# DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLAN

DISTRICT BUDGAM

2016

PREPARED BY

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER BUDGAM

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# INTRODUCTION

District Budgam derives its name from one of its villages which is it's headquarter. The District is surrounded by district Baramulla on the north and north-west, Srinagar on the north-east and its south-east by Pulwama. The Pir Panchal Range separates the District from the Poonch district towards south-west. The area of the District is 1371 Sq. Kms. The District extends to both the mountainous and plain areas of varying heights and has an average altitude of 1610 feet above the sea level. The climate of the District is more or less the same as that of Srinagar except that its higher regions get heavier snowfall and experience severe cold in winter.

The administrative headquarter of District; situated at Budgam is 14 Kms away from Srinagar, the summer capital of the state. District Budgam now has Nine Tehsils namely Budgam, Beerwah, B.K.Pora, Chadoora, Charisharief, Khansahib, Khag, Magam and Narbal. It comprises of Seventeen Community Development Blocks. These blocks are Budgam, Beerwah, B.K.Pora, Chadoora, Charisharief, Khag, Khansahib, Nagam, Narbal, Pakherpora, Parnewa, Ratsun, Soibugh, Sukhnag, Surasyar, S.K.Pora and Waterhail. These blocks are further divided into 281 Panchayat Halqas which are the basic units of Local Self Government. The District has 510 villages.

The famous shrine of Sheikh Noor-ud-Din Wali (R.A.), the revered Sufi Saint of Kashmir, is located at Charisharief besides the shrines / tombs of other prominent Saints and Sufis located in Budgam are: Shrine of Hazrat Ali Aali Balkhi at Pakherpora, tombs of Mir SHamas-ud-Din Iraqi, the shrine of Syed Sualleh Khansahib.

The District has a population of 7, 35,000 having the total total geographical area of 1371 sq. km. The District is mostly rural in character except the notified areas of Charisharief, Chadoora, Budgam, Khansahib, Magam and Beerwah. Besides some areas fall in the outgrowth of Srinagar city.

Agriculture is the main stay of economy in the District having the total agricultural land of 78000 hectares, with the families of 88000. The area in the District is generally single-cropped. The main food crops grown in the District are rice, maize, wheat, oilseed, pulses and vegetables.

Horticulture is a very important economic activity in the District and presently 33000 hectares of land is under fruit plantations. Fruits such as Apple, Walnut, Pear, Almonds have a very good potential in the district.

The livestock population of the District as per 2002 census of livestock population was of the order of 4.55 lakh animals besides 5.58 lakhs poutry birds. There is one sheep farm at Kralpathri where 1524 Rams were available. Besides there are 56 mobile sheep centers in the District. The District also exports surplus milk to other districts. The per capita availability of milk is 220 ml. The egg production has also increased to 61.62 million numbers. Fisheries development also holds promise in the District because of availability of natural springs. The industry sector is in its infancy in the District and there were only 11 registered factories in the District. However, a large chunk of population derives its livelihood from Handicraft & Handloom activities in the District set up at individual level and through cooperatives.

There is one power generating unit available in the District and is connected with other districts for the purpose of electrification. The district has total road length of 1178.23 kms which includes 437.28 kms as black topped, 534.44 kms as metal led, 148.37 Kms as shingled and 55.99 kms as fair weather roads.

There is one telephone exchange operating in the District through which 5330 telephone connections have been installed comprising of 417 Public Call Offices (PCOs), 220 Government connections and 4693 private connections. Thus, on an average, there is only one phone connection for 118 persons.

There are 34 Govt. Higher Secondary Schools, 106 Govt. High Schools, 430 Govt. Middle Schools and 709 Govt. Primary Schools available in the District totaling 1279 schools in all. The total enrolment in these schools has reached 89854 students. The total number of teachers in these schools is 8247, which gives teacher – pupil ratio of 1:10.

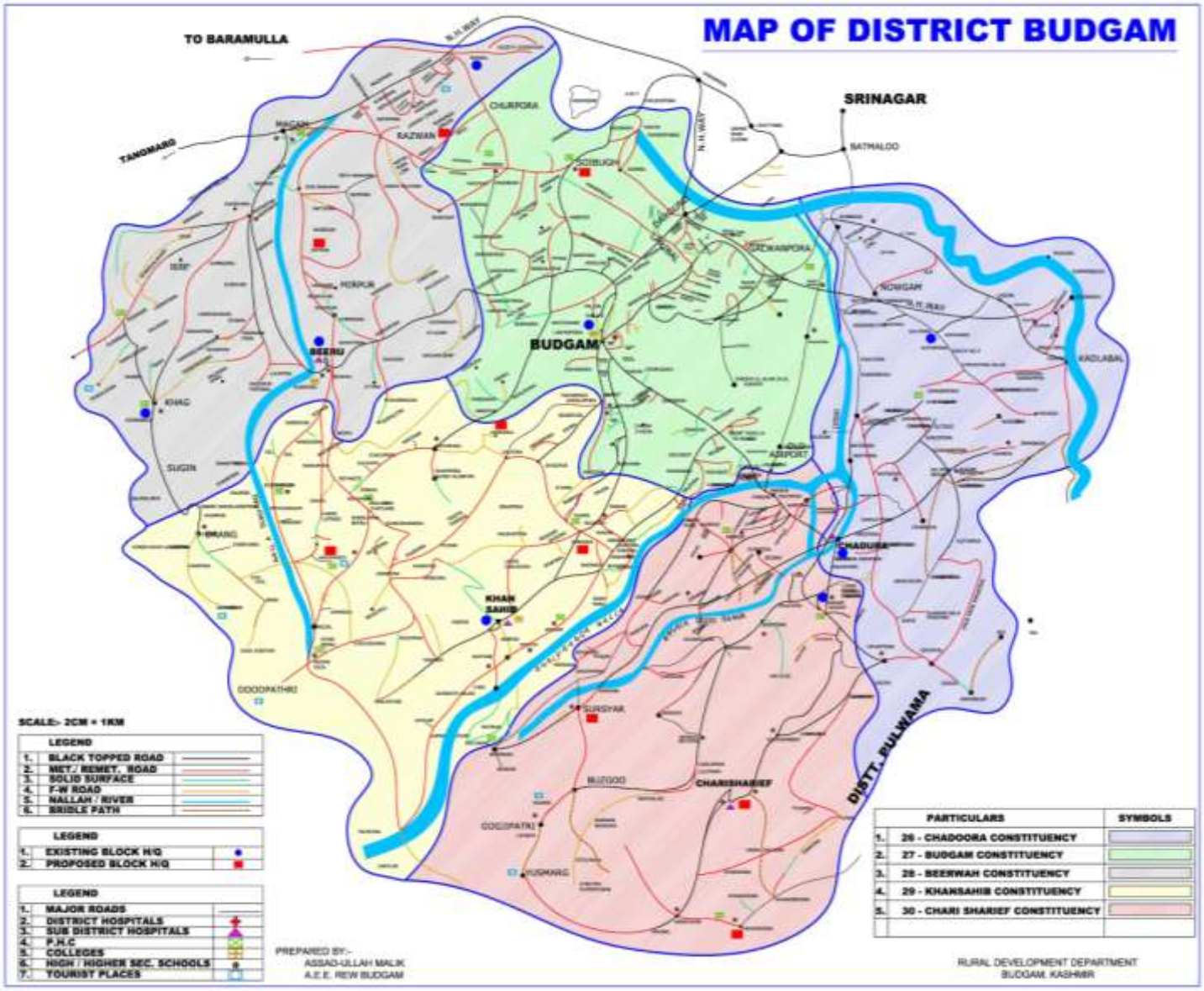
There is one district hospital, 9 sub-district hospitals, 71 primary health centres, 10 Allopathic dispensaries, 41 sub-centres in the District. There is one doctor available to every 2036 persons in the District.

