

District Disaster Management Plan Dholpur (DDMP)

Year - 2017

Disaster Management & Relief Department
Dholpur

Acknowledgements

The Disaster Management and Relief Department under the overall leadership of the Add. District collector dholpur is grateful to all the stakeholders towards preparation of the District Disaster Management Plan. While following the Disaster Management Act, 2005 due cognizance has been given to the unique requirements of the District to ensure a people-oriented approach.

The present document has been prepared following extensive interaction with key nodal agencies like Health & Family Welfare, Agriculture & Animal husbandry, Mines & Industries, Irrigation & Water Resources, Local Self Government & Urban bodies, Disaster Management & Relief Department, Fire Department, Police, Border Security Force and key Block around the District. Interaction was also done with the industries present in the District, which could be converted into an effective public-private partnership and the supply chain of the big brands can be used both pre and post disaster. Keeping in view the “community” as the ultimate beneficiary, and following interactions with them, the need to have department wise templates for disaster management plan have been prepared with clearly spelt out roles to ensure proper coordination, preparedness & response both pre and post disaster along-with linkages from the District to the Block and right up to the village level has been drawn to achieve a sense of involvement and ownership by the stakeholders

Well worked out preparedness plan & mitigation strategy along with an active response system, building of an inventory at multiple locations would ensure a single line of response, proper utility of resources that would thereby lead to considerable reduction of life and property during any emergency.

I would like to take the opportunity to thank Sh. Narendra singh Chauhan, RAS, departmental officers comprising of Sh. Manish Verma DIO and Sh. Ramesh Kumar IA for main DDMP and all other officers across the District and support staff of the department for taking interest, and being deeply involved in bringing new ideas towards working out the document.

Narendra singh Chauhan (RAS)

OIC

Disaster Management & Relief Department

Dholpur

Preface

In 2005, Government of India passed the Disaster Management Act and the National Disaster Management Authority was set up, under the chairmanship of the Prime Minister, which made it mandatory for all the states and District in the country to draw their respective Disaster Plans for better preparedness and response.

To fulfil the principles of the Disaster Management Act, District Dholpur started streamlining its disaster management preparedness and mitigation strategy by drawing its own plan keeping in view the unique requirements of the District and addressing its own issues with a hands-on user friendly approach.

The entire document has been divided into 12 Chapter and annexure. All Chapters gives theoretical and practical solutions to the overall subject of disaster management in the context of the District and outlines Disaster Specific Action Plans as identified in the District and recognizes the plan to be dynamic and calls for review and updation. To elucidate each of them, Chapter-1 gives a vision of the District while Chapter 2 outlines the District profile and the hazard, vulnerability & risk assessment of the District which is represented in GIS maps. Chapter 3 provide Institutional arrangements for Disaster Managements (DM). Chapter 4 provides department wise Prevention and Mitigation strategy for the identified hazards as a pre-disaster activity. Chapter 5 Describes Preparedness measures and the activities to be undertaken by the District and the departments in terms of capacity building, early warning systems, and setting up of a response mechanism. Chapter 6 calls for Capacity Development that could be done through training, mock drills, and general awareness with a community focus. Chapter 7 gives a response mechanism that would activate the plan. Chapter 8, which is on Recovery and Reconstruction, dwells on post disaster activities and Chapter 9 explains the Funding Arrangements for disaster management in terms of relief assistance. Chapter 10 provide Procedure and methodology for monitoring, evaluation updation and maintenance of DDMP. Chapter 11 describes Coordination Mechanism for implementation of DDMP In other words, with global warming being a reality different types of disasters occur which in turn create new situations and thereby require a new response mechanism. Therefore, it is important that the document needs to be periodically reviewed and updated as per the need of the hour. Chapter 12 Provide Standard Operating Procedures(SOPs) and checklist. To finally sum-up the DDMP serves as guideline for the Dholpur district machinery and other stakeholders for better coordination, planning and execution in both pre and post disaster situations. However, it needs to be noted that it gives written guidelines to respond to a particular situation, while emphasis needs to be laid on basic awareness training vertically and horizontally across departments and also at the community level to create a “culture of preparedness and safety.”

Glossary

Abbreviation	Expanded Form
ARMVs	Accident Relief Medical Vans
ATIs	Administrative Training Institutes
BIS	Bureau of Indian Standards
CBDM	Community Based Disaster Management
CBOs	Community Based Organisations
CBRN	Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear
CCMNC	Cabinet Committee on Management of Natural Calamities
CCS	Cabinet Committee on Security
CRF	Calamity Relief Fund
CSCs	Community Service Centres
CSR	Corporate Social Responsibility
DDMA	District Disaster Management Authority
DM	Disaster Management
DM ACT, 2005	Disaster Management Act, 2005
EOC	Emergency Operations Centre
GIS	Geographic Information System
GOI	Government of India
GPS	Global Positioning System
HLC	High Level Committee
HPC	High Powered Committee
HR	Human Resources
HRD	Human Resource Development
IAY	Indira Awas Yojana
ICS	Incident Command System
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
IDKN	India Disaster Knowledge Network
IDRN	India Disaster Resource Network
IDSP	Integrated Disease Surveillance Programme
IITs	Indian Institutes of Technology
IMC	Inter-Ministerial Committee
IMG	Inter-Ministerial Group

IT	Information Technology
ITIs	Industrial Training Institutes
ITK	Indigenous Technical Knowledge
MHA	Ministry of Home Affairs
MIS	Management Information System
MDG	Millenium Development Goals
NBC	Nuclear, Biological and Chemical
NCC	National Cadet Corps
NCCF	National Calamity Contingency Fund
NCDM	National Committee on Disaster Management
NCMC	National Crisis Management Committee
NDEM	National Database for Emergency Management
NDMA	National Disaster Management Authority
NDMF	National Disaster Mitigation Fund
NDMRCs	National Disaster Mitigation Resource Centres
NDRF	National Disaster Response Force
NEC	National Executive Committee
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organisations
NIDM	National Institute of Disaster Management
NITs	National Institutes of Technology
NSDI	National Spatial Data Infrastructure
NSS	National Service Scheme
NYK	Nehru Yuva Kendra
NYKS	Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan
PPP	Public-Private Partnership
PRIs	Panchayati Raj Institutions
R&D	Research and Development
SAARC	South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation
SDMA	State Disaster Management Authority
SDRF	State Disaster Response Force
SEC	State Executive Committee
ULBs	Urban Local Bodies
UN	United Nations
UTs	Union Territories
WMO	World Meteorological Organization

Table of Contents

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.....	2
PREFACE.....	3
GLOSSARY	4
TABLE OF CONTENTS	6
LIST OF FIGURES	7
LIST OF TABLES.....	8
CHAPTER 1 - INTRODUCTION	9
CHAPTER 2 - DISTRICT PROFILE AND HAZARD, VULNERABILITY, CAPACITY, AND RISK ASSESSMENT.....	14
CHAPTER 3 – INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR DISASTER MANAGEMENT.....	33
CHAPTER 4 – PREVENTION AND MITIGATION MEASURES.....	39
CHAPTER 5 – PREPAREDNESS MEASURES.....	47
CHAPTER 6 – CAPACITY BUILDING AND TRAINING MEASURES.....	55
CHAPTER 7 - RESPONSE AND RELIEF MEASURES.....	60
CHAPTER 8 – RECONSTRUCTION, REHABILITATION, AND RECOVERY MEASURES.....	72
CHAPTER 9 – Financial Resources for implementation of DDMP	76
CHAPTER 10 – Procedure and Methodology for monitoring, Evaluation, Updation and Maintenance of DDMP.....	78
CHAPTER 11 – Coordination Mechanism for implementation of DDMP	80
CHAPTER 12 – Standard Operating Procedures(SOPs) and Checklist	83
ANNEXURES	96-212
Maps	213-217

List of Figures

Figure 2-1: Administrative boundaries (Census of India, 2011).....	14
Figure 2-2: Major Power Plants in the District;	19
Figure 2-3: Earthquake zones; source IS 1893: 2001	23
Figure 2-4: Flood prone area map; source Flood Manual, Dholpur (Disaster Management and Relief Department).....	24
Figure 2-5: Road Network.....	29
Figure 2-6: Railway Network	29
Figure 2-7: Multi- Hazard Profile of District;	31
Figure 3-1: Figure 3-1: Work Flow of Incident Response Teams (IRTs).....	36
Figure 4-1: Prevantion Hierarchy of Controls.....	39
Figure 4-2: Prevention Through Design.....	39
Figure 7-1: Schematic representation of response and recovery structure	60
Figure 7-2: Flow Chart of Events for Major Emergency Response.....	61
Figure 7-3: Incident Response Team (IRT) Framework	64
Figure 7-4: Schematic diagram of Incident Response System	66

List of Tables

Table 1-1: Nodal Departments.....	12
Table 2-1: Table 2-1. Demography Details of Distt Dholpur.....	15
Table 2-2: Table 2-2. Block wise Population of Distt Dholpur.....	15
Table 2-3 : Average Rainfall in District Dholpur.....	16
Table 2-4: Water Resources in District Dholpur.....	17
Table 2-5: W a t e r s u p p l y s c e n a r i o.....	20
Table 2-6: Health D e m o g r a p h i c d e t a i l s.....	20
Table 2-7: health infrastructure in District Dholpur.....	21
T a b l e 2 - 8 : H e a l t h I n s t i t u t i o n s.....	21
Table 2-9: Classification of Block according to seismic zones 4.....	23
Table 2-10: Animal Epidemics in Dholpur.....	27
Table 2-11: Block-wise hazard profile	32
Table 3-1: DDMA Member Details.....	33
Table 3-2: District Crisis Management Group(CMG) Member.....	34
Table 3-3: Task Force Action Matrix.....	35

Chapter 1 - Introduction

The Context

Disasters disrupt progress and destroy years of painstaking development efforts, thereby pushing nations back by several decades. The impacts of disasters are particularly strong in case of developing nations in terms of recovery therefore, both pre-disaster efforts in terms of preparedness, capacity building, awareness along with an efficient response mechanism, recovery and reconstruction would lessen the loss of lives and property.

Rajasthan is one of the most drought prone states, due to its low average rainfall, coupled with erratic behaviour of Monsoons. The state has also witnessed some major disasters in the recent past, like the floods in Barmer (2006), IOC Depot Fire, at Jaipur (2009), the stampede at Jodhpur (2008), the serial bomb blasts, Jaipur (2008), and the collapse of Chambal bridge at Kota (2009) to name a few. Further, some parts of the state fall under seismic zones III and IV.

Within the State, Dholpur is most vulnerable to flood, Hail **storms**, Drought, fire etc due to large areas are sandstone. Hail storms in 2014-15 and 2015-16 damage 170cr property, floods in 2015-16 Damage Bridge & Pulia amount 200 lakh and many lives in dholpur. The disaster risks in the district have further increased due to rapid population growth, urbanization and industrialization, development within high risk zones, and environmental degradation and climate change. As per Geographical location dholpur is in seismic zone II.

Looking at the large proportion of economically and socially weak sections that make up the total population of the District, vulnerability to disasters in the district is also very high. Within these vulnerable groups, elderly persons, women, and children – especially destitute women/orphaned children and physically challenged persons are exposed to higher risks.

Government of India passed the Disaster Management Act, 2005 and with it came a paradigm shift from response and relief centric approach to a proactive prevention, mitigation and preparedness-driven approach for preserving development gains and for minimizing loss to life, livelihood and property.

Vision

The vision of the DDMP is in parlance with the DM Act 2005. The plan visualises a holistic, pro-active, multi-disaster, multi-sector, multi-stakeholders, technology driven, participatory, dynamic process to build Dholpur a safe and disaster resilient District.

Approach

A holistic, proactive and people centric approach will be adopted towards disaster management with emphasis on the following:

- Community based DM, including last mile integration of the policy, plans and execution.
- Capacity development in all spheres.
- Consolidation of past initiatives and best practices.
- Cooperation with agencies at national and international levels.

Objectives

The aim of the DDMP is to ensure that the following components of DM are addressed to facilitate planning, preparedness, operational coordination and community participation:

- Promoting a culture of prevention and preparedness, so that DM receives the highest priority at all levels.
- Ensuring that community is the most important stakeholder in the DM process.
- Encouraging mitigation measures based on state-of-the-art technology and environmental sustainability.
- Mainstreaming DM concerns into the developmental planning process.
- Putting in place a streamlined and institutional techno-legal framework for the creation of an enabling regulatory environment and a compliance regime.
- Developing contemporary forecasting and early warning systems backed by responsive and fail-safe communications and Information Technology (IT) support.
- Promoting a productive partnership with the media to create awareness and to contribute towards capacity development.
- Ensuring efficient response and relief with a caring approach towards the needs of the vulnerable sections of society.
- Undertaking reconstruction as an opportunity to build disaster resilient structures and habitats.
- Undertaking recovery to bring back the community to a better and safer level than the pre-disaster stage.

Coverage

As per section 23 of the DM Act, 2005, it is mandatory to formulate a District Disaster Management Plan. The Act lays down the broad coverage of the plan as follows:

- The vulnerability of different parts of the District to different forms of disasters;
- The measures to be adopted for prevention and mitigation of disasters;
- The manner in which the mitigation measures shall be integrated with development plans and projects;
- The capacity building and preparedness measures to be taken;
- The roles and responsibilities of each department of the District administration in context of the above;
- The roles and responsibilities of different departments of District administration in responding to any disaster situation or disaster.

The Act provides for annual review and updation of the District Plan. The District administration would make provisions for financing the activities to be carried out under the District Plan. It is also obligatory for the departments of district administration to draw up their own plans in accordance with the State Plan.

Institutional Framework

1. National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA)

The NDMA, as the apex body for disaster management, is headed by the Prime Minister and has the responsibility for laying down policies, plans and guidelines for DM and coordinating their enforcement and implementation for ensuring timely and effective response to disasters. It will approve the National Disaster Management Plan and DM Plans of the Central Ministries / Departments.

2. National Executive Committee (NEC)

The NEC is the Executive Committee of NDMA, which assists the NDMA in the discharge of its functions and also ensures compliance of the directions issued by the Central Government/NDMA. It is headed by the Union Home Secretary, along with Secretaries from some other ministries, and senior officers of GOI as members.

3. National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM)

Capacity building along with training, research, documentation and development of a national level information base is the main responsibility of NIDM. It organizes training of trainers, DM officials and other stakeholders.

4. National Disaster Response Force (NDRF)

NDRF is constituted for the purpose of specialized response to disaster situation/disasters/emergencies, both natural and manmade, under the command and supervision of NDMA. The NDRF, presently comprising of 8 to 10 battalions, is positioned at different locations in the country. NDRF units would maintain close liaison with the designated State Governments and it would provide prompt services in handling disasters. It will also impart basic training to all the stakeholders identified by the State Governments.

5. State Disaster Management Authority (SDMA)

At the State level, the SDMA, headed by the Chief Minister, has the responsibility for laying down policies and plans for DM in the State. It would approve the State Plan in accordance with the guidelines laid down by NDMA, coordinate the implementation of the State Plan, recommend provision of funds for mitigation and preparedness measures and review the departmental plans of the different departments of the State, to ensure the integration of prevention, preparedness and mitigation measures.

6. State Executive Committee (SEC)

The SEC, headed by the Chief Secretary of the State Government, has the responsibility to assist the SDMA in the performance of its functions. It has the responsibility to coordinate and monitor the implementation of the National Policy, National Plan and the State Plan.

The primary responsibility for disaster management rests with the State. The institutional mechanism put in place at the Centre, State and District levels would help the State manage disasters in an effective manner.

7. State Disaster Response Force (SDRF)

SDRF has been constituted in the State, with the assistance of Rajasthan Armed Constbulary (RAC). Initially, it is comprised of 150 trained and experienced personnel of RAC and they are stationed at Kota, Jodhpur and Jaipur with effective strength of 50 each. The force has been provided with expertise training and equipment to serve as state's response team during disasters.

8. Centre for Disaster Management

A Centre for Disaster Management, located in the State Administrative Training Institute (ATI), Jaipur, has been given the responsibility of capacity building in the State. It organises Trainings of Trainers (Tot) and other stakeholders and also serves as a centre of knowledge and documentation for DM in the State.

9. District Disaster Management Authority (DDMA)

The DDMA is headed by the District Collector to act as the planning, coordinating and

implementing body for DM at the district level and take all necessary measures for the purposes of DM in accordance with the guidelines laid down by NDMA and SDMA. It has the responsibility to prepare the District DM Plan for the district.

10. Local Authorities

Local authorities, consisting of Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs), Municipalities, District and Cantonment Boards and Town Planning Authorities, which control and manage civic services, have the responsibility to ensure capacity building of their officers and employees for managing disasters, carrying out relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction activities in the affected areas. They have their own DM Plans as per the guidelines of NDMA, SDMA and DDMA.

At the district level, DDMA would act as the district planning, coordinating and implementing body for disaster management and would take all measures for the purposes of disaster management in the District in accordance with the guidelines laid down by NDMA and SDMA.

11. Nodal Departments

The District administration has designated disaster specific Nodal Departments for efficient management of disasters. The list is as follows:-

Table 1-1: Nodal Departments

Sr. No	Nodal Department	Hazards/ Disasters
1	District Administration	Drought, Hailstorm, Heat and Cold wave, Thunder and Lightning, Cyclone
2	Energy	Disaster involving power generation/ distribution/ transmission
3	Police	Terrorist attack, police Mutiny, Major Law and Order crisis, Nuclear, Chemical and Biological and Nuclear and Radiological disaster; Air, Road and Rail Accidents, Festive related disaster,
4	Water Resource	Floods, Flash Floods, Dam burst and Cloudbursts
5	Public Works Department	Earthquake. Major building collapse, Landslide
6	Mines & Petroleum	Mine fire and mine flooding, Oil Spill
7	Industries	Chemical and Industrial
8	Local Body Dept	Urban Fires

9	Revenue	Village Fire and Boat Capsizing
10	Forest	Forest Fire
11	Medical Health	Biological and Epidemic, Food poisoning
12	Agriculture	Pest Attack
13	Animal Husbandry	Epidemic in Animal Population

The key responsibilities of Disaster Management amongst different departments/agencies of the District Administration are:

Planning: development of strategies and requirement analysis for resource utilisation. Plan for establishment of structures, development of systems, and to test and evaluate organizational capacity to perform as per allotted roles.

Coordinated Execution of Plans: Increased coordination, convergence and synergy among the departments and institutions should be promoted in order to endorse sharing of resources, perspectives, information and expertise through support of training centres, academic and applied research, education, and awareness generation programmes, etc.

Mainstreaming DM Concerns into Development Programmes: This deals with integration of measures for prevention of disasters and mitigation into developmental plans and projects including mitigation projects and to facilitate provision of adequate funds for DM. Plans may be shown in three broad categories, viz. short, medium, and long term. The structural and non-structural measures to be taken may be brought out in each category.

District Disaster Management Policy in Dholpur

Government of Rajasthan has undertaken a comprehensive approach towards establishing the state disaster management policy. As a first step it has constituted the:

- State Disaster Management Authority vide notification No.F.8(4)DN&R/DM/03/19360 dated 6/9/2007 under the chairmanship of the Honb'le Chief Minister. The SDMA is the apex body for formulation of plans and policies of the state. It also approves Disaster Management Plans, coordinates the implementation of SDMP provides for prevention, mitigation and preparedness measures and reviews the development plans of different departments of the state government.
- **District Disaster Management Authority** has been established vide notification F.8 (4)DM & R/DM/03 dated 06/92007 for all the districts. DDMA will formulate DM plan at the district level and ensure compliance of the NDMA/SDMA/SEC for prevention, mitigation, response at the district level by the concerned departments.

Chapter 2 – District Profile and HVCRA

Geography

Dholpur is newly – formed district of Rajasthan carved out of Bharatpur district. This extends from 26d 22m to 25d 70m north latitude and from 76d 53m to 76d 17m east longitude. The Chambal River forms the southern boundary of the district, across which lies the state of Madhya Pradesh. The district is bounded by the state of Uttar Pradesh on the east and northeast, by Bharatpur District of Rajasthan on the northwest, and Karauli District of Rajasthan on the west.

Administration

Administratively, the District is divided into 6 revenue Sub-divisions, 6 Tehsils. It has 1 Zila Parishad, 5 Panchayat Samities, and 171 Gram Panchayats.

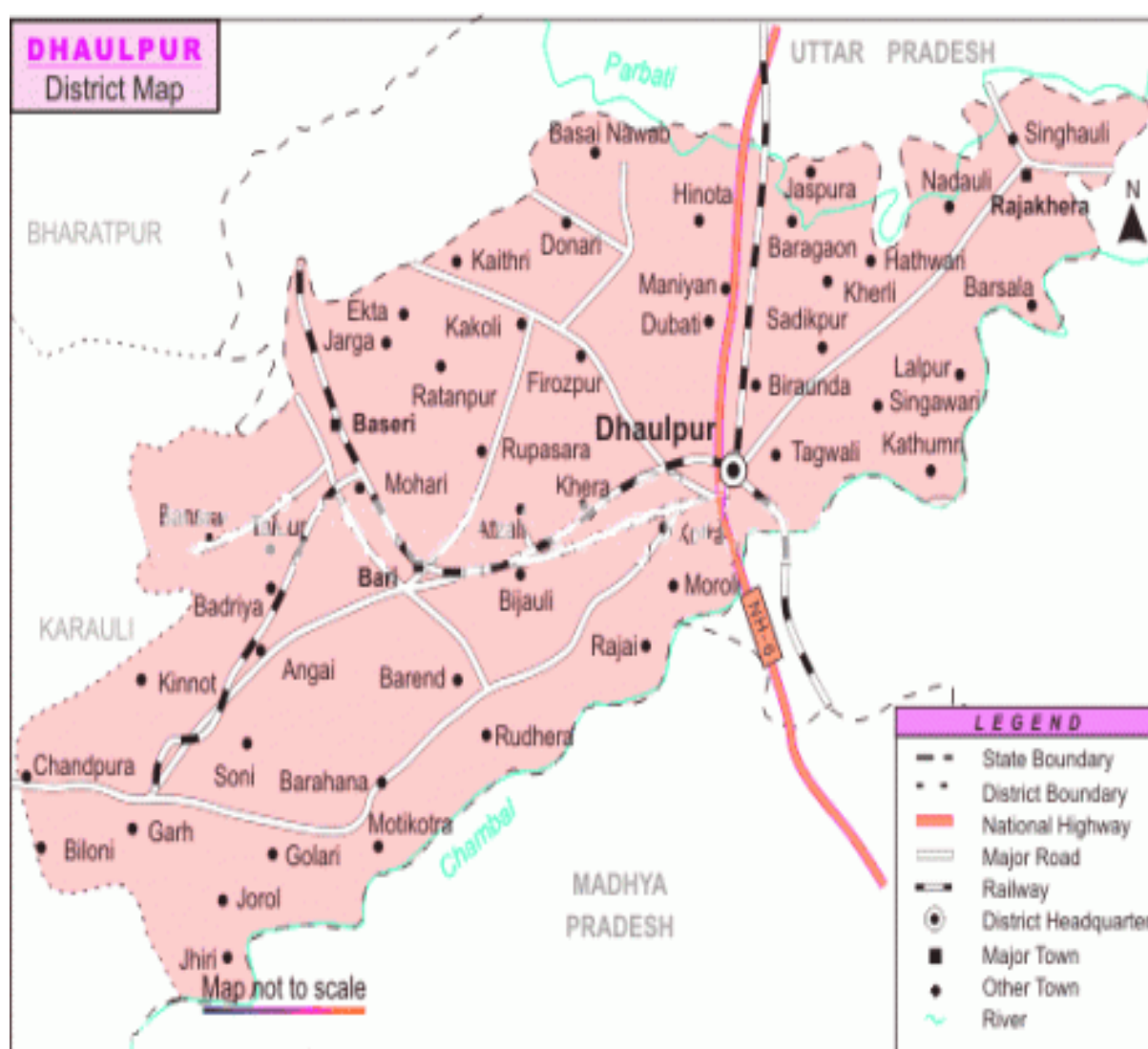


Figure 2-1: Administrative boundaries

Demography

The table below shows the Block wise population, population density, sex ratio, literacy rate and percentage of decadal growth in Dholpur from 2001 to 2011.

1	MALE	653647
2	FEMALE	552869
3	TOTAL	1206516
4	RURAL	959066
5	URBAN	247450
6	POPULATION DENSITY	398
7	LITERACY RATE	69.08
	1. MALE	81.22
	2. FEMALE	54.67
8	URBAN POPULATION	229462
9	SEX RATIO	846
10	DECADE INCREASE OF POPULATION (2001 TO 2011)	+22.71

Table 2-1. Demography Details of Distt Dholpur

Block wise population:-

S.no	Tehsil	2001			2011		
		Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
1	Dholpur	187429	97795	285224	318668	133075	456729
2	Bari	150595	504474	201069	182929	62721	245650
3	Baseri	2017777	-	201777	244774	-	244774
4	Rajakhera	109647	28349	137996	230683	33666	266429
5	Saipue	157192		157192		-	-
	Total	806640	176618	983258	977054	229462	1206516

Table 2-2. Block wise Population of Distt Dholpur

Socio-cultural significance

Dholpur is an exotic and diverse District with a blend of people with different customs, cultures, costumes, cuisines, manners and history. The District is known for its forts, palaces and boasts a rich cultural heritage. It is also known for its precious and semi-precious stones.

Climate

The climate of Dholpur varies from arid to semi-arid. On an average, summer temperatures range from 25° to 46° C. At times, temperatures touch a maximum of 49° C creating hypothermic conditions in the District. On an average, the winter temperatures range from 8° to 28° C which drops to 2° C creating wind-chill effects in some parts of the District.

The District has an average normal rainfall of 711 mm in comparison with the national average of 1,200 mm.

S.NO	Tehsil	Average Rainfall							
		2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
1	Dholpur	522.0	978.0	751	728	1145	632	547	727
2	Saipur	456.0	693.0	646	744	882	430	427	687
3	Rajakhera	533.0	798.0	610	839	996	485	550	746
4	Bari	496.0	712.0	633	834	1115	668	564	835
5	Baseri	488.0	566.0	658	1167	1176	887	706	602
6	Sarmathura	583.0	691.0	483	801	1092	551	546	674
	Total	3078.0	4438.0	3781.0	5113.0	6406.0	3653.0	3340.0	4271.0
	Average	513.0	739.7	630.2	852.2	1067.7	608.8	556.7	711.8

Table 2-3 : Average Rainfall in District Dholpur

Topography

The geography of Range of sand stone hills runs from Dholpur town in a south western direction attaining at one place on attitude of 356.91 Meters above sea level. The land in Dholpur district is fertile and rises from alluvial plain near the level. Hills and broken grounds characterize almost the whole territory, along the vally of the Chambal as irregular and lofty wall of rocks separate. The land on the river from the uplands. The climate of Dholpur district is generally dry. Dholpur town is one of the hottest place in the Rajasthan state with maximum temperature rising up to 50dc and the minimum upto 2dc. The average annual rain fall in the district is about 711.8 mm.

The topography of Dholpur is divided into the following regions:

- The hilly regions like Monisid hill,
- The Dang region
- The forest regions
- The water bodies such as rivers Chambal and Damoh Water Fall.

Environment and Ecology

Water resources

Surface water

Dholpur has only 1.43 percent of Rajasthan surface water. Average rainfall is 650 mm against state average of 511 mm. Total surface water available at 50% dependability is 0.3113 BCM, out of which only 0.1329 BCM is techno economically utilizable, but storage capacity generated as yet is 0.0215 BCM only, which is about 16.18% Rest of the water is yet to be harnessed. Irrigation potential of 36547 ha. has been created against the ultimate potential of 173268 ha.

S.No.	Name	Entry point	Exit point	Length
1	Chambal River	Vill. Durgasi Teh. Sarmathura	Vill. Samona Teh. Rajakhera	132 k.m
2	Parvati River	Vill. Kanaiyapura Teh. Sarmathura	Vill. Khargpur Teh. Dholpur	120 k.m
3	Bamni River	Ramsagar Bund Bari	Vill. Bhingarh Teh. Bari	26 k.m
4	Utangan River	Vill. Khargpur Teh. Dholpur	Vill. Silawat Teh. Rajakhera	75 k.m

Table 2-4: Water Resources in District Dholpur

Forests

Dholpur district is largely arid for the most part. Only 17 % of the District's total geographical area is recorded as forest.

The forests of Dholpur are spread unequally in the northern, southern, eastern and south-eastern parts. The total reserved and protected forest areas are 522.88 sq. Km and 44.04 sq. Km respectively and the unclassified forest constitutes about 574.83 sq.km. . The most important produce of economic significance is (khas) which is found in Bari and Dholpur . The main species are Dhok or Dhao. The other trees are Arung, Dhak, kachnar, Babul etc.

The District also possesses two sanctuaries viz, van vihar and Ram sagar which are situated at a distance of about 18 kms from Dholpur city. The animals found in the area are Jackal, Deer, Chinkaras, and Sambhar etc.

Flora and Fauna

The flora and fauna in dholpur are specifically endemic to the dry region and they are adapted to survive in Dholpur's water-scarce and arid regions. The forest vegetation includes the grasses, shrubs and thorny trees. The commonly found tree species in Rajasthan are bamboo, khejri, teak and varied species of acacia.

Economy

The Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP), Net State Domestic Product (NSDP), and Per Capita Income (PCI) are key parameters to assess the economic performance of the state during a specific period of time. The estimates of these parameters are prepared both at current and constant (1999-2000) prices. These parameters also reveal the extent and direction of the changes in the levels of economic development

in the state. The trend of the past few years (2005-10) indicates an upward trend in the GSDP/NSDP and PCI both at current and constant prices in the state (State Economic Review, 2009-10).

The State GSDP estimates at current price and constant prices for the year 2009-10 show an increase of 8.97% and 2.51% respectively over the previous year. For NSDP, these increases turn out to be 8.80% and 2.21% respectively. The PCI estimates at Rs 28,885 at current price (2009-10) also show an increase of 6.98% over the previous year (State Economic Review, 2009-10).

Agriculture and allied sector

The Agriculture and allied sector plays a significant role in the District economy. It includes the agriculture, animal husbandry, forestry, and fishing sectors, which contributes about most to the District's economy. Agriculture in Dholpur is mostly dependent on rainfall that mostly remains scanty, low and irregular. Total area of Agriculture land in dholpur is 1.48 lac Hectare appox. The main food grain crops of the District are oilseeds, maize, wheat, rice, jawar, bajra and pulses. The other main agriculture products groundnut and vegetables.

Industrial sector

The Industrial sector also plays a significant role in the district economy. It includes mining, quarrying, manufacturing, utilities such as electricity, gas and water supply, and the construction sector. Major industries are chemical & explosive, textiles and woollens, sugar, pesticides, zinc, fertilizers, ball bearings, milk dairy industries, water and electricity equipments and insulating bricks.

Geology and Mines

General Geology: Geologically, Rajasthan comprises rocks from the oldest Archean rocks to recent alluvium formations. The oldest formations are known as Banded Gneissic Complex exposed in central and southern Rajasthan. The Aravalli hill range is made up of Precambrian rocks of Aravalli and Delhi Super group comprising the metamorphosed gneisses, schists, marble, quartzite, calc silicate and ultra basic and acidic intrusive rocks, trending NE-SW and dipping 30° to 70° easterly. This is known as the Delhi fold belt and is an important horizon for base metals, and other metallic and non-metallic minerals.

The eastern and south-eastern parts of the State are occupied by rocks of the Vindhyan Super group mainly forming a plateau of sandstone, shales and limestone. In the southern part, Deccan trap formation of cretaceous age are exposed.

The Aravalli metallogenic province of Rajasthan is the most important geological province for base metals and gold deposits. The province contains the world class Rampura-Agucha Lead-Zinc deposit along with several large deposits of Lead and Zinc in the Rajpura-Dariba and Zawar belts. In addition, there are a number of deposits in the Deri-Basantgarh belt. Since the last decade, several gold deposits have been proved in the southern part of the province in Banswara district.

Mineral Potentiality: The mineral wealth the district is constituted by sand stone & limestone. A total of 87 mining leases are existing in the district. The significant portion of Dholpur and Rajakhara subdivision area covered by the alluvium of the chambal velly. Vidhyanchal occurs in the range which runs from Fatehpur sikari towards Hindaun, in which the sand stone deposits area in plenty. The sandstone has been used as building material for many centuries. Among its varieties one is the

dark – red with yellowish – white spots and another is yellowish –white spots other major minerals in the district are lime stone. Bajri and masonry stone.

Services sector

The District economy also depends to a very large extent on the tourism sector which accounts for almost 7 % of the District economy. Endowed with natural beauty and a great history, tourism is flourishing in Dholpur. The palaces are Manchkund, Chambal Safari, Damoh waterfall, Talabshahi are among the most preferred destinations for domestic and international tourists. Many old and neglected palaces and forts have been converted into heritage Places. Tourism has increased employment in the hospitality sector. A spin-off of tourism has been the growth of the handicrafts industry. The service sector also includes transport, communication, trade, hotels and restaurants, banking and insurance, real-estate, business services, public administration, and other services sectors

Infrastructure

Transport

Infrastructure forms the pillars of a district economy and plays a crucial role in its growth. A strong base culminates in rapid progress and rich coffers. A roadway forms an important component of the infrastructure.

The total road length in the state of Rajasthan is 1, 86,086 km out of which 1, 12,717 km is with PWD, Rajasthan. This includes National Highways, State Highways, major district roads, other district road and village roads. There are 20 National Highways passing through the state of Rajasthan. The total length of these is 5,722 km, out of which for the present 1,447 km has been transferred to NHAI.

Power

District Dholpur has a Combined cycle power project which has total installed generation capacity in the District is 330 MW where as the state generates about 5357.35 MW.



Figure 2-2: Major Power Plants in the State and District Dholpur

Water Supply, Sanitation and Sewerage System

The following are the details of piped water supplies in the District.

Table 2-5: Water supply scenario

District	Total Habitations	Not covered	Partially covered	Fully covered
Dholpur	1806	0	401	1405

Health

Although the overall health scenario in the district is considered to be satisfactory, much still remains to be improved. The comparative figures of major health and demographic indicators are as follows:

Table 2-6: Demographic details

S. No.	Item	Dholpur	Rajasthan
1	Crude Birth Rate	29.9	25.4
2	Crude Death Rate	6.3	6.8
3	Total Fertility Rate	4.5	3.42
4	Infant Mortality Rate	58	63
5	Maternal Mortality Ratio	189	388
6	Sex Ratio (Census 2011)	850	926

The health infrastructure under the public sector in the District is given in the following table:

Particulars	In position
Sub-centres	229
Primary Health Centres	28
Community Health Centres	07
Multipurpose workers (Female)/ANM at Sub Centres and PHCs	288
Health Workers (Male) MPWs(M) at Sub Centres	11
Health Assistants (Female)/LHV at PHCs	15

Health Assistants (Male) at PHCs	0
Doctors at PHCs	20
Obstetricians and Gynaecologists at CHCs	0
Physicians at CHCs	0
Paediatricians at CHCs	2
Total specialists at CHCs	2
Radiographers	4
Pharmacists	13
Laboratory Technicians	27
Nurses/Midwives	183

Table 2-7: health infrastructure in District Dholpur

Health Institution	Number
Medical Colleges	0
District Hospitals	1
Ayurvedic Hospitals	2
Ayurvedic Dispensaries	55

Table 2-8: Health Institutions

Education

There has been a leap in the literacy rate in the last ten years. The literacy rate has grown from 56.61% in 2001 to over 70.1% in 2011. Primary education is free and mandatory for all children in the state.

At present, the District has 29 colleges, 840 primary and 236 High secondary schools.

There are 1 Govt polytechnics and 1 Govt Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) that impart vocational training.

There are also 1 Military school and 1 Navodya school.

Hazard Vulnerability and Risk Analysis(HVRA)

Concept of Hazard Vulnerability and Risk (HVR)

It is evident from the events such as the Indian Ocean Tsunami in 2004, the Kashmir Earthquake in 2005, the Kosi Floods in 2008, the Haiti Earthquake of 2009 and the earthquake in Japan on 11 March 2011 followed by a tsunami, which also triggered a nuclear disaster that there has been an increasing frequency of disasters and corresponding losses of human lives and property worldwide. Often, human activities multifariously are exposed to these natural events, thus making communities vulnerable to these events. For instance, the tsunami in Japan triggered a nuclear disaster by damaging the Fukushima Nuclear plant in which communities were exposed to a severe level of radiation.

It is, therefore, essential to understand and study the hazards prevailing in areas and the corresponding risks and vulnerabilities caused by them. Based on these studies, strategies and action plans for preparedness, prevention and mitigation need to be made to reduce the impact of disasters.

Hazard Assessment

“Hazard is an event or occurrence that has the potential to cause damage to life, property and environment. Hazard assessment is the process of studying the nature of hazards determining its essential features i.e., degree of severity, duration, and the extent of the impact area.

Risk Assessment

Risk has been defined by the United Nations as a measure of the expected losses due to a hazard event of a particular magnitude occurring in a given area over a specific time period. The level of risk depends upon the nature of the hazard, the vulnerability of the elements that are affected and the economic value of those elements. Risk is also defined as a probability that negative consequences may arise when hazards interact with vulnerable areas, people, property, and environment.

Risk analysis is a methodology to determine the nature and extent of risk by analyzing potential hazards and evaluating existing conditions of vulnerability that together could potentially harm exposed people, property and environment on which they depend¹¹.

Therefore, Risk assessment is a function of hazard and vulnerability and is often based on an assumption and uncertainty, which contains some degree of errors.

Vulnerability Analysis

The vulnerability of a particular element of community is defined as the degree of loss, which it would suffer as a result of a specific hazard event. The nature of vulnerability and its assessment vary according to whether the element involved represents people and social structures, physical structures, or economic assets and activities. Therefore, the vulnerability of an area is determined by the capacity of its social, physical and economic structures to withstand and respond to hazard events.

HVRA is considered to be the first step towards Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR). Risk assessment studies have both spatial and temporal dimensions. Thus, there is a need to decide the scale at which the risk assessment is to be conducted with reference to the timeline for it. The risk maps thus need updation on regular intervals.

HVRA is essential to develop a strong and effective plan; which would focus on the preparedness, prevention, mitigation, and response and recovery measures. The DM Act 2005 has emphasized on the importance of conducting HVRA to identify the risks and vulnerabilities.

District wise HVRA would be conducted by the DDMA's. Hazard assessment is concerned with the properties of the hazard itself. The Vulnerability Atlas of India, developed by BMTPC, Govt of India, would be referred to as the baseline for all analysis. The State Disaster Management Authority would take all appropriate steps to complete a comprehensive hazard assessment of the State.

Hazard Analysis – Primary Hazards

Droughts

Dholpur has Average rainfall and due to this less chance of droughts here.

Earthquake

As per the BMPTC Atlas, various parts of the District Dholpur fall under earthquake zones II.

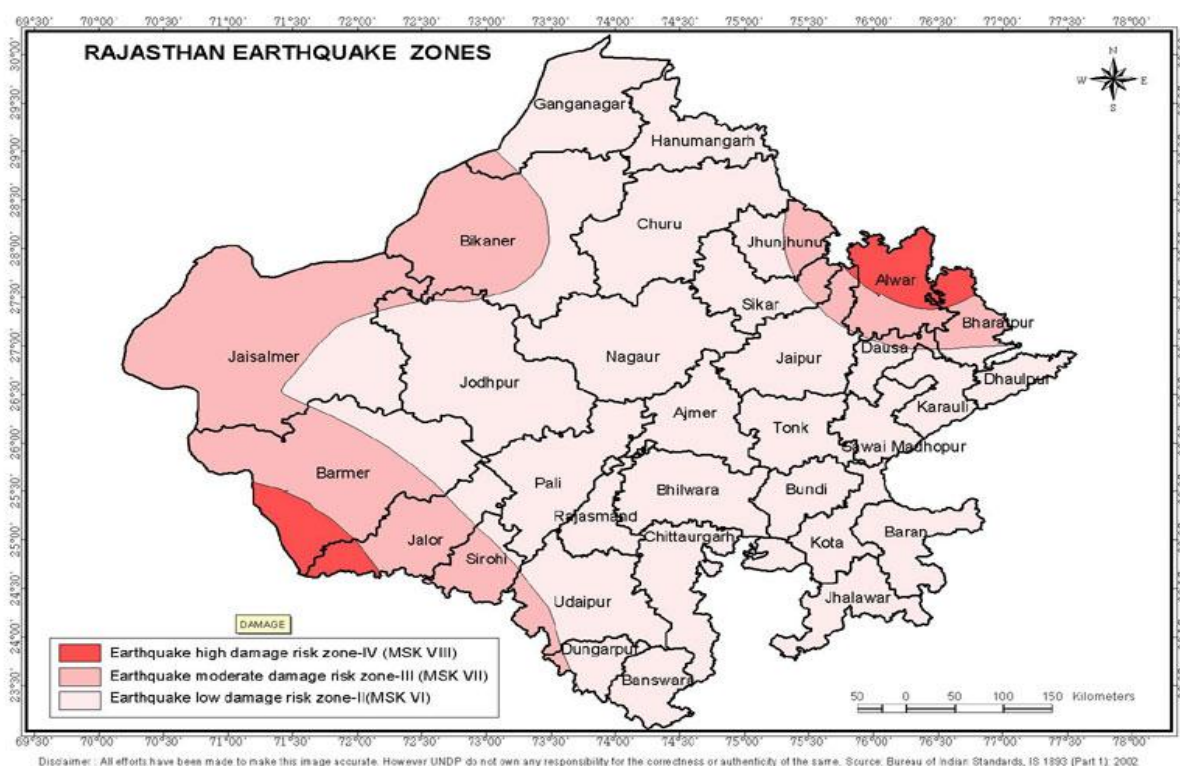


Figure 2-3: Earthquake zones; source IS 1893: 2001

S. No	Seismic Zone	Intensity MSK	Magnitude	District Block
	II [Low damage Risk Zone]	IV-VI	4.0 - 4.0	Bari, Baseri, Rajakhhera, Dholpur

Table 2-9: Classification of Block according to seismic zones

Floods:-

Though most parts of Dholpur receive scanty rainfall, the District has a history of floods and inundations, mostly along the basins of rivers like Chambal. There are 2 river basins in the District viz.: Parwati, Chambal. Chambal river flows through parts of Rajakhera, Bari, Dholpur. Chambal is the largest basin of the Dholpur. Along with its sub basins of Parwati, it covers Major parts of Dholpur district.

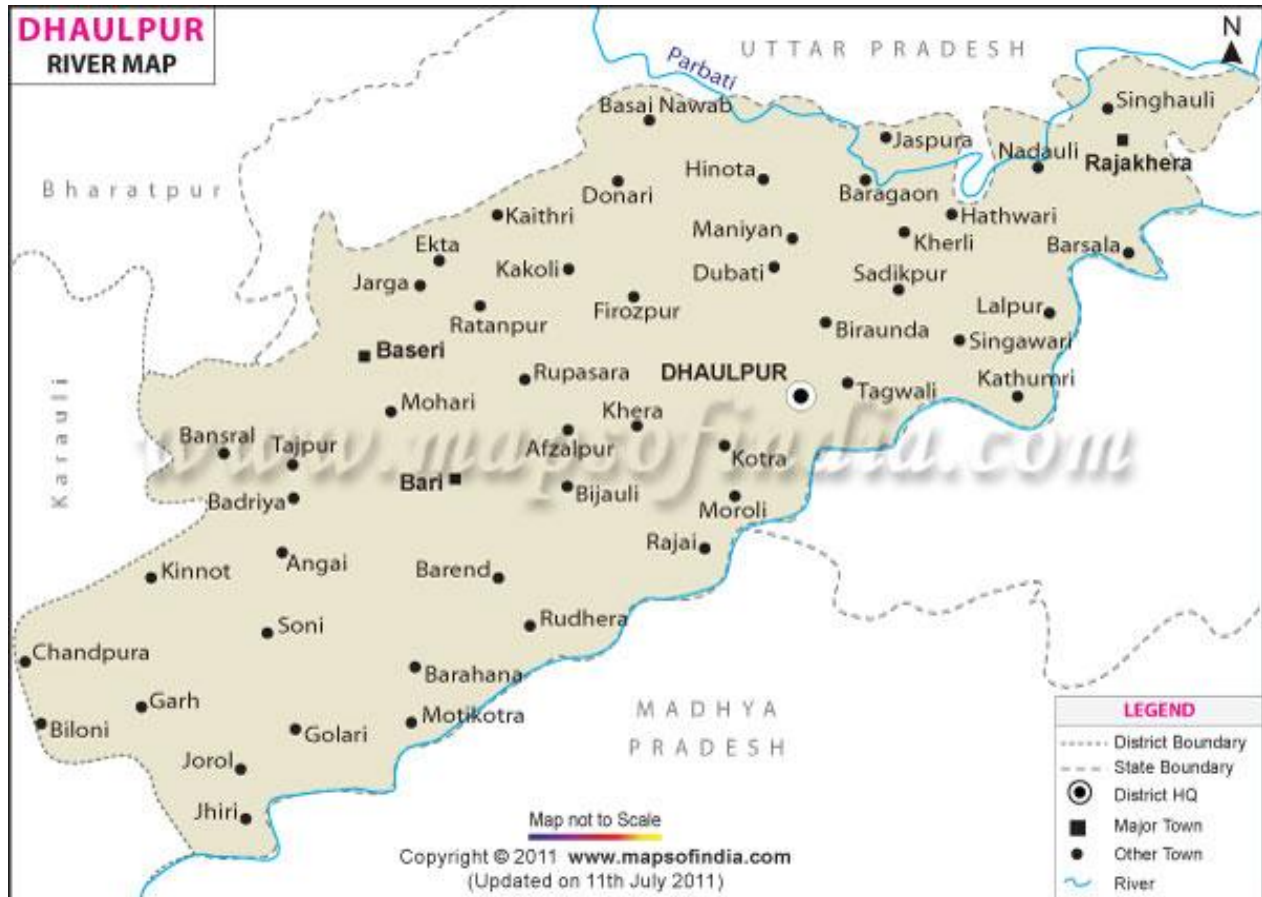


Figure 2-4: Flood prone area map

Figure 2-4: shows the flood prone areas of Dholpur. These include major parts of the basins and sub basins of River Chambal in Dholpur district.

The reasons for flooding in these regions include:

- Excess rain in the catchment
- Sudden release of large quantities of water from Dams/ water reservoirs
- Breach/ damage in major reservoirs/ dams
- Limited holding capacity

Besides the floods in these natural drainage systems, there are other reasons for inundation. Changes in rainfall patterns have also increased the risk of flash floods in many areas that were not flood prone historically. People living in the low-lying areas of the above-mentioned basins are the most vulnerable to floods.

The flood hazard of the District would be assessed comprehensively by way of analysis of flood return periods, topographic mapping and height contouring around river systems together with estimates of capacities of hydrology systems and catchment areas, analyses of precipitation records to estimate probability of overload and other scientific methods. An analysis of the flood proofing methods currently in place and their lacunae would also be carried out for identification of the flood hazard.

A composite vulnerability/ risk profile of the urban agglomerations and highly disaster prone areas would be developed.

Urban Flooding:

Rapid urbanisation has led to an emerging concern of urban flooding. In urban areas, flooding is primarily due to drainage failures and increased run-off loads on hard surfaces. Filling up of natural drainage channels, urban lakes, storm water drains contribute towards flooding. Besides this, poor water and sewerage management leads to outbreak of epidemics incase of flooding.

Hail Storms, Frost and Cloudburst

Hailstorms cause heavy damage to crops and vegetations. Secondary hazards like snapping of electric poles due to uprooting of trees, disruption of communication links, etc. are also attributed to hailstorms. Frost is a regular feature in many parts of Dholpur and has adverse effects on winter crops.

Though cloudburst is not a regular phenomenon, it leads to exceptionally heavy rainfall and sudden flash floods in streams and rivers, leading to breaching of banks and overflowing of dams.

SEC and DDMA would undertake identification of areas prone to floods along with the names of villages or tehsils/ districts in a scientific manner in collaboration with the National Remote Sensing Agency (NRSA) and Survey of India (SOI).

Hazard Analysis - Manmade Hazard

Fire

Urban and Rural Fire

Fires may be caused due to occurrence of earthquakes, explosions, electrical malfunctioning and various other causes. Moreover, fire accidents are also caused many a times due to carelessness in handling LPG cylinders and bursting of crackers, etc.

The District would take up a detailed assessment of fire hazards like preparation of inventories/maps of storage locations of toxic/hazardous substances, assessment of hydrants, provision and regular maintenance of fire fighting equipment, identification of evacuation routes, fail-safe design and operating procedures, planning inputs, transportation corridors etc.

A composite vulnerability/ risk profile of the urban agglomerations and highly disaster prone areas would be developed.

Forest Fires

Forests are the most important renewable natural resource and play a significant role in human life and environment. Prolonged dry weather and over exploitation have resulted in increased frequency of forest fires causing significant environmental impacts. Recurrence of fire incidents decreases the green cover by preventing regeneration of forests.

Forest fires are common in areas like Sarmathura, Bari and Dang area in the District. Forest fires severely affect wild life, environment, and ecology. In summers, the incidence of forest fires increases due to high wind velocity and various other reasons. However, there is no history of major casualties in this type of incidents¹⁴.

Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear (CBRN) Hazard

Chemical Hazard

Chemical hazards can emanate from various sources such as the hazardous chemical manufacturing industry, hazardous waste generating units, transportation of hazardous materials and improper handling and disposal of hazardous materials.

Dholpur has 1 units of RECL that manufactured and stored in this units are:

- a) Electric Detonators
- b) Non Electric system detonators
- c) Detonating Fuse & PETN
- d) Slurry & Emulsion Explosives
- e) Cast Booster

Nuclear Hazard

The Rajasthan Atomic Power Station at Rawatbhata in Chittorgarh district near Kota has six units of Pressurized Heavy Water Reactors with a total capacity of 1,180 MW. Two more units of 700 MW are under construction. The construction and operation of these facilities are closely monitored and regulated by the Atomic Energy Regulatory Board (AERB). The plant is located in seismic zone II and is exposed to low level of risk from earthquakes.

Dholpur hasn't any such Atomic power plant.

Risk due to nuclear/ radiological emergency

Any radiation incident resulting in or having a potential to result in exposure and/or contamination of the workers or the public in excess of the respective permissible limits can lead to a nuclear/radiological emergency. After due consideration of the nature and consequences of all the possible scenarios, these radiological emergencies have been broadly classified into the following five categories:

1. An accident taking place in any nuclear facility of the nuclear fuel cycle including the nuclear reactor, or in a facility using radioactive sources, leading to a large-scale release of radioactivity in the environment.
2. A 'criticality' accident in a nuclear fuel cycle facility where an uncontrolled nuclear chain reaction takes place inadvertently, leading to bursts of neutrons and gamma radiations.
3. An accident during the transportation of radioactive material.
4. The malevolent use of radioactive material as a Radiological Dispersal Device by terrorists for dispersing radioactive material in the environment.

5. A large-scale nuclear disaster, resulting from a nuclear weapon attack (as had happened at Hiroshima and Nagasaki), which would lead to mass casualties and destruction of large areas and property. Normally, nuclear or radiological emergencies (referred to in points (1) to (4) above) are within the coping capability of the plant/facility authorities. A nuclear emergency that can arise in nuclear fuel cycle facilities, including nuclear reactors, and the radiological emergency due to malevolent acts of using Radiological Dispersal Devices are the two scenarios that are of major concern.¹⁵

The Impact of a nuclear disaster (scenario 5) is well beyond the coping capability of the District authorities and calls for handling at the national level.

The collector of the district(s) where the nuclear power plant is located would be in-charge of the off-site emergency programme and he/she would not delegate his/her responsibility to anyone else at the lower level for handling any emergency.

Biological

SEC and DDMA would undertake activities related to vulnerability and risk analysis of various epidemics in the aftermath of natural disasters or biological threats associated with a particular region at each level. Based on this, the Integrated Disease Surveillance Programme (IDSP) will be upgraded and strengthened. Facilities and amenities would be developed to cover all issues of environmental management like water supply, personal hygiene, and vector control, burial/disposal of the dead and the risk of occurrence of zootomic disorders.

Animal Epidemics

As per the livestock census of 2012, there are 5.31 lac animals and 2177 poultry in the District. Dholpur has about 1% of the state's cattle population and contributes 4% in milk production, 5% in meat, and 1% in wool production of the total production of the state

Some of the common diseases in animals which can turn out to be an epidemic are as follows:

Table 2-10: Animal Epidemics in Dholpur

No.	Disease	Affected animals
2	Black Quarter (BQ):	Cattle, particularly young animals are more severely affected
3	Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD)	Cattle, mostly cross bred
4	Sheep pox	Sheep and Goats
5	Enterotoxaemia (ET):	Sheep and Goats
6	CCPP	Sheep and Goats
7	Pestes des petits ruminants (PPR)-	Sheep and Goats
8	Bird flu	Poultry, Duck, Turkey and Water Fowl

9	Equine influenza	Equines
10	Swine Fever	Pigs
11	Swine Pasteurellosis	Pigs

Animal epidemics can lead to (1) escalated costs and losses to livestock producers, (2) reduced animal production, (3) reduction of foundation stock, (4) increase in livestock mortality rates, and (5) disruption of animal reproduction cycle (Delayed puberty, Anoestrus and Repeat breeding).

The various risks posed to livestock during natural disasters, i.e., spread of infectious diseases, fodder poisoning, Trans boundary animal diseases, various types of wars including conventional wars, biological warfare or biological terrorism will be analyzed to develop a comprehensive mitigation strategy. Relevant studies would be undertaken at each level by the Animal Husbandry department concerned.

Terrorism

Dholpur shares border with Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh. The District is also in close proximity to New Delhi, which is the national capital. Moreover, Some part of the District are Dang area. Hence, the possibility of the District being a soft target to terrorist attacks cannot be ruled out.

Apart from the above mentioned, there is oil pipeline spread across the District, a chemical explosive plant, important public offices in cities, numerous tourist spots and religious places that can be soft targets for terrorist activities.

Crowd Management at Religious Places, Fairs (Mela), Exhibitions, and Special Events.

There are many places of religious importance in Dholpur where lakhs of people gather at a particular time of the year for a fair (mela). Some of these places witness large number of visitors all the year round. There is always a risk of stampede and chaos in such a large gathering if it is not managed properly. The stampede at the Manchkund Mela, Mahadev mela at Saipue tehsil has brought back the focus on reviewing the management and security arrangements at such places. Government of Dholpur have constituted the District Fair Authority to manage large gatherings.

