनाना।
- जरूरत पड़ने पर सेना से सहायता लेना।

पुलिस विभाग

राजस्व विभाग के बाद पुलिस की भूमिका आपदा प्रबंधन में सबसे महत्वपूर्ण होती है। आतंकवादी हमले, सिविल अनरेस्ट तथा सड़क दुर्घटना में पुलिस विभाग ही नोडल विभाग होता है। इसके अतिरिक्त बाढ़, भूकम्प, आग या कोई भी दुर्घटना हो तो सबसे पहले पुलिस को ही सूचित किया जाता है।

- आपदा प्रभावित स्थल पर पहुंचकर जन समूह को संभालना/बचाव कार्यों में प्रशासन की मदद करना।
- खोज, बचाव व स्थानों की खाली करवाने के लिए अतिरिक्त संस्थाओं जैसे होमगार्ड, एन.सी.सी. इत्यादि की सहायता लेना।
- लोगों के जान माल की रक्षा करना व कानून व्यवस्था बनाये रखना।
- आपदा ग्रस्त क्षेत्रों में यातायात व्यवस्था को सुचारु बनाना।
- बाढ़ की चेतावनी मिलने पर निचले स्थानों पर रहने वाले लोगों को उच्च एवं सुरक्षित स्थानों पर स्थानान्तरित करना।

नागरिक सुरक्षा बल, स्काउट्स एण्ड गाईड्स तथा एन.सी.सी

आपदा की सूचना मिलने पर विभागाध्यक्ष नागरिक सुरक्षा बल के जवानों की छुट्टी आदि रद्द करके उन्हें आपदा स्थल पर तुरन्त पहुंचने का आदेश देंगे।

नागरिक सुरक्षा बल के जवान आपदा में फंसे लोगों को ढूंढने व निकालने में जिला प्रशासन की सहायता करेंगे।

स्वयंसेवक उपलब्ध करना।

कानूनी व्यवस्था में मदद करना।

चिकित्सा विभाग की भूमिका

- विभाग में नियन्त्रण कक्ष की स्थापना करना।
- आपदा की सूचना मिलने पर विभागाध्यक्ष अपने विभाग के सभी चिकित्सकों व अन्य कर्मचारियों को ड्यूटी पर बुलायेंगे।
- अस्पताल में घायलों को भर्ती करने हेतु जगह का इंतजाम करना।
- आवश्यक दवाइयों का स्टॉक तैयार रखना।
- आपदा स्थल पर स्वास्थ्य राहत शिविरों की स्थापना करना।
- आपदा स्थल पर डॉक्टर व अन्य पेरामेडिकल स्टाफ को तैनात करना ताकि घायलों को तुरंत प्राथमिक उपचार दिया जा सके।
- एम्बुलेंसों की व्यवस्था करना।
- अन्य निजी अस्पतालों व उनके पास उपलब्ध संसाधनों को आपदा से निपटने के लिए संपर्क करना।
- जिले में उपलब्ध मोबाइल यूनिटों में घायलों की सहायता हेतु आपदा स्थल पर भिजवाने की व्यवस्था करना।
- ब्लड बैंकों को आपदा स्थल व अस्पतालों में रक्त पहुंचाने के लिए संपर्क करना।
- मृतकों का निस्तारण हेतु नगर पालिका/परिषद/निगम की मदद लेना।

जल संसाधन विभाग :-

- आपदा की सूचना मिलने पर विभागाध्यक्ष अपने विभाग के सभी अधिकारियों व कर्मचारियों को ड्यूटी पर बुलायेंगे।
- रिहायशी क्षेत्रों से बाढ़ के पानी की निकासी हेतु आवश्यक कदम उठायेगा (जैसे पम्पसेटो की व्यवस्था आदि करना)
- बाढ़ के पानी की शीघ्र निकासी हेतु उचित मार्ग बनाना व अवरोधों को हटाना।
- बचाव व राहत कार्यों के लिए नावों की व्यवस्था करना।
- गोताखोरों एवं तैराकों से सम्पर्क कर उनकी सेवाएं लेना।
- कंकड़ पत्थर और मिट्टी से भरे थैलों से बहाव को रोकना।
- तालाबों में आई दरारों को बन्द करने हेतु तत्काल व्यवस्था करना।

बांधों व

सार्वजनिक निर्माण विभाग

- आपदा की सूचना मिलने पर विभागाध्यक्ष अपने विभाग के सभी अधिकारियों व कर्मचारियों को ड्युटी पर बुलायेगे।
- आपदा स्थल से मलबा आदि उठाने के लिए गाड़ियों का तुरन्त इन्तजाम करना।
- विभागाध्यक्षों द्वारा ठेकेदारों से सम्पर्क कर उनके पास उपलब्ध संसाधनों की सहायता लेना।
- आपदा के दौरान टूटे सड़क मार्गों की मरम्मत की व्यवस्था करना ताकि राहत कार्य सुचारु रूप से हो सके।
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जनस्वास्थ्य अभियांत्रिकी एवं जलदाय विभाग

- जन की सुरक्षा निश्चित करना।
- टूटी हुई पाईप लाईनों की तुरन्त प्रभाव से ठीक करवाने हेतु विभाग के कर्मचारियों को निर्देशित करना व ठेकेदारों को नियुक्त करना।
- जरूरत पड़ने पर अग्निशमन साधनों तथा अस्पतालों के लिये समुचित जल की व्यवस्था करना।

राजस्थान राज्य विद्युत निगम

- आपदा स्थल पर बिजली आपूर्ति का प्रबन्ध।
- टूटे हुए बिजली के तारों को पुनः जोड़ना व बिजली की सप्लाई आपदा स्थल तक पहुँचाना
- प्रथम, द्वितीय व तृतीय पारी की टीमों का संगठन कर तैयार रखना।

दूर संचार विभाग

- आपदा स्थल पर संचार के माध्यम, उपलब्ध कराना (वायरलैस, मोबाईल, होटलाईन)
- अस्थायी संचार व दूरसंचार व्यवस्था करना।
- जनता तक सही सूचना पहुँचाना।
- टूटी हुई जन संचार व्यवस्था को पुनः चालु करना।

नगर पालिका/परिषद्/निगम

- मृत पशुओं आदि का निस्तारण करना।
- महामारी से बचाव हेतु डी.डी.टी. अथवा अन्य दवाईयों का छिड़काव तथा सफाई की व्यवस्था करना।
- आग जैसी आपदा के समय तुरन्त प्रभाव से अग्निशमन सेवाएँ प्रदान करना।
- (अग्निशमन यन्त्र, अग्निशमन वाहन आदि)

परिवहन विभाग

- आपदा स्थल तक आने जाने हेतु वाहन उपलब्ध करवाना।

खाद्य एवं रसद विभाग

- खाद्य सामग्री, पेट्रोल, डीजल व करोसिन आदि का आरक्षित भण्डार प्रशासन की मांग पर उपलब्ध कराना।
- निजी दुकानदारों व खाद्य भण्डारों के विक्रेताओं से सम्पर्क स्थापित कर उन्हें मदद के लिए सूचना देना।

पशुपालन विभाग

- आपदा की स्थिति में पशुओं के लिए चारा, पानी दवाईयों की व्यवस्था करना।
- जानवारों के डॉक्टर उपलब्ध करवाना।
- पशुओं के शवों का निस्तारण करवाना।
- पशुओं के इलाज के लिए व रखने के लिये पशु अस्पताल आदि में जगह का इन्तजाम करना।
- आपदा के समय स्वस्थ पशुओं को सुरक्षित स्थानों पर पहुँचाना।

स्वयंसेवी संगठन

- हर तरह की आपदा से निपटने हेतु जिला प्रशासन की मदद करना।

1.5 :- जिले में सम्भावित आपदाएं व कार्य योजना :-

सूखा जल के अभाव का संचयी प्रभाव होता है जिसका प्रभाव एक प्राकृतिक आपदा के रूप में कृषि, प्राकृतिक परिवेश तथा संबंधित प्रक्रमों पर पड़ता है। इसकी प्रभावशीलता निरन्तर बढ़ती जाती है तो अकाल की स्थिति उत्पन्न हो जाती है। भारतीय मौसम विभाग ने सूखे को दो भागों में विभक्त किया है— प्रचण्ड सूखा एवं सामान्य सूखा। प्रचण्ड सूखे में 50 प्रतिशत से कम बारिश होती है जबकि सूखा एवं सामान्य सूखा। सिंचाई आयोग द्वारा दी गई सूखे की परिभाषा कम वर्षा हुई हो। यदि यह कमी 25 से 50 प्रतिशत के मध्य है तो इसे सीमित सूखे की स्थिति तथा यदि यह कमी 50 प्रतिशत से अधिक हो तो इसे गंभीर सूखे की स्थिति के रूप में परिभाषित किया जाता है।

सूखा एक धीरे-धीरे होने वाली ऐसी प्राकृतिक आपदा है जो हमें निपटने का काफी समय देती है। जल का उचित प्रबन्धन न होने के कारण समय के साथ-साथ इसका प्रभाव भी बढ़ता जाता है। सूखे का मुख्य कारण बारिश की कमी तथा पानी के सही संरक्षण का अभाव होना है।

राजस्थान राज्य पिछले तीन सालों से लगातार सूखे की चपेट में है। पिछले तीन सालों के वर्षा के आंकड़ों को अगर देखें तो राज्य में औसत 53.3 सेमी के मुकाबले 2000-2001 में केवल 38 सेमी बारिश हुई। तथा सन् 2001-2002 में 32 जिलों में से 31 जिले सूखे की चपेट में रहे। अगर जिलों का औसत वर्षा तुलनात्मक अध्ययन करें तो 1998 में 9 जिले, 1999 में 14 और सन् 2000 में यह संख्या बढ़कर 30 हो गयी। वर्ष 1999-2000 में राज्य के कुल 32 जिलों में से 26 जिलों की कृषि योग्य 78.18 लाख हेक्टेयर भूमि नमी के अभाव में चट्टान सदृश्य हो गयी है जिससे लगभग 2.61 लाख जनसंख्या एवं 3.56 लाख जानवर प्रभावित हुए। सूखे के प्रभाव को कम करने के लिए राज्य सरकार ने 1998 में लगभग 436 करोड़ रुपये तथा सन् 1999 में 566 करोड़ रुपये खर्च किये। संवत् 2061 में जिले के 330 गांव सूखा प्रभावित रहे जिनसे अकाल राहत कार्य चलाये गये इस हेतु -4528.55 लाख रुपये स्वीकृत हुए।

सूखे के सामान्य संकेतक

जलाशयों में पानी का अभाव वर्षा का कम होना या समय पर न होना या कम जल संग्रहण भू जल स्तर का कम होना।

फसलों का नष्ट होना सूखे के प्रकार

- मौसम विज्ञान संबंधी सूखा:- अपर्याप्त वर्षा, अनियमितता, पानी का असमान वितरण

- जल विज्ञान संबंधी सूखा:- पानी का अभाव, भूजल स्तर का निम्न होना, जल स्रोतों का अवक्षय, तालाबों कुओं तथा जलाशयों का सूखना
- कृषि संबंधी सूखा :- फसल अथवा चारे की कमी, मृदा की नमी में कमी।

राजस्थान एवं सुखा एक दूसरे के समानार्थक है। पिछले 50 वर्षों में औसतन हर दूसरा वर्ष सुखे की समस्या से प्रभावित वर्ष रहा है। जालोर जिला सुखे की समस्या से गंभीर रूप से प्रभावित क्षेत्र है अगर जिले के अकालग्रस्त वर्षों का आंकलन करें तो 1985 भीषणतम रहा है। यद्यपि सन् 1965, 1968, 1972, 1980, 1984 भी अकाल से प्रभावित रहे हैं।

बाड़मेर जिले में गत चार वर्षों की कमी के कारण सूखा पड़ रहा है। जिसके परिणाम स्वरूप करीब गांव की चपेट में आ गये। जिसके कारण कई गाँवों में फसल खराब होने पर राज्य सरकार द्वारा अकालग्रस्त घोषित किया गया:-

5.1 सूखा

सुखे की कार्ययोजना

राजस्थान के परिपेक्ष्य में सूखा एक विकराल समस्या है परन्तु कुछ दीर्घकालीन उपाय अपनाकर हम इस स्थिति को उत्पन्न होने से रोक सकते हैं अथवा इसके विकरालता को कम कर सकते हैं।

दीर्घकालीन उपाय

- वर्षा के पानी का अधिकतम उपयोग करना संरक्षण करना।
- पानी के बहाव को कम करना तथा उसे संचित करना।
- पानी के परम्परागत स्रोतों का पुनर्जीविकरण।
- अवक्रमीक भूमि एवं वनों की पुनः स्थापना सुनिश्चित करना
- पानी के संग्रहण एवं भू-कूपों का पुनर्भरण
- मिट्टी व नमी का संरक्षण
- अत्यधिक मात्रा में पेड़ लगाना तथा पेड़ों की कटाई को रोकना
- फसल चक्र में फसलों का बदलाव तथा उन्नत बीजों का उपयोग।
- फसलों में फव्वारा पद्धति का विकास करके जल संरक्षण को बढ़ावा देना।
- कृषि के साथ अन्य प्रकार के रोजगारों व परम्परागत उद्योगों को बढ़ावा देना।
- स्वयंसहायता समूहों का गठन करके लोगों में पानी बचाने के लिए जागरूकता लाना।
- अकाल प्रभावित क्षेत्रों का चिन्हिकरण
- चारा डिपो स्थापित करने हेतु गांवों का चिन्हीकरण
- अनाज की उपलब्धता सुनिश्चित करना।
- जानवरों के लिए शिविरों के स्थान चिन्हित करना।
- पेय जल की उपलब्धता सुनिश्चित करना।
- स्वयंसेवी संस्थाओं का चिन्हिकरण करना।
- सूखे के दौरान फैलने वाली संभावित बिमारियों से लड़ने हेतु तैयार करना
- रोजगार सृजन के अवसर हेतु राहत कार्य आदि की विकास योजना तैयार करना

सुखे के समय कार्य योजना

- सूखा प्रभावित क्षेत्रों की घोषणा करना।
- सभी सरकारी अधिकारियों व कर्मचारियों की सेवाएं में लेना।

जिला प्रशासन

- सहायता विभाग सूखा नियन्त्रण कक्ष की स्थापना करेगा।
- राहत कार्यों की शुरुआत कुओं को गहरा करना।
- उपलब्ध पानी के स्त्रोंतों का संवर्धन
- निजी कुओं को किराये पर लेना
- हैण्डपम्पों की मरम्मत करवाना
- परम्परागत जल स्त्रातों जैसे बावड़ी, टांकों आदि का पुनः जीविकरण
- आवश्यक खाद्य सामग्री का सार्वजनिक वितरण
- खाद्य सामग्री पर मूल्य नियंत्रण
- सामाजिक सुरक्षा कार्यक्रम जैसे वृद्धावस्था पेंशन योजना, अन्त्योदय अन्न योजना, समन्वित बाल विकास सेवाएं मध्याह्न योजना कार्यक्रम, अन्नपूर्णा आदि का क्रियान्वयन
- पशुओं के लिए चारा डिपों स्थापित करना।
- पशुओं के लिए पानी की व्यवस्था करना।
- किसानों को सिंचाई हेतु बिजली व डीजल उपलब्ध करना।
- प्रभावित क्षेत्रों में रोजगार सृजन
- अकाल राहत के तहत आरम्भ किये गये कार्यों हेतु मजदूरों को समय पर भुगतान

चिकित्सा एवं स्वास्थ्य

- प्रभावित जनसामान्य की चिकित्सकीय देखभाल सुनिश्चित करना।
- मौसमी बीमारियों/सक्रामक रोगों की रोकथाम के लिये चिकित्सकीय एवं पेट्रोमेडीकल स्टॉफ की उचित व्यवस्था
- राहत कार्य के स्थलों पर मेडीकल किट एवं स्टॉफ की उपलब्धता सुनिश्चित करना

पशुपालन विभाग

- मवेशियों के लिए शिविर लगाना
- सक्रामक रोगों की, रोकथाम के लिये पशुओं की उचित चिकित्सकीय देखभाल करना।
- बड़ी संख्या में पशुओं की मृत्यु रोकने के लिए पशु चिकित्सक कर्मी, दवाईयां एवं समय पर उनका संचालन करना।
- पशुओं के लिए चारा तथा पानी उपलब्ध कराना।
- पशुओं को उचित स्थान पर स्थानान्तरित करना।

जनस्वास्थ्य अभियांत्रिकी

- प्रभावित क्षेत्रों में पर्याप्त मात्रा में जल आपूर्ति एवं उसका परिवहन सुनिश्चित करना।
- पीने के पानी की व्यवस्था हेतु टैंकर्स, कैनवस बैग व हैण्ड पाईप लाइन की व्यवस्था करना।
- ग्रीष्म ऋतु आपात योजनाओं का प्रभावी एवं समय पर क्रियान्वयन खाद्य एवं नागरिक आपूर्ति
- समाज के कमजोर तबके के समूह के बचाव हेतु अन्त्योदय अन्न, अन्नपूर्णा अन्न योजना, गरीबी की रेखा से नीचे वाले तबके सार्वजनिक वितरण व्यवस्था का प्रभावी क्रियान्वयन
- काम के बदले अनाज योजनाओं का प्रभावी क्रियान्वयन स्वयं सेवी संगठन
- राहत कार्यों एवं पेयजल आपूर्ति में स्वयं संगठनों की भागीदारी
- इस विपत्ति हेतु जिला प्रशासन को वित्तीय सहायता उपलब्ध कराना **समेकित बाल विकास सेवाएं**
- बच्चों एवं गर्भवती माताओं हेतु **समेकित बाल विकास सेवाओं** का प्रभावी क्रियान्वयन
- राहत कार्य स्थलों पर पूरत पोषाहार उपलब्ध कराना।

सिंचाई

- सिंचाई के लिए पानी की व्यवस्था हेतु नहरों को पूर्ण क्षमता से चलाना
- राहत कार्यों के अन्तर्गत जल संरक्षण/एकत्रीकरण के कार्यों का प्रभावी क्रियान्वयन सुनिश्चित करना

कृषि विभाग

- खेती के लिए बीज तथा कीटनाशक दवाईयाँ उपलब्ध कराना।
- फसलों का चक्रानुक्रम नर्सरी तथा कृषि निवेशों की व्यवस्था करना।