District Budgam having Kandi belts and Karewa zones, is at a disadvantage as regards drinking water supply. As per previous survey, 475 inhabited villages had been covered for supply of safe drinking water and the concerned department is trying to ensure full coverage of all villages in a phased manner.

The scenic spots / hill stations like Yusmarg, Dud Pathri, Nilnag are located in the District Budgam and these areas provide opportunities for camping, trekking & mountaineering.

# DISTRICT AT A GLANCE

| S. No. | Description | Reference Year | Unit | Magnitude |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Geographical area | 2015 | Sq. Kms | 1371 |
| 2 | Reporting area | 2014-15 | Hectt. (000) | 78 |
| 3 | Number of Tehsils | 2015 | Nos. | 9 |
| 4 | Number of Blocks | 2015 | Nos. | 17 |
| 5 | Number of Panchayat Halqas | 2015 | Nos. | 281 |
| 6 | Number of Villages | 2015 | Nos. | 510 |
| 7 | No. of inhabited villages | 2015 | Nos. | 475 |
| 8 | Population | 2015 | Nos. | 7.35 |
| 9 | Scheduled Caste Population | 2015 | Nos. | 466 |
| 10 | Households | 2015 | Nos. | 146000 |
| 11 | Average Household size | 2015 | Nos. | 5.03 |
| 12 | Occupied residential houses | 2015 | Nos. | 50000 |
| 13 | Main Workers | 2015 | Nos. | 152980 |
| 14 | Marginal workers | 2015 | Nos. | 73012 |
| 15 | Cultivators | 2015 | Nos. | 89158 |
| 16 | Agriculture Labourers | 2015 | Nos. | 14523 |
| 17 | Rainfall | 2015 | mm | 704 |
| 18 | Net area sown | 2015 | Hectares | 57700 |
| 19 | Gross area sown | 2015 | Hectares | 89000 |
| 20 | Total irrigated area | 2015 | Hectares | 33900 |
| 21 | Total un-irrigated area | 2014-15 | Hectares | 23800 |
| 22 | Number of operational holdings | 2015 | Nos. | 107359 |
| 23 | Average land holding size | 2015 | Hectares | 0.54 |
| 24 | Livestock Population | 2015 | Nos. | 455137 |
| 25 | Forest area | 2014-15 | Sq. Kms | 477 |
| 26 | No. of co-operatives | 2014-15 | Nos. | 115 |


MAP OF DISTRICT BUDGAM
TO BARAMULLA
SRINAGAR
TANGMARG
BUDGAM
BEERU
KHAN SAHIB
CHADURA
CHARISHARIEF
DISTT. PULWAMA
SCALE:- 2CM = 1KM
LEGEND
1. BLACK TOPPED ROAD
2. MET./ REMET. ROAD
3. SOLID SURFACE
4. F-W ROAD
5. NALLAH / RIVER
6. BRIDLE PATH
LEGEND
1. EXISTING BLOCK H/Q
2. PROPOSED BLOCK H/Q
LEGEND
1. MAJOR ROADS
2. DISTRICT HOSPITALS
3. SUB DISTRICT HOSPITALS
4. P.H.C
5. COLLEGES
6. HIGH / HIGHER SEC. SCHOOLS
7. TOURIST PLACES
PARTICULARS
SYMBOLS
1. 26 - CHADOORA CONSTITUENCY
2. 27 - BUDGAM CONSTITUENCY
3. 28 - BEERWAH CONSTITUENCY
4. 29 - KHANSAHIB CONSTITUENCY
5. 30 - CHARI SHARIEF CONSTITUENCY
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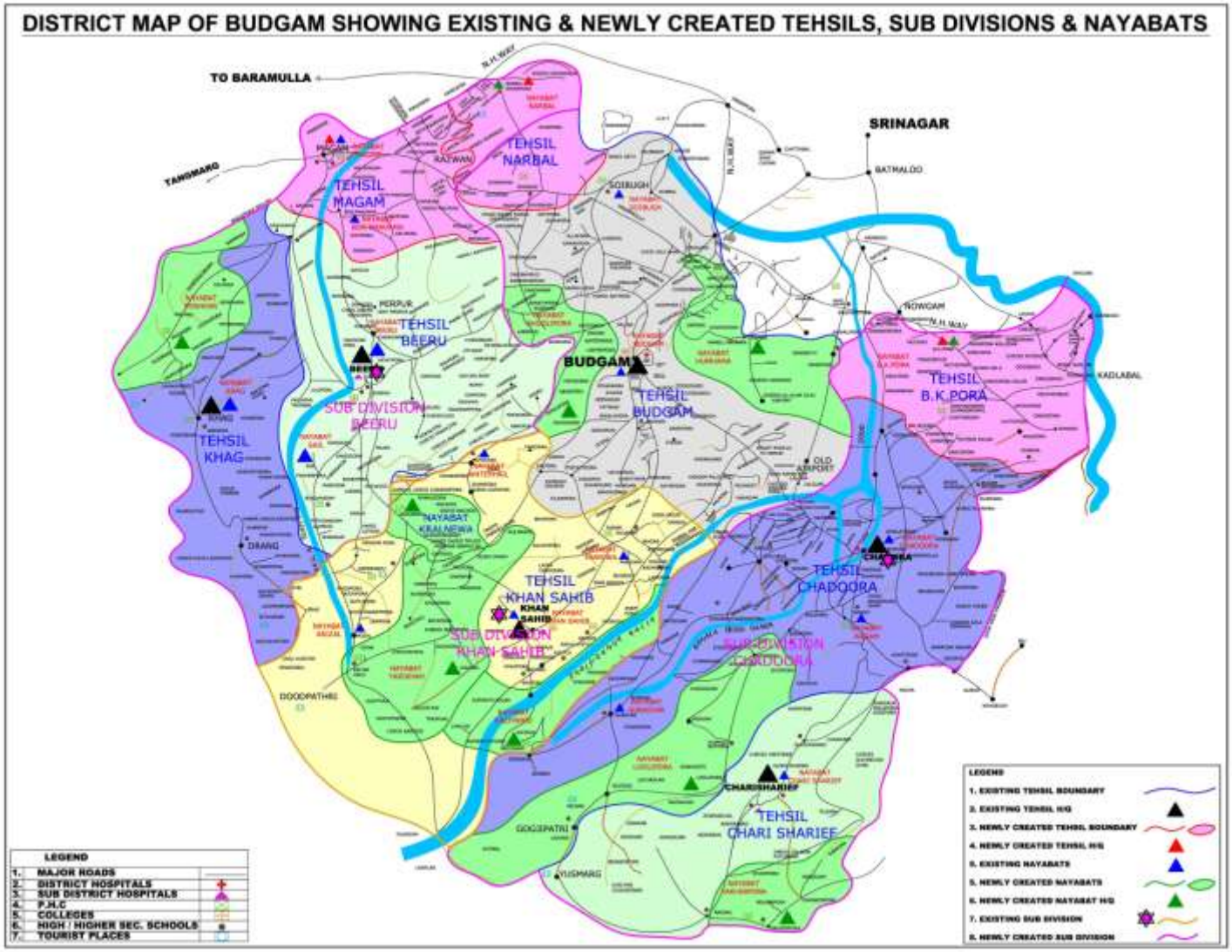
DISTRICT MAP OF BUDGAM SHOWING EXISTING & NEWLY CREATED TEHSILS, SUB DIVISIONS & NAYABATS
TO BARAMULLA
SRINAGAR
TANGMARG
TEHSIL NARBAL
TEHSIL MAGAM
TEHSIL BEERU
SUB DIVISION BEERU
BUDGAM
TEHSIL BUDGAM
TEHSIL B.K PORA
TEHSIL KHAG
NAYABAT KHAN SAHIB
TEHSIL KHAN SAHIB
SUB DIVISION KHAN SAHIB
TEHSIL CHADOORA
SUB DIVISION CHADOORA
TEHSIL CHARI SHARIEF
LEGEND
1. MAJOR ROADS
2. DISTRICT HOSPITALS
3. SUB DISTRICT HOSPITALS
4. P.H.C
5. COLLEGES
6. HIGH / HIGHER SEC. SCHOOLS
7. TOURIST PLACES
LEGEND
1. EXISTING TEHSIL BOUNDARY
2. EXISTING TEHSIL H/Q
3. NEWLY CREATED TEHSIL BOUNDARY
4. NEWLY CREATED TEHSIL H/Q
5. EXISTING NAYABATS
6. NEWLY CREATED NAYABAT H/Q
7. EXISTING SUB DIVISION
8. NEWLY CREATED SUB DIVISION