Mass Transport Accidents

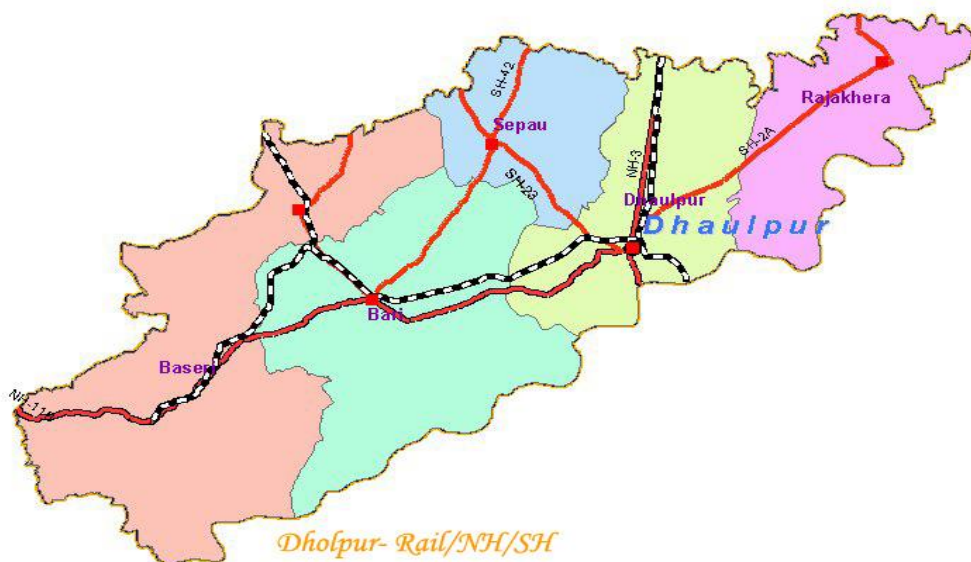
A growing population is putting great stress on mass transport systems like the railways, air travel, and road transport. Increased traffic in all the three modes of transport have made them more prone to accidents.

Roadways

In cities, substantial increase in private vehicles and a lack of sense of safe driving leads to thousands of accidents every year. Dholpur, with a population of 12 lakhs has more than 1 lakh registered private vehicles.

From 2013 to 2014, there have been 332 road accidents, injuring 366 and killing, 136 people in Dholpur.

Railways:-



29

Railway Line in Dholpur:-

1. Agra- Mumbai North center Broad gage
2. Dholpur-sarmathura Nerogage
3. Dholpur- Tantpur Nerogage

Mining and Other Industrial Hazards

Mining is one of the most important industries employing thousands of people across the State. The safety and environmental norms are being largely adhered to. However, the possibilities of risk of lives of thousands of workers at the mines and the communities living in their vicinity cannot be ignored. Being largely operated by unorganised sector units, the compliance with labour laws and various safety procedures need to be strengthened. Also, the effective coordination amongst the Departments of Industries and Mines and the labour law enforcing agencies has been prioritised to reduce risk in the state.

Other risk enhancing factors/ perpetuating factors

Extreme Climate and Climate Change

Dholpur is characterized by high climate sensitivity due to impacts on various climate sensitive sectors like agriculture, water resources, forests, bio diversity and human health. These sectors already face challenges due to pressures from a growing population, rapid economic growth and the degradation of environment and natural resources, which are likely to exacerbate under conditions of climate change.

The study by TERI (2008) reveals that some of the environmental and ecological effects of climate change are evident in this region. Poor farmers have lost all their investments due to the unpredictability of weather. Small and marginal farmers suffer the most due to climate change manifesting through rising temperature and erratic rainfall, reducing the scope for livelihood through agriculture and animal husbandry.

Dholpur Action Plan on climate change (DAPCC 2011 Draft) identifies vulnerability and challenges posed due to climate change as follows:

Observation records for over 20 years indicate that the probability of occurrence of severe and very severe droughts is high over the western Dholpur region. Changes in duration of seasons (longer summers and shorter winters) are adversely affecting growing seasons of rabi and kharif. Increases in March temperatures are adversely affecting the sowing and production of wheat. It will lead to decrease in productivity of crops and livestock and decline in pastureland. Climate projections indicate rainfall in the future, which will further limit the recharge of groundwater resources that are already overexploited.

Exploitation of forests coupled with occurrence of dry climatic conditions can create favourable conditions for the outbreak of forest fires, destroying the carbon sinks and releasing large amount of Greenhouse Gases (GHGs). Climate change induced shifts in forest types can endanger livelihoods of forest dependent communities, species habitats, and biodiversity.

Climate change may lead to increased mortality and morbidity associated with increased risk of exposure to vector borne, water borne and food borne diseases. Changes in agricultural production can affect nutrition related health deficiencies. Increases in temperatures can result in higher incidences of heat stress related morbidity and mortality in the District.

Thus, changes in climatic variables and occurrence of extreme events will pose an

additional stress on the current pressures. They are likely to adversely affect future trends of socio-economic development and the state of environment and natural resources.

Degradation of Traditional Water Harvesting Structures

Over time, the traditional water harvesting systems of Rajasthan such as Para, Beri, Kui, Johad, Nadi, Toba, Jhalara, Tanka etc. have degraded due to a lack of maintenance and diminishing knowledge and skills to construct them. Also, as water supply is considered the function of the government, these indigenous community driven practices have suffered seriously. These traditional practices were the main coping mechanisms for the community against water scarcity and drought. Some of these systems were crucial for ground water recharge and the sustenance of ecological balance in the region.

Urbanisation, Water Sanitation and Environment Health

The District is witnessing a rapid increase of urbanization giving rise to concerns like slums and squatter settlements, pollution, unregulated expansion of urban areas, transportation problems, etc. Excessive urbanisation has contributed to the occurrence of major disasters, both natural and man-made. Even natural disasters have different ramifications when they occur in urban areas due to the high population density.

With increasing migration from rural areas, the cities and towns of dholpur face huge challenges in terms of water, sanitation and environment health services. The Human Development Report has taken serious note of growing shanties in cities and the dismal performance of water supply, sewerage and environment health services like solid waste management and waste water treatment.

Water remains the most precious resource for most parts of dholpur. Poor communities have inadequate access to clean water for drinking and cooking. This results in poor personal hygiene conditions. Families have to spend a large chunk of their income on transporting safe water.

District wise HVR Analysis

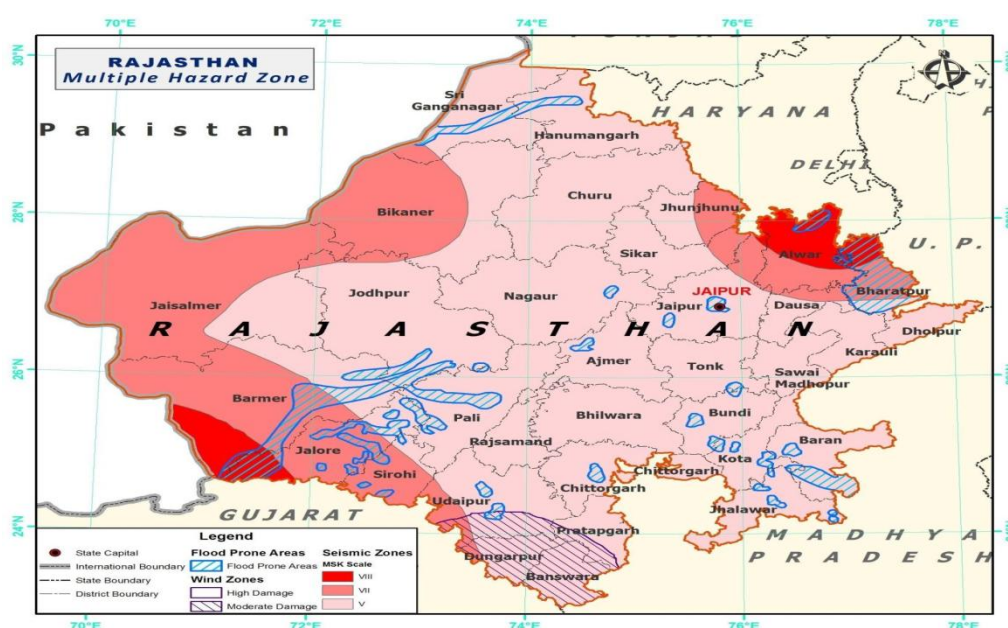


Figure 2-7: Multi- Hazard Profile of State and District

Block wise Hazard Profiling

Name of Block	Wind	Flood	Drought	Earthquake	Industrial Accident
Bari	Moderate	High	Low	Low	Low
Baseri	Moderate	Low	Low	Low	Low
Rajakhera	Moderate	High	Low	Low	Low
Saipue	Moderate	Low	Low	Low	Low
Dholpur	Moderate	High	Low	Low	High

Table 2-11: Block-wise hazard profile

Chapter 3 – Institutional Arrangements for Disaster Management (DM)

DM Organizational Structure at the district Level

DISTRICT DISASTER MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY AND TASK FORCE

The District Disaster Management Authority (DDMA) will act as the district planning; coordinating and monitoring body in accordance with the guidelines lay down by the State Authority. As per Section 25 of the DM Act 05, DDMA for every district in the State of Rajasthan has also been constituted, consisting of the following members:

Sr. No.	Designation	DDMA
1	District Collector	Chairperson
2	Chairperson of the Zila Parishad	Co-Chairperson
3	Superintendent of Police	Member
4	Additional District Magistrate	Member
5	Chief Executive Officer (CEO)	Member
6	Chief Medical & Health Officer	Member

Table 3-1:- Members of DDMA

The roles and responsibilities of the DDMA have been elaborated in Section 30 of the DM Act, 2005. The DDMA will act as the planning, coordinating and implementing body for DM at the District level and take all necessary measures for the purposes of DM in accordance with the guidelines laid down by the NDMA and SDMA. It will, inter alia prepare the District DM plan for the District and monitor the implementation of the National Policy, the State Policy, the National Plan, the State Plan and the District Plan. The DDMA will also ensure that the guidelines for prevention, mitigation, preparedness and response measures lay down by the NDMA and the SDMA are followed by all the Departments of the State Government at the District level and the local authorities in the District. The DDMA will further ensure that the areas in the district vulnerable to disasters are identified and measures for the prevention of disasters and the mitigation of its effects are taken, 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, lay down guidelines for prevention of disaster management plans by the department of the Government at the districts level and local authorities in the district, monitor the implementation of disaster management plans prepared by the Departments of the Government at the district level, 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 monitor the implementation of the same, review the state of capabilities and preparedness level for responding to any disaster or threatening disaster situation at the district level and take steps for their up gradation as may be necessary, organise and coordinate specialised training programmes for different levels of officers, employees and voluntary rescue workers in the district, facilitate community training and awareness programmes for prevention of disaster or mitigation with the support of local authorities, governmental and non- governmental organisations, setup, maintain, review and upgrade the mechanism for early warnings and dissemination of proper information to public, prepare, review and update district level response plan and guidelines.

The DDMA will also coordinate response to any threatening disaster situation or disaster, coordinate with, and provide necessary technical assistance or give advice to the local authorities in the district for carrying out their functions, examine the construction in any area in the district and issue direction the concerned authority to take such action as may be necessary to secure compliance of such standards as may be required for the area, and 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, establish stockpiles of relief and rescue materials or ensure preparedness to make such materials available at as or notice. The DDMA will encourage the involvement of non- governmental organisations and voluntary social-welfare institutions working at the grassroots level in the district for disaster management ensure communication systems are in order, and disaster management drills are carried out periodically.

An effective disaster management strategy must be supported by a quick decision making process which will include the issues related to warning, conduct evacuation and rescue & relief operations in the event of a disaster. This requires a core team of senior decision-maker shaving administrative control over the key resource organisations. Therefore, it is utmost need to constitute a DCG (District Crisis Group) with District Deputy Commissioner as its leader. The organisational structure for disaster management in the district has been proposed here, which recommends the District Magistrate as the nodal officer for control and co-ordination of emergency activities.

District Crisis Management Group(CMG)

District Crisis Management Groups shall perform the similar functions as the State Crisis Management Group at district level and work under the general guidance and control of State Crisis Management Group. All agencies will provide resources to the District Crisis Management Group as required. Group Member are as:

SR.No.	Functionaries	Designation in the Authority	Mob No
1	Mr. Narendra shing chauhan	A.D.M Dholpur	9414486842
2	Mr. Jaswant shing balaut	Ad.SP Dholpur	9799770077
3	Mr. Manish kumar Faujdar	S.D.O Dholpur	9413161181
4	Mr. Dr. Jnardhan singh parmar	P.M.O Dholpur	9414027388
5	Mr. Dr. Rajesh mittal	C.M & Ho Dholpur	9414709888
6	Mr. A.K jain	S.E PWD Dholpur	9414188301
7	Mr. Rajesh Sharma	S.E PHED Dholpur	7665006815
8	Mr. kaidar meena	EX.EN .water Resources Dept. Dholpur i	9413340811
9	Mr. vinod kumar Ngaich	EX.EN .water Resources Dept. Dholpur ii	9636564632
10	Mr. Somrath Sharma	Dy. Director ICDS Dholpur	9460114942
11	Mr. B.S Gupta	EX.EN jaipur vidhut vitaran nigam Jaipur	9413390703
12	Mr. Bachchu shigh Baisla	Join. Director Animal Husbandry dep. Dholpur	9694825482
13	Mr. Hansram meena	Ass. Director Statics Dholpur	8058038569
14	Mr. Omveer shing	District Sainik welfare officer Bhartpur	9414056957
15	Mrs. Mamta verma	Pro. Gov. Collage Dholpur	

Table 3-2: District Crisis Management Group(CMG) Member

Task Force Action Matrix

(Gray areas indicate where cooperation between task forces was noted as needed during action plan development.)

Task Force	Warning	Order & Law	Evacuation & SAR	Public Works	Water	Supplies Relief & Food	Power	Health	Animal Health	Shelter	Logistics	Damage Assessment	Telecommunications	Media
Coordination & Planning														
Warning Law & Order														
SAR/Evacuation														
Public Works														
Water														
Food & Relief Supplies														
Power														
Health														
Animal Health														
Shelter														
Logistics														
Damage Assessment														
Telecommunications														

Table 3-3: Task Force Action Matrix

Incident Response System (IRS)

The Incident Response System (IRS) is an effective mechanism for reducing the scope for ad-hoc measures in response. It incorporates all the tasks that may be performed during DM irrespective of their level of complexity. It envisages a composite team with various Sections to attend to all the possible response requirements. The IRS identifies and designates officers to perform various duties and get them trained in their respective roles. If IRS is put in place and stakeholders trained and made aware of their roles, it will greatly help in reducing chaos and confusion during the response phase. Everyone will know what needs to be done, who will do it and who is in command, etc. IRS is a flexible system and all the Sections, Branches and Units need not be activated at the same time. Various Sections, Branches and Units need to be activated only as and when they are required.

The main purpose of these Guidelines is to lay down the roles and responsibilities of different functionaries and stakeholders, at State and District levels and how coordination with the multi-tiered institutional mechanisms at the National, State and District level will be done. It also emphasises the need for proper documentation of various activities for better planning, accountability and analysis. It will also help new responders to immediately get a comprehensive picture of the situation and go in for immediate action.

IRS Organisation:

The IRS organisation functions through Incident Response Teams (IRTs) in the field. In line with our administrative structure and DM Act 2005, Responsible Officers (ROs) have been designated at the State and District level as overall in charge of the incident response management. The RO may however delegate responsibilities to the Incident Commander (IC), who in turn will manage the incident through IRTs. The IRTs will be pre-designated at all levels; State, District, Sub-Division and Tehsil/Block. On receipt of Early Warning, the RO will activate them. In case a disaster occurs without any warning, the local IRT will respond and contact RO for further support, if required. A Nodal Officer (NO) has to be designated for proper coordination between the District, State and National level in activating air support for response.

Apart from the RO and Nodal Officer (NO), the IRS has two main components;

a) Command Staff and b) General Staff as shown in this Fig.

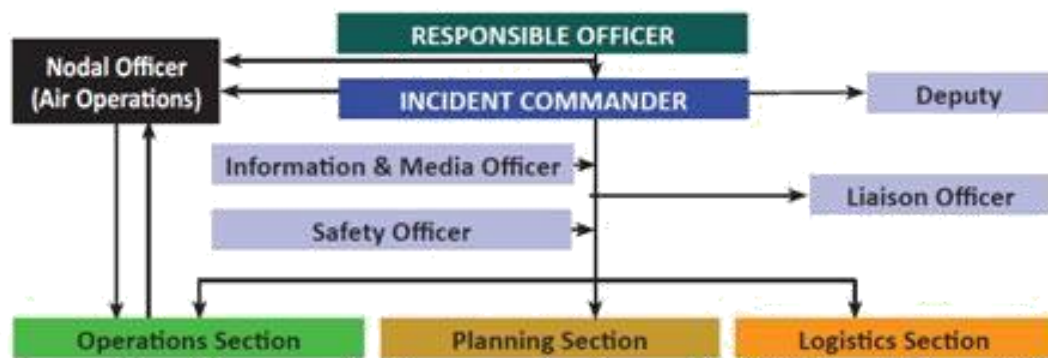


Figure 3-1: Work Flow of Incident Response Teams (IRTs)

Command Staff:

The Command Staff consists of Incident Commander (IC), Information & Media Officer (IMO), Safety Officer (SO) and Liaison Officer (LO). They report directly to the IC and may have assistants. The Command Staff may or may not have supporting organisations under them. The main function of the Command Staff is to assist the IC in the discharge of his functions.

General Staff:

The General Staff has three components which are as follows;

Operations Section (OS):

The OS is responsible for directing the required tactical actions to meet incident objectives. Management of disaster may not immediately require activation of Branch, Division and Group. Expansion of the OS depends on the enormity of the situation and number of different types and kinds of functional Groups required in the response management.

Planning Section (PS):

The PS is responsible for collection, evaluation and display of incident information, maintaining and tracking resources, preparing the Incident Action Plan (IAP) and other necessary

incident related documentation. They will assess the requirement of additional resources, propose from where it can be mobilised and keep IC informed. This Section also prepares the demobilisation plan.

Logistics & Finance Section (L&FS):

The L&FS is responsible for providing facilities, services, materials, equipment and other resources in support of the incident response. The Section Chief participates in development and implementation of the IAP, activates and supervises Branches and Units of his section. In order to ensure prompt and smooth procurement and supply of resources as per financial rules, the Finance Branch has been included in the LS.

(I) Incident Response System in the State

In any disaster response, the initial efforts would always be taken by the District Administration. However, when Districts are overwhelmed in any situation, the support necessarily has to come from the State level. There is a formal Incident Response System in the State. The DMA Act 2005 empowers Secretary of Relief to be the Incident Commander in the State and District Collector in the respective districts.

(II) Incident Response System in the District.

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

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

District also has a functional 24 x 7 EOC / Control Room. On receipt of information regarding the impending disaster, the EOC informs the District Collector, who in turn will activate the required IRT and mobilise resources. The scale of their deployment will depend on the magnitude of the incident.

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

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

(III)EOC setup and facilities available with the location

The District Control Room (DEOC) is located at District Collector's Office. It is also the central point for information gathering, processing and decision making more specifically to combat the disaster. Most of the strategic decisions are taken in this control room with regard to the management of disaster based on the information gathered and processed. The Incident Commander takes charge at the District Control Room and commands the emergency operations as per the Incident Command System organizational. Contact No of Control Room is 05642-220033.

District Emergency Operation Centre

DEOC will assist the District collector in performing the roles assigned to him by DDMA. The DEOC would perform the following functions:-

1. District control room would be the nerve center for the disaster management.
2. To monitor, coordinate and implement the actions for disaster management.
3. Activate the ESF (Emergency Support Function) in the event of a disaster and coordinate the actions of various departments/ agencies.
4. Ensure that all warning, communication systems and instruments are in working conditions.
5. Receive information on a routine basis from the district departments on the vulnerability of the various places and villages (parts of the districts).
6. Receive reports on the preparedness of the district level departments and the resources at their disposal to arrange and meet their requirements.
7. Upgrade the Disaster Management Action according to the changing scenario.
8. Provide information to the Relief Secretary Office of the disaster/ emergencies/ accidents taking place in the district regularly and maintain a data base of disasters and losses caused by them;
9. Monitor preparedness measures and training activities.
10. Providing information at district level, local level and to disaster prone areas through appropriate media.
11. Brief the media of the situations and prepare day to day reports during the disasters.
12. To report the actual scenario and the action taken by the District Administration.
13. Maintain a data base of trained personnel and volunteers who could be contacted at any time.

The Additional District Magistrate shall be the Nodal Officer for Disaster Management and would be in-charge of the DEOC. The design, layout, equipment and operation of the DEOC would be as per the EOC Manual prepared at the State level.

Chapter 4 - Prevention & Mitigation

In Dholpur, probable hazards are droughts, floods, earthquake, fire accidents in natural disaster, while in manmade disaster are terror attacks, Industrial Accidents, and fire. According to United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction “prevention” expresses the concept and intention to completely avoid potential adverse impacts through action taken in advance. Unlike man-made disasters, natural hazards like floods, earthquakes, and cyclones cannot be avoided. However, with proper planning of developmental work in risk prone areas, these hazards can be prevented from turning into disasters. “Mitigation” is referred as the task of minimizing the loss through structural and non structural measures.

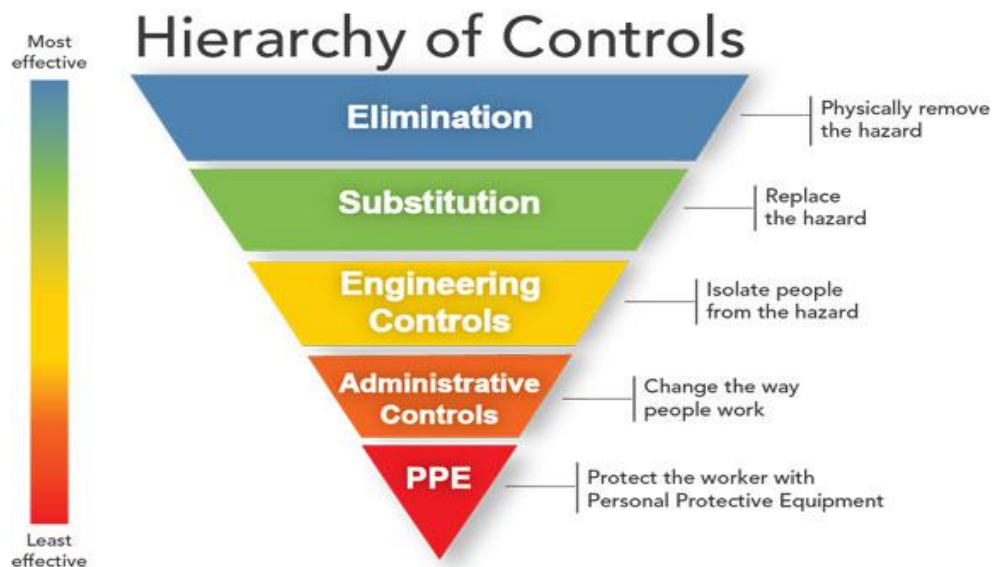


Figure 4-1: Prevantion Hierarchy of Controls

To effectively handle the above mentioned natural and man-made disasters the strategy should encompass prevention and mitigation aspects in an integrated manner that would involve having an effective early warning system and involvement of nodal departments as well for the different types of disasters the state is vulnerable, as shown in the schematic diagram below:



Figure 4-2: Prevention Through Design

Prevention

Prevention involves identification and determination of the levels of risk associated with hazards and taking action to reduce potential loss or damage to life, property, and the environment. It can be done through legislation and its enforcement, e.g., land use codes, safety regulations, building codes, hygiene, disease control, flood management etc. Other measures of prevention may include conservation of natural resources, watershed management, strengthening of public infrastructure and developing a foolproof communication network. Ecological restoration, environment management and capacity building exercises also play an important role in prevention and mitigation of a potential hazard. Lack of appropriate prevention measures can make disaster situations more complex and difficult to handle.

The Disaster Management and Relief Department is a member of all the regulatory bodies in the District in order to ensure that measures required for safe planning are enforced. The existing Town and Country Planning Act, Industrial Master Plan and Land use Zoning Norms would be evaluated to make necessary amendments to ensure that implementation of these Acts and Rules do not increase our vulnerability.

Risk assessment

The first step towards disaster risk reduction is identification of hazards and assessing the potential risks from these hazards. Risk assessment is a methodology to determine the nature and extent of risk by analysing potential hazards and evaluating existing conditions of vulnerability that together could potentially harm exposed people, property, services, livelihoods, and the environment on which they depend.

As a first step towards addressing disaster vulnerabilities, all departments, agencies, knowledge-based institutions and DM authorities at the State and District levels need to carry out risk and vulnerability assessments of all disaster prone areas. Hazard zonation mapping and vulnerability analysis based on GIS and remote sensing data, need to mandatorily include a ground check component. Hazard and Consequence Mapping on GIS platforms will be prepared for all chemical accident prone districts.

Techno legal regime

It is essential to have a conducive techno-legal regime to limit the ill effects of disasters by formulating effective policies, guidelines and bye laws and their strict enforcement by relevant state departments, local bodies, agencies, and private establishments. The DM Act, 2005, lays down the institutional and coordination mechanisms at the national, state, district, and local levels. Effective prevention and mitigation measures need a comprehensive techno legal regime encompassing the following measures:

In view of the construction boom and rapid urbanisation, municipal regulations such as development control regulations, building bye-laws and structural safety features need to be revisited. DEC would review these regulations periodically to identify safety gaps from earthquake, flood, and other disasters and modify them suitably to align to revised building codes of the Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS). Undesirable practices compromising safety during disasters would be addressed in the regulations. The utilisation of unsuitable areas for construction, without necessary safeguards further enhances vulnerability and needs to be guarded against through appropriate compliance mechanisms. Similarly, suitable regulations would be introduced for rural areas.

Land Use Planning

DEC, in consultation with scientific institutions, would carry out analysis of environmental and hazard data for formulation of alternative land use plans for different geographical and administrative areas with a holistic approach. This is more relevant to big cities and high-density urban settlements for safer location of habitat and other critical facilities. A review of master plans and their compliance, on priority, will be essential and is regarded as the paramount responsibility of the State. At the macro-level, there is a need for preparation of land use planning based on the inventory database of various uses. The future land use in urban settlements is to be assessed keeping in view the anticipated intensity of development.

Safe Construction Practices

Hazards like earthquakes do not kill people but inadequately designed and badly constructed buildings do. Ensuring safe construction of new buildings and retrofitting of lifeline buildings shall be taken up as a priority. The design and specification of houses being constructed under the Indira Awas Yojana (IAY) and other government welfare and development schemes will also be re-examined to ensure hazard safety. Observance of the National Building Code shall be made mandatory in all the State/ Municipal building bye-laws. Training of engineers, architects, small builders, construction managers and artisans needs to be intensified at the district levels. Safe schools and hospitals (with large capacity) and important Monuments besides other critical lifeline buildings shall be regarded as a State priority. Enabling provisions shall be made in all State designed school buildings/ hostels with earthquake resilient features and to equip them with appropriate fire safety measures.

Compliance Regime

There is a need for putting in place a sound compliance regime, with binding consequences, to ensure the effectiveness of the techno-legal and techno-financial provisions. It is important to ensure that monitoring, verification and compliance arrangements are in place at the district level. It will be the responsibility of all stakeholders concerned to implement these provisions.

As per specification of state government/SDMA Dholpur district would adopt a model techno-legal framework for ensuring compliance to earthquake-resistant design and construction practices in all new constructions. The agency like nagar Parishad would update the urban regulations by amending them to incorporate multi-hazard safety requirements.

Hazard wise prevention measures

SN	Hazard	General Measures	Techno legal provisions
1	Drought	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Conjunctive use of surface and ground water• Watershed development• Integrated basin planning• Strategy based on Agro-Climatic Regional Planning• Water Management in Irrigated Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Setting up real time dynamic database for water resource and development of water resource information system (WRIS)• Conducting a detailed water resource inventory, including annual variations at micro watershed level

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adopting appropriate cropping pattern • Containing ground water exploitation • Rainwater harvesting and Artificial recharge of ground water • Renovation of Tanks • Proper Maintenance of Irrigation systems • Sprinkler and drip irrigation • Reuse of irrigation water • Use of water of suboptimal quality • Prevention of evaporation losses from reservoirs • Reduction in conveyance losses • Reduction in evaporation from soil surface 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expanding current network of automatic weather stations and rain gauge stations for much more granular records of evaporation and rainfall data • DMCs will harmonize the current/ ongoing efforts by various knowledge centres at the national and international levels.
2	Earthquake	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Awareness of general public and wide dissemination of do's and don'ts through electronic and print media • Awareness generation of basic retrofitting measures • Capacity building of engineers, architects and masons through trainings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Line department have been identified to function as institutes for capacity building, trainings, and research and development • DEC shall establish the necessary techno- legal and techno-financial mechanisms to ensure that all stakeholders responsible for regulation and enforcement adopt earthquake-safe construction practices and provide for seismic safety in all design and construction activities. • The major projects and critical structures would be put through a mandatory compliance review by qualified external agencies. • All modifications to existing buildings, including seismic strengthening and retrofitting

			<p>projects would be regulated and monitored by the ULBs.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> District would take appropriate measures in construction of buildings by involving PRIs in rural areas as per the earthquake manual.
3	Flood	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sound watershed management through extensive soil conservation, catchment area treatment, preservation of forests and increasing the forest area and construction of check dams would be promoted to reduce the intensity of floods²⁰. Adequate flood cushion would be provided in water storage projects wherever feasible to facilitate better flood management. An extensive network for flood forecasting would be established for timely warning to the settlements in the flood plains, along with the introduction of regulation for settlements and economic activity in the flood-prone zones to minimise loss of life and property caused by floods. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An appropriate legal framework would be developed by DEC to obtain clearance for the plans for construction of infrastructure in flood prone areas Unplanned growth would be restricted by DEC so that the construction of structures obstructing natural drainage or resulting in increased flood hazard is not allowed. Safety of important installations and buildings shall be prioritised. Conducting research studies on water flows, carrying capacity of canals, water balance etc. related to impacts of climate change on water resources A platform to share real-time information on flood situation amongst various departments and authorities (like dam authority, power plants, ULBs, irrigation dept, agriculture dept, DM and R)
4	Hail storm	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> forecast for extreme weather events including hailstorms. Early warning dissemination 	
5	Heat and cold waves	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ensures establishing night Shelters in all urban and peri urban areas and rural areas, if required. Distribution of blankets, bamboo sheets, tarpaulin, clothing and other items would be considered by the concerned authorities with support from NGOs and other community groups. 	

6	Epidemic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Targeted vaccination drives • Community partnership in early warning and surveillance • Procurement of equipment for critical care • Establishment of new laboratories and upgradation of existing laboratories • Awareness generation on safe sanitation and hygiene promotion, household water treatment methods, use of ORS and other commonly used preventive medicines • Fogging and spraying of insecticides as a preventive measure against vector borne diseases 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integrated surveillance system for monitoring chronic areas and developing IT enabled decision support systems • Developing a platform to share real time information amongst various departments and authorities during epidemics • Regulation on handling of toxic material like insecticides commonly used for fogging, spraying
7	Oil Fire	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Working out various standard procedures for self risk assessment of fire safety for industries, educational institutions, health institutions, public places, and government buildings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developing buffer zones surrounding high risk installations • Restricted development in the vicinity of oil depots and hazardous chemical industries • Developing green belts surrounding hazardous industries to offset any adverse impact on environment • Strict enforcement and adherence to onsite and offsite disaster management plans for oil depots and industries
8	Forest fires	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Micro zonation of high risk areas within forests • Use of remote sensing technology for monitoring forest fires • Building capacity for remote sensing application for early warning of wild fires 	

9	Terrorism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Signage for high risk areas • Awareness generation through electronic and print media • Installation of CCTV and access control systems for all public places, institutions and major hotels • Increased safety of public transport systems and tourist destinations by infrastructure development for restricted entry. Construction of barriers for restricted entry and anti trespassing arrangements • Use of electronic and print media, telecommunication technologies, information technologies, social network site • High level security at key installations. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Intelligence Agency (NIA) has been set up to work as a common agency to analyze intelligence inputs from various state and national agencies. SEC will receive regular actionable intelligence inputs from NIA and other state level intelligence agencies to determine actions pertaining to disaster management. • Strengthening legislations to counter and thwart any impending or imminent terrorist activities such as no negotiation policy for hijackings and strict anti terrorism laws etc.
10	Nuclear and radioactive	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Incentive and penalty schemes to promote a safe working environment • Policy for mandatory DRR plans for industries • Robust early warning, leakage detection, fire alarms • Adequate infrastructure development (e.g. Roads for evacuation, etc) would be given due attention. • Effective coordination amongst the nearby districts would be strengthened. • Risk reduction calls for the implementation of transparent, comprehensive, efficient and effective risk management strategies to take care of, inter alia, the health and environmental effects along with social and economic factors. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Atomic Energy Act, 1962 is the main Nuclear Legislation in India. The Atomic Energy Regulation Board (AERB) regulates the safety provisions envisaged in the Atomic Energy Act to ensure that the use of ionising radiations and nuclear energy does not cause undue risk to public health and the environment.

Actions/ Projects in Dholpur for Preventing of disaster

- **Forest** - Forest department can increase the installation of saplings for his ongoing process/projects. he can stop unauthorized cutting of trees so that forest cover area will not decreases.

department can also make water tenks for DROUGHT PROOFING . so the wils animals can find the drinking water and also wet places increases for new plantations.

- **Rural Development department** can make well/pons under his flagship scheme like MGNREGA. this will increase the water level of soil and also for agriculture adequate water remain available.
- **Agriculture Department-** Operation atherv "Drip Cultivation" is also a scheme of agriculture department for Long term planning of Disaster management.
- **Irrigation Department-** Irrigation department driven project "Coop project" is also helpful for preparation of Disaster management.
- Seperate budget for Disaster would be proposed for all department yearly work programme and also in vision document.

Mitigation Measures

Mitigation measures can be divided in two categories:

1. Structural measures: on site works, construction, and engineering works, and
2. Non-structural measures: which include studies, research, regulations, policy changes and capacity building activities that support the structural measures.

These categories can be further classified into: Long term and Short term measures.

Climate change mitigation

Climate change and its effect on environment, ecology, natural resources, and livelihoods of people is emerging as a complex challenge for the coming years. The Draft Rajasthan Climate Change Action Plan (RCCAP) envisages adverse impact of climate change in four broad sectors: I) water resources, ii) Agriculture and Animal Husbandry, iii) Forests and Bio diversity, and IV) Health. The plan gives broad strategies and enlists short term and long term measures for mitigation of climate change impacts on all the four sectors and also outlines other measures to counter climate change such as enhanced energy efficiency, building sustainable habitats and increasing strategic knowledge of climate change.

Chapter 5 - Preparedness and measures

Preparedness is a pre disaster measure, which is defined as “the knowledge and capacities developed by governments, professionals, organizations, communities, and individuals to effectively anticipate, respond and to recover from the impacts of likely, imminent or current hazard events or conditions”.

Disaster preparedness activities involve forecasting and taking precautionary measures prior to an imminent threat when advance warnings are possible. Preparedness planning improves the response to a disaster in terms of timely and effective rescue and relief operations. It involves the development and regular testing of warning systems (linked to forecasting system) and plans for evacuation or other measures to be taken during a disaster alert period to minimize potential loss of life and physical damage.



Disaster preparedness is dynamic requirement and aligned to other aspects of disaster management such as prevention, mitigation and response, and hence should be understood in context with overall disaster management.

The maintenance of effective disaster preparedness involves the requirement of up-dation of the inventories and to brush up and enhance the capacities to attain the desired level of preparedness.

In Dholpur district the key stakeholders are,

- District Administration
- PWD
- PHED
- Water Resources
- Police & Fire department
- Food & civil supply
- Medical Department
- Media
- JVVNL
- Veterinary Department
- NGO's

Early warning

It has been experienced in the past that destruction from natural hazards can be minimized by the presence of a well functioning communication / warning system. A well-prepared community and administration needs to have its communication/early warning system in place to enable precautionary & mitigation measures on receiving warning for impending disasters and in the process minimise loss of life & property.

It is most essential to establish, upgrade and modernise the forecasting and early-warning systems for all types of disasters. The nodal agencies responsible for monitoring and carrying out surveillance, for specific natural disasters, will identify technological gaps and formulate projects for their up gradation, in a time-bound manner.

At the state/ district levels, Information and Communications Technology (ICT) could play an important role in establishing effective early warning systems for successfully conducting emergency preparedness and response activities. ICT can play a significant role in highlighting risk areas, vulnerabilities and potentially affected populations by producing geographically referenced analysis

ICT for early warning systems

- The main functions supported by the tools include the following:
- Information collection and sharing
- Decision support systems, through the integration of geo-spatial data
- Communication and dissemination
- Emergency preparedness and response

Search and Rescue Teams

Specialized Search and Rescue Teams consisting of fire service professionals, police, civil defence volunteers, doctors, paramedics, structural engineers etc. would be constituted by the State Government according to the requirements of disaster management emerging from the vulnerability profile of the State.

District Disaster Response Force (DDRF)

DDRF has also been constituted in the State with the assistance of RAC and is stationed at 3 locations i.e. Jodhpur, Jaipur & Kota. Initially, it is comprised of trained and experienced personnel of RAC. The force has been provided with expertise training and equipment to serve as state's response team during disasters. The DDRF will play a pivotal role in any disaster, especially during the first 72 hours. Therefore, raising more battalions will be essential.

Within the SDRF, selected personnel shall be trained on specializations, for example, personal protection, evaluation of radiation exposure, decontamination, and on-field radiation injury management. Further, these personnel will facilitate the task of Quick Reaction Medical Teams (QRMTs)/ Quick Reaction Teams (QRTs)/ Medical First Responders (MRFs), etc., to provide the necessary assistance at times of Chemical disasters and Chemical Terrorism Disasters (CTD). Likewise, it will be applicable for other disasters too.

It would be ensured that the teams have the latest equipment for locating survivors in the debris. The SDRF battalions would also be provided with communication equipment for establishing last mile connectivity.

Establishment of Incident Response System (IRS)

The IRS is an effective mechanism for reducing the scope for ad-hoc measures in response. It incorporates all the tasks that may be performed during DM irrespective of their level of complexity.

The IRS identifies and designates officers to perform various duties and to get them trained for their respective roles. If IRS is put in place and the stakeholders are trained and made aware of their roles, it would greatly help in reducing chaos and confusion during the response phase. Hence, IRS brings in greater quality and accountability for immediate response. IRS is a systematic approach for responding to a disaster scenario. This encourages the government systems to be better prepared to strategies for effective response in an aftermath of a disaster.

Emergency Operation Centre (EOC)

EOC is a location / centre where the coordination of information and resources takes place. The EOC is not an incident command post; rather, it is the operations centre where coordination and management decisions are facilitated.

The EOC at dholpur district are already established and are located in the District Collector office at district Headquarter. EOCs would help for effective coordination of all stakeholders that includes human resources, relief supplies and equipment required to combat disasters. SOPs for the EOCs would be developed by the state government and integrated within the framework of the ICS, which will take advantage of modern technologies and tools, such as GIS maps, scenarios and simulation models for effectively responding to disasters.

Inspection of Facilities and critical infrastructure

Periodic inspection of all crucial facilities and infrastructure like shelters, medical arrangements, equipments needed for medical, food availability, boats available in case flood, equipments available with different departments need to be checked on regular basis so that in case of any hazard the district admin can respond effectively.

Identification of Quick Response teams

Quick response team or emergency response team (ERT) is a group of people who prepare for and respond to any emergency incident, such as a natural disaster or an interruption of business operations. This team is generally composed of specific members designated before an incident occurs, although under certain circumstances the team may be an ad hoc group of willing volunteers.

Quick response team members ideally are trained and prepared to fulfill the roles required by the specific situation (for example, to serve as incident commander in the event of a large-scale public emergency). As the size of an incident grows, and as more resources are drawn into the event, the command of the situation may shift through several phases. In a small-scale event, usually only a volunteer or ad hoc team may respond. The team may include district admin, stakeholders, NGO's, police personnels.

Seasonal Preparedness

Cyclones, storms and floods can result in contamination of water bodies, loss of harvest or livestock, increased susceptibility of livestock to disease, and destruction of irrigation systems and other agricultural infrastructure.

Landholders need to learn how to prepare for the outcomes from these natural disasters. Landholders who are prepared for natural disasters are more likely to preserve life and property.

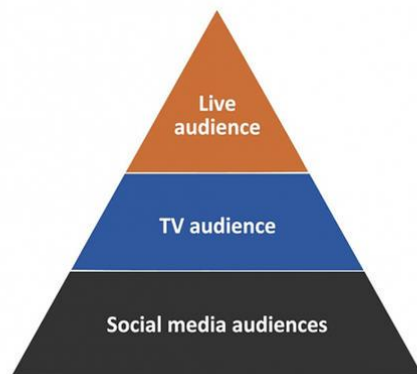
They will also minimise recovery time and resume production faster. farmers take the following actions if they are in a flood or cyclone prone area:

- Prepare a current inventory of livestock, infrastructure, equipment and supplies.
- Check, and fix if necessary, that all buildings and infrastructure meet design guidelines for cyclones or storms in the area.
- Map flood risk areas and build suitable flood diversion structures.
- Have alternative power, communication, water and food supplies in the case of being isolated.
- Have a plan for escape if needed.

Community Preparedness

Being prepared is the foundation to a community's ability to respond and recover from an incident. In order to achieve successful community preparedness, a community must be able to perform the four following functions:

1. Identify health risks and vulnerabilities specific to the community by using a collaborative assessment
2. Build partnerships with public and private sector organizations that address the health needs of the community
3. Develop relationships with community organizations to support public health, medical, and mental/behavioral health social networks
4. Provide guidance, education, and training to community partners, especially those that serve populations with disabilities and others with access and functional needs.



Standard Operating Procedures (SOP)

It is Difficult to arrive at a definition of a disaster. There have been many attempts to define disasters, but all run into the problem of either being too broad or too narrow. Having a definition of a disaster is extremely important for identifying which events to include or exclude from the category of disaster. In general, 'Disaster refers to the serious disruption of the functioning of society causing widespread human, infrastructure or environmental loss, which exceeds ability of the affected society to cope with its own resources.' Or in other words most disaster events are defined by the need for external assistance. Notably, the decision on which situations require external assistance may differ by country or region. In some situations, it may be a political decision as well. World Health Organization defines Disaster as "any occurrence that causes damage, ecological disruption, loss of human life, deterioration of health and health services, on a scale sufficient to warrant an extraordinary response from outside the affected community or area." While some other international organization like Red Cross defines disaster as 'Disasters are exceptional events which suddenly kill or injure large numbers of people' which do not necessarily includes the role of government, or international organization to define an event of disaster.

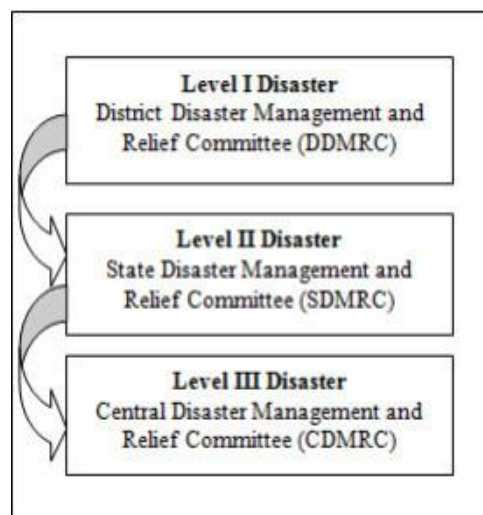
Knowledge Management, networking and sharing

Knowledge management means getting the right information to the right people at the right time, and helping people create knowledge and share and act upon information in ways that will measurably improve the performance of all stakeholders. . Resources are seldom a constraint to effective response of disasters, but knowledge and timely convergence of resources seems to be a far bigger challenge than developing resources themselves.

Hence, effective Knowledge, resource and skill management can greatly influence the preparedness, mitigation and response strategies.

The benefits of Knowledge Management are focused on:

- Being always prepared
- Reducing risk likely to be caused by Disaster
- Improved Decision Making
- Improved Strategic Planning,
- Faster Development of New Technical Approaches
- Leveraging existing assets to reduce cost, risk and cycle time
- Quick and Robust Problem Solving
- Increased Versatility of the Workforce



Media Management

The disasters are both natural and man-made. But the root causes of some of the seemingly natural disasters may also be certain human activities carried on in utter disregard of their consequences to the nature. Such natural disasters are also therefore preventable. Since all man-made disasters and some of the so called natural disasters are preventable, the media can educate and forewarn the people about the consequences of their dangerous actions and operations. In such cases, though the casual connection is direct, since the consequences occur at a distant point of time, the people fail to appreciate the link between the two and continue to indulge in their depredations on nature, digging in turn sometimes slowly, sometimes fast, a grave for humanity.

The floods, droughts and water famine situations are many times directly traceable to the human activity, while drainage mismanagement and air and water-pollution, environmental destruction and global warming are all clearly on account of the man's misdeeds. Some excavations and destruction of forests are responsible for landslides and mudflows, while

according to some experts some earthquakes are caused by the construction of the large dams and by impounding large quantities of water in them. The dam failures, dam bursts, mine fires, epidemics, food poisoning, chemical and industrial disasters, nuclear disasters and all accident related disasters are undoubtedly the handiwork of man.

for complete list of officers and media persons in Dholpur see Annexure

Medical Preparedness

Medical preparedness is a crucial component. The surge and casualty handling capacity of all hospitals would be worked out through consultative processes. As the numbers of private hospitals are increasing, they are not appropriately planned to manage casualties resulting from an outbreak of any epidemic or biological disaster.

District Administration along with experts and other stakeholders would formulate appropriate procedures for treatment of casualties by private hospitals. The registration and accreditation policy would make it mandatory for all hospitals to have a hospital DM plan.

The Medical preparedness plan would take into consideration the following components:

Hospital DM Plan

The plan would include development and training to medical teams and paramedics.

Capacity building on trauma and psycho-social care, mass casualty management and triage will be incorporated in the plan.

The plan would include development of infrastructure over a period of time and would be able to identify resources for expansion of beds during a crisis.

The quality of medical treatment of serious/ critical patients would not be compromised. The development plan would aim at the survival and recuperation of as many patients as possible.

The hospitals would submit data on their capabilities to the district authorities and on the basis of data analysis, the surge capacities will be decided by the district administration.

It is essential that all hospital DM plans have the command structure clearly defined, which can be extrapolated to a disaster scenario, with clear-cut job definitions when an alert is sounded. Emergency services provided must be integrated with other departments of the hospital.

The hospital DM plan would cater for the increased requirement of beds, ambulances, medical officers, paramedics and mobile medical teams during a disaster. The additional requirement of disease related medical equipment, disaster-related stockpiling and inventory of emergency medicines would also be factored into the hospital DM plan. The DM plan must be strengthened by associating the private medical sector.

All hospitals would develop disaster plans specific to themselves. The plan would be available with the district administration and tested twice a year by mock drills.

Hospital Safety Plans

The term health facility refers to a hospital, clinic, outpost or institution that provides comprehensive medical care to a significant number of people in a given area. Health facilities play a pivotal role in the everyday life of communities. In most instances, the services they render are the primary means of addressing public health needs. By providing emergency services and 24 hour operations during disasters, the community's dependence on health facilities is greatly magnified and they will be seen as the main resource for prompt diagnosis and treatment.

Public health security meant for a disaster-vulnerable community is seriously jeopardized when hospitals, primary health-care clinics and health posts are damaged, equipment destroyed and staffs of these are themselves killed, injured or otherwise affected.

Operation theatres, laboratories and X-ray units within such premises have to be upgraded and each building must be made as user-friendly as possible for injured survivors.

for complete list of officers and Medical arrangements in Dholpur see Annexure

District Plans

Detailed District level Disaster Management Plans would be re-framed/ re-structured under the supervision of the District Magistrate/ Collectors and would include the elements of mitigation, preparedness and response. The Plan would be developed in consultation with all relevant departments. The Emergency Support Functions of various departments would be listed out in the plan. An inventory of resources in the district would be listed out and updated regularly. The District Disaster Management Committee would coordinate the rehearsal of the plan, if deemed necessary by the District Magistrate/Collector and its yearly updation.

Departmental Plans

Each Nodal Department would prepare its own plan for the respective departments. The plan would be comprehensive and include aspects of mitigation, preparedness and response. The plan would be prepared with reference to the Disaster Management Act

2005, National/ State Disaster Management Policy and State Disaster Management Plan.

All departments would prepare SOPs in consonance with the State Plan. SOPs would be prescribed for activities like search and rescue, medical assistance and casualty management, evacuation, restoration of essential services and communication at disaster sites, etc. The other important activities are provision of food, drinking water, sanitation, clothing and management of relief camps.

Urban Disaster Management Plan

Urban Disaster Management Plans would be drawn up by the Urban Local Bodies, in consultation with the Disaster Management and Relief Department and related sectors. An Urban Disaster Management Expert Group would be constituted by the state government for advising the government and preparing guidelines for Mainstreaming Urban Disaster Mitigation into development processes. The Urban Local Bodies including Municipal

Corporations would be the key agencies in the formulation and enforcement of disaster mitigation initiatives.

All plans would have SOPs in consonance with the State Plan. SOPs would be prescribed for activities like search and rescue, medical assistance and casualty management, evacuation, restoration of essential services and communication at disaster sites, etc. The other important activities are provision of food, drinking water, sanitation, clothing and management of relief camps.

Disaster Management Plan for religious places

DDMP would encourage and support all religious places to prepare their own Disaster Management Plans.

Crisis Management Plan (CMP)

Crisis Management Plan at the Hospitals

A crisis management plan would be prepared by all earmarked hospitals in district. The responsibility for preparation and implementation of the plan lies solely with the PMO of the hospital. Establishing decontamination facilities, training medical personnel, creating awareness of toxicants and their antidotes and collection of biological samples like blood, urine (to be frozen) shall form part of the crisis management plan.

Crisis Management Plan at Religious Places

In Dholpur some fare and festival also happen during the year. so there is always chance of stampede in any religious place where crowd are gathered.

Crisis Management Plan for emergency situations

The Crisis Management Plan lays down the sequence of actions to be taken by all the relevant agencies in the crisis/ emergency situation.

The Home Department has prepared the crisis management plan for:

a) Public Disorder:

Problems of large scale public disorder such as civil disobedience, and major law and order problems simultaneously affecting large parts of the state.

b) Terrorist Onslaught

- Hostage or terrorist situations requiring specialized handling by the NSG
- Major extremist attack/ suicide attack/ indiscriminate firing;
- Sabotage of vulnerable areas/ points and essential services
- Bomb explosions by hostile elements at historical monuments or communally sensitive places/ places of worship which may enflame passions or cause grave reactions or communal backlash
- Bomb explosions at important government buildings/ vital installations
- Attempts by terrorist to create panic
- Extremist attacks using nuclear/ radioactive/ biological/ chemical/ radioactive agents.

c) Large Scale Mutiny, or desertion in , the state police force

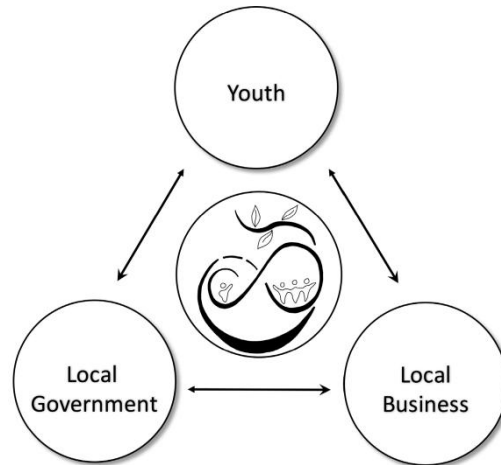
d) Crisis Management Plan for major natural calamities like earthquake, flood and drought.

e) SOPs for CBRN

Each department and agency would prepare/ update its internal security schemes/ disaster management plans by incorporating the sequence of actions as mentioned in these Crisis Management Plans.

Chapter 6 - CAPACITY BUILDING AND TRAINING MEASURES

DM covers a wide range of functions and skills, which include planning, organizing, day to day management activities, multi disaster operations, crisis management, recovery functions and special tasks. Thus, a careful, structural training and orientation programme is required for enhancing competency and organizational/ institutional expertise. Training human resources at all levels would not only improve performance, but also influence the decision at the time of need.



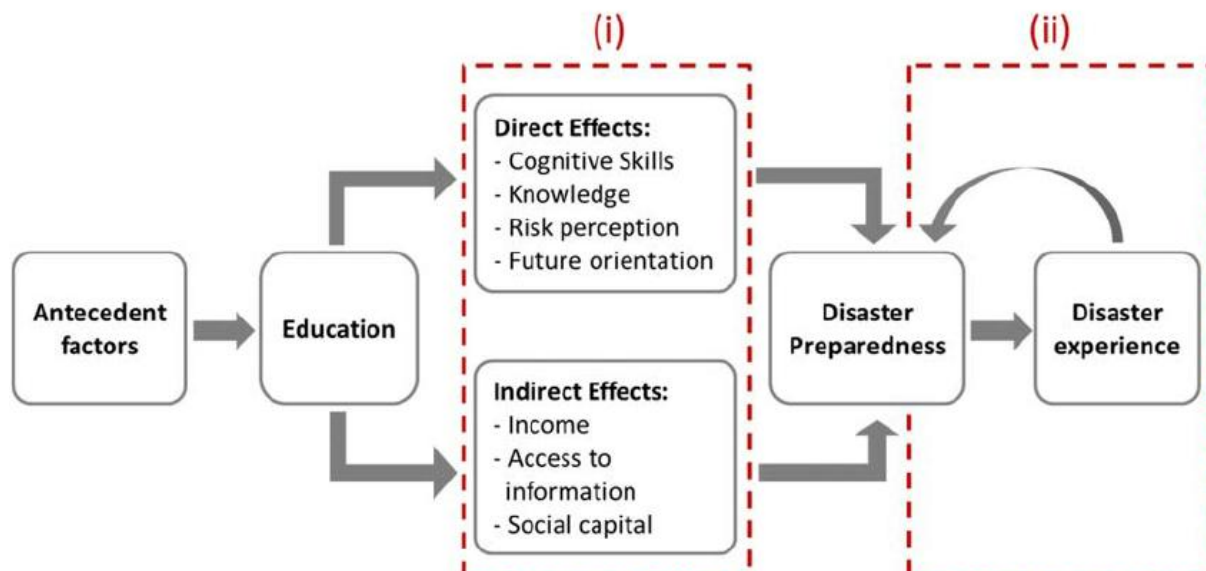
Considering the significance and need to train “people” varying from officers at different levels of the government to various stakeholders that include the private/corporate sector and the community at large, the 13th Finance Commission has earmarked an additional grant of Rs.525 crore for capacity building. It needs to be noted that, capacity development is an important component of preparedness for the management of any disaster and requires all round development of human resources through awareness generation, training, education, R&D, etc.

Capacity development addresses putting in place an appropriate institutional framework, management systems and allocation of resources for efficient response to handle disasters. Therefore, the objective of capacity development is to put in place a systematic functional mechanism with trained human resources.

Capacity Building Plan

Institutional Capacity Building is considered here as one of the main types of Capacity Building efforts, along with Human Capacity Building. Both are closely inter-related and complement each other.