वन विभाग

वन भूमि में चरागाह उपलब्ध कराना।

ईंधन आदि के लिए पेड़ों की सूखी टहनियाँ उपलब्ध कराना।

विद्युत विभाग

- विद्युत की नियमित व पर्याप्त आपूर्ति का प्रबन्ध सुखे से बचने के लिए क्या करें, क्या ना करें।
- लगातार समाचार पत्रों, रेडियों टेलीविजन आदि पर प्रसारित होने वाली चेतावनियों को सुने व उनके द्वारा दिय गये निर्देशों के अनुसार कार्य करें।
- पानी की बचत करें तथा उसे बर्बाद होने से रोकें। जब भी नल से पानी व्यर्थ बहता देखें तुरन्त नल बंद करें।
- गिलास में एक बार में उतना ही पानी ले जितनी आपको प्यास हो। पूरा गिलास भरकर पानी लेकर व झूठा छोड़ने से पानी करबाद होता है, अगर कोई मेहमान भी गिलास में पानी छोड़ जाए तो उसे पेड़ पौधों में डालें।
- पाईप लाईन अथवा टंकी से पानी लीक होती ही उसे ठीक करवायें, ताकि बून्द-बून्द करके पानी बेकार न बहता रहे।
- कहीं भी पाईप लाईन टूटी हो और पानी सड़क अथवा अन्य किसी स्थान पर व्यर्थ बह रहा हो तो जलदाय विभाग को सूचित करें तथा लिकेज को रारेकने के प्रयास करें।
- घरों में वही पौधे लगाये जिन्हें कम पानी की जरूरत होती है। घास में दो दिन में एक बार पानी दें। फल, सब्जी व कपड़े धोकर पानी नाली की जगह घास अथवा पौधों में डालें।
- जल संग्रहण हेतु बनाये गये कुओं, तालाबों आदि की सफाई रखें।
- सोने से पहले घर के सारे नलों को अच्छी तरह बन्द करें।
- ब्रश अथवा मन्जन करते समय नल खुला न छोड़े बल्कि एक मग अथवा गिलास में पानी भरकर दांत साफ करें।
- नहाते समय बाल्टी व मग का प्रयोग करके नहाएं क्योंकि फव्वारें व टब बाथ से पानी अधिक बर्बाद होता है।
- शेविंग करते समय नल खुला न रहने दे। जब मुंह धोने की जरूरत हो तभी नल खोलें व पानी का उपयोग करें।
- हाथ साफ करने के लिए पहले साबुन लगायें व बाद में नल खोलकर हाथ धोयें
- अपनी गाड़ी को साफ करने के लिए पानी के पाईप का प्रयोग न करें, गिले तथा सादे कपड़े का प्रयोग करें।
- फर्श साफ करने के लिए घरों को धोने के बजाय पोंछा लगाकर साथ करें।

- कम से कम बर्तनों का प्रयोग कर उन बर्तन के धोने के उपयोग में आने वाली पानी को बचा सकते हैं।
- जल संरक्षण के लिए किये जा रहे प्रयासों में अपना सहयोग सुनिश्चित करें।
- वर्षा के जल को टांके में संग्रहित करना।

बाढ़

प्राकृतिक जल चक्र का एक अंग भी है। जिसका प्रत्यक्ष सम्बन्ध वर्षा से है एवं यह जल प्रबन्धन को प्रभावित करती है। यदि किसी क्षेत्र में वर्षा अधिक मात्रा में होती है, तो नदियां असंतुलित उफान अवस्था में आ जाती है और बाढ़ की उत्पत्ति होती है। इस विकट पर्यावरणीय परिस्थिति का प्रभाव उक्त क्षेत्र की परिस्थितिकी पर भी पड़ता है। बाढ़ का सामान्य अर्थ होता है – विस्तृत स्थलीय भाग का लगातार कई दिनों तक जलमग्न रहना। यद्यपि बाढ़ के लिए प्रकृति ही उत्तरदायी है लेकिन मानवीय क्रियाकलाप भी कम उत्तरदायी नहीं हैं।

भारत भी बाढ़ से प्रभावित होने वाले देशों में से एक है। विश्व में बाढ़ से होने वाली 20 प्रतिशत मौतें भारत में होती हैं। भारत के कुल क्षेत्रफल का आठवां भाग बाढ़ से प्रभावित होता है जो कि लगभग 4.10 करोड़ हेक्टेयर है।

बाढ़ के मुख्य कारण

- अत्यधिक वर्षा
- बांध का टूटना
- पेड़ों की संख्या में कमी
- वृहत अपवाह क्षेत्र
- उष्ण कटिबंधीय व विक्षोभ
- अपवाह में अवसादीकरण
- बादल का फटना
- भूकम्प

बाढ़ कार्य योजना

बाढ़ के कारण होने वाली जन हानि व माल को संरचनात्मक व गैर संरचनात्मक कदम उठाकर काफी हद तक कम किया जा सकता है। संरचनात्मक कदमों से बाढ़ के पानी से नुकसान पहुंचने वाले स्थानों पर जाने से रोका जाता है तथा गैर संरचनात्मक उपायों से नुकसान सम्भावित क्षेत्रों में से बस्तियों को सुरक्षित स्थानों पर स्थानान्तरित किया जाता है।

संरचनात्मक उपाय

- जलाशयों की खुदाई तथा गाद निकालना तथा प्राकृतिक अपवाह पर हुए अतिक्रमण को मानसून के आने से पहले हटाना।
- प्राकृतिक अपवाह में आने वाली रेल पटरियों के नीचे सड़क पुलों के नीचे से मिट्टी निकालना।
- मानसून से पहले सभी नदियों व ड्रेन से पानी का सुरक्षित निकास, तथा प्राकृतिक अपवाह तन्त्र का निरीक्षण, जल निकास हेतु पम्प हाउस तथा चलित पम्पों की मरम्मत।
- नदी के बान्ध में छिद्रान्वेषी व सुरक्षित क्षेत्रों की शिनाख्त करना।
- तटबन्ध पर बनाये गये स्थानीय बांधों को वर्षा ऋतु के आने से पहले हटा देना।

गैर संरचनात्मक उपाय

पारस्परिक इन्जीनियरिंग विधियों से पूर्ण रूप से बाढ़ नियन्त्रित नहीं की जा सकती परन्तु जन सहभागिता से बाढ़ के नुकसान को काफी हद तक कम किया जा सकता है।

- बाढ़ के मैदान का पेट्टीकरण व भू उपयोग को नियन्त्रित करना
- बाढ़ का पूर्वानुमान तथा चेतावनी देना।
- संवेदनशील क्षेत्रों का साईन बोर्ड प्रदर्शित करना।
- बाढ़ से बचने के लिए जन चेतना शिविरों का आयोजन।
- बाढ़ के प्रभाव से बचने के लिए क्या करें क्या न करें को विभिन्न सूचना माध्यमों जैसे रेडियों, अखबार दूरदर्शन तथा बुकलेट से लोगों तक पहुंचना।

- भू-उपयोग को नियमों के माध्यम से नियन्त्रित करके जान,माल तथा भौतिक संसाधनों का खतरा कम किया जा सकता है।
- आपदा सम्भावित क्षेत्रों में दूधटना में घायल या मृत लोगों का सीधा सम्बन्ध जनसंख्या घनत्व को निर्धारित करना चाहिए तथा अगर पहले से लोग बसे हुए हैं तो भू उपयोग नियन्त्रण करके नियमों को पालन करें। सर्वेदनशील क्षेत्रों के लोगों को दूसरे स्थानों पर स्थानान्तरित करने से सामाजिक व आर्थिक प्रभाव होते हैं अतः इन क्षेत्रों में जोखिम को कम करने के लिए विशिष्ट कार्य योजना बनानी चाहिए। उच्च बाढ़ सम्भावित क्षेत्रों के जोखिम को कम करने के लिए प्रकृति व पशुओं के लिए सुरक्षित स्थानों पर वनों के लिए आरक्षित करना।
- हल्के भवन निर्माण सामग्री का बाढ़ सम्भावित क्षेत्रों में प्रयोग पर रोक लगानी चाहिए तथा मिट्टी के बने घरों को केवल उन क्षेत्रों में अनुमति दी जानी चाहिए जहां पर बाढ़ नियन्त्रण के उपाय कर लिये गये हैं। बचाव हेतु एस्केप रूट का चयन तथा उच्च स्थानों का चयन पहले से निर्धारित होना चाहिए।
- कंट्रोल रूम
राज्य स्तरीय बाढ़ नियंत्रण कक्ष, जयपुर में जवाहर लाल नेहरू मार्ग पर स्थित सिंचाई भवन में स्थापित किया जाता है। इसके प्रभारी अधिकारी उपनिदेशक (जल विज्ञान) सिंचाई है और उनका यह कार्यालय वायरलेस एवं टेलीफोन दोनों से ही जुड़ा हुआ है एवं चौबीस घण्टे कार्यरत रहता है। इसके अतिरिक्त जयपुर मुख्यालय पर वृत्त स्तर का बाढ़ नियंत्रण कक्ष स्थापित किया जाता है। जिले में भी बाढ़ से निपटने हेतु 15 जून से 15 सितम्बर तक बाढ़ नियंत्रण कक्ष सिंचाई विभाग में स्थापित किया गया है। जिस पर 24 घण्टे बाढ़ एवं वर्षा सम्बन्धी सूचनाओं का आदान प्रदान जारी रखा जायेगा। राज्य मुख्यालय पर स्थित बाढ़ नियंत्रण कक्ष का टेलीफोन नम्बर निम्न है—

क्र.स.	कार्यरत कंट्रोल रूम	एस.टी.डी. कोड	दूरभाष/मोबाइल नम्बर
1.	उपनिदेशक (जल विज्ञान)	0141	2702480 (कार्यालय)
	कमरा नम्बर-137 (जयपुर)	0141	2702672
	फेक्स नम्बर	0141	2703199
	बाढ़ नियंत्रण कक्ष	0141	2703199, 2709017
	ई-मेल	floodcell.wr@rajasthan.gov.in relief-raj@nic.in	

राज्य स्तरीय आपदा प्रबन्धन (EOC) के दूरभाष नम्बर

क्र.स.	राज्य स्तरीय (EOC) प्रभारी अधिकारी का नाम	पद	दूरभाष नम्बर	फेक्स नम्बर	मोबाइल नम्बर
01	श्री बिजेन्द्र सिंह	विशेषाधिकारी (द्वितीय)	0141-2227403	0141-2227230	

आपातकालीन सेवा हेतु सैन्य अधिकारियों के नम्बर

क्र.सं.	नाम अधिकारी	दूरभाष नम्बर		
		कार्यालय	निवास	मोबाइल नम्बर
1	वायूसेना आबूपर्वत	238903	238904	—
2	सी.आ.पी.एफ. एककेडमी, आबूपर्वत	238593	238592	—
3	10 जम्मू एण्ड कश्मीर लाईफ इन्फेन्ट्री आबूपर्वत	235596 268462 235768 (कंट्रोल रूम)	235595	—

जल संसाधन विभाग

- सुरक्षित स्थानों का चयन
- सहायता राशि तथा रोजगार उपलब्ध कराने का प्रबन्धन
- वाहनों की उपलब्धता निश्चित करना
- सिविल डिफेन्स विभाग को भी पूरी तरह सतर्क रहने के निर्देश जारी कर दिये जाते हैं एवं होमगार्ड को आपातकालीन स्थिति में सहायता करने हेतु हमेशा तैयार रहने के निर्देश दे दिये जाते हैं।
- बाढ़ की स्थिति में कई प्रकार की बीमारियां फैल जाती हैं। इसलिए चिकित्सा विभाग की जिम्मेदारी बनती है कि सम्बन्धित बीमारियों में काम आने वाली दवाइयों का प्रचुर मात्रा में भण्डारण करके सभी चिकित्सालयों में आवश्यकता पड़ने पर दवाइयां काम में लिए जाने हेतु रिजर्व रख दी जावे। मेडिकल स्टोर्स की सूची (परिशिष्ट संख्या 3)
- सिंचाई विभाग बान्धों के पानी से उत्पन्न बाढ़ की स्थिति के अतिरिक्त अतिवृष्टि के कारण जल पलायन की स्थिति में नोडल एजेन्सी के रूप में राज्य सरकार के आदेशानुसार कार्य करेगा।
- अतिवृष्टि की स्थिति में परिस्थिति में निपटने हेतु सामग्री तैयार रखना।
- तैराकों की सूची

चिकित्सा विभाग :-

मुख्य चिकित्सा एवं स्वास्थ्य अधिकारी स्वास्थ्य विभाग का नोडल अधिकारी होता है। बाढ़ की स्थिति उत्पन्न होने पर चिकित्सा संसाधन/सुविधाओं का प्रयोग किया जा सकता है। चिकित्सालयों तथा चिकित्सकों की सूची

आपातकालीन सेवाओं के लिए मुख्य चिकित्सा एवं स्वास्थ्य अधिकारी जिले तथा ब्लॉक स्तर पर भी एक-एक रेपिड रेसपोन्स टीम का गठन करेंगे।

1. चिकित्सा अधिकारी	01
2. स्वास्थ्य निरीक्षक	01
3. मेल नर्स	01
4. एमपीडब्ल्यू	01
5. वार्ड बोय	01
6. वाहन चालक मय वाहन	01

आपदा की सूचना प्राप्त होते ही रेस्पोन्स टीम तुरन्त प्रभावित स्थल पर पहुंचकर प्राथमिक उपचार उपलब्ध कराएगी, गंभीर रोगियों को प्राथमिक उपचार पश्चात अस्पताल में भेजेगी एवं आवश्यकता होने पर (महामारी के समय) रोकथाम की कार्यवाही करना आदि अतिवृष्टि एवं बाढ़ की स्थिति में मध्यनजर रखते हुए जिले के सभी चिकित्सा अधिकारियों एवं पैरा मेडिकल स्टाफ को मुख्यालय पर रहने हेतु पाबन्ध किया जायेगा।

जन स्वास्थ्य अभियांत्रिकी विभाग :-

- जिले में बाढ़ की स्थिति में निपटने हेतु नियंत्रण कक्ष की स्थापना की गई। जो 24 घण्टे कार्यरत रहेंगे।
- संकटकालीन में विभाग द्वारा पानी की सप्लाई पुनः शुरू की जाने की व्यवस्था की जायेगी।
- पेयजल के शुद्धिकरण हेतु पर्याप्त मात्रा में ब्लीचिंग पाउडर उपलब्ध कराना।
- समस्त अधिशाषी अभियंताओं, सहायक अभियंताओं, कनिष्ठ अभियंताओं एवं तकनीकी कर्मचारियों को इस दौरान मुख्यालय पर ही उपस्थित रहने के निर्देश दिये जायेंगे।

जिला रसद विभाग :-

जिला रसद विभाग आपदा के समय खाद्य सामग्री तथा करोशीन, पेट्रोल व डीजल उपलब्ध करायेगा।

पशुधन एवं डेयरी विभाग :-

- संभावित आपदा से प्रभावित पशुओं में संक्रमक रोग, कुपोषण एवं अन्य उत्पन्न विकृतियों से बचाव हेतु जिला चिकित्सा अधिकारी जिम्मेदार होंगे।
- मोबाईल टीम, आपदाओं के कारण पशुओं में संभावित संक्रमण रोगों से बचाव हेतु वैक्सीन एवं विकृतियों/रोगों के उपचार व्यवस्था हेतु मांग अनुसार अनुमोदित ओषधियां उपलब्ध करायेगी।
- तहसील मुख्यालय पर कार्यरत पशु चिकित्सा अधिकारी तहसील स्तर के जोन प्रभारी के रूप में तैनात करना।
- जोन प्रभारी सम्बन्धी तहसील में आउट ब्रेक अथवा अन्य पशु विकृतियों/रोगों के उपचार व्यवस्था हेतु पशु पालन जिला नियंत्रण कक्ष, विकास अधिकारी, तहसीलदार, थानाधिकारी से सम्पर्क में रहते हुए प्राप्त सूचनाओं/निर्देशानुसार क्षेत्र में कार्यरत अधिकारी से सम्पर्क में रहते हुए प्राप्त सूचनाओं/निर्देशानुसार क्षेत्र में कार्यरत अधिकारी/कर्मचारी को क्षेत्र विशेष में भिजवाने हेतु प्राधिकृत किया हुआ है तथा प्रत्येक स्थिति के नियंत्रण हेतु जोन प्रभारी को उत्तरदायी बनाया गया है।
- जोन प्रभारी ही क्षेत्र की सूचनाओं का सम्प्रेक्षण करने हेतु प्राधिकृत है। प्रत्येक ग्राम स्तर पर कार्यरत पशु चिकित्साधिकारी, पशु चिकित्सा सहायक, पशुधन सहायक को भी आवश्यक निर्देश प्रदान कर आपदा से उत्पन्न विकृतियां/समस्याओं से निपटने के लिए जोन प्रभारी एवं जिला पशु पालन नियंत्रण कक्ष से सम्पर्क में रहकर कार्य करने के लिए प्राधिकृत है।

विद्युत विभाग :-

जिले में विद्युत का सरचनात्मक ढांचा स्थित होने के कारण इनके रख रखाव एवं सही संचालन हेतु पूर्ण व्यवस्था है। फिर भी यदा-कदा, आंधी, तूफान, भारी वर्षा अथवा अन्य प्राकृतिक घटनाओं को कारण बिजली के तार टूटना या अन्य तरह की दुर्घटना घटित होना स्वाभाविक है।

वृत्त स्तर पर आपदा निवारण प्रकोष्ठ स्थाई रूप से कार्य करेगा एवं सहायक अभियंता स्तर का अधिकारी प्रकोष्ठ प्रभारी होंगे।

विद्युत लाईनों/तार टूटने एवं इनमें करंट आने की सूचना मिलने पर तुरन्त लाईनों में विद्युत प्रवाह बंद कर दिया जावे तथा सुधार कार्यवाही शीघ्रता से पूरी करना।

आवश्यकता पड़ने पर कन्ट्रोल रूम से सूचना देकर तुरन्त प्रभाव से बिजली विभाग के किसी भी अथवा सभी अधिकारियों व कर्मचारियों को अपने कार्यालय में उपस्थित होने के निर्देश दिये जा सकते हैं।