## DISASTER MANAGEMENT

Despite progress of science and technological advancements, mankind is still unable to come to grips with the fury of nature. Natural disasters continue to have an adverse impact on human life.

The term disaster has come from a French word 'Disastre" which is further a combination of two separate terms – 'Des' meaning evil or bad and 'Astre' meaning star. So in combination it means evil or bad star.

Disaster is a sudden or great misfortune, calamity. Disaster is a sudden devastating event producing great material damage, loss of life and distress.

Disaster disrupts normal pattern of life. It brings hardship and has adverse effect on health. It causes damage to infrastructure, buildings, communication system and other essential services, thereby causing disruption in normal life.

## TYPES OF DISASTER

Disaster may be due to human activities or triggered by nature. Disasters triggered by nature can be further be classified as wind related e.g. storm, cyclone, tornado, hurricane etc; water related e.g. floods, flash floods, excessive rain etc; geological e.g. earthquakes, snow avalanches, landslides, volcanic eruptions etc; climatic disasters e.g. drought, famine etc.

Man made disasters are nuclear explosions, industrial accidents, fires of various kinds, accidents of automobiles, trains, aero planes, etc.

Disasters can also be classified according to their speed of occurrence. They are mainly of two types __ disasters with rapid onset e.g. earthquake, tornado, cyclone etc and the other type is 'creeping' disaster e.g. drought, famine, epidemic, civil unrest etc.

Disasters with rapid onset give little warning before they strike. On the other hand disasters such as drought, famine are relatively more predictable.

Experiencing wide scale destruction, by natural and man made disasters, has made us realize that though the occurrence of such disasters can not be completely stopped, a concerted effort can go a long way in minimizing the adverse effects of these events by adopting suitable means.

We do not live in a totally risk free environment. There are hazards which naturally occur and these hazards have the potential to create huge losses. For instance, most parts of J&K come in high seismic zone (zone V] and there remains the hazard of earthquakes. The chance of a particular hazard actually occurring is the risk – a combination of hazard & vulnerability. There are other hazards as well which pose danger to our life & property.

Therefore, there is the need for **disaster management**. It is possible to reduce the impact of disasters by adopting appropriate disaster mitigation strategies. The disaster mitigation efforts would include.

i. Minimizing the potential risks by developing early warning system.
ii. Preparing and implementing development plans to provide resilience to such disasters.
iii. Improving & developing communication & health care services.
iv. Having a sound rehabilitation & post disaster reduction strategy.

Disaster Management would broadly involve pre- disaster planning, preparedness, monitoring and relief management capability. Disaster management has become an applied science which, through systematic observation & analysis of a disaster, aims to improve measures related to prevention, mitigation, preparedness, emergency response, & recovery.

In the present times there has been a gradual shift in the concept of dealing with disasters from disaster response to disaster mitigation. Thus it is wiser and feasible to take preventive measures before a disaster rather than attempting to save lives & property after the disaster has already occurred. This goes according to the popular saying “a stitch in time saves nine”.

The disaster control policies have already been introduced by various countries. To quote an example , in China the flooding killed more than 3000 lives in 1998 but similar floods in 1931 & 1954 cost 1,40,000 & 33,000 lives respectively. Japan is now able to cope with earthquakes of high magnitude because of an effective & extensive disaster management approach adopted by the governments over the years. Post-1970, all buildings in Tokyo can withstand earthquakes of magnitudes 7.5 or more on Richter scale. We shall also have to work along these lines.

# DISASTER PREVENTION STRATEGY

**WE MUST GIVE ATTENTION TO PREVENTIVE ACTIONS ...**

AN EXCERPT FROM THE TIMES OF INDIA WRITEUP "INDIA, WORLD LEADER IN NATURAL DISASTERS" BY SWAMINATHAN S.ANKLESARIA AIYAR (PUBLISHED ON MAY 14, 2006)

"India leads the world in the natural disasters. In the last two decades, it has got the most foreign aid for natural disaster relief & rehabilitation. It has obtained 43 such loans from the World Bank alone, well ahead of China (32), Bangladesh (28) and Brazil (27). India is easily No. 1 in aid received ($8,257 million).

Though India's land area is large (3.29 million Sq Km), it is smaller than that of China (9.59 million Sq Km) and Brazil (8.55 million Sq Km) and not much more than that of Algeria (2.38 million Sq Km) or Saudi (2.51 million Sq Km). the damage India suffers and the disaster aid it gets, are disproportionately large.

Rising population has driven poor Indians to settle in risky areas (Flood plains, drought prone areas, cyclone prone areas, seismic zones). Population pressure is less elsewhere. Nevertheless, populations are raising the world over in high risk zones, so natural disasters are causing rising damage and taking more lives. The World Bank estimates that the material cost of disaster damage rose from barely $40 billion in the 1950s to $652 billion in 1990s. The number of major disasters increased from 100 in 1975 to 400 in 2005. Nature creates hazards, but human action creates disasters.

With preventive action, hazards like hurricanes need not translate into disasters. A recent hurricane caused damage in Grenada, a Caribbean country, equal to 200% of its GDP. But an even strong er hurricane (category 5) hit Bermuda and caused

only modest damage. Why? Because low income Grenada had makeshift housing that collapsed, whereas high income Bermuda had hurricane-proof buildings.

Prevention is better than cure. Yet, neither citizens nor governments give priority to disaster prevention. When a tsunami or earthquake strikes, citizens and donors respond with swiftness and generosity. But once the tragedy ceases to dominate newspaper headlines, public interest drops steeply.

Many countries are hit repeatedly by disasters, donors give repeated aid, but neither pays much attention to prevention.

A recent Bank publication (Hazards of Nature, Risks to Development) estimates that $1 of spending on prevention can prevent $40 of damage. Why, then, is there so little interest in preventive projects? Because if prevention succeeds, nothing happens! There are no blazing headlines, no tragic horror stories. Moreover many countries & communities believe that they will get aid anyway, so why invest in prevention? Many of them view preventive investment as a cost, not a benefit.

What sort of preventive action works best? Experience in India and aboard suggests a few lessons.

- Develop emergency plans and early warning systems for vulnerable areas. Make sure early warnings reach and are understood by vulnerable people.
- Ensure community participation in disaster planning. Without community participation, technical fixes will not work.
- Prepare & disseminate manuals that identify which actors should perform which functions in the event of disaster.
- Stock emergency supplies (water purification tablets, plastic sheets, first aid kits) in risk prone communities.