Institutional Capacity Building addresses Capacity Building beyond the provision of education and training of professionals. It aims to enhance the capacity of governments, business, non-governmental groups and communities to plan and manage the coast efficiently and effectively. It also aims to improve institutional arrangements for coastal management. This implies addressing Capacity Building on a long-term, strategic level. Concepts such as leadership, awareness, and constituency building are part and parcel of institution building



Effect of Education in Disaster Management

CBDM (Community Based Disaster management)

Training and Education will not be conceived as a onetime effort. Rather, it will be planned as a continuous and scaled process which would reinforce and update skills of communities on a regular basis. Such long term programmes at the community level would ensure community members take appropriate action for disaster risk management thereby ensuring a “culture of prevention” and creation of safer communities. The concept of risk reduction through community based disaster management will help in:

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

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

DDMA would plan to implement CBDM programmes in which local communities would be supported in analyzing their hazardous conditions, and their vulnerabilities and capacities. To start with, the state government, with support from UNDP, is already implementing these programmes. DDMA would take Initiatives to scale up the programme.

Training of Trainers

Keeping in view the shortage of qualified and experienced personnel, the district would ensure that a pool of master trainers is developed so that these trainers reach out to the block and village levels to facilitate decentralized training.

The TOT programme would focus on topics like search and rescue, first aid, evacuation, fire fighting, safety and security, and emergency response. On completion of the training, the trainees would be certificated as Master Trainers who would train in the regional level trainings and workshops. These master trainers would be trained by the core group of trainers.

To start with, all departments of the state shall identify officers, support staff, and send a proposal to district administration for further necessary arrangements of trainings.

The Master Trainers would train various stakeholders at the district and block levels. The various stakeholders to be trained are NGOs, community-based organizations (CBOs), social workers, youth organizations, National Cadet Corps (NCC), National Service Scheme (NSS), Nehru Yuvak Kendra Sangathan (NYKS), school teachers, and school children.

Training on Incident Response System would be conducted as per the guidelines of the

National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA).

The District Disaster Management Authority would hold a quarterly meeting in which a separate agenda for training and other capacity building activities will be discussed and reviewed.

Trainings to be undertaken by various departments

Based on training needs assessment, all departments working as nodal agencies for disaster management would identify officers and support staff to participate in relevant trainings and chalk out yearly schedules of trainings. The departments would also put in place a system of appraisal for meeting objectives of the trainings, review the content and methodology periodically, and suggest improvements thereof to ATI and other relevant training institutes. Some of the important subjects of trainings are given below:

i. Induction Training on Disaster Management

Basic Disaster Management training modules would be introduced into the induction and in service training of all relevant line departments such as police, fire service, health, revenue, forest, etc.

ii. Skill Building Trainings for Line Department Staff:

Selected staff from various departments would undergo skill building training on light search and rescue, first aid and fire.

iii. Training on Incident Response System

Training on Incident Response System would be conducted as per the guidelines of the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) for district level officials.

iv. Minimum Standard for Emergency Relief and Response

The minimum standard for relief is prepared by NDMA. Training for all departments involved in post disaster relief, response and recovery phases would undergo these trainings in a phased manner.

v. Training on Equipment and Maintenance

First responders like the fire department, police department, DDRF, civil defence, etc. are provided with sufficient equipments which would require periodic maintenance. Some of these machines, tools and equipment might be new for these departments. Therefore, training on handling and maintenance of this equipment is to be given to the operators.

Hazard Specific Trainings

Some hazard specific trainings require a high level of skill and knowledge pertaining to risks involved at various stages of disasters. It is important that the State should build teams of highly skilled personnel to combat hazard specific threats with the help of national and international training institutes and experts.

Some of the trainings identified are as follows:

- Search and rescue in confined areas (like collapsed buildings)
- Training on Response to Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear (CBRN) disasters
- Industrial and oil fire disasters
- Accident handling on road, rail and air disasters
- Training on handling forest fires
- Training on combating terrorist activities

Disaster Management Education

The integration of disaster risk management in the education sector is crucial in order to increase awareness of the effects and causes of disasters. Schools that take action to manage risks contribute to a culture of prevention, which is essential in the sustainable development process of countries. Indeed, it reduces disaster risks and strengthens the capacities of the most vulnerable communities to respond to emergencies.

When a disaster occurs, education restores everyday life and gives people hope for the future. the district can plan the disaster managements education for different level of persons.

- Training for architects, engineers and masons on seismic resistant techniques
- Training of paramedic and medical personnel for mass casualty management
- Specialized trainings for First Responders (Civil Defence, Home Guard, SDRF, NSS, NYK and Community Based Task Force Teams)
- Training for Housing Societies about General awareness, fire safety, first aid.
- Training on School safety for School teachers, students, parents and other relevant stakeholders.
- Training to media personnel about the importance and significance of their role in disaster management.

Mock Drills

All schools, hospitals, important government buildings, cinema halls, sports clubs/ grounds would conduct mock drills organized by professionals to identify the gaps in safety procedures and build their capacities to minimize loss of life. Police personnel, fire fighters, medical teams, paramedics, rescue teams, and special response teams (bomb disposal squads, ATS) would be involved in mock drills. All important public places, transport hubs, industries, and vital installations are appropriate for mock drills and simulation exercises. Private companies, industries and factories would have their onsite and offsite disaster management plans in place.

The district police department, Home guards, Civil Defence personnel, Fire Service officials etc. Would undergo periodic mock drills for different disasters, coordinated by the District Magistrate at the district level. It is mandatory to have mock-drills at least twice in a year for fire and earthquake.

List of mock drills is as follows:

- Plan for mock drills and disaster management at school level.
- Plan for mock drills on mass casualty management.
- Plan for mock drills on tourist places and religious places security procedures.
- Plan for mock drills on crowd and security in religious shrine, mosque, etc.
- Plan for mock drills at public places and buildings such as Railway station, Airports, Bus Depots, Cinema Hall, Malls, Markets, Tourist Places, Stadiums, Sports complexes, Auditoriums, Convention Centres, and Government Offices, etc.
- Mock drills to test effectiveness of EOC and communication channels
- Plan to check inter-agency coordination and compatibility.

Awareness Generation for Vulnerable Groups

Communities are always the first responders to all disasters. Therefore, it is imperative to generate necessary awareness and knowledge about hazards/ disasters and their effects to certain vulnerable group. Hence, communities should be made aware about the concepts of Disaster Management.

Certain people or households are more at risk from environmental hazards because they are:

- Less able to cope with the illness, injury or premature death they cause (e.g. persons who cannot afford treatment from a doctor or medicine).
- Small Childs in case on earthquake, fire incident etc (as they are not able to respond as quickly)
- Crowded places .
- Illiterate persons.

- Old persons/ pregnant womans.

Strategies for awareness generation amongst the communities would be developed and adopted so that they help in developing a disciplined, structured, and panic-free approach for effective communication of any disastrous event and its immediate consequences.

Civil Societies / NGOs can play a pivotal role in awareness generation of communities. Hence, there is an urgent need for identifying NGOs with a good track record for facilitating disaster management programmes/ activities in the communities.

Apart from awareness on general disaster management components, hazard specific awareness is also important. For example, in an area which has many chemical industries, communities should be made aware about the chemical agents, their basic hazardous effects and antidotes, remedial measures, and dos and don'ts.

Also, specially designed public awareness programmes would be developed for addressing the needs of physically handicapped and mentally challenged people, women, and the elderly.

Sufficient funds would be provided for awareness generation and information dissemination on Disaster Management in the district.

Chapter 7 - Relief and Response

All disasters, emergencies and crisis events are chaotic and highly dynamic, creating physical, emotional, and social disorders.

“Response measures are those which are taken immediately during and following the disaster. Such measures are directed towards saving lives, alleviating sufferings, protecting property and dealing with the immediate damage caused by the disaster.”

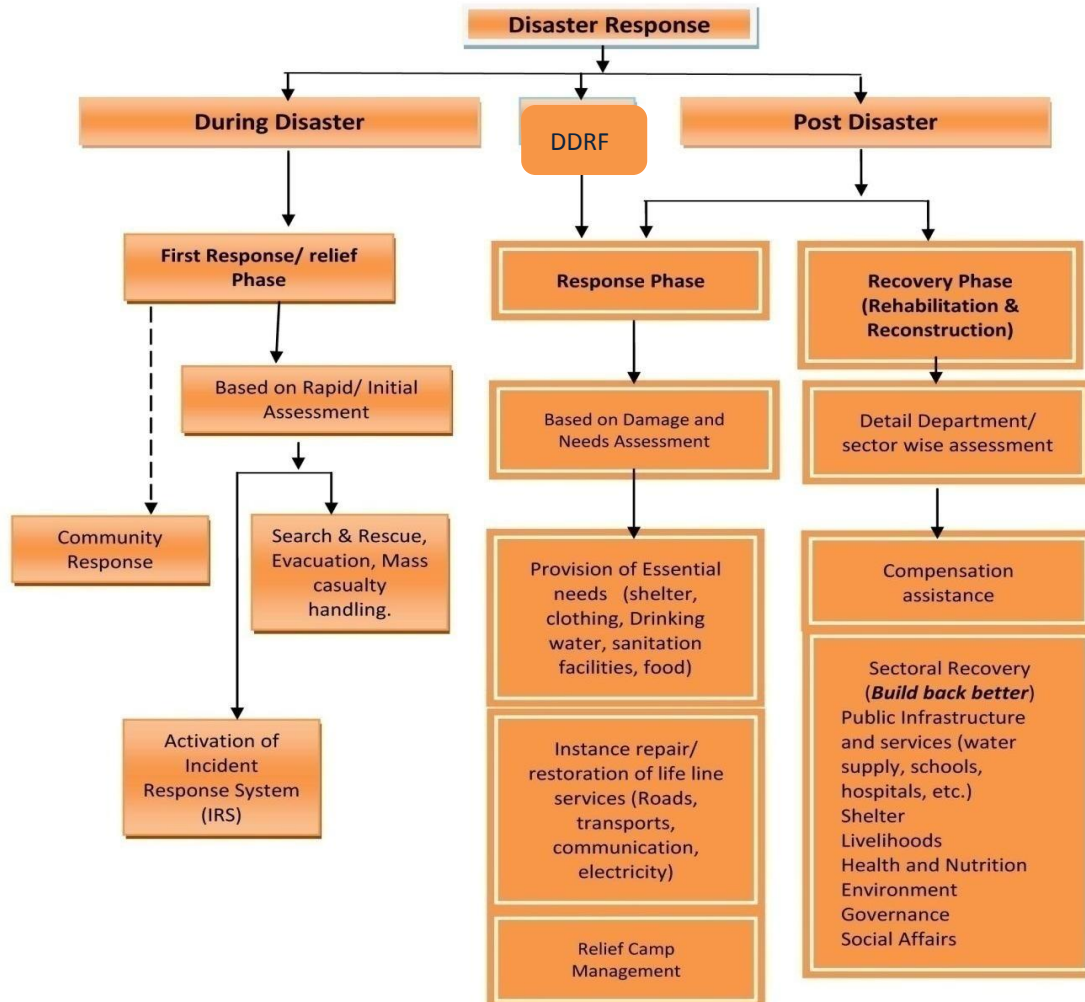


Figure 7-1: Schematic representation of response and recovery structure

Response operations usually have to be carried out under disruptive and sometimes traumatic conditions. Often, they are difficult to implement and they tend to make heavy demands on personnel, equipment, and other resources. Thus, without sound planning, organization and training, and a dedicated response team, operations are unlikely to achieve optimum success.

From the above schematic diagram, response can be classified into the following three phases:

During Disaster	First response/ Relief Phase
Post Disaster	Response Phase
	Recovery Phase

During Disaster

‘During Disaster’ phase starts with the early warning sign put on and declines when the early warning sign is put off. It is in this phase that the community experiences the full effects of the incident. During disaster phase, the “response” structure can be made operational for the state up to the Tehsil level.

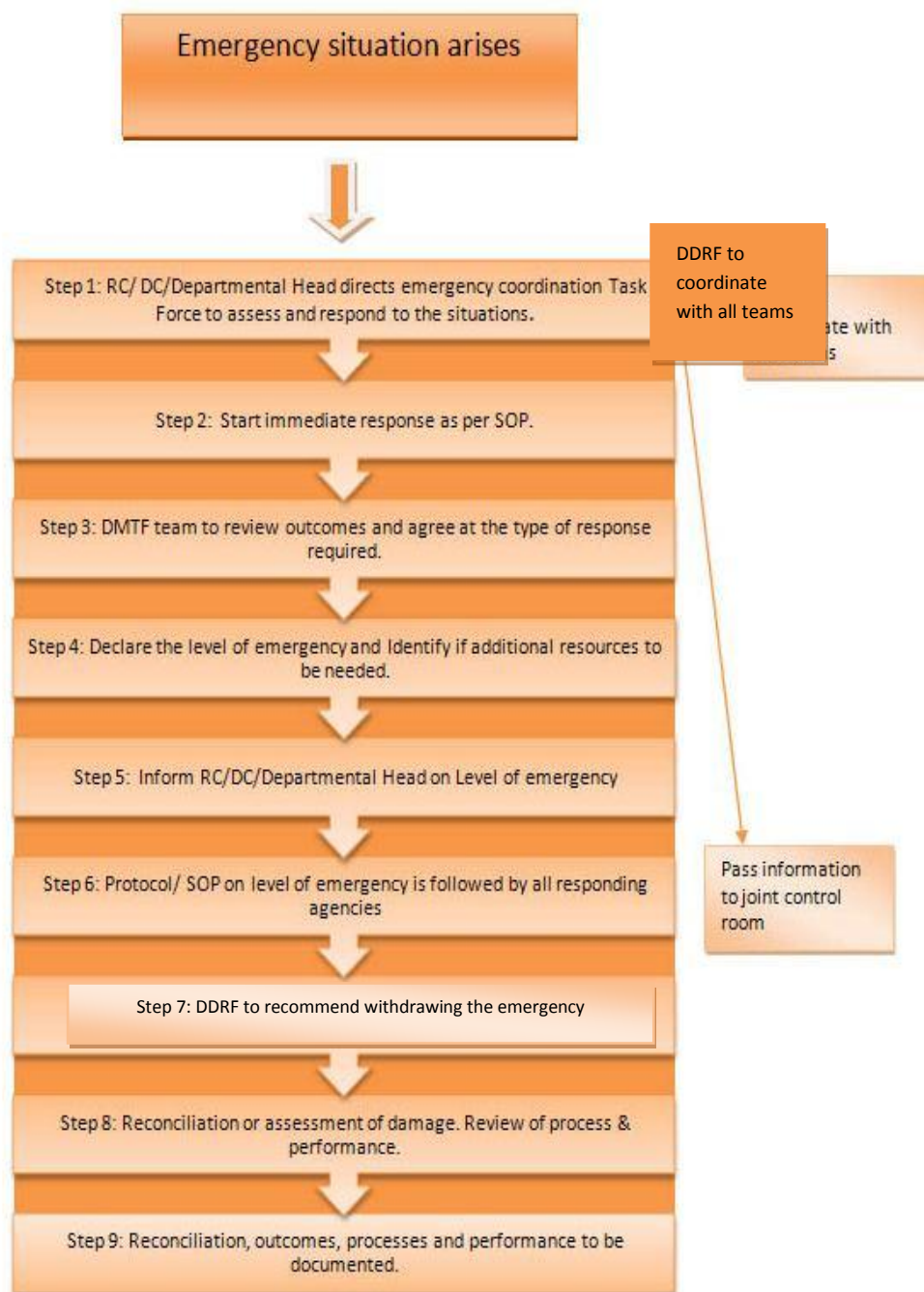


Figure 7-2: Flow Chart of Events for Major Emergency Response

Communities as First Responders

Whenever disaster strikes at any part of the world it is the community that suffers the maximum; be it in a natural disaster like flood or earthquake, or a manmade disaster like a terror attack. The loss is severe in terms of life, property and psycho-social trauma. In such situations, undoubtedly the community always emerges as the first responder to help its own members in distress till external help arrives. To ensure the community is better equipped in coping with the type of disaster it is

normally prone to, Community based approaches as in terms of preparedness in disaster risk reduction must be adopted as a pre-disaster mechanism. Normally, it is seen that external help takes between 12 to 48 hours (sometimes considerably more) to arrive and set up operations at a disaster site. Therefore, during this critical period the community needs to act fast to ensure minimum loss of life and property so that the recovery process is also faster.

Government First Responders

The basic responsibility for undertaking rescue, relief and recovery measures in the event of natural disasters lies with the District Administration.

The responsibility for response instantaneously will rest with the Gram Panchayat, Block or Municipality. If the requirement of resources for responding to an emergency exceeds the local availability, then the support will be sought in the following order:

- Tehsil
- District
- State
- Centre & other States, International Agencies

The involvement of stakeholders will also be sought while ensuring a coordinated approach at all levels between government and non-government agencies for emergency response.

Simultaneously certain departments which are the First Responders in all disasters like Police, PWD, Engineering department, Fire department, DDRF, health department – medical ambulance services (108 services) are also responsible to reach the incident area for support. The personnel from these departments are well trained in life saving techniques, first aid, search and rescue, and evacuation of affected victims to safer places.

Effective response to the impact of disaster is critical, mainly in order to:

- Limit casualties
- Alleviate hardship and suffering
- Restore essential life support and community systems
- Mitigate further loss and damages
- Provide the foundation for subsequent recovery

Response operations may get adversely affected if the support from the above mentioned departments gets delayed is inadequate or inappropriate. This situation can arise if effective prior coordination arrangements have not been catered by the relevant departments. Therefore effective preparedness measures will be taken to ensure better and quick response.

The role and importance of the community, under the leadership of the local authorities, PRIs and ULBs, being the bedrock of the process of disaster response, is well recognised. For their immediate support, there are other important first responders like the Police, DDRF, Fire and Medical Services. The District will take efforts in reducing the time lag of these forces to respond to the situation in the shortest possible time in disaster affected areas. Other important responders like the Civil Defence, Home Guards and youth organisations such as NCC, NSS and NYKS will also be coordinated in emergency relief operations.

The deployment of the Armed Forces would also be organised when required. Establishment of DDRF would progressively reduce deployment of the Armed Forces. However, the Armed Forces would be deployed only when the situation is beyond the coping capacity of the District Administration.

Therefore, all these departments would draft their own response plans. The response plans would be based on the following premises:

- a. *More delegation of power to lower level government functionaries and elected representatives of the PRIs. They will be the principal coordinators of emergency response for local emergencies.*
- b. *Village or ward to be the unit of planning.*
- c. *In the rural areas, Gram panchayat will be the lowest level of co-ordination and management.*
- d. *Devolution of financial power to the lower level functionaries for management of emergencies and increase in the ceiling of expenses they can incur during emergencies of serious nature and where communication with the Block and district headquarters have been cut off.*
- e. *Focus would be on capacity building of local personnel in search and rescue, evacuation, first aid, emergent relief and shelter management, and equipping them with necessary equipment and other resources with a conscious endeavour to progressively reduce external dependence during emergencies.*
- f. *Minimizing divergent and overlapping roles of officers during emergencies to ensure unified command and effective co-ordination, which demands establishing and activating the Incident Response System (IRS) during large scale emergency/ disaster situations.*

As mentioned above, it is only when the resources required to respond to an emergency exceeds the local availability, that support will be sought from the Block and District. A well worked out District HR Plan would help towards better capacity building and preparedness of the various departments in the District Administration. However, when the magnitude and severity of the emergency is high then the district will activate the Incident Response System.

Activation of the Incident Response System (IRS)

It is to be noted that there is already a command structure that exists in the administrative hierarchy to respond to disasters. This might not be foolproof and systematic yet with this existing setup, the situation is managed to a certain extent. The current administrative setup to manage disasters needs to be strengthened and professionalized by drawing upon the principles of the IRS with suitable modifications.

Incident Response System (IRS)

The ICS is essentially a management system to organize various emergency functions in a standardized manner while responding to any disaster. It would provide for specialist incident management teams with an incident commander and officers trained in different aspects of incident management, such as logistics, operations, planning, safety, media management, etc. The emphasis would be on the use of technologies and contemporary systems of planning and execution with connectivity to the joint operations room at all levels.

Incident Response Team (IRT)

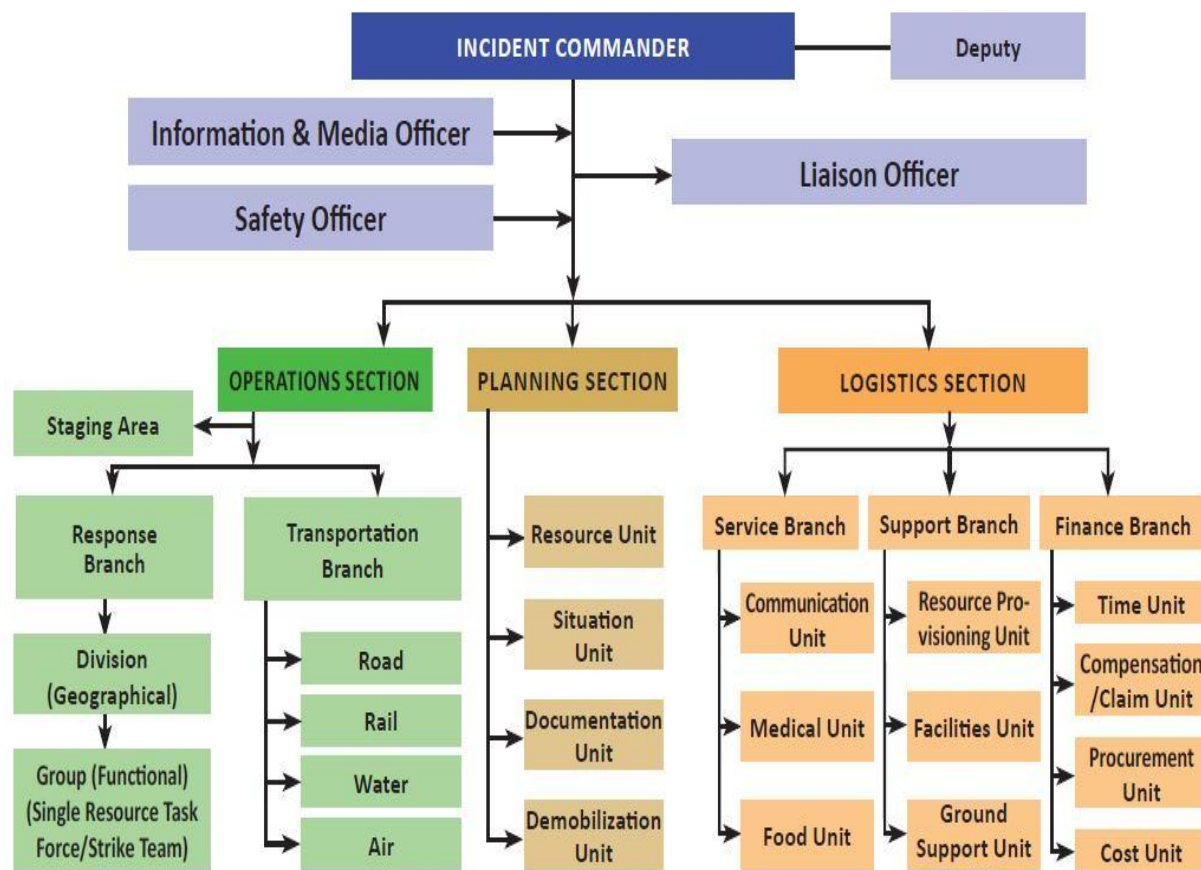


Figure 7-3: Incident Response Team (IRT) Framework

IRS establishes the following four major functional areas for managing an incident (Figure 7-3):

Command Staff – Provides leadership and establishes incident objectives and has overall responsibility for managing the incident;

Operations – Develops and oversees tactical operational activities needed to accomplish incident objectives;

Planning – Coordinates planning, resource orders and release, maintenance of records, mapping, technical expertise, and documentation necessary to accomplish objectives

Logistics – Oversees the development and use of infrastructures (facilities, transportation, supplies, communication, food, etc.) to support responders as they work towards accomplishing incident objectives.

The command staff would be responsible for deciding as to which section, branch, division, groups, units of the IRT is to be activated.

The IRS provides accurate information, strict accountability, planning, leadership, and cost effective operations and logistical support for any incident.

Key factors to be considered for first response and relief measures during an emergency, crisis situation or disaster

Readiness of Resource Organizations

The readiness of resource organizations (both government and non-government) to respond to emergencies, crisis and disasters, often at very short notice, is a very important requirement for response operations. Sometimes, failure on the part of only one designated organization may seriously upset the total response effort. However, disaster management authorities do need to bear in mind that the response lead-time for resource organizations can differ markedly. Response

management needs to take into account and harmonize differences in organizational lead-times if a balanced response is to be achieved.

Response departments and agencies should aim at reducing the response lead-time so that timely response is executed saving large number of people, properties and livestock.

Warning

This section is dealt with in detail in the preparedness chapter. However, mentioning it here is intentional, in order to avoid the need for undue cross-referencing, especially under impending operational circumstances.

As has been emphasized, an effective system of warning is vitally important for successful response operations even though there are bound to be some occasions when little or no warning will be available. The main needs for warning are:

- *Initial detection, as early as possible, of the likelihood that a disaster would occur.*
- *Origination of duly processed warning as early as possible.*
- *Effective means of transmitting warnings; establishment of ICT*

Evacuation

Evacuation of human population and livestock is the only prescribed means to save them from the fury of disasters. Evacuation of communities can be one of the most difficult response operations, especially, when it is a precautionary measure based on warning indicators, prior to impact, in order to protect persons from the full effects of disasters.

Evacuation may also be necessary after the area has been affected (Post impact) by disasters in order to move persons from disaster-stricken areas into safer, better surroundings and conditions

For carrying out successful evacuation, the threat perception on the part of DM officials is essential. Continuous dialogue with stakeholders such as, early warning providers, transportation authorities, health-care authorities/ personnel, food and essential commodity suppliers, civil societies, NGOs and last but not the least, the communities is essential.

A Decision Support System (DSS) and inputs based on Geographical Information System (GIS) platform are essential for carrying out successful evacuation. Responsibilities of each organisation need to be fixed beforehand in the form of SOPs.

Activation of the Response System

For rapid and effective response, there needs to be a system for activating disaster management officials and resource organizations. Therefore, an Incident Response System would be established in the following lines by the District Administration.

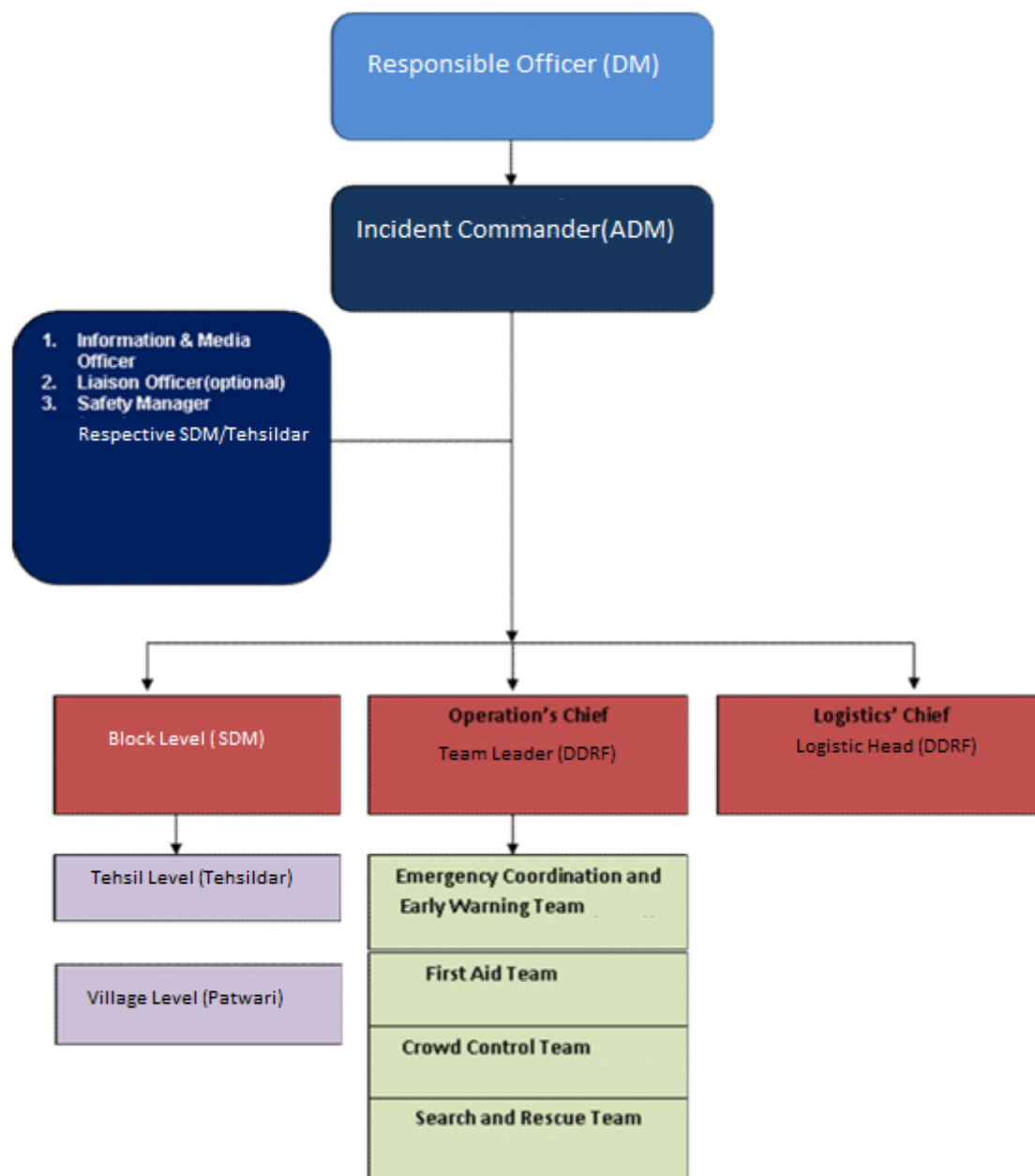


Figure 7-4: Schematic diagram of Incident Response System

The state would depute its officer undertake necessary training in IRS in a phased manner. The District DM&R Department would also prepare and finalize the Standard Operating Procedure (SOPs) required for putting the IRS in place.

Co-ordination of Response Operations

Co-ordination of the actions during operations is very important. Good co-ordination ensures optimum utilization of resources, therefore avoiding gaps or duplication in operational tasks. Hence, the need for an Incident Response System. Appropriate Emergency Operations Centres (EOCs) are essential for achieving effective management and error less decision making.

Coordination, between and amongst the various agencies involved in DM and ensuring implementation of the tasks entrusted to them is an important statutory responsibility of authorities at various levels. Coordination of efforts amongst various government departments and other stakeholders generates synergy and involves the bringing together of agencies and functionaries to ensure effective performance.

Mass Casualty Management

Mass casualty incident (MCI) is defined as an incident which generates more patients at one time than locally available resources can manage using routine procedures. It requires exceptional emergency arrangements and additional or extraordinary assistance. Whereas mass casualty management (MCM) is defined as a coherent and interrelated set of established procedures, policies, and plans that contribute to the shared objectives of optimizing the baseline capacity to deal with patient populations expected in a mass casualty incident, and efficiently increasing this capacity during the response to a mass casualty incident.

Mass casualty incidents can result from natural disasters like earthquake, flood and manmade disasters such as road accidents, aircraft, shipping, stampede, chemical spills, factory fires nuclear radiations, bomb explosion, terrorist activities; or even food poisoning, vector borne, outbreaks of disease etc.

As mentioned above, managing mass casualty needs extraordinary effort and hence coordination between various responding agencies and command systems play a crucial role besides the preparedness for any eventuality. A sequential step for MCM is given :

Important functions during MCI are:

1. A joint group of medical professionals and security agencies will assess the situation for determining the scale of operation and pooling in resources
2. In case of MCI, a command structure will be established to coordinate and manage the response.
3. Mobilisation of resources (human, supplies and equipments) shall be carried out. Special alarm systems can be installed at major facilities centres for instant mobilization.
4. If required, special areas would be designated for receiving patients, family members and media for smooth conduct of operation.
5. Special groups shall look after security arrangements, pharmacy and blood supplies and maintenance of critical equipments. If required, evacuation and relocation of patients and psychosocial support for patients, families and staff shall also be taken care of these groups.
6. Coordination among various facilities and responding agencies shall be of paramount importance. Communication between various stakeholders shall be ensured for better coordination
7. In an event of MCI, it is essential that right information and appropriate facilitation is offered to the public. A grievance redressal cell can be set up at the facility for families and friends of victims to help them identify, locate and address their needs.

SEC with the health department would ensure that the following steps are taken on MCM operations before the event:

- *Identify major health facilities in all districts and chalk out plans with district administration to equip it for MCM.*
- *Shall support all districts to develop capacity building on MCM with cooperation of various public and private health facilities, security agencies and others*
- *SOPs for all possible hazards should be ready beforehand and shared with all major health facilities in the state.*
- *Shall ensure that all major district hospitals have resources to handle MCM*
- *Determine lines of authority and roles and responsibilities of emergency and health officials*
- *Undertake regular assessments and evaluations of the preparedness at hospitals. Mock*

drills and simulations shall be carried out to gauge preparedness, identify gaps in coordination and assess needs for capacity building

Rapid Damage Assessment (RDA)

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

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

Levels of Response

The rapid assessment would help in declaring the level of emergency (L) based on which the nature of response is decided.

L0 level denotes normal times which would be utilized for close monitoring, documentation, prevention and preparatory activities. Training on search and rescue, rehearsals, evaluation and inventory updation for response activities will be carried out during this time.

L1 level (Concern) specifies a disaster that can be managed at the district level. However, the State and Centre will remain in readiness to provide assistance, if needed.

L2 level (Distress) disaster situations are those, which require assistance and active participation of the State in the form of mobilization of its Resources for management of disasters.

L3 level (Crisis) disaster situation is a large scale disaster where the State and District authorities have been overwhelmed and require assistance from the Central Government for reinstating the State and District machinery as well as for rescue, relief, and other response and recovery measures. In most cases, the scale and intensity of the disaster as determined by the concerned technical agency like IMD are sufficient for the declaration of L3 disaster.

The SOPs for determining the levels of disasters and for issuing alerts to electronic messaging systems of various agencies about disasters have been formulated by MHA. These SOPs will be reviewed periodically for disaster response management in case of natural and man-made disasters.

Communications

All aspects of disaster management, good communications are essential for effective response. Also, since communications may be adversely affected by disaster impact, reserve communications (with their own power supplies) are a necessary part of response arrangements. The value of solar-powered communications, use of VHF and Satellite phones especially under severe critical conditions, should be considered.

Public Co-operation

Good co-operation between the disaster response authorities and the public is essential if response operations are to be successful. The foundation of such co-operation should, of course, be laid during the public awareness programs that are a necessary part of preparedness. However, disaster response and coordinating authorities should remember that the affected public needs to be kept informed. This particularly applies to intended response action and the timing of relief supplies.

Post Disaster – Response Phase

As mentioned, the post disaster situation has two different phases viz., the Response and Recovery phases. Response is defined as “the provision of emergency services and public assistance during or immediately after a disaster in order to save lives, reduce health impacts, ensure public safety, and meet the basic subsistence needs of the people affected”³¹.

It is during this phase that the affected victims (those that are rescued, evacuated and are taken to safer places) are given basic essential facilities. Also, the lifeline services that are damaged due to disasters are repaired and restored.

However, in case of major and prolonged emergencies, the relief activity will still be continued.

Key factors to be considered for Effective Response in a post disaster Situation

Experience has shown that effective response depends fundamentally on two factors:

- Information
- Resources

Without these two vital components, the best plans, management arrangements and expert staff would become difficult to operationalise. Bearing this fundamental premise in mind, the major requirements for effective response are summarized below:

Emergency Support Function (ESF)

The Emergency Support Functions (ESF), comprising of various support agencies, will manage, coordinate and support the primary agencies with specific kinds of assistance, which are common to all types of disasters. The ESFs forms an integral part of EOC.

The proposed ESFs would identify requirements, mobilize and deploy resources to the affected areas and assist the districts in their response actions. The ESFs would come into operation only on either receipt of warning of an expected calamity or in the event of a sudden emergency.

The ESF would coordinate directly with their functional counterparts at the district level (L2) and also with central government agencies or ministries (L2 and L3). The only situations where the State government will contact the central government for L2 level emergencies will be for situations/ emergencies with no past experience (e.g. earthquake) or in situations where the experience and expertise available are inadequate (for example, a terrorist attack using weapons of mass destruction).

The response plans would be based upon the level of disaster and SOPs would be available with all emergency support functions in accordance with the level of disaster and shall be clearly mentioned in the District DM Plan.

Camp Management

Camps are a temporary provision of protection and assistance to displaced populations, forced to flee their homes due to disaster.

The SEC and district administration would ensure all important functions of camp management as described below:

Security and Dignity:

In an emergency and disaster situation there are diverse groups of inhabitants in a single camp for which both internal and external security is of paramount importance for preserving and respecting the dignity of all individuals - one of the key pillars of camp management. This can be in terms of socio-cultural values, customs, physical, and psychosocial needs.

Registration and population:

Developing a retrievable database of all camp inhabitants with some of the important demographic details including registration of entry and exit is a basic tenet of a camp management. However, sensitive information would be kept confidential.

Information dissemination:

Inflow and outflow of essential information about the prevailing situation, health conditions, population and other aspects would be streamlined.

Coordination and management:

Camp management requires a high degree of coordination between multiple agencies. Any lapse in coordination can result into chaos, violence or disruption of essential services. The role of the camp manager is, therefore, crucial.

Mobilisation and participation:

All activities in the camp should be carried out in the most participative possible way. Designating volunteers and managers within the camp may be useful for better coordination and mobilisation.

Shelter planning and environment concerns:

Planning of shelters is one of the crucial aspects of camp management. It should be done considering the expected population, access to basic amenities and services, access to entry and exit gates, security and most importantly the environment and natural resources of the site. Environmental concerns are a feature of every camp and need to be taken into account from the moment a site is selected and till it has been responsibly closed. Soil erosion and the loss of natural vegetation cover are some of the most common and visible environmental impacts. Others, such as ground water pollution and soil contamination might be less visible but are equally important. Management of the environment within and around the camp should be coordinated with the host community. An environmental management plan made together with camp residents/committees (or, where available, village-based environmental groups), can identify the priority areas to be addressed.

Basic services:

Provision of services such as water, sanitation, hygiene and waste management are basics of good camp management. Specialist agencies and teams can be involved in this task. Equity and participation of camp inhabitants would be taken care of.

Transitional education:

When a camp is expected to be operational from more than three months, educational facilities should be provided for children living in the camp by engaging local teachers and youth, specialist agencies and experts.

Health facilities:

Maintaining health and hygiene is one of the most important functions of camp management. Surveillance of seasonal and chronic diseases of the area, and water borne and vector borne diseases should be delegated to a special group of health professionals. The camp should have medical and healthcare facilities, which are

accessible to all. Special vaccination drives and disinfection drives would be taken up periodically. Participation of camp inhabitants for maintaining a hygienic environment in the camp should be ensured.

Special needs groups:

The camp manager would ensure special health facilities for the needs of special groups such as pregnant women, the chronically ill, disabled, infants, aged, people living with HIV AIDS (PLWHA), orphans etc.

Minimum Standard:

Minimum standards to disaster response would be ensured as it ensures quality and accountability in response. There are national standards which the respective departments can adhere to while responding to emergencies. The Sphere Disaster Response Minimum Standards is developed by INGOs, NGOs that have been/ are being adapted by many countries worldwide.

Using school buildings as temporary relief camps during disasters disrupts the education of children for long periods. Alternative arrangements for housing relief camps will be put in place through various mitigation projects to gradually reduce dependence on the buildings of educational institutions.

Damage and Needs Assessment

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

Responsibility Matrix evolve for each response measures with period and responsibility matrix for major stakeholders included in Annexure 4

Chapter 8 – Reconstruction, Rehabilitation and Recovery Measures

Recovery and reconstruction (R&R) or comprehensive rehabilitation is the last step in the cycle of disaster management. This is the phase of a new cycle, where the opportunity for reconstruction and rehabilitation should be utilised for building a better, safer, and more resilient society. Thus, the approach to the reconstruction process has to be comprehensive so as to convert adversity into opportunity. Incorporating disaster resilient features to 'build back better' will be the guiding principle. This phase requires the most patient and painstaking effort by all concerned. The administration, the stakeholders and the communities need to stay focused on the needs of this phase, as, with the passage of time, the sense of urgency gets diluted. The appropriate choice of technology and project impact assessment needs to be carried out to establish that the projects contemplated do not create any side effects on the physical, socio-cultural or economic environments of the communities in the affected areas or in their neighbourhood.

The recovery process starts immediately after the event of disaster and it is integrated with the post disaster phases of relief, response and rehabilitation. There can be short term and long term measures of the recovery process. The sectors that need attention for recovery are as follows:

Emphasis would be laid on plugging the gaps in the social and economic infrastructure and infirmities in the backward and forward linkages. Efforts will be made to support and enhance the viability of livelihood systems, education, health care facilities, care of the elderly, women and children, etc. Other aspects warranting attention will be roads, housing, drinking water sources, provision for sanitary facilities, availability of credit, supply of agricultural inputs, up gradation of technologies in the on-farm and off-farm activities, storage, processing, marketing, etc.

Housing

This involves design, planning and reconstruction of all affected houses and shelter structures in urban and rural areas. Though the process of planning in both these areas may be different, the basic tenets of reconstruction do not change. The damage assessments (RDA/ DDA), which are done by the District in the aftermath of a disaster, decide the extent of damage and also the magnitude of capacity required to cope up, based on which transitional (temporary or semi permanent) structures are built for immediate rehabilitation of the affected people. This also involves categorising the housing buildings into various categories to determine the compensation package and declare it safe or unsafe for further use.

Choosing appropriate site, material of construction and technology for mass housing is of paramount importance to ensure utility and functionality. A participatory process may be adopted for design of shelters to ensure acceptance by the community. Recent experiences of Gujarat, Bihar and Kashmir have shown that an owner-driven reconstruction (ODR) approach suits the community. Reconstruction plans and designing of houses need to be a participatory process involving the government, affected community, NGOs and the corporate sector. Reconstruction programmes should be within the confines and the qualitative specifications lay down by the Government.

However, the long term reconstruction process for permanent houses, essential services, and social infrastructure should also be taken up in the shortest possible time. For permanent reconstruction, ideally, the work including the construction of houses must be completed within two to three years. The District Administration with the help of State Government would create dedicated project teams to speed up the reconstruction process.

Basic Amenities

Basic services such as water supply, sanitation, sewerage, solid waste management, waste water disposal etc. should be restored in the shortest possible time. Alternate arrangements of water supply and temporary sanitation facilities can be sought with the help of special agencies, NGOs, and CBOs. Special arrangements for provision of basic services would be ensured. It can include creating temporary infrastructure for storage and distribution of water supply, running tankers, temporary designated areas for waste management, and sanitation facilities. Special care would be taken for the vulnerable sections of society, remote location habitats and special needs groups so that they are not left behind for entitlements and the rehabilitation process.

In the long term, plans would be prepared for upgradation and expansion of infrastructure for basic services in consultation with local communities. Also, it has to be ensured that these facilities are strong enough to withstand the future disasters.

Critical Infrastructure

Restoration of lifeline infrastructure such as power, telecommunications, and transport is of paramount importance, as response and relief activities are totally dependent on these services. Planning and design of the damaged infrastructures should be done considering the safety aspects and with a 'do not harm' approach.

Often, social order also lies in how quickly and effectively life line services and infrastructure are restored. Failing which may lead to chaos, public outrage, riots, forced migration, and other social distress. Some of the strategies for restoring the physical infrastructure and lifeline services are as follows:

Build Back Better: Destruction is always an opportunity to build a more resilient and stronger infrastructure. Thus, the recovery process would always adopt the approach of Build Back Better. This also ensures greater resilience and preparedness and minimum loss in the event of a future disaster.

Master Plan: The recovery process would take into consideration the broad regional planning and should not be focused only on local area development because the recovery process will also affect the livelihood and employment patterns of neighbouring areas.

Participatory Planning: Infrastructure improvement measures need to be balanced with, or at least be in line with, the social and cultural needs and preferences of beneficiaries.

Prioritised and phased development: Long term development plans always have prioritised packages of work which will consider the vulnerability and critical issues of some services in the affected areas. Also, a phased development helps rectify and avoid the mistakes made in the early stages of recovery.

Coordination: A master plan of development will help better coordination between various development agencies. Participation of private players and CSOs is advisable to expedite planning and implementation in a participative manner.

Health and Education

Experiences from disasters have shown that there is extensive damage to the health and education infrastructure during disasters. To make schools, colleges, universities, health care centres, hospitals, and clinics safe from hazards, it is essential to evolve an institutional mechanism whereby the risk assessment and risk reduction measures are planned, executed, and monitored to limit the damages to infrastructure and loss of lives during disasters. Also, construction of new health and educational facilities should be done considering the risks posed by the hazard in the area.

Using school buildings as temporary relief camps during disasters disrupts the education of children for long periods. Alternative arrangements for housing relief camps will be put in place through various mitigation projects to gradually reduce dependency on the buildings of educational institutions.

Livelihood Restoration

A livelihood comprises the capabilities, assets (including both material and social resources) and activities required for all means of living. A livelihood is sustainable when it can cope with and recover from stress and shocks and still maintain its capabilities and assets both now and in the future.

District Administration with the help of State governments would have to lay emphasis on the restoration of permanent livelihood of those affected by disasters and pay special attention to the needs of women headed households, artisans, farmers and people belonging to marginalised and vulnerable sections. Some of the strategies for livelihood restoration are as follows:

Expanding livelihood opportunities: In the aftermath of a disaster, there is always a demand for generating immediate employment opportunities to stabilise the loss of income and livelihoods of affected families. Cash for work, engaging affected population in debris clearance and waste management, and other activities can help generate immediate employment opportunities. However, restoring the livelihoods in the affected region demands a more balanced approach considering prevailing livelihood patterns, environment, natural resources, skills, and socio cultural limitations of the society. The government can take up measures to attract investments in the region by considering tax vacations, rebates and special incentives for industries to generate long term employment opportunities.

Strengthening existing livelihood patterns: Strengthening existing livelihood patterns by better market linkages, technological support and other means can be considered.

Environmentally sustainable livelihoods: Environmental and ecological considerations would not be neglected in the process of generating employment opportunities.

Finance Infrastructure

Institutions like banks, post offices, government treasuries, income tax offices, etc., are also vulnerable to disasters. Small banks without any safeguards in rural areas are particularly vulnerable to disasters. The loss of data, currency, and documents from these institutions can damage the social and financial security of people. To safeguard these important establishments from disasters, they should have robust backup systems besides structural and non structural safety of assets. The recovery process should also consider expansion of financial services such as micro credits, soft loans etc. for speedy rehabilitation. Promotion of insurance and reinsurance through partnership with public and private agencies should also be considered for comprehensive risk reduction within the recovery framework.

Environment and Ecology

The recovery process often tends to overlook environmental and ecological effects in the aftermath of disaster, further aggravating the situation by adopting an unsustainable recover process. Mass housing projects, infrastructure development and other activities of recovery can adversely affect the natural ecosystems, natural resources and environment. Hence it is essential to take a critical look with reference to ecology and environment for all recovery activity.

Debris clearance: In the aftermath of a major catastrophe, debris clearance is a major activity. Debris created due to a disaster includes waste soils and sediments, vegetation (trees, limbs, shrubs), municipal solid waste (common household

garbage, personal belongings), construction and demolition debris (building and their contents), vehicles (cars, trucks), and white goods (refrigerators, freezers, air conditioners). Often, vast amount of waste not only impedes access to affected areas but can propagate dangerous infectious diseases

Moreover, damage to industrial facilities, refineries, and sewer systems can trigger secondary hazards, exposing the environment and survivors to toxic and flammable materials that may or may not be immediately discovered. In the face of such an immense task, waste management facilities, if they exist, are often quickly overwhelmed.

Environment Impact Assessments: Conducive legal provisions and effective enforcement of environmental laws should be in place for a sustainable recovery process. All medium and large reconstruction and development projects should undergo environment impact assessment by competent agencies and should be approved by a competent authority. Enforcement of all regulations that limit damage to environment should be adhered to strictly.

Environment friendly material and technologies: As reconstruction is a major component of the recovery process, the selection of materials and technology plays an important role in determining the environmental effects of the reconstruction process after major disasters. The reconstruction process can put tremendous stress on local resources and ecosystem and if left unregulated, can lead to even more catastrophic effects on local environment, natural resources and livelihoods in the medium to long term. Similarly, restoration of livelihood should also consider environmental factors, so that in an effort to provide employment opportunities rapidly, does not oversee the larger picture affecting the environment and eco systems.

Restoring ecosystems: Where ecosystems have incurred severe damage, a multi-sectoral management approach is important to ensure that the links between various livelihood and environmental aspects are recognized and addressed.

Integrated management of ecosystems: Integrated management approaches have been employed most notably in the management of watersheds, forests, river basins, and dry and wet lands and have increasingly focused on climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction. An essential component of these approaches is the creation of sustainable livelihood options.

Governance

Governance is an important issue that needs to be addressed through a multi-sector and multi-stakeholder approach in pursuing the management of disasters. There is, therefore, a need to recognize and address:

- *Participation of stakeholders in all aspects of decision-making related to the mitigation, relief and rehabilitation of victims of disasters.*
- *There are gaps and duplications while responding to disasters. Therefore, there is a need for enhanced coherence, consistency and cooperation to ensure an efficient and effective use of available resources at the district, state and national levels.*
- *The mechanisms to deal with the social and economic impacts on human health, society, and the environment, including liability, compensation and redress needs to be streamlined and strengthened*

Chapter 9 – Financial Resources for implementation of DDMP

Existing funding arrangement

The policy and funding mechanism for provision of relief assistance to those affected by natural calamities is clearly laid down in schemes and norms. These are reviewed by the Finance Commission appointed by Government of India every five years. The Finance Commission makes recommendations regarding the division of tax revenues between the central and the state governments and also regarding policy of provision of relief assistance and their share of expenditure. A Calamity Relief Fund (CRF) has been set up in each state as per the recommendations of the Finance Commission. The size of the calamity relief fund is fixed by the Finance Commission after taking into account the expenditure on relief and rehabilitation over the previous years. The Government of India contributes 75% on the corpus of CRF and 25% is contributed by the State. Relief assistance to those affected by natural calamities is granted from CRF. Where the calamity is of such proportion that additional funds are required, the assistance is provided from the National Calamity Contingency Fund (NCCF) - a fund created by the central government. When such requests are received, the requirements are cleared by a High Level Committee. In brief, the institutional arrangements for response and relief are well established and have proved robust and effective. However, the norms and list of calamities need to be reviewed in context of the specific geographical conditions of the State.

The district collectors are the main assessing authorities for damages. A number of functionaries belonging to various departments like Revenue, Home, Medical, Animal Husbandry, Forests, Water supply, Public works, Health, Women and Child development etc., work in the districts. The District Collectors seek reports from all the concerned functionaries before arriving at a conclusion as to the extent of the damage. The norm of 50% damage to crops in a particular area is adopted to declare it a scarcity affected area.

As per current funding arrangements in district, In case of any disaster/ hazards Relief proposal has been sent to state government by chairperson of DDMA. After reviewing this case proposal Relief dept of state government release fund.

Procedure for claiming under NCCF (NDRF)

The reports of the District Collector is compiled at the State level and an overall picture of the extent and severity of the damage brought about is submitted to the Central Government for its own observations to assess the damages caused by the calamities. When requests are received for assistance from NCCF (NDRF), the requirements are assessed by a team from the Central Government and, thereafter, cleared by a High Level Committee.

Funds for Capacity Building

The State has allotted Rs. 3 lakh per year for five years (from the financial year 2015-16 to 2019-20) for capacity building of the administrative machinery in Disaster Management. These funds are planned to be used in activities as described the Chapter on Capacity Development and also on awareness generation through radio, electronic and print media, trainings, and production and dissemination of IEC materials etc.

Funds for Disaster Preparedness activities

The 12th Finance Committee had recommended provision for disaster preparedness and mitigation to be part of District plans. As of now, there is no provision of funds for disaster preparedness activities.

Other funding arrangements by District

Apart from these provisions, the District has get fund from MLAs, MPs, and others social organisations.

The Chief Minister's Relief Funds may also be explored for disaster relief. This fund is raised through public appeals when needed.

Chapter 10 – Procedure and Methodology for monitoring, Evaluation, updation and maintenance of DDMP.

Authority for maintaining and reviewing the DDMP

District Administration constituted a District Disaster Management committee under the chairmanship of District Collector Dholpur who will Maintain and update the DDMP.

The organizational structure suggested in the present Disaster Management Plan (DM Plan), will be based on following concepts:

- The Disaster Management Plan of the District shall be a public document. The DM Plan is the sum and substance of all the Horizontal and Vertical disaster management plans in the District. Horizontal plans include plans prepared by line departments such as Home, Food & Civil supplies, Agriculture, Health, Drinking water & sanitation, urban development, Building construction and rural development department along with Fire Service, Municipal Corporation.
- Plans will work only in the case when present organizational structure is responsible to its non-emergency duties i.e. if a job is done well everyday; it is best done by that organization during emergency.
- Crisis should be met at the lowest and most immediate level of government. Plans call for local response supplemented if necessary, by the next higher jurisdiction.
- Voluntary response and involvement of the private sector should be sought and emphasized. The emergency management partnership is important to all phases of natural and man-made disasters.
- Preparation of the DM Plan is the responsibility of the District Disaster Management Authority of the District. The first draft plan has been prepared and further scope of rectification and updation is necessitated.
- After each updation of the DM Plan, a version number shall be given serially. Copy of the updated document shall be circulated to each stakeholder of disaster management in the District.

Post Disaster Evaluation Mechanism

Disasters are always unexpected. Each disaster causes huge loss of human lives and property. And every disaster repeats after a particular interval. Also lessons learnt from a particular disaster will help to plan for another potential hazard. In case of a disaster, the SEC shall make special arrangements to collect all concerned data on that particular disaster, irrespective of size and vulnerability. This post disaster evaluation mechanism shall be set up with qualified professionals, experts and researchers and the collected data shall be thoroughly crosschecked and documented in the District EOC for further reference. This document shall be prepared with proper attention, keeping in view of the Mitigation, Preparedness, Response, Recovery & Rehabilitation measures.

Consultation Mechanism

Consultative mechanisms among the key departments concerned with disaster management at the District level; consultation mechanism among civil society, NGOs, and training institutes in the District will form the basis of updates and revisions to the plan. The DDMA and DEC shall update the DDMP as the need and demand presents.