पुलिस विभाग :-

- आपदा के वक्त जिला पुलिस अधीक्षक अपने अधीनस्थ स्टाफ के साथ मिलकर कानून व्यवस्था रखने के लिए जिम्मेदार होगा।
- आपदा से निपटने के लिए पुलिस अधीक्षक द्वारा कन्ट्रोल रूम स्थापित किया जायेगा।
- कन्ट्रोल रूम की संचार व्यवस्था, वायरलेस, टेलीफोन, डी/आर बल को परिवहन हेतु छोटी बड़ी गाड़ी अच्छी स्थिति में दुरुस्त होनी चाहिए।
- कन्ट्रोल रूम में 24 घण्टे की सेवाएँ कार्यरत होगी तथा आर.ए.एफ., आर.ए.सी. की टुकड़िया तैनात रहेगी।
 1. ये टुकड़िया लाठी, ढाल, गैस, गन हथियारों से सुसज्जित हो
 2. एन.सी.सी./एन.एस.एस.
- आपदा के समय एनसीसी कैडेट्स व सम्बन्धी स्टाफ घर-घर जाकर लोगों को राहत सामग्री पहुंचाकर जन-जीवन को राहत पहुंचाने में मदद करेगा।

अग्नि शमन केन्द्र :-

जिला मुख्यालय पर 2 अग्निशमन केन्द्र कार्यरत है। जिसमें वर्तमान में 2 अग्निशमन वाहन उपलब्ध है। आग की स्थिति से निपटने के लिए 101 पर तुरन्त फोन किया जा सकता है।

नगरपरिषद/नगरपालिकाएँ :-

- नालों की सफाई का कार्य करवाना
- बहाव क्षेत्र में अतिक्रमण हटाना
- टेक्टर, टोली तथा पम्पसेटों की उपलब्धता कराना
- मिट्टी के कट्टे उपलब्ध कराना

सरकारी/गैर सरकारी संस्थाओं का योगदान :-

आपदा के समय उपलब्ध कराने हेतु गैर सरकारी संस्थाओं/प्रमुख सेवा संस्थाओं से भी मदद ली जायेगी।

दुर्घटना :-

विज्ञान व तकनीकी विकास में मानव जीवन को सुखदायी बना दिया है। जिसके फलस्वरूप आज दूरियों को घण्टों में गिना जाने लगा है। परन्तु यातायात के नियमों का सही ढंग से पालन न करने असावधानी व तकनीकी खराबी के कारण दिन-प्रतिदिन दुर्घटनाओं की संख्या बढ़ती जा रही है।

भारत में दुर्घटनाओं के कारण जितने लोग मरते हैं। उनमें लगभग 37 प्रतिशत केवल सड़क दुर्घटनाओं के फलस्वरूप मरते हैं। स्थिति भयावता का अंदाज इस तथ्य से लगाया जा सकता है। प्रतिदिन हर घण्टे में 10 व्यक्ति सड़क दुर्घटनाओं से मृत्यु से ग्रास बनते हैं एवं उनसे चारगुना अर्थात् 40 व्यक्ति घायल होते हैं। जिनमें बहुत से उम्र भर के लिए अपंग हो जाते हैं। मोटर वाहनों की संख्या के अनुपात के आधार पर भारत में सड़क दुर्घटनाओं की संख्या विकसित देशों की तुलना में बहुत अधिक है एवं इससे अधिक चिन्ताजनक बात यह है कि दुर्घटनाओं में प्रतिवर्ष लगभग 4 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हो जाती है। आज इस बात की आवश्यकता है कि हम दुर्घटनाओं पर रोक लगाये ताकि इसमें मरने वालों के आकड़े में कमी भी की जा सके।

सड़क दुर्घटनाओं के मुख्य कारण :-

- गाड़ी चलाने में लापरवाही
- यातायात नियमों का पालन न करना
- खराब सड़कें
- सड़कों पर अत्यधिक वाहन व भीड़ गाड़ियों का अनुचित रखरखाव
- रेल दुर्घटनाएँ

दुर्घटना कार्य योजना :-

दुर्घटनाएँ कहीं भी किसी भी रूप में घट सकती हैं। अगर कोई दुर्घटना हो गई है तो दुर्घटनाग्रस्त आदमी को तत्काल प्राथमिक उपचार की जरूरत होती है। इसके लिए जरूरी है कि हम दुर्घटनाग्रस्त आदमी को लाचार न छोड़कर उसकी मदद करें तथा 100, 101 व 102 पर तुरन्त सूचना दें। प्राथमिक चिकित्सा प्रदान करने के लिए सिर्फ प्रशासन या डॉक्टर की जिम्मेदारी नहीं है। बल्कि दुर्घटना स्थल पर अन्य लोग भी उसकी मदद कर सकते हैं।

दुर्घटना से पूर्व :-

संरचनात्मक उपाय— दुर्घटना संभावित क्षेत्रों का चिह्निकरण करना तथा जरूरत के अनुसार वहां गति अवरोध साइन बोर्ड आदि लगाये जाएं।

गैर संरचनात्मक उपाय — सड़क दुर्घटनाओं से बचने के लिए

- सड़क नियमों का पालन करें।
- शराब पीकर गाड़ी न चलाये।
- हैलमेट पहने, शीट बैल्ट बांधें।
- बाईं तरफ से ओवरटेक न करें।
- हाथ देकर एकदम न मुड़े।
- दाईं व बाईं ओर ध्यान से देखकर ही सड़क पार करें।

- आगे चलते वाहन से दूरी बनाये रखें।
- रात्रि में वाहन की हेडलाईट को डिप करके ही चलें।
- बच्चों को सड़क पर न खेलने दें।

दुर्घटना के दौरान :-

- जिला प्रशासन का कर्तव्य
- दुर्घटनाग्रस्त लोगों को तुरन्त चिकित्सालय पहुंचाने की व्यवस्था करना।
- राहत शिविरों का प्रबन्ध
- असामाजिक तत्वों पर निगरानी रखना।
- पीड़ितों को आर्थिक मदद देना।
- हानि का आंकलन करना।

चिकित्सा विभाग :-

- जिले में उपलब्ध चिकित्सालयों, चिकित्सकों व मेडिकल स्टोरों की सूची
- एम्बुलेंस का प्रबन्धन करना।
- दवाईयों व उपचार के अन्य साधन उपलब्ध कराना।

पुलिस विभाग :-

- दुर्घटना स्थल पर भीड़ को संतुलित करना।
- कानून एवं सुरक्षा उपलब्ध कराना।
- संचार व्यवस्था उपलब्ध कराना।

रेल्वे विभाग :-

जनता तक सही सूचना पहुंचाने के लिए नियंत्रण कक्ष स्थापित करना।

चिकित्सा व्यवस्था करना।

एक्सीडेंट वैन की व्यवस्था करना।

खोज व बचाव दल, का प्रबन्ध करना।

पीड़ितों की पहचान करना तथा उन्हें आर्थिक मदद देना।

परिवहन विभाग :-

घायलों को पहुंचाने हेतु यातायात साधनों का प्रबन्ध करना।

सार्वजनिक निर्माण विभाग :- वैकल्पिक

रूट की व्यवस्था

क्षतिग्रस्त वाहनों को उठाने के लिए क्रेन, टेक्टर, डम्बर एल.एन.टी आदि की व्यवस्था।

नगर परिषद्/पालिका/पंचायत :-

- टैंटों की व्यवस्था।
- पानी के टैंकरों की व्यवस्था।
- अग्निशमन वाहनों की व्यवस्था।
- जनरेटरों की व्यवस्था।
- मृतकों के अन्तिम संस्कार हेतु प्रबन्ध।

दुर्घटना स्थल पर साफ सफाई की व्यवस्था करना।

रसद विभाग :-

- खाद्य सामग्री तथा भोजन के पैकेटों की व्यवस्था करना।
- केरोसिन, डीजल, पेट्रोल आदि की व्यवस्था करना।

स्वयंसेवी संगठन :-

- राहत व बचाव के कार्यों में प्रशासन की मदद करना।
- पीड़ित लोगों के उपचार की सेवाओं की व्यवस्था कराना।

जनता का कर्तव्य

दुर्घटना की स्थिति में दुर्घटना स्थल पर उपलब्ध लोगों का कर्तव्य है कि वे अपने स्तर पर पीड़ित। व्यक्ति की जांच करें तथा उसको शीघ्र अतिशीघ्र चिकित्सा सुविधा उपलब्ध कराये। उच्च न्यायालय के अनुसार अस्पताल में उपलब्ध चिकित्सकों का कर्तव्य है कि घायल व्यक्ति का तुरन्त उपचार करें तथा घायल को अस्पताल पहुंचाने वाले व्यक्ति के बारे में जांच पड़तात न की जाये।

अगर दुर्घटनाग्रस्त व्यक्ति बेहोश है तो :-

- आवाज देकर, गाल पर थपकी देकर, कान को चुटकी से दबा कर आंख खुलवाने की कोशिश करें।
- आंख न खोलने पर पता लगाएं की छाती अथवा पेट पर सांस चल रही है या नहीं।
- इसके लिए नाक या मुंह के सामने हाथ रखकर या कान को मुंह के पास ले जाकर महसूस करें तथा हाथ या गर्दन की नब्ज देखें। (ये सभी काम पूरे शरीर पर सरसरी निगाहें दौड़ाते हुए जल्द से जल्द ही कर लें, नहीं तो घायल पूर्ण बेहोशी (कोमा) में चला जाएगा)

सांस व दिल की धड़कन चलाने के लिए :-

- सबसे पहले घायल को पीठ के बल सख्त जमीन या तख्ते पर लिटा दें। तथा उसके कपड़ों को ढीला कर दें।
- सिर को पीछे की ओर करें जिससे जबान की रुकावट खत्म हो जाएं।
- ठोड़ी को आगे ले आएँ जिससे रुकावट खुल जाएं।
- जबड़े का नीचे का हिस्सा उपर की ओर उठाकर आगे कर दें।
- इसी के साथ दोनों पैर एक-डेढ़ फीट उंचे करें। इससे पैरों का खून मस्तिष्क में जाएगा तथा उसे ज्यादा ऑक्सीजन मिलेगी।

- यदि इतने पर भी सांस चलना शुरू न हो तो मुंह से मुंह लगाकर एक मिनट में 15 से 18 बार सांस दें। यदि पेट में हवा भरती नजर आये तो हाथ से नाभि के उपर के हिस्से को दबाकर हवा निकाल दें।
- मुंह से नाक अथवा एयरवे या एम्बू रीससिटेटर से भी सांस दी जा सकती है। यदि दिल की धड़कन रुक गई हो तो बंद मुट्ठी के निचले हिस्से से छाती के बीच में एक मुक्का मारें अथवा 4-5 सेमी का दबाव डालते हुए एक मिनट में 60-80 बार दबायें।

यदि एक्सीडेन्ट में घाव हो गए हैं और खून बह रहा हो तो :-

- रोगी को बिठा या लिटा दें ताकि खून कम बहे।
- घाव पर साफ कपड़े की पट्टी लगा कर हथेली से दबाव डालें तथा दबाव बनाए रखें।
- घायल भाग को स्थिर रखें।
- बहते खून को रोकने के लिए हाथ तथा पैर पर रबड़ बैंड या कपड़े से बंध लगा दें तथा उसे हर 30 मिनट बाद ढीला करके फिर लगाएं। ताकि आगे का हिस्सा काला न पड़े।

यदि घायल को मानसिक आघात (सदमा) लगा हो जैसे :-

- चक्कर तथा शिथिलता
- उल्टी होना
- ठंडी व गीली त्वचा
- बेहोशी
- धमनी की धड़कन क्षीण तथा तीव्र होना
- शरीर की जीवन आवश्यक क्रियाएं मंद हो जाना

तो खून को बहने से फौरन रोकें। खून की कमी से होने वाली जटिलताओं के अलावा इसको देखकर घायल व्यक्ति का मानसिकता सदमा विशेष रूप से बढ़ता है।

- रोगी को तसल्ली दें तथा उसका डर दूर करें।
- पीठ के बल लिटा दें। सिर नीचा करके एक ओर झुका दें।
- रोगी को कम्बल में लपेट दें।
- प्यास लगे तो पानी के घूँट, चाय, कॉफी या तरल पदार्थ दें।
- जल्द से जल्द अस्पताल ले जाएँ।

जलते हुए व्यक्ति का बचाव :-

- घटनास्थल से दूर ले जाकर जले हुए हिस्से पर 10 मिनट तक ठंडे पानी का प्रवाह करते रहें।
- जले हुए हिस्से को साफ मुलायम कपड़े या गॉज से ढक दें तथा रोगी को तुरन्त अस्पताल पहुंचाये।

आग :-

मानव सभ्यता के विकास के क्रम में आग स्थान महत्वपूर्ण है। प्रारम्भिक काल में मानव स्वस्था के लिए तथा भोजन पकाने के लिए आग का प्रयोग करता था। वर्तमान समय में भी आग का स्थान उतना ही महत्वपूर्ण है। अगर आग को मानव जीवन से निकाल दिया जाये तो वर्तमान सभ्यता पाषाण युग में वापस चली जायेगी।

आग के प्रयोग में असावधानी के कारण भीषण अग्निकाण्ड दृष्टिगोचर होते हैं। उपहार सिनेमा काण्ड व डबवाली अग्निकाण्ड इस प्रकार की आपदा के उदाहरण हैं।

व्यवसायिक व रिहायसी भवनों में आग की दुर्घटनाएं प्रायः सामान्य बात हो गई है घरों में या व्यवसायिक प्रतिष्ठानों में अगर आग लग जाये तो वह अनियंत्रित हो जाती है। क्योंकि वहां पर लकड़ी, कपड़े, रासायनिक पदार्थ, रसोई गैस, मिट्टी का तेल प्रयोग किया जाता है। बिजली के उपकरणों द्वारा शहरों में विशेषतया बहुमंजिली इमारतों में सही ढंग से व समय पर देखभाल न करने व लापरवाही से उसका प्रयोग करने के कारण भयावह आग लग जाती है। ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में अप्रेल-मई स्थानीय लोग अपने खेतों में आग लगाकर लापरवाही से छोड़ देते हैं। अधिक तापमान, कम नमी, कम वायु वेग तथा लगातार शुष्कता के बने रहने पर आग लगने की सम्भावना बढ़ जाती है। ज्वलनशील घास-पत्ती, लकड़ी एवं सड़क पर चलती मोटर गाड़ी की चिनगारी पड़ने पर एवं कभी-कभी बिजली गिरने से भी आग लग जाती है।

शहर में अधिकतर अग्निकाण्ड मानवजनित होते हैं। बिजली सॉर्ट सर्किट व आकाशीय बिजली गिरने से आग लगती है। अग्निकाण्ड से जन-हानि, पशुहानि, निजी सार्वजनिक परिसम्पत्तियों को काफी क्षति होती है।

अग्निकाण्ड की अन्य सम्भावनाएँ :-

सामान्य रूप से होने वाले अग्निकाण्डों के अतिरिक्त कुछ अग्निकाण्ड की ऐसी भी हो सकती है, जिन पर यदि त्वरित नियन्त्रण न किया जाये तो वे अत्यधिक भयंकर रूप ले सकती हैं— यथा—वे औद्योगिक इकाईयां जहां अत्यधिक ज्वलनशील रसायनों का भण्डारण अथवा प्रयोग होता है।

जिला स्तर पर आग से निपटने हेतु प्रबन्ध योजना तैयार करना अत्यन्त आवश्यक है ताकि दुर्घटना के समय न्यूनतम समय में तत्परतापूर्वक कार्यवाही करके स्थिति की भयावहता पर अंकुश लगाया जा सके।

आग से बचने सम्बन्धी सावधानियाँ
बिजली

- बिजली की फिटिंग कुशल मिस्त्री (कारीगर) से ही करवायें।
- बिजली कभी भी डाईरेक्ट लाईन से ना लें।
- बिजली का उपयोग कभी भी ओवर लोड ना लें।
- बिजली की फिटिंग हेतु आई.एस.आई पास फिटिंग सामान या यंत्रों का उपयोग करें।
- बिजली या किसी प्रकार का वेल्डींग करवाते समय ध्यान रहे कि उसमें जलने वाला पदार्थ भरा न हो।
- बिजली के स्टोव मे टू पिन का ही प्रयोग करें।
- पाण्डाल मण्डप या अस्थाई सभी मण्डप में बिजली ही आग इत्यादि का पूर्ण ध्यान रखें।
- बिजली के मीटर से अनावश्यक छेड़खानी ना करें।

रसोई घर :-

- रसोई घर में जलने वाले पदार्थों का भण्डारण नहीं करना चाहिये।
- गैस सिलेण्डर या नलकी को समय-समय पर गैस कम्पनी से चेक करवायें, गैस की नलकी आई. एस.आई. मार्का ही होनी चाहिये।
- साड़ी का पल्लू तथा अन्य लटकने वाले कपड़ों का ध्यान रखें।
- रसोई खुली व खिड़कीदार हो।
- अगर मालूम हो जावे कि गैस लीक कर रही है तो बिजली के स्वीच को ऑन, ऑफ ना करें।
- कार्य पूरा होने पर रेग्युलेटर को ऑफ करना ना भूलें।
- अगर नलकी में आग लग रही हो तो रेग्युलेटर को बन्द करें। अथवा सिलेण्डर को बाहर खींच लें।
- आग लगने पर गैस कम्पनी, फायर ब्रिगेड (101) अथवा पुलिस (100) को टेलीफोन करें।
- गैस ज्यादा लिकेज हो तो ऊपर मंजिल वालों को सूचित करते हुये रसोई के सारे खिड़की दरवाले खोल दें।
- रसोई में पानी के स्प्रे या गीले कम्बन का उपयोग करें। गांवों व जंगल की आग के बचाव
- कभी भी चूल्हे को खूला ना रखें।
- चिमनी, लालटेन, लेम्प आदि को शीशे से ढक कर ही रखें।
- बीड़ी सिगरेट आदि के टुकड़ों को पूर्ण रूप से बुझाकर ही फेंकें।
- पिकनिक मनाते समय आग अगर जलाई हो तो पूर्ण रूप से बुझाकर आवें।
- जंगल से रेल, बस या कार आदि से गुजरते समय जलती बीड़ी सिगरेट के टुकड़े ना फेंकें।
- घास खलिहान पुआल आदि को पूर्ण सुखाकर ढेरी बनावे जिससे की स्पॉन्टेनिकस कम्बसन से आग लगने का खतरा न हो।
- एक ढेरी से दूसरी ढेरी की दूरी 60 फीट होना।
- ढेरी की ऊंचाई 20 फीट से अधिक ना हो।
- 500 मन से अधिक ढेरी ना हो।
- गांवों में अधिक बाड़े आदि नहीं होने चाहिए।
- बाड़ या घास फूस आदि पर काच के टुकड़े आदि नहीं फेंकने चाहिए।
- खलिहानों या कच्चे छप्परों के पास आतिशबाजी नहीं करें।
- रेल्वे लाईन से पर्याप्त दूरी बनाए रखें।
- खलिहानों में चाय नाश्ता आदि ना बनावें।
- कच्चे मकानो या खलिहानो को बनाते समय बिजली के तारो का ध्यान रखना अतिआवश्यक है।
- गांवों मे फायर पार्टी का गठन करना चाहिए तथा उनका समय – समय पर ट्रेनिंग व संयुक्त अभ्यास करवाना चाहिये।
- गांवों में फायर पार्टी का गठन करना चाहिये तथा उनका समय-समय पर ट्रेनिंग
- गांव के बीच जहां चौपाल हो वहां पर फायर की स्थापना जैसे घण्टी (साईरन) बीटर्स, फावड़े बैलवे कापा हुक, बाल्टी, टार्च स्टेम्प नजदीकी फायर ब्रिगेड के नम्बर आदि होना।
- अग्नि लगने की दिशा में प्रति अग्नि व्यवस्था करना।
- अग्नि के परिप्रेक्ष्य में असुरक्षित वन क्षेत्र की जांच करना।