- Build public buildings like schools and health centers in locations most likely to survive a disaster (such as high ground in flood prone area).
- After a disaster, rebuild houses & infrastructure strong enough to withstand future disasters: nature tends to hit the same places repeatedly.
- Institute building codes tailored to the disaster risk in different areas. Educate people on the advantages of following building codes.
- Ensure that infrastructure and buildings in risk prone areas are well maintained.
- Create emergency shelters and ensure that these have water supply and sanitation to serve big crowds that will arrive during a disaster. The Latur earthquake in Maharashtra and Kutch earthquake in Gujarat demonstrated that the illiterate villagers could build quake-proof houses if given simple instructions.

Briefly, they need to use reinforced concrete for the four corners of a house and also three rings of reinforcement at the top, middle and bottom of the outer walls. However, villagers yet to be hit by quakes are reluctant to retrofit their buildings.

Turkey has instituted compulsory national insurance in quake prone areas. But this will not work in poor countries.

The poorest people in shanty towns face so many risks that they give no priority to natural disaster risk. They will not build according to codes, not subscribe to insurance and not stay away from hazard prone areas.

The indirect solution here is to have policies that raise incomes. Only the non-poor find it worthwhile to invest in preventive action. So poverty reduction can translate into disaster reduction."

# HAZARD, RISK & VULNERABILITY ANALYSIS

## EXTENT OF SEISMIC HAZARD

### Vulnerability of District Budgam to Earthquakes

The state of J&K is prone to seismic hazard. Some of the very intense earthquakes have occurred in this region. According to the seismic-zone map of India, Kashmir North and Kashmir central districts lie in Zone V category (very high risk zone). Other areas like Anantnag, Jammu, Poonch, Udhampur, Leh, Ladakh & Muzzafarabad lie in Zone IV (high risk zone).

Budgam district falls in seismic Zone IV and is therefore vulnerable to earthquakes.

The strong earthquake which tore/ ripped through the Kashmir on October 8, 2005 and the recent studies by experts that this region can witness many such quakes establish the fact that earthquake could be the most damaging hazard in this region as compared to other hazards like floods, heavy snowfalls. The impact of magnitude of earthquakes that have occurred so far (in the past) has been much stronger in comparison with other hazards.

District Budgam is also a populous district and majority of constructions in Budgam are not earthquake resistant and a level of preparedness towards coping with earthquakes is very less. The people, the houses, the public buildings and entire property in the district is at risk and a large earthquake can cause extensive damage to life & property.

There have been large-scale haphazard constructions in the district and the density of population in the rural areas has also increased. The congested localities / towns with houses and shanties abound is an area of concern. Even in rural areas now, there is a shift towards construction of brick and mortar houses,

stacked back to back without proper planning. This is quite dangerous in an earthquake prone area / active seismic zone.

The factors that make people living in Budgam vulnerable to the damaging impact of earthquake are the unsafe constructions (seismically), the congested localities / habitations, construction of houses in areas prove to erosion.

Land Degradation has become a serious problem in Budgam. The district mostly comprises of the *Karewa* land. *Karewa* formation is a unique physiographic feature of this district. *Karewas* are flat topped or undulating surface mounds. There are many areas in district Budgam which are prone to erosion and therefore not fit for raising habitations. There has also been considerable grazing of cattle in the hills as a result of which undergrowths are wiped off. At the time of precipitation, it leads to water run off as there is not adequate absorption of water. There is lot of gully formation on these *karewas*. This leads to gully erosion, slopes get washed off and land becomes prone to sliding. When earthquake occur, the stability of these slopes is disturbed and the tremors accelerate landslides and soil erosion. Also due to thunderstorms in areas which are barren, there is run-off of water, leading to the soil erosion. The tremors aggravate the stability of these areas.

The Department of Geology and Soil Conservation department can suggest areas which require afforestation / vegetative cover. It is also to be ensured that there is not exploitation of pastures and alternate grazing is ensured i.e. pastures are grazed alternately and regeneration / restoration of undergrowths is allowed during the cooling off period.

The plan is to conduct a detailed study of areas more risky to ravages of earthquake. The experts from Geology department can study the soil types and do grading / zoning of the land in district Budgam to specify which of the zones are not fit for habitation and can not withstand strong earthquakes.

On the basis of expert study, the people living in risky areas would be asked to shift to safer areas and the government would identify areas which are relatively safe for raising habitations.

# DISASTER MANAGEMENT ACTION PLAN
# DISTRICT BUDGAM

## RATIONALE FOR DISASTER MANAGEMENT & MITIGATION

[*What a disaster does & why disaster management / mitigation*]

It takes years together and huge / copious amount of funds to build roads, bridges, buildings and have all other infrastructure like communication, industries, electricity, water supply, etc. But unfortunately when a disaster strikes everything is razed to ground and the losses are monumental. The years of progress come to nothing and a disaster brings an abrupt end to all such accomplishments. The threat to the development gains posed by disasters has to be minimized to a large extent.

Though calamities like floods, landslides, heavy snow, and soil erosion do cause loss of life & property but still the impact can be minimized by swift action. The damage caused by floods, landslides, erosion and snow is not all-pervasive and extensive. But one of the biggest vulnerabilities of this region, the earthquake, poses a colossal threat to progress and development. Since this region falls in Seismic Zone 5, if an earthquake of high intensity strikes, there is bound to be extensive loss of life & property. The fact that occurrence of earthquake can not be predicted in advance; it is all the more important that we are in preparedness and take measures so as to mitigate the adverse impact of earthquakes on life & property. So we need to act during normal times as natural calamity can strike anytime. Disaster Management & Mitigation has to be peace time activity.

The District Administration shall in the short and long term devise strategies to reduce the vulnerability of Budgam to

disasters especially earthquakes and work towards minimizing the losses that could arise from a possible calamity. The District administration envisages taking the following measures to deal with the threat of natural disasters:

## 1. Incorporating Disaster Management In Development Plans:

Our kind of development is leading to disaster vulnerability & not disaster mitigation. In that sense, there happens to be a linkage between development (unplanned] and disaster. It is now well known that earthquakes, per se, do not kill. At the time of severe earthquakes, it is the collapsing / falling buildings that kill people (under its rubble). The reason is that most of our buildings, private and public, are not earthquake resistant and adoption of earthquake resistant technology has been completely ignored. Our development plans do not encompass Disaster Management in its fold.

Our development plans should have disaster management as its essential component. Incorporation of mitigation components in the development plans shall facilitate implementation of both the disaster management plan and district's development plan and it shall pave way for long term risk reduction. Our development shall not be hazardous but it shall withstand the destructive impact of disasters. We need to place our infrastructural development around the guidelines set for buildings in high seismic-zone areas. We need to adhere to rules strictly and ensure compliance to building bylaws on part of the engineers and builders.

The need is to make suitable changes to the District Development Plan and integrate Disaster Management component

with every development activity. This is possible even when additional funds for disaster mitigation are hard to come by. For instance, if there is a plan for building ten school buildings in the district for a particular year, it is better to construct only eight schools and the saving of two buildings can be utilized for constructing these eight schools with earthquake resistant technology. So instead of having ten unsafe structures we shall have eight safe & earthquake resistant school buildings.

Therefore, it is important to sensitize our planners about the vulnerabilities of a location and the need to have a comprehensive developmental plan, which also addresses the collateral risks involved.

Our kind of development should not lead to a disaster but prevent disasters from bringing our years of progress to nothing. As more & more development of infrastructure takes place, our economic losses due to disasters are bound to increase if our infrastructure is not disaster-resistant. We have to ensure proper planning and designing so that the few minutes of say, a violent earthquake, does not destroy our years of development & progress.

## 2. Identification Of Areas Vulnerable To Disasters

There are many areas in district Budgam which are very susceptible to natural calamities like earthquakes, land slides, erosion, floods etc. Occurrence of any of these disasters could cause loss of life and property.