Time Frame for review and update of DDMP:

Activity	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
Consultation with all departments and administration, NGOs, etc. to finalize the DDMP					
Undertake District-wide HRV assessment					
Prepare Implementation Status Report by all departments and administration at all levels.					
Review and monitor progress					
Comprehensive revision and update of DDMP					

Disaster Management Implementation Status Report

The implementation of DDMP at the District, block, municipal and gram panchayat levels shall be achieved by translating the mechanism identified in the plan on the ground. The administration at all levels and all departments, agencies and stakeholders shall identify their goals and objectives set out in the plan and shall prepare their own plan. The nodal officers nominated by each department are responsible for preparing the plan and ensuring that the actions are carried out as per the plan. An implementation status report will be prepared by the end of every financial year and a copy of which would be submitted to DM&R.

The extent of manpower used to mitigate disasters in all phases (pre, during and post), budget spent on these activities, training and other capacity building activities carried out, and technology and material resources acquired for preparedness and mitigation measures shall be clearly noted in the implementation status report. The Implementation status report prepared by the nodal officer shall have the approval of the District collector dholpur ; all departments can review and update the plan on a yearly basis.

Uploading of DDMP

Updated Disaster Management Plan shall be uploaded on district administration official website dholpur.rajasthan.gov.in.

Conducting Mock Drill

District Administration shall create a yearly Basis mock drill calendar for conducting mock drill at district and block level and also upto village Level for awareness of various type of disaster , its effect, preventions , Response etc. In Mock drill various NGOs, Local community, and trained person also arrange different type of cultural program for Disaster awareness.

Chapter 11 – Coordination Mechanism for implementation of DDMP.

Networking and coordination among the departments will lay a strong foundation in achieving the goal of mitigating disasters and managing them effectively. While networking specific to the District will incrementally evolve with active participation of government departments and other stakeholders, there are certain tools already available for ready use. The Indian Disaster Resource Network (IDRN) facilitates better coordination and networking among different District, departments and stakeholders. This is detailed in chapter 5 of the DDMP.

Co-ordination with Various departments and Agencies

The initial response to a disaster is usually provided by the emergency services supported by local authority, but many agencies can become involved. The emergency services will maintain a District of readiness so as to provide a rapid response and alert local authorities and other services at the earliest. All organizations that need to respond quickly to a disaster will have arrangements that can be activated at a very short notice. These arrangements shall be clearly established and promulgated.

Although involvement of different emergency services like Police, Fire Brigade and Hospital services is inevitable, some other Public Utility Services, such as local bodies, Railways, Air lines, etc., have to be involved also in most cases for dealing with the situation effectively. All such agencies are different organizations, with different hierarchies and chains of command and responsibility. If rescue and recovery work is to be effective, all these departments and agencies have to work together in a coordinated way. They therefore, have to be aware of each other's areas of responsibility and systems of working. Comprehensive discussion and agreement among these agencies in the planning stage and communication of these decisions to lower level functionaries, and of course their capacity enhancement, is of utmost importance. This would not only enable them to know about who is responsible for what, but also make them aware of their own roles and responsibility and can appreciate the need for Multi-Service Involvement in such a situation, avoiding duplication.

The DEC will coordinate all the activities related to Disaster Management at the District level.

Establishing Vertical and Horizontal Linkages

Coordination, as between and amongst the various agencies involved in Disaster Management for ensuring implementation of the tasks entrusted to them is an important statutory responsibility of authorities at various levels.

The Disaster wise Action Plan of DDMP (chapter 12) has been designed and drafted keeping in view the practicality, transparency in the realistic terms, sequence and requirement of a disaster situation. Therefore, this portion ensures vertical and horizontal links and thus coordinates all the existing departments, agencies and stakeholder in the most effective manner.

However, it is pertinent to mention here that the process of coordination has to be a continuous process and is not limited to any particular situation but always should have a holistic view. Coordination efforts amongst various government departments and other stakeholders generates synergy and involves the bringing together of agencies and functionaries to ensure effective performance. Hence, minor alterations and customizations as per local conditions can always be handy for effective Disaster Management processes.

Annual Report

At the end of every financial year the DM&R will prepare and publish an annual report. The annual report will provide a full account of the activities of the DM&R during the previous year and will include the following –

- A statement of aims, objectives and vision of DM&R for Disaster Management
- Annual targets and achievement, in physical and financial terms, during the year to which the annual report pertains
- The activities implemented/ executed during the previous year.
- Plan for the next year.
- Any other information as deemed fits.

Institutionalizing Disaster Management Plan

All departments shall nominate a nodal officer who will be responsible for disaster management efforts from their respective departments. The nominated officers will prepare SOPs for their respective departments. The nodal officer shall also function as the first point of contact when the DDMP is activated and the EOC is operationalized.

Cross cutting government department and other stakeholder activities

Disaster considerably impacts all the sectors of development resulting in a serious social and economic setback of the overall physical and social development of the community. The process of development and the models of development choices made sometimes lead to disaster risks. There is a paradigm shift in an approach to disaster management in the country. The new approach proceeds from conventional approach that development cannot be sustainable unless disaster mitigation is built into the development process. The new policy also emanates from the belief that investment in mitigation is much more cost effective than expenditure on relief and rehabilitation.

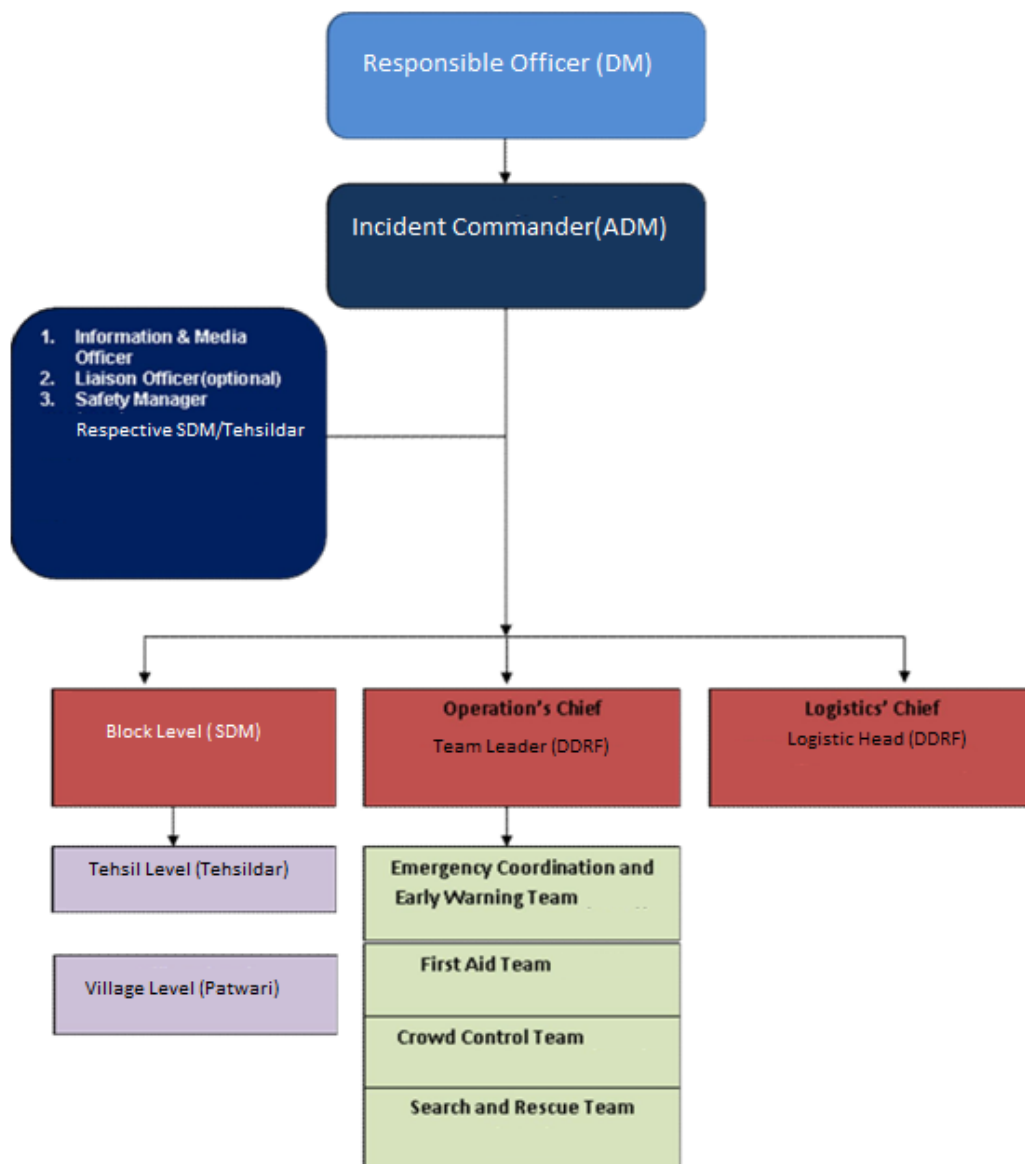
Government line departments and service providing departments undertake several development programmes and execute projects in the districts, panchayats on regular basis. For instance, the Agriculture Department regularly conducts outreach programmes in educating farmers on best agricultural practices. Similarly the DM&R at the District level would coordinate and develop mechanisms where the information transferred to the farmers is disaster preparedness centric. This could be done by training agriculture staff and frontline workers on Disaster Management. Therefore, these agriculture extension workers could effectively function as field ambassadors of disaster management. This concept is applicable for all the departments and capacity building plays a crucial role. Likewise, Irrigation and PWD departments regularly execute infrastructure improvement and development programmes. Streamlining disaster management into these regular programmes will help in better preparing to meet the emergency challenges.

Several NGOs, Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) in the District have exclusive social development projects. The District shall reach out to these sectors within the District to impress on them in integrating disaster management efforts as core objectives of their social development projects and also involve them in the District sponsored capacity building initiatives.

Co-ordination of Response Operations

Co-ordination of the actions during operations is very important. Good co-ordination ensures optimum utilization of resources, therefore avoiding gaps or duplication in operational tasks. Hence, the need for an Incident Response System. Appropriate Emergency Operations Centres (EOCs) are essential for achieving effective management and error less decision making.

Coordination, between and amongst the various agencies involved in DM and ensuring implementation of the tasks entrusted to them is an important statutory responsibility of authorities at various levels. Coordination of efforts amongst various government departments and other stakeholders generates synergy and involves the bringing together of agencies and functionaries to ensure effective performance.



Chapter 12. Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) and checklist

Roles and responsibility of different stakeholders

The following are the action plans for departments, agencies and stakeholders which shall be involved for immediate rescue, relief, response and rehabilitation operations in the event of an earthquake –

1 PWD

Alert and Warning Stage

- Issue warnings to all officials/ staff.
- Manning of control room 24x7.
- Maintain regular contact with EOCs at district/ state levels.
- Keep all resources in the state of readiness. Disaster Stage
- Assessment of damage to infrastructure, roads, bridges and buildings and commencement of restoration work.
- Carry out search, rescue, evacuation, relief operation.
- Clearance of roads and debris of collapsed infrastructures.
- Identification and demolition of unsafe buildings/infrastructures.
- Barricade the disaster site and unsafe areas.
- Identification and demarcation of safe areas and preparation of temporary shelters for relief camps.
- Prepare temporary roads and bridges, helipads and air strips on the need basis for effective relief operations.
- Deployment of heavy equipments like dozers, excavators, cranes, pulleys, power saws, gas cutters, L&Ts, JCBs and other specialist equipments and vehicles.

Response and Rehabilitation Stage

- Restoration of buildings, roads, bridges and other Government buildings.
- Ensure close monitoring of response and rehabilitation operations and relief camps.

2 Police

Alert and warning stage

- Manning of control room 24x7.
- Maintain regular state of readiness Disaster Stage
- Communication to EOC and stakeholders instantly.
- As first responder assume command for security and law and order
- Demarcate entries and exits for rescue and relief operation and proper traffic management.
- Support SDRF, Civil Defence, Home Guard, Army, Sainik Kalyan and other first responders for search and rescue.
- Take necessary actions to avoid rumours.
- Ensure prevention of theft and loot.
- Provide effective communication network work.
- Deployment and monitoring of 108 ambulances.
- Deployment of lady police personnel in relief camps for Gender concerns.

Response and Rehabilitation Stage

- Security arrangements for government property
- Maintenance of law and order.

3 Civil Defence

- Assist police and administration in rescue and relief operation.

4 Home Guard

- Make Volunteers available
- Help police in maintaining law and order situation.

5 NCC/ NYK and Scout Guide

- Make Volunteers available
- Help police in maintaining law and order situation.
- Assist local administration in rescue and relief operation as required.

6 Sainik Kalyan

- Deployment of specialist ex-servicemen for search, rescue, evacuation and relief activities.
- Help police for feeding right information about the activities prevailing in the area (local intelligence)
- Boosting the morale of the general public.
- Interacting with public especially affected people by sharing experience of service; in a way making people overcome trauma, fear, stress.

7 Fire/ Municipal Corporation

Alert and warning stage

- Manning of control room 24x7.
- Issue warnings to all Fire Service stations.
- Keep all resources in a state of readiness

Disaster Stage

- Deployment of water tankers, tractors, cranes and other equipments like fire suits, masks, blankets, generator sets etc., and also ensures adequate availability of labourers.
- Assist in evacuation, search and rescue operations.
- Ensure availability of all types of extinguishers for fire following earthquakes.
- Appoint labourers for excavation works; dismantle unsafe buildings, disposal of solid garbage and liquid waste, disposal of dead persons and carcasses.
- Control other potential hazardous situations that might arise from oil, gas and hazardous material spills.

Response and Rehabilitation Stage

- Organise relief camps wherever required; ensure pure drinking water, Sanitation, food, temporary shelters, basic relief materials as per requirements and needs.
- Assist in post disaster response and rehabilitation work

8 Department of Medical and Health

Alert and warning stage

- Issue warnings to all officials/ staff.
- Manning of control room 24x7.
- Maintain regular contact with EOC.
- Keep all ambulances, mobile teams, specialists, blood, medicines, paramedics, etc. in a state of readiness.

Disaster Stage

- Carry out triage.
- Provide first aid to minor injuries.
- Evacuate injured to hospitals.

- Constitute and effectively deploy mobile teams having Doctors paramedical
- Set up health centres in relief camps and assure hygiene and sanitation.
- Prevention/ control of epidemics and vaccination, availability of adequate x-ray machines and orthopedic, neurology equipment.
- Availability of stretchers, blood, medicines, ambulances.
- Arrange additional beds and medical treatment in local and nearby hospitals as required.
- Psychosocial counselling to distressed people.

Response and Rehabilitation Stage

- Health and epidemiology Surveillance
- Monitor nutrition status of affected people and take appropriate actions.
- Maintain continuous supply of medicines and emergency services till normalcy is restored.

9 Animal Husbandry

Alert and warning stage

- Issue warnings to all officials/ staff.
- Manning of control room 24x7.
- Keep manpower and medicines in a state of readiness

Disaster Stage

- Disposal of dead carcasses.
- Make arrangements for rescue and evacuation of stranded livestock.

Response and Rehabilitation Stage

- Treatment of injured animals.
- Control of animal disease.
- Mass vaccination programmes of animals in affected areas

10 Rajasthan State Road Transport Cooperation (RSRTC)

Alert and Warning Stage

- Issue warnings to all officials/ staff.
- Manning of control room 24x7.
- Keep all resources in a state of readiness

Disaster Stage

- Regulate the movement of all buses
- Identification of alternate routes for transportation.
- Recovery of damaged vehicles.
- Adequate arrangement of special buses for transportation of relief materials and manpower.
- Make adequate arrangements for evacuation and transportation of homeless to relief camps.

Response and Rehabilitation Stage

- Arrange for transportation of relief material till normalcy is restored.

11 Transport/ NHAI

Alert/ Warning stage

- Issue warnings to all officials/ staff.
- Manning of control room 24x7.
- Keep all resources in a state of readiness

Disaster Stage

- Provide ambulances and recoveries for rescue and evacuation.

- Patrol important bridges and roads.
- Make arrangements for dozers, excavators, road rollers, trucks for road and bridge repairs.
- Provide safe and speedy passage for all vehicles, especially vehicles with relief materials.
- Regulate traffic and avoid jamming and bottlenecks on the Highways.
- Provide alternative roads for transportation, where ever required.

Response and Rehabilitation Stage

- Repair and reconstruct damaged/destroyed roads and bridges in NH3, NH11B.

12 PHED

Alert and Warning Stage

- Issue warnings to all officials/ staff.
- Manning of control room 24x7.
- Keep all resources in a state of readiness

Disaster Stage

- Ensure supply of safe drinking water regularly.
- Identification and restoration of water sources.
- Acquire water tankers, mobile water treatment plants, and plastic water tanks as required.
- Repair damaged systems, tube wells, etc.
- Provide adequate purification tablets, bleaching powder etc.

Response and Rehabilitation Stage

- Make available sufficient water, bleaching powder and sanitation blocks for maintaining hygienic conditions in habitats, shelters, relief camps etc.

13 Education Department

Alert and Warning Stage

- Operate Control Room round the clock and keep in touch with EOC
- Generating awareness through IEC.
- Issue warnings to all officials/ staff/ the education department staff/ school safety programmes.
- Keep manpower ready for emergency operations

Disaster Stage

- Help administration in providing staff, students to help in relief camps.

Response and Rehabilitation Stage

- Repair/ Retrofitting, reconstruction work as early as possible.
- Resume schools as early as possible.

14 Department of Industries

Alert/ Warning stage

- Issue warnings to all officials/ staff.
- Manning of control room 24x7.
- Keep all resources in a state of readiness
- Identify and issue warnings to all Multi Hazard industries. Disaster Stage
- Rescue, evacuate injured staff, people to safer places working in the industrial premises.
- Carryout search, rescue and evacuation of labourers in the industrial areas.

- Carryout thorough checks of leakages/ damages of such industries on occurrence of a disaster.
- Provisions of HAZMAT and other specialists to be made during the disaster.
- Make adequate safety arrangements for chemicals and industries using inflammable products.

Response and Rehabilitation Stage

- Restoration of production of disaster affected industries.

15 Department of Mining

Alert/ Warning stage

- Issue warnings to all officials/ staff.
- Manning of control room 24x7.
- Keep all resources in a state of readiness
- Identify and issue warnings to all Multi Hazard prone industries.

Disaster Stage

- Providing specialist vehicles such as L&T, JCBs, Gas cutters, dumpers, tractors at the disaster area.
- Providing skilled manpower for search and rescue operations at the disaster site.

Response and Rehabilitation Stage

- Assist administration with manpower and equipment for faster restoration of normal activities to commence in the disaster area.

16 BSNL

Alert and Warning Stage

- Issue warnings to all officials/ staff.
- Manning of control room 24x7.
- Keep all resources in a state of readiness

Disaster Stage

- Make arrangements for effective communication network to enable all relief actions to function effectively.
- Seek support from private telecom companies as necessary.

Rehabilitation Stage

- Quick restoration of all damaged lines and networks.
- Provide instant alarm/ warnings through wireless networks, e.g., SMS.
- Establish telephone centre for providing information of missing people and their families.
- Providing facilities for affected people for communication to their families.
- Developing hotlines for hassle free communication.
- Repair and reinstall disrupted telecommunication systems.

17 JVVNL

Alert and Warning Stage

- Issue warnings to all officials/ staff.
- Manning of control room 24x7.
- Keep all resources in a state of readiness

Disaster Stage

- Immediately shut down the supply of electricity in the area

Response and Rehabilitation Stage

- Start restoration work of the damaged lines
- Simultaneously, make electricity arrangements at the rehabilitation, relief camp areas.

18 Water Resource Department

Alert and Warning Stage

- Issue warnings to all officials/ staff.
- Manning of control room 24x7.
- Keep all resources in a state of readiness.
- Check status of irrigation canals, minor & medium irrigation tanks, dams.
- During monsoon/ heavy rains, carry out inspections of dams/ reservoirs on a daily basis and check the water level for issuance of alerts and warnings to locals as well as EOC.

Disaster Stage

- Continuous patrolling of the canal, dams and water structures.
- In case of leakage or burst of irrigation tanks, dams, ensure rapid actions.
- Issue periodic bulletins on the status of water structures. Response and Rehabilitation

Stage

- Repair and restoration of water structures where ever required.

19 DSO

Alert and Warning Stage

- Issue warnings to all officials/ staff.
- Manning of control room 24x7.
- Keep all resources in a state of readiness.
- Check status of all godowns/ warehouses and PDS shops.

Disaster Stage

- Distribution of food packets, dry rations, fuel, oil and lubricants
- Take precautionary steps against hoarding and profit mongering and ensure normal prices of commodities in the market.
- Ensure adequate supply and reserves of FOL and coordinate with all the national agencies for smooth transportation of food and civil supplies.

Response and Rehabilitation Stage

- Supply daily necessities of food items, stock position, and ensure continuous supply, in relief camps too.

20 District Administration

Alert and Warning stage:

- Ensure coordinated movement of all departments, officials and agencies for combating the disaster.
- Issue warnings to all officials/ staff.
- Manning of control room 24x7. During Disaster Stage.
- Ensure effective Communication, security, law and order.
- Ensure effective coordination with all departments, agencies, NGOs and stakeholders.
- Arrange/mobilize specialized equipment and material like cranes, dozers, generators, dumpers, etc.
- Update political leaders/ issue periodic bulletins.

Response and Rehabilitation Stage:

- Procure tents, sanitation block, essential materials, etc. for relief camps.
- Media Management.
- Generate daily reports of relief activities and disseminate.
- Organise relief camps wherever required; ensure pure drinking water, Sanitation, food, temporary shelters, basic relief materials as per requirements and needs.

21 ZilaParishad,Panchay at Samiti and Gram Panchay

Alert and Warning Stage

- Issue warnings to all officials/ staff.
- Manning of control room 24x7.
- Keep all resources in a state of readiness. Disaster Stage
- Broadcast/ Telecast the current situation on a regular basis.
As first responders in the rural areas collect, collate, interpret and disseminate proper information to the higher officials for effective decisions/ disaster response.
- Mobilise Community volunteers, Community Based Organisations (CBOs), SHGs, NGOs for combating disasters in the best of the fashion.
- Appoint labourers for excavation works; dismantle unsafe buildings, disposal of solid garbage and liquid waste, disposal of dead persons and carcasses.

Response and Rehabilitation Stage

- Organise relief camps wherever required; ensure pure drinking water, Sanitation, food, temporary shelters, basic relief materials as per requirements and needs.
- Mobilize people for mass vaccination, if required.
- Mass vaccination for domestic animals.
- Arrange for release of compensations based on the '*panchnama*'.
- Suspend all activities related to tourism in the affected area, and make available all resources for response and rehabilitation.

22 Public Relation Officer

Alert and Warning Stage

- Operate the Control Room round the clock.
- Nodal person to be designated as spokesperson for the Government.
- Information dissemination, issue periodic bulletins to media.

Disaster Stage

- Ensure information given to media are facts and true to avoid rumours. Arrange visits for local and foreign journalists in affected areas.
- Broadcast/ Telecast the current situation on a regular basis.

Rehabilitation Stage

- Information dissemination, update public on interventions.

23 Emergency Operation Centre

- Brief the Disaster committee & District collector regularly.
- Coordinate the relief and rescue operation.
- EOC to function as control room where all DDMA members and experts from various departments are available and take charge for effective coordination monitoring and implementation of rescue operations.
- Prepare, forward and compile reports and returns from time to time.
- Brief media regularly about the situation'

Media Management Strategy

The role of the media in emergency management is very crucial. Television, radio, and the print medium are pathways of information dissemination and channels of public demands—it is how most citizens learn about disasters. The media can be helpful, complementary, critical or indifferent.

The media can be helpful, complementary, critical or indifferent.

In certain circumstances the news media provide an important disaster management public service, especially in broadcasting alerts, warnings, and advisories. They can also play a helpful role in supplying needed information to decision makers. Among media's potential public services are:

- Supplies information and directions to the affected public.
- Disseminates information on preparedness measures for future similar disasters.
- Stimulates volunteerism and donations, including blood donations.
- Discloses needs for improvement in governmental response.
- Sometimes withholds potentially counterproductive information.

Request to State Govt. & Relief Department (DM& R)

In case of any disaster and emergency situation the state government and relief department can provide help as,

- Make request for movement of NDRF, SDRF & Armed forces etc in case of any requirement.
- Demand sufficient funds available for Drought response.
- The District administration can issue directions to all concerned departments regularly for necessary help at local level.
- Can depute the officials from different departments like Archaeological Survey of India (ASI), Tourism Department, All India Radio./ Doordarshan etc whose offices are not in dholpur.
- Direct Indian Metrological Department for weather related update to local EOC.

Relief and Rehabilitation Norms(Standards) Emergency Response/Support Function

Evacuation

Evacuation is a pre-emptive move to protect life and property, where as rescue is a post-disaster phenomenon of helping people to move from areas that have been hit by disaster to a safer place. However, the situation of evacuation and rescue comes along with numerous unanswered queries in mind. Very often, due to lack of information or in haste, living during evacuation and rescue becomes difficult and painful. However, during such the situations, following precautionary norms should be kept in mind.

Search and Rescue operation

1. Disasters generally arise with little or no warning , causing or threatening death , injury or serious disruption to people & services which cannot be dealt with Fire Deptt ,Police Deptt & Ambulance Services operating alone. The incident will require from the outset Special

mobilization & co operation of various bodies & voluntary organizations . If the Incident has reached the magnitude of disaster , the other factor to be seen is the location of Incident & time that will be taken to rescue trapped & injured persons & restoration of normalcy . Whether it's a Natural or Man made Disaster we are well aware of significance of Disaster Management Plan , Factors to be considered while formulating it & what all is to be Included in it . In view of the recent massive earthquake in Nepal which resulted in over 3000 casualties & clossal loss , it is imperative that all Organisations & Institutions prepare themselves & carryout periodic Evacuation Drills & Train their teams in Disaster Management & Rescue Operations by providing them with requisite knowledge , tools & equipment . Contention of reviewing this operation is to gear up district administration.

2. With numerous discussions by Crisis Management Specialists the expertise arrived at is that during any Disaster that may be Fire , Explosion , Earthquake , Flood or Storm many buildings collapse so our rescue operations should be in such a way that it does not worsen the situation of persons trapped in the collapsed building. Whenever, building Collapse there are void spaces , if a person is trapped in these void spaces, there are chances of his Or her being alive. The suggested methodology to be adopted for rescue operations is given in succeeding paras as a guideline for which we should be prepared at all times .
3. Search Procedure For rescue, the first thing is to be search for live persons . This searching has to be done very carefully and discreetly with a well defined system .
4. Analysis, The first thing is to collect the facts about the accident / disaster and analyse the situation . This is necessary to arrive at various decisions & avoid any further damage .
5. It has been observed that whenever there is a collapse of building , many people move towards the scene . There are certain miscreants who try to make a loot this will hinder the search operations . Hence it is necessary to make security arrangements around the site .
6. Inspect the collapsed structure carefully , make markings and draw a rough layout. this layout will help in deciding the rescue path , rescue area & method to be adopted for search operations. After drafting the search plan we can easily move to our task.
7. Provide first aid to victims. With the help of tools & resources available try to find out if any more live victims are there.

Equipments Required during Search and rescue operation

- I. The personal protective equipments (PPEs) like; Halmets , Masks,Gloves , SCBA Sets , Goggles , Protective Suits etc .
- II. A complete medical aid kit.
- III. communication System.
- IV. Warning System
- V. Personnel Supplies like food , drinking water etc , for atleast 12 hours.
- VI. Search & rescue tools
- VII. Listening for help Calls .The search & rescue team members should reach the accessible points of the collapsed structure and should keep silence to listen for any call of help coming . If not , they should try to approach nearest safe locations and shout “ Any Body Inside “. Or Is there anybody who hears me “And wait & try to listen the response or voice coming
- VIII. Searching Patterns . These can be categorized into two classes . Primary Search & Secondary Search . * Primary Search. This is also known as hasty search . As it is clear by name , the search operation is started instantly after the disaster . This search entails three main benefits . i.e; Immediate Detection of victims , assesment of the situation & Preparation of Planning & deciding priorities . * Secondary Search. This is also known as Grid / Extensive Search . After the Primary Search is over , the need is of well planned search in a methodical manner . In this search we pin point the trapped victims & try to rescue them , without creating any further damage.
- IX. Multiple Rooms . The basic instructions for searching multiple rooms is “ Go Right , Stay Right . After entering the structure , turn to the right , stay inContact with the right wall , either visually or physically ,until the entire accessible area has been searched & the

team return to the starting point . If the search team needs to exit & cannot remember the direction they entered , simply turn around & stay in contact the same wall , either physically or visually, keeping it on your left .

- X. Large Open Area (Life Search). Use the line search method in Auditoriums , Cafetarias & Offices with multiple partitions . Speed Search Team Members move in a straight line across the open area , 3 – 4 meters apart .Slowly walk through the entire open area to the other side . Team members on the end of line search perimeter room rooms to use the “ Go right , stay right method . The procedure may be repeated in the opposite direction .

Role of Police before disaster-Prevention and Preparedness phase

Superintendent of Police of a district is ex-officio member of District Disaster Management Authority (DDMA) and in this capacity he could play important role in prevention and preparedness phase.

1. Emergency Traffic Plan:- Being familiar with the local terrain, Police should prepare emergency traffic plan including detail mapping with focus on strategic points, which may used at the time of incident for safe transporting of personnel, resources and relief goods to and from the affected area.
2. Detail communication Plan:- Police has a robust and effective Communication system that is also for non police functions. It can also be used to propagate information and warning of threatening disaster. Thus police can develop communication protocols for responding during disasters eg designate separate channels for rescue, relief for example. Chaukidars who are present at village level could play important role to collect sensitive information and disseminate emergency warning and other information.
3. Identification of Building:- PS personnel travel in their area frequently. They can be of great help in identifying buildings and campus which are easy to access and could be used as relief centres/relief camps and godown for storage of food grains and other rescue and relief materials.
4. Security Plan:- At the time of any serious incident it becomes inevitable to provide security to victims, responders and to relief materials at storage point and during transit. Resources deployed too may require security.
5. Resource Mapping:- It is very important to locate essential resources at very beginning of search and rescue works. local police could identify, locate and document general essential elements useful for different kind of disasters. These resources may have to be operated under the guidance and protection of police as done during.
6. Training:-Men in uniform (Police) are most visible and reliable government agency nearest to the people in difficult times. Police should conduct mock exercises with various stakeholders and should test and update their different plans.

Role of police during disaster-Emergency response phase

The primary role of police is evident during the management of the actual disaster situation. It includes:

1. Search and Rescue(SAR):- The primary function during a disaster. Policemen must be trained and equipped to begin rescue at the earliest to take relief to the victims till specialized_ force arrive During such activity. Police has to provide protection to boats that are put in operation

during floods.

- ✚ Deployment of policeman on the boat plying in floods helps prevent overcrowding of boats and prevent capsizing.
- ✚ Such boats are provided with handheld wireless sets one to keep tracking its movements and provide help in disasters.

2. Deployment of resources:- Police can help in deployment of resources, provide safety and security to the resources and the persons manning them.

- ✚ Restoration of communication system/liasoning with rescue teams:-

Telephonic communication breaks down since the telephone towers/offices get destroyed with the result that landline and mobile phones stop working. Wireless communication might be the only means left. During floods or any other disaster most of the rescue teams operate in unknown territories under adverse conditions where landmarks are either washed away or destroyed. The army, navy and the NDRF had their own communication systems but it needed to be integrated with the district communication setup so that information of any emergency could be disseminated quickly and support reached at the earliest. Wireless communication was established on all the boats. Similar communication with wireless has to be established in operational camps. Wireless can be provided to rescue and relief teams.

- ✚ Make available police communication resources for other DM task eg. Relief distribution, medical teams.

- ✚ Standby for emergency communication networks

3. Safety Measure :- During disaster situation people abandon their houses with or without belongings. The safety and security of such houses and belonging is at risk. During such time people are without jobs hence incidence of crime generally increases. It also provides opportunities for the lumpen element such as robbers and thieves to commit cognizable offences i.e. looting etc., against property.

Similarly the vulnerable section of society particularly women and children susceptible to crimes against human body. Police can provide safety to such persons by active patrolling during disasters and by arresting the suspects beforehand.

- ✚ The designated relief distribution centre is generally located in the interiors. Therefore the security of personnel engaged in distribution and the material to be distributed (Cash and Kind) requires special attention. Similarly many bank branches get closed and therefore cash is sent from far of places for distribution as relief of maybe mobile ATMs will be used for people requiring cash. Police is required to provide security of the Cash and or ATMs.
- ✚ Likewise the security of grains and other relief material eg food packets being transported from different places to distribution centers is also important. Dedicated escorts are needed from the FCI godowns, railway stations to temporary storage/ distribution centers. The security of the food godowns, Railways stations where relief materials are received also require security.
- ✚ Relief material sent by NGOs etc. is also important and Police can play significant role in this regard.
- ✚ During the actual distribution of relief large numbers of people gather at the relief centre.

The crowd management becomes important. The regulation of the process of distribution of relief can help in maintaining law and order.

4. Isolate disaster sites and control site access for safety of victims, general public and efficiency of incident operation
5. Camp management:- Security of camp inmates, officials and volunteers engaged in running of camps including health workers is core function. During Kosi disaster over 400 relief camps had people from many villages with different religious, political and caste backgrounds and thus had potential for friction. This requires deployment for law & order maintenance.
 - ✦ Hundreds of government and non government employees/volunteers are engaged in running of kitchens, medical centers, sanitation units etc. They require protection all the time.
6. Emergency transportation and Traffic Regulation: Police has to facilitate the movement of rescue, medical, fire and other essential services.
 - ✦ Highways roads had to be kept free for movement of rescue teams and relief material.
 - ✦ Check posts were established for ensuring safety of relief material. Road patrol was arranged for safe passage of army convoys, boats and other resources sent from outside and vehicles for army was arranged. Control traffic during and after the incident and maintain access and egress routes
 - ✦ Make available police resources to transport rescue and relief personnel and victims.
7. Coordination with various agencies:- During disasters various agencies such as NDRF, SDRF, Paramilitary forces such as BSF, CRPF, CISF etc, Army, IAF, Cost Guard, medical teams from outside the district and state arrive at the disaster sites. These external agencies are not informed about the physical terrain, Route Charts etc. The police can coordinate the activities of these agencies. The coordination among police and other agencies needs to be standardized in clear procedures.
 - ✦ Police can function as link with external agencies since most are uniformed. NDRF today is the most visible trained emergency response force made up of personnel of CRP, BSF and CISF. Rescue teams from Army, Coast Guard, IAF and other states also policemen based.
 - ✦ The coordination among police and other agencies needs to be standardized in clear procedures. Protocols are needed for deploying resources in case of a disaster in a manner that is well-coordinated between local, state, and central emergency agencies including armed forces.
 - ✦ Importantly police organizations do not stand alone in doing what is necessary to deal with major disasters. Instead, police agencies must be integrated and be able to cooperate with other police and emergency agencies.
8. Casualty information/ Disposal of dead Body:- The identification of people involved in accidents/emergencies is a Police responsibility. All enquiries could be handled by police station staff.
 - ✦ Tracing of missing persons and notification to their next of kin could be another area of work allotted to police.
 - ✦ Disposal of dead bodies and documentation of dead and the missing for the benefit of next of kin to claim the compensation and ex-gratia.

9. Family Liaison Officers:- The Police could appoint family liaison officers (FLOs) to the families of those who have died. The FLOs are specially trained police officers who, if requested, will liaise between the families and the media as a way of minimizing intrusion and distress.
10. Media management:- During any disaster situation information flow through the audio-visual as well as print media. The reports from need to be verified as soon as possible for quick response. The police can not only verify the facts of the information but also play an important role in briefing the media regarding the actual situation. This can help in checking the spread of rumours. In certain countries, Police officers play role of the Police Press Officer at the scene of any major emergency to co-ordinate the response to all media enquiries.
11. VIP Security:- VIPs visit the affected area and relief camps frequently. Many a times, politically opposed/ dissatisfied resort to protests thereby posing threat to VIP and law and order. This must be handled by police.
12. Crowd Management: Both at disaster site as well as at the relief distribution centre a large number of people gather as on lookers as well as the kith and kin of the victims. Sometimes the dissatisfied people disrupt the traffic, road and rail. The police can play important role in management of the crowd.

Role of police After disaster-Restoration Face

1. In long term operation of evacuation shelters the issues over the shelters would change and if they are not addressed soon they would create law and order problem. Therefore it is important to find the causes of the problems as soon as possible, access the situation and reviews the previous ways.
- 2 Accommodation of persons with special needs in evacuation shelters such as small children, pregnant women and mothers with nursing infants etc. requires utmost care. In a limited shelter space it is very important to provide special rooms for them. Police can play very important role in this respect.
- 3 At the time of relief distribution and primary accommodation of victims support for the disabled and issues related to hygiene, infectious disease should be looked after carefully otherwise it create serious problems to restoration face.
- 4 Police can play an important role in selection of beneficiaries of houses and other assets to the victims to avoid complications and litigation.
- 5 Restoration of Critical infrastructure:- Disaster usually affects the critical infrastructure such as road, telecommunication, health centers, school, electricity supply etc. Police can provide protection to the agencies which are involved in restoration of such infrastructure because people who are rendered jobless after disaster may hinder the process.
- 6 Safe exit of the personnel involved in disaster management:- After the disasters due to fatigue laxity might seep in to the system. Although the overall law and order situation is monitored and maintained by the police, it becomes very important after the disaster for the safe exit of the personnel from outside agencies involved in management of the disaster i.e People from NGOs, INGOs, medical teams etc.
- 7 Feedback/assessment:- Since the police is the key factor in managing the disaster, their feedback/ assessment is very important in updating the plans for the future.
- 8 Contingency planning:- The police familiar with the local terrain and the resources available in the locality. They can plan the actions taken at the time of the disaster before hand.

DISTRICT PROFILE

S.No	Particular	Year	Unit	Statistics
1	<i>Geographical features</i>			
(A)	Geographical Data			
	i) Latitude			26°22' 27. 50" North
	ii) Longitude			76°53'78.16" East
	iii) Geographical Area		sq. km	3033
(B)	Administrative Units			
	i) Sub divisions		Nos.	6
	ii) Tehsils		Nos.	6
	iii) Sub-Tehsil		Nos.	3
	iv) Patwar Circle		Nos.	209
	v) Panchayat Simitis		Nos.	5
	vi)Nagar nigam		Nos.	1
	vii) Nagar Palika		Nos.	2
	viii) Gram Panchayats		Nos.	171
	xi) Revenue villages		Nos.	845
	x) Assembly Area		Nos.	4
2	Population			
(A)	Sex-wise			
	i) Male	2011	Nos.	653647
	ii) Female	2011	Nos.	552869
	iii) Children	2011	Nos.	242239
	iv) Specially Abled Person	2011	Nos.	
	v) Scheduled Tribal	2011	Nos.	58594
	vi) Scheduled Caste	2011	Nos.	245695
(B)	Rural Population	2011	Nos.	959066
(C)	Urban Population	2011	Nos.	247450
3	Agriculture			
	Land utilization			
	i) Total Area	2015-16		300913
	ii) Forest cover	2015-16		27184
	iii) Non Agriculture Land	2015-16		74711
	iv) Cultivable Barren land	2015-16		7526
	v) Irrigated Land	2015-16		126979
	vi) Non irrigated Land	2015-16		27307
	Annual Rainfall of the District	2015-16	MM	711.8
4	Forest			
	(i) Forest		Hectare	64900
5	Livestock & Poultry			
A.	Cattle			
	i) Cows	Nos.		59686
	ii) Buffaloes	Nos.		359012
	iii) Camel	Nos.		304
B.	Other livestock			
	i) Goats	Nos.		89652

ii) Pigs	Nos.	7141
iii) Dogs	Nos.	6115
(iv) Railways		
i) Length of rail line	Kms	28+65=93
Helli Pad (If any)	Nos.	2
(V) Roads		
(a) National Highway	Kms	138
(b) State Highway	Kms	105
(c) Main District Highway	Kms	71
(d) Other district & Rural Roads	Kms	2437
(e) Rural road/ Agriculture Marketing Board Roads	Kms	nil
(f) Kachacha Road	Kms	nil
(VI) Communication		
(a) Telephone connection		1284
(b) Post offices	Nos.	19
(c) Satellite Phone	Nos.	5
(d) VHF	Nos.	nil
(e) Telephone centre	Nos.	10
(f) Density of Telephone	Nos./1000 person	17.14
(g) Density of Telephone	No. per KM.	280
(h) PCO Rural	No.	nil
(i) PCO /STD	No.	nil
(j) Mobile	No.	70000

Land Record

Land Related data of in Hectares

Sl. No	Land	Are in Hectares
1	Net area sown	154186
2	Area sown more than once	80229
3	Total irrigated area	129896
4	Total area sown	234415
5	Forest Land	27184
6	Area under non-agriculture	16899
7	Permanent Pasture & other grazing land	17820
8	Land under Miscellaneous tree crops and Groves	27184
9	Cultivated waste land	17533
10	Total sown area	234415
11	Actual irrigated area	12879

Shelter Management Plan:

This shelter Management plan will relate to all four phases of shelter in the disaster management cycle namely:

Disaster phase	Shelter strategy
Immediate response first 12 to 24 hours	Affected population given shelter in pre-identified public buildings ‘community emergency shelter’
Emergency phase 24 hours+	Affected population given shelter in pre-identified public buildings suitable for accommodating family units ‘family emergency shelter’ . It may be necessary to supplement this phase with shelter NFI’s e.g. shelter kits, tents, household kits.
Transition to permanence	Affected house holders supported in returning to their own homes and given NFI and technical support.
Repair re-construction	Affected house holders supported with technical support on design and access to ‘low cost’ finance for self-build repairs.
Mitigation and preparedness	Hazard identification at District level. Mitigation through infrastructural improvements and housing upgrades

- 1. Immediate relief period - Emergency shelter – community and family shelter**
- 2. Rehabilitation or Transition – Return to homes with technical and NFI support**
- 3. Reconstruction – Technical and financial support**
- 4. Pre-disaster period - Mitigation / preparedness – Hazard mapping, building code review, infrastructure upgrade**

Media Management

S No	Name	Designation	Telephone
1	Brijesh Kumar Samria	Public Relationship Officer	05642 -220760 9414035123
2	Rajkumar Meena	Asst. Public Relationship Officer	9887363062
3	Ajay rana	Cinema Operator	9887490664
4	Shyam Sundar	Support Staff	7726976030

Media Persons in Dholpur

Sl No	Editor/ Correspondent	Agency/ Newspaper	Telephone No
1	श्री एस. के . मंगल	स्वतन्त्र पत्रकार	70143666966,9414219899
2	श्री प्रदीप वर्मा	स्वतन्त्र पत्रकार	9414026633
3	श्री वेदप्रकाश	धौलपुर चित्रण साप्ताहिक	05642-220023 9414206964
4	श्री गौरव शर्मा	प्रसार भारती	7014142361
5	श्री सतीश शर्मा	आई बी एन 7	9950321407
6	श्री रामनरेश परिहार	एनडीटीवी	9414375916 9799194194
7	श्री उमेश मिश्रा	आज तक	9414026608 9672712712
8	रामप्रकाश तिवारी	चम्बल केसरी साप्ताहिक	05642-220021 9460182466
9	श्री नीरज शर्मा	समाचार प्लस राजस्थान	9785340075
10	श्री राकेश कुमार शर्मा	समाचार जगत	9460926717
11	श्री विनोद तिवारी	फर्स्ट इन्डिया राजस्थान	9649902035, 7014186500
12	श्री लज्जाराम दुबे	धौलपुर हकीकत साप्ताहिक	9413593424
13	श्री संजय वर्मा	न्यूज नेशन	9783112999
14	श्री महेश कुमार भार्गव	धौलपुर गजट	9414026683
15	श्री प्रशान्त हुण्डावाल	जी राजस्थान	9414268870

16	श्री इन्द्रेण कुमर शर्मा	धौलपुर समाचार उजाला	9413416737 8619714828
17	श्री राघवेन्द्र उपाध्याय	इन्डिया न्यूज राजस्थान	9680184704
18	श्री दुर्ग सिंह चौधरी	मशहूर पाक्षिक / पब्लिक इन्साफ की डायरी	9828406405 9461840800
19	श्री आरिफ खान	एबीपी न्यूज	9460636812
20	श्री श्रीभगवान	सीमा सन्देश	9351352283
21	श्री राकेश सिंघल	ई.टी.वी. राजस्थान	9414238401
22	श्री मुनेश धाकरे	ए-1 टीवी	9782123654
23	श्री जितेन्द्र राजौरिया	हिन्दुस्तान एक्सप्रेस	9414028148
24	श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह जायसवाल	राजस्थान पत्रिका	9829266047
25	श्री नीरज गुप्ता	दाता सन्देश	9414944781
26	श्री जितेन्द्र गुप्ता	दैनिक भास्कर धौलपुर	8078687883
27	श्री तेजवीरसिंह	धौलपुर निरपेक्ष	05642-240155
28	श्री मुकेश राना	धौलपुर एम्पायर	
29	श्री रविमोहन त्रिवेदी	दैनिक जागरण	9414413553
30	श्री अशोक सिंघल	पाक्षिक धौलपुर तीक्ष्ण	9929980500
31	श्रीमती सुनिता गुधैनिया	जलते दीप	9667004455
32	श्री विजय शर्मा	समय जगत	9461100008
33	श्री रहीम खान	दैनिक मध्यराज	7426998093
34	श्री खंगार सिंह	स्वदेश	9983124940
35	श्री भारत पटेल	राष्ट्रदूत	9462927285
36	श्री रमेश दीक्षित	नया इन्डिया	9414026644
37	श्री दिनेश वर्मा	मॉर्निंग न्यूज	7734887070
38	श्री शकील खान	जनदर्शन	8949444282
39	श्री सचिन शेडवाल	अजय भारत	8058401081
40	श्री सनी कुशवाह	नव भारत	9413243979
41	श्री जोगेन्द्र कुमार	श्योपुर एक्सप्रेस	8107170689
42	श्री भूपेन्द्र तिवारी	बीपीएन टाइम्स	9414357907

43	श्री हरिओम सविता	उदय देश धौलपुर	8005935302
44	श्री मोहन दुबे	दैनिक नगरप्रभा	9783979747
45	श्री राजेश रस्तोगी	वीर अर्जुन	9414206955
46	श्री संजय कंषाना	वीर अर्जुन	9414945249
47	श्री अरविन्द परिहार	दैनिक चम्बल सुखी	9352975001
48	श्री अनुराग मुद्गल	दैनिक नवज्योति	9414268994
49	श्री धर्मेन्द्र बिधौलिया	सुदर्शन चैनल	8560857285
50	श्री संतोष राजपूत	काइम सस्पेन्स वेब पोर्टल	9929449430
51	श्री ओमप्रकाश	डिजिटल संसार वेब पोर्टल	9314411165
52	श्री जयपाल जादौन	साधना चैनल	9314965866

Responsibility matrix for response functions

TASK FORCE ACTION PLANS

Coordination and Planning:

Coordinate early warning, response and recovery operations.

Task Force Leader: District Collector

Action and (Who Should Take It)	Requirements or Conditions to be met for the action can occur.	Timeframe
Before a Disaster		
Establish a disaster management structure to the village level. (DDMC)	Links to State level and establishment of ICS structure	On-going
Develop disaster plans at all levels down to the village level. (DDMC)		On-going
Hold regular meetings on disaster management including government, NGOs and private sectors. (DDMC)		Quarterly
Continual training, including public awareness. (DDMA and Media Task Force)	Involvement of SDMA	On-going
Check warning, communications and other systems (DDMC), including the use of drills		On-going
Warning		
Hold Crisis Management Committee (Collector)	Communications between Districts and with State Control Room	On receipt of warning.
Mobilize task forces at all levels (District, Tehsil, village depending on disaster) (CMC, Telecommunications, Media Task Forces)	Communications systems and procedures	As decided by CMC.
Disseminate Information (CMC, Media Task Force)		As decided.
Mobilize resources to be positioned near vulnerable points depending on type of disaster.	Telecommunications systems, plans	As decided.
Establish alternate communications system (Telecommunications Task Force)		As decided.

Action and (Who Should Take It)	Requirements or Conditions to be met for the action can occur.	Timeframe
Disaster		
Start Search, Rescue and Evacuation activities. (CMC)	SAR Task Force Operational	Immediately
Begin Collecting Information on extent of damage and areas affected. (CMC)	Assessment teams have communications and transport	Started in 4 hours
Start plan development and provide instructions on where Task Forces should go and what they should do. (CMC, Collector)	Information on damage and areas affected	Started in 4 hours
Mobilize outside resources (CMC)	Information on damage and needs	Started in 5 hours
Provide Public Information (CMC, Media Task Force)		should be started in 6 hours)
12 Hours		
Begin regular reporting on actions taken and status by Task Forces. (Task Forces)	Operating communications system	Started at 12 hours
Reassess damage information, resources, needs and problem areas/activities. (CMC)		Started at 12 hours
Begin rotation of staff (CMC)		Start at 12 hours
Establish regular liaison with State Control Room.	Working communications Systems	Start at 12 hours
Shift focus of efforts to relief. (CMC)		Open
Restore key infrastructure (CMC through Public Works and other Task Forces)		Before 48 hours
48 hours		
Continue review and reassessment of operations (CMC)	Information on operations	
Conduct broad damage assessment (CMC and Damage Assessment Task Force)		
Establish Temporary Rehabilitation Plan (CMC)		
Begin demobilization based on situation. (CMC)		
Focus on creating a sense of normalcy. (CMC)		Before 72 hours
72 hours		
Start Rehabilitation activities. (CMC)	Plan	
Conduct detailed survey of damage and needs. (CMC and Damage Assessment Task Force)		
Begin regular reporting on operations	Information on operations	As early as possible
Restore all public and private sector services (CMC)		As early as possible
Lessons Learned meeting. (CMC and others)		After 2 weeks
Final Report/Case Study (CMC)		After activities completed

Warning:

Collection and dissemination of warnings of potential disasters

Task Force Leader: Additional District Collector

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

**Law and
Order:**

Assure the execution of all laws and maintenance of order in the area affected by the incident.

**Task Force Leader: District Superintendent of
Police**

Action and (Who Should Take It)	Requirements or Conditions to be met for the action can occur.	Timeframe
Before a Disaster		
Evaluate expected disaster needs verses normal resources. (Task Force)		Completed in 8 days.
Estimate personnel and resources needed for disasters. (Task Force)	Based on standard for number of security personnel per population depending on severity of disaster	Completed in one Week
Planning and coordination with Revenue Dept. (Task Force)		
Conduct drills, including public awareness raising. (Task Force)	Includes participation of Media Task Force	Every 45 days
Warning		
Verify communications system. (Wireless Inspector)		1-2 hours of warning
Alert police and other Task Force members (Superintendent of Police)		1-2 hours of warning
Implement duty distribution SOP for personnel and other resources. (Superintendent of Police)		1-2 hours of warning
Develop preliminary estimate of requirements to support other Task Forces. (Superintendent of Police)		1-2 hours of warning
Disaster		
Get orders on deploying personnel from Control Room. (Superintendent of Police)	Operating communications system	Immediately
Determine status of staff and facilities. (Superintendent of Police)	Operating communications system	1-2 hours of disaster
Deploy additional staff. (Superintendent of Police)	Transport available	2-3 hours of disaster
Monitor resources. (Superintendent of Police)		1 hour of disaster
Establish VVIP unit. (Superintendent of Police)		Immediately
Request additional resources, if needed. (Superintendent of Police)	Operating communications system	4 hours of disaster

12 hours		
Institute regular reporting. (Task Force)	Operating communications systems	At start of period
Begin staff rotation. (Task Force)		At start of period
Address crowd control problems. (Task Force)		As needed
Implement anti-looting/anti-theft SOP. (Task Force)		As needed
Establish rumor control. (Task Force)	Involves Collector, Media Task Force, NGOs, and local eminent persons	As needed
Provide information to public, e.g., road status. (Task Force)	Involves Control Room, Media Task Force, and Deputy Magistrate	As needed.

Action and (Who Should Take It)	Requirements or Conditions to be met for the action can occur.	Timeframe
48 hours		
Implement a Force Management Plan (increase, reduction, redeployment, of forces). (Superintendent of Police)		From start of period
Plan for return to normal ((Superintendent of Police, Task Force, Control Room)		From 72 hours after the disaster
Conduct Lessons Learned Session (Task Force with input from other parties.)		1 week after the disaster
Final Report		2 weeks after the disaster

Search and Rescue (including evacuation):

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

Task Force Leader: Deputy Commander (Civil Defense) /Chief Fire Officer

Action and (Who Should Take It)	Requirements or Conditions to be met for the action can occur.	Timeframe
Before a Disaster		
Risk assessment and vulnerability mapping (Task Force)		Before warning
Develop inventory of personnel and material resources. (Task Force)		Before warning

Training (Task Force)	Input from SDMA and NDMA	Before warning
Establish public education program. (Task Force)	Media Task Force	Ongoing
Establish adequate communications system. (Task Force)	Additional equipment required.	
Drills. (Task Force).		Before warning
Establish transport arrangements for likely SAR operations. (Task Force)	With Logistics Task Force	Before warning
Develop Rescue SOP. (Task Force)		Before warning

Warning

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

Disaster

Assure safety of staff.		Immediately
Restore own communications. (Task Force)		Immediately
Dispatch rescue/evacuation teams based on assessments. (Task Force)	Input from Control Room.	Immediately
Call for additional resources if needed. (Task Force)	Communications systems in operation	3-4 hours of disaster
Provide reports on operations. (Task Force)		Starting at 3-4 hours
Begin handling of deceased per SOP. (Task Force)	Various Revenue officers and Police involved.	Starting at 3-4 hours

Action and (Who Should Take It)	Requirements or Conditions to be met for the action can occur.	Timeframe
---------------------------------	--	-----------

12 Hours

Begin staff rotation system. (Task Force)		Starter at 12 hours
Begin specialized rescue (may begin earlier). (Task Force)	May require outside resources, coordination with Logistics Task	Started at 12 hours
Begin debris removal in cooperation with Public Works Task Force.	Focus on critical infrastructure. Liaison with	Start at 12 hours

Secure additional resources (e.g., fuel, personnel) for continued operations. (Task Force).		Start at 12 hours.
48 hours		
Demolish/Stabilize damaged buildings in cooperation with Public Works Task Force.	Logistics Task Force, workers, equipment.	Starting at 48 hours.
emobilization, reconditioning, repair and replace equipment and other resources. (Task Force)		Based on nature of disaster.
Remain on stand-by for additional operations, particularly related to safety of recovery work. (Task Force).		As needed.
72 hours		
Lessons Learned meeting. (Task Force and others)		After 2 weeks.
Final Report. (Task Force)		After major activities completed.