हार्ड राइज बिल्डिंग या अपार्टमेंट स्टोर्स या मार्केट :-

- किसी भी बिल्डिंग को बनवाने से पहले यह जरूरी है कि मार्केट में आग लगने पर इसको बचाने के लिए बड़ी गाड़ियां आराम से चारो तरफ घूम सके।
- बिल्डिंग में 2 स्टेपर केश (सीढ़ी) होना आवश्यक होना है।
- निकासी का रास्ता साफ सुथरा हो।
- उसके आग बुझाने के यंत्रों जैसे स्प्रिंकलर डेन्चर, राईजर, हार्डिडेंट पाईन्ट इत्यादि की पूर्ण व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए।
- बिजली की, पानी, मोटर व डीजल पम्प की व्यवस्था होना
- अपार्टमेंट में रहने वालों का वाच ड्यूटी स्टाफ का फायर की ट्रेनिंग होना
- फायर सर्विस से एन.ए.सी. लेकर ही पेट्रोल पम्प, फेक्ट्री, होटल, अपार्टमेंट मार्केट बिल्डिंग का निर्माण करवाया जावे जिससे कि वहां पर पर्याप्त मात्रा में पानी की गाड़िया भी पहुंच सके।
- बिजली या ट्रांसफार्मर आदि का सही स्थान का चयन
- पेट्रोल पम्प, सिनेमाघरों, फेक्ट्रीयों आदि में समय समय पर अग्निशमन यंत्रों की चैकिंग या संयुक्त अभ्यास करवाना/इत्यादि

आग लगने पर कार्यवाही :-

यदि सूचना सीधे स्टेशन पर प्राप्त होती है तो अग्निशमन दल तत्काल घटना स्थल के लिए प्रस्थान करेगा और साथ ही अग्निकाण्ड की सूचना सम्बन्धित थाना/तहसील/जिला मुख्यालय को भेजेगा। सूचना की गम्भीरता के परिप्रेक्ष्य में सम्बन्धित जिला कलेक्टर स्वयं स्थल पर शीघ्र पहुंचेंगे और राहत कार्य का संचालन प्रारम्भ कर देंगे। तहसील मुख्यालय पर सूचना प्राप्त होने पर सम्बन्धित तहसीलदार जो भी वरिष्ठतम अधिकारी उपलब्ध होंगे यथाशीघ्र घटनास्थल पर पहुंचेंगे तथा समस्त राहत/बचाव कार्यों का समन्वय करेंगे। क्षेत्राधिकारी पुलिस भी अग्निकाण्ड की सूचना मिलने पर शीघ्रताशीघ्र स्थल पर पहुंचेंगे। स्थिति की गम्भीरता के मूल्यांकनोपरान्त साइट इमरजेन्सी डाइरेक्टर यह निर्णय लेंगे कि जनपद मुख्यालय से किस प्रकार की और कितनी सहायता प्राप्त की जानी है और तदनुसार जिला कन्ट्रोल रूम के माध्यम से अध्यक्ष, "समेकित आपदा प्रबन्ध समिति" को सूचित करेंगे। यदि अग्निकाण्ड की सूचना सीधे जिला मुख्यालय पर कन्ट्रोल रूम को प्राप्त होती है तो कन्ट्रोल रूम जिला कलेक्टर को सूचित करते हुए यह जानकारी प्राप्त करेगा कि सम्बन्धित क्षेत्र के फायर स्टेशन से अग्निशमन दल घटनास्थल के लिए प्रस्थान कर गया है या नहीं। यदि अग्निकाण्ड भीषण होने की सूचना है और ऐसा है तो जिला मुख्यालय से अग्निशमन दल तत्काल भेज दिया जायेगा इसी प्रकार यदि जिला मुख्यालय से फायर स्टेशन को सीधे सूचना प्राप्त होती है तो अग्निशमन दल सीधे घटनास्थल को प्रस्थान करेगा और साथ ही घटना की सूचना कन्ट्रोल रूम तथा जिलाधिकारी/पुलिस अधीक्षक को देगा।

आग लगने पर विभिन्न विभागों की भूमिका

जिला कलेक्टर

समग्र समन्वय एवं पर्यवेक्षण

सूचना की प्रमाणिकता की आपूर्ति एवं वितरण मय नकद सहायता

विधि एवं शांति व्यवस्था संबंधी समस्याएं

अग्निशमन केन्द्र:- नियंत्रक कक्ष

- अग्निशमन वाहनों व कार्मिकों की उपलब्धता।
- अग्निशमन वाहनों का समय पर प्रतिस्थापन।
- समीपवर्ती जिलों एवं अन्य संस्थानों जैसे सेना, पेट्रोलियम एसोसियेशन, पुलिस नागरिक सुरक्षा, आदि में अग्निशमन वाहनों की उपलब्धता सुनिश्चित करना।
- आग से घिरे व्यक्तियों का बचाव।
- अ
न्य अग्नि सुरक्षा सामग्री यथा लाईफ जेकेट, ऑक्सीजन सिलेण्डर सीढ़ी, मिट्टी के थैले आदि।
- रेडक्रास लायन्स क्लब एवं अन्य गैर राजकिय संस्थानों से समन्वय।
- अग्निशमन के यन्त्रों की उपलब्धता।

नागरिक सुरक्षा :-

- प्रशासन एवं जनता के साथ त्वरित, संचार व्यवस्था।
- प्रभावित व्यक्तियों को सुरक्षित स्थान पर पहुंचाना।
- प्रभावित क्षेत्र समीप से जनता/जनसामान्य को हटाना।
- अ
ग्नि शमन हेतु प्रशिक्षित स्वयं सेवकों की सहायता लेना।
- डिविजन एवं पोस्ट एवं सेक्टर वार्डन को सूचित करना।
- वैकल्पिक मार्ग की व्यवस्था करना।

पुलिस :-

- कानून एवं व्यवस्था बनाये रखना।
- जनसामान्य को सूचित करने हेतु संचार व्यवस्था।
- प्रभावित क्षेत्र के पास से जन सामान्य को हटाना।

विद्युत :-

- विद्युत आपूर्ति की समुचित देखभाल।
- अन्य दुर्घटनाओं को रोकने हेतु प्रभावित क्षेत्रों की बिजली काटना।

जन स्वास्थ्य अभियांत्रिकी विभाग :-

- नियमित एवं अन्य स्त्रोंतों से जल की उचित आपूर्ति
- अग्निशमन वाहनों हेतु अतिरिक्त जल की उपलब्धता

मुख्य चिकित्सा एवं स्वास्थ्य अधिकारी :-

- प्राथमिक उपचार
- राजकीय एवं निजी अस्पतालों से सम्पर्क करना (सूची परिशिष्ट 3, 4)
- पीड़ितों को समय पर अस्पताल पहुंचाना
- औषधियों की व्यवस्था करना।
- मेडिकल स्टोर/थोक एवं खुदरा विक्रेताओं से सम्पर्क करना (सूची परिशिष्ट 6)

- चिकित्सकों एवं पेरा मेडिकल स्टॉफ की उपलब्धता (सूची परिशिष्ट 4,5)

गैर राजकीय संगठन :-

- प्रतिबद्ध स्वयं सेवकों की उपलब्धता कराना
- राहत शिविर लगाना
- सहायता सामग्री का विवरण

पशुपालन :-

- पशु चिकित्सालयों से सम्पर्क करना
- पशुधन की देखभाल हेतु उपलब्ध कर्मियों को कार्यरत करना

नगर परिषद् :-

- राहत शिविर (रेन बसेरा) का प्रबन्धन
- टेंट हाउस की व्यवस्था करना (सूची परिशिष्ट 31)
- प्रभावित क्षेत्रों की समुचित सफाई व्यवस्था एवं स्वास्थ्यकर स्थितियों की देखभाल
- राहत शिविर हेतु विद्यालयों एवं अन्य बड़े प्रतिष्ठानों की सूची

खाद्य एवं नागरिक आपूर्ति :-

- व्यापारियों व हलवाइयों से सम्पर्क कर भोजन की व्यवस्था करना
- भोजन पैकेट एवं राहत सामग्री का विवरण
- राहत सामग्री हेतु स्वयं सेवकों के साथ समन्वय
- राहत सामग्री के एक पैकेट में रखी जाने वाली सामग्री सुनिश्चित करना (सूची परिशिष्ट 34)

आग लगने पर क्या करें, क्या न करें।

क्या करें :-

- आग लगने पर फोन नम्बर 101 पर तुरन्त अग्निशमन विभाग को सूचित करें।
- बिल्डिंग में आग लगने पर लोगों को निकालने के लिए हमेशा सीढ़ियों का प्रयोग करें।
- जब यह निश्चित हो जाये कि अन्तिम आदमी भी बाहर आ गया है तो दरवाजा बन्द कर दें।
- बिल्डिंग में आग लगने पर तुरन्त बाहर खुले स्थान पर पहुँच जायें।
- अगर संभव हो तो नाक व मुँह को गीले कपड़े से ढक लें।
- सावधानीपूर्वक निर्देशकर्ता के आदेशों का पालन करें।
- अगर आग लगने पर किसी कठिन परिस्थिति का सामना करना पड़ रहा है तो अपने कमरे में ही रहें।
- नेतृत्वकर्ता को बिल्डिंग छोड़ने से पहले यह सुनिश्चित कर लेना चाहिए कि घटना स्थल पर कोई भी आदमी अन्दर न रह गया हो यहां तक कि उसे बाथरूम की भी जांच कर लेनी चाहिए।

क्या न करें:-

- गैस स्टोव, बिजली के उपकरण व बटन काम में न लें।
- आग लगने पर मकान की छत पर न जायें।
- लिफ्ट का प्रयोग न करें।

परिवार के सभी सदस्यों को आग से निपटाने के लिए प्रशिक्षण दें।

भूकम्प :-

भूकम्प पृथ्वी के आन्तरिक असन्तुलन, भ्रंशन, भूपटल का संकुचन तथा प्लेट विवर्तनिक कारणों से आता है। सामान्यः भूगर्भित चट्टानों के विक्षोभ के स्त्रोत से उठने वाली लहरदार कम्पन्न को भूकम्प कहते हैं। जिस प्रकार शान्त जल में पत्थर का टुकड़ा फेंकने पर आयात आने वाले स्थानों के चारों ओर लहर उत्पन्न होती है, ठीक उसी प्रकार भूगर्भिक चट्टानों में विक्षोभ केन्द्र से चारों ओर लहर उत्पन्न होती है, ठीक उसी प्रकार भूगर्भिक चट्टानों में विक्षोभ केन्द्र से चारों ओर भू-तरंगे प्रवाहित होती है अधिकांशतः भूकम्प भूतल से ठीक 50 से 100 किमी की गहराई का उत्पन्न होते हैं। जिस स्थान पर ये उत्पन्न होते हैं, उसे उद्गम केन्द्र या भूकम्प मूल कहते हैं। इस उद्गम केन्द्र के ठीक उपर भूसतह पर स्थित स्थान को अधिकेन्द्र कहते हैं।

भूकम्प एक आपदा के रूप में प्रलयकारी तबाही मचाता है। भूकम्प अन्य प्राकृतिक आपदाओं जैसे भूस्खलन, बाढ़ तथा आग आदि को गतिशील कर देता है।

भूकम्प के कारण जहाँ एक ओर प्राकृतिक परिदृश्य विकृत होता है, वहीं दूसरी ओर मानव निर्मित संरचनाओं को भी हानि पहुँचती है, जिसको पुनः पूर्ति दीर्घकाल में ही सम्भव हो पाती है तथा इसका प्रभाव राज्य एवं राष्ट्रीय विकास पर भी परिलक्षित होता है।

26 जनवरी 2001 को गुजरात में 6.9 रिक्टर मापक पर भूकम्प आया था। यह विगत 150 वर्षों में सर्वाधिक भीषणतम भूकम्प था। जिसका केन्द्र भुज से 60 किमी दूरी पर था इस भूकम्प से लगभग 20000 लोग काल का ग्रास बन गये 33000 से ज्यादा लोग घायल हो गये। राज्य में लगभग 30 हजार करोड़ की सम्पत्ति नष्ट हो गई। इस भूकम्प से कच्छ जिला सबसे अधिक प्रभावित हुआ। जिसके 550 गांव पूर्ण रूप से तबाह हो गये तथा 16000 लोग मारे गये।

भूकम्प के मुख्य कारण :-

- ज्वालामुखी क्रिया भ्रंशन
- भूसंतुलन में अव्यवस्था जलीय भार
- भूपटल में संकुचन
- गैसों का फैलाव
- प्लेट विवर्तनिकी

भूकम्पों की तीव्रता

बिल्डिंग मेटेरियल एण्ड टेक्नॉलोजी प्रमोसन काउंसिल (BMTPC) ने एटलस के अनुसार सिसमिक जोन नक्से तैयार कर इसे पाँच भागों में विभक्त किया है। अनुमानतः संशोधित मर्करी मापक (MSK) पर प्ट.ट तीव्रता वाले भूकम्प 7700 वर्ग किमी में महसूस होते हैं जबकि IX-X तीव्रता भूकम्प 50000 वर्ग किमी क्षेत्र में महसूस किये जाते हैं।

1) क्षेत्र V :- इस क्षेत्र में संशोधित मरकरी मापक के अनुसार IX या इससे अधिक तीव्रता का भूकम्प सम्भावित हैं। इस क्षेत्र को अत्यधिक नुकसान सम्भावित क्षेत्र भी कहा जाता है।

- 2) क्षेत्र IV :- इस क्षेत्र में संशोधित मरकरी मापक पर सम्भावित है इसे उच्च नुकसान सम्भावित क्षेत्र भी कहते हैं।
- 3) क्षेत्र III :- इस क्षेत्र में मरकरी पर MM VII की तीव्रता भूकम्प आ सकता है इसे माध्यम नुकसान सम्भावित क्षेत्र के नाम से भी जाना जाता है।
- 4) क्षेत्र II :- क्षेत्र में संभावित तीव्रता MM VII है। इसे संशोधित सरकारी मापक पर निम्न नुसार सम्भावित क्षेत्र भी कहते हैं।
- 5) क्षेत्र I :- इस क्षेत्र के लिए संशोधित मरकरी स्केल पर MM V या इससे भी कम तीव्रता का भूकम्प संभावित है। इसे अत्यधिक नुकसान क्षेत्र भी कहते हैं।

भूकम्पों की तीव्रता	तीव्रता के लक्षण भूकम्पों का प्रभाव	रिक्टर मापक परिणाम
यान्त्रिक	केवल भूकम्प लेखी यंत्र से भूकम्प का अनुभव होता है	0
क्षीण	केवल कुछ विशेष व्यक्तियों द्वारा अनुभव	3.5
अल्प	आराम करते हुए व्यक्तियों द्वारा अनुभव	4.2
साधारण	चलते हुए व्यक्तियों द्वारा अनुभव तथा खड़ी निर्जिव वस्तुओं का कम्पन	4.3
आद्रबल	सभी को अनुभव, सोये व्यक्ति जाग जाते हैं।	4.8
प्रबल	सभी लटकी वस्तुएँ हिलने लगती हैं।	4.9 से 5.4
अतिप्रबल	दिवारों में दरार पड़कर भूकम्प का आंतक छा जाता है।	5.5 से 6.1
विनाशात्मक	ऊँची इमारतें गिर जाती हैं, मकानों में दरार पड़ जाती है। पाईप लाईने टूट जाती है।	6.2
विनष्टकारी	मकान धँस जाते हैं। भूमि में दरारें पड़ जाती हैं। पाईप लाईने टूट जाती है।	6.2 से 6.9
सर्वनाशी	धरातल में लम्बी दरारें पड़ जाती हैं। ढालों में भूस्खलन होता है।	7.0 से 7.2
अतिविनाशी	पूल, रेल्वे लाईन टूट जाती हैं। महान् भूस्खलन नदियों में बाढ़ आ जाती है।	7.4 से 8.1
प्रलयकारी	सर्वनाश, धरातलीय पदार्थ हवा में उछलने लगते हैं। धरातल में धँसाव तथा उभार उत्पन्न हो जाते हैं।	8.1 से अधिक

बाड़मेर जिले को भूकम्पीय खण्डों की भारतीय मानक स्पेसिफिकेशन के अन्तर्गत खण्ड IV में रखा गया है एवं भूकम्प के विगत वर्षों के आंकड़े यह प्रदर्शित करते हैं कि हाल के कई वर्षों में यहां कोई विनाशकारी भूकम्प नहीं आया है। किन्तु बढ़ते शहरीकरण जो ऊँची इमारतों एवं खरीददारी के परिसरों के रूप में बढ़ रहा है। चिंता का मुख्य विषय है। परिसरों हेतु आवश्यक मानकों का पालन यहां नहीं किया जाता है। जालोर जिले में भूकम्प आने पर जिला प्रशासन द्वारा सार्वजनिक निर्माण विभाग को नोडल एजेंसी बनाया गया है। एजेंसी द्वारा भूकम्प से प्रभावित होने वाले सम्भावित क्षेत्रों जैसे महत्वपूर्ण इमारतें ऐतिहासिक स्थल, बांध इत्यादि तथा जोखिम सम्भावित एवं उनकी संरचना को प्रारम्भिक रूप से चिन्हित कर लिया गया है।

कार्य योजना

भूकम्प की स्थिति में मुख्य विभागों की कार्य योजना निम्न रहेगी:

जिला प्रशासन :-

- सभी विभागों को आपदा से निपटने के लिए सचेत करना तथा उनमें समन्वय स्थापित करना।
- आपदा स्थल पर नियन्त्रण कक्ष की स्थापना करना।
- सहायता सामग्री, भोजन आदि की व्यवस्था करना।
- कानून एवं व्यवस्था बनाए रखना।
- प्रमाणिक सूचना प्राप्त करना व मीडिया के जरिये उसे लोगों तक पहुँचाना।