In the past land-erosion has been reported from Brinjan , Darwan –Nowgam, Negoo & Jabbad areas of Nagam & Chadoora blocks.The threat of erosion in these areas still persists. On the other hand the congested localities at Charar i sharief are

vulnerable to earthquake. A high-intensity earth quake in congested localities, where non-engineered houses and buildings have come up, can cause huge fatalities, more so when thousands of people live in clusters having weak structures and narrow lanes. At the time of earthquake panic-stricken people usually run out of their houses and in congested localities they could come under the falling debris.

So the plan would be to identify disaster prone and vulnerable areas in Budgam district so that residential colonies are raised at safe locations and people living in risk prone areas are rehabilitated elsewhere. Geology & Mining department shall be involved in identification of vulnerable areas. The concerned department would be asked to prepare a geological map which would delineate areas in district Budgam that can be exposed to the impact of strong earthquakes and other natural disasters.

Once Geology department maps these areas, no construction activity would be allowed in these danger zones. The Geological experts would be requested to complete this activity / assignment within a reasonable time frame.

### 3. Building Permission

At present only a few areas come under Municipalities / Municipal Committees in Budgam. These Municipal Committees regulate construction of houses within its jurisdiction and people have to obtain building permission for new construction. This is where local authorities can ensure that settlements don't come up in unsafe areas.

However 75% of people live beyond Municipalities in Budgam. There has to be a regulatory frame-work in place which would discourage construction activity in areas vulnerable to

impact of earthquakes and other disasters like floods, land slides etc. Once the Geological map of District Budgam is ready, the Tehsil / Block Officers and even Panchayats would be given authority to deal with unplanned construction activity. It shall be made mandatory to seek building permission from the concerned Government offices / Panchayat bodies. This would arrest uncontrolled and haphazard construction of houses and that too in risk prone areas. Enforcement of laws is important in this regard to not allow people to settle in susceptible areas.

## 4. Retrofitting / Strengthening Of Existing Buildings

There are so many buildings in the district which have been constructed without adhering to the BIS norms pertaining to the earthquake resistant construction. This means that such buildings are not safe enough to resist the impact of a severe earth quake. If earthquake resistant technology is used in construction of buildings, such structures can withstand earthquakes up to a certain magnitude.

Especially public buildings such as hospitals, courts, colleges, schools and other government offices have huge presence of people at any given point of time. If these buildings are prone to damage by earthquakes of higher intensity, it is time that we strengthen these buildings by opting for retrofitting. As is evident from Gujarat and Kashmir Earthquake in past two years, there was a huge loss of lives of school children due to collapse of school buildings. So we must go for long term strengthening / retrofitting of public buildings to avoid future losses. The technology and expertise for this is available in the country.

Retrofitting of buildings not initially designed for earthquake shall cost an extra 10-18% of the cost of the building. It involves

laying of horizontal & vertical seismic belts and other reinforcements.

The strategy would be to prepare a list of public buildings requiring retrofitting. For this the trained engineers would be asked to inspect / examine government/public buildings in the entire district and suggest which of these buildings require repairs. The services of structural engineers having expertise in retrofitting shall also be hired. A sizable portion of funds shall be earmarked each year for retrofitting of the existing public buildings in the earthquake zone. Not only would the risk of loss of lives be minimized but also these very buildings ___ hospitals, schools, government offices serve as lifelines and makeshift rehabilitation centers in the aftermath of a disaster.

## 5. Training Of Engineers, Architects And Other Key Personnel

Not much head way can be made with regard to Disaster Prevention & Mitigation if the engineers are not trained in the job at hand. Till date the construction of buildings has been generally non-engineered, not conforming to the Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS). Majority of buildings in District Budgam are not resistant to earthquakes.

Hence forth the strategy would be to construct all new buildings according to the building bye laws. BIS codes shall have to be followed strictly.

In order to achieve this, it is essential to impart training to all the engineers of the district in a phased manner so that they get trained in adoption of earth quake resistant technology, while designing and constructing new buildings.

For capacity development of engineers & architects, the district administration shall seek assistance from organizations like National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM) and Ministry of Home Affairs' Urban Earthquake Vulnerability Reduction Programme (UEVRP); which is a Govt. of India - UNDP Disaster Risk Management Programme. The trained engineers would further give training to works' supervisors and masons.

## 6. ESTABLISHMENT OF SPECIAL BIS CELL:

At the same time, all the engineering departments would be asked to establish a special BIS Cell which would be competent to technically check all building designs and construction estimates. This cell would ensure adherence to the prescribed building codes in the seismic zone IV & V . This special cell would also offer expert advice to private builders and other interested parties in helping them to take advantage of the earthquake resistant technology.

## 7. IEC PROGRAMMES

### *INFORMATION, EDUCATION & COMMUNICATION*

For a long time now; we have been in slumber and our method of dealing with a disaster has been that after it had struck, we would commence rescue, relief operations and rehabilitation of affected people. There was nothing like the prevention and mitigation strategy in place. Our lack of resources, education and knowledge about disasters also did not help our cause.

But after a few big disasters that hit the country like Gujarat earthquake, South Asian Tsunami, Snow Storm at Waltengoo J&K and last year's 7.4 magnitude earthquake, we have started thinking on positive lines. More so because we are

living in seismic zone IV & V. Our bitter experience with some of the recent calamities has goaded us into action and our awareness level about disasters has improved a little.

More such awareness is needed on a large scale so that disaster management campaign is started every where in urban & rural areas. The efforts of all the Government departments have to multiply. Each sector has to do a risk analysis and fix its role and responsibility in disaster mitigation & prevention.

Therefore education about disasters & its management has to be spread far & wide. Educating common masses is equally important through awareness programmes, media and mock drills. It is also high time that disaster management is included in the school curriculum as a subject. The IEC Programmes in schools & colleges should become very common. Debates, workshops and symposia on disaster management can create significant awareness.

Guides/ leaflets/ handouts on how to be prepared for a disaster, how to mitigate the threat, Do's & don't during and after the disaster can be disseminated among the general public.

Equally important is educating the government functionaries, police, private sector employees; NGO's about disaster management and acquaint them about their roles and responsibilities as citizens. Simulation, mock drills on relief and rescue operations can also be useful methods of educating the government employees and general public.

The training of key personnel like engineers to design disaster resistant buildings, health professionals, police & other government functionaries has to be organized at regular intervals.

IEC has to be an important activity towards making the government work force and general public knowledgeable about

disaster management, mitigation, prevention & improve their preparedness to deal with such eventualities.

## 8. FORMULATION OF SECTORAL PLANS:

All the line departments shall be required to prepare Disaster Management Plan specific to their sector so that preparedness and response mechanism is ready across all sectors.

There will be Health Sector contingency plan for management of crisis situation, e.g.: District Health department shall specify public health risks due to floods, earthquake, epidemic, drought and come up with a list of common diseases likely to spread after a particular calamity. It would outline the preventive measures and work out requirement of medicine and other emergency equipment needed at the time of a calamity. It would also calculate the stock of medical stores required at a given point of time in emergency situations. The hospitals shall prepare a contingency plan for mass-casualty management.

Similarly other departments like Public Health Engineering, Flood Control, Roads & Buildings, Consumer Affairs & Public Distribution, Mechanical Engineering, Electric department, police, Fire & Emergency Services shall also devise their Disaster Risk Management plans. This would keep all the departments in a state of preparedness and the preventive measures shall go a long way in minimizing the adverse impact of any disaster as and when it strikes.