Public Works:

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

Task Force Leader: Executive Engineer, Roads and Buildings

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

Liaise with District Control Room. (Task Force)		No later than 6 hours from warning
Verify status and availability of equipment and re-deploy if appropriate and safe. (Task Force)	Coordination with Logistics Task Force and Control Room.	24 hours from warning
Review plans. (Task Force)		No later than 6 hours from warning
Disaster		
Begin damage assessment and inspections. (Task Force)	Coordination with Damage Assessment Task Force.	Within 12 hours of disaster
Develop operations plan and communicate to Control Room.		Within 12 hours of disaster
Mobilize and dispatch teams based on priorities. Teams will (1) repair, (2) replace, (3) Build temporary structures (e.g., rest facilities, shelters).	Coordination with Logistics, Water, Power Task Forces and Control Room.	Within 12 hours of disaster
Collaborate with other Task Forces.		Continuous
12 Hours		
Begin staff rotation system and manpower planning. (Task Force)		Starter at 12 hours
Mobilize additional resources based on expected duration of operations. (Task Force).	Coordination with Logistics Task Force, Contractors. May need additional funding.	Started at 12 hours
Assure safety. (Task Force)		Start at 12 hours
Establish security arrangements. (Task Force)	Law and Order Task Force.	Start at 12 hours.
Provide public information on roads, access and infrastructure. (Media Task Force)	Coordination with Control Room	Start at 12 hours.
48 hours		
Start detailed survey. (Task Force)	In cooperation with Damage Assessment Task Force	Starting at 48 hours.
Begin reporting on operations (Task Force)		Starting at 3 days
Reconditioning, repair and replace equipment and other resources. (Task Force)		Based on nature of disaster
Plan and start demobilization. (Task Force)		Starting at 3 days
72 hours		
Develop long term restoration plan and start activities. (Task Force)		From 72 hours
Lessons Learned meeting. (Task Force and others)		After 2 weeks
Final Report. (Task Force)		After major activities completed

Water Supply:

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

Task Force Leader: Executive Engineer, PHED

Action and (Who Should Take It)	Requirements or Conditions to be met for the action can occur.	Timeframe
Before a Disaster		
Establish water availability, capacities, reliabilities and portability. (Task Force)	Standard of 20 liters of drinking water per person per day.	3 months before warning.
Plan for alternate water delivery and storage (Task Force)	May need tankers, tanks, generator set.	3 months before warning.
Secure new and additional equipment. (Task Force)	Requires funding.	
Secure extra stocks of chemicals, expendable supplies and equipment. (Task Force)	May require additional funding.	3 months before warning.
Open Water Control Room in Monsoon. (Task Force)		Done.
Warning		
Establish staff rotation and shift system. (Task Force)		No later than 24 hours from warning
Provide public awareness on use of water. (Task Force)	Media Task Force.	No later than 24 hours from warning
Provide instructions to government and private sectors on protection of water supplies. (Task Force)		No later than 24 hours from warning
Mobilize Task Force members		24 hours from warning.
Mobilize additional personnel and vehicles. (Logistics Task Force)	May be difficult to locate additional personnel locally. Recourse to outside or contractor sources may be required.	24 hours from warning.
Coordinate activities with Power and other Task Forces.	Involves District Control Room.	24 hours from warning.
Verify water source status and protection. (Task Force).		No later than 24 hours from warning.
Disaster		
Plan and prioritize supply of water to users. (Task Force)	Requires information on needs, damage and demand.	Completed by 24 hours into disaster.
Assess status and damage to water systems. (Task Force)	Coordination with Damage Assessment Task Force.	Completed by 24 hours into disaster.

Action and (Who Should Take It)	Requirements or Conditions to be met for the action can	Timeframe
Mobilize water tankers. (Task Force)	Coordination with Logistics Task Force and Control Room.	Started by 24 hours into disaster.
Repair/restore water systems, based on plan. (Task Force)	Coordination with Power and Logistics Task Forces.	Started by 24 hours into disaster.
Assure supply point/distribution security. (Law and Order Task Force)		Started as soon as distributions begin.
Coordinate distribution of water and storage and provision of information on safe water use. (Task Force).	Coordination with Media Task Force and Control Room	Started by 24 hours into disaster.
12 Hours		
Establish temporary water systems. (Task Force)		Up to 72 hours from disaster.
Move toward permanent water supply system. (Task Force)		After 72 hours.
Complete long term recovery plan and needs. (Task Force)		After 72 hours.
Begin reporting and documentation. (Task Force)		From 48 hours.
Begin demobilization. (Task Force)	Coordinated with Control Room.	From 48 hours.
Lessons Learned meeting. (Task Force and others)		After 2 weeks.
Final Report. (Task Force)		After major activities completed

Food and Relief Supplies:

Assure the provision of basic food and other relief needs in the affected communities.

Task Force Leader: District Supply Officer

Action and (Who Should Take It)	Requirements or Conditions to be met for the action can occur.	Timeframe
Before a Disaster		
Establish procedures and standards. (Task Force)	Need standards.	On-going.
Maintain two months stock of essential supplies. (Task Force)		Done.
Develop transportation plan. (Task Force)	In cooperation with Logistics Task Force.	Completed in 8 days
Develop list of NGOs. (Task Force)		Done
Plan staffing for disaster. (Task Force)		Done

Identify locations, which can be isolated and increase stock as needed. (Task Force)		On-going.
Identify food preparation locations. (Task Force)		Done
Warning		
Pass on warning. (Task Force)		Within 12 hours of receipt of warning.
Alert NGOs to prepare food. (Task Force)	Contact with NGOs.	Within 12 hours of receipt of warning.
Verify stock levels and make distribution plan. (Task Force)	Possible cooperation with Logistics Task Force.	Within 48 hours of receipt of warning.
Alert transport contractors to prepare for transport. (Task Force)	Coordinate with Logistics Task Force.	Within 5 hours of receipt of warning.
Mobilize staff. (Task Force)		Within 6 hours of receipt of warning.
Disaster		
Receive and respond to instructions from Control Room. (Task Force)		As received.
Monitor conditions of stocks and facilities. (Task Force)	Need for communications.	
Develop distribution plan. (Task Force)	Need information on needs and locations.	As requested by Control Room.
Order food packets and provide supplies as needed. (Task Force)	Coordination with Logistics Task Force.	Per distribution plan.
Establish relief supplies receptions centers. (Task Force)	Coordinate with Control Room and Logistics Task Force.	As required.
Action and (Who Should Take It)	Requirements or Conditions to be met for the action can	Timeframe
12 Hours		
Start distribution operations. (Task Force)	In coordination with Logistics and Shelter Task Forces.	At beginning of period.
Formalize reporting, communications and monitoring. (Task Force)		Completed by 48 hours.
Start staff rotation system. (Task Force)		At beginning of period.
Begin mobilizing and managing additional supplies.	Coordination with Logistics and, Control Room.	Underway in 48 hours.
Establish security for all sites. (Law and Order Task Force)		At beginning of period.
Begin public announcement of distribution plan and standards. (Media Task Force)		Underway in 48 hours.
48 Hours		

Shift to normal operations. (Task Force)		Within 1 week.
Reconcile receipts and distribution records. (Task Force)		Within 30 days.
Continue providing relief to special areas/populations. (Task Force)		For 15 days from the disaster
72 Hours		
Restore Public Distribution System. (Task Force)		From 1 week after the disaster.
Lessons Learned meeting.		Within 14 days

Power:

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

Task Force Leader: Superintending Engineer, JVVNL

Action and (Who Should Take It)	Requirements or Conditions to be met for the action can occur.	Timeframe
Before a Disaster and Warning Phases		
Develop inventory of current status of power system and resources. (JVVNL)		
Establish minimum stock levels and procure necessary additional stocks. (JVVNL)		
Conduct monthly meetings. (JVVNL)		On-going
Develop contact lists. (JVVNL)		
Conduct informal hazard and risk assessment. (JVVNL)		Completed.
Develop disaster plan. (JVVNL)		
Disaster		
Assess impact according to SOP. (JVVNL)	Coordinate with Control Room and Damage Assessment Task Force.	
Prioritize response actions. (JVVNL)	Need to establish priorities.	
Collect more information. (JVVNL)		
Mobilize additional resources. (JVVNL)	Coordination with Control Room and other Task Forces.	
Check for unforeseen contingencies.		
12 Hours		
Revise plans based on feedback and assessments. (JVVNL)		Continuous
Monitor status of actions. (JVVNL)		Continuous
Begin staff rotation plan. (JVVNL)		At beginning of period.
Disseminate public information. (Media Task Force)		At beginning of period.
Secure support for staff (food, lodging) from NGOs. (JVVNL)		

Assure security as needed. (Law and Order Task Force)	Coordinate with Control Room.	
Establish constant communications on needs, requirements and resources with Control Room and JVVNL/HQ.		
48 Hours		
Look for improvements in efforts. (JVVNL)		
Reinforce central coordination. (JVVNL)		
Conduct regular coordination meetings with other actors. (JVVNL)		
Begin formal documentation of efforts. (JVVNL)		
72 Hours		
Review shift plan for safety. (JVVNL)		
Plan for return to normal, including additional security if needed. (JVVNL)	Involvement of Law and Order Task Force.	

Public Health and Sanitation

(Including first aid and all medical care):

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

Task Force Leader: Chief Medical and Health Officer

Action and (Who Should Take It)	Requirements or Conditions to be met for the action can occur.	Timeframe
Before a Disaster		
Develop inventory of personnel, resources and facilities. (Task Force)		1 week.
Training. (Task Force)	Coordination with SDMA	6 months.
Establish Control Room.		Completed.
Prepare for specific diseases by season (e.g., monsoon)		Completed.
Establish Epidemiological Reporting System (ERS). (Task Force)		Completed.
Identify disease vulnerable areas. (CDHO)		Completed.
Improve public awareness. (Media Task Force)		
Warning		
Send out warning to health facilities. (Task Force)		As received.
Mobilize health teams to possible disaster areas. (Task Force)	In coordination with Control Room.	As needed.
Activate Task Force for whole district. (CDHO)		On warning.
Disaster		
Begin first aid efforts. (Task Force)		Within 1 hour of disaster.

Establish status of health care system. (Task Force)	Requires communications.	Within 6 hours of disaster.
Begin referral of injured to upper-level facilities. (Task Force)		Within 1 hour of disaster.
Implement SOP for management of deceased. (Task Force)	Involves cooperation with Law and Order and SAR Task Force.	Within 1 hour of disaster.
Coordinate efforts with Control Room and other Task Forces.		Within 2-3 hours of disaster.

Action and (Who Should Take It)	Requirements or Conditions to be met for the action can occur.	Timeframe
--	---	------------------

12 Hours

Begin to call in outside resources. (Task Force)	Involves Telecommunications and Logistics Task Forces and Control Room.	Within 3 hours.
Establish temporary medical facilities where needed. (Task Force)	Coordination with Public Works, Power, Water, and Law and Order Task Forces.	Within 24 hours.
Expand surveillance of health status. (Task Force)		Within 24 hours.
Establish shift system for staff. (Task Force)		At beginning of period.
Visit and review health status in shelters. (Task Force)		Within 24 hours.
Develop health care system recovery plan. (Task Force)	In coordination with Control Room.	2-3 hours.

48 Hours

Establish formal health care system reporting. (Task Force)		At beginning of period.
Start solid waste and vector control management SOP. (Task Force)		At beginning of period.
Start waste water management SOP. (Task Force)		At beginning of period.
Focus health status surveillance on children 0 to 5 years.		Implements in one week.
Establish public awareness and IEC efforts. (Task Force and Media Task Force)		At beginning of period.

72 Hours

Develop demobilization plan.		By beginning of period.
Lessons Learned meeting.		Within 14 days of disaster.
Final Report		Within 14 days of disaster.

Animal Health and Welfare:

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

Task Force Leader: Deputy Director, Veterinary and Animal Husbandry

Action and (Who Should Take It)	Requirements or Conditions to be met for the action can occur.	Timeframe
Before a Disaster		
Update animal list. List of staff & training for disposal of carcass. (Task Force)		Done.
Stock medical supplies and vaccines. (Task Force)		Done
Warning		
Alert staff (by phone). (Task Force)		As warnings received.
Distribute supplies to vulnerable areas. (Task Force)		During warning period.
Contact Control Room. (Task Force)		As required.
Disaster		
Remove and destroy carcasses. (Task Force)	Need fuel and logistics.	As soon as possible.
Treat injured animals. (Task Force)		As soon as possible.
Issue certification of death. (Task Force)	For insurance purposes.	Within 48 hours.
Call in staff from other districts as needed. (Task Force)		As needed.
Assist local authorities in survey of damage and reconciliation of records.		As required.
48 Hours and Beyond		
Assist local authorities in providing fodder as needed.		As required.
Collect feedback. (Task Force)		
Final Report. (Task Force)		In 15 days.

Shelter:

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

Task Force Leader: District Elementary Education Officer

Action and (Who Should Take It)	Requirements or Conditions to be met for the action can occur.	Timeframe
Before a Disaster		
Develop shelter operating procedures. (Task Force)		
Develop inventory of shelters (location, capacity,). (Task Force)	SDRN updating, project inventory.	On going
Provide information to other Task Forces on location of shelters. (Task Force)	Logistics, Water, Power, SAR, Food/Relief Supplies Task Forces and Control Room	
Training for shelter managers. (Task Force)	Need training module.	
Warning		
Mobilize shelter managers. (Task Force)		Within 6 hours of warning.
Review shelter locations for operating status. (Task Force)	Communications needed.	Within 6 hours of warning.
Open shelters as instructed.	Coordination with Control Room.	Within 6 hours of warning.
Mobilize additional resources for shelters and camps. (Task Force)	Cooperation with Logistics, Food and Relief Supplies, Water and Power Task Forces.	Within 6 hours of warning.
Provide public announcements on locations and status of shelters. (Media Task Force)		Within 6 hours of warning.
Disaster		
Beginning logging-in of occupants. (Shelter managers).		Immediately.
Report on status of shelters. (Task Force)	To Control Room.	As needed.
Plan for prioritization of shelter use. (Task Force)	Coordination with evacuation operations and Control Room.	Immediately.
Coordinate with other Task Forces on water, power, food, health, security. (Task Forces)		Immediately.

Action and (Who Should Take It)	Requirements or Conditions to be met for the action can occur.	Timeframe
Provide support and assistance to occupants. (Task Force)	Liaise with Animal Task Force on management of animal and with Health Task Force on health care.	
12 Hours		
Continue operations. (Task Force)		Continuously
Monitor shelter status and movement of people. (Task Force)		Continuously
Mobilize additional resources. (Task Force)	Coordinate with Control Room and Logistics Task Force.	Continuous.
48 Hours and Beyond		
Begin Demobilization as appropriate. (Task Force)		
Begin reconditioning/repairs to shelters. (Task Force)	In cooperation with Public Works Task Force.	As needed.
Lessons Learned session. (Task Force)	Involvement of other Task Forces and evacuees.	14 days after completion of operations.
Final Report. (Task Force)		1 month after completion of activities.

Logistics

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

Task Force Leader: District Colloctor

Action and (Who Should Take It)	Requirements or Conditions to be met for the action can occur.	Timeframe
Before a Disaster		
Establish assessment procedures and forms. (Task Force)	Collaboration with SDMA	
Compile baseline data. (Task Force)	Collaboration with SDMA project.	
Establish assessment groups and teams. (Task Force)		

Develop an assessment coordination plan. (Coordination and Planning Task Force)		
Develop a communications plan. (Task Force)	In cooperation with Telecommunications Task Force	
Warning		
Mobilize Task Force. (Task Force)		Within 6 hours of warning.
Review Plan. (Task Force)		Within 6 hours of warning.
Consider pre-disaster impact assessment. (Task Force)	Based on expected nature of disaster.	Within 6 hours of warning.
Active village-level assessment teams. (Task Force)		Within 6 hours of warning.
Disaster		
Consider safety of assessment teams. (Task Force)		Immediately.
Start planning for assessment. (Task Force)		As initial impact information is available.
Begin initial assessment procedures. (Task Force)		When conditions allow.
Communicate assessment plans to Control Room. (Task Force)		Once initial plan is developed.
12 Hours		
Publicly disseminate assessment plans and reports. (Media Task Force)		As available.
Initiate continual up-dating of assessment information. (Task Force)	Coordinate with Coordination and Planning Task Force.	
Initiate continual up-dating of assessment plans. (Task Force)	Coordinate with Coordination and Planning Task Force.	
Coordinate with other Task Forces. (Task Force)		
Begin staff rotation and secure more staff as needed.		At beginning of period.
48 Hours		
Prepare detailed damage, losses, needs assessment and long term recovery plans. (Task Force)	Coordinate with other Task Forces.	3-5 days after disaster.
Coordination of requirements, plans and activities.	Working through Control Room and Coordination and Planning Task Force.	Continuous.
72 Hours		
Lessons Learned meeting.	Include Shelter, Food and Relief Supplies in meeting.	Within 14 days of disaster.

Emergency Contact Person

Emergency Contact Person with numbers						
Sl. No	Name of the contact Person/ Officer	Department	Designation	Landline no.		Mobile No.
				Office	Res	
1	Smt. Shuchi Tyagi	Administration	DM Dholpur	220254	220202	9414082800
2	Mr. Narendra singh chauhan	Administration	A.D.M Dholpur	221355	221325	9414486842
3	Mr. Rajesh Singh	Police	SP Dholpur	220267	220588	9414090366
4	Mr. Jaswant shing balaut	Police	Ad.SP Dholpur	221060	221139	9799770077
5	Mr. Manish kumar Faujdar	Administration	S.D.O Dholpur	220834	220886	9413161181
6	Mr. Goverdhan Lal Meena	Administration	S.D.O Badi	273801	273781	9982640565
7	Mr. Jai singh	Administration	S.D.O Baseri	276741		7726900190
8	Mr. Vinod kumar meena	Administration	S.D.O Saipue	266276		9785752528
9	Mr. Mohmad Tahir	Administration	S.D.O Sarmathura			9414551638
10	Mr. Dr. Jnardhan singh parmar	Medical and Health	P.M.O Dholpur	221180	221264	9414027388
11	Mr. Dr. Rajesh mittal	Medical and Health	C.M & Ho Dholpur	220735	220893	9414709888
12	Mr. A.K jain	PWD	S.E PWD Dholpur	222579	224146	9414188301
13	Mr. Rajesh Sharma	PHED	S.E PHED Dholpur	223075		9414712645
14	Mr. kaidar meena	WRD	EX.EN .water Resources Dept. Dholpur i	220880	224676	9413340811
15	Mr. vinod kumar Ngaich	WRD	EX.EN .water Resources Dept. Dholpur ii			9636564632
16	Mr. Somrath Sharma	ICDS	Dy. Director ICDS Dholpur	223349		9460114942
17	Mr. B.S Gupta	JVVNL	EX.EN jaipur vidhut vitaran nigam Jaipur	220850		9413390689
18	Mr. Bachchu shigh Baisla	Animal Husbandry	Join. Director Animal Husbandry dep. Dholpur	220897		9694825482

Medical and Hospital Management Plan:

Health facilities in district									
Sl. No	Block	Number of Community Health Centres	Number of Public Health Centres	Number of Sub-Centers	ICU Facility if any	Number of bed in Ayurvedic hospital	Number of bed in Aleopathic centers	No. of Ambulance	No. of Mobile health unit
1	Dholpur	3	11	98	Distt Hospital, Dholpur	5	456	24	5
2	Bari	1	5	60		5	160		
3	Baseri	2	5	45		0	90		
4	Rajakhera	1	7	60		0	72		

Health Institutions in Dholpur:

S.No.	Medical Institutions	S.No.	Medical Institutions
1	CHC Saipau	20	PHC Chilachond
2	CHC Maniya	21	CHC BARI
3	PHC Badarika	22	CHC Baseri
4	PHC Chitora	23	CHC Saramathura
5	PHC Basainawab	24	PHC Angai
6	PHC Panchgaun	25	PHC Barouli
7	PHC Virondha	26	PHC Jhiri
8	PHC Viparpur	27	PHC Badagaon
9	PHC Moroli	28	PHC Nadanpur
10	PHC Saranikhera	29	CHC Rajakhera
11	PHC Tasimo	30	P.H.C.Gopalpura
12	PHC Nunhera	31	P.H.C.Jasupura
13	PHC Jaroli	32	P.H.C. Marena
14	PHC Donari	33	P.H.C. Hatwari
15	PHC Abdulpur	34	P.H.C. Samona
16	PHC Kanchanpur	35	PHC Jatoli
17	PHC Khanpur	36	PHC Bareh
18	PHC Sevar	37	General Hospital dholpur
19	PHC Naglabeedhora		

List of Vulnerable Tehsils and village with risk ranking capacity assessment

Block-wise hazards vulnerability													
Vulnerability													
Sl.No	Block/ Tehsil	Flood	Drought	Heat Wave	Cold Wave	Epidemic s	Fire	Earthqua ke	Road Accidents	Open Bore Well Incidence s	Industrial Hazards	Conflicts	Any other
1	Dholpur	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N
2	Bari	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N
3	Baseri	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
4	Rajakhara	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N
5	Saipue	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N
6	Sarmathura	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	N

List of Various Infrastructure / Resources / Machinery & Equipments available in the district with different Stakeholders

Medical & Health Dept

1. Human Resources

S.No.	Medical Institutions	Name of PMO/MO/SMO/JS/SS	Mobile No.
1	CHC Saipau	Dr. Charanjeet Singh	9782145737
		Dr. T.R. Tyagi	
2	CHC Maniya	Dr. Sangeeta Gupta	9462704552
		Dr. Rahul Kaushik	
		Dr. Deepa Garg	
3	PHC Badarika	Dr. Sanjeev Dixit	9413169962
4	PHC Chitora	Dr. Narendra Agrwal	7891557686
5	PHC Basainawab	Dr. Ramnaresh Sharma	7740911312
6	PHC Panchgaun	Dr. Gagankant Sharma	9785628382
7	PHC Virondha	Dr. Devendra Tyagi	9351948867
8	PHC Viparpur	Dr. Kushagra Sharma	9783979868
9	PHC Moroli	-	-
10	PHC Saranikhera	Dr. Girraj Sharma	9460972326
11	PHC Tasimo	Dr. Satendra Goyal	9694297741
12	PHC Nunhera	Dr. Ritu Sharma	9413730690
13	PHC Jaroli	Dr. Hariom	8440963972
14	PHC Donari	Dr. Hariom	8440963972
15	PHC Abdulpur	Dr. Manish Bohara	9460191069
16	PHC Kanchanpur	Dr. Jeetendra Tyagi	9636600239
17	PHC Khanpur	Dr. Vijay Bharadwaj	9829423254

18	PHC Sevar		
19	PHC Naglabeedhora	Dr.Vani sansthan	9414322708
20	PHC Chilachond	Dr. Pawan Goswami	9785723317
21	CHC BARI	Dr. ShivdayalMangal Dr. MediramMeena Dr. Suresh Bansal Dr. Nirmala Mangal Dr. Gpoal Goyal Dr. Parmesh Pathak Dr.Tony Pathak Dr. Vivek Agrwal Dr. Kalpana Dr. Hariom Dr. Rajeev Goyal Dr. Sanjay Meena BDS Dr. Chandrabhan BDS	9314077388
22	CHC Baseri	Dr. K.L. Meena (BCMO) Dr. M.C. Bansal (MO) Dr. Manjusha Bansal (MO) Dr. Harikishan Mangal	9460440301 9461694250
23	CHC Saramathura	Dr. Ravindra	9887817836
24	PHC Angai	Dr. Prateek Mangal	7042700507
25	PHC Barouli	Dr. Gourav Meena	8239398896
26	PHC Jhiri	Dr. Sachin singhal	9636243391
27	PHC Badagaon	Dr. Ram Sharma	8057387835

28	PHC Nandanpur	Dr. Ravi Saraswat	9587829237
29	CHC Rajakhera	Dr. MahashVerma BCMO	9828338274
		Dr. Ramavtar Goyal	9672158296
		Dr. Mahesh	
		Dr. Deepak Chaudhary	
		Dr. Dheerendra Dubey	
		Dr. Sanjay BDS	
30	P.H.C.Gopalpura	Dr. Mahendra Parmar	9828746751
31	P.H.C.Jasupura	Dr. Shivkumar Sharrna	8302670387
32	P.H.C. Marena	Dr. Anil Tyagi	9461657328
33	P.H.C. Hatwari	Dr. Sumit Mittal	9785025616
34	P.H.C. Samona	Dr. Aakash Verma	
35	PHC Jatoli	Dr. Sourav Saxena	9782826363
36	PHC Bareh	Dr. Bhoopendra Kaushik	8740807525

37	General Hospital dholpur	Sr. Employee Name Designation Mob. No.			
		1	JANARDAN SINGH	Principal Medical Officer	9414027388
		2	SURESH KUMAR BHATNAGAR	Senior Specialist	9460154098
		3	PRADEEP KUMAR GARG	Senior Specialist	9414027345
		4	RAJENDRA KUMAR GOYAL	Senior Specialist	9414585172
		5	BHAGWAN DAS JINDAL	Senior Specialist	9414320212
		6	VIJAY SINGH	Senior Specialist	9460741001

	8	BRIJMOHAN MANGAL	Senior Specialist	9462352106	
	9	NEETI GUPTA	Junior Specialist	9413670900	
	10	RAMVILAS SINGH	Junior Specialist	9314180633	
	11	MAHESH RATHORE	Junior Specialist	9413227911	
	12	VISHNU DAYAL VYAS	Junior Specialist	9460114883	
	13	DEEPTI SHARMA	Junior Specialist	9414906009	
	14	SHIV SHANKAR MANGAL	Junior Specialist	9414309146	
	15	HARIOM GARG	Junior Specialist	9414255573	
	16	RAMDASH GARG	Junior Specialist	9414710150	
	17	DHARMESH SOGARWAL	Medical Officer	7597172759	
	18	YOGENDRA KUMAR GUPTA	Medical Officer	9799376677	
	19	RAKESH KUMAR PODWAL	Medical Officer	9413593751	
	20	DHARAM SINGH MAINAWAT	Medical Officer	9983996999	
	21	GOVIND GOYAL	Medical Officer	9413027745	
	22	SHWETA GAUR	Medical Officer	9414206920	
	23	AVANTIKA AGARWAL	Medical Officer	9414029119	
	24	NITIN KUMAR MARU	Medical Officer	9887723678	
	25	HEMANT KUMAR SHARMA	Medical Officer	9694186520	
	26	RAJESH JADON	Medical Officer	9414091222	

	27	VIVEK SHUKLA	Medical Officer	9828085164	
	28	SAMARVEER SINGH	Medical Officer	9414206920	
	29	BRAJESH SINGHAL	Medical Officer	9782319135	
	30	ARUN KUMAR SHARMA	Medical Officer	9660933204	
	31	AMBREESH KUMAR SENGAR	Medical Officer	9414584885	
	32	ASHISH SHARMA	Medical Officer	9414906010	
	33	DEEPAK JINDAL	Medical Officer	9414965073	
	34	SEEMA GARG	Senior Medical officer	9460912963	
	35	SADHNA MADNAVAT	Senior Medical officer	9414413644	
	36	ANUJ GUPTA	Senior Medical officer	9784223733	
	37	BHAGVAT PRASAD	Senior Medical officer	9414026860	
	38	ANJALI AGRAWAL	Principal Specialist	9460828637	
	39	RAJENDRA PRASAD TYAGI	Principal Specialist	9413672814	
	40	VINOD KUMAR GUPTA	Principal Specialist	9414282738	
	41	ASHOK KUMAR JINDAL	Principal Specialist	9414303805	

2. MATERIAL

S.No.	Medical Institutions	Type of Available Vehicle eg. Ambulance, Tata Sumo etc	Registration No. of Vehicle	Name of Driver	Phone No.
1	CHC BARI	Ambulance	RJ 14 E 0038	Mr. Nasir	9414693650
2	CHC Rajakhera	Ambulance At Present CHC Bari	RJ11-E0065	Suneharilal	
3	General Hospital Dholpur	Ambulance (Matador –407) Diesel	RJ-11, 0071	Shyam Singh	9414027252
		Ambulance (Marshall Diesel)	RJ-11, 0069	Kasim Khan	-

3. EQUIPMENTS

S.No.	Medical Institutions	Available Equipments eg.:- X-Ray Operation Theater, Ultrasound, ECG etc		
1	CHC BARI	X-Ray, Operation Theater, Ultrasound, ECG etc		
2	CHC Baseri	X-Ray , Operation Theater, & (ECG Not Working)		
3	CHC Saramathura	X-Ray (Operation Theater Work in progress)		
4	CHC Rajakhera	X-Ray, Operation Theater		
5	General Hospital Dholpur	X- Ray Machine –300 AM,	1	Working
		Operation Theater,	2	Working
		Ultra Sound	3	Working
		ECG Machine-	3	Working
		TMT Machine	1	Working
		Endoscopes Machine	2	Working
		X- Ray Machine Dental,	1	Not Installation

Forest Dept

1. Human Resource

S.No.	Name	Post	Ph. No.	Other Staff	Present Post
1	Sh. Indrapal Singh	DCF	5642-220769	PA	1
				AOS	1
				AAO-I	1
				FORESTER	1
				ASSTT. FORESTER	2
				Ameen	1
				FOREST GUARD	1
				WC	4
				FOURTH CLASS	4
				Total	16
2	Sh. Dashrath Singh	ACF ADM	9460736524		
3	Sh- Dharampal yadav	ACF WL	9462886584		
4	Sh Ganshyam Jatav	Ranger Dholpur	9610511324	FORESTER	2
				ASSTT. FORESTER	7
				FOREST GUARD	8
				WC	41
				Total	58
5	Sh. Rajbahadur Singh	Forester A.D. Charge Range Van Vihar	9672452648	FORESTER	3
				ASSTT. FORESTER	4
				FOREST GUARD	7
				WC	1
				Total	15
6	Sh. Khubhiram	Ranger Vanya Jeev Dholpur	9413014624	FORESTER	2
				ASSTT. FORESTER	3
				FOREST GUARD	6
				WC	13
				Total	24
7	Sh. Dharamsingh	Ranger Sarmathura	9414878951	FORESTER	1
				ASSTT. FORESTER	3
				FOREST GUARD	21
				WC	4
				Total	29
8	Sh. Pratapsingh	Ranger Rajakhera	9799448835	FORESTER	1
				ASSTT. FORESTER	3

				FOREST GUARD	7
				WC	23
				Total	34
9	Sh.Brijpal Singh	Ranger Van Suraksha	8233422296	FORESTER	0
				ASSTT. FORESTER	0
				FOREST GUARD	2
				WC	0
				Total	2
10	Sh.Suryapal Singh	Ranger Badi	9462883488	FORESTER	1
				ASSTT. FORESTER	2
				FOREST GUARD	6
				WC	14
				Total	23

Machinery & Equipments

S.No.	Vehicle No.	No.s/Station	Driver Staff Ph. No.
1	RJ11UA1704	Dholpur	Sh. Jameel Khan M. No. 9462807286
2	RJ11UA1062	Dholpur	Sh. Praveen Kumar Sharma M. No. 9462807287
3	RJ05UA2122	Dholpur	Sh. Balkishan M. No. 9462885066
4	RJ14UE0931	Dholpur	Sh. Mahaveer Prasad Sharma M. No. 9462807288

Rural Development and Panchyati Raj Dept

1. Human Resources

(1) Man

S.No.	Officer's Name/ Post	Phone Nos.
1	Sh. Kana Ram, (IAS) C.E.O.	220776 (O) 220876 (R) 7023854342
2	Sh. Ramswaroop Chauhan, (RAS) A.C.E.O.	220815 (O)

		220875 (R) 9413377880
3	Sh. Vimal Sharma, X.E.N.	9414459500
4	Sh. Hari Sinhg Meena, XEn (Nrega)	9413153889
5	Sh. Amar Singh Verma, P.O. (Acc.)	9413034770
6	Sh. Yogesh Kumar Trivedi, A.E.N.	9929860468

2. Machinery & Equipments

S.No.	VEHICLES	No. Station	Driver Name/Phone
1	RJ-11-CA-1200 (Car)	Z.P. Dholpur	Shri Nazir Khan, 9351295207
2	RJ-11-UA-2000 (Safari)	Z.P. Dholpur	Shri Nazir Khan, 9351295207

Panchayat samiti Dholpur

S.No.	OFFICERS NAME/POST	PHONE No.	Panchayat Samiti
1	Sh. Lakhan Singh, BDO Dholpur	9636328075	Dholpur
2	Rambol Singh Gurjar, AEn Dholpur	9414282952	Dholpur
3	Sanjay Singhal, Aen, Dholpur	9414280059	Dholpur
4	Shyam Sundar Sharma, Jen, Dholpur	9414583547	Dholpur
5	Rajeev Sharma, JEN. Dholpur	9414303362	Dholpur
6	Rajendra Prasad, AAO-II	9549009556	Dholpur
7	Pavan Kumar Sharma, UDC Dholpur	9414307486	Dholpur

8	Anita Shrivastav, LDC Dholpur	9314294093	Dholpur
9	नाहर सिंह (क.लि.) का0, सचिव ग्रा.पं.,बीलपुर	9928872892	Dholpur
10	सुशील कुमार भारद्वाज, सचिव ग्रा.पं.,बरैठा	9414375346	Dholpur
11	जयसिंह, सचिव ग्रा.पं.,बोधपुरा	9461459030	Dholpur
12	श्री श्रीकेश गुर्जर, सचिव ग्रा.पं.,बसई सामन्ता	9799432990	Dholpur
13	सुरेश (क.लि.) का0सचिव, सचिव ग्रा.पं.,बसई नीम	9929917018	Dholpur
14	जगदीश कुमार शर्मा, सचिव ग्रा.पं.,कासिमपुर	9414053800	Dholpur
15	मनोज सिंह, सचिव ग्रा.पं.,कोटरा	9772310130	Dholpur
16	श्री रामफूल (क.लि.) का0, सचिव ग्रा.पं.,मढ़ाभाऊ	9694836291	Dholpur
17	अनिल कुमार गोयल (अति0), सचिव ग्रा.पं.,मनियां	9461459030	Dholpur
18	श्री परमाल गुर्जर, सचिव ग्रा.पं.,मांगरोल	9530304136	Dholpur
19	जगदीश गुर्जर (अति0), सचिव ग्रा.पं.,मौरोली	9460924784	Dholpur
20	संतोषी लाल, सचिव ग्रा.पं.,हिनौता	8058767463	Dholpur
21	मनीरूा, सचिव ग्रा.पं.,सिंघावली बरेह	9530304207	Dholpur
22	श्री बैनीराम त्यागी, सचिव ग्रा.पं.,विपरपुर	9887121960	Dholpur
23	श्री जीतेन्द्र शर्मा, सचिव ग्रा.पं.,विरौंधा	9828433373	Dholpur
24	श्री मनोज सिंह, सचिव ग्रा.पं.,विश्रनौदा	9530304161	Dholpur
25	श्री शेखर शर्मा कार्य0, सचिव ग्रा.पं.,फिरोजपुर	9829152819	Dholpur
26	श्री जीतेन्द्र चाहर, सचिव ग्रा.पं.,निनौखर	414583058	Dholpur
27	श्री प्रवीण शर्मा, सचिव ग्रा.पं.,खेड़ा	9587308023	Dholpur
28	जगदीश गुर्जर, सचिव ग्रा.पं.,भैंसेना	9460924784	Dholpur
29	श्रीमती मंजू अग्रवाल, सचिव ग्रा.पं.,पचगांव	9414375726	Dholpur
30	सर्वेश कुमार पाठक, सचिव ग्रा.पं.,पुरानी छावनी	9929717260	Dholpur
31	राहुल शर्मा, सचिव ग्रा.पं.,सरानी	8824641045	Dholpur

32	विनोद कुमार (क.लि.) का0, सचिव ग्रा.पं.,सादिकपुर	7891605607	Dholpur
33	अशोक कुमार (क.लि.) का0, सचिव ग्रा.पं.,दयेरी	7742756158	Dholpur
34	श्री बाबूलाल शर्मा, सचिव ग्रा.पं.,दुबाटी	8058491230	Dholpur
35	राममोहन शुक्ला, सचिव ग्रा.पं.,दुल्हारा	9530304185	Dholpur
36	संदीप शर्मा (अति0), सचिव ग्रा.पं.,दूबरा	8058354343	Dholpur
37	राजेन्द्र प्रसाद (क.लि.) का0, सचिव ग्रा.पं.,तगावली	8058599119	Dholpur
38	श्री नरेन्द्र श्रीवास्तव, सचिव ग्रा.पं.,जाटौली	9672250923	Dholpur
39	श्रीभान सिंह, सचिव ग्रा.पं.,टाड़ा	9982436334	Dholpur
40	श्री भगवानादास, सचिव ग्रा.पं.,ओदी	9784846919	Dholpur
41	श्रीमती वरुणा राना कार्य0 , सचिव ग्रा.पं.,लुहारी	7728018828	Dholpur

Panchayat samiti Rajakhera

S.No.	OFFICERS NAME/POST	PHONE No.	Panchayat Samiti
1	Smt. Divya Rathod, BDO Rajakhera	9887946154	Rajakhera
2	Shri Rakesh Kumar Singhal, AEn Rajakhera	8769081442	Rajakhera
3	Shri Rajive Goutam, JEn (Watershed) Rajakhera	9460709082	Rajakhera
4	Shri Ramdeen singh, PEO Rajakhera	05642-233002	Rajakhera
5	Shri Rajendra Singh Rathor, PEO Rajakhera	05642-233002	Rajakhera
6	Shri Raghuvar Baghela, LDC Rajakhera	05642-233002	Rajakhera
7	Shri Chandrabhan, LDC Rajakhera	9636439751	Rajakhera
8	Shri Sanjeet Kumar, LDC Rajakhera	9783501544	Rajakhera
9	Shri Omprakash, Class IV Rajakhera	05642-233002	Rajakhera
10	Smt. Batasiya, Class IV Rajakhera	05642-233002	Rajakhera

11	श्री रामवीर सिंह, सचिव ग्रा.पं.,सिकरौदा	9530304198	Rajakhera
12	श्री रामकुमार, सचिव ग्रा.पं.,बाजना	8432121696	Rajakhera
13	श्री मानचन्द, सचिव ग्रा.पं.,सिंघावली कलां	9785238620	Rajakhera
14	श्री अशोक शर्मा, सचिव ग्रा.पं.,देवखेडा	9530304240	Rajakhera
15	श्री जैठाराम, सचिव ग्रा.पं.,सिलावट	9799519401	Rajakhera
16	श्री भूर सिंह, सचिव ग्रा.पं.,समौना	9530304204	Rajakhera
17	श्री रामबक्स , सचिव ग्रा.पं.,बसई घीयाराम	8769928508	Rajakhera
18	श्री अशोक शर्मा, सचिव ग्रा.पं.,नाहिला	9530304240	Rajakhera
19	श्री जगदीश त्यागी , सचिव ग्रा.पं.,सदापुर	9530304268	Rajakhera
20	श्री राम सागर बैरवा, सचिव ग्रा.पं.,खुडिला	9799113957	Rajakhera
21	श्री श्यामबाबू मीणा, सचिव ग्रा.पं.,नागर	7891832571	Rajakhera
22	श्री रामवीर सिंह, सचिव ग्रा.पं.,गन्हेदी	9530304198	Rajakhera
23	श्री दयाराम खेदड , सचिव ग्रा.पं.,नादौली	9530304204	Rajakhera
24	श्री कृष्णकांत तोंमर , सचिव ग्रा.पं.,हथवारी	9414878467	Rajakhera
25	श्री प्रेमसिंह सिकरवार, सचिव ग्रा.पं.,मछरिया	9983724970	Rajakhera
26	श्री गिरिश चन्द्र , सचिव ग्रा.पं.,बसई कारे	8094999724	Rajakhera
27	श्री कृष्णकांत तोंमर , सचिव ग्रा.पं.,मरैना	9414878467	Rajakhera
28	श्री बनवारी लाल शर्मा, सचिव ग्रा.पं.,फरासपुरा	9549476057	Rajakhera
29	श्री सन्तोषा कुमार परमार, सचिव ग्रा.पं.,दिहौली	9530304252	Rajakhera
30	श्री बनवारी लाल शर्मा, सचिव ग्रा.पं.,लालपुर	9549476057	Rajakhera
31	श्री आदितेन्द्र , सचिव ग्रा.पं.,सामौर	9828572148	Rajakhera
32	श्री वीरेन्द्र , सचिव ग्रा.पं.,चीलपुरा	9783874076	Rajakhera
33	श्री महेश कुमार मिश्रा, सचिव ग्रा.पं.,महदपुरा	9530304192	Rajakhera
34	श्री मान सिंह राजावत, सचिव ग्रा.पं.,विन्तीपुरा	9530304216	Rajakhera

35	श्री रामनिवास द्वितीय , सचिव ग्रा.पं.,खरेली	9983958380	Rajakhera
36	श्री रामनिवास द्वितीय , सचिव ग्रा.पं.,जसूपुरा	9530304189	Rajakhera
37	श्री जितेन्द्र कुमार सक्सैना, सचिव ग्रा.पं.,शाहपुरा	9530304197	Rajakhera
38	श्री जितेन्द्र कुमार सक्सैना, सचिव ग्रा.पं.,जलालपुर	9530304197	Rajakhera
39	श्री रामू शर्मा, सचिव ग्रा.पं.,कोटपुरा	9530304268	Rajakhera
40	श्री प्रमोद कुमार , सचिव ग्रा.पं.,ढौडि का पुरा	9772585028	Rajakhera

Panchayat samiti Bari

S.No.	OFFICERS NAME/POST	PHONE No.	Panchayat Samiti
1	Shri Dinesh Katara, BDO Bari	9529525298	Bari
2	Shri Nemi Chand Agrawal, AEn Bari	9414709729	Bari
3	Shri Kalicharan Lahri, JEn (Water Shed) Bari	9001404724	Bari
4	Shri Rajesh Varma, UDC Bari	9351352355	Bari
5	Shri Dayanand Varma, LDC Bari	-	Bari
6	Shri Beedharam Rawat, LDC Bari	9950810265	Bari
7	जगदीश , सचिव ग्रा.पं.,अलीगढ	9530304215	Bari
8	केदार मीणा, सचिव ग्रा.पं.,इब्राहिमपुर	9414967058	Bari
9	मकबूल खां, सचिव ग्रा.पं.,उमरेह	9882837270	Bari
10	शिवदयाल, सचिव ग्रा.पं.,कंचनपुर	8696603660	Bari
11	अनिल कुमार, सचिव ग्रा.पं.,कुदिन्ना	9530304229	Bari
12	महेश गुर्जर, सचिव ग्रा.पं.,कस्बानगर	8769118412	Bari
13	ब्रजकिशोर, सचिव ग्रा.पं.,खानपुर मीणा	9460269255	Bari
14	चौबसिंह, सचिव ग्रा.पं.,गढीसुक्खा	9530304221	Bari

15	धीरज कुमार मीणा, सचिव ग्रा.पं.,चिलाचौद	7976938235	Bari
16	नन्दलाल, सचिव ग्रा.पं.,जपावली	7023091055	Bari
17	पवन कुमार शर्मा, सचिव ग्रा.पं.,टोंटरी	9530304217	Bari
18	रामलखन प्रथम, सचिव ग्रा.पं.,धनौरा	9530304231	Bari
19	नरेश कुमार , सचिव ग्रा.पं.,धीमरी	7665662062	Bari
20	कुसुमलता, सचिव ग्रा.पं.,नकसौंदा	9530304225	Bari
21	प्रमसिंह मीणा, सचिव ग्रा.पं.,नगला दूल्हे खां	9785493265	Bari
22	गजेन्द्र सिंह मीणा, सचिव ग्रा.पं.,नगला बीधौरा	9929133686	Bari
23	दामोदर कुशवाह, सचिव ग्रा.पं.,निधारा	9530304211	Bari
24	चौबसिंह, सचिव ग्रा.पं.,नीमखेडा	9530304221	Bari
25	रामलखन प्रथम, सचिव ग्रा.पं.,नौरहा	9530304231	Bari
26	ब्रजकिशोर, सचिव ग्रा.पं.,पिदावली	9460269255	Bari
27	विनोद, सचिव ग्रा.पं.,बसईडांग		Bari
28	महेश सौनी, सचिव ग्रा.पं.,बिजौली	9929496593	Bari
29	कमरुददीन खॉन, सचिव ग्रा.पं.,मत्सूरा	9784259048	Bari
30	अबधेश कुमार शर्मा , सचिव ग्रा.पं.,मरहौली	9602560671	Bari
31	रामअवतार पुरी, सचिव ग्रा.पं.,रूधेरा	9828874396	Bari
32	सुधीर गुप्ता, सचिव ग्रा.पं.,रूपसपुर	9530304223	Bari
33	सरेन्द्र मीणा, सचिव ग्रा.पं.,लखेपुरा	9530304227	Bari
34	योगेश कुमार मीणा, सचिव ग्रा.पं.,सेवरपाली	9772677807	Bari
35	रामलखन.प, सचिव ग्रा.पं.,सहेड़ी	9461559918	Bari
36	आशा मीणा, सचिव ग्रा.पं.,सिंगौरई	9530304209	Bari
37	कृष्णमुरारी झा, सचिव ग्रा.पं.,सौंहा	8233412669	Bari
38	दामोदर कुशवाह, सचिव ग्रा.पं.,गढीखिराना	9314179408	Bari

39	रिन्कू शर्मा, सचिव ग्रा.पं.,बरपुरा	8239373711	Bari
40	बीधाराम रावत, सचिव ग्रा.पं.,सनौरा	9530304219	Bari
41	रामवीर मीणा, सचिव ग्रा.पं.,अजीतपुर	9799363815	Bari
42	मौहरसिंह, सचिव ग्रा.पं.,कांसपुरा	9772740620	Bari

Panchayat samiti Baseri

S.No.	OFFICERS NAME/POST	PHONE No.	Panchayat Samiti
1	Sh. Ramjeet Singh, B.D.O. Baseri	9001437206	Baseri
2	Sh. Ramjeet Singh, Aen. Baseri	9001437206	Baseri
3	Sh. Girraj Singh, Jen, Baseri	9660010997	Baseri
4	Sh, Deevan singh PEO, Baseri	9784322696	Baseri
5	Sh. Udaiveer Singh. PEO, Baseri	9413146315	Baseri
6	Mahesh Chand, LDC, Baseri	9928628582	Baseri
7	श्री बसन्ता मीणा, सचिव ग्रा.पं.,सरमथुरा	9784066598	Baseri
8	श्री बसन्ता मीणा, सचिव ग्रा.पं.,डौमई	9784066598	Baseri
9	श्री कपूर चन्द शर्मा, सचिव ग्रा.पं.,गौलारी	9414879455	Baseri
10	श्री दिलीपसिंह, सचिव ग्रा.पं.,मढासिल	9785720541	Baseri
11	श्री दिलीपसिंह, सचिव ग्रा.पं.,बीलौनी	9785720541	Baseri
12	श्री हाकिम सिंह मीणा, सचिव ग्रा.पं.,बीझौली	9660999764	Baseri
13	श्रीमती कमलेश, सचिव ग्रा.पं.,भारली	7374012814	Baseri
14	श्री बनियां मल्ला, सचिव ग्रा.पं.,झिरी	9680565778	Baseri
15	श्री श्याम कुमार शर्मा, सचिव ग्रा.पं.,मदनपुर	9950609867	Baseri
16	श्री श्याम कुमार शर्मा, सचिव ग्रा.पं.,रहरई	9950609867	Baseri

17	श्री रामचरनलाल मीणा, सचिव ग्रा.पं.,बरौली	9929009135	Baseri
18	श्री रामचरनलाल मीणा, सचिव ग्रा.पं.,खरौली	9929009135	Baseri
19	श्री मुन्नालाल प्रजापति, सचिव ग्रा.पं.,लीलौठी	9414879220	Baseri
20	श्रीमती राधा गोस्वामी, सचिव ग्रा.पं.,बनौरा	-	Baseri
21	श्री जसबन्त सिंह, सचिव ग्रा.पं.,आंगई	9982838875	Baseri
22	श्री राजेश कुमार, सचिव ग्रा.पं.,खिडौरा	9660518898	Baseri
23	श्री राजेश कुमार, सचिव ग्रा.पं.,मूडिक	9660518898	Baseri
24	श्री भूरा सिंह, सचिव ग्रा.पं.,सलेमपुर	9587926457	Baseri
25	श्री भूरा सिंह, सचिव ग्रा.पं.,महगुलावली	9587926457	Baseri
26	श्री रमेश परमार, सचिव ग्रा.पं.,पिपरोन	9252091934	Baseri
27	श्री रमेश परमार, सचिव ग्रा.पं.,हरजूपुरा	9252091934	Baseri
28	श्री रविकांत शर्मा, सचिव ग्रा.पं.,ताजपुरा	9414375643	Baseri
29	श्री सत्यप्रकाश शर्मा, सचिव ग्रा.पं.,बागथर	-	Baseri
30	श्री अशोक कुमार जादौन, सचिव ग्रा.पं.,धौरै	9460647163	Baseri
31	श्री अशोक कुमार जादौन, सचिव ग्रा.पं.,अतरसूमा	9460647163	Baseri
32	श्री शैलेश गौड, सचिव ग्रा.पं.,तिमासिया	9413012189	Baseri
33	श्री चन्द्रशेखर शर्मा, सचिव ग्रा.पं.,ममौधन	9414709776	Baseri
34	श्री रामनिवास, सचिव ग्रा.पं.,द्वौपुरा	-	Baseri
35	श्री रामनिवास, सचिव ग्रा.पं.,बसेडी	-	Baseri
36	श्री रायसिंह परिहार, सचिव ग्रा.पं.,बौरैली	9887687293	Baseri
37	श्री सुखवीरसिंह, सचिव ग्रा.पं.,रतनपुर	9214155306	Baseri
38	श्री नन्दकिशोर दीक्षित, सचिव ग्रा.पं.,जारगा	-	Baseri
39	श्रीमती रजनी (क०लि०), सचिव ग्रा.पं.,बरई	9672310086	Baseri
40	श्रीमती लक्ष्मीदेवी (क०लि०), सचिव ग्रा.पं.,नादनपुर	9571809155	Baseri

41	श्री शिवजी (क०लि०), सचिव ग्रा.पं.,झील	9982911959	Baseri
42	श्री सत्यप्रकाश (क०लि०), सचिव ग्रा.पं.,एकटा	9672171921	Baseri
43	श्री राजू सिंह (क०लि०), सचिव ग्रा.पं.,कुनकुटा	9610559047	Baseri
44	श्री मनोज कुमार (क०लि०), सचिव ग्रा.पं.,भरकूँजरा	9828207671	Baseri
45	श्रीमती सतीना (क०लि०), सचिव ग्रा.पं.,चन्द्रावली	9799348287	Baseri
46	श्री विजयसिंह (क०लि०), सचिव ग्रा.पं.,धौन्ध	9785659572	Baseri
47	श्री दिनेश कुमार (क०लि०), सचिव ग्रा.पं.,पवैनी	9166656430	Baseri

Panchayat samiti Saipau

S.No.	OFFICERS NAME/POST	PHONE No.	Panchayat Samiti
1	Sh. Babliram Jat, BDO Saipau	9829813192	Saipau
2	Rajesh Lawaniya, AEn Dholpur	9928864439	Saipau
3	Ajay Yadav, PEO Saipau	9413416099	Saipau
4	Sh. Hotam singh, PEO, Saipau	9414222234	Saipau
5	नन्दराम, सचिव ग्रा.पं.,बसईनबाब	9610081887	Saipau
6	सरिता चौधरी, सचिव ग्रा.पं.,मालोनीखुर्द	8875055026	Saipau
7	दिनेश कुमार सक्सेना, सचिव ग्रा.पं.,करीमपुर	9461283039	Saipau
8	गजेन्द्र सिंह, सचिव ग्रा.पं.,सैपऊ	9530304167	Saipau
9	रामबाबू परमार, सचिव ग्रा.पं.,नुनहेरा	9530304257	Saipau
10	रामहेत शर्मा, सचिव ग्रा.पं.,मढ़ाकांकोली	9883099847	Saipau
11	अंजू, सचिव ग्रा.पं.,कोलुआ	9887891016	Saipau
12	बाबूलाल शर्मा, सचिव ग्रा.पं.,पुरैनी	9530304171	Saipau
13	राकेश शर्मा, सचिव ग्रा.पं.,तसीमो	9530304152	Saipau

14	राघव परमार, सचिव ग्रा.पं.,टहरी	9461459625	Saipau
15	मुकेश कुमार शर्मा, सचिव ग्रा.पं.,गढ़ीचटोला	9829252115	Saipau
16	बैजन्ती, सचिव ग्रा.पं.,कैथरी	9587342358	Saipau
17	सतीश कुमार शर्मा, सचिव ग्रा.पं.,सहरोली	9530304153	Saipau
18	पुष्पेन्द्र सिंह, सचिव ग्रा.पं.,कूकरा-माकरा	9261135629	Saipau
19	सतीश कुमार शर्मा, सचिव ग्रा.पं.,दौनारी	9530304153	Saipau
20	रवीन्द्र झा, सचिव ग्रा.पं.,रजौराकलां	9530304172	Saipau
21	मंजू कुशवाह, सचिव ग्रा.पं.,रजौराखुर्द	9694909821	Saipau
22	नरसिंह, सचिव ग्रा.पं.,पिपरोआ	9636610468	Saipau
23	श्यामसुन्दर शर्मा, सचिव ग्रा.पं.,पिपहेरा	9530304177	Saipau
24	रामहेत शर्मा, सचिव ग्रा.पं.,मालोनीपवार	9883099847	Saipau
25	धमेन्द्र, सचिव ग्रा.पं.,कोलारी	9660469591	Saipau
26	नीरज कुमार दीक्षित, सचिव ग्रा.पं.,कनासिल	9602873025	Saipau
27	गीतम सिंह, सचिव ग्रा.पं.,चितौरा	9001867959	Saipau
28	उमादत्त रावत, सचिव ग्रा.पं.,मूसलपुर	9983750867	Saipau
29	मोहनप्रकाश शर्मा, सचिव ग्रा.पं.,कुरैधा	9785417402	Saipau
30	राजेश सक्सैना, सचिव ग्रा.पं.,भदियाना	9785403127	Saipau
31	धमेन्द्र, सचिव ग्रा.पं.,नगलाखरगपुर	9660469591	Saipau
32	श्रीमती संजय, सचिव ग्रा.पं.,सखवारा	9530304176	Saipau
33	रामप्रकाश चौधरी, सचिव ग्रा.पं.,निधेराकलां	9829750344	Saipau
34	रामबाबू परमार, सचिव ग्रा.पं.,मानपुर	9530304257	Saipau
35	रमाकान्त कटारा, सचिव ग्रा.पं.,नगलाहरलाल	9883618090	Saipau