नागरिक सुरक्षा बल, एन सी.सी, एन.एस.एस तथा स्काउट्स एण्ड गाईड्स

- स्वयं सेवियों की उपलब्धता निश्चित करना।
- मलबे में फंसे हुए लोगों को निकालने में प्रशासन की सहायता करना।

पुलिस प्रशासन :-

- कानून एवं व्यवस्था की सार संभाल करना।
- वायरलेस आदि से सूचना पहुँचाना।
- संचार के अन्य साधनों की व्यवस्था करना।

सार्वजनिक निर्माण विभाग :-

- मलबा आदि उठाने के लिए वाहन उपलब्ध कराना।
- राजकीय एवं निजी क्षेत्र में उपलब्ध जे.सी.बी. एवं अन्य उपकरणों की व्यवस्था करना।
- अन्य ऊँचे व आपदा सम्भावित भवनों की जांच करना तथा उन्हें खाली करवाने में प्रशासन की मदद करना।

चिकित्सा एवं स्वास्थ्य विभाग :-

- आपदा स्थल पर तुरन्त चिकित्सा शिविर लगाना।
- लोगों को प्राथमिक उपचार उपलब्ध कराना।
- बूरी तरह घायल लोगों को अस्पताल पहुँचाना।

चिकित्सकों, पेरा मेडिकल स्टाफ व दवाईयां उपलब्ध कराना (सूची परिशिष्ट 4, 5, 6) अग्निशमन केन्द्र, खाद्य एवं नागरिक आपूर्ति, जन स्वास्थ्य, अभियांत्रिकी, स्वयंसेवी संस्थाएँ, नगर परिषद, विद्युत, पशुपालन, दूर संचार विभाग, सिंचाई तथा अन्य विभाग सामान्य कार्य योजना के तहत अपना कार्य पूर्ण करेंगे। क्या करें क्या न करें।

भूकम्प पूर्व :-

- हमेशा यह ध्यान रखना चाहिए कि गंभीर भूकंप के फलस्वरूप अधिकांश समस्याएं गिरती हुई वस्तुओं जैसे, छत का प्लास्टर विद्युत उपकरण आदि से होती हैं, भूमि की क्षति से नहीं।
- अलमारियों से सिर से ऊँचे स्थान पर भारी वस्तुओं को ना रखें। भारी गमलों वाले पौधों को झुलने हेतु नहीं लटकाए। किताब रखने की अलमारी, केबिनेट एवं दीवार पर लगी सजावटी वस्तुएं पलट कर गिर सकती है।
- खिड़की तथा भारी वस्तुएं जो गिर सकती हैं उन्हें बिस्तर से दूर रखें। बिस्तर के ऊपर दर्पण, पिकचर फर्म आदि नहीं लटकायें।
- ऐसे उपकरण जो गैस, विद्युत लाईन को क्षति पहुंचा सकते हैं उन्हें मजबूती प्रदान करें।
- लटकाने वाले बिजली के सामान मजबूती के साथ छत पर लगावें तथा निकास के रास्त में भारी अस्थिर वस्तुओं को न रखें।
- आपातकालीन सामग्री (जल, दीर्घ अवधि तक रहने वाला तुरंत तैयार योग्य भोजन प्राथमिक पचार किट, दवाईयां, आग बुझाने के उपकरण आदि) को अपने घर अथवा कार में सुगम पहुंच हेतु उपलब्ध रखें।

आपदा के दौरान व पश्चात् :-

- शांत रहे, घबराएं नहीं
- कांच खिड़की अलमारी केबिनेट एवं बाहरी दरवाजों से दूर रहें। यदि हो सके तो मेज पलंग आदि मजबूत फर्नीचर के नीचे घुस जाये अथवा दरवाजे के नीचे या किसी कोने में बैड़ जाएं व अपना सिर एवं शरीर अपने हाथों, तकिया, कम्बल किताबों आदि से ढक लें ताकि गिरने वाली वस्तुओं से स्वयं की रखा कर सके।
- बाहर की तब तक न भागे जब तक सुनिश्चित हो जाये कि जहां से निकल रहे हैं वह रास्ता सुरक्षित है।
- भूकम्प के दौरान बाहर निकलने के लिए स्वचालित सीढ़ियों का उपयोग न करें संभवत विद्युत आपूर्ति हो सकती है। सीढ़ियों की ओर न भागे, क्योंकि ये धरातल की तुलना में अधिक क्षतिग्रस्त हो सकती है तथा इससे निकास भी संभवतः प्रभावित हो सकता है।
- कभी भी मुख्य द्वार से बाहर की ओर व मुख्य बड़ी दीवार के नजदीक खड़े न हो क्योंकि सामान्तः यह असुरक्षित स्थान है।
- अगर आप बाहर है तो भूकम्प की स्थिति में ईमारतों, दिवारों, पेड़ों व विद्युत तारों से दूर रहें। खुले क्षेत्र में तब तक रुकें जब तक कम्पन्न खत्म न हो।
- अगर आप वाहन चला रहे है तो गाड़ी को भवन व बड़े पेड़ों से दूर सुरक्षित स्थानों पर रोककर खड़े हो जाये एवं अन्दर रहे, यद्यपि कम्पन्न विस्तृत रूप से आ सकते है, किन्तु यह प्रतीक्षा करने के लिए सुरक्षित स्थान है। पत्थर की सरचनाओं अथवा ऊंची इमारतों, टूटे अथवा धसे हुए रास्तों एवं पुलों को आवश्यक देखें।
- भूकम्प झटके रुकने पर मलबे में फसे लोगों को निकलवाने में मदद करें।
- चोट की जांच करें, तथा घायलों को प्राथमिक उपचार प्रदान करें पुलिस 100/अग्निशमन केन्द्र 101/रोगी वाहन 102 को सूचना दें।
- आग की जांच करें।
- गैस के लीक की संभावना से इमारत को खाली करें। गैस, स्टोफ, मोमबत्ती व माचिस न जलायें।
- आपातकालीन अवस्था को छोड़कर पवन का उपयोग न करें।
- भीषण भूकम्प के कुछ दिनों बाद तक भूकम्प के पश्चात झटकों के लिए तैयार रहें, जो सामान्यतः बड़े भूकम्प के बाद आते है एवं यह पहले से ही क्षतिग्रस्त/कमजोर ढांचों को अतिरिक्त हानि पहुंचा सकते है।

साम्प्रदायिक तनाव :-

भारत देश में अनेक धर्मों के लोग एक साथ रहते हैं। राजनीतिक प्रतिद्वन्द्विता एवं सामाजिक विद्वेषों के कारण छोटे-छोटे झगड़े कई बार साम्प्रदायिक तनाव का रूप ले लेते हैं। जिसके कारण शहरी व ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में तनाव होने तथा प्रतिकूल प्रक्रिया होने की संभावना बनी रहती है। उपद्रव होने पर जन-धन राष्ट्रीय सम्पत्ति का काफी नुकसान होता है।

साम्प्रदायिक तनाव व दंगों को कम करने हेतु जिला प्रशासन अपने स्तर पर शांति सभाओं का आयोजन करते हैं। जिसमें वह सभी समुदायों के प्रभावशाली लोगों को बुलाते हैं तथा उनसे अपने समुदाय के लोगों से समझाने हेतु अनुरोध करते हैं।

ओलावृष्टि :-

ओलावृष्टि एक ऐसी प्राकृतिक आपदा है जिसका आंकलन पूर्व में नहीं किया जा सकता है। यह प्रकृति का प्रकोप है। जो आँधी की तरह आती है एवं तूफान की तरह चली जाती है। इसका कोई निश्चित स्थान नहीं होता तथा यह हवा के रुख एवं उसकी गति के अनुसार उसी दिशा को क्षतिग्रस्त करते हुए निकलता है।

ओलावृष्टि के कारण व्यक्तियों, पशुधन एवं सर्वाधिक नुकसान फसलों व फलदार वृक्षों को होता है। जिले में ओलावृष्टि कभी भी किसी भी क्षेत्र में प्राकृतिक आपदा के रूप में प्रकट होती है। ओलावृष्टि से अनावश्यक व्यक्तिगत/पशुधन/फसलों की हानि का आंकलन करने हेतु उपखण्ड अधिकारी/तहसीलदार को तत्काल निर्देशित करना प्रशासन का महत्वपूर्ण उत्तरदायित्व है।

ओलावृष्टि से बचने के उपाय एवं व्यवस्थाएँ :-

यद्यपि ओलावृष्टि आकस्मिक प्राकृतिक प्रकोप है, जो किसी भी क्षेत्र में कम-ज्यादा हो सकती है। इसके लिए तात्कालिक बचाव के उपाय किया जाना ही संभव हो सकता है। फसलों के नुकसान का आँकलन भी तात्कालिक ही सम्भव है। ऐसे क्षेत्र में जिला प्रशासन, उपखण्ड अधिकारी, तहसीलदार दौरा कर क्षेत्रिय जनता से सम्पर्क कर जन/पशुधन की हानि पर तात्कालिक राहत उपलब्ध कराना तथा ओलावृष्टि से पीड़ित गांवों को चिन्हित करते हुए फसलों को हुए नुकसान के बाबत किसानों को राहत पहुंचाने की व्यवस्था करते हैं।

बांध टूटना :-

सामान्यतः वर्षा के जल प्रवाह को रोककर जल का उपयोग कृषि, सिंचाई, उद्योगों को जलापूर्ति एवं पेयजल हेतु बांधों का निर्माण किया जाता है। राजस्थान जैसे शुष्क एवं अर्द्धशुष्क जलवायु वाले राज्य में जल का अत्यधिक महत्व है। इस क्षेत्र में बूंद-बूंद जल संग्रहीत करने की परिपाटी रही है। इसी के फलस्वरूप प्रदेश की जनता, जो कि कृषि पर निर्भर है, अपनी आजीविका चलाती है। वहीं दूसरी ओर कभी-कभी अत्यधिक वर्षा की स्थिति में यही बांध इनकी आजीविका के साथ-साथ जान पर भी उतारू हो जाते हैं। जिका कारण बांध के रख रखाव में लापरवाही बरतना होता है। बांधों के टूटने की स्थिति में निकटवर्ती क्षेत्रों में बाढ़ की स्थिति उत्पन्न हो जाती है।

बांधों के रखरखाव के संबंध के संबंध में आवश्यक है कि :-

- वर्षा पूर्व बांधों पर बने अतिजल विकास द्वारों की ग्रीसिंग की जानी चाहिए।
- जल निकास द्वारों को खोलने हेतु आवश्यक उपकरण जैसे चैन, रस्सा, चाबी आदि की जांच स्वयं अधिकारियों द्वारा की जानी चाहिए।

- बांधों पर तैनात चौकीदारों को सावधान कर दिया जाना चाहिए एवं ड्यूटी सिफ्ट में बांट देना चाहिए।
- पूर्व चेतावनी हेतु नियन्त्रण कक्ष की स्थापना की जानी चाहिए।
- बाँधों के क्षेत्र में आने वाली जनता को भी सम्भावित आपदा हेतु तैयार किया जाना आवश्यक है।
- बाँधों की दीवारों के कमजोर भागों की मरम्मत करवायी जानी चाहिए।

रासायनिक एवं औद्योगिक दुर्घटनाएँ :-

तीव्र औद्योगिक विकास परिपेक्ष्य में औद्योगिक एवं रासायनिक क्षेत्र में दुर्घटनाओं की संभावनाएँ बढ़ जाती है। कुछ बड़ी दुर्घटनाएँ जैसे भोपाल गैस काण्ड और अग्नि एवं विस्फोटक क्षेत्रों की दुर्घटनाएँ अहम हैं।

सुरक्षात्मक दृष्टि से गुणवत्तापूर्ण मशीनों, प्रशिक्षित मजदूरों गहन मापदण्डों के मानक संस्थापन की आवश्यकता है। संसार में सर्वाधिक औद्योगिक दुर्घटनाएँ भारत में होती हैं। दुर्घटनाओं को टालने के लिए उद्योगों में आन्तरिक एवं बाह्य दोनों प्रकार की योजनाओं बननी चाहिए तथा साथ साथ ही मॉक ड्रिल का होना भी आवश्यक है।

प्रभाव :-

औद्योगिक दुर्घटनाओं के सम्भावित प्रभाव निम्नलिखित हैं।

जान की क्षति :-

- घाव होना अथवा आग से जलना
- जहरीले द्रवों/गैसों से बीमार होना
- माल की क्षति

साथ ही इससे रोड़वेज, विद्युत एवं जल आपूर्ति जैसी सेवाओं में व्यवधान भी उत्पन्न हो सकता है। जब प्रभाव बड़े में होता है तो यह जिला प्रशासन का दायित्व हो जाता है कि वह अपने स्तर पर आपदा से निपटे।

ताप (लू) एवं शीतघात :-

तापघात (लू)

राजस्थान राज्य में तापघात एवं शीतघात दोनों प्रकार की आपदाओं की सम्भावनाएं यहाँ की जलवायु के कारण देखी जाती है। साथ ही मोटी बालू भूमि की विशेषता है। कि गर्मी के मौसम में बालू शीघ्र गर्म होकर कम दबाव के क्षेत्रों का निर्माण करने के फलस्वरूप गर्म व तीव्र हवायें प्रवाहित होती हैं। जिसे स्थानीय भाषा में लू कहते हैं। वहीं दूसरी ओर शीत ऋतु में बालू मिट्टी वाले क्षेत्रों में अधिक ठंड पाई जाती है।

मार्च से जून का समय ऐसा है जब तापमान में निरंतर वृद्धि होती है और मई व जून वर्ष का सर्वाधिक गर्म हिस्सा होता है। मई में माध्य दैनिक अधिकतर तापमान 39.70 से और माध्यदिन न्यूनतम तापमान 24.3 से रहता है। जून में रात्रि का तापमान मई की अपेक्षा अधिक होता है। गर्मी के मौसम में धूलभरी गर्म हवाएँ चलती हैं। जिससे बैचेनी बढ़ जाती है। व गर्मी बहुत भीषण हो जाती है। किसी किसी दिन अधिकतम 44 या 45 तक पहुँच जाता है।

तापघात के लक्षण :-

- अत्यधिक पसीना आता है
- सिर दर्द होना
- उल्टी होना
- जी मिचलाना
- आलस्य व थकान
- शरीर के तापमान का बढ़ जाना

तापघात से बचाव के उपाय :-

- गर्म मौसम में घर से बाहर धूप में न जायें
- अगर घर से बाहर जायें तो सिर पर पगड़ी या मोटा वस्त्र लपेट लें
- अधिक मात्रा में जल का सेवन करें
- भोजन करके ही घर से बाहर निकले, भूखे पेट ना निकले
- अगर व्यक्ति तापघात से पीड़ित हो तो शरीर के चारों तरफ गिली पट्टी लपेट ले व पंखा करें।
- व्यक्ति को आराम करने दें
- यदि व्यक्ति पानी की उल्टिया करें या उसकी चेतना में बदलाव आये तो उसे कुछ भी खाने व पीने को न दें
- व्यक्ति को गर्म स्थान से हटाकर ठंडे स्थान पर ले जावे।
- अगर तंग कपड़े हो तो उन्हें ढीला कर दें अथवा हटा दें।

कम खाना खायें अधिक बार खायें अधिक और भारी खाना पचाने में कठिन होता है। और शरीर में आंतरिक तापमान को बढ़ाता है। जिससे स्थिति अधिक गंभीर हो जाती है। यदि तबीयत ज्यादा खराब हो जावे तो तुरन्त चिकित्सक के पास ले जावें। अधिक प्रोटीन खाने से परहेज रखें, जैसे मांस व मैवे जो शारीरिक ताप बढ़ाते हैं। खुले में कार्य करने वाले मजदूरों के कार्य करने का समय सुबह और सांय होना चाहिए।

जिला प्रशासन की जिम्मेदारी :-

लोगों को तापघात के लिए जाग्रत बनाने की इसका प्रभाव क्या होता है तथा क्या करें, क्या ना करें की जानकारी प्रदान करें जो उपर बताई गई है।

चिकित्सा संस्थाओं को तापघात से निपटने के लिए पूर्व में तैयार रहने की चेतावनी देना। संचार माध्यम के जरिये जनता को शिक्षित करना। दोपहर के समय होने वाले समारोहों, जहाँ अधिक लोग एकत्रित हो, को रोका जाना चाहिए। तापघात में क्या करें, क्या ना करें हेतु लोगों को विद्यालयों, शैक्षणिक कार्यालयों एवं सार्वजनिक स्थलों पर जागृत करें।

शीतल तरंगे :-

आधे नवम्बर के बाद जनवरी तक दिन और रात दोनों के तापमान में तेजी से गिरावट आती है। जनवरी में, जो कि सबसे ठण्डा महीना होता है माध्य दैनिक अधिकतम तापमान 22.0 से व माध्य दैनिक न्यूनतम तापमान 5 .8 से रहता है। शीतकाल के दौरान जब उत्तरी भारत से होकर गुजरने वाले मौसम सम्बन्धी विक्षोभों के फलस्वरूप शीत लहरें इस जिले को प्रभावित करती हैं तो उस समय न्यूनतम तापमान पानी के जमाव बिन्दू से दो या तीन डिग्री नीचे तक भी चला जाता है।

लोगों को क्या जानकारी दी जानी चाहिए ?