# TASKS AT HAND

## MUST DO'S DURING 2015

1. The District has its Disaster Management plan ready. It shall be open to reviews and feedback shall be solicited from experts so as to make this basic document comprehensive and useful.
2. The District Disaster Management committee has been constituted and it will meet to take up the assignment of Disaster Management practically.
3. The Disaster Management plan shall be integrated with all development plans of the district. It shall be made mandatory to incorporate Disaster resistant technology in all construction designs.
4. Such lifeline/public buildings are being identified which are prone to get damaged due to earthquakes. It will include a list of schools, hospitals, colleges, courts; etc which requires retrofitting and estimates shall be framed for effecting necessary repairs and reinforcements in the said buildings.
5. Risk assessment and vulnerability analysis shall be conducted and the area in district Budgam prone to natural disasters shall be demarcated.
6. IEC (Information, Education and Communication) activities shall be organized. Awareness about Disaster Management (pre and post disaster) shall be created among masses. Self-learning print material shall be distributed among the people.
7. Training programmes shall be conducted for engineers to acquaint them about Disaster Management and the use of earthquake resistant technology. Building bye laws & BIS guidelines shall also be emphasized in these programmes.

8. Mock drills and simulation exercises by various departments shall be conducted at District and Tehsil levels and participation of community members shall also be encouraged in awareness programmes and mock drills.
9. The departments shall be asked to come up with their own Disaster Management Plans. This would make the role of line-departments more lucid and these micro-plans shall induce Disaster Management activities in all sectors/departments.
10. The Exercise for constitution of the Tehsil-Level Committee of officers has been made, who will implement Disaster Management Plan, coordinate activities at the Tehsil Level. They shall represent key departments and they will also be responsible for operationalising Control Room at Tehsil Level during emergency situations.
11. The Map of the District, Tehsils and Blocks shall be made available to District Control Room and Tehsil committees. The route map and alternate route map shall also be prepared. R&B department shall have the responsibility of preparing all the relevant maps.
12. The resource inventory and databank shall be updated in April of every year and modifications to Disaster Management Plan shall also be made accordingly.
13. The requirement of essential equipment required for post-Disaster Management shall be worked out and the important civil works which need to be taken up on priority shall be identified. Such civil works shall form a part of Disaster Mitigation and Prevention Strategy.

## BUDGET & OTHER FINANCIAL ALLOCATIONS

Funds have to be allocated at the district level for preparation and more importantly for the execution of disaster management plan. At the time of updating the disaster management plan every year, all the relevant government orders issued in relation to allocation of funds for disaster management should find a reference in the plan copy itself and more important ones to be attached as Annexure.

Some of the priority areas for which funds can be allocated so as to start the implementation of Disaster Management Plan are as under:-

1. Hazard, Risk, Vulnerability and Capacity Analysis, this shall include analysis of areas and infrastructure vulnerable to disasters.
2. Mitigation Plan (Vulnerability Reduction Measures / Programmes).
    a. IEC activities. (Awareness generation / Training).
    b. Retrofitting of lifeline buildings to mitigate vulnerability due to earthquakes.
    c. Strengthening of river banks / embankment.
3. New buildings to be constructed according to earthquake resistant technology, especially lifeline / public buildings.
4. Allocation of funds for purchase of essential equipments / machines like earth moving equipment, fire brigade, mobile surgical / Trauma units, concrete culverts, lighting towers, snow clearing machines, dewatering pumps, satellite phones, mobile water tankers, etc.
5. Establishment of fully functional District Disaster Management Control Room.

# DISASTER MANAGEMENT

# PLANS /

# CONTINGENCY PLANS

## OF

# VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS

# FLOOD MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR DISTRICT BUDGAM

Budgam is situated location wise partly on the Eastern and partly on the Southern side of the river Jehlum. Floods are not regular phenomena in District Budgam. With area of 1371 square Kilometers Budgam is the smallest District of the state of Jammu and Kashmir. The topography of the District is both plain and hilly. The District Budgam consists of Nine Tehsils namely Budgam, Beerwah, B.K.Pora, Chadoora, Charisharief, Khansahib, Khag, Magam and Narbal. It comprises of Seventeen Community Development Blocks. These blocks are Budgam, Beerwah, B.K.Pora, Chadoora, Charisharief, Khag, Khansahib, Nagam, Narbal, Pakherpora, Parnewa, Ratsun, Soibugh, Sukhnag, Surasyar, S.K.Pora and Waterhail. There are several Nallahs flowing into the river Jehlum from the watersheds which are mostly torrential in nature and when in spate possess tremendous discharge and destructive power often causing damage to property and life along the course. Whenever the river Jehlum is in spate and in order to save the city of Srinagar the water is channelized in the flood channels and again when the flow is still not under control and threatens the areas on the Northern side (City) a breach is made at Kandizal located in District Pulwama. This is the desperate and ultimate attempt to avert danger to the urban areas of the Srinagar city. As a result of such a step 17 villages of Tehsil Chadoora are inundated. Also some areas of Chadoora get affected by the Nallah Doodhganga. During the September 2014 floods, a huge damage was occurred to the 16456 structures and death of the 4 persons also occurred. It was observed that against the total 510 villages, 154 villages

were affected, which involved 44121 families in the district. So far as Tehsil Budgam is concerned its low lying areas get submerged because of over flowing of flood channels and water logging because of rain. As far as Tehsil Beerwah is concerned its low lying areas from Bonemakhama down wards are inundated by the flash flood in the Nallah Sukhnag. Following are the areas/localities/villages in the three Tehsils of the District which are flood prone. The detailed plan as formulated is as under:-

| ***S. No.*** | ***Tehsil*** | ***Area prone to getting submerged during floods*** |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | Chadoora | Lasjan, Zenipora, Rakhshalina, Shalina, Nowgam, Natipora, Rakhsuthoo, Suthoo Katherbagh, Zangipora, Kenihama, Checkporakalan, Gundichandal, K.P. Bagh, Seerbagh, Baghi Shakoor Shah, Chadoora partially, Kralpora, Hanjura, Baghi Mehtab, Dangerpora, Check Shamas-ud-Din, Menganwari, Doyan, Buchroo partially, Baghi Buchroo and Aramwari. |
| 2. | Budgam | Bemina, Shariefaabad, Hajibagh, Hanjak, Dandoosa, Narkara, Nadirgund, Humhama, Hyderpora, Rawalpora, Soibugh, Rakh Arath, Gottapora, Gundi Hanjak, Hakermulla, Rakh Hakermulla and Dharmuna |
| 3. | Beerwah | Bonmakhama, Pethmakhama, Chairguen, Kanthbagh, Warapora, Bundnur, Shipora, Gagerpora, Batapora Kanihama, Bun Kanihama, Check Kawoosa, Mazhama, Gundi Khalil, Yarigund, Purni Sudershah, Pati Nopora, Nopora, Narbal, Sozeith, Adina, Budren, Proper Beerwah, Watamagam, Pethkaniahama, Roshanabad. |

## DISTRICT FLOOD CO-ORDINATION COMMITTEE BUDGAM

The District Development Commissioner Budgam heads the flood management group constituted at the District level for disaster response and recovery. The District management Committee consists of the following Officers:-

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| a) | District Development Commissioner Budgam | Convener |
| b) | District Superintending Engineer Hydraulic | Member Secretary |
| c) | Addl. Dy. Commissioner Budgam | Nodal Officer |
| d) | Sr. Superintendent of Police Budgam | Member |
| e) | Executive Engineer Flood Control Division Srinagar | Joint Secretary |
| f) | Executive Engineer Flood Spill Channel Narbal | Joint Secretary |
| g) | Executive Engineer R&B Budgam | Member |
| h) | Executive Engineer PHE Budgam | Member |
| i) | Chief Medical Officer Budgam | Member |
| j) | Assistant Commissioner Revenue Budgam | Member |
| k) | Asstt. Director CA & PD Budgam | Member |
| l) | Executive Engineer Irrigation Division Budgam | Member |
| m) | Executive Engineer Mechanical Budgam | Member |
| n) | Dy. Superintendent (Civil Defense) Budgam | Member |
| o) | Asstt. Director Fire and Emergency Services Budgam | Member |
| p) | Executive Engineer Electric Division Budgam | Member |
| q) | Sub- Divisional Police Officer (SDPO) Sadder | Member |