Police Dept

1. Human Resources

क्र.सं.	नाम अधिकारी	पद नाम	एस.टी.डी. कोड	कार्यालय	निवास.	मोबाइल नं.
1	श्री आलोक कुमार वशिष्ठ I.P.S.	महानिरीक्षक पुलिस भरतपुर रेंज	05644	222859 231422फै0	223339	9414178080
2	श्री राजेश सिंह I.P.S.	जिला पुलिस अधीक्षक	05642	220267 221873फै0	220588	9414090366 9530411800
3	श्री हिम्मत सिंह	कमाण्डेन्ट 6 बटा0 आर ए सी	05642	240810	240721	9414333201
4	श्री	डिप्टी कमांडेंट आर.ए.सी.	05642	240810	240721	
5	श्री जसवंत सिंह बालोत R.P.S.	अति0 पुलिस अधीक्षक धौलपुर	05642	221060	221139	9799770077 9530411700
6	श्री सतीश कुमार यादव R.P.S.	उप पुलिस अधीक्षक धौलपुर	05642	223712	240004	9460454116
7	श्री रघुराज सिंह R.P.S.	उप पुलिस अधीक्षक मंनिया	05642	244555	244801	9414147555 9982026973
8	श्री अर्जुन सिंह शेखावत R.P.S.	उप पुलिस अधीक्षक सरमथुरा	05646	214107		9413705082 8432022630
9	श्री रामचन्द्र चौधरी R.P.S.	उप पुलिस अधीक्षक बाडी	05647	273510	243352	9414342039
10	श्री मोहनलाल दादरवाल R.P.S.	उप पुलिस अधीक्षक, धौलपुर ग्रामीण (सैपक)	05642	266050		9982202100
11	श्री सरजीत सिंह मीना R.P.S.	अति0पुलिसअधीक्षक, ए.सी.बी धौलपुर	05642	220706		9414392496
12	श्री कल्याण सहाय	उप पुलिस अधीक्षक, एससी/एसटी सेल	05642	220074	220097	7597422752
13		उप अधीक्षक आवकारी विभाग	05642	240653		
14	श्री राजाराम पु0नि0	एस0एच0ओ0 कोतवाली धौलपुर	05642	220626	—	9571749966 9530411212
15	श्री चन्द्र प्रकाश पु0नि0	एस0एच0ओ0 निहालगंज धौलपुर	05642	221062	—	9928301371

	परसराम उ०नि०					8058200576 9530411277 9414030040
16	श्री नियाज मोहम्मद खॉ पु०नि०	एस०एच०ओ० सदर धौलपुर	05642	240644	—	9462623262 9530411330
17	श्री रमेश तंवर पु०नि०	एस०एच०ओ० बाडी	05647	274438	—	9414059044 9530411690
18	श्री संजीव कुमार	एस०एच०ओ० राजाखेडा	05642	233007	—	9414405276 9530411430
19	श्री सीताराम मीणा पु०नि०	एस०एच०ओ० बसेडी	05646	266106		9414344960 9166310948
20	श्री अजयसिंह मीना उ०नि०	एस०एच०ओ० सैपऊ	05642	266128	—	9983888877 9530411559
21	श्री सुरेन्द्र सिंह	एस०एच०ओ० मनियां	05642	244008	—	9828496054 9530411367
22	श्री रूप सिंह स०उ०नि०	एस०एच०ओ० कौलारी	05642	214430	—	9772923232 9414446309
23	श्री भरत सिंह उ०नि०	एस०एच०ओ० नादनपुर	05642	214430	—	9928004450 8764463224
24	श्री परशुराम उ०नि०	एस०एच०ओ० दिहोली	05642	234217	—	9414030040 9530411460
25	श्री जगदीश चन्द स०उ०नि०	एस०एच०ओ० बसईडांग			—	9462358751
26	श्री युधिष्ठिर उ०नि०	एस०एच०ओ० सरमथुरा	05646	203228		9667065213 9530411595
27	श्री विरेन्द्र सिंह जादौन	एस० एच०ओ० महिला थाना	05642	220323		9610335452
28	श्री विजय सिंह उ०नि०	इन्चार्ज ट्रेफिक	05642	—	—	9983026126 9530411783

29	श्री शैतान सिंह मीना उ०नि०	एस०एच०ओ० कंचनपुर	05647	244216		9414369938 9530411494
30	पुलिस कन्ट्रोल रूम	पुलिस कन्ट्रोल रूम	05642	220697 100	—	9530411842 9530411843
31	श्री राजेन्द्र सिंह यादव	प्रभारी वायरलैस	05642	223001		9887852011 9530411840
32	श्री बन्नेसिंह पु०नि०	पुलिस लाईन आर.आई.	05642	220638		9414446309 9530411791
33	श्री बृजेश कुमार मीना पु०नि०	अपराध सहायक	05642	220267	—	9983100786
34	श्री जगदीश भारद्वाज	रीडर कार्यालय	05642	220267		9887487287
35	श्री रामसिंह मौर्य एसआई	इंचार्ज डी एस बी	05642	220267		9314686260
36	श्री मोतीलाल मीणा	पी ए जिला पुलिस अधीक्षक	05642	220267		9414307496
37	श्री जगदीश प्रसाद मीणा	एस०एच०ओ० विद्युत बिजीलेस	05642	240261		9413390624
38	श्री रामचरण मीना	कमान्डेण्ट होमगार्ड धौलपुर	05642	222015		8890935618
39	श्री रामगोपाल पी.सी.	पी० सी० होमगार्ड धौलपुर	05642	222015		9461072195
40	श्री रामजीलाल चौधरी पु.नि.	प्रभारी सीआईडी जोन धौलपुर				9829203330
41	श्री रमेश चन्द यादव उ०नि०	सीआईडी जोन धौलपुर	05642	223363		9530428784
	श्री	इन्चार्ज, सीआईडी	05642	223363		
42	श्री मोहन सिंह हैड का०	हवलदार मेजर पुलिस लाइन	05642	220638		9414583582 9530411812
43	सीताराम मीना	मानव तस्करी विरोधी यूनिट	05642	220308		9414344960
44	श्री अजीत सिंह कानि०	कानि० बरैठा चौकी				9166754767

Water Resource

Water Resources /Bodies in the District

Sl. No	Name of the Block	Major Water Body	Location		Area	Purpose of use
			Latitude	Longitude		
Tank of WRD Dholpur						
1	Sarmathura	Parvati Bund	26°37′59.03″N	77°26′54.45″E	Sarmathura	Irrigation
2	Bari	RamSagar	26°36′15.07″N	77°35′7.87″E	Bari	
3	Dholpur	Urmila Sagar	26°39′14.32″N	77°45′31.44″E	Dholpur	
4	Bari	Talabshahi	26°37′21.09″N	77°39′5.77″E	Bari	
5	Bari	Umreh	26°37′7.24″N	77°33′8.10″E	Bari	
6	Bari	Hussainpur	26°38′6.39″N	77°40′31.60″E	Bari	
7	Bari	R.T. Bund	26°37′54.21″N	77°40′48.99″E	Bari	
Tank Transfer to PRD Dholpur						
1	Bari	Chillachond	26°35′50.86″N	77°29′19.21″E	Bari	Irrigation
2	Bari	D.B.R Jheel	26°38′55.98″N	77°39′43.39″E	Bari	
3	Bari	Nadrola	26°36′7.88″N	77°37′14.69″E	Bari	
4	Bari	Sunipur	26°38′8.87″N	77°33′18.02″E	Bari	
5	Baseri	Bansrai	26°40′54.89″N	77°24′24.27″E	Baseri	
6	Baseri	Dhor	26°42′43.16″N	77°26′34.64″E	Baseri	
7	Baseri	Tarba	26°35′29.58″N	77°28′16.76″E	Baseri	
8	Bari	Baripura	26°35′30.28″N	77°46′53.68″E	Bari	
9	Dholpur	Kookpur	26°37′42.28″N	77°47′45.67″E	Dholpur	
10	Dholpur	Meghsagar	26°40′0.90″N	77°47′54.54″E	Dholpur	
11	Dholpur	Narpura	26°42′55.90″N	77°49′55.33″E	Dholpur	
12	Dholpur	Rata Ki Khar	26°38′36.27″N	77°48′29.34″E	Dholpur	
13	Dholpur	Singhora	26°52′N	77°1′E	Dholpur	
14	Rajakhera	Bajna	26°55′N	78°13′E	Rajakhera	
15	Rajakhera	Deholi	26°46′N	78°2′E	Rajakhera	
16	Rajakhera	Dharapura	26°49′N	78°8′E	Rajakhera	
17	Rajakhera	Nekhra	26°37′N	77°39′E	Rajakhera	
18	Rajakhera	Shahpura	26°47′N	78°3′E	Rajakhera	

1. Human Resources

S.NO.	Name Of Employees	Designation	Tel.No. Residence	Mobile No.
1	Sh. K.L. Meena	Ex. Engineer	(R) 224676 (O) 220880	9413340811
2	Sh. R.H. Chack	AEN & TA	-	9414762132
3	Sh Rajkumar Singh	DAO	-	9887367612

4	Sh. Sanjeev Shrivastava	AOS	222190	9460926368
5	Sh. Siyaram Meena	AOS	-	9636612143
6	Sh. Rajkumar Saxena	UDC	-	9981067388
7	Sh. Meva Ram	UDC	-	9414945553
8	Sh. Ravindra Singh Tomar	LDC	-	9928703208
9	Sh. Bhanu Rajoriya	LDC	-	9460269304
10	Sh. Akhilesh Shukla	LDC	-	9828446343
11	Sh. Satyendar Singh	LDC	-	7297933159
12	Sh. Vasudev Bhatt	F.Class	05642-222205	9351680822
13	Sh. Rajveer Singh	F.Class	-	7665621115
14	Sh. Ameer Khan	F.Class	-	9928598730
15	Sh. Surendra Tomar	F.Class	-	
16	Sh. Manoj Sharma	F.Class	-	9887652498
17	Adal Singh	Driver	-	9166850854

Water Resources Sub. Div. Dholpur

1	Sh. H.L. Sharma	AEN	-	9414219813
2	Sh. Narayan Singh	UDC	223631	9414229138
3	Sh. Atar singh	LDC	-	9982720650
4	Sh. Kishna	F. Class	-	-
5	Vinod Kanchan	F.Class	-	9785924251

Water Resources Sub. Div. Bari

1	Sh. Abdul Baqui	AEN	-	9414710286
2	Sh. Ravindra Agarwal	JEN	-	9414344111

3	Sh. Dharmendra Kumar Agarwal	JEN	-	9166003433
4	Sh. Dinesh Parmar	JEN	-	9414371089
5	Sh. Narayan Singh	UDC	223631	9414229138

Water Resources Sub. Div. Baseri

1	Sh. Rajkumar Singhal	AEN	-	9529395199
2	Sh.P.C Mangal	JEN	-	9414585137
3	Sh Ramphool Meena	UDC	-	9413208312
4	Sh. Brijmohan yadav	LDC	-	7737566781

Water Resources Sub. Div. Saipau

1	Sh. S.K. Singh	AEN	-	9461921666
2	Sh. Rajendra Prasad Sharma	LDC	-	8058403059
3	Sh. Ramveer Singh	Peon	-	9828829052

Water Resources Div. II Dholpur

S.NO.	Name Of Employees	Designation	Tel.No. Residence	Mobile No.
1	Sh. Vinod Nagayah	X.En. II	05642-330327	9636564632
2	Sh.Satish Garg	A.En. & T.A.	-	9829648790
3	Sh. S.K. Goyal	A.En.	-	9413414681
4	Sh. Brampal Singh	A.En.	-	9717349564
5	Sh. Rajeev Agrawal	A.En.	-	9414583392
6	Sh. Bijjeal Sharma	A.En.	-	9413310812
7	Sh. Umesh Agrwal	JEN	-	7737005676

8	Sh. Rajendra Mittal	JEN	-	9414715744
9	Vijay	LDC	-	9413593204

Water Resources Sub. Div. Workcharge List

उपखण्ड धौलपुर:-

S.NO.	Name Of Employees	Designation	Mobile No.
1	श्री रामप्रकाश शर्मा	मिस्त्री	9587930400
2	श्री ऐदल सिंह	चौकीदार	9166850854
3	श्री जगदीश	चौकीदार	7734817041
4	श्री कमल सिंह	बेलदार	9549282909
5	श्री कमलेश	बेलदार	9602018204
6	श्री राजेश	बेलदार	8824462193
7	श्री सबदल	बेलदार	8239178528
8	श्री रामरतन	बेलदार	9772973339
9	श्री काशीराम	बेलदार	8426813781
10	श्री कमल सिंह	बेलदार	9549282909
11	श्री बंशी	बेलदार	8003733078
12	श्री प्रहलाद	बेलदार	9166658216
13	श्रीलाल	बेलदार	9057134424
14	श्री कैलाशी	बेलदार	7877963757
15	श्री कप्तान सिंह	बेलदार	9887698009
16	श्री रघुवीर	बेलदार	9672840216
17	श्री जगदीश	बेलदार	9414941211
18	श्री मुन्ना	बेलदार	9887143072

19	श्री भगवती प्रसाद शर्मा	बेलदार	9414229787
----	-------------------------	--------	------------

उपखण्ड बसेडी:-

S.NO.	Name Of Employees	Designation	Mobile No.
1	श्री गज सिंह	बेलदार	7665967795
2	श्री रामनरेश	बेलदार	9772181755
3	श्री भूदेव	बेलदार	9660705233
4	श्री भरोसी	बेलदार	9549495497
5	श्री कुंवरसैन	बेलदार	NA
6	श्री राजेश	बेलदार	9799990765
7	श्री राजेन्द्र प्रसाद शर्मा	बेलदार	8432198104
8	श्री राजेन्द्र	बेलदार	9166880315
9	श्री पूरन शर्मा	बेलदार	9982773622
10	श्री रमेश शर्मा	बेलदार	9610852894
11	श्री राममुकुट	बेलदार	9602107887
12	श्री राधेश्याम	बेलदार	NA
13	श्री नैमीचन्द	बेलदार	9414767319
14	श्री केशव	बेलदार	9783415315
15	श्री तेज सिंह	बेलदार	NA
16	श्री केशो	बेलदार	8094116493
17	श्री सुरेश	बेलदार	9521267334
18	श्री ग्यासिया	बेलदार	8094447687
19	श्री रमेश	बेलदार	9610852894
20	श्री रामकुमार	बेलदार	9785081049
21	श्री जगन्नाथ	बेलदार	7073074070
22	श्री भीकम	बेलदार	9610684022

23	श्री शिवसिंह शर्मा	बेलदार	NA
24	श्री भरोसी	बेलदार	NA
25	श्री विनोद पुरी	बेलदार	9983946326
26	श्री बादाम	बेलदार	9799055028
27	श्री भगवान लाल	बेलदार	9610758491
28	श्री शिवसिंह धोबी	बेलदार	8875045413
29	श्री रामबाबू शर्मा	बेलदार	8432619808
30	श्री रामपुरी	बेलदार	8503092706
31	श्री जण्डेलपुरी	बेलदार	8503092706
32	श्री मुन्नालाल शर्मा	बेलदार	8432190112
33	श्री रामप्रकाश	बेलदार	9521696373
34	श्री बनवारी लाल शर्मा	बेलदार	8107489559
35	श्री शिवकुमार शर्मा	बेलदार	9571000526
36	श्री अशोक शर्मा	बेलदार	7742636284
37	श्री सुखदेव	बेलदार	NA
38	श्री रामवीर	बेलदार	8385087620
39	श्री रामनरेश	बेलदार	9772181155
40	श्री रामअवतार	बेलदार	NA

उपखण्ड बाडी:-

S.NO.	Name Of Employees	Designation	Mobile No.
1	श्री सन्नू खां	मैट	9782880181
2	श्री नरोत्तम शर्मा	बेलदार	9649491717
3	श्री मोनी	बेलदार	8890148493
4	श्री धीर सिंह	बेलदार	9950665401

5	श्री लक्ष्मण सिंह	बेलदार	9929004332
6	श्री मूलचन्द	बेलदार	7726963159
7	श्री कम्बोद	बेलदार	9772070353
8	श्री शिवचरन	बेलदार	7665996301
9	श्री नरेश	बेलदार	9649342697
10	श्री भरतसिंह	बेलदार	8107899230
11	श्री राधेश्याम शर्मा	बेलदार	8875272272
12	श्री द्वारिका प्रसाद	बेलदार	9602704404
13	श्री जगदीश	बेलदार	8094926499
14	श्री रामस्वरूप	बेलदार	9928872910
15	श्री दोजी	बेलदार	8503096566
16	श्री रामभरोसी	बेलदार	9636646225
17	श्री प्रकासी	बेलदार	9587066118
18	श्री रामकिशन	बेलदार	7297809453
19	श्री राधेश्याम	बेलदार	8696803209
20	श्री रामनरेश	बेलदार	9667672215
21	श्री जय सिंह	बेलदार	8875212898
22	श्री रामलाल	बेलदार	9602681591
23	श्री इमामवक्स	बेलदार	9928008684
24	श्री केदार	बेलदार	9799872453
25	श्री श्यामलाल	बेलदार	9785292245
26	श्री जगदीश	बेलदार	9571610109
27	श्री अमर सिंह	बेलदार	9950290272

28	श्री रामवली	बेलदार	7073893794
29	श्री जगदीश	बेलदार	9414884719
30	श्री पप्पू	बेलदार	9783379775
31	श्री बिजय सिंह	बेलदार	7742393152
32	श्री बिजेन्द्र सिंह	बेलदार	9772567475
33	श्री सूखा	बेलदार	7062428781
34	श्री शहीदो	बेलदार	8094598236
35	श्री महावीर	बेलदार	8290529785
36	श्री निजाम	बेलदार	9521763938
37	श्री राय सिंह	बेलदार	9636421590
38	श्री सुरेश	बेलदार	9636421590
39	श्री प्रेमसिंह	बेलदार	9660647036
40	श्री केशव देव	बेलदार	9672223008

उपखण्ड सैपउ:-

S.NO.	Name Of Employees	Designation	Mobile No.
1	श्री उदयवीर सिंह	मैट	9461697371
2	श्री अमर सिंह	बेलदार	8239143825
3	श्री वदन सिंह	बेलदार	8094175085
4	श्रीमती अंगूरी देवी	बेलदार	NA
5	श्री सरदारी	बेलदार	9636556776
6	श्री मुमताज	बेलदार	9549228317
7	श्री विशम्बर	बेलदार	9672233991
8	श्री लाल किशन	बेलदार	8094177930

9	श्री हरीचन्द	बेलदार	9680102676
10	श्री किशन सिंह मीणा	बेलदार	8003376925
11	श्री प्रेमकिशन	बेलदार	9680132991
12	श्री इशाक	बेलदार	8090718957
13	श्री रामअवतार	बेलदार	8239440407
14	श्री सुरेश	बेलदार	9649757043
15	श्री चन्द	बेलदार	9610758640
16	श्री अमर सिंह	बेलदार	9610665522
17	श्री ओमप्रकाश	बेलदार	8290028904
18	श्री लाल पति	बेलदार	7023793486

2. Equipment

क्र०सं०	सामान का नाम	उपलब्ध मात्रा (नम्बर) धौलपुर भण्डार	उपलब्ध मात्रा (नम्बर) आंगई भण्डार
1	टार्च स्टील (तीन सैल)	2 no	2
2	टार्च एवरेडी (4 सैल)	1 no	1 no
3	छाता 8 तान (पोलिस्टर)	2 no	2 no
4	गैती	5 no	6 no
5	शब्बल	5 no	2 no
6	फावड़े	5 no	4 no
7	बॉस	10 no	10 no
8	बल्ली	20 no	15 no
9	वाइनों, कूलर	-	-
10	खाली सीमेन्ट के कट्टे	3000	3000
11	तगारी नई	10 no	1 no
12	फीता (100 फुट)	1 no	1 no

13	पेट्रोमैक्स लाइट	-	4 no
14	रेन गेज (ऑटोमेटिक)	-	1 no
15	रस्सा नारियल	5 किग्रा.	5 किग्रा.
16	एल्यूमिनियम लैडर	—	1 no
17	लाइफ जैकेट	8 no	4 no
18	लाइफ बॉडी रिंग	1 no	1 no
19	ट्यूब	5 no	—

3. Machinery

क्र.सं.	कार्यालय का नाम	कार्यालय वाहन	वाहननम्बर	कर्मचारीकानाम	मोबाइल नं.
1	जल संसाधन खण्ड धौलपुर	जीप	RJ 11 UA 1912	श्री एदल सिंह	9166850854
2	जल संसाधन खण्ड द्वितीय धौलपुर	जिप्सी	RJ 11 C 0370	श्री राजवीर सिंह	7665621115

Animal Husbandry

1. Human Resources

Sl. No	Name of the contact Person/ Officer	Department	Designation	Mobile No.
1	Dr. Bacchoo Singh Baisala	Office Of joint Director Animal Husbandry Department Dholpur	Joint Dir.	9694825482
2	Dr.Sunil Matta	Poly Clinic V.H. DHOLPUR (Animal Husbandry Department)	Deputy Dir.	9414878722
3	Dr.Sant Singh Meena	1 st .Gread V.H.BARI (Animal Husbandry Department)	S.V.O	9680758800
4	Dr.R.K.Tiwari	1st.Gread V.H.BASERI (Animal Husbandry Department)	S.V.O	9413880167
5	Sh. Raj Kumar Mudgal	1st.Gread V.H.RAJAKHERA (Animal Husbandry Department)	V.A	8094211616
6	Dr. Mukesh Tyagi	1st.Gread V.H.SAIPOU (Animal Husbandry Department)	S.V.O	9457816100
7	Sh.LakhanSingh Sharma	V.H.PUNCHGONB (Animal Husbandry Department)	V.A	9928960657
8	Dr. Neeraj Shukla	V.H.TASIMO	S.V.O	9414028244

9	Sh. Om Prakesh	V.H.Gari Lazza (Animal Husbandry Department)	V.A	9414413642
10	Sh. Hemant Singh	V.H.Kanasil (Animal Husbandry Department)	L.S.A	8769456010
11	Sh. Man Singh	V.H.Piphera (Animal Husbandry Department)	V.A	9351414107
12	Dr. Sanjay Jain	V.H.Naglakhargpur (Animal Husbandry Department)	V.O	9828217233
13	Dr.P.K.Umarab	V.H.Sakhawara (Animal Husbandry Department)	S.V.O	9414712750
14	Dr.P.K.Singh	V.H.Marena (Animal Husbandry Department)	S.V.O	9460926636
15	Dr.Amit Goyal	V.H.Baretha (Animal Husbandry Department)	V.O	9414410307
16	Dr .Shiv Kumar Sharma	V.H.Birondha (Animal Husbandry Department)	V.O	9799145982
17	Sh. Preem Singh	V.H.Kherli (Animal Husbandry Department)	L.S.A	9413413752
18	Sh. Brajesh Kumar	V.H Bareh Mori (Animal Husbandry Department)	V.A	9414712409
19	Dr. Gajender Kumar	V.H.Maniya (Animal Husbandry Department)	S.V.O	9461639961
20	Sh. Parwej Akter	V.H.Dharapura (Animal Husbandry Department)	L.S.A	9785168040
21	Dr.Pooran Singh	V.H. Kherasarani (Animal Husbandry Department)	V.O	9828248220
22	Dr.IndraPrakeshShukla	V.H. Kanchanpur (Animal Husbandry Department)	S.V.O	9783558469
23	Sh. Shyamveer Singh	V.H.Saingori (Animal Husbandry Department)	L.S.A	7891192582
24	Sh. Man Singh Bharti	V.H.Pipron (Animal Husbandry Department)	L.S.A	9166945376
25	Sh. Subedar Singh	V.H.Tajpura (Animal Husbandry Department)	L.S.A	9783218734
26	Dr. Yogender Singh	V.H.Golari (Animal Husbandry Department)	V.O	9928408101
27	Dr.Seema Meena	V.H.Sarmathura (Animal Husbandry Department)	S.V.O	9680758800
28	Sh. Durgesh Yadav	V.H.Rudhera (Animal Husbandry Department)	L.S.A	9785510952
29	Sh. Lokesh Kumar	V.H.Basai Dang (Animal Husbandry Department)	L.S.A	9887028706
30	Sh. Roop Singh	V.H.Boreli (Animal Husbandry Department)	L.S.A	9413920039
31	Dr. Deepak Sharma	V.H.Gopalpura (Animal Husbandry Department)	V.O	7597696418
32	Dr. Gajraj Singh	V.H.Hatwari(Animal Husbandry Department)	V.O	9785896292
33	Sh Gorav Garg	V.H..Maloni Pawar (Animal Husbandry Department)	L.S.A	8875064951
34	Dr.Harendra Kumar	V.H..Jasupura (Animal Husbandry Department)	S.V.O	9829192824
35	Dr. Shushant Sharma	V.H.Kolari (Animal Husbandry Department)	V.O	9413207878
36	Dr. Satish Chand	V.H. Moroli (Animal Husbandry Department)	V.O	9461657462

		Department)		
37	Sh. Suresh Chand Berwa	V.H. Basai Nawab (Animal Husbandry Department)	L.S.A	8696516674
38	Sh. Rinkesh	V. Disp. Jhiri (Animal Husbandry Department)	L.S.A	9649220683
39	Sh. Manish Kumar	V. Disp. Angai (Animal Husbandry Department)	L.S.A	7728937409
40	Sh.Mahesh Kumar	V.Disp. Diholi (Animal Husbandry Department)	V.A	9950502404
41	Sh. Narender Singh	V.Disp.Kasba Nagar (Animal Husbandry Department)	V.A	9414670007
42	Sh. Harendra Kumar	V.Disp.Khanpura (Animal Husbandry Department)	L.S.A	7891953001
43	Sh.Yogesh KumarPanday	V.H. Malonikhurd (Animal Husbandry Department)	L.S.A	9414282698
44	Sh.AshokKumar Sharma	S/C Tehari (Animal Husbandry Department)	L.S.A	9784788844
45	Sh. Dinesh Gurjar	S/C Mugalpura(Animal Husbandry Department)	L.S.A	8058427926
46	Sh. Devendra Singh	S/C Jatoli(Animal Husbandry Department)	L.S.A	9828846465
47	Sh. Kulveer Singh	S/C Mangarol(Animal Husbandry Department)	L.S.A	9667005601
48	Sh. Parweej Akter	S/C Silawat(Animal Husbandry Department)	L.S.A	9785168040
49	Sh. Ajeet Singh	S/C Bishnoda(Animal Husbandry Department)	L.S.A	9571034564
50	Sh. Harish Goyal	S/C Bhesena(Animal Husbandry Department)	L.S.A	9636957991
51	Sh.Neeraj Singh	S/C Khanpur Meena (Animal Husbandry Department)	L.S.A	8696680400
52	Sh.Sunil Kumar	S/C Sahedi (Animal Husbandry Department)	L.S.A	9782078610
53	Sh. Pankaj Sharma	S/C Kenthari(Animal Husbandry Department)	L.S.A	9649642373
54	Sh.Homeshwer	S/C Purani Chawani(Animal Husbandry Department)	L.S.A	8890455262
55	Sh.Rinkesh	S/C Kote Domai(Animal Husbandry Department)	L.S.A	9649220623
56	Sh. Gorav Garg	S/C Bhagwan SinghPura(Animal Husbandry Department)	L.S.A	8875064951
57	Sh. Ram Baran	S/C Afazalpur(Animal Husbandry Department)	L.S.A	8058307602
58	Sh.Ram Kishor Goyal	S/C Bada Gonb(Animal Husbandry Department)	L.S.A	9828863070
59	SH. Kamal Singh	Distt. Mobile Unit Dholpur(Animal Husbandry Department)	L.S.A	9694490303
60	Sh. Dau Dayal	S/C Tontari(Animal Husbandry Department)	L.S.A	8769548920
61	Sh. Pankaj Sharma	S/C Malhela(Animal Husbandry Department)	L.S.A	9649642373
62	Sh. Ragvender	S/C Lalpur(Animal Husbandry Department)	L.S.A	9887720166

63	Sh. Banwari Lal	S/C Machariya(Animal Husbandry Department)	L.S.A	9672744624
64	Sh. Madan Mohan	S/C Jarga(Animal Husbandry Department)	L.S.A	9461792224
65	Sh. Deepu Sharma	S/C Nadanpur(Animal Husbandry Department)	L.S.A	8094534235

2. Facility and Resource

Facilities available for Animal Husbandry Resources in the District

Sl. No	Name of the Block	Veterinary Hospital	No. of Doctors	No. of Livestock centres	No. of Livestock Inspectors	No. of Go Mitra	Fodder Production centre
1	Dholpur	9	13	6	5	7	0
2	Bari	7	4	12	6	3	0
3	Baseri	7	3	11	5	2	0
4	Rajakhera	7	4	12	6	9	0
5	Saipau	11	5	3	2	8	0
Total		41	29	44	24	29	0

Education Dept

1. Resources / Infrastruce

Details of Schools and Colleges for temporary shelters during the time of disaster

Sl. No	Name of the Block	No. of Schools with teachers				No. Training Institutes	No. of Colleges	Technical Institutions
		Primary, Upper Primary	Teachers	High School	Teachers			
1	Dholpur	180	531	59	714	1	4	2
2	Bari	169	516	56	621	0	1	0
3	Baseri	210	662	52	731	0	0	0
4	Rajakhera	166	399	41	439	0	1	0
5	saipau	115	447	44	556	0	0	0
	Total	840	2555	252	3061	1	6	2

ICDS Dept

1. Resources / Infrastruce

Integrated Child Development Scheme

Sl. No	Name of the Block	No. of CDPOs	No. of children enrolled in the block	No. of ICDS Centres	No. of Supervisor	No. of Anganwadi workers	No. of Helpers
1	Bari	Nil	13482	184	3	174	143
2	Baseri	1	19931	248	7	238	214
3	Dholpur City	Nil	8130	110	2	106	111
4	Dholpur Rular	Nil	19166	249	5	232	230
5	Rajakhera	Nil	18440	227	5	973	212
	Total		79149	1018	22	1723	910

Supply Department

Public Distribution Centres

Sl. No	Block	PDS Centre	Fair Price Shop	Total Petrol / diesel station	LPG agency	Water filling station	No. of Vendors may provide emergency food
1	Bari	99	99	7	1	-	87
2	Baseri	101	101	9	2	-	97
3	Dhaulpur	95	95	30	3	-	111
4	Rajakheda	73	73	6	1	-	70
5	SAIPAU	73	73	10	3	-	73
	Total	441	441	62	10	-	438

Fire Department

Resources available with Fire Services

Sl.No	Name of the Fire Station	No. of Human Resources in the Station		Equipment available	
		Designation	No.	Type of Equipment	No.
1	Dholpur	Afo	1	Fire Tank	3
		Tindle	2	Fire delivery hoj pipe	30
		Driver	1		
		Fireman	7		
2	Badi	Fireman	1	Fire Engine	1
		Driver	1		
3	Rajakhera	Fireman	1	Fire Engine	1
		Driver	1		

Urban Local Body

1. Resource / Infrastrure / Machinery

Urban Local Bodies in the District

Sl. No.	Name of Urban Local Body	Total of Population	No. of Wards/Councils	Total Human Resources Working in the ULB	Resources /equipment available with the ULB	
					Type of equipment	No.
1	municipal council dholpur (ph-05642-220788)	133075	45	21	Fire vechile leyland	RNT-1582
					Fire vechile Mahindra	RJ11E0056
					Fire tanker leyland	RJ11GA3361
					Water engine	4 piece
					Favra	20 piece
					Tasla, loha	20 piece
					Gentee	20 piece
					Mitti ke beg	500 piece
					Boat	1 piece
					Gotakhor	5 piece
					Tube bade hawa bhare hue	10 piece
					Rassa moti	10 piece
					Torch badi	10 piece
					Tractor troli	2 piece

					Mask	20 piece
					Gambits	20 piece
					Generator	1 piece
					Fire delivery hoj pipe	30 piece
					Foms sylander	1 piece
					D.C.P. acting wishr	10 piece
					Co2	10 piece
					B.A SET	1 piece
2	Municipal Board Bari	62721	35	14	Fire Veichle	1
					Auto Tipper	7
					Tractor	1
					Engine Pumpset	According Needs
					Tractor Pumpset	According Needs
					JCB	1
					Store As like	
					Genti	5
					Rassa	5
					Tourch	10
					Generator	1
					Bags (Khali)	50
3	Municipal Board Rajakhera	33666	25	5	Fire Veichle	1
					Tractor	2
					Tempo	3

Industries Dept

1. Industries/ Factories in the District

Sl. No	Name of the Industry/ Factory	Location with contact details	Type of Industry	Major Productions	No. of People Working	Any disaster management plan available with the Industry (both on site & Off site	Any other related information of Industry/Factory	Hazard Profile
1	M/s. Rajasthan Explosive & Chemicals Ltd.,	Machkund Road, Dholpur Sh. Laxmi narayan 9414027342 222471	Manufacturing	Detonator, Detonating Fuse, PETN, slurry/emulsion, cast booster	513	yes	-	Explosive products
2	M/s. Bhole Baba Milk Food Ind. Pvt. Ltd.,	Dholpur Sh. M.A. singh 240956-57	Manufacturing	Butter, ghee, milk powder	160	yes	-	-
3	M/s. Amarnath Milk food Pvt. Ltd.,	Growth Center, Dholpur Sh. Mahesh Chand Singhal 9412259308	Manufacturing	Ghee, SMP, Butter, Polypack milk Dairy whitener	48	yes	-	-
4	M/s pratap cold storage pvt. Ltd.	Growth Center, Dholpur 9414028014	service	cold storage	35	yes	-	-

5	M/s bhagwa n devi frozen food pvt. Ltd.	Growth Center, Dholpur 9413310 810	service	cold storage	20	yes	-	-
6	M/s Shri Matre lal sankar lal cold storage	Tasimo 9414206 981	service	cold storage	22	yes	-	-
7	M/s Rajniwa s palace (a unit of niyant heritage hotel pvt. Ltd.	Raj niwas Palace, city Palace, dholpur 7665002 159	service	Bar & restaurant	42	yes	-	-

Agriculture Department

क्र.सं.	नाम कार्मिक	पद	मोबाइल नंबर
1	श्री राजेश कुमार शर्मा	उप निदेशक कृषि (विस्तार)	9468965753
2	श्री सत्येन्द्र भार्गव	कृषि अनु० अधिकारी	9468962607
3	श्री कैलाश चन्द	सहा० कृषि अनु० अधिकारी	9468962608
4	श्री गोविन्द सिंह त्यागी	सहा० कार्यालय अधीक्षक	9468965006
5	श्री इमरान अली	लिपिक- ।	9468962609
6	श्री रविन्द्र कुमार सक्सैना	लिपिक- ।।	9468963583
7	श्रीमती प्रेमलता	लिपिक- ।।	9468962612
8	श्री होरीलाल	कृषि पर्यवेक्षक	9468965088
9	श्री निनुआराम	चतुर्थ श्रेणी कर्मचारी	.
10	श्री संजू सिंह	चतुर्थ श्रेणी कर्मचारी	.

List of NGOs/ NCC in district

S.No.	Name of NGO	Address	Contact NO.
1	Manglam Samiti	Basedi	9414879334
2	Prayatan Sanstha	Police Line ke Pass Dholpur	05642-214305

3	E.R.D.S. Sanstha	Badi	9414339636
4	Siksha Samiti	Dholpur	9461639207
5	Disha Foundation	Rajakhera	9772285596
6	Lupin Foundation	Odela Road Dholpur	9413840300
7	Tulsi Siksha Samiti	Dholpur	987508746

Name	Father's Name	Ph	Address	Dist.
Dilip Singh	Sri Ram Prasad	9649560992	Po-Chitora, Saipu	Dhopur
Manoj Kumar	Sri Ram	9927859096	Vill-Kaimara, Tahsil-Saipu	Dhopur
Somapal Rathore	Ram Bhorosi Rathore	9783874176	Vill Tikatpur, Tahsil-Saipu	Dhopur
Prem Sharma	Sri Sivran Sharma		Vill-Puraini, Tahsil-Saipu	Dhopur
Md. Ashlam Khan	Md Lslam Khan	05642-221034		Dhopur
Miss Mithlesh	Bhagwandas	9799347431	Bihind P.G. Collage, Vill-Simola	Dhopur
Miss Rajkumari	Sriraju	9636355243	Tahsil-Dholpur	Dhopur
Vishal Kr. Gupta	Mr. Vinod Kr Gupta	9887397315	Vill-Mania, Tahsil-Mania	Dhopur
Majid Khan	Mr. Sabir Khan	9799313418	Main Bazar-Mania	Dhopur
Sultan Singh	Mr. Kaptan Singh	9917027389	Vill-Kaimara, Tahsil-Saipu	Dhopur
Sersingh	Sri Sarni Raj		Vill-Bhusalpur, Thasil-Saipu	Dhopur
Vivek Kr. Sharma	Sri Dataram Sharma	05642-222500	Chandan Vihar Colony, Tahsil-Dholpur	Dhopur

Sridrishan Kr Sharma	Sri Rajbahadur Sharma	9983213810	Humanpura, Tahsil-Rajakhera	Dhopur
Shiv Shankar Sharma	Sri Jagdish Sharma	9660934951	Karkakheli, Tahsil-Rajakhera	Dhopur
Prashant Sharma	Sri Deendayal Sharma	9214548899	Kayasthapara	Dhopur
Manshingh Tyagi	Sri Omprakesh Tyagi	9783558184	Rajpur. Po-Tahri, Vill-Rajpur, Tahsil Saipu	Dhopur
Pankaj Kr Kataria	Sri Bhagwandas Kataria	9351133082	Vill-Dhulhard, Tahsil-Mania	Dhopur
Devenra Singh	Sri Munna Lal	9785559624	Tahsil-Mania	Dhopur
Rajkumar	Sri Karu A Ram	977221134376	Puranahat Maidan, Vill-Mania	Dhopur
Meghraj Singh Lodhi	Sri Pothiram Lodhi		Po-Nidherkala Vill-Bhurapur, Saipu	Dhopur
Satish Kumar	Sri Jhutan Lal	9983527457	Vill-Masudpur	Dhopur
Miss Huma Khan	Sri Manzoor Khan	9414929637		Dhopur
Kumari Niraj	Sri Shyam Babu	221938	Purana Sahar, Dholpur Vill- Dholpur	Dhopur
Ravi Kumar	Sri Arjun Singh	05642-241753	Mohan Colony, Agra Bus Stand, Dholpur	Dhopur
Sumit Kumar	Sri Rajesh Kumar	9887740872	Po-Bhania, Vill-Bhania	Dhopur
Anshul Bansal	Sri Gopal Das Bansal	9413688783	Banik Mohalla Mania	Dhopur
Amir Khan	Md. Shafieek	9887755492	Havelipara, Bari ,Dholpur	Dhopur
Gaurav Sagar	Sri Ram Pd.	9783057550	Garapura Dayapur,	Dhopur

	Sagar		Dholpur	
Rajkumar	Sri Ramesh Chandra	9772394520	Khere Ka Pura (Chandpur)	Dhopur
Veepesingh	Sri Rambir Singh	9828242298	Vill-Kharagpur, Tahsil-Saipu	Dhopur
Sanjay Kumar	Sri Nirotlal	9610981634	Vill-Naikpura (Surajpura)	Dhopur
Shivani Gupta	Sri Gopaldas Gupta	05642-220107	Giolapada, Puranasahar	Dhopur
Hina Khan	Sri Manjoor Khan	9414929637		Dhopur
Dharmendra	Sri Bhagwan Singh	9828045150	Puranasahar	Dhopur
Aasif Khan	Sri Karim Khan	9351738181	Mohalla Taliya Dashera Road. Kothi Dholpur	Dhopur
Dushyant Prashar	Sri Laxman Pd Parashar	9352388023	Anand Nager, Saipur Rd	Dhopur
Bantu Singh	Sri Ishwari Pd.	9024693863	Solahkhambha, Ward No-37	Dhopur
Dharmender Chandra	Sri Nirpat S Sukhamy	05642-223826	Jawahar Nager Colony Station Rd.	Dhopur
Ramesh Chandra	Sri Tikaram	05642-684037	Vill-Mustafabad	Dhopur
Virendra Singh	Sri Sitaram	9982797909	Dandipura	Dhopur
Anurag Saraswat	Sir Naimee Chandra Sharma	9001437027	Vill-Barai, Th-Bareri, Dholpur	Dhopur

NCC/NSS unit in dholpur

प्रकोष्ठ का नाम	प्रभारी अधिकारी का नाम	पंजीकृत छात्र	मोबाईल नम्बर
एनसीसी	श्री सुरेन्द्र सिंह चारण	60	9414377530
एनएसएस यूनिट-1	श्री डी.के. बंसल	100	9413917124
एनएसएस यूनिट-2	डॉ.हरिओम शर्मा	100	9460963459
एनएसएस यूनिट-3	श्रीमती लक्ष्मी शर्मा	100	8979305217
एनएसएस यूनिट-4	डॉ. श्याम कुमार मीणा	100	9414632915

Private Machinery available in district

क्र.स.	वाहन संख्या		वाहन का प्रकार	वाहन स्वामी का पता
1	RJ11-EA	31	CRANE	SOVARAN SINGH S/O. BALLA RAM VILL. KHAEL PUR TEH. BASEDI DHOLPUR 8058572551
2	RJ11-EA	32	CRANE	DHARA SINGH MEENA S/O. SIYA RAM VILL. CHAKHRA –UMRA TEH. BARI , DHOLPUR
3	RJ11-EA	34	CRANE	VISHANU KUMAR GOYAL S/O. HARICHARAN GOYAL LANKA DADA SARMATHURA TEH. BASEDI DHOLPUR (RAJ) 8058872551
4	RJ11-EA	35	CRANE	MO. RAFIQ S/O. HAMID KHAN VILL. ANGAI TEH. BASEDI DHOLPUR (RAJ)
5	RJ11-EA	36	BACKHOE LOADER	CHAUDHARY ENTERPRISES DHOLPUR COMBIN CYCLE POWER PROJECT DHOLPUR (RAJ)
6	RJ11-EA	37	SFC 709/EX	THE EXECUTIVE OFFICER NAGAR PALIKA DHOLPUR (RAJ)
7	RJ11-EA	38	CRANE	M/S VASAVI POWER SERVICES PVT. LTD. 4/13, P- IBRAHIM PATNAM VIJAYAWADA (AP)

8	RJ11-EA	39	BACKHOE LOADER	M/S QUARRY TECH ENGINEERS C25-II, FLOOR INDRA PURI JAIPUR (RAJ)
9	RJ11-EA	40	LPT 1613	D.C.C.P.P. RAJASTHAN RAJYA VIDYUT NIGAM LTD. DHOLPUR (RAJ)
10	RJ11-EA	41	CRANE	SUNDAR LAL S/O. RAMPRASAD V- UMREHA, T- BARI DHOLPUR (RAJ)
11	RJ11-EA	42	LPT 1613	D.C.C.P.P.RAJASTHAN RAJYA VIDYUT UTPADAN NIGAM LTD CHHAWANI DHOLPUR (RAJ)
12	RJ11-EA	43	TROLLY	IMAM BAKS S/O. NANIKA KHAN VILL- BARAI,TEH- BASERI DHOLPUR (RAJ)
13	RJ11-EA	44	TROLLY	SEETA RAM SHARMA S/O. NATTHI LAL SHARMA VILL-RAJA KA NANGLA RAJORA KHURD,SAIPAU DHOLPUR (RAJ)
14	RJ11-EA	45	TROLLY	MOH.RAFIK KHAN S/O. HAMEED KHAN VILL-ANGAI TEH-BASERI,DHOLPUR (RAJ)
15	RJ11-EA	46	TROLLY	OM PRAKASH S/O. DEEP CHAND VILL-RAJORA KHURD TEH-SAIPAU,DHOLPUR (RAJ)
16	RJ11-EA	47	CRANE	RATAN SINGH MEENA S/O. SIRMOHAR SINGH MEENA VILL-KHEMARI TEH-BASERI,DHOLPUR(RAJ)
17	RJ11-EA	48	TROLLY	SATYA PAL SHARMA S/O. KEDAR NATH SHARMA V-BARAI,T-BASERI DHOLPUR (RAJ)
18	RJ11-EA	49	TROLLY	PUNNI LAL S/O. BHAGWANT V-NEHCHAULI T-BASERI,DHOLPUR (RAJ)
19	RJ11-EA	50	PICK UP	MUKTI DHAM SEWA SAMITI CHAMBAL SAMSAN GHAT DHOLPUR (RAJ)
20	RJ11-EA	51	CRANE	SUNIL KUMAR GARG S/O. VISHNU KUMAR GARG OLD BUS STAND SARMATHURA,DHOLPUR (RAJ)
21	RJ11-EA	52	TROLLY	MADHAU SINGH S/O. JANG JEET SINGH V-PATHROLA KHURD DHOLPUR (RAJ)
22	RJ11-EA	53	TROLLY	GOPI S/O. TEJA V-PATHROLA KHURD P-BAREH MORI,DHOLPUR(RAJ)

23	RJ11-EA	54	TROLLY	KAILASHI,HARIOM.& SURESH CHHABI RAM V-GARHI TIDAWALI T- RAJAKHERA,DHOLPUR(RAJ)
24	RJ11-EA	55	TROLLY	JAGDISH S/O. BACHCHU (BACHARAM) V-GHARHI TIDAWALI T-RAJAKHERA,DHOLPUR (RAJ)
25	RJ11-EA	56	CRANE	VISHNU KUMAR GOYAL S/O. HARI CHAND GOYAL DEEWAN MOHALLA SARMATHURA,T-BASERI DHOLPUR (RAJ)
26	RJ11-EA	57	TROLLY	KARAN SINGH S/O. TEJA V-PATHROLA KHURD DHOLPUR(RAJ)
27	RJ11-EA	58	TROLLY	PHOOL SINGH S/O. TEJA V-PATHROLA KHURD T-BARI,DHOLPUR(RAJ)
28	RJ11-EA	59	EXCAVATOR LOADER	ANCHAL SINGH S/O. INDR SINGH GURJAR COLONY GHANTA GHAR ROAD DHOLPUR(RAJ)
29	RJ11-EA	60	TROLLY	DAYAL S/O. BHIKHA RAM V-SAMALIYA PURA T-RAJAKHERA,DHOLPUR(RAJ)
30	RJ11-EA	61	BACKHOE LOADER	VIJAY SINGH S/O. KOLAIYA V-MATHAI,T-RAJAKHERA DHOLPUR(RAJ)
31	RJ11-EA	62	TROLLY	SIROMAN S/O. LALA RAM V-SAMALIYA PURA T-RAJAKHERA,DHOLPUR(RAJ)
32	RJ11-EA	63	TROLLY	AMRESH S/O. RAJPATI V-SAMALIYA PURA T-RAJAKHERA,DHOLPUR(RAJ)
33	RJ11-EA	64	TROLLY	ATAR SINGH S/O. THAKUR DAS NAGLA MAWALI,V-KHERLI T-BARI,DHOLPUR(RAJ)
34	RJ11-EA	65	TROLLY	ASHOK KUMAR S/O. LAKHAN SINGH V-NAGLA MAWLI,T-BARI DHOLPUR(RAJ)
35	RJ11-EA	66	EXCAVATOR LOADER	M/S. SHRI SIDDH BABA TRADING COMPANY BASEDI DHOLPUR (RAJ)
36	RJ11-EA	67	TROLLY	MANGAL SINGH S/O. JAN VED NEAR POST OFFICE

				MANIYA,DHOLPUR(RAJ)
37	RJ11-EA	68	EXCAVATOR LOADER	VIVEK SARIN S/O. DALPATI SARIN BHAMTIPURA DHOLPUR (RAJ)
38	RJ11-EA	69	TORUS 2516	MUKESH MEENA S/O. RAMJI LAL MEENA V-CHHINGA PURA T-BASERI,DHOLPUR(RAJ)
39	RJ11-EA	70	ASHOK LEYLEND	ANAR SINGH S/O. ONKAR SINGH MEENA V-SIDDH PURA T-BASERI,DHOLPUR(RAJ)
40	RJ11-EA	71	HYDRA -12	MUKESH SINGHAL S/O. MATHURA PRASAD SINGHAL AGROHA BHAWAN SAYYED GALI AGRASEN COLONY
41	RJ11-EA	72	CRANE	SURAJ SONY S/O. RAMESHWAR SONI SARMATHURA T-BASERI,DHOLPUR(RAJ)
42	RJ11-EA	73	CRANE	BHABUTI RAM S/O. DAYA RAM V-BASANT PUR T-BASERI,DHOLPUR(RAJ)
43	RJ11-EA	74	CRANE	SMT.SAROJ SHARMA W/O. RAM KUMAR SHARMA BARI DHOLPUR(RAJ)
44	RJ11-EA	75	HYDRA-12	BADRI PRASAD GOYAL S/O. MUNNA LAL GOYAL PRADHAN GALI,TIMASIYA T-BASERI,DHOLPUR(RAJ) 9829149909
45	RJ11-EA	76	TROLLY	MAYA RAM S/O. GAMBHIR SINGH V-AAM KA PURA T-RAJAKHERA,DHOLPUR(RAJ)
46	RJ11-EA	77	TROLLY	KAPTAN SINGH S/O. BEDARIYA V-AAM KA PURA T-RAJAKHERA,DHOLPUR(RAJ)
47	RJ11-EA	78	EXCAVATOR LOADER	THE EXECUTIVE OFFICER NAGAR PALIKA DHOLPUR(RAJ)
48	RJ11-EA	79	TROLLY	SULTAN SINGH S/O. JAHAWAR SINGH V-AAM KA PURA T-RAJAKHERA,DHOLPUR(RAJ)
49	RJ11-EA	80	TROLLY	HARI VILAS S/O. LAL KISHAN V-PAKKA PURA T-RAJAKHERA,DHOLPUR(RAJ)
50	RJ11-EA	81	EXCAVATOR LOADER	GOKUL SINGH & BANKE LAL SHYAM LAL LODHA V/P-TAGAWALI DHOLPUR(RAJ)

51	RJ11-EA	82	CRANE	MOHAN SINGH MEENA S/O. SUA LAL MEENA V-MUGAL PURA T-BASERI,DHOLPUR(RAJ)
52	RJ11-EA	83	CRANE	SULTAN KHAN S/O. NABBA KHAN V-CHILACHOND T-BARI,DHOLPUR(RAJ)
53	RJ11-EA	84	CRANE	M/S.BHUTESHWAR BABA PROP.SMT.SUNITA HUNDAWAL C/O.D.H.C.N. AGRA BUS STAND DHOLPUR(RAJ)
54	RJ11-EA	85	BACKHOE LOADER	KRISHNA KRIPA TRADING CO. PROP.UTTAM SINGH CHAHAR KILA,BARI DHOLPUR(RAJ)
55	RJ11-EA	86	CRANE	MANISH KUMAR SHARMA S/O. SUKH LAL SHARMA GUDHENIYA PARA SARMATHURA,T-BASERI DHOLPUR(RAJ)
56	RJ11-EA	87	CRANE	LAXMI /O. MANOJ KUMAR, 269PURANI JATAV BASTI SARMATHURA,T-BASERI DHOLPUR(RAJ)
57	RJ11-EA	88	HYDRA-12	MAHESH CHAND S/O. RAM BHAROSI 36 DHOBIYAN KI BASTI AGRASEN COLONY BARI,DHOLPUR(RAJ)
58	RJ11-EA	89	JCB 3DX	M/S.MURARI LAL SINGHAL S/O. SINGHAL BHAWAN IMALI WALI GARI SANTAR ROAD
59	RJ11-EA	90	TROLLY	SURESH BABU S/O. RANJEET SINGH WARD NO.18 RAJAKHERA,DHOLPUR(RAJ)
60	RJ11-EA	91	CRANE	EXECUTIVE ENGINER (STORE) DCCPP,RRVUNL NEAR PURANI CHHAWANI DHOLPUR(RAJ)
61	RJ11-EA	92	JCB 3DX	M/S.JAI BAJRANG BALI CONSTRUCTION SARMATHURA HOUSE NEAR OLD POST OFFICE KOTHI,DHOLPUR(RAJ)
62	RJ11-EA	93	JCB 3DX	M/S.JAI BAJRANG BALI CONSTRUCTION SARMATHURA HOUSE NEAR OLD POST OFFICE KOTHI,DHOLPUR(RAJ)
63	RJ11-EA	94	TROLLY	SOVRAN SINGH S/O. CHHABUNDA V- DONGERPUR T- RAJAKHERA, DHOLPUR
64	RJ11-EA	95	ACE HT	TULSIVAN MUKTI DHAM SEWA SAMITI BARI DHOLPUR(RAJ)
65	RJ11-EA	96	CRANE	HARI VILAS & RATAN SINGH S/O. SIR MOHAR MEENA

				V-KHAIMARI,T-BASERI DHOLPUR(RAJ)
66	RJ11-EA	97	CRANE	BADRI PRASAD GOYAL S/O. MUNNA LAL GOYAL PRADHAN GALI,TIMASIYA BASERI,DHOLPUR(RAJ) 9829149909
67	RJ11-EA	98	CRANE	SHIV SHAKTI CRANE SERVICE, BARI DHOLPUR
68	RJ11-EA	99	EARTH MOVING	GOPESH SHARMA S/O. RADHEY SHYAM SHARMA, AHIR MOHALLA, MAHMADPUR, SAIPAU ROAD, DHOLPUR
69	RJ11-EA	100	EARTH MOVING	MUNNA LAL SHARMA CONTRACTOR, RAMKUNJ COLONY, BARI ROAD, DHOLPUR
70	RJ11-EA	101	EARTH MOVING	SURENDRA SINGH S/O. GOKUL SINGH TAGAWALI, DHOLPUR
71	RJ11-EA	102	EARTH MOVING	RAMDAS S/O. UMMEDI NAKSAUDA, BARI, DHOLPUR
72	RJ11-EA	103	EARTH MOVING	BALBIR SINGH CONTRACTOR, WARD NO. 18, RAJAKHERA, DHOLPUR
73	RJ11-EA	105	EARTH MOVING	SURENDRA SINGH S/O. GOKUL SINGH TAGAWALI, DHOLPUR
74	RJ11-EA	107	EARTH MOVING	DHARA SINGH S/O. SIYARAM 270, CHAKARA POUTHA, UMREH, BARI, DHOLPUR
75	RJ11-EA	108	CRANE	RAM AVTAR S/O. JAGANNATH PRASAD 39, AGARSEN COLONY, WARD NO. 5, BARI, DHOLPUR
76	RJ11-EA	110	EARTH MOVING	GOKUL SINGH S/O. SHAYAM LAL 99, TAGAWALI, DHOLPUR
77	RJ11-EA	111	EARTH MOVING	SUBHASH CHAND S/O. RASHTRA NAYAK, 38, NAGLA BIDHORA, BARI, DHOLPUR
78	RJ11-EA	112	EARTH MOVING	RAMPHOOL S/O. SHRI ROOP SINGH, 43, DHAA MAUHALLA, JATOLI, DHOLPUR
79	RJ11-EA	113	EARTH MOVING	RAJVEER SINGH S/O. GOPAL SINGH 182, PANCHAYAT SAMITI, WARD NO. 2, DHOLPUR
80	RJ11-EA	114	CRANE	RAKESH SINGH YADAV S/O. MURARI LAL YADAV 194, WARD NO. 30, GRANDIL, DHOLPUR
81	RJ11-EA	115	CRANE	RAKESH SINGH YADAV S/O. MURARI LAL YADAV 194, WARD NO. 30, GRANDIL, DHOLPUR
82	RJ11-EA	118	CRANE	RAMNIWAS S/O. BADRI MAHOURI, KHARAGPURA, BASERI, DHOLPUR
83	RJ11-EA	119	CRANE	ANIL KUMAR GOYAL S/O. RAMESH CHAND GOYAL CHAPETIPARA, BARI, DHOLPUR