ज्यादा तहों के कपड़े पहने और अपने सिर को ढक कर रखें।

पतले कपड़ों की ज्यादा परतें, एक गर्म कपड़े की बजाए ज्यादा गर्म होता है।

गर्म करने के लिए सर्वश्रेष्ठ उपाय, सिर को ढककर रखना है। बाहर जाने पर यदि आप काँपने लगे या थकान महसूस करें, या आपकी नाक, अंगुलियाँ, एडियाँ ठंडी हो जाए तो जल्दी से भीतर जाएँ।

मौसम की स्थिति से सावधान रहें।

पशुओं को ढके हुए स्थान में रखें। पानी का इंतजाम करें। सर्दी में ज्यादातर पशुओं की मौतें संक्रमण से होती है।

अनावश्यक भ्रमण को रोकें। घर के भीतर सर्वाधिक सुरक्षित स्थान रहता है। समय पर भोजन करें। भोजन शरीर में गर्मी उत्पन्न करता है।

संक्रमण रोकने के लिए पेय लें। गर्म पेय जैसे कि चावल का पानी या सन्तरे का जूस लें। केफिन व मदिरा से परहेज करें।

- अत्यधिक ठंडी श्वास से बचने के लिए मूँह को ढक कर रखें, गहरी सांस न लें और कम बोलें।
- सूखे रहें। गीले कपड़े तुरन्त बदल लें क्योंकि ये गर्मी को शरीर से जल्दी बाहर कर देते हैं।
- गर्म कंबल या चद्दर इस्तेमाल करें।

जिला प्रशासन की जिम्मेदारी :-

- जरूरतमंद व घरहीन व्यक्ति सर्वाधिक संवेदनशील होते हैं उनको जिला प्रशासन शरण स्थल दें।
- गरीब, बेसहारा लोगों पर ध्यान दें जो बस स्टैण्ड, रेल्वे स्टेशन बाजारों आदि खुले स्थानों पर शरण लेते हैं उन्हें धर्म स्थानों में जगह दे या सामुदायिक केन्द्रों में रखें, और जरूरत का सामान उपलब्ध करावें।
- कंबल और भोजन बांटे।
- गश्त पर मोबाइल टीम लगाई जानी चाहिए, जो लोगों को जरूरत के समय मदद कर सके।

आज के युग में आतंकवाद चरम सीमा पर है। आतंकियों द्वारा आतंक फैलाने के लिए आम तौर पर अपनाई जाने वाली प्रक्रिया में "बम विस्फोट"। इस क्रिया का मुख्य उद्देश्य लोगों में आतंक फैलाना तथा जान-माल को हानि पहुंचाना है। ये विस्फोट अधिकतर ऐसे इलाकों में किये जाते हैं जहां अधिक लोग एक साथ इकट्ठे होते हैं। सितम्बर 2002 में गाँधी नगर में तीन आतंकियों ने स्वामी नारायण मंदिर में 37 श्रद्धालुओं की जान ले ली। 11 सितम्बर 2001 को अमेरिका के वल्ट्र ट्रेट सेन्टर व 13 दिसम्बर 2001 को भारतीय संसद पर हुए हमले भी इसी तरह की कार्यवाही के उदाहरण हैं। स्थानीय बम विस्फोट की धमकियाँ आजकल आम बात है। अतः यह जानना अत्यधिक महत्वपूर्ण है कि आम आदमी को ऐसी स्थिति से निपटने के लिए क्या करना चाहिए।

बम विस्फोट :-

बम के प्रकार

बम को तीन प्रमुख हिस्सों में बांटा जा सकता है।

1. विस्फोट पदार्थ : जैसे आर.डी.एक्स., सी-3/सी-4, पी.ई.के., प्लास्टिक आदि
 2. डेटोनेटर : इलेक्ट्रीक या नॉन इलेक्ट्रीक होता है और उर्जा देयक से जुड़ा हुआ होता है। जैसे बैटरी, सैल या डायनोमों
 3. स्वीच : जैसे खींचने वाला दबाव से काम करने वाला या विच्छेद होकर काम करने वाला, यह रासायनिक, यांत्रिक या देर से समयबद्ध (Time Delayed) हो सकते हैं।
- सामुदायिक स्थानों, भवनों व कार्यशालाओं की बम विस्फोट से सुरक्षा से तैयारी।

1. परिसर में आने जाने वाली गाड़ियों का रिकॉर्ड रखें एवं ड्राइवर का नाम, अन्दर आने का समय, बाहर जाने का समय आदि नोट करें तथा अगर हो सके तो एक टोकन जारी किया जावे।
2. सुरक्षा कर्मियों द्वारा परिसर के अन्दर आने जाने वाली सभी तरह की गाड़ियों की जाँच पड़ताल की जानी अत्यन्त आवश्यक है, जैसे उनका बोनट, डिकी एवं अन्दर के हिस्से को टटोला जाना चाहिये।

3. कार्यालय की गाड़ियों के ड्राइवर को इस तरह का प्रशिक्षण दिया जाना चाहिए कि वे अपनी गाड़ी का इस्तेमाल करने से पहले जाँच करें। इसी क्रम में कार्यालय की गाड़ियों की पार्किंग सुरक्षित एवं अधिकृत स्थान पर करने की हिदायत दी जाए।
4. ऐसी चीजें जो पहले परिसर में नहीं देखी गईं जैसे ब्रीफकेस, बैग व बिजली का तार आदि को देखकर अनदेखा न करें।
5. ऐसी जगह जहाँ पर आना-जाना कम हो उस जगह का खास ख्याल रखते हुए निरीक्षण करें।
6. स्टाफ के लोगो की गतिविधियों एवं उनके चाल चलन पर नजर रखें एवं निरीक्षण करें।
7. ऐसे कर्मचारी (स्टॉफ) जो कि असंतुष्ट हो, उनपर खास तौर से नजर रखें।
8. ऑफिस समय के बाद व छुट्टी के दिन किसी को भी परिसर में घुसने की इजाजत न दें।
9. स्टॉफ व आगन्तुकों के लिए वाहन पार्किंग स्थल अलग-अलग जगह पर निश्चित करें। और ऐसी जगह बनायें जो मुख्य भवन से दूरी पर हो। किसी भी वाहन को मुख्य भवन या कार्यस्थल के नजदीक न खड़ा करने दिया जावे।

बम की सूचना मिलने पर सुरक्षा से संबंधित किये जानेवाले कार्य: जन साधारण एवं प्रशासन हेतु।

1. जब भी बम की सूचना मिले तो अपना धैर्य व शान्ति बनाये रखना चाहिये।
2. किसी भी सूचना या धमकी को अफवाह या झुठा करार न दें। सूचना मिलते ही तुरन्त नजदीकी पुलिस स्टेशन को दूरभाष नम्बर 100 को सूचित करें।

4. हर सूचना व धमकी को सही मानकर सूचना देने वाले से निम्न तरह की जानकारी हासिल करने की कोशिश करें:

- (क) सही स्थल जहाँ बम को रखा है
- (ख) विस्फोटक के फटने का सही समय
- (ग) विस्फोटक के चलाने का तरीका
- (घ) विस्फोटक की पहचान
- (ङ) विस्फोटक का पदार्थ
- (च) विस्फोटक लगाने का उद्देश्य
- (छ) विस्फोटककर्ता संगठन का नाम

5. अगर सूचना देने वाले के नाम का पता चल जाये तो निम्नलिखित रिकॉर्ड तैयार करें :-

- (क) सूचना देने की तारीख व समय
- (ख) भाषा जिसमें बोल रहा है
- (ग) आदमी, औरत या बच्चा है, की जानकारी
- (घ) भाषा बोलने का ढंग, जैसे खड़ी, रुक-रुक कर, आदि।
- (ङ) बोलने का तौर तरीका, जैसे गुस्से शांत, खुशी, धीरे, तेज या घबराहट आदि।
- (च) टेलीफोन पर पीछे से अगर कोई आवाज आ रही हो तो ध्यान से सुनें।

6. अगर सूचना देने वाले ने बम के रखे होने के स्थान के बारे में नहीं बताया हो तो निम्नलिखित स्थानों पर खोज की कार्यवाही करें :-

- (क) ईंट या लकड़ी का बुरादा।
- (ख) हटा हुआ कारपेट या जमीन पर बिछावना
- (ग) तेल से सना हुआ या चिकनाहट वाला कागज।
- (घ) ऐसा स्थान जहां पर नया प्लास्टर किया हुआ दिखे
- (ङ) ऐसे टेबल जिनकी दराज आधे खुले हों
- (च) बाथरूम, सीढ़ियों के नीचे का हिस्सा एवं भण्डार स्थल
- (छ) बाथरूम, सीढ़ियों के नीचे का हिस्सा एवं भण्डार स्थल

7. कभी भी यह ना सोचें कि सिर्फ एक ही बम हो सकता है। यह सब निरीक्षण के लिए पुलिस पर छोड़े जिसे वे सूँघकर कुत्तों द्वारा करती है। अपने उच्चधिकारियों, पुलिस स्टेशन, पुलिस कन्ट्रोल रूम (फोन नं. 100), एम्बुलेन्स (फोन नं. 102) फायर (फोन नं. 101) आपदा नियंत्रण कक्ष (फोन नं. 1070) को अविलम्ब सूचित करें।

8. अगर कोई बड़ी मशीनरी परिसर में चल रही हो तो बन्द कर दें, जैसे ए.सी. जनरेटर आदि।

9. बम को ढूँढने का कार्य, स्थिति को नजर में रखते हुए पुलिस पर छोड़े व जज्ञासावर्ष स्टॉफ को इस कार्य में रूचि नहीं लेने दें, इससे नुकसान की अपेक्षा बढ़ जाती है।

10. किसी भी सूरत में ऐसी अपरिचित वस्तु, बम/विस्फोटक (यदि दिखाई देती हो) या अन्य संदेहात्मक वस्तु को न छुएं, न उठाये, न खोले, न ही उसे पानी में डालें, क्योंकि इन सभी तरीकों से अलग-अलग बनाये हुए यंत्रों में विस्फोट हो सकता है।

11. परिसर छोड़ते अथवा सर्वे टीम को अपरिचित सामान को पहचानने में मदद मिल सके और कम वस्तुओं का निरीक्षण करना पड़े।

12. अगर विस्फोटक का स्थान पता हो तो परिसर खाली करते समय विस्फोटक के नजदीक से न गुजरें न ही उसके आसपास रेडियो सेट, वायरलेस सेट, मोबाइल फोन आदि का प्रयोग करें।

13. कभी भी संदेहात्मक वस्तु या बम पर सीधी फ्लैश, लाईट या टार्च की रोशनी नहीं डालें, इससे प्रकाश इनिशियटर द्वारा विस्फोटक फट सकता है।

14. सभी कर्मचारियों को एक सुरक्षित स्थान पर इकट्ठा होने की हिदायत दें, ताकि उनकी सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित की जा सके।

15. जब कर्मचारी अपना परिसर छोड़ दें तो यह सुनिश्चित करें कि बिजली के तमाम स्वीच बन्द हों।

16. मिट्टी के भरे बोरे उपलब्ध हों तो उन्हें विस्फोटक के चारों तरफ लगा दें ताकि विस्फोटक से होने वाली क्षति को कम किया जा सके।

17. जब मिट्टी के भरे बोरे उपलब्ध न हो तो मैटरेस, गद्दे, दरियां कारपेट इत्यादि को विस्फोटक के चारों तरफ लगा दें।

18. परिसर छोड़ते समय यह यकीन करें कि तमाम खिड़कियाँ, आलमारियाँ, दरवाजे, खुले हुए हो ताकि बम के फटने की स्थिति में कम नुकसान हो।

19. असहाय/अपाहिज व्यक्ति को मदद देकर परिसर से बाहर सुरक्षित स्थान पर पहुँचाये। 21. जब तक संदेहात्मक वस्तु या बम परिसर या भवन से हटा न लिया जावे लोगों को वापिस परिसर में न आने दें। अगर बम फट गया हो तो जन साधारण व प्रशासन द्वारा की जारने वाली कार्यवाही

1. जहां बम विस्फोट हुआ है वहां से चारों तरफ दूरी बनाये रखें।
2. घटना स्थल पर किसी प्रशिक्षित एवं योग्य अधिकारी को घटना अधिकारी नियुक्त करें।
3. हताहतों को प्राथमिक चिकित्सा उपलब्ध करायें।
4. उन्हें अस्पताल पहुँचाने की व्यवस्था करें।
5. एक बम विस्फोट के तुरन्त बाद उसके आस-पास दूसरा बम विस्फोट भी हो सकता है, इसलिए सक्रिय रहें।

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।टना की सम्पूर्ण सूचना तुरन्त अपने उच्च अधिकारियों एवं प्रशासन को दें।

पुलिस/प्रशासन की स्वीकृति के बिना विस्फोट स्थल पर न जायें।

7. मलबा हटाने की व्यवस्था करें।

8. पुलिस/प्रशासन की स्वीकृति के बिना विस्फोट स्थल पर न जायें। मलबा हटाने की व्यवस्था करें।

9. मलबे में दबे हताहतों को निकालने के लिए बचाव दल तक स्थानीय लोगों की मदद से कार्यवाही करें।

10. आग पर नियंत्रण रखें व फायर ब्रिगेड को सूचना दें।

11. बचाव दलों को घटना स्थल के बारे में सही जानकारी दे जिससे बचाव कार्यवाही अतिशीघ्र की जा सके।

12. बचाव दलों द्वारा की जाने वाली कार्यवाही की प्रगति रिपोर्ट भिजवाने की व्यवस्था करें।

13. सूचना केन्द्र पर हताहतों की सम्पूर्ण एकत्रित करें। पर हताहतों की सम्पूर्ण सूचना एकत्रित करें। युद्धकाल या आतंकवादकाल एकता बनाये रखें।
1. आन्तरिक एकता बनाये रखें।
 2. अफवाहों पर ध्यान न दें तथा न ही उन्हें फैलायें।
 3. हमले से बचाव के नियमों का पालन करें।
 4. बड़े सामाजिक सम्मेलन न करें।
 5. यातायात के साधनों को गतिमय बनाये रखें।
 6. सम्पत्ति को नष्ट न होने दें वरन् उपज बढ़ाएं।
 7. वस्तुओं की कीमतों पर नियंत्रण रखें।
 8. वस्तुओं का आवश्यकता से अधिक संग्रहण न करें।
 9. सुरक्षा कोष में अधिक से अधिक संग्रह न करें।
 10. घायलों को प्राथमिकता चिकित्सा प्रदान करें।
 11. अधिक से अधिक मात्रा में रक्तदान करें।
 12. सशस्त्र सेनाओं, होमगार्ड, नागरिक सुरक्षा, एन.सी.सी में भर्ती हो कर देश व देशवासियों की सेवा करें।
 13. अपनी वस्तुओं को अपने पड़ोसियों व अन्य साथियों के साथ बांट कर काम में लें।
 14. युद्ध स्थल में गए हुए जवानों के परिवार की सहायता करें।
 15. शत्रु के गुप्तचरों से सावधान रहें।

1.6 Approval mechanism of the Plan: Authority for implementation (State level/ District level orders)

**Copy of Order No. T/SE (SS)/ FLOOD/CIRCULAR/2013/ 1163- 1164 DATED
01/05/2013 ISSUED BY THE CHIEF ENGINEER WATER**

**RESOURCES, RAJASTHAN JAIPUR
TO ALL WATER RESOURCES OFFICERS**

Sub: Advance action of flood control measures.

Monsoon is likely to set shortly, It is presumed that all necessary precautionary measures have been taken for the safety of irrigation works in your jurisdiction. Even in the first spell the flood prone area can also get affected. I hope you will gear up your officer/ organization to remain in state of preparedness all the time during complete monsoon season. All normal safety measures may please be taken well in time.

Following general instructions should be followed during complete monsoon season, all officers should be followed. During complete monsoon season, all officers should review and ensure that necessary arrangements have been made to face the vagaries of the floods in the ensuing flood season.

1. PRE MONSOON MAINTENANCE & REPAIRS OF THE IRRIGATION WORKS:

1. Please ensure that all the tanks and canals are properly repaired by 31 st May 2013. All gates on tanks and canals should be properly oiled, greased & tested. Similarly all masonry work should be repaired and it should be ensured that all components of the structures under construction during that year have been brought to safe structures under construction during the year have been brought to safe levels with respect to anticipated Flood. Please obtain certificates from

all subordinate Engineers and assistant engineers to the effect that they have personally checked all the structures under their jurisdiction for their safety and proper functioning.

II The Flood Prone areas should be Identified and vulnerable danger points be marked on index map, all concerned and District Authorities should be apprised of the same. III. You should keep in touch with the weather reports, heavy rainfall warnings and also latest positions of tanks, canal & other irrigation works including the inflows being received in all storage structures & reservoirs under your jurisdiction. IV. Availability of sufficient lanterns, torches, necessary T&P, Vehicles, empty cement bags sutli, bomboos, ballies, ropes, sand, gravel, taraulim etc; should be ensured.

2. CREATION OF FLOOD CELLS & CONTROL ROOMS:

Flood Cells of Suitable strength should be created at subdivisional/divisional/ circles & zonal levels for which suitable staff should be deployed to monitor record/ report round the clock rainfall, gauges of tanks, river levels and all messages of flooding, excessive run off, abnormal rainfall and subsequent danger to storage structures reservoirs etc round the clock and such information should be sent to all concerned, The telephone numbers of the control rooms of Divisional/ Circle/ Zone level should be intimated in time to all concerned.

3. ARRANGEMENT OF WATCH AND WARD DURING NIGHT HOURS:

All necessary arrangements should be made for watch & ward, during night, of all important irrigation works under your jurisdiction, which are Vulnerable in case of heavy rainfall. This watch and ward staff should be properly equipped with adequate lanterns, torches & T&P etc. availability of sufficient labour, vehicles empty gunny bags, sutli, bamboos, ballies, needles & gravel etc should be also ensured.

4. CONTACT POINTS:

It should be ensured that the information from all the vulnerable points is conveyed either by telephone, telegram, wireless etc. timely and regularly. The arrangement for conveying the information about the flood situation and condition of irrigation works timely and regularly be ensured if required, the information be conveyed through special messenger.

5. ARRANGEMENTS OF PUMPING SETS & BOATS etc.:

It has usually seen that the Department is caught wanting wherever boats, pumps are required during emergency. boats & Pumping sets available with you should be kept in perfect working order. For Departmental boats roper license,

registration be taken from cencerned Authority and kept suchlaces, that they can be sent imediately to vulnerable places. Where department do not have the pumps/boats, then at least a list of available pums/ boats with sister Departents in area or with private persons be prepared and kept readily available in flood cell, so that in case of emergency those could be contacted.

6. PRIOR ARRANGEMENT FOR REQUISTION OF POLICE & ARMY:

Some Time flood damaged breaches become uncontrollable and is beyond thecapacity of civilian. labour to attend. Suiable liaison should therefore be madein advance with District administration for calling army and other agencies. it should be ensured that the requisition for obtaining the services of Army, Police, Home guard & R.A.C. etc. be sent to the District administration timely.

7. MEETINGS WITH CIVIL AUTHORITIES REPRESENTATIVES FOR DECIDING IMPORTATON ISSUES:

Meeting should be convened with the district collector where the public representatives should also be invited so as to apprise them about the important works and details of arrangements made for flood control. They should also be requested to extend cooperation in respect of supply of labour etc. if nened arises. The Assistant Engineer/ Executice Engineer, superintending Engineer should keep close liaison with the District Authorities and local public and act as link beteween the department and public.

8. It should be ensured the irrigation work/ structures which are to be continued after the ensuling monsoon season are brought to a state where there is no danger to their safety due to heavy rain or by floods expected.