## ESTABLISHMENT OF CONTROL ROOM

The office of Deputy Commissioner Budgam will be the main control room having following telephone No's:-

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Telephone | 01951 | - 255203 |
| | | - 255291 |
| | | - 255294 |
| | | - 255242 |
| FAX | 01951 | - 255204 |

## SUB-CONTROL ROOMS

| | | *Telephone No* |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Sub-Control Room Nowgam to be Stationed at Police Station Nowgam | 2439828 |
| 2 | Sub-Control Room Soibugh to be Stationed at police station Chowki Soibugh | 233226 |
| 3 | Sub-Control Room Magam to be Stationed at police station Magam | 272222 |

# FLOOD MANAGEMENT (RULES AND DUTIES)

## Flood Alert

The 1st alert will be sounded by Central Flood Committee Srinagar through its Member Secretary Chief Engineer Irrigation and Flood Control as soon as the Sangam Gauge touches 18ft. All the concerned officials deployed to the flood duty both at the district level and the zonal level will immediately rush up to the respective control rooms and assume their assignments as entrusted to them. Similarly flood alert for the district will be sounded by member secretary of the co-ordination committee. These precautions are to be ensured in both the cases i.e. alert sounded by the central committee or continuous rains in the district for 48 hours.

## Before Flood Alert

Duties to be performed by the departments associated with normal flood control works, before the flood alarm is sounded, are:-

a) Inspection of all flood protection bunds/embankments and other regulatory structures for identification of weak spots, dangers and necessity of repairs/restorations/ strengthening of weak points.

b) To ensure that all gate gearings are functional, duly oiled and requisite standby tests have been performed under the supervision of an Engineer. Flood duty roaster is framed and circulated to all concerned by the Executive Engineer Flood Control Division Srinagar and Flood Spill Channel Div. Narbal.

c) Control Room/Sub control rooms are identified, publicized and equipped with communication facility. The

Headquarter and the home address of the field duty staff are provided to all committee members and respective Control Rooms.

d) Material required for flood prevention/management like EC bags, ballies, sand, etc is stored and also the source from which it can be arranged at short notice in case of dire necessity has to be clearly identified.

e) Identification of Safe Havens/shelters for evacuees (by Revenue authorities).

f) Village Level Committees are constituted by associating concerned VLWs, Patwaries, Numberdars, Chokidars and respectables of the village (by Tehsildar).

g) Making an inventory of availability of medicine and para medical staff in flood prone villages by Chief Medical Officer.

h) To ensure availability of sufficient stock of essential commodities in flood prone areas by Assistant Director C.A and PD Budgam.

**After Flood Alarm**

Immediate attendance of the staff deployed for flood duty to be ensured. The duties to be performed by the Flood Control Department after the flood alarm is sounded are:-

a) Closing of gates and sluices on Nallahs, flood channels by the functionaries of flood control department.

b) Strengthening of weak spots and embankments.

c) Closure of breaches, if any.

d) Arranging stores/material as per requirement from central flood stores, sister divisions and other available sources.

e) Hourly recording of gauge reading and calculating hourly discharge on the basis of available gauge, discharge curves or empirical formula.

f) Regular communication of discharge/gauge to all concerned quarters.

g) Marking of highest flood level on permanent objects and keeping its record.

h) Assessment of flood damage and its communication to higher authorities.

**Duties to be Performed by the Staff deployed for Flood Duty**

a) Patrolling of river bank from Pampore Bridge to K. P. Bagh (by Flood Control Div. Srinagar as per roaster/Chart).

b) Patrolling of flood embankments (by Flood Control Deptt. as per roaster/chart) all over the District.

c) Establishment of Sector/Boat headquarters at designated places (by concerned Tehsildar/SDPO).

d) Liaison with the control room for arranging material and communication of regular flood situation (by Ex.Ens. Flood Control Div. Srinagar and Flood Spill Channel Division Narbal).

e) Supervising flood protection measures like laying of sand filled E.C bags, temporary diversions etc (by Ex.Ens. Flood Control Division Srinagar and Flood Channel Div. Narbal).

f) Supervising evacuation of marooned people (by Tehsildar/ SDPO).

g) Assessing the eminent threat perception and communication of same to the control room (by I/C control rooms).

h) Motivating people for assisting in flood prevention/protection and relief and rescue measures (by Administrative wing and Zonal Committees.

**Arrangement of Relief and Rescue by Administrative Wing**

a) Procurement of boats from Divisional Commissioner for evacuation of marooned people (by Assistant Commissioner Revenue Budgam).
b) Identification and establishment of Pacca buildings (safe havens) (by Tehsildar concerned).
c) Distribution of relief in the form of rations, bedding, utensils etc to the affected people (by Asstt. Director CA and PD/Tehsildar).
d) Arrangement of free *lunger* for marooned people (by Tehsildar).
e) Providing of medical aid to affected people (by C.M.O/ B.M.O's).
f) Maintenance of Law and Order (by SSP Srinagar/Budgam).
g) Dissemination of information to people so as to prevent rumor mongering and panic (by SSP Sirnagar/Budgam).
h) Over all supervision of the flood protection measures and rescue operations (by District Flood Coordination Committee).
i) Arrangement of transport by State Road Transport Corporation, RTO Kashmir and Dy. Director Garages.

# ORGANIZATION STRUCTURE

## District Flood Co-ordination Committee

At the district level the flood situation shall be monitored and handled by a District Coordination Committee of which DDC is the convener and S.E. Hydraulic is Member Secretary. The committee shall have its control room in the D.C Office Budgam and all relief and rescue operations will be coordinated from there. The control room will remain operational round the clock during floods.

## Flood Zonal Committee

The District Budgam is divided into three zones to be supervised by a Zonal Committee located at Nowgam, Soibugh and Magam. Each zonal committee will comprise of respective Assistant Executive Engineer (AEE) R&B, AEE Flood Control and AE Irrigation headed by XEN Flood Control Division Srinagar, Irrigation Division Budgam and Flood Spill Channel Division Narbal respectively. All the structural works like construction of temporary bunds and closure of breaches, arrangement of key material, forming of flood duty roaster etc is to be attended by the zonal committees, whereas, the relief and rescue, distribution of ration etc is to be looked after by the administrative wing i.e. Zonal Committees at administrative level comprising of concerned Tehsildar (Convener), concerned SDPO, BMO and representative of Flood Department.