84	RJ11-EA	120	EARTH MOVING	NAVEEN BANSAL S/O. RAKESH KUMAR BANSAL 295, MANGROL ROAD, MANIYA, DHOLPUR
85	RJ11-EA	121	EARTH MOVING	RAMPRAKASH SHRIVASTAVA S/O. SHIVCHARAN LA SHRIVASTAVA 197K, JILADHISH NIWAS KE PICHHE, WARD NO. 7, DHOLPUR
86	RJ11-EA	122	EARTH MOVING	MUNNA LAL S/O. SHOBHA RAM KRISHNA COLONY, BARI ROAD, MACHASKUND ROAD ITI DHOLPUR
87	RJ11-EA	123	EARTH MOVING	RAMDAS S/O. UMEDI NAKSAUDA, BARI, DHOLPUR
88	RJ11-EA	124	EARTH MOVING	RAJ KUMAR S/O. KISHAN POSWAL 70, CHURAMANI GALI, WARD NO. 9, DHOLPUR
89	RJ11-EA	126	EARTH MOVING	ASHOK S/O. DEVI SINGH, 86 MITHAWALI, RAJAKHERA, DHOLPUR
90	RJ11-EA	127	EARTH MOVING	CHHATRAPAL S/O. DOGARA SINGH 53, SHERAPUR, KALYANPURA, DHOLPUR
91	RJ11-EA	128	EARTH MOVING	NIHAL SINGH S/O. DESHRAJ 44, PANVAR MOHALLA PATHAINA, SAIPAU, DHOLPUR
92	RJ11-EA	129	EARTH MOVING	KISHAN SINGH S/O. RAM DAYAL 10, SUNKAI, BAROLI, BASERI, DHOLPUR
93	RJ11-EA	130	CRANE	SHIMBHOO SINGH S/O. RAMESHWAR SINGH 43, PIPARATI NURAPUR, BASERI, DHOLPUR
94	RJ11-EA	131	CRANE	MAMMON CONCAST PVT. LTD, RIICO GROWTH CENTRE, DHOLPUR
95	RJ11-EA	133	CRANE	PURSHOTTAM KUMAR SINGHAL S/O. SHAMBHU DAYAL SINGHAL OPP. GIRLS SCHOOL, BARI,, DHOLPUR
96	RJ11-EA	134	EARTH MOVING	UMEDI LAL S/O. GAJUA, NAKSODA, BARI, DHOLPUR
97	RJ11-EA	137	EARTH MOVING	SATYANBHAN SHARMA S/O. TUNDA RAM SHARMA GURJAR PURA, BARI, DHOLPUR
98	RJ11-EA	139	EARTH MOVING	M/S. SANJU SINGH JADON THEKEDAR, JHHRI, BASERI, DHOLPUR
99	RJ11-EA	140	CRANE	MURARI LAL SHARMA S/O. SUNDAR LAL SHARMA 555, TIMASIYA, BASERI, DHOLPUR
100	RJ11-EA	141	EARTH MOVING	VASUDEV SINGH S/O. NIHAL SINGH PATI, SEC-44, JASIPURA, DHOLPUR
101	RJ11-EA	142	EARTH MOVING	RAJVEER SINGH S/O. GOPAL SINGH CHAUDHARI HOUSE, SANTAR ROAD, DHOLPUR
102	RJ11-EA	143	EARTH MOVING	M/S. JAI BAJRANG BALI CONSTRUCT, SARMATHURA HOUSE, OLD POST OFFICE, KOTHI, DHOLPUR

103	RJ11-EA	144	EXCAVATOR LOADER	JAWAN SINGH S/O. EGH SINGH, MATSURSA, BARI DHOLPUR
104	RJ11-EA	145	CRANE	MAA VAISHNO DEVI GANSAW IND. BARI ROAD, BASERI DHOLPUR
105	RJ11-EA	146	CRANE	MADAN MOHAN MEENA S/O. RAM JI LAL MEENA, MEENA BASTI, CHILACHOND, BARI, DHOLPUR 9828358357
106	RJ11-EA	147	CRANE	VINDRAVAN S/O. JWALA, GURJAR BASTI, VIDARPUR, BASERI, DHOLPUR 9799375787
107	RJ11-EA	148	CRANE	BHARAT SINGH S/O. JANNU, CHHAKUA MOHALLA, TAJPUR, BASERI, DHOLPUR 8094925312
108	RJ11-EA	149	EXCAVATOR LOADER	RAJKUMAR S/O. KISHAN, CHURAMANI GALI, WARD NO. 9, DHOLPUR 9602697939
109	RJ11-EA	150	EXCAVATOR LOADER	LAJJARAM S/O. CHANDAN SINGH, BASERI, DHOLPUR 9929845926
110	RJ11-EA	151	EXCAVATOR LOADER	VIRENDRA KUMAR S/O. RAMESH CHANDRA, MARAINA, RAJAKHERA, DHOLPUR 9783946802
111	RJ11-EA	152	EXCAVATOR LOADER	MALKHAN SINGH S/O. BANE SINGH, TAJPUR, BASERI, DHOLPUR 9587925581
112	RJ11-EA	153	EXCAVATOR LOADER	BHAGWATI SINGH S/O. RAM SWARUP, SOMLI, RAJAKHERA, DHOLPUR 9783859454
113	RJ11-EA	154	CRANE	JAI BAJRANGWALI CONSTRUCTION, SARMATHURA HOUSE, OLD POST OFFICE KOTHI, BARI ROAD, DHOLPUR 8696938700
114	RJ11-EA	155	EXCAVATOR LOADER	LAKHAN SINGH S/O. BACHCHU SINGH, DHAA, MAUHALLA JATOLI, DHOLPUR
115	RJ11-EA	156	EXCAVATOR LOADER	GOKUL SINGH S/O. SHYAM LAL. TAGAWALI, DHOLPUR 9887958709
116	RJ11-EA	157	EXCAVATOR LOADER	BHARAT S/O. KANCHAN, GAJPURA, BARI, DHOLPUR 8432010858
117	RJ11-EA	158	EXCAVATOR LOADER	RAJVEER SINGH BAGHELA S/O. OM PRAKASH BAGHELA, ANAND NAGAR COLONY, SAIPAU ROAD, DHOLPUR 9413416685
118	RJ11-EA	511	EXCAVATOR LOADER	SANJU SINGH JADON S/O. NARAYAN SINGH, JHHIRI, BASERI, DHOLPUR
119	RJ11-EA	159	Fire Fighter	AAYUKT NAGAR PARISHAD, NAGAR PARISHAD DHOLPUR 9783975360
120	RJ11-EA	160	CRANE	RAM PRAKASH S/o. HAJARI, H.NO.45, KHAIMARI, BASERI, Dholpur

121	RJ11-EA	161	Fire Fighter	E O NAGARPALIKA BADI 9351458761
122	RJ11-EA	162	EXCAVATOR LOADER	VIVEK HARSHANA S/o. KULRAJ SINGH 59, HAVELI MEJAR SAHAB, IBRAHIMPUR, BARI, Dholpur
123	RJ11-EA	163	EXCAVATOR LOADER	M/S VIJAY CONSTRUCTION CO., MAWAI COLONY, JAGDISH TAKIEZ KE PASS, Dholpur 9983056166
124	RJ11-EA	164	EXCAVATOR LOADER	OM VIR S/o. UMMED SINGH, 15, RANAPUR, Bari, Dholpur
125	RJ11-EA	165	EXCAVATOR LOADER	SUGREEV SHARMA S/o. RAJENDRA PRASAD SHARMA, NEAR GURUDWARA ROAD, RAM NAGAR COLONY, Dholpur 9828672773
126	RJ11-EA	166	EXCAVATOR LOADER	HARI CHAND KUSHWAH S/o. RAMESHWAR, 57, DHAA MAUHALLA, JATOLI, Dholpur 9549754920
127	RJ11-EA	167	EXCAVATOR LOADER	HARBHAJAN SINGH S/o. BABU LAL, Pura Kamraj, Dulhara, Dholpur 9314945365
128	RJ11-EA	168	CRANE	PURSHOTTAM S/o. CHOTTE, H.NO.20, A2, CHILA CHAUND, Bari, Dholpur 9887076998
129	RJ11-EA	169	12 XW Crane	RAJVEER SINGH S/o. GOPAL SINGH, 182, PANCHAYAT SAMITI, Dholpur
130	RJ11-EA	170	EXCAVATOR LOADER	LAKHAN SINGH S/o. BABU SINGH, H.NO.17, KHINDAUPURA, Baseri, Dholpur
131	RJ11-EA	171	CRANE	BHURI SINGH S/o. PHERAN SINGH, 1, SRIPALI KA PURA, BIRAJA, SARMATHURA, Dholpur 9928000413
132	RJ11-EA	172	EXCAVATOR LOADER	SANJU SINGH JADAUN S/o. NARAYAN SINGH, 133, NICHALA BAJAR, JHIRI-1, BASERI, Dholpur
133	RJ11-EA	173	EXCAVATOR LOADER	PADAM SINGH S/o. DWARIKA PRASAD, 218, VALDIYAPURA, BALDIYAPURA, SAINPAU, Dholpur
134	RJ11-EA	174	EXCAVATOR LOADER	RAJVEER SINGH BAGHELA S/o. OM PRAKASH BAGHELA, SAIPAU ROAD ANAND NAGAR COLONY, DHOLPUR, RAJ.
135	RJ11-EA	175	EXCAVATOR LOADER	RAMSEWEK MITTAL S/o. GOPI CHAND 234, POST OFFICE WALI GALI TASIMO ANSHIK, SAIPAU Dholpur 9785145155
136	RJ11-EA	176	CRANE	MAJUDDIN KHA S/o. SAMIN KHA CHELPURA, SARMATHURA, DHOLPUR
137	RJ11-EA	177	EXCAVATOR LOADER	MANOJ KUMAR S/o. GYAN SINGH 224K, NAI BASTI RAJAKHERA DHOLPUR 7891834135
138	RJ11-EA	178	12 XW CRANE	DASHARATH SINGH S/o. MOTI 2, PATEL PADA, RADHOLAPURA, BASEDI, Dholpur

139	RJ11-EA	179	EXCAVATOR LOADER	RAJ KUMAR S/o. SHRI KISHAN 70, CHURAMANI GALI, WARD NO.09, Dholpur
140	RJ11-EA	180	EXCAVATOR LOADER	SURENDRA SINGH S/o. GOKUL SINGH 94, MAU. PANCH VISSE, TAGA VALI, Dholpur 9887958709
141	RJ11-EA	181	HYDRAULIC EXCAVATOR LOADER	DHEER SINGH S/O MAHADEV SINGH 68, MAHADEV KA ADDA TIGHARA DHOLPUR, RAJ. 9887842929
142	RJ11-EA	182	HYDRAULIC EXCAVATOR LOADER	KRISHNA KUMAR S/O MANMOHAN 2, CHOWK BASTI AUDELA DHOLPUR, RAJ.
143	RJ11-EA	183	CRANE	DEVI SINGH MEENA S/O PUNNA RAM H.NO.97, ATHAI KE PASS SUNIPUR, BARI DHOLPUR, RAJ. 9414218222
144	RJ11-EA	184	HYDRAULIC EXCAVATOR LOADER	LOKENDRA SINGH GURJAR S/O RAJ KUMAR LAKHEPURA BARI DHOLPUR, RAJ.
145	RJ11-EA	185	CRANE	PRAYAG SINGH JADON S/O TEJ SINGH JADON 24, RAJPUT BASTI MAHARPUR, KHURDIYA2, BASERI DHOLPUR, RAJ. 9414218222
146	RJ11-EA	186	HYDRAULIC EXCAVATOR LOADER	NIJAM KHAN S/O MUNNI KHAN 368, SHIVHARE CHOUDHARI MOHALLA CHILACHOUND, BADI DHOLPUR, RAJ.
147	RJ11-EA	187	CRANE	BANBARI S/O RAMBABU 91, BRAHMAN THOK BANSARAI, BASEDI DHOLPUR, RAJ.
148	RJ11-EA	188	HYDRAULIC EXCAVATOR LOADER	MS RAJASTHAN COMMUNICATION S/O NA NAHACHAULI NAGLA DARVESH, BASERI DHOLPUR, RAJ.
149	RJ11-EA	189	HYDRAULIC EXCAVATOR LOADER	RAGHUBEER SINGH MEENA S/O RAM JI LAL 4, MACHA POTHIA BARAULI, BASERI DHOLPUR, RAJ.
150	RJ11-EA	190	HYDRAULIC EXCAVATOR LOADER	PRADHAN S/O SIRADAR 64, GULU KI KHIRAKARI DHOUNDH, BASERI DHOLPUR, RAJ. 9166393676
151	RJ11-EA	191	HYDRAULIC EXCAVATOR LOADER	GOKUL SINGH S/O SHYAM LAL H.NO.99, TAGAVALI DHOLPUR, RAJ.
152	RJ11-EA	192	HYDRAULIC EXCAVATOR LOADER	MAHAVIR S/O TEJ SINGH 48, KHARPURA WARD NO.1, RAJAKHERA DHOLPUR, RAJ. 9351844538
153	RJ11-EA	193	12 XW	RAKESH SINGH YADAV S/O MURARI LAL YADAV MOHALLA GRANDEEL DHOLPUR, RAJ.

154	RJ11-EA	194	HYDRAULIC EXCAVATOR LOADER	SURENDRA SINGH S/O GOKUL SINGH H.NO.94, PANCH BISSE TAGAWALI DHOLPUR, RAJ. 9887958209
155	RJ11-EA	195	HYDRAULIC MOBILE CRANE	GOKUL SINGH S/O SHYAM LAL H.NO.99 TAGAWALI DHOLPUR, RAJ. 9887958709
156	RJ11-EA	196	HYDRAULIC EXCAVATOR LOADER	ANCHAL SINGH S/O INDRA SINGH 280, CITI JUBALI HALL KE PASS WARD NO.06 DHOLPUR, RAJ.
157	RJ11-EA	197	TROLI	KAILASHI LAL S/O SHIV CHARAN MEENA GYADASPURA MADASIL, BASERI DHOLPUR, RAJ. 9571882163
158	RJ11-EA	198	HYDRAULIC EXCAVATOR LOADER	SHYAM SINGH S/O RAM KISHAN SINGH 9/27, MACHAKUND ROAD WARD NO.03 DHOLPUR, RAJ. 9460292622
159	RJ11-EA	199	COMPACTOR CA255	M/S MURARI LAL SINGHAL S/O NA SANTER ROAD IMLIWALI GALI DHOLPUR
160	RJ11-EA	200	LIUGONGUY CLG 414	M/S MURARI LAL SINGHAL S/O NA IMLI WALI GALI SANTER ROAD DHOLPUR
161	RJ11-EA	201	HYDRAULIC EXCAVATOR LOADER	JAKIR KHAN S/O CHANDALI KHAN SHAHANEE PADA SARMATHURA DHOLPUR, RAJ. 8890814695
162	RJ11-EA	202	HYDRAULIC EXCAVATOR LOADER	RAJVIR SINGH S/O GOPAL SINGH 182, PANCHAYAT SAMITI WARD NO.02 DHOLPUR, RAJ.
163	RJ11-EA	203	PAVER RM-6	M/S MURARI LAL SINGHAL S/O NA SANTER ROAD DHOLPUR, RAJ.
164	RJ11-EA	204	CRANE	SABUDDEEN S/O MITTHAN LAL H.NO.25, CHILA CHAUND BARI DHOLPUR, RAJ. 9414375787
165	RJ11-EA	205	HYDRAULIC EXCAVATOR LOADER	CHHATRAPAL S/O DOGAR SINGH KALYANPUR BIPARPUR DHOLPUR, RAJ. 9413204708
166	RJ11-EA	206	HYDRAULIC EXCAVATOR LOADER	PREM SINGH S/O MOOLA SINGH BARAULI DHOLPUR, RAJ. 9414375787
167	RJ11-EA	207	CRANE	THAKUR DAS S/O SHIV SINGH CHILA CHAUND BARI DHOLPUR, RAJ. 9414375787
168	RJ11-EA	208	HYDRAULIC EXCAVATOR LOADER	RAMVISHNU S/o. LALCHAND BEELPUR, Maniya, Dholpur Raj. 9414351706
169	RJ11-EA	209	HYDRAULIC EXCAVATOR	Malkhan S/o. Babu 14, Lanka Dada, Jhiri, Baseri, Dholpur 9977309114

			LOADER	
170	RJ11-EA	210	HYDRAULIC EXCAVATOR LOADER	PRAMOD KUMAR GARG S/O BATTI LAL GARG CHHAPETI PARA BARI DHOLPUR, RAJ.
171	RJ11-EA	211	HYDRAULIC MOBILE CRANE	SIYARAM S/O PUNNI H.NO.67, KANKRAI BARI DHOLPUR, RAJ.
172	RJ11-EA	212	3DX EXCAVATOR	DHARA S/O SHRI KANHI 112, MATH HAOSAI BARI DHOLPUR
173	RJ11-EA	213	HYDRA 14 ST AXLE	HARIBHAGAN S/O LOTURAM 78, CHILACHOND BARI DHOLPUR
174	RJ11-EA	214	HYDRAULIC EXCAVATOR LOADER	DINESH KUMAR S/O LAL SINGH 44, MEENA BASTI BIJHAULI-1, BASEDI DHOLPUR, RAJ.
175	RJ11-EA	215	HYDRA 14 ST AXLE	NAND LAL S/O RAM CHARAN H.NO.A2, CHILLA CHAUND BARI DHOLPUR, RAJ.
176	RJ11-EA	216	3DX EXCAVATOR	KRISHAN SINGH S/O NIHAL SINGH 88, NATHU KA PURA MOROLI DHOLPUR, RAJ.
177	RJ11-EA	217	12 XW	SATYVEER SINGH S/O RATAN SINGH KHAILPUR BASEDI DHOLPUR, RAJ.
178	RJ11-EA	218	HYDRAULIC EXCAVATOR LOADER	MURARI LAL SHARMA S/O CHANDAN SINGH KASHIMPUR DHOLPUR, RAJ.
179	RJ11-EA	219	HYDRAULIC EXCAVATOR LOADER	SUGREEV SHARMA S/O RAJENDRA PRASAD SHARMA NEAR GRUDWARA ROAD RAM NAGAR COLONY DHOLPUR, RAJ.
180	RJ11-EA	220	3DX EXCAVATOR	PREM SINGH S/O MEWA RAM H.NO.26, CHAURAKHERA DHOLPUR, RAJ.
181	RJ11-EA	221	CRANE	GANGA RAM MEENA S/O CHIRANJI MEENA GOVINDPURA BASEDI DHOLPUR, RAJ.
182	RJ11-EA	222	3DX EXCAVATOR	M/S MURARI LAL SINGH CONTRACTO S/O NA SANTAR ROAD EMLI WALI GALI DHOLPUR, RAJ.
183	RJ11-EA	223	HYDRAULIC EXCAVATOR LOADER	JAGMOHAN S/O BADRI 63, BRAHMAN PADA BHAMAPURA, BASERI DHOLPUR, RAJ.
184	RJ11-EA	224	ALIMUDDIN LAGHU UDHYOG	PHOOL SINGH S/O BHURA MEENA BADAPURA BASERI DHOLPUR, RAJ.

185	RJ11-EA	225	HYDRAULIC EXCAVATOR LOADER	ASHOK KUMAR S/O SHIV RAM SINGH H.NO.14, KUSAIDA MUKHYA GRAM DHOLPUR, RAJ.
186	RJ11-EA	226	HYDRAULIC EXCAVATOR LOADER	RAMVILAS S/O BABU LAL 34, RAJPURA SARAMATHURA DHOLPUR, RAJ.
187	RJ11-EA	227	12 XW	MAHESH S/O RAM BHAROSI 36, DHOBIYON KI BASTI AGRASEN COLONY, WARD NO.4 DHOLPUR, RAJ.
188	RJ11-EA	228	2DX BACKHOE LOADER	THE EXECUTIVE OFFICER NAGAR PA NA NAGAR PALIKA RAJAKHERA DHOLPUR, RAJ.
189	RJ11-EA	229	JOHN DEERE 5310	KOMAL SINGH DATARAM OCHHA KA PURA JALALPUR DHOLPUR
190	RJ11-EA	230	3DX EXCAVATOR	MATA PRASAD S/O BHARAT SINGH KASIMPUR DHOLPUR, RAJ.
191	RJ11-EA	231	3DX EXCAVATOR	SHESH RAM S/O RAM SWARUP 1, KILOL PURA MAHADAPURA, BARI DHOLPUR, RAJ.

List of Medical stores in District

S.No.	Name of Medical Store
Block Badi	
1	Pawan Medical Store Badi
2	Gupta Medical Store Badi
3	Jindal Medical Store Badi
4	Ankur Medical Store Badi
5	Indra Medical Store Badi
6	BalajiMedicoseBadi
7	Alok Medical Store Badi
8	Garg Medical Store Badi
9	Ram MedicoseBadi
10	Nikhil Medical Store Badi
11	Das Medical Store Badi
12	K.K.AgencyBadi
13	Ganesh Medical Store Badi
14	RadheyMedical Store Badi
15	Bansal Medical Store Badi
16	Aggarwal Medical Store Badi
17	Shah Medical Store Badi
18	Shivam Drug House Badi

19	GirrajDruh House Badi
20	Suresh Medical Store Badi
21	Ravi Medical Store Badi
22	Harieshchand Medical Store Badi
23	Singhal Medical Store Badi
24	Sifa Medical Store Badi
25	Punit Medical Store Badi
26	Hani Pharma DistibuterBadi
27	Sachin Medical Store Badi
28	MR.Medical Store Badi
29	Garg Medical Store Badi
30	R.K. Medical Store Badi
31	Shankar Medical Store Badi
32	Royal MdeicojBadi
33	Shiva Tranding Company Badi
34	Aman Medical Store Badi
35	Parasar Medical Store Badi
36	HAriom Medical Store Badi
37	Ramesh Medical Store Badi
38	Baba Medical Store Badi
39	Shubham Medical Store Badi
40	Vivek Medical Store Badi
41	Goyal Medical Store Badi
Block Rajakhhera	
1	Om Medical Store Rajakhhera
2	Sharma Medical Store Rajakhhera
3	Jain Medical Store Rajakhhera
4	Dixit Medical Store Rajakhhera
5	Bharat Medical Store Rajakhhera
6	Sudhakar Medical Store Rajakhhera
7	Mudgal Medical Store Rajakhhera
8	Bajrang Medical Store Rajakhhera
9	Deepak Medical Store Rajakhhera
10	Sanjay Medical Store Rajakhhera
11	S.R Medical &Jeneral Store Rajakhhera
12	Uppadhay Medical Store Rajakhhera
13	HomephathicDrugCenter Medical Store Rajakhhera
14	Shree Ram Medical Store Rajakhhera
15	Durga Medical Store Rajakhhera
16	Kushal Medical Store Rajakhhera
17	Papa Medical Store Rajakhhera
18	Udeniya Medical Store Rajakhhera
19	Tiwari Medical Store Rajakhhera

Block Basedi	
1	Grag Medical Store Sarmathura
2	Aggarwal Medical Store Sarmathura
3	Shiv Medical Store Sarmathura
4	Kailash Medical Store Sarmathura
5	Ali Medical Store Sarmathura
6	Goyal Medical Store Sarmathura
7	Hari Medical Store Sarmathura
8	Parmar Medical Store Basedi
9	M.L.Medical Store Basedi
10	Shivam Medical Store Basedi
11	Aggarwal Medical Store JargaBasedi
12	Parmar Medical Store Basedi
13	Ashoka Medical Store Sarmathura
14	Seema Medical Store Sarmathura
15	Rajesh Medical Store Basedi
16	Pradeep Medical Store Basedi
17	Garg Medical Store Basedi
18	Goyal Medical Store Basedi
Block Dholpur	
1	Sulabh Pharma Agency Dholpur
2	R-N. Goyal & Brothers Dholpur
3	Raviender Medical StorDholpur
4	Sumit Medical Stor
5	Shiv Medical StorDholpur
6	Bharat Medical StorDholpur
7	Parashar Medical StorDholpur
8	Gaurav Medical Agency
9	Shiva Agency
10	Jain Medical StorDholpur
11	Jain Medical Hall Dholpur
12	Vardhman Medical Dholpur
13	Indra Drug House Dholpur
14	Krishana Medical StorDholpur
15	Parasnath Drug House Dholpur
16	Jenendra Medical StorDholpur
17	OM Drug House Dholpur
18	Nagar Medical StorDholpur
19	Garg Medical StorDholpur
20	Rastoge Medical StorDholpur
21	Agrawal Medical StorDholpur
22	Kapil Medical Agency Dholpur
23	BhikaramRamdayal Medical StorDholpur

24	Sharma Medical StorDholpur
25	VishanPharmasiDholpur
26	Ram Medical StorDholpur
27	Anil Medical StorDholpur
28	Harendra Health House Privet Clenic Dholpur
29	Mittal Medical Hall Dholpur
30	Suraj Medical StorDholpur
31	Vivek Medical Agency Dholpur
32	Giraraj Medical StorDholpur
33	Sanjay Medical StorDholpur
34	Dutatta Drug DistributarsDholpur
35	Sidharth Medical StorDholpur
36	Dholpur Medicals Dholpur
37	Amit Medical StorDholpur
38	Babalu Medical StorDholpur
39	Shri GovindramDistributarsDholpur
40	Arihant Medical Agency Dholpur
41	Mangal Medical StorDholpur
42	Hari Medical StorDholpur
43	Sagar Drug House Dholpur
44	Jay Drug House Dholpur
45	Shiva StorsDholpur
46	Raj Medical StorDholpur
47	G.M. HomyoStorDholpur
48	Aman Medical StorDholpur
49	Sharda Medical StorDholpur
50	Jagdamba Medical StorDholpur
51	Rakesh Medical StorDholpur
52	Dinesh Medical StorDholpur
53	Anand Medical StorDholpur
54	Madhav Medical StorDholpur
55	Shiva Distributers Dholpur
56	Arun Medical StorDholpur
57	Satya Medical StorDholpur
58	Raj Medical House Dholpur
59	Vashanodevi Drug DistributarsDholpur
60	Mruganayani Medical StorDholpur
61	DholpurHollsellDholpur
62	ChudharyHomyoStorDholpur
63	Santosh Medical StorDholpur
64	Tyagi Medical StorDholpur
65	Mukesh Medical StorDholpur
66	MangalMedicoseDholpur

67	K.K. Medical Dholpur
68	J.P.HomyoStorDholpur
69	Hanu Medical StorDholpur
70	Sun MadecaseDholpur
71	Roshan MedicansDholpur
72	Shri Salikram Medical StorDholpur
73	Sunil Drug House Dholpur
74	Ram MedicoseDholpur
75	Gupta Medical StorDholpur
76	Shiv Medical StorDholpur
77	Madhav Medical StorDholpur
78	SinghalMedicoseDholpur
79	Aditya Medical StorDholpur
80	SharswatiMedicoseDholpur
81	Pitambara Medical StorDholpur
82	Balajj Drug House Dholpur
83	Laxmi Medical StorDholpur
84	RadhaKrishan Medical StorDholpur
85	Vishal Enterprises Dholpur

List of Available Halwai/ tents

1. Tent houses in dholpur

क्र.सं	फर्म का नाम	लोकेशन	प्रोपराईटर	एस.टी.डी. कोड	दूरभाष नम्बर
1	अग्रवाल टैन्ट हाउस	भारद्वाज मार्केट, बसेडी	स्वयं	05646	243235
2	राजीव टैन्ट हाउस	गर्ल्स स्कूल के पास	स्वयं	05647	243097
3	दीपक टैन्ट हाउस	धौलपुर	दीपक	—	9314019666
4	सिंघल टैन्ट हाउस	धौलपुर	—	—	9414026833
5	राजन टैन्ट हाउस	धौलपुर/बाडी	राजन	—	9314536940
6	डण्डौतिया टैन्ट हाउस	धौलपुर	—	05642	222751
7	भार्गव कौकरी	धौलपुर	—	—	9413916942
8	करन टैन्ट हाउस	बस स्टैण्ड बसेडी	श्री राघवेन्द्र सिंह	05646	266819
9	रहीस पुत्र मुवारक	सरमथुरा	श्री रहीस	05646	230576

2. Halwai available in dholpur

क्र.सं.	संस्था /व्यक्ति का नाम	एस.टी.डी. कोड	फोन.नं०.
1	जोधपुर मिष्ठान भण्डार सीताराम बाजार, बाडी	05646	243970
2	शम्भू मिष्ठान भण्डार सीताराम बाजार	05647	243723
3	मंगल मिष्ठान भण्डार घण्टा घर बाडी	05646	243891
4	श्री सीताराम प्रधान गली तिमासिया	05646	266536
5	श्री रामजीलाल मेन बाजार तिमासिया	05646	266346
6	श्री दिनेश कुमार बाबूलाल मासपुरिया सरमथुरा	05646	230340
7	श्री कृष्णा मुरारी बसेडी वाले सरमथुरा	05646	230510
8	श्री मोहन मिष्ठान भण्डार सरमथुरा	05646	230436
9	श्री जगदीश पुत्र श्री रामस्वरूप मदनपुरा वाले सरमथुरा	05646	230341
10	दुर्गा स्वीट पुराना बस स्टैण्ड धौलपुर	05642	220437
11	बंसल मिष्ठान भण्डार पुराना बस स्टैण्ड धौलपुर	05642	221669
12	सरमथुरा मिष्ठान भण्डार लाल बाजार धौलपुर	05646	221740
13	बालाजी मिष्ठान भण्डार लाल बाजरा धौलपुर	05646	220474
14	अग्रबाल मिष्ठान भण्डार सन्तर रोड धौलपुर	05646	240092 9314612072
15	जोधपुर मिष्ठान भण्डार सन्तर रोड धौलपुर	05646	241048 8058974797
16	ठाकूर मिष्ठान भण्डार सन्तर रोड धौलपुर	05642	223943

17	मिठ्ठ मिष्ठान भण्डार सन्तर रोड धौलपुर	05646	240778
18	विश्वरवर दयाल हलवाई बजरिया रोड धौलपुर	05646	240875
19	श्याम बाबा मिष्ठान भण्डार बाडी रोड धौलपुर	05642	224068
20	कांटे हलवाई, धौलपुर	—	9413413758
21	धर्मेन्द्र हलवाई, पुराना शहर धौलपुर	—	8741989926
22	मुकेश हलवाई, धौलपुर	—	9460109895
23	दीना हलवाई, सब्जी मण्डी धौलपुर	—	9414584508
24	राधे हलवाई, धौलपुर	—	9887109895
25	मोरमुकुट मिष्ठान भण्डार, धौलपुर	—	9461640294
26	नारायण मिष्ठान भण्डार सराय गजरा धौलपुर	—	9351259855
27	ठाकुर हलवाई, जगन चौराहा धौलपुर	—	9314282962
28	सत्तो हलवाई	—	9462351600
29	गुलफान खां, धौलपुर	—	8769551891 9414307581
30	रामअवतार शर्मा, कलैक्ट्रेट के सामने धौलपुर	—	9460924854
31	आशीष मंगल, बाडी	—	9414583505 9314281540

Temporary Private Identified Shelters in Dholpur

क्र.सं.	आश्रय स्थल का नाम व पता	एस.टी.डी. कोड	दूरभाष नम्बर
1	जे.पी. मेरीज होम	05642	233087
2	कमल होटल स्टेशन रोड धौलपुर	05642	222564
3	शर्मा विश्राम स्टेशन रोड धौलपुर	05642	224872
4	धर्मशाला स्टेशन रोड धौलपुर	05642	230254
5	अग्रवाल धर्मशाला सेवा सदन स्टेशन रोड धौलपुर	05642	221743
6	वूचीराम प्यारे राम धर्मशाला धौलपुर	05642	220474
7	प्रियंका होटल लाल बाजार धौलपुर	05642	220635
8	अनम मैरीज होम एण्ड कॉम्पलेक्स बाडी रोड धौलपुर	05642	222622
9	अभिनन्दन मैरीज होम धौलपुर	05642	220731
10	गौरव होटल हॉस्पिटल रोड धौलपुर	05642	221177
11	चौधरी रामचन्द्र धर्मशाला पुराना शहर धौलपुर	05642	9414268825
12	भार्गव वाटिका मैरीज होम गुलाब बाग चौराहा पैलेस रोड धौलपुर	05642	220055 9414028255
13	कैथरी रिपोर्ट जी.टी. रोड धौलपुर	05642	241122
14	गोविन्द वाटिका राजाखेडा बाईपास धौलपुर	—	9414486121
15	संधू पैलेस, सैंपउ रोड धौलपुर	—	9887937190
16	हिना पैलेस, सैंपउ रोड धौलपुर	—	9887937190
17	अशोक विजय कॉम्पलेक्स, हरदेव नगर धौलपुर	—	9414413631
18	जैन धर्मशाला स्टेशन रोड धौलपुर	—	7597899796
19	चन्दन विला मैरिज होम सैंपउ रोड धौलपुर	—	9460912954
20	चौधरी धर्मशाला पुराना शहर धौलपुर	—	9414268825
21	लवानियां मैरिज होम सैंपउ रोड धौलपुर	—	9414375537

22	श्याम कॉम्प्लेक्स हरदेव नगर धौलपुर	05642	221171 9414024240
23	आर.बी. पैलेस जी.टी. रोड धौलपुर	—	8432432007
24	जया पैलेस जी.टी. रोड धौलपुर	—	9414026799
25	के.डी. शास्त्री मैरिज होम बस स्टैण्ड धौलपुर	05642	240405
26	गंगा होटल फव्वारा चौराहा धौलपुर	—	9351652940
27	जगन होटल जगन चौराहा धौलपुर	05642	220811
28	मंगल होटल कलैक्ट्रेट के सामने धौलपुर	05642	222982
29	रोशन गार्डन राजाखेडा बाईपास धौलपुर	—	9351240274

अच्छे तैराक / गोताखोर नागरिकों की सूची जिला धौलपुर

क्र.सं	नाम एवं पता	मोबाईल न०
1	श्री राकेश पुत्र नत्थी जाति मल्लाह निवासी राजघाट थाना कोतवाली धौलपुर	8890469895
2	श्री दीपू पुत्र अमर सिंह जाति मल्लाह निवासी राजघाट थाना कोतवाली धौलपुर	9660735673
3	श्री राधेश्याम पुत्र श्री रामस्वरूप जाति मल्लाह निवासी राजघाट थाना कोतवाली धौलपुर	
4	राजू पुत्र अमर सिंह जाति मल्लाह निवासी राजघाट थाना कोतवाली धौलपुर	9001903265
5	श्री पप्पू डोंगरियां जाति मल्लाह निवासी राजघाट थाना कोतवाली धौलपुर	
6	श्री महावीर पुत्र शंकर जाति मल्लाह निवासी राजघाट थाना कोतवाली धौलपुर	
7	श्री कन्हैई पुत्र नेकराम जाति मल्लाह निवासी राजघाट थाना कोतवाली धौलपुर	
8	श्री उम्मेद पुत्र डोंगरिया जाति मल्लाह निवासी राजघाट थाना कोतवाली धौलपुर	
9	श्री रामचरन पुत्र खुबचन्द जाति मल्लाह निवासी राजघाट थाना कोतवाली धौलपुर	
10	श्री रामनिवास पुत्र भगवान सिंह जाति मल्लाह निवासी राजघाट थाना कोतवाली धौलपुर	
11	श्री वीरेन्द्र सिंह मनीराम जाति मल्लाह निवासी राजघाट थाना कोतवाली धौलपुर	
12	श्री बालमुकुंद पुत्र शंकर जाति मल्लाह निवासी राजघाट थाना कोतवाली धौलपुर	
13	श्री भागीरथ पुत्र नत्थी जाति मल्लाह निवासी राजघाट थाना कोतवाली धौलपुर	
14	श्री शिवसिंह पुत्र बाबूलाल जाति मल्लाह निवासी राजघाट थाना कोतवाली धौलपुर	

15	श्री बीरभान सिंह पुत्र हरीसिंह जाति निषाद निवासी भूडा थाना दिहोली	
16	श्री श्याम पुत्र रामसिंह जाति निषाद निवासी भूडा थाना दिहोली	
17	श्री भजन सिंह पुत्र रूप सिंह जाति निषाद निवासी भूडा थाना दिहोली	
18	श्री करीमा पुत्र हरीसिंह जाति निषाद निवासी भूडा थाना दिहोली	
19	श्री बांसी पुत्र छोटेलाल जाति निषाद निवासी भूडा थाना दिहोली	
20	श्री कन्हैया पुत्र सूखा जाति मीणा निवासी लीलोठी थाना सरमथुरा	
21	श्री पप्पू पुत्र सुगना जाति मीणा निवासी लीलोठी थाना सरमथुरा	
22	गुड्डू पुत्र सलीम जाति मुसलमान निवासी आंगई थाना सरमथुरा	9694135193, 8058423034
23	श्री पदमा पुत्र लीला जाति ठाकुर निवासी जिंदापुरा थाना सरमथुरा	
24	श्री रामनिवास पुत्र शिवचरन जाति मीणा निवासी जिंदापुरा थाना सरमथुरा	
25	श्री अजीज पुत्र इन्द्रा जाति मुसलमान निवासी चहलपुरा थाना सरमथुरा	
26	श्री नेनकिया पुत्र इन्द्रा जाति मुसलमान निवासी चहलपुरा थाना सरमथुरा	
27	श्री धर्मेन्द्र सिंह जादौन आंगई सरमथुरा	9057481301
28	श्री गुमान सिंह मीणा कुरमरा सरमथुरा	7740918671

नाव मालिको एवं नाव चालक मछुआरों की सूची

1. निजि क्षेत्र में उपलब्ध मछुआरा नावों की सूची

क्रं. सं.	नाव मालिकका नाम व पता व दूरभाष नं०	नाव चालक का पता व दूरभाष नं०	नावों की संख्या	नावें उपलब्ध होने का स्थान
1	श्री युनस/श्री याकबू 6, कहार गली से भोती मस्जिद की तरफ बाडी (धौलपुर) मो०नं० 7300472092	शिवराम गुटई, कहार गली,बाडी (धौलपुर) मो० नं० 9660831309	10 (मछुआरा नावें)	आंगई डैम, बाडी
2	श्री बजरंग सिंह/सोहनसिंह, मनोनीत मत्स्य ठेकेदार, बंध रामसागर (बाडी) जिला धौलपुर मो०नं० 7375937249, 9214927211	शिवराम गुटई, कहार गली,बाडी (धौलपुर) मो० नं० 9660831309	10 (मछुआरा नावें)	बंध रामसागर (बाडी)

2. निजि क्षेत्र के नाव चालक मछुआरों की सूची

क्र.सं.	सक्रिय मछुआरों का नाम पिता का नाम	आयु	लिंग	तहसील	पूरा पता
1	श्री राजेश/पूरन	44	पुरुष	बाडी	कहार गली, बाडी
2	श्री शिवराम/गुटई	46	पुरुष	बाडी	कहार गली, बाडी
3	श्री संतोष/कुल्ली	39	पुरुष	बाडी	कहार गली, बाडी
4	श्री प्रहलाद/कुल्ली	34	पुरुष	बाडी	कहार गली, बाडी
5	श्री रामनिवास/छोटे	39	पुरुष	बाडी	कहार गली, बाडी
6	श्री मलखान/फतुआ	40	पुरुष	बाडी	कहार गली, बाडी
7	श्री कल्ला/गोले	31	पुरुष	बाडी	कहार गली, बाडी
8	श्री पप्पू/लालाराम	31	पुरुष	बाडी	कहार गली, बाडी

Contact Directory Nodal officers of Various Dept/ Elected Memberas

धौलपुर जिले में स्थापित शासकीय/अर्द्धशासकीय/निगम कार्यालयों के दूरभाष नम्बरों की सूची

क्र.	नाम अधिकारी	पद नाम		कार्यालय	निवास	मोबाइल नं.
1	श्री विकास सीतारामजी भाले श्री शौकत अली श्री अजय सैनी	सम्भागीय आयुक्त महो० भरतपुर अति० सम्भागीय आयुक्त भरतपुर पीए एडीसी	05644 05644	234891फै० 227977 234894	234892	8769066555 9929641110 9414302736 9414217539
2	श्रीमती शुचि त्यागी	जिला कलक्टर	05642	220254 / 220871	220202	9414082800
3	श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह चौहान	अतिरिक्त जिला कलक्टर	05642	221355	221325	9530315345 9414486842
4	श्री मनीरुा फौजदार	उपखण्डाधिकारी धौलपुर चुनाव अनुभाग	05642 05642	220834 220179	220886	9413161181
5	श्री पुरुरोत्तम लाल	अति. चार्ज उपखण्डाधिकारी राजोखेडा	05642	233649	233649	9784222168

6	श्री गोवर्धन लाल मीना	उपखण्डाधिकारी बाडी	05647	273801	273781	9982640565
7	श्री जय सिंह	उपखण्डाधिकारी बसेडी	05646	276741	276741	7726900190
8	श्री विनोद कुमार मीना	उपखण्डाधिकारी सैपऊ	05642	266276	—	9785752528
9	श्री मोहम्मद ताहिर	उपखण्डाधिकारी, सरमथुरा				9414551638
10	श्री मनीरुा फौजदार अति० प्रभार	सहायक कलक्टर मुख्यालय धौल०				9468586014
11	श्री	सहायक निदेशक, ई—सुगम				
12	श्री अनिल गोयल	कोरूाधिकारी धौलपुर	05642	220894 / 22099 4	—	9414584873
	श्री	लेखाधिकारी जिला परिरूाद				
	श्री विश्राम सिंह	अति० कोरूाधिकारी धौलपुर	05642			8432697578
	श्री चन्द्रभान शर्मा	उप कोरूाधिकारी बसेडी		—	—	9166592398
	श्री	लेखाधिकारी कलेक्ट्रेट			—	
	श्री गोपाल सिंह बघेल	उप कोरूाधिकारी बाडी			—	9414712641
	श्री सत्यप्रकाश वर्मा	उपकोरूाधिकारी राजाखेडा	05647			9414879092
	श्री	उपकोरूाधिकारी सैपऊ		273313		
13	श्री बलभद्र सिंह	डिप्टी डायरेक्टर (एसीपी)	05642	221044	—	09810507186 9887766332
14	श्री मोहनलाल देव (कार्य.) श्री मोहनलाल देव	जिला रसद अधिकारी धौलपुर प्रवर्तन अधिकारी	05642	220814	---	9783284228 9783284228
15	श्री भगवतशरण त्यागी	उप पंजीयक धौलपुर	—	—	---	9530315348
16	श्री देवीराम मीना (अति. चार्ज.)	तहसीलदार धौलपुर	05642	220879	---	8947966517
17	श्री पुरुरूात्तम लाल	तहसीलदार राजाखेडा	05642	233012	233012	9784222168
18	श्री देवीराम मीना	तहसीलदार सैपऊ	05642	266276	266276	8947966517
19	श्री रामकरण मीणा	तहसीलदार बाडी	05647	273505	273505	9460880186 9784342290
20	अल्का श्रीवास्तव (अ.चा.)	तहसीलदार बसेडी	—	—	—	8058533690

22	श्री रामकरण मीणा	तहसीलदार सरमथुरा	05646	214109	214109	9784342290
23	श्री भगवतशरण त्यागी अति० चार्ज	तहसीलदार, भू-अभिलेख	05642	220834	—	9530315348
24	श्री भगवतशरण त्यागी	नायब तहसीलदार मनियां	—	—	—	9414583463 9530315348
25	श्री वासुदेव शर्मा	नायब तहसीलदार बसईनवाब		—	—	9414884057
26	श्री विजय सिंह जादौन	नायब तहसीलदार राजाखेडा	05642	233012	—	9587393750
27	श्री रमेशचन्द	नायब तहसीलदार धौलपुर	05642	220879	—	9530315538
28	श्री छीतरसिंह	नायब तहसीलदार कंचनपुर		—	—	9636490397 9530315416
30	श्री अशोक शर्मा	नायब तहसीलदार सैपऊ	05642	266278	—	9413216053 9530315531
31	श्री	नायब तहसीलदार बाडी	05647	243505	—	
32	अल्का श्रीवास्तव	नायब तहसीलदार बसेडी	—	—	—	8058533690
33	रिक्त	नायब तहसीलदार चुनाव	—	—	—	
34	श्री मनीरुा वर्मा (अ.चा.)	डी०आई०ओ० निक धौलपुर ए०डी०आई०ओ०	05642	220007	—	9530117309
35	श्री मजहर	निजी सहायक	05642	220254	—	

जिला परिषद एवं पंचायती राज:-

क्र.सं.	नाम अधिकारी	पद नाम	एस.टी.डी.कोड	कार्यालय	निवास	मोबाइल नं.
1.	डॉ. धर्मपाल जादौन	जिला प्रमुख धौलपुर				9001496666
2	श्री कानाराम जाट (I.A.S.)	मुख्य कार्यकारी अधिकारी	05642	220776	220876	7023854342
3	श्री	अति० मुख्य कार्यकारी अधिकारी	05642	220815	220875	
	श्री राजेन्द्र सिंह चौहान	पीईओ जिला परिरुद				9785205073
4	श्री भूपेन्द्र जैन श्री मोहनलाल बारूपाल	अधीक्षण अभि० जलग्रहण				9950681749 9314565818

5	श्रीमती दिव्या राठौर	विकास अधि० पं०स० राजाखेडा	05642	233002 फ़ै०		9530304133 9887946154
6	श्री लखनलाल श्री रामबोल सिंह	विकास अधिकारी पं० स० धौलपुर सहा० अभियन्ता		220795	241046	7597508075 9636328075 9530304126 9414282952
7	श्री दिनेश कटारा श्री नेमीचन्द अग्रवाल	विकास अधिकारी पं०स० बाडी सहा० अभियन्ता	05647	274397	—	9414303691 9529525298 9414709729 9530304128
8	श्री रामखिलाडी मीणा श्री योगेश त्रिवेदी	विकास अधिकारी पं.स. बसेडी अधिशारूनी अभि०	05646	276109	—	9414861225 9530304129 9929860468
9	श्री बबलीराम जाट	विकास अधिकारी, पं.स. सैपऊ				9829813192
10	श्री ओमवीर सिंह चाहर	अधिशारूनी अभियन्ता, नरेगा				9413153889 9571598135
11	श्री एम०के० पूरबगोला	अधिशारूनी अभि० जलग्रहण				9929860463

महिला एवं बाल विकास विभाग :-

क्र.सं.	नाम अधिकारी	पद नाम	एस.टी.डी.कोड	कार्यालय	निवास	मोबाइल नं०
1	श्री सोमदत्त शर्मा श्री अमित गुप्ता	उप निदेशक पी.ओ. महिला अधिकारिता	05642	223349		9460114942 9414210320

पुलिस प्रशासन:-

क्र.सं.	नाम अधिकारी	पद नाम	एस.टी.डी. कोड	कार्यालय	निवास.	मोबाइल नं.
1	श्री आलोक कुमार वशिष्ठ I.P.S.	महानिरीक्षक पुलिस भरतपुर रेंज	05644	222859 231422फ़ै०	223339	9414178080
2	श्री राजेश सिंह I.P.S.	जिला पुलिस अधीक्षक	05642	220267 221873फ़ै०	220588	9414090366

						9530411800
3	श्री हिम्मत सिंह	कमाण्डैन्ट 6 बटा0 आर ए सी	05642	240810	240721	9414333201
4	श्री	डिप्टी कमाण्डेंट आर.ए.सी.	05642	240810	240721	
5	श्री जसवंत सिंह बालोत R.P.S.	अति0 पुलिस अधीक्षक धौलपुर	05642	221060	221139	9799770077 9530411700
6	श्री सतीश कुमार यादव R.P.S.	उप पुलिस अधीक्षक धौलपुर	05642	223712	240004	9460454116
7	श्री रघुराज सिंह R.P.S.	उप पुलिस अधीक्षक मनिया	05642	244555	244801	9414147555 9982026973
8	श्री अर्जुन सिंह शेखावत R.P.S.	उप पुलिस अधीक्षक सरमथुरा	05646	214107		9413705082 8432022630
9	श्री रामचन्द्र चौधरी R.P.S.	उप पुलिस अधीक्षक बाडी	05647	273510	243352	9414342039
10	श्री मोहनलाल दादरवाल R.P.S.	उप पुलिस अधीक्षक, धौलपुर ग्रामीण (सैपऊ)	05642	266050		9982202100
11	श्री सरजीत सिंह मीना R.P.S.	अति0 पुलिस अधीक्षक, ए.सी.बी धौलपुर	05642	220706		9414392496
12	श्री कल्याण सहाय	उप पुलिस अधीक्षक, एससी/एसटी सेल	05642	220074	220097	7597422752
13		उप अधीक्षक आवकारी विभाग	05642	240653		
14	श्री राजाराम पु0नि0	एस0एच0ओ0 कोतवाली धौलपुर	05642	220626	—	9571749966 9530411212
15	श्री चन्द्र प्रकाश पु0नि0 परसराम उ0नि0	एस0एच0ओ0 निहालगंज धौलपुर	05642	221062	—	9928301371 8058200576 9530411277 9414030040
16	श्री नियाज मोहम्मद खॉ पु0नि0	एस0एच0ओ0 सदर धौलपुर	05642	240644	—	9462623262 9530411330
17	श्री रमेश तंवर पु0नि0	एस0एच0ओ0 बाडी	05647	274438	—	9414059044 9530411690

18	श्री संजीव कुमार	एस0एच0ओ0 राजाखेडा	05642	233007	—	9414405276 9530411430
19	श्री सीताराम मीणा पु0नि0	एस0एच0ओ0 बसेडी	05646	266106		9414344960 9166310948
20	श्री अजयसिंह मीना उ0नि0	एस0एच0ओ0 सैपऊ	05642	266128	—	9983888877 9530411559
21	श्री सुरेन्द्र सिंह	एस0एच0ओ0 मनियां	05642	244008	—	9828496054 9530411367
22	श्री रूप सिंह स0उ0नि0	एस0एच0ओ0 कौलारी	05642	214430	—	9772923232 9414446309
23	श्री भरत सिंह उ0नि0	एस0एच0ओ0 नादनपुर	05642	214430	—	9928004450 8764463224
24	श्री परशुराम उ0नि0	एस0एच0ओ0 दिहोली	05642	234217	—	9414030040 9530411460
25	श्री जगदीश चन्द स0उ0नि0	एस0एच0ओ0 बसईडांग			—	9462358751
26	श्री युधिष्ठिर उ0नि0	एस0एच0ओ0 सरमथुरा	05646	203228		9667065213 9530411595
27	श्री विरेन्द्र सिंह जादौन	एस0 एच0ओ0 महिला थाना	05642	220323		9610335452
28	श्री विजय सिंह उ0नि0	इन्चार्ज ट्रेफिक	05642	—	—	9983026126 9530411783
29	श्री शैतान सिंह मीना उ0नि0	एस0एच0ओ0 कंचनपुर	05647	244216		9414369938 9530411494
30	पुलिस कन्ट्रोल रूम	पुलिस कन्ट्रोल रूम	05642	220697 100	—	9530411842 9530411843
31	श्री राजेन्द्र सिंह यादव	प्रभारी वायरलैस	05642	223001		9887852011 9530411840

32	श्री बन्नेसिंह पु०नि०	पुलिस लाईन आर.आई.	05642	220638		9414446309 9530411791
33	श्री बृजेश कुमार मीना पु०नि०	अपराध सहायक	05642	220267	—	9983100786
34	श्री जगदीश भारद्वाज	रीडर कार्यालय	05642	220267		9887487287
35	श्री रामसिंह मौर्य एएसआई	इंचार्ज डी एस बी	05642	220267		9314686260
36	श्री मोतीलाल मीणा	पी ए जिला पुलिस अधीक्षक	05642	220267		9414307496
37	श्री जगदीश प्रसाद मीणा	एस०एच०ओ० विद्युत बिजीलेंस	05642	240261		9413390624
38	श्री रामचरण मीना	कमान्डेण्ट होमगार्ड धौलपुर	05642	222015		8890935618
39	श्री रामगोपाल पी.सी.	पी० सी० होमगार्ड धौलपुर	05642	222015		9461072195
40	श्री रामजीलाल चौधरी पु.नि.	प्रभारी सीआईडी जोन धौलपुर				9829203330
41	श्री रमेश चन्द यादव उ०नि०	सीआईडी जोन धौलपुर	05642	223363		9530428784
	श्री	इन्चार्ज, सीआईडी	05642	223363		
42	श्री मोहन सिंह हैड का०	हवलदार मेजर पुलिस लाइन	05642	220638		9414583582 9530411812
43	सीताराम मीना	मानव तस्करी विरोधी यूनिट	05642	220308		9414344960
44	श्री अजीत सिंह कानि०	कानि० बरैठा चौकी				9166754767

इन्टेलीजेन्स ब्यूरो :-

क्र.सं.	नाम अधिकारी	पद नाम	एस.टी.डी. कोड	कार्यालय	निवास.	मेवाइल नं.
1	श्री गोविन्द गुप्ता	इंचार्ज, सेन्ट्रल इन्टेलीजेन्स, धौलपुर	05642	220408	—	7928827690
2	श्री नीरज शर्मा	सेन्ट्रल इन्टेलीजेन्स, धौलपुर				9460329912
3	श्री दामोदर सोलंकी अ.चा. श्री सुरेश बाबू	इंचार्ज, स्टेट इन्टेलीजेन्स, धौलपुर स्टेट इन्टेलीजेन्स, धौलपुर	05642	223363		8764871534 8764871554

परिवहन विभाग :-

क्र.सं.	नाम अधिकारी	पद नाम	एस.टी.डी. कोड	कार्यालय	निवास.	मेवाइल नं.
1	श्री सतीश कुमार	जिला परिवहन अधिकारी	05642	240022	221323	9414257713
2	श्री विजय सिंह उ०नि०	इन्चार्ज ट्रेफिक	05642	—	—	9983026126 9530411783

चिकित्सा विभाग :-

क्र.सं.	नाम अधिकारी	पद नाम	एस.टी.डी. कोड	कार्यालय	निवास.	मेवाइल नं.
1.	डॉ० राजेश मित्तल	मु० चि० एवं स्वा० अधिकारी धौलपुर	05642	220733	220893	9414709888
2.	डॉ० बी०एल०साहू	अति० मु०चि०एवंस्वा० अधिकारी धौलपुर		220895		8386023460
3.	डॉ० चेताराम मीणा	उप मु०चि०एवंस्वा० अधिकारी धौलपुर				9414315222
4	डा० जनार्दन सिंह	प्रमुख चिकित्सा अधिकारी	05642	221180	221264	9414027388
5	श्री शशांक वशिष्ठ	डीपीएम धौलपुर				9660464258
6	श्री बसंत गोयल	डीएनओ (एनआरएचएम)				9413476060
7	एस.डी. शर्मा	अधिशारूनी अभियन्ता, एनआरएचएम				9414279102
8	डॉ० राघवेन्द्र गुप्ता	हड्डी रोग विशेषज्ञ				7665841810
9	डॉ० विरेन्द्र भाष्कर (अ.चा.)	बीसीएमओ सैपऊ				9413593685
10	डॉ० विरेन्द्र भाष्कर	बीसीएमओ धौलपुर				9413593685
11	डॉ० महेश वर्मा	बीसीएमओ राजाखेडा				9828338274
12	डॉ० के०एल० मीना	बीसीएमओ बसेडी				9460440301