9. Special care should take with regrd to the proper maintance of Flood control works.

10. The executive Engineers and the superintending engineers will make it sure to inspect the vulnerable reaches of the flood control works within their jurisdictions. They will kindly ensure that immediate corrective measures are taken wherever needed so as to ensure the safety of such works. If any assistance or consultation is required with the experts at the state level or at the Central Government level, they should be approached immediately.

11. According to the decision of the Government the Water Resources Department is to act as Nodal Department for flood protection measures and organization of relief from flood for the following 24 Districts, the concerned executive Engineers and the superintending Engineers will kindly take note of this and act with full sense of responsibility in taking necessary measures as indicated in Government Order Dated 4-7-1980.

1. Alwar 2. Jaipur 3. Bharatpur 4. Tonk 5. Sawai Madhpur 6. Bhilwara 7. Jodhpur 8. Sri Ganganagar 9. Pali 10. Ajmer 11. Sirohi 12. Baran 13. Dausa 14. Hanumangarh 15. Pratapgarh 16. Rajsamand 17. Karauli 18. Udaipur 19. Kota 20. Chittorgarh 21. Dholpur 22. Bundi 23. Banswara 24. Dungarpur. It has been observed in the past that information, about damage to the irrigation works and public and private property is not conveyed to the Chief Engineer and the Principal Secretary to the Government expeditiously by the field Officers of the department at circle and Zonal levels. They only come to know of such occurrence through either the Chief Secretary or the Chief Minister to whom this information is furnished by the District Collector or public representatives on telephone. Please ensure that such situation does not arise and Chief Engineer and the Principal Secretary to the Government Water Resources Department are informed timely about all such occurrences as expeditiously as possible.

COPY OF ORDER NO. T/SE (SS) FLOOD/ CIRCULAR 2013/ 1179-1180 DATED 01-05-13 ISSUED BY THE CHIEF

**ENGINEER, WATER RESOURCES, RAJASTHAN, JAIPUR TO
ALL WATER RESOURCES OFFICERS**

Sub.: To remain at head quarter during monsoon period.

The next four months are likely to be more crucial for the Water Resources Department as we will have to combat with the outcome of Monsoon. In the Past, instances were noticed when at places during calamities like flood, cyclone or other such eventuality, the concerned officers were not available at their head quarter and this added to the gravity of situation and reflected adversely on the working of

department. It is therefore enjoined that during moonsoon period the officers should not leave their head quarter and keep a careful watch and ward on the flood situation and safety of irrigation structures. In case of unavoidable circumstances officers/ officer. may leave their head quarter with the due permission of their Controlling officer. Before allowing Officer/ Official to proceed on leave the Controlling Officer will ensure that fool proof alternative arrangements have been made in place of Officer/ Officials proceeding on leave and such orders of the arrangements have been/ will be issued in writing with copy to higher Officer. The instructions should be followed strictly and religiously particularly during mansoon 2013 i.e. from 15.6.13 to 30.09.30 and any laxity on this context shall be viewed very seriously.

**COPY OF ORDER NO. T/SE (SS)/ FLOOD/ CIRCULAR/2013/
1269-1272 DATED 07/05/2013 ISSUED BY THE CHIEF**

**ENGINEER, WATER RESOURCES, RAJASTHAN, JAIPUR
TO ALL WATER RESOURCES OFFICERS**

Sub.: Oiling, Greasing and maintence of gates Flood regulation works.

Kindly refer this Office letter No.T./SE(SS)/ Flood/Cicular/2013/1186-1194 dt 01.05.13 vide which general instructions have been issued regarding dam safety and oiling/ greasing and maintenance of gates, these instructions are issued every year before on set of monsoon. if gates are not properly maintained it may lead to a lot of difficulty in their operation and the department may have to face public criticism on this account. you therefore requested to see that all efforts are made to get the oiling, greasing and maintance of gates and flood regulation system. kindly ensure compliance of these instructions and submit the report to this office latest by 10th june positively. This may be given top priority.

**COPY OF ORDER NO. T/SE (SS) FLOOD/CIRCULAR/2013 1286-
1289 DATED 07/05/2013 ISSUED BY THE CHIEF ENGINEER,**

**WATER RESOURCES, RAJASTHAN, JAIPUR
TO ALL WATER RESOURCES OFFICERS**

Sub. : Advance action and preparedness to meet all contingencies due to heavy fains/Flood.

pre monsoon precautionary measures are taken every year before on set of monsoon. Flood contingent plan at District level are prepared under the chairmanship of the District Collector concerned. All the Executive Engineers are hereby directed to be actively associated in this regard. They will submit flood Contingency Plan at district level to this office latest by 25 th may 2013. State wireless Department has already been requested to install the wireless stations at important sites vide this office letter no.

T/SE(SS)/Flood/Circular/2013/1247-1252 dated 06.05.2013. It may please be ensured that wireless stations are installed before 10th June, 2013.

It is further Stated that this office be informed about the following item

1. Detailed inventory of boates and pumps above 10 H.P.
2. Schedule of Operation (Opening and closing) of gates to guide reservoir levels.
3. List of irrigation schemes in which water is to be impounded for the first time after construction.
4. List of rivers/ Bunds/Tanks and areas that are most lilely to be affected by over flow/breach/Flood. Kindly ensure that timely action is taken on the above issues.

COPY OF ORDER NO. T/SE(SS)/ FLOOD/CIRCULAR/2013/1276-1277 DATED 07/05/2013 ISSUED BY THE CHIEF ENGINEER,

WATER RESOURCES RAJASTHAN, JAIPUR

TO ALL WATER RESOURCES OFFICERS

Sub.: Precautionary/ Measures During Monsoon year 2013

The Monsoon is likely to set in Rajasthan Very soon. It is presumed that by now all the necessary precautionary measures have been taken to ensures the safety of

all irrigation works. instructions have already been issued to take necessary safety measures and furnish certificate to this office by 31.05.2013 to the effect that all measures have been taken for safety of structures. should be strictly adhered to vice this letter no. T/SE(SS)/Flood/Circular/ 2013/ 1186-1194 dt. 01.05.13 All necessary arrangements should be made for watch and ward especially during night of all important irrigation works under your charge which

are vulnerable in case of heavy rainfall. Availability of the lanterns, Tourches, (T & P) sufficient labour, vehicles, empty cement, bags, Sutli, bamboos, ballies, ropes, needles, sand, gravel, tarpaulin, etc. should be ensured. Any abnormal rise in the water level of the reservoir due to heavy inflows/ outflows and the water surplus from any work, especially medium irrigation projects and other important works, should be promptly reported to this office.

Besides the above, it may be ensured that works on the canal system of various tanks e.g. bed cutting, construction of cross drainage or other structures etc. are executed well before the rain so that the canals may not suffer extensive damages and they are in a position to carry water for irrigation during the following rabi season with the minimum repairs after rains. All inflow channels/ nallah/ river course and cross drainage works such as aqueducts and siphons should be cleaned and any obstruction in the passage should be removed so as to pass the flood water smoothly.

Copy of Relief Department Order no. 8 (2) स.आ. / 80-81 / 26246-77

No. F. 30 (14)/ Irrigation/ 96

Dt. 04-11-96

ORDER

In Pursuance to the direction issued by the state Government, a committee of the officers had been constituted vide orders of the chief Engineer, Irrigation, Rajasthan No. 2402 Dated 7.8.96 for determination of the norms of Inspection of Irrigation by the officers and staff of the Department. The committee was directed to give its recommendations in this regard with reference to various categories of works such as maintenance works, construction works,

Quality control etc. The report of the committee dated 16.10.96 has been received by the State Government and has been duly considered. On the basis of these recommendations, the state Government hereby determines the norms for inspection of all categories of irrigation works by officers and staff of the Irrigation Department as per detail attached herewith Annexure I determines the norms for inspection by Engineers of the department having only maintenance (and no construction works) under their charge. Part A of this annexure deals with tanks Irrigation projects and part B with large canal systems such as Gang, Bhankra, IGNP, Mahi, Gurgaon and Jawai canal System.

Annexure II Determines the norms for inspection and supervision of works by officers and staff of the Irrigation department having either construction works (and no maintenance works) or having both construction and maintenance works under their respective charge. Annexure III determines the norms for the quality control units of the Irrigation Departments and guidelines to be followed by them. The Assessment of the performance of the officers and staff of the department in the annual performance appraisal forms shall be based on the achievement of the norms as determined by these orders. All officers and staff of the department are hereby directed to adhere to the norms as determined herein. It is also reiterated that during such tours and inspections, the officers and staff concerned shall record their notes in the inspection registers maintained at each site for which directions have already been issued separately.

Encl: a.a. Secretary to. Government
Irrigation Department

PART B: INSPECTION NORMS FOR LARGE SYSTEMS OF GANG,

BHARKA, IGNP, MAHI, GURGAON AND JAWAI CANAL SYSTEM

1. Junior Engineer Once in a fortnight whole canal system from head to tail including outlets and hydraulic structures. A check of outlet statement shall be submitted to the Assistant Engineer once ever six months in writing. The statement of checking of all masonry works shall be submitted to assistant Engineer once in al year.

Assistant Engineer Once in a forthight whole canal system from head to tail including 25% of outlets in every six months and 50% of masonry works every year shall be checked and statement of such checking shall be submitted to half year and yearly respectively to the Executive Engineer. Executive Engineer Once in there months whole of the cannal sytem and outlets Statement of the same shall be submitted to the superintending Engineer.

Superinatending Engineer Once in a year whole of the canal system with outlets statement of the shall be submitted to the additional chief Engineer.

NORMS OF INSPECTION FOR QUALITY CONTROL OF CONSTRUCTION

WORKS NO.
Post Norms

Junior Engineer 18 inspections on different day in month with minium one inspection every work in fortnight

Assistant Engineer 12 Inspections on different days in a month with minimum on inspection every work in fortnight Executive Engineer 8 inspections on different days in a month with minimum one inspection every work in fortnight

For works costing more than 25 lacs. preliminary laboratory testing as per I.S.S. for all important construction materials such as cement, stell, rubber seals, bearings, copper seals, stone arrgagates, sand, lime, bricks etc. should be done for each source by quality control Unit before use for which adequate time should be given.

Ultimate responsibility for quality of works as per specification should be rest with the concerned executing staff. Hower, the Quality unit shall conduct intersive inspectins after preliminary tests in order to assist in achieving the proper quality of contruction works.

4: The Quality control personnels shall also exercise overall vigilance on all construction activities, however, they need not comment if the measurements are within acceptable tolerance limits. The decision of the Executive Engineer in charge of executing works as regards measurements shall prevail.

5. The Executive engineer, Quality control may stop the execution of substandard work for recorded reasons. However, the decision on the continuation or otherwise of the work concerned shall be taken by the superinatending Engineer in charge of the construction works where the cost of a work is upto Rs. 25 lacs. In case of a work costing more than Rs 25 lacs the decision of the concerned Additional Chief Engineer, Irrigation shall be considered final.

Sd/-

LAW (LEGISLATIVE DRAFTING) DEPARTMENT NOTIFICATION

Jaipur, October 4, 1997

No. F. 2 (21) Vidhai/ 90-In Pursuance of clause (3) of Article 348 of the Constitution of India, the Governor is pleased to authorise the publication in the Rajasthan Gazette of the following translation in the English Language of the Rajasthan Badh Maidan Prikshetran Adhiniyam, 1990 (1997 Ka Adhiniyam Sankhya 15)

(Authorised English Translation)

**THE RAJASTHAN FLOOD PLAIN ZONING ACT,
1990 (Act No. 15 of 1997)**

(Received the assent of the President on the 22nd day of September, 1997 An Act to provide for the Zoning of Flood plains of rivers in the State of Rajasthan. Be it enacted by the Rajasthan State Legislature in the Forty third Year of the Republic of India as follows:-

CHAPTER-I

PRELIMINARY

I Short title, extent and commencement;-

- (1) This Act may be called the Rajasthan Flood Plain Zoning Act, 1990.
- (2) It extends to the whole of the State of Rajasthan.
- (3) This Section shall come into force at once and the remaining provisions of this Act shall come into force on such date as the State Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, appoint:-

Provided that different dates may be appointed for different provisions of this Act, and for different areas of different rivers.

2. Definitions- In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires:-

- (a) 'Flood Plain' includes water channel, Flood Channel and that area of nearly low and which is susceptible to Flood by inundation;
- (b) "Flood Plain Zoning**" means restricting and human activity in the Flood plains of a river where the plains are created by over flow of water from the channels of rivers and streams;
- (c) "Flood Zoning Authority" in relation to river, means the Authority
- (d) "Flood Zoning Authority" in relation to river, means the Authority appointed by the state Government under section -3
- (e) "Land" includes interest in lands, benefits arising out of lands and things attached to the earth or permanently fastened to anything attached to the earth;
- (f) "Occupier" in respect of any land, means any person who has an interest in the land and cultivates the land himself or by his servants or by hired labour and includes a tenant.
- (g) "Owner" in relation to any land includes any person having interest in such land;
- (h) "prescribed" means prescribed by rules made by the State Government under this Act;
- (i) "River" includes its tributaries; and
- (j) "Water Channel" means the channel in which the flows of a river are generally confined.

CHAPTER-II

FLOOD ZONING AUTHORITY AND ITS POWERS

3 Declaration of Flood Plain Zoning

:

(1) Where the State Government considers it necessary or expedient so to do, it may, by notification in the official Gazette declare that flood plain Zoning shall be made in the manner hereinafter specified.

(2) The State Government may direct that a survey be made of a river for the purpose of determining the limits within which the provisions of the Act are to be applied and that proper charts and registers be prepared specifying all boundaries and landmarks and any other matter necessary for the purpose of ascertaining such limits.

(3) The State Government may by notification in the official Gazette appoint the collector of the District or such other authority as the Government considers necessary, as the Flood zoning Authority for the purposes of making a survey of the area as required under sub section.

(2) and may specify in such notification, the duties to be discharged by such Authority

4 Powers and functions of the Zoning Authority

The Flood Zoning Authority shall exercise the powers and discharge the duties in accordance with the provisions of the Act and the terms and conditions specified in the notification under sub section (3) of section 3.

CHAPTER-III

SURVEYS AND DELINEATION OF FLOOD PLAIN AREA 5

Survey:

(1) The Flood Zoning Authority shall carry out surveys of Flood plains of the rivers and determine the nature and the extent of Flood plains of the rivers.

(2) The Flood Zoning Authority shall, on the basis of the survey carried out under sub section (1) establish Flood plain Zones and delineate the areas which are subject to Flooding including classification of land with reference to relative risk of Flood plain use intended to safeguard the health, safety and property of the general public.

(3) The Flood Zoning Authority Shall prepare charts and registers indicating the areas delineated under sub-section (2)

6. Power to take up survey:- It shall, be lawful for the Flood Zoning Authority or any of the officers generally or specially authorised by it in this behalf-

(a) to enter upon and survey and take levels of any land within its or his jurisdiction;

(b) to mark such levels, boundaries and lines by placing marks or boundary stones;

(c) to measure the land;

(d) to do all other acts necessary for the purposes of ascertaining the limits referred to in sub-section (2) of section 3; and

(e) where otherwise the survey cannot be complete and the levels taken, to Cut down and clear away any part of standing crop, fence or jungle; Provided that no Flood Zoning Authority or any other office shall enter into any building or open any enclosed court or garden attached to a dwellinghouse (unless with the consent of the occupier thereof) without previously giving such occupier at least seven days notice in writing of its or his intention to do so.

7. Payment of damages

(1) The Flood Zoning Authority or any other officer generally or specially authorised by it in this behalf, who has entered upon any land section 5 shall, before leaving, tender compensation to the owner or occupier of such land for any damage which may have been caused and in case of dispute as to the sufficiency of the amount so tendered, the Flood Zoning Authority or such Officer shall refer the matter to the State Government for its decision.

(2) The decision of the Officer under sub-section (1) shall be final and no suit shall lie in al civil court to have it set aside or modified.

CHAPTER-IV

NOTIFICATION OF LIMITS OF FLOOD PLAINS

8. Declaration of intention of State Government to demarcate Flood plains

areas:- The State Government may on the Basis of a report from the Flood Zoning Authority or otherwise, by notification in the official Gazette, declare its intention to demarcate the flood plains areas and either prohibit or restrict the use of land therein.

9. Public Notices:

(1) The Flood Zoning Authority shall, on the issue of notification under section 8, cause public notice of the substance of such notification to be given at convenient places in the area.

(2) The Flood Zoning Authority shall also -give notices individually in the owners of the lands situated in the area.

(3) The Flood Zoning Authority shall exhibit records, charts, maps, registers and such other documents showing the river channel, Flood channel and the Flood plain area;-specifying the nature and extend extend to which the use of limits of the area is either prohibited or restricted, in the office for inspection by the General public at the timing specified therein.

10. Objections:-

(1) Any person, who desires to raise any objection to the limits and either the prohibitions or restrictions specified in the public notice referred to in section 9, may within a period of sixty days from the date of publication of the notification in the official Gazette, forward to the Flood Zoning Authority a statement in the writing setting forth his objections.

(2) After the expiry of the period aforesaid, the Flood Zoning Authority shall issue a notice in the manner prescribed and consider the objections after giving the party concerned a reasonable opportunity of being heard in the matter.

(3) The Flood Zoning Authority shall forward to the state Government its or his proposals together with the records referred to in sub-section (3) of section 9.

11. Decision of the State Government:

(1) The State Government shall after considering the report of the Flood Zoning Authority, order such alterations in the limits of the area as it considers necessary.

(2) The decision of the State Government shall be final.

(3) The State Government shall by notification in the official Gazette, declare that provision of this Act shall apply to the said river with the boundaries and limits as specified.

(4) The areas delineated and approved by the State Government shall be deemed to be the Flood plain and the limits shall, where necessary be marked either by boundary stones or other suitable marks.

(5) The Flood Zoning Authority shall maintain the charts and register of such areas so delineated and such charts and registers shall form part of the permanent records of the office;

(6) The charts and registers maintained under sub-section (5) shall be furnished to the collection of the District in which any part of the river is situated and shall be opened for inspection by the general public at such times as may be prescribed.

CHAPTER-V

PROHIBITED OR RESTRICTION ON THE USE OF THE FLOOD PLAINS

12. Power to Prohibit obstruction etc. in Flood Plain:-

(1) Where the state Government is satisfied that it is necessary in the interest of public health, safety, or property or in the interest of reducing the inconvenience to the general public to prohibit or restrict the activities in the Flood plain, the Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, specify the area where such prohibition or restriction is to be enforced and the nature and extent of such prohibition or restriction,

(2) Provided that no notification under this sub section shall be issued after the expiry of six months from the publication of notification under section 8. (2) Upon the Publication. of a notification under sub-section (1), notwithstanding any thing contained in any law, custom, agreement or instrument, for the time being in force, the prohibition or restriction specified in such notification shall prevail.