आयुर्वेद विभाग :-

क्र.सं.	नाम अधिकारी	पद नाम	एस.टी.डी. कोड	कार्यालय	निवास.	मेवाइल नं.
1	श्री कमलेश चंद शर्मा	कार्यवाहक जिला आयुर्वेद अधिकारी	05642	241019		9460741252

सार्वजनिक निर्माण विभाग :-

क्र.सं.	नाम अधिकारी	पद नाम	एस.टी.डी.	कार्यालय	निवास.	मेवाइल नं.
1	श्री ए०के० जैन एस. ई.	अधीक्षण अभियन्ता वृत्त धौलपुर	05642	222579	224146	9414188301

2	श्री आर.बी. मंगल (अति. चार्ज)	अधि० अभि० सा.नि.वि. खण्ड धौलपुर	05642	220695	220895	9414219764
3	श्री गिरजाशंकर	अधि० अभि० विद्युत सा०नि०वि० जोन भरतपुर				9928080656
4	श्री ओमवीर सिंह चाहर	अधि० अभियन्ता सा.नि.वि. खण्ड बाडी	05647	274684	274282	9785136428
5	श्री सुरेन्द्र सिंह	अधि० अभि० सा.नि.वि.खण्ड राजाखेडा	05642			9414282753
6	श्री शेरसिंह मीना	अधि० अभि० गुणवत्ता नियंत्रक धौलपुर				9460012864
7	श्री राकेश वर्मा	सहायक अभियन्ता धौलपुर				08875873008
8	श्री सौरभ खण्डेलवाल	क० अभियंता				9462775863

सिंचाई विभाग :-

क्र.सं.	नाम अधिकारी	पद नाम	एस.टी.डी. कोड	कार्यालय	निवास.	मोबाइल नं.
1	श्री जगदीश प्रसाद	अधीक्षण अभियन्ता भरतपुर	05644	222552		9413195431
2	श्री केदार मीणा	अधिशाली अभियंता धौलपुर I	05642	220880	224676	9413340811
3	श्री हरद्वारी लाल	सहायक अभियंता धौलपुर				9414219813
4	श्री रविन्द्र अग्रवाल	क० अभियंता				9414344111
5	श्री विनोद कु०नगायच	अधिशाली अभियंता, धौलपुर II				9636564632

जलदाय विभाग :-

क्र.सं.	नाम अधिकारी	पद नाम	एस.टी.डी. कोड	कार्यालय	निवास.	मोबाइल नं.
1	श्री राजेन्द्र शर्मा श्री आर.सी. गुप्ता	अधीक्षण अभियन्ता, धौलपुर अधिशाली अभियन्ता	05642	223075		7665006815 9414712645
2.	श्री राजकिरण यादव श्री लाल सिंह मीना श्री तोताराम	अधिशाली अभियन्ता, धौलपुर अधिशाली अभियन्ता, धौलपुर सहायक अभियंता, धौलपुर Iहर	05642	220728	220805	7877383912 7727861867 7728843298
	श्री उमेश शर्मा	सहायक अभियंता, धौलपुर				9414655147
3	श्री एस.के. जिंदल	अधिशाली अभियन्ता, बाडी				9460292679

4	श्री शिवप्रसाद मुदगल	सहायक अभियंता, राजाखेडा				
---	----------------------	-------------------------	--	--	--	--

जयपुर विद्युत वितरण निगम लिमिटेड खण्ड धौलपुर

क्र.सं.	नाम अधिकारी	पद नाम	एस.टी.डी. कोड	कार्यालय	निवास.	मोबाइल नं.
1	श्री रामअवतार	अधीक्षण अभियन्ता धौलपुर	05642	220024 220010 फै0	220010	9414022087
2	श्री बी0 एस0 गुप्ता	अधिशारूी अभियन्ता शहर धौलपुर	05642	220850	220830	9413390689
3	श्री ए.के. जादौन	सहायक अभियन्ता ए-2 धौलपुर				9413390703
4	श्री त्रिलोक चन्द	सहायक अभियन्ता ए-1 धौलपुर शहर				9413390702
5	श्री ए.के. तिवारी	सहायक अभियन्ता धौलपुर				9414022749
6	श्री विक्रम सिंह	सहायक अभियन्ता राजाखेडा				9413390705
7	श्री राजहंस मीना	सहायक अभियन्ता बसेडी				9414040117
8	श्री देवदत्त	सहायक अभियन्ता बाडी				9413390704
	श्री पुखराज मीना	अधिशारूी अभियन्ता बाडी				9414014687
9	श्री आर.एस. मित्तल	चीफ इंजिनियर थर्मल पॉवर धौलपुर				9413385658
10	श्री एम.पी. कोहली	मैनेजर सर्किट हाउस थर्मल पॉवर				9413349692
11	श्री एस0के0 पालीवाल	मुख्य अभियंता थर्मल पॉवर				9414065898
12	श्री आर0के0 पाण्डे	अधिशारूी अभियंता थर्मल पॉवर (अति0 चार्ज 220 के.वी. गेस्ट हाउस)				9413349692

चम्बल भरतपुर धौलपुर प्रोजेक्ट (ग्रामीण) धौलपुर

क्र.सं.	नाम अधिकारी	पद नाम	एस.टी.डी. कोड	कार्यालय	निवास.	मोबाइल नं.
1	श्री आर0 एस0 डागुर	अधिश. अभियंता, चम्बल, धौलपुर-भरतपुर पेयजल परियोजना धौलपुर	05642	223308	—	9414344064 7727861868
2	श्री सुरेश र्मा	सहा0 अभियन्ता				8094004245

सर्व शिक्षा अभियान धौलपुर

क्र.सं.	नाम अधिकारी	पद नाम	एस.टी.डी. कोड	कार्यालय	निवास.	मोबाइल नं.
1.	श्री कैलाशचन्द	जिला शिक्षा अधिकारी प्रारम्भिक पदेन	05642	221156	220442	9928146289

	कटारिया	जिला समन्वयक डी पी ई पी				9414962161
2.	श्री प्रेम सिंह कुंतल	अतिरिक्त जिला समन्वयक	05642	223924	222866	9414485241
3.	श्री कुमार गर्ग	रमसा एडीपीएस				9351806533

शिक्षा विभाग:—

क्र. सं.	नाम अधिकारी	पद नाम	एस.टी.डी. कोड	कार्यालय	निवास.	मोबाइल नं.
1.	श्री हुकमचन्द गुप्ता	जिला शिक्षा अधिकारी माध्यमिक	05642	220796	220385	9460004102
2.	श्री दिनेशचन्द श्रीवास्तव	अति. जिला शिक्षा अधिकारी माध्यमिक				9414485636
3.	श्री खॉ	जिला शिक्षा अधिकारी प्रारम्भिक	05642	221156	220442	9950457676
4	श्री मुलायम सिंह रजौरिया	जिला सतत् एवं साक्षरता अधिकारी	05642			9414576949
5	श्री अनिल अग्रवाल	राज. इंजीनियरिंग कॉलेज नोडल आफिसर अलवर				9414292310
6	श्री गंगासिंह	बीईईओ राजाखेडा				9414375744
7	श्री केदार गिरी	बीईईओ बसेडी				9414879042
8	श्री रामकुमार मीणा	बीईईओ बाडी				9950283296
9	श्री दामोदर मीणा	बीईईओ धौलपुर				9636683341
10	श्री रामप्रकाश राघव	बीईईओ सैपऊ				9636762188 9602268877

उच्च शिक्षा विभाग (कॉलेज)

क्र.सं.	नाम अधिकारी	पद नाम	एस.टी.डी. कोड	कार्यालय	निवास.	मोबाइल नं.
1	श्री बी०के०कुलश्रेष्ठ काय.प्राचार्य	प्राचार्य राज० पी०जी० कॉलेज धौलपुर	05642			9414583338
2	श्री मनरूप सिंह मीना	प्राचार्य राज० गर्ल्स कॉलेज धौलपुर				9461641020
3	श्री पी.के. सिंह	राज० गर्ल्स कॉलेज धौलपुर	05642			9414307455
4	श्री हमीनुददीन	अधीक्षक राज० आई.टी.आई. धौलपुर	05642			9414375558
5	श्री घनश्याम मीणा	प्राचार्य राज० पॉलिटेक्निक कॉलेज				07742405268

		धौलपुर				
6	श्री	प्राचार्य बाडी कॉलेज				9414280324

वन विभाग

क्र.सं.	नाम अधिकारी	पद नाम	एस.टी.डी. कोड	कार्यालय	निवास.	मोबाइल नं.
1	श्री	सीसीएफ, भरतपुर	05644	236017		9414051234
2	श्री इन्द्र पाल सिंह पूनिया	उप वन संरक्षक सामाजिक वानिगी	05642	220769	220807	9414537555
3	श्री जय किशन जाट	उप वन संरक्षक, चम्बल सेन्चुरी स0माधोपुर	07462	220617		9414016678
4	श्री दशरथ सिंह	एसीएफ, वन विभाग धौलपुर				9460736524
	श्री खूबीराम	रेन्जर वन विभाग धौलपुर				9413014624
	श्री घनश्याम सिंह जाटव	रेन्जर वन विभाग धौलपुर				9610511324
5	श्री विजय बंसल	रेन्जर, घना (वन विहार धौलपुर)				9414282936
6	श्री धर्मवीर सिंह	बोटिंग इन्चार्ज (फोरेस्टर)				9460635541
7	धर्मपाल यादव	एसीएफ, वाईल्ड लाईफ सेन्चुरी				9462886584

दूर संचार विभाग :-

क्र.सं.	नाम अधिकारी	पद नाम	एस.टी.डी. कोड	कार्यालय	निवास.	मोबाइल नं.
1.	श्री गोविन्द सिंघल	महाप्रबन्धक बीएसएनएल भरतपुर	05644	221000 231000 224444 फैं	232000	9414001080
2	श्री आदर्श सक्सैना	एस.डी.ओ. शहर बी.एस.एन.एल.	05642	224522		9413394373
3	श्री	एस.डी.ओ. शहर बी.एस.एन.एल.(MOB)				
4	श्री दीपक	जे.टी.ओ, बीएसएनएन बाडी				9413394483

5	श्री यादव	एस.डी.ओ. शहर बी.एस.एन.एल.(B.B.)				9413394945
---	-----------	---------------------------------	--	--	--	------------

नगर पालिका

क्र.	नाम अधिकारी	पद नाम	एस.टी.डी. कोड	कार्यालय	निवास.	मोबाइल नं.
1	श्री शशिकान्त शर्मा श्री बलवीर जैन श्री बृजमोहन सिंघल श्री होतीलाल मीणा श्री यतीन्द्र शर्मा	आयुक्त नगर परिरूद धौलपुर सहा० अभियन्ता, न०परिरूद सहा० अभियन्ता, न०परिरूद सहा० अभियन्ता, न०परिरूद	05642	220888	220848	9829519994 9024657819 9414583163 8890277158 7073720094
2	श्री बलवीर जैन (अ.चा.)	अधि.अधि.नगर पालिका राजाखेडा	05642	233202		9024657819
3	श्री विजय प्रताप सिंह	अधि० अधिकारी न०पा० बाडी	05647	273532		9024487708
4	श्री विष्णु कुमार गुप्ता श्री उदय सिंह	टाऊन प्लानर, भरतपुर सहायक नगर नियोजक, भरतपुर	05644	228346		9214352946 9166540318

कृषि विभाग

क्र.	नाम अधिकारी	पद नाम	एस.टी.डी. कोड	कार्यालय	निवास.	मोबाइल नं.
1	श्री राजेश शर्मा	उप निदेशक कृषि (09468965753)	05642	240826	241321	9461784227
2	डॉ० धर्मपाल	उपनिदेशक आत्मा				9468962610
3	श्री सोमदत्त शर्मा	कृषि अधिकारी	05642	240826		9460114942
4	श्री एन०आर० दाण्डी	सहायक निदेशक धौलपुर				9414585212

आर.यू.आई.डी.पी.

क्र.	नाम अधिकारी	पद नाम	एस.टी.डी.कोड	कार्यालय	निवास.	मोबाइल नं.
1	श्री दिनेश चन्द सेठिया	अधिशारूी अभियन्ता, धौलपुर	05642	220098		9413844679
2	श्री प्रमोद पाठक	सहायक अभियन्ता, धौलपुर				9414932662

पशु पालन एवं मत्स्य

क्र.	नाम अधिकारी	पद नाम	एस.टी.डी.कोड	कार्यालय	निवास.	मोबाइल नं.
------	-------------	--------	--------------	----------	--------	------------

1.	डॉ० सुशील कुमार रस्तोगी डॉ० बच्चू सिंह	संयुक्त निदेशक, पशुपालन	05642	220897	221365	9414268822 7597696182 9694825482
2	श्री पी०के० अग्रवाल	उप निदेशक पशुपालन				9785405876

सामाजिक न्याय एवं अधिकारिता विभाग

क्र.	नम अधिकारी	पद नाम	एस.टी.डी.कोड	कार्यालय	निवास.	मोबाइल नं.
1	श्री मनोज कुमार	समाज कल्याण अधिकारी धौलपुर	05642	240878		9530459540 9782186289
2	श्री देवलियाराम मीणा	सहायक निदेशक, बाल कल्याण				9460132809

सहकारी समितियां

क्र.	नाम अधिकारी	पद नाम	एस.टी.डी.कोड	कार्यालय	निवास.	मोबाइल नं.
1	श्री शहजाद खाँ	असि०रजि०कोपरेटिव	05642	220801		9785835786

उद्योग / रीको / आरएफसी

क्र.	नाम अधिकारी	पद नाम	एस.टी.डी.कोड	कार्यालय	निवास.	मोबाइल नं.
1	श्री कमलेश मीणा	महा प्रबन्धक जिला उद्योग केन्द्र	05642	220866	220766	9887928290
2	श्री एम०सी० वैरवा	मैनेजर राज०वित्त निगम	05642	220892	—	9887239194
3	श्री मनोज कुमार खुल्लड़ श्री आर०एस०चौहान श्री बसन्तीलाल मीणा	सीनियर आर.एम. ,भरतपुर ए.आर.एम. रीको धौलपुर आर.एम., भरतपुर	05644 05642	222881 240809		9413342866 9413065049 9414040691

सैल्स टैक्स विभाग

क्र.	नाम अधिकारी	पद नाम	एस.टी.डी.कोड	कार्यालय	निवास	मोबाइल नं.
1	श्री शिवकुमार मीना	सी.टी.ओ. धौलपुर	05642	220633		9414275416
2	श्री मार्कण्डे सिंह चौहान	ए.सी.टी.ओ. धौलपुर	05642	220633		9887342821
3	श्री सुधीर	जे.सी.टी.ओ. बाडी				9772360444 9929662384
4	श्री के.सी. मीना	वाणिज्य कर अधिकारी				9929710260

रोडवेज धौलपुर

क्र.	नाम अधिकारी	पद नाम	एस.टी.डी.कोड	कार्यालय	निवास	मोवाइल नं.
1	श्री पी0डी0 शर्मा	मुख्य प्रबन्धक रोडवेज	05642	241578	241824	9549653211
2	श्री जोगेन्द्र सिंह	ट्रेफिक मैनेजर				9549653212

खान विभाग

क्र.	नाम अधिकारी	पद नाम	एस.टी.डी.कोड	कार्यालय	निवास.	मोवाइल नं.
1	श्री सी0पी0 गुप्ता	खनि अभियंता	05642	220762	220862	9413058607
2	श्री धर्मसिंह मीणा	सहायक खनि अभियंता				8696022616
3	श्री सुरेन्द्र सिंह पी.ए.					9414307500

सहायक निदेशक अभियोजन

क्र.	नाम अधिकारी	पद नाम	एस.टी.डी.कोड	कार्यालय	निवास.	मोवाइल नं.
1	श्री अजय श्रीवास्तव	सहायक निदेशक अभियोजन	05642	221144		9414583632
2	जिला न्यायाधीश धौलपुर	सीजेएम	05642	220887		8003395846
3		जिला विधिक सेवा प्राधि.	05642	220162		
4	श्री महेन्द्र	जिला विधिक सेवा प्राधि.				
5	श्री हरीशंकर मुदगल	अध्यक्ष बार एसोसिएशन धौलपुर				9829717652

लीड बैंक मैनेजर

1	श्री अश्विनी कुमार श्रीवास्तव ईलम चन्द वर्मा	डिप्टी लीड बैंक मैनेजर पीएनबी	05642	220872	8003898461 9785890011 8003898461
2	श्री मदन सिंह रावत	मैनेजर पीएनबी धूलकोट धौलपुर	05642	220695	8003898428
3	श्री विजय कुमार	मैनेजर एस0बी0आई0 बैंक मुख्य शाखा	05642	224286	9457482412
4	श्री के0एल0मीना	मैनेजर एस0बी0बी0जे0बैंक मुख्य शाखा			8003397888 9413288399
5	श्री साहिब सिंह	एस0बी0बी0जे0बैंक			9460220764

1		अधीक्षक रेल्वे धौलपुर			9001038943
---	--	-----------------------	--	--	------------

विविध जिला स्तरीय अधिकारीगण

क्र.	नाम अधिकारी	पद नाम	एस.टी.डी.कोड	कार्यालय	मोबाइल नं.
1	श्री मनोज कुमार (अ.चा.)	पी0एम0 आरएससीडीसी धौलपुर	05642	221310	9530459540 9782186289
2	श्री एन. के. बंसल	डी पी एम आरआरएलपी (एनआरएलएम) धौलपुर			9414583882
	श्री मनीरुा शर्मा	डीपीएम आरएसएलडीसी			7726007729
3	श्री	मुख्य आयोजना अधिकारी	05642	221310	
4	श्री ओ.पी. सोडिया	अधीक्षक डांक विभाग धौलपुर	05642	220154	9602798985
	श्री रामवीर शर्मा	एएसपी, डाक विभाग, धौलपुर	05642	220158	9636691995
5	श्री बृजेश सामरिया	जन सम्पर्क अधिकारी धौलपुर	05642	220760	8203141214 9414035123
	श्री राजकुमार मीणा	सहायक जनसम्पर्क अधिकारी		222409	9887363062
	श्री रामचन्द्र	बरिष्ठ लिपिक		221590	7726879655
6	श्री	श्रम अधिकारी धौलपुर	05644	222708	9785175781
	श्री प्रमोद कुमार गुप्ता	श्रम निरीक्षक धौलपुर (अति.चारज)	05642	222313	9414375719
	श्री सुनील शर्मा	क0लि0 श्रम कार्यालय धौलपुर		224095	9461697306
	श्री आशिरुा वर्मा	जिला प्रबन्धक श्रम विभाग धौलपुर			8233380003
7	श्री संजय सिंह	जिला आबकारी अधिकारी	05642	220763	9530396106
8	श्री फैय्याज खॉ	जिला अल्पसंख्यक कल्याण अधि. धौलपुर	05642	220421	9414712511
9	श्री सोहनलाल चौधरी	अधीक्षक, पुरातत्व विभाग, भरतपुर	05644	228185	9414455543
	महावीर सिंह	चतुर्थ श्रेणी कर्मचारी, धौलपुर			9982704498
	कर्नल ओमवीर सिंह	जिला सैनिक कल्याण अधिकारी भरतपुर			9414056957
10	श्री कृष्ण कुमार खण्डेलवाल	सहायक आयुक्त, देवस्थान, भरतपुर	05644	228405T &F	8094955980

	श्री जलसिंह	व० लिपिक			9414376696
11	श्री राजेन्द्र प्रसाद चतुर्वेदी चार्ज	उप महानिरीक्षक, पंजीयन एवं मुद्रांक विभाग	05644 0144	222297 2344634	9414066972
12	श्री अमरपाल मीणा	सहा०निदेशक राज्य बीमा एवं प्रा.वि.	05642	220824	9414820276
13	श्री अशोक वर्मा	अधीक्षक जिला कारागृह, धौलपुर (अ. चा.)	05642	220662	9166121309
14	श्री सत्यप्रकाश श्री अमृत लाल श्री कैलाश शर्मा श्री कमलेश चन्द शर्मा	कार्यवाहक खेल अधिकारी,भरतपुर-धौलपुर क०लि०, कार्या० खेल अधिकारी, धौलपुर कोच (खो-खो) खेल विभाग धौलपुर कोच (आरचरी) खेल विभाग धौलपुर			9413063006 9602448752 9460070200 9414443569
15	श्री श्याम मोहन सिंघल श्री बृजमोहन शर्मा	कार्य०मैनेजर सर्किट हाऊस सर्किट हाऊस	05642	220692	9414208605 9783625050 9461072310
16	श्री मनोज श्री गजराज श्री इन्द्रभान	जिला समन्वयक, टी.एस.सी. धौलपुर निर्मल भारत अभियान			8233126942 8058758525 9784760976
17	श्री किशनलाल जाट अ. चा. समन्वयक नेहरू युवा केन्द्र सवाईमाधो. श्री अजीत सिंह	समन्वयक नेहरू युवा केन्द्र (अति०चार्ज)	05642	220743	9460720792 8239273315
18	श्री रघुवीर सिंह मीना	जिला रोजगार अधिकारी धौलपुर	05642	220804	9461408808
19	डा० डी०आर० र्मा	कृषि विज्ञान अधिकारी	05642	240457	9461642432
20	श्री शहजाद खॉ	उपरजिस्ट्रार सहकारी समितियाँ			9785835786
	श्री जे०पी० शर्मा	कॉपरेटिव बैंक धौलपुर	05642	220631	7230058501
	श्री रमेश चन्द मीणा	महाप्रबन्धक समग्र सहकारी विकास परि.			9602695101

21	श्री बच्चू सिंह	मैनेजर एफ सी आई	05642	220643	9414000712
22	श्री मनूलाल सामरिया	मैनेजर मिडवे	05642	240006	9782241294
23	श्री ओपी० बैरवा श्री	अधिशाली अभियन्ता, राजस्थान हाउसिंग बोर्ड-ए1एसटीसी हाउसिंग बोर्ड भरतपुर सहायक अभियन्ता आवासन मण्डल	05644	223672 228502	9828551606
24	श्री कैलाश	सचिव कृषि उपज मण्डी समिति	05642	240682	9414654848
25	श्री मुकेश भार्गव	संयुक्त रजिस्ट्रार अति० चार्ज सचिव भूमि विकास बैंक धौलपुर LDB	05642	240169	9414367166
26	श्री सांवरमल यादव	मैनेजर, राजस्थान वेयर हाउस धौलपुर	05642	220604	9413385766
27		निदेशक, भारत मौसम विज्ञान विभाग जयपुर	0141	2173733 2793254 2790194	
28		निदेशक, तकनीकी शिक्षा विभाग जोधपुर dte_raj@yahoo.com	0291	2434395 2430398	
29	श्री कर्नल पी.के.एस. चौहान	चीफ पोस्टमास्टर जनरल, जयपुर उप मण्डल प्रबन्ध जयपुर सहायक मण्डल, जयपुर	0141 0141 0141	2372020 2379212 2375105	
30	श्री ओ.पी. गुप्ता	क्षेत्रीय अधिकारी, राजस्थान राज्य प्रदूषण नियंत्रण मण्डल भरतपुर			9667576047
31	श्री विशाल गुप्ता	रीजनल..... (म.प्र.)			07748822990
32	श्री रंजीत	सहायक मण्डल अभियन्ता, धौलपुर (रेलवे)			9001038212
33	श्री बी.के. सिंह	IOW ग्वालियर (रेलवे)			09752448252
34	श्री खरे	अधिशाली अभियन्ता, रेलवे, ग्वालियर			09794866294
35	श्री पंकज कुमार	उप मुख्य अभियन्ता, रेलवे, ग्वालियर			09752448242
36	श्री विष्णु गुप्ता	नगर नियोजक, भरतपुर	05644	228346	9294352946

37	श्री ओपी पारिक	सीनियर टाउन प्लानर जोन, जयपुर			09829091019
38	श्री विनोद शर्मा	उपायुक्त, वाणिज्यिक कर विभाग भरतपुर			09928366662
39	श्री वी०के० जैन श्री मनोज शर्मा श्री दलीप सिंह राठौड़	उप निदेशक पर्यटन भरतपुर कनिष्ठ लिपिक, पर्यटन भरतपुर उप निदेशक पर्यटक स्वागत केन्द्र भरतपुर	05644 05644	222542 224004 फै 222542	9829398444 9887386186 9414337204

एन०एच०ए०आई०:-

क्र.सं.	नाम अधिकारी	पद नाम	एस.टी.डी.	कार्यालय	मोबाइल नं.
1	श्री प्रदीप मुदगल श्री रोहित कुमार	परियोजना निदेशक एन. एच ए आई डी-81, गोविन्दपुरी सचिन तेंदुलकर मार्ग ग्वालियर एनएचएआई ग्वालियर	0751	2231485 2233116फै. 2231485	09752097171 9425115530
2	श्री हरीश वर्मा	मैनेजर, एन०एच०ए०आई० ग्वालियर			9983925337
3	श्री सुभारू जानू श्री हेमेन्द्र सिंह	परियोजना निदेशक, एनएच-11बी, दोसा टैक्नीकल इंजीनियर			9414541664 9414375488
4	श्री पंकज सक्सैना	एडवोकेट, एन०एच०ए०आई०			9414583731
5	श्री वैभव आचार्य	प्राजेक्ट मैनेजर पाथ इण्डिया लि०			07049917002
6	श्री मृदुल	टैकेदार एनएच-11बी पाथ इण्डिया			7728890902
7	श्री बी. के. सिंह	पीएनसी प्रा. लि. एनएच-3 मैन्टीनेन्स			07351101114
8	श्री दिलीप भदौरिया	प्रोजेक्ट मैनेजर दिलीप ब्यूल्डकोम प्रा०लि० करौली-धौलपुर छःठ			07728890777
9	श्री जयप्रकाश चतुर्वेदी	लाइजिंग मैनेजर दिलीप ब्यूल्डकोम			07728890589

सांसद/विधायक/जिला प्रमुख/प्रधान एवं अन्य जनप्रतिनिधियों के दूरभाष नम्बरों की सूची

क्र.	जन प्रतिनिधि का नाम	एस. टी.डी.	कार्यालय	निवास.	मोबाइल नं.
1	डॉ० मनोज राजौरिया, सांसद, करौली-धौलपुर निवासी- 320, टैगोर नगर, अजमेर रोड, जयपुर				9414389585
2	श्री खिलाड़ी लाल वैरवा, पूर्व सांसद, करौली-धौलपुर निवासी ग्राम सलेमपुर तहसील सपोटरा जिला करौली। 40, साऊथ एवेन्यू, नई दिल्ली- 110001	011	23795323फै 0141- 2780078		9414045278 09013180278 9784246505
3	श्री दुष्यन्त सिंह, सांसद, झालाबाड	05642 011		220216 23782605	9414027979 9810896886
4	श्री गिरार्जसिंह मलिंगा विधायक बाडी एवं पूर्व संसदीय सचिव राजस्थान सरकार एम-28 बजाज नगर एजी कालोनी के सामने जयपुर		बल्लूखां 9928853675	बी.एल. कुलश्रेष्ठ 9413593223	9414206968 9001605858
5	श्री शोभा रानी कुशवाह, विधायक धौलपुर				8527713111
6	श्रीमती रानी सिलौटिया				9571458600 9414864991
7	श्री प्रद्युम्न सिंह, विधायक, राजाखेडा एवं पूर्व वित्त मंत्री राजस्थान	05642 0141		220770 2229865	9414061555
8	श्री अब्दुल शगीर खॉ पूर्व विधायक धौलपुर			प्रियन्थशर्मा पीए 9414303768	9602268935 9950300906 9820010470
9	श्री सुखराम कोली पूर्व विधायक बसेडी			वाहन चालक 9461029542	9829950123
10	श्री रविन्द्रसिंह बोहरा पूर्व विधायक राजाखेडा	05642		220460	9414026783

					9783826783
11	डा0 धर्मपाल सिंह, जिला प्रमुख जिला परिरूद, धौलपुर				9001496666
12	श्री बहादुर सिंह त्यागी, जिला अध्यक्ष, भाजपा धौलपुर				7732804805
13	उप जिला प्रमुख धौलपुर				
14	श्री देवेन्द्र सिंह, प्रधान पं0स0 धौलपुर				9413310855
15	श्री लता कंवर उर्फ चारु तोमर, प्रधान पं0स0 राजाखेडा				9783966681
16	पूजा कुमारी, प्रधान पं0स0 बाडी				9950282288
17	श्रीमती रीना, प्रधान पं0स0 बसेडी				9982837321
18	श्री मीनेन्द्र, प्रधान पं0स0 सैपळ				9660835255
19	श्रीमती भगवानदेवी, पूर्व जिला प्रमुख जिला परिरूद श्री अजय पाल प्रतिनिधि				09897087254 09897002000
20	श्रीमती प्रेमवती पूर्व उप जिला प्रमुख धौलपुर				9413416521
21	श्रीमती कमलेश कुशवाह पूर्व प्रधान पं0स0 धौलपुर	05642	220795		9887924392
22	कुमारी प्रियंका पूर्व प्रधान पं0स0 राजाखेडा	05642	233002		9649092953
23	नेता सालिगराम पूर्व प्रधान पं0स0 बाडी	05647	242397		9602431953
24	श्री लाखनसिंह पूर्व प्रधान पं0स0 बसेडी	05646	266109	266132	9982837321
25	श्री रीतेश शर्मा, अध्यक्ष नगर पालिका धौलपुर	05642	220888	220848	9414026814
26	श्री ग्याप्रसाद अध्यक्ष नगरपालिका बाडी	05647	243532		9351632277
28	श्री रमेश चन्द्र सोनी, अध्यक्ष नगरपालिका राजाखेडा	05642	233230	233175	8104644095
29	श्री बनवारी लाल शर्मा, पूर्व विधायक, धौलपुर	05642 0141		220672 2760218	9414027672
30	श्री दलजीत सिंह, पूर्व विधायक, बाडी	05646 011	23019080 23017047	230254 26803252	9811313963
31	श्री अतर सिंह भडाना, पूर्व विधायक, बयाना	05648 0141		220421 5172438	9414050166

32	श्री शिवराम सिंह कुशवाह, पूर्व विधायक धौलपुर	05642		255253	9414026696
33	श्री जसबंत सिंह, पूर्व विधायक, बाडी	05642		241814	9414026844 9414026027 9351451121 9772229999
34	श्री किशन चन्द्र शर्मा पूर्व जिला प्रमुख जिला परिरूद	05642	220815	220531	9219591519 9983205081
35	श्रीमती रामवती, पूर्व जिला प्रमुख,	05642	—	234215	9414268730
36	श्री महावीर सिंह शर्मा , अध्यक्ष जिला कांग्रेस कमेटी	05646		230221 230342	9414583808
37	श्रीमती मीनाक्षी शर्मा, पूर्व प्रधान, पं0स0 धौलपुर	05642	—	220500 220630	9414026840
38					
39	श्री विजय सिंह, पूर्व प्रधान, पं0स0 राजाखेडा	05642	—	240373 240372	9414028373
40	श्री बट्टीप्रसाद, पूर्व प्रधान, पं0स0 बसेडी	05646	—	266022	
41	श्री धर्मेन्द्र दिनकर पूर्व प्रधान पं0 स0 धौलपुर	05642	220795	244095	9413310816
42	श्रीमती मिथलेश पूर्व प्रधान पं. स0 राजाखेडा	05642	233002	233490	9414282921
43	श्री धनीराम गुर्जर पूर्व प्रधान पं. स0 बाडी	05647	242397	—	9314403181 9929879987
45	श्री उदय भान सिंह पूर्व प्रधान पंचायत समिति बसेडी	05646	266109		9413310889 8784854141
47	श्री होतमसिंह जादौन पूर्व अध्यक्ष, जिला भा0ज0पा0 धौलपुर श्री राजा कुशवाह, अध्यक्ष बहुजन समाज पार्टी जिला धौलपुर				9784471510 9928443954
48	श्री दुर्गादत्त शास्त्री पूर्व जिला अध्यक्ष कांग्रेस पार्टी	05642	241222	240456	9414027456

49	श्री मुन्नालाल शर्मा, पूर्व अध्यक्ष भारतीय जनता पार्टी	05642	220583 दु.	222763	9414027964
50	श्री बॉके लाल सिंह लोधा पूर्व अध्यक्ष भा0ज0पा0	05642		240925 222616	9414930133
51	श्री विवेक सिंह बौहरा,	05642		220380	9414026658
52	श्री रोहित बौहरा	05642		220770	9314632411 9829055565
53	श्री शैलेन्द्र बौहरा	05642		220360	9414027222
54	श्री अशोक शर्मा	05642		220472	9414026672
55	श्री अमरीश श्रीवास्तव एडवोकेट	05642		221231	9414219770
56	श्री मौ0 मतीन खॉ, शहर काजी धौलपुर	05642		221029	9351483270
57	श्री हरचरण सिंह पूर्व अध्यक्ष भा0ज0.पा0 धौलपुर	05642		233003	9414282921 9571003839
58	श्री बहादुर सिंह त्यागी, जिला अध्यक्ष, भाजपा धौलपुर				7732804805
59	श्री हरप्रसाद गुप्ता नागरिक मंच	05642	220125		
60	श्री गोपाल दुवे अध्यक्ष एन एस यू आई	05642	221263		
61	वीर लोकेन्द्र सिंह राना	05642	221555		
62	श्री अलीमुद्दीन अंसारी अध्यक्ष अल्पसंख्यक प्रकोष्ठ	05642	240786		
63	श्री केदार नाथ गुप्ता, अध्यक्ष किराना खण्डार व्यापार समिति धौलपुर	05642	220526	220050	
64	श्री अशोक अग्रवाल, महामंत्री, किराना खण्डार व्यापार समिति धौलपुर	05642	220203	230703	9414026659
65	श्री मजीद खां, अध्यक्ष, धौलपुर फुटवियर समिति धौलपुर	05642		221005	
66	श्री वोवी शुक्ला, महामंत्री, धौलपुर फुटवेयर समिति धौलपुर	05642		223337	9414357941
67	श्री कैलाश मोदी, अध्यक्ष अग्रवाल समाज धौलपुर	05642	220554		
68	श्री विशम्बर दयाल, बाडी वाले महामंत्री अग्रवाल समाज				

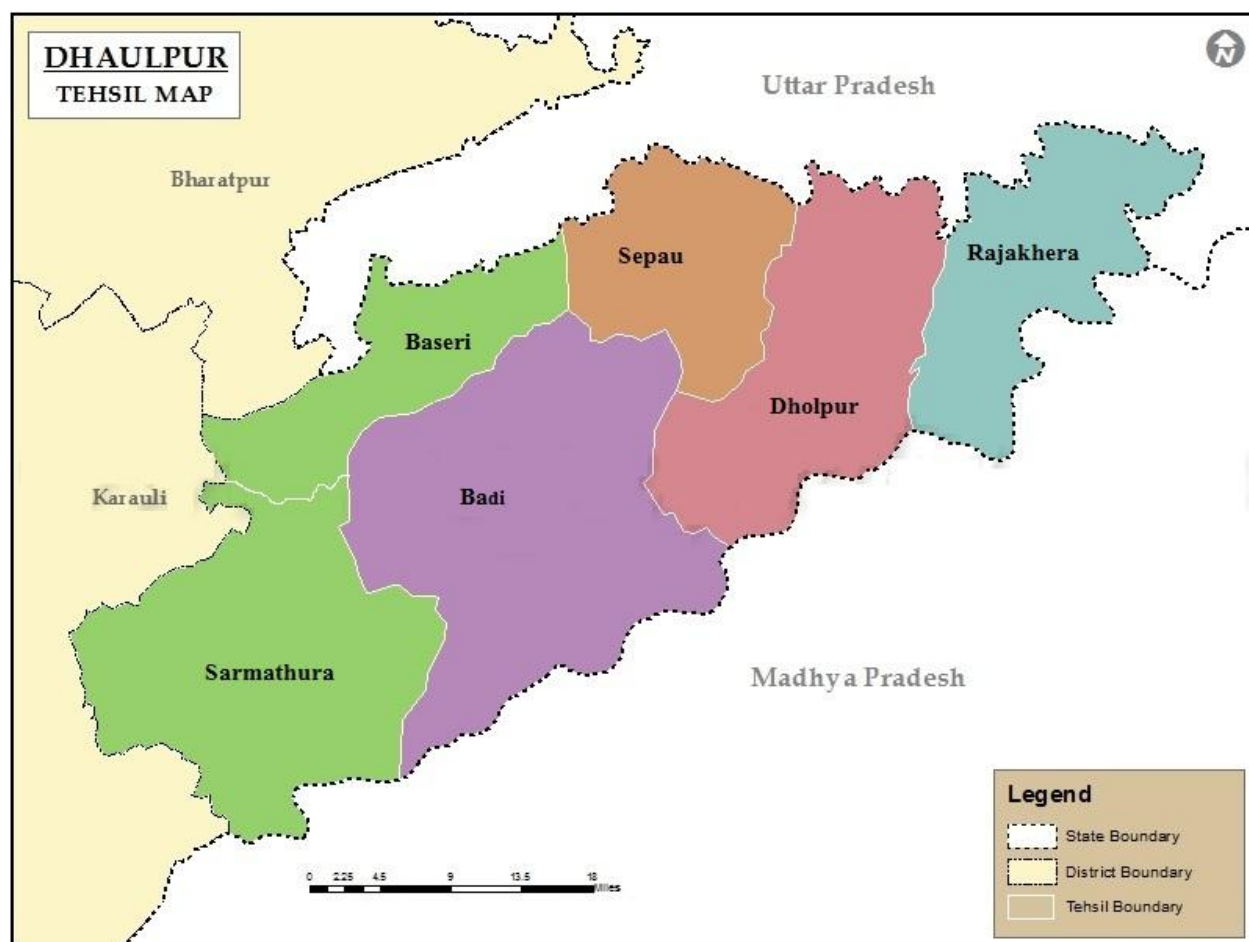
69	श्री मुकेश मेहता, जनरल होजरी एवं व्यापार समिति धौलपुर	05642		240323	
70	श्री सुनील जैन, सचिव, जनरल होजरी एवं व्यापार समिति धौलपुर	05642		220299	
71	श्री पूरन चन्द जैन, इलेक्ट्रॉनिक एवं इलेक्ट्री कल्स एसोसियेशन धौलपुर	05642		220585	9414375992
72	श्री ओमप्रकाश मित्तल, महामंत्री इलेक्ट्रॉनिक एवं इलेक्ट्री कल्स एसोसियेशन धौलपुर				
73	अशोक अग्रवाल, अध्यक्ष धौलपुर मैडिकल एसोसियेशन	05642			
74	श्री मनोज जैन, महामंत्री धौलपुर मैडिकल एसोसियेशन	05642			
75	श्री अभय भार्गव, अध्यक्ष, कोरियर समिति धौलपुर	05642		220084	
76	श्री महन्त कुमार ,गडरपुरा, महामंत्री कोरियर समिति धौलपुर				9414026855
77	श्री संजय अग्रवाल, अध्यक्ष साईकिल एसोसियेशन धौलपुर	05642		220706	
78	श्री मनीरू जैन, महामंत्री साईकिल एसोसियेशन धौलपुर	05642		222784	
79	श्री सुनील सिंघल, अध्यक्ष ऑटो मोबाईल एसोसियेशन धौलपुर	05642	220223	220373	
80	श्री अशोक, महामंत्री ऑटो मोबाईल एसोसियेशन धौलपुर	05642			
81	श्री मुन्नालाल सिंघल, फर्नीचर एसोसियेशन धौलपुर	05642		240231	
82	श्री दिनेश कुमार, महामंत्री फर्नीचर एसोसियेशन धौलपुर	05642			9414269004
83	श्री पूरन चन्द जैन, अध्यक्ष जैन मिलन धौलपुर	05642		240194	
84	श्री अनिल कुमार जैन, महामंत्री जैन मिलन धौलपुर	05642			
85	श्री ओमप्रकाश राना, एस0टी0डी0/पी0सी0ओ0 एसोसियेशन धौलपुर	05642	221271	220271	
86	श्री पूरन चन्द जैन एडबोकेट, महामंत्री दिगम्बर जायसवाल जैन समाज धौलपुर	05642		221028	

87	श्री नेतराम जैन, अध्यक्ष, दिगम्बर जायसवाल जैन समाज धौलपुर	05642		220829	
88	श्री रूपेश जैन, अध्यक्ष ट्रेवल्स एसोसियेशन धौलपुर	05642		222126	
89	श्री रघुवीर सिंह चौधरी, महामंत्री ट्रेवल्स एसोसियेशन धौलपुर	05642		220388	
90	श्री शैलेश गोयल, अध्यक्ष धौलपुर मिल्स समिति				
91	श्री शशि कुमार मित्तल, महामंत्री धौलपुर मिल्स समिति	05642		220210	
92	श्री शम्भू तमोली, अध्यक्ष पान भण्डार समिति	05642			
93	श्री किशनलाल शर्मा, महामंत्री पान भण्डार समिति	05642		220585पीपी	
94	श्री प्रमोद कुमार सिंघल, अध्यक्ष वैकरी व्यापार समिति	05642		221080	
96	श्री इन्तजार खां, महामंत्री वैकरी व्यापार समिति	05642		241080	
97	अध्यक्ष व्यापार संघ समिति धौलपुर				
98	प्रयत्न, हाउसिंग बोर्ड धौलपुर	05642	221337		
99	प्रदान हाउसिंग बोर्ड धौलपुर	05642			
100	मंगलम संस्था बसेडी	05646	266288		
101	जाग्रति समिति धौलपुर	05642	222901	223064	
102	चेतना ग्राम विकास समिति धौलपुर	05642	240512		
103	शिक्षा संस्था धौलपुर				
104	रामगोपाल शिक्षा समिति मरहोली बाडी	05647	277108		
105	श्री किरोरी लाल यादव अध्यक्ष बार एसोसियेशन	05642	222237	220995	
106	श्री रामनिवास परमार एडबोकेट, अध्यक्ष, राजपूत समाज धौलपुर	05642		222803	
107	श्री अंगदराम मीणा, अध्यक्ष, मीणा समाज जिला धौलपुर	05647			
108	श्री अम्बरीश पचौरी, अध्यक्ष, ब्राह्मण समाज जिला धौलपुर	05647			
109	श्री राजीव मित्तल व्यापार संघ धौलपुर	05642	240510		09837048609

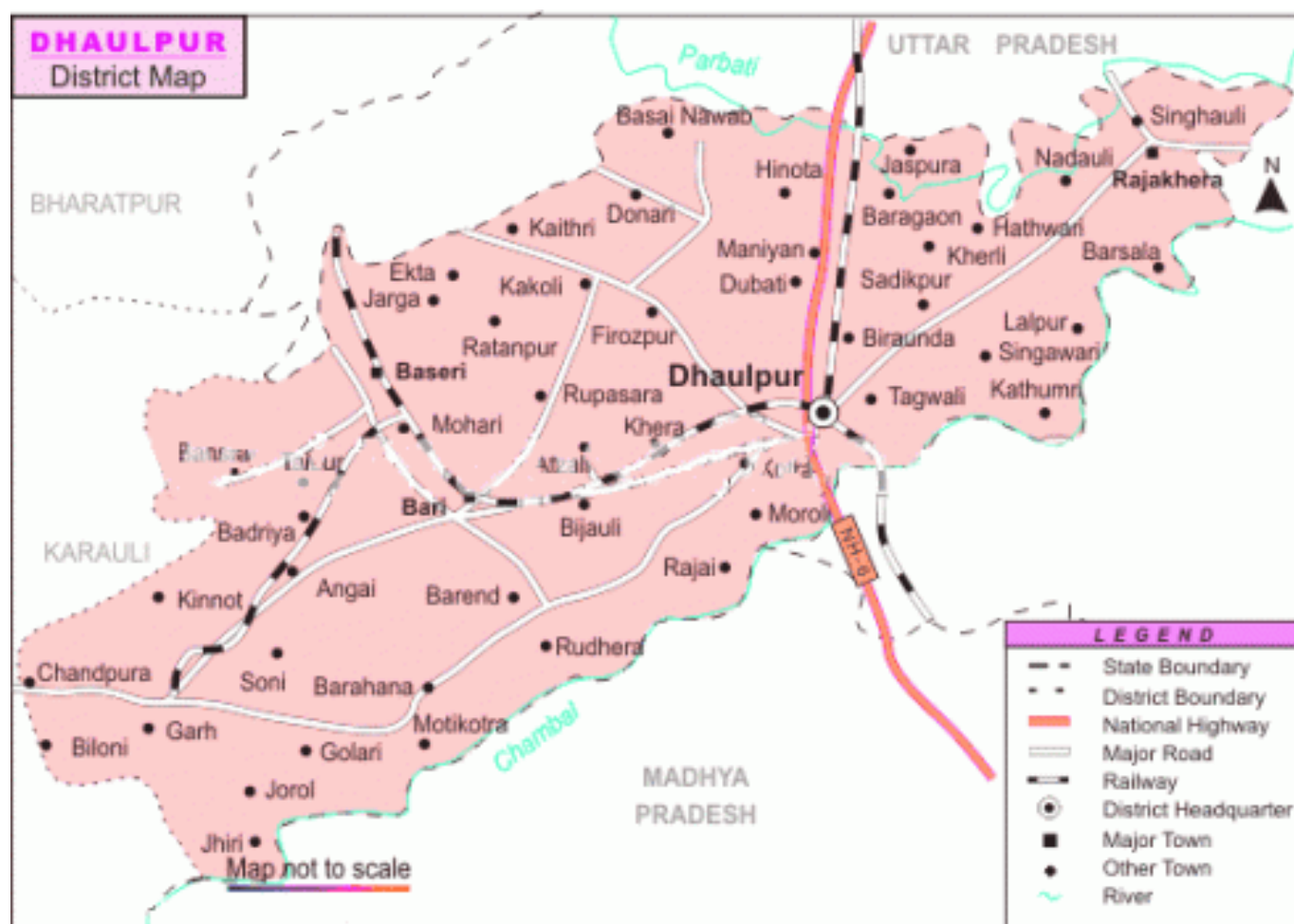
			240037		पीए 9414027360
110	श्री रविकान्त शर्मा				9414268904
111	श्री राम प्रकाश अरेला, प्रकाश बीएड कॉलेज ओडेला रोड धौलपुर				9414583603 9460926622
112	श्री एन्थेनी फादर ओडेला रोड चर्च धौलपुर				9799129848
113	श्री तपन मुखर्जी एन जी ओ एसण्ड नई दिल्ली				09560633700
114	श्री राजेश मीणा, पूर्व सरपंच खानपुर मीणा				9784413801
115	श्री भगवान सिंह कुशवाह प्रवक्ता सांसद				9413310862
116	श्री अमित मुदगल कांग्रेस नेता				9887438517
117	श्री मोतीलाल मीणा				9461696983
118	श्यामवीर सिंह परमार, मैनेजर, मैसी एजेन्सी धौलपुर				9413834180

Various Maps of District Dholpur

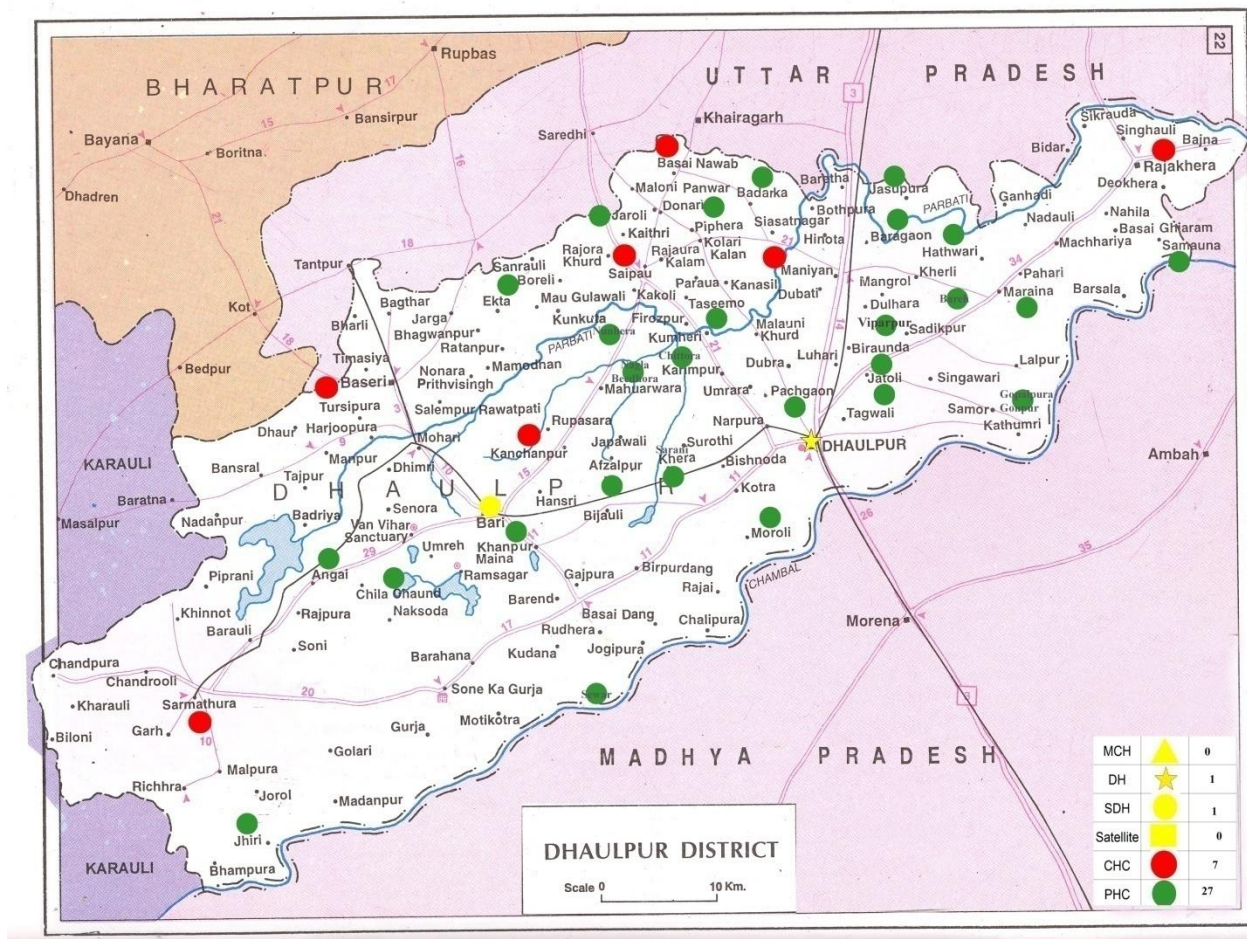
1. PHYSICAL MAP



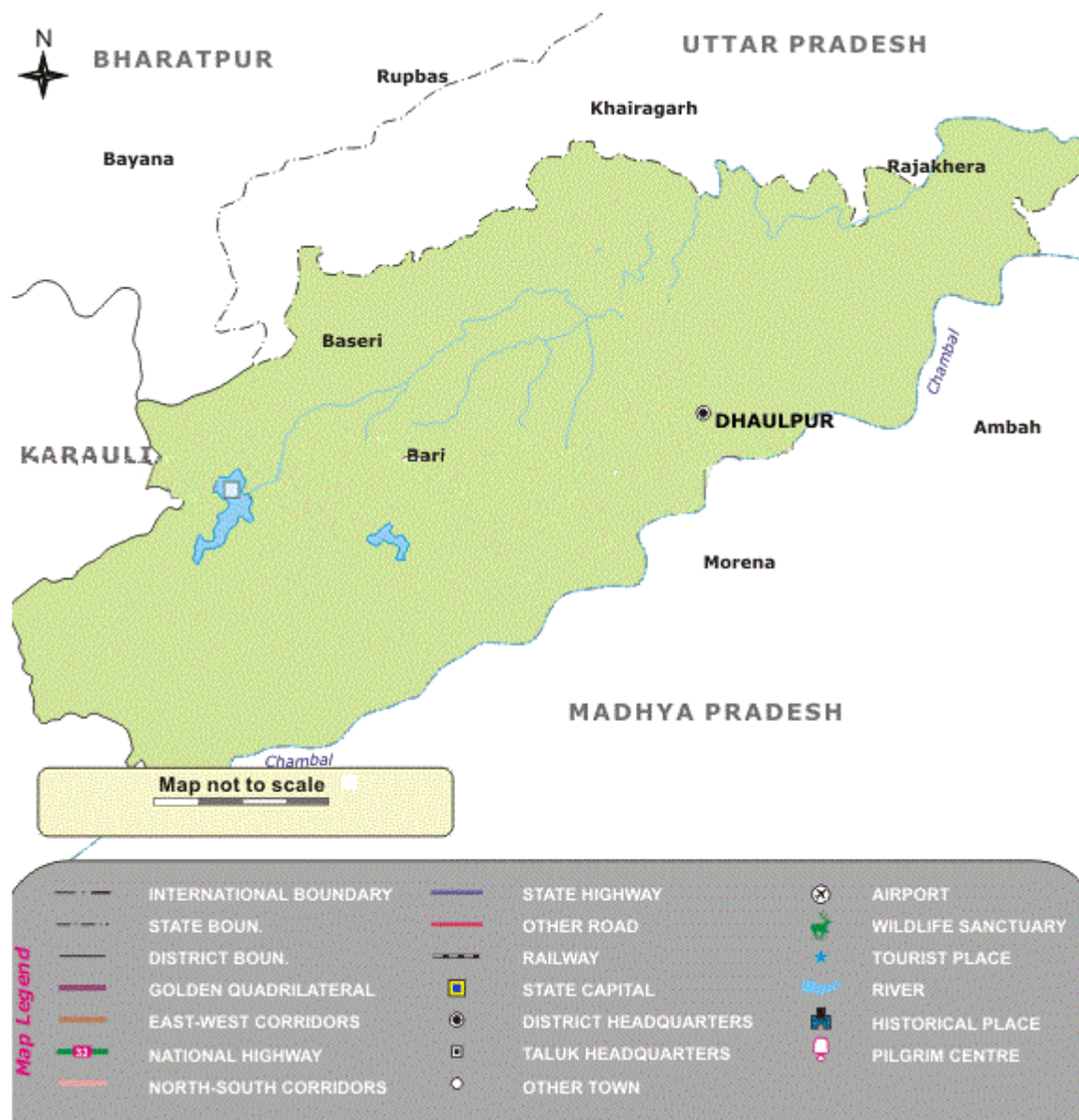
2. Administration Map



3. Medical Instituitaion Map



4. River Map



5. National Highway / Road Network Map