(3) No. Person shall undertake activity within the prohibited area or restricted area except with previous permission of Flood Zoning Authority Provided that where a person makes an application to the Flood Zoning Authority for permission under this sub section to undertake any activity and the Flood Zoning Authority Does not within a period of ninety days from the date of receipt of such application, communicate to the person that permission applied for has been refused, it shall be presumed that the Flood Zoning Authority has granted such permission.

13. Penalty: If any person commences or carries on or attempts to carry on any activity in the areas specified in the notification under sub section (1) of section 12 contrary to the terms and conditions specified in such notifications, he shall be punishable-

(a) with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees and in default of payment of fine, with simple imprisonment for the term which may extend to two months, and

(b) with further fine which may extend to one hundred rupees for each day during which the offence continues after the conviction under clause (a).

14. Power to Compound:

(1) subject to such conditions as may be prescribed, any officer authorised by the State Government by a general or special order in this behalf may, either before or after the institution of proceedings under this Act, accept from the person who has committed or is reasonably suspected of having committed an offence, a sum of money not exceeding one thousand rupees.

(2) On the payment of such sum of money such shall be discharged and no further proceedings shall be taken against him in respect of such offence.

15. Appeal:

(1) Any person aggrieved by any decision of the Flood Zoning Authority may prefer an appeal to an Authority prescribed by the State Government in this behalf, within a period of ninety days from the date on which such decision was communicated to him; provided that the prescribed Authority may entertain the appeal after the expiry of the said period of ninety days if it is satisfied that the appellant was prevented by sufficient cause from filing the appeal in time.

(2) The Prescribed Authority may, after giving a reasonable opportunity to the appellant of being heard, pass such Orders as it thinks fit and the decision thereof shall be final.

16. Revision:

(1) Where an appeal has been preferred under section 15, the state Government may, for the purpose of examining the legality propriety or correctness of any order, inquiry or proceedings of the Food Zoning Authority, call for the records of any enquiry or proceedings of the Flood Zoning Authority and make such order in the case as it thinks fit: Provided that no such record shall be called after the expiry of months from the date of such order.

(2) No. order of the Flood Zoning Authority shall be varied by the State Government so as to prejudicially affect any person without giving such person a reasonable opportunity of being heard in the matter.

CHAPTER-VI

COMPENSATION

17. Payment of compensation:

(1) Where any permission to undertake any activity in the Flood plain has been refused to any person or where as a result of prohibition or restriction imposed on any person under this, Act such person suffers any damage, he shall be entitled to the payment of compensation not exceeding the difference between the value of the land as determined under section 23 or section 24 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1994 (Central Act, 1 of 1894) and the value which it would have had, had the permission for carrying on any activity had been granted or the prohibition or restriction had not been imposed.

(2) In determining the amount of compensation under sub-section (1) any restriction which the land is subject to under any other law for the time being in force in regard to the right of the person claiming compensation to carry on any activity on the land or otherwise to the use of the land shall be taken into consideration.

18. Determining the compensation and apportionment by consent:

(1) The person to whom the compensation under section 17 is to be paid and the apportionment of such amount among the persons interested therein shall be determined by agreement between the Flood Zoning Authority and the person or persons claiming interest therein.

(2) In default of any such agreement the Flood Zoning Authority shall, after holding such enquiry as it considers necessary, make an award determining.

(a) The amount of compensation to be paid under section 17; and

(b) The apportionment, if any, of such compensation among persons known or believed to be interested therein, providing that where the amount of compensation exceeds ten thousand rupees, no award shall be made without the previous approval of the state Government or such other officer as the state government may authorise in this behalf.

19. Compensation not admissible:-

(1) No. compensation shall be awarded -

(a) If and in so far as the land is subject to substantially similar restriction in force under some other law in force on the date on which the restrictions were imposed by or under this Act; or

(b) If compensation in respect of the same restrictions imposed by or under this Act or substantially similar restrictions in force under some other law has already been paid in respect of the land to the claimant or any predecessor in interest of the claim, or

(c) For removal of any encroachment.

(2) If any person has unauthorisedly undertaken any activity, then any increase in the land value from such activity shall not be taken into account in estimating the value of land.

20. Application against award:

(1) Any person aggrieved by the Award of the Flood Zoning Authority under section (2) of section is may, by an application in writing, apply to the State Government or such other officer as the State Government may authorise in this behalf.

(2) Any application under sub- section (1) shall be made in such form and in such manner as may be prescribed and shall be made within forty five days from the date of communication of the award.

(3) The application under this section shall be disposed of in such manner as may be prescribed.

21. Procedure and powers of Authorities in deciding applications under Sec. 20:-

(1) An application under section 20 shall be deemed to be proceedings within the meaning of section (4) of the code of Civil procedure, 1908 (Central Act 5 of 1908) and in the trial thereof, the Authorities empowered to decide a reference may exercise the powers of a civil court.

(2) The scope of inquiry shall be restricted to the consideration of the matter referred to the state Government of such other officer as the Statement may authorise in this behalf.

22. Decision enforceable as decree of Civil Court:

The decision under section 21 shall be enforceable as a decree of a civil court

23. Payment under award:-

On the determination of the compensation under sub-section (1) of section 18, or on the making of an award under sub-section (2) of section 18 or, if an application is made under section 20 against such award, after decision of the Authority, the compensation shall be paid by flood Zoning Authority and the provisions of section 31 to 35 (Both inclusive) of the land Acquisition Act, 1894 (Central Act 1 of 1894) shall apply to such payment.

CHAPTER-VII

POWER TO REMOVE OBSTRUCTIONS AFTER PROHIBITION

24. Power to remove obstructions

(1) The Flood Zoning Authority may, in accordance with the provisions of this Act, direct any owner or occupier of land to do any or to remove any unauthorised obstructions within such time as may be specified by it and such owner or occupier shall do such act or remove the obstructions.

(2) If owner or occupier fails to comply with the order of the Flood Zoning Authority within the time specified under sub-section (1), the Flood Zoning authority may cause the act to be performed or cause the obstructions to be removed.

(3) All expenses incurred by the Flood Authority under this section shall be recovered from such owner or occupier as arrears of land revenue.

CHAPTER VII

MISCELLANEOUS

25. Preventing Flood Zoning Authority from doing an act be an offence:

Any person, who prevents the Flood Zoning Authority in discharging any act imposed on such Authority by or under this act, shall be deemed to have committed an offence under section 186 of the Indian penal Code (Central Act 15 of 1860)

26. Flood Zoning Authority and other officers to be public servants;

The Flood Zoning Authority and other officers and employees authorised under this Act shall be deemed to be public servants within the meaning of section 21 of the Indian Penal code (Central Act 45 of 1860)

27. Protection of action taken in good faith:

(1) No Suit, prosecution or other legal proceeding shall lie against the state Government or any Authority or person exercising any power or performing any duty under this Act for anything which is in good faith done or intended to be done in pursuance of this act or an order made there under.

(2) No. Suit or other legal proceeding shall lie against the state Government for any damage caused or likely to be caused for any thing which is in good faith done or intended to be done in pursuance of this Act or any rule or order made there under.

28. Revoverly of fine: AH fines imposed under this act shall be recovered in the manner provided in the code of criminal procedure, 1973 (Central Act 2 of 1974)

29. Power of Court: A Civil Court shall have jurisdiction to settle decide or deal with any question with is by or under this Act required to be settled, decided or deal with by the Flood Zoning Authority or such other officer as is authorised by the state Government in this behalf.

30. Power to make rules:

(1) The State Government may, by notification in the official Gazette make rule to carry out the purposes of this Act.

(2) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing provisions, such rules may be provided for-

(a) The manner in which charts and records shall be maintained;

(b) The form and manner in which application under section 20 shall be made and the manner in which such application shall be disposed of;

(c) Any other matter which has to be, or may be prescribed.

(3) Every rule made under this Act shall be laid, as soon as may be after it is made before the house of the State Legislature while it is in session for a total period of fourteen days which may be comprised in one session or two or successive sessions and if before the expiry of the session immediately following the session or the successive session aforesaid the House agrees in making any modification in the rule, or the house agrees that the rule should not be made, the rule shall thereafter, have effect only in such modified form or be of no effect as

the case may be so, however that any such modification or annulment shall be without prejudice to the validity of anything previously done under that rule.

Secretary to the Government

Government of Rajasthan

Relief Department

No. F. 8(6) RC/ FloodJHP Pc/ 2004/6383/Jaipur Dated 01.03.2001

ORDER

As per the decision taken in the Disaster Management Committee held under the chairmanship up chief secretary on 01.03.2001, all the Departments detailed in Annexure-I are designated as Nodal Department to deal with all teh metters relating to the respective disaster. The responsibilities of the Nodal Department would be as follows:-

1. Take all necessary steps for prevention, preparedness and mitigation of the disaster.
2. As soon as the disaster occur, inform the chairman of the Disaster Management Group and set and disaster response mechanism in motion without any delay;
3. Coordinate with various Government/Non Government Agencies for prevention, preparedness and adequate response to the disaster.
4. Prepare Disaster Management Plan in collaboration with Centre for disaster Management HCM RIPA within 2. months and submit draft report to the state Disaster Management Group headed by the Chief Secretary.
5. Up date the Disaster Plan from time to time and also take necessary steps for its effective implementation in the field.
6. To take necessary steps to educate and inform the masses on various issues relating to the disaster.

A Copy of the draft guidelines issued for preparation of Disaster Management Plans by high Powered committee is enclosed at

Annexure-2

All the concerned Departments are requested to ensure action as above.

Sd/

Secretary Relief

LIST OF DISASTER IDENTIFIED BY THE HIGH POWERED COMMITTEE

1 Water and Climate Disaster Relief Department

1. Flood and Drainage Managemet
2. Cyclones
3. Torndes and Hurricanes
4. Hailstorm
5. Cloud Burst
6. Thunder and Lighting
7. Snow Avalanches
8. Heat Wave and Cold Wave
9. Send Erosion
10. Droughts

II. Geologically related Disasters

1. Earthquakes Relief Depatements
2. Landslides and Mudflows
3. Dam Bursts Water Resources Departments
4. Mine Fires Mines Department

III Chemical, Industrial & Nuclear Disasters

1. Chemical and Industrial Disasters Secretary Industries
2. Nuclear Disasters Home Departments (Civil Defence)

IV Accident related Disasters

1. Urban Fires UDH Department
2. Village Fire Revenue Depoartment
3. Forests Fire Forest Departments
4. Electrical Disasters & Fires Energy Departments
5. Serial Bomb Blasts Home Departments
6. Oil Spill

7. Festival Related Disasters Home Departments
 8. Air, Road, & Rail Accidents Home Departments
 9. Boat Capsizing Revenue Departments
 10. Mine Flooding Mines Departments
 11. Major Building Collapse P.W.D. Departments
- V. Biology Related Disasters

1. Biological Disasters and Epidemics Medical & Health Department
2. Pest Attacks Agriculture departments
3. Cattle Epidemics AH Departments
4. Food Poisoning Medical & Health department

Hazard, Vulnerability, Capacity and Risk Assessment

2.1 भौगोलिक स्थिति

जिला बाड़मेर थार के रेगिस्तानी क्षेत्र में भारत और पाकिस्तान की अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सीमा पर राजस्थान के पश्चिमी भाग में स्थित है। यह राजस्थान के दक्षिणी पश्चिमी में 24°.58' डिग्री से 26°.32' उत्तरी अक्षांश तथा 70°.5' डिग्री व 72°.52' डिग्री पूर्वी देशान्तर के मध्य में स्थित है। इसके उत्तर में जैसलमेर व जोधपुर, दक्षिण में जालोर पूर्व में जोधपुर, पाली व जालोर जिला तथा पश्चिम में 270 किलोमीटर की सीमा पाकिस्तान से लगी हुई है।

2.2 प्रशासनिक संरचना

बाड़मेर जिला निम्नलिखित 11 उपखण्डों, 14 तहसीलों एवं 3 उपतहसीलों में विभाजित है:-

क्र. सं.	जिला	उपखण्ड	तहसील	उपतहसील	ग्रामों की संख्या
1.	बाड़मेर	बाड़मेर	बाड़मेर		354
2.		शिव	शिव		167
3.			गड़रा रोड़		164
4.		रामसर	रामसर		177
5.		चौहटन	चौहटन		261
6.		सैड़वा	सैड़वा		223
7.		गुड़ामालानी	गुड़ामालानी		207
8.		धौरीमन्ना	धौरीमन्ना		205
9.		सिणधरी	सिणधरी		193
10.		बायतु	बायतु		184
11.			गिड़ा		162
12.		सिवाणा	सिवाणा		69
13.			समदड़ी		62
14.		बालोतरा	पचपदरा	1.कल्याणपुर 2.पाटौदी 3.जसौल	284
योग					

जिले में एक जिला परिषद, 17 पंचायत समितियां, 489 ग्राम पंचायतें एवं 2 शहरी स्थानीय निकाय बाड़मेर एवं बालोतरा हैं। उक्त दोनों शहरी निकायों में नगर परिषद है।

जिला परिषद का मुख्यालय बाड़मेर में स्थित है। जिला परिषद में 37 सदस्य हैं। पंचायत समितियों एवं ग्राम पंचायतों का विवरण निम्नानुसार है।

क्र.सं.	पंचायत समिति का नाम	ग्राम पंचायतों की संख्या
1	बाड़मेर	51
2	बायतु	25
3	बालोतरा	29
4	चौहटन	27
5	धौरीमन्ना	28
6	शिव	27
7	सिणधरी	32
8	सिवाणा	29
9	गुड़ामालानी	31
10	गिड़ा	23
11	पाटौदी	21

12	कल्याणपुर	24
13	समदड़ी	21
14	गडरारोड़	28
15	रामसर	25
16	धनाऊ	29
17	सेडवा	39
	योग	489

जिले में 7 विधानसभा क्षेत्र यथा बाड़मेर, बायतु, पचपदरा, सिवाना, चौहटन, गुड़ामालानी एवं शिव है। जिला बाड़मेर एवं जैसलमें संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में आता है।

भौतिक स्वरूप :-

क्षेत्रफल :- बाड़मेर जिले का कुल क्षेत्रफल 28387 वर्ग किलोमीटर (वर्ष 2011 की जनगणना अनुसार) है। बाड़मेर जिले की कुल जनसंख्या 2603751 है। तथा जनसंख्या घनत्व 92 व्यक्ति प्रति वर्ग किलोमीटर है।

मृदा :- जिले में अधिकांशतः बालू रेत पाई जाती है। इसके अतिरिक्त दोमट मिट्टी भी पाई जाती है।

भूमि उपयोग :- जिला का कुल प्रतिवेदित क्षेत्रफल 2817323 हैक्टेयर है। जिसमें से हैक्टेयर भूमि कृषि योग्य है। इस कृषि योग्य भूमि में से कुल हैक्टेयर भूमि में सिंचाई सुविधा उपलब्ध है। जिले में कुल प्रतिवेदित क्षेत्र में 33374 हैक्टेयर भूमि वन क्षेत्र के अन्तर्गत आती है।

जलवायु :- जिले का सम्पूर्ण भू-भाग उच्च तापक्रम, न्यून आर्द्रता तथा अल्प एवं अनिश्चित वर्षा वाले क्षेत्रों में गिना जाता है। तेज अंधड़ तथा धूल भरी आंधियां चलना यहां की सामान्य बात है। यहां गर्मियों में अधिकतम तापमान 46 डिग्री सेन्टीग्रेड तथा सर्दियों में न्यूनतम तापमान 5 डिग्री सेन्टीग्रेड तक हो जाता है। कृषि जलवायवीय के अनुसार जिला शुष्क मैदानी पश्चिमी क्षेत्र (खण्ड - I ए) के अन्तर्गत आता है। इस जिले का अधिकांश भाग बालुई मृदाओं एवं रेतीले टीलों से युक्त है। यहां मृदाएं बारीक बालुई दोमट से मोटी रेतीली है।

वर्षा :- बाड़मेर जिले की औसत वर्षा 270 मि.मी है। कुल वार्षिक की लगभग 95 प्रतिशत वर्षा माह जून से सितम्बर तक होती है।

नदियां व बांध :-

नदियां : बाड़मेर जिले की लूणी प्रमुख नदी है। जो अजमेर जिले के अरावली पर्वतमाला की नाग पहाड़ियों से प्रारम्भ होकर पाली व जोधपुर जिले में प्रवाहित होती हुई बाड़मेर जिले के ग्राम रामपुरा के पास प्रवेश करती है। मुख्यतः लूनी नदी एवं सहायक सूकड़ी नदी है।

बांध :- बाड़मेर जिले के सिवाना उपखण्ड के मेली राजस्व ग्राम में एक बांध है। जिसकी भराव क्षमता 15 फीट है।

प्रमुख फसलें :- बाड़मेर जिले में खरीफ की फसल प्रमुख है। तथा साथ में रबी व जायद की फसल भी बोई जाती है।

खरीफ :- बाजरा, ज्वार, मूंग, मोठ, तिल व ग्वार की फसल बोई जाती है।

रबी :- गेहूं, जीरा, मेथी, चना, सरसों, तारामीरा, सौंफ, अरण्डी व ईसबगोल की फसल बोई जाती है। इसके अतिरिक्त जिले में व्यवसायिक दृष्टि से फल एवं सब्जियां भी बोई जाती है। फलों में अनार व खजूर प्रमुख है। फल एवं सब्जियां प्रचुर मात्रा में न होने के कारण अन्य जिलों से आयात की जाती है।

संचार व यातायात :- बाड़मेर जिला मुख्यालय, रेल लाईन से जुड़ा हुआ है। बाड़मेर जिला मुख्यालय से लम्बी दूरी की रेल सेवायें संचालित की जाती है। इनमें प्रमुख साप्ताहिक बाड़मेर – यशवंतपुरम, सप्ताह में दो बार बाड़मेर – गुवाहाटी एवं प्रतिदिन बाड़मेर – हरिद्वार/कालका, बाड़मेर – दिल्ली रेल सेवा उपलब्ध है। बाड़मेर जिला अन्तराष्ट्रीय सीमा से सटा होने के कारण पाकिस्तान से आने व जाने वाली थार एक्सप्रेस बाड़मेर मुख्यालय से गुजरती है। जिले में वायुयान सेवा उपलब्ध नहीं है। बाड़मेर जिले में दो राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग क्रमशः 68 व 25 गुजरते हैं।