# DETAILS OF VARIOUS COMMITTEES

| Flood Zonal Committee Nowgam | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **S. No** | **Committee** | **Chairman/ Convener** | **Members** | **Control Room** | **Telephone Nos.** |
| 1. | Zonal Flood Committee Nowgam | Executive Engineer Flood Control Div. Srinagar | AEE R&B Rambagh. AEE Flood Chadoora AE Irrigation Chadoora. | Police Station Nowgam | |
| 2. | Zonal Committee Adm. Wing | Tehsildar Chadoora | SDPO Saddar BMO BK Pora Rep. of food Deptt. | Police Station Nowgam | |

| Flood Zonal Committee Soibugh | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3. | Zonal Flood Committee Soibugh | Executive Engineer Irrigation Div. Budgam | AEE R&B Budgam. AEE Flood Budgam AE Irrigation Budgam | Police Station Soibugh | |
| 4. | Zonal Committee Adm. Wing | Tehsildar Budgam | DSP HQ Budgam BMO Budgam Rep. of food Deptt. | Police Station Soibugh | |

| Flood Zonal Committee Magam | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5. | Zonal Flood Committee Magam | Executive Engineer Flood Spill Channel Division Narabal. | AEE R&B Beerwah. AEE Flood Beerwah AE Irrigation Beerwah | Police Station Magam | |
| 6. | Zonal Committee Adm. Wing | Tehsildar Beerwah. | SDPO Magam BMO Narabal Rep. of food Deptt. | Police Station Magam | |

| Village Committee in Flood Prone Areas |
|---|
| Sarpanch, Panche, Numberdaar, Chowkidar, VLW, Pathwari, concerned Head Master/Teachers, and Local Volunteers shall be the members for the flood prone areas. Similarly for the other disasters, members of the same committee shall also function as Rescue teams. |

# CONTINGENCY PLAN

# ANIMAL & SHEEP HUSBANDRY DEPARTMENT

## 1. NATURAL CALAMITIES/DISASTERS

As life and death are the two faces of the same coin, good and odd days are similarly two inseparable components of life and living. The people living in our part of the world since ages have a habit of storing life requirements including feed and fodder for livestock. The Snow Avalanches of 2004 in Anantnag District and severe earth-quake of 2005 have given birth to the newer requirements and have probably awakened us from a slumber that nature can be ruthless at any time and we need to have a contingency plan to meet these unforeseen disasters so as to minimize damage to life and livestock. Besides, such contingency plans would help us to minimize the post-calamity damages which other wise are long lasting and severely damaging.

The livestock like human life is more vulnerable to disasters and vagaries of nature. Since the rearing of livestock is directly proportional to the economy of farmer, any damage or loss inflicted on to the livestock directly affects the economy of the farmer. Below given are some of the contingency steps which can be taken in advance to protect our precious livestock from far reaching effects of natural calamities like quake, floods, drought which may hit district Budgam any time.

**The Livestock Population of the District:**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| I. | Cattle | 171746 |
| II. | Buffalo | 499 |
| III. | Pack Animals | 9489 |
| IV. | Sheep | 105926/190000 |
| V. | Goats | 41141 |

## Cattle Population under risk of Disasters

### A. Avalanches

| S. No. | No. of Villages | Block | Cattle/Sheep population expected to be affected | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Cattle | Sheep |
| 1. | 21 | Khag | 11976 | 50% |
| 2. | 19 | Khansahib | 20922 | 50% |
| 3. | 02 | Nagam | 1144 | 50% |
| 4. | 13 | Charisharief | 8334 | 50% |

### B. Flood

| S. No. | No. of Villages | Block | Cattle/Sheep population expected to be affected | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Cattle | Sheep |
| 1. | 12 | Narbal | 50% | 50% |
| 2. | 09 | B.K.Pora | 50% | 50% |
| 3. | 08 | Budgam | 50% | 50% |

### C. Drought

All rain fed areas of District, some 77285 cattle heads and 75% Sheep population of the district are under severe risk.

### D. Earth Quake

The earthquake in 2005 which struck the valley has exposed whole livestock population to this natural disaster. All 171746 cattle heads and other livestock species are vulnerable to this calamity. However the animals in higher areas where sheds are generally made of mud and sun dried bricks are more vulnerable to such calamites. It is projected that some 20% of the District's cattle population comes under the severe risk group.

## MEASURES SUGGESTED TO OVERCOME DISASTERS

**1.** Introduction of compulsory Insurance Scheme for Cross bred cattle/sheep of the identified high risk belts of District. The premium of Insurance should be subsidized. The Insurance cover should have a special clause of PTD.

**2. First Aid**

After disasters like earthquake, there is an immediate need to render all possible assistance to affected livestock. Items of first aid/health cover/life saving drugs and emergency equipments like surgical packs need to be purchased for free of cost distribution among the farmers and for rendering first aid. After the initial damages of every disaster, the fall outs are more severe and long lasting. In our case the outbreaks of various diseases are very common after such disasters, therefore a contingency plan needs to be in place to combat various scheduled diseases in addition to the immediate disposal of dead and decaying carcasses. An amount of 3.00 lacs is projected to be required for this purpose.

**3. Subsidized ration**

The district is already deficit in fodder production. Besides all the feed ingredients are being imported from out side the district and state, at very high prices. It is proposed to open subsidized feed stores at various Blocks of the district during disasters. Free rations/feed will be distributed among the affected population of the area. Since the dry grass is traditionally being stored/ stocked in sheaves by the cattle farmers, during disasters like Snow Storms and Earthquake, this dry grass gets damaged and also becomes inaccessible. So it is proposed to make some provision for purchase of Canvas/polythene/ tarpaulins so that dry grass is protected from vagaries of nature. An amount of 5.00 lacs is projected to be required for this purpose.

**4. Construction of Shelter Sheds**.

Since natural calamities/disasters don't keep a calendar and can strike at any time of the year, it is proposed to construct animal shelter sheds in high land pastures because the animals in pastures are vulnerable to hail stones, snow storms and other vagaries of nature. Such animal shelters can also be constructed at all upper belts of the district to keep a provision for the eventualities in those high risk zones. An amount of Rs10.00 lacs is projected for the purpose.

**5. Free Dosing Vaccination**.

Since the disasters suppress the immune status of the animals. Even parasitic diseases can badly decrease the production capacity of the affected animals. It is proposed that during disasters free mineral mixture along with dosing material be supplied to fanners to ensure that the production capacity of the affected animals is maintained if not improved. An amount of 4.00 lacs is projected to be required for this purpose.

**6. Transportation**.

In addition to above, one vehicle (Ambulance) needs to be purchased for mobility of staff and transportation of critically injured animals during these disasters. An amount of Rs 10.00 lacs is projected for the purpose.

## ABSTRACT OF FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS

### Animal & Sheep Husbandry Sector

| | | A.H Sector (Rs in lakhs) | S.H.Sector (Rs in lakhs) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | First Aid | 3.00 | 1.00 |
| 2. | Subsidized Ration | 5.00 | 1.00 |
| 3. | Construction of Shelter Sheds | 10.00 | 10.00 |
| 4. | Free Dosing/vaccination | 4.00 | 1.00 |
| 5. | Transportation (Purchase of vehicle) | 10.00 | 10.00 |
| | **Total:** | **32.00** | **23.00** |

## READINESS & CONTINGENCY PLAN OF ELECTRIC DIVISION BUDGAM

01) In the event of disaster like earth quake, Flood, Snow etc, power sector is affected in a major way with collapsing of towers, poles, snapping of conductors and damages to sub stations etc. These threats can be minimized by using latest technology and material for improving the deteriorated condition of our age old poles, conductors and sub stations. The improvement needs huge investment and is not possible by providing meager funds.

However, threats posed to 33 KV transmission lines, Grid stations & Receiving Stations may be taken with Superintendent Engineer, M& RE Circle IInd, Srinagar and Chief Engineer M& RE Wing, Kashmir.

02) Presently, our department is prepared to deal with minor damages by providing poles and conductors. However, shifting or re-erection of full lines and sub stations in short period of time shall need special funds, at least, to the tune of Rs 70 lacs so that materials are procured and kept reserved to meet any major damages caused by some disaster.

03) The damages can be minimized by providing communication facilities, at least, to the level of J.E's & S.O's. For this minimum 40 No mobile phones and 07 No. land line connections for seven sub divisions are imperative to keep close communication between field staff and officials situated at head quarters.

Besides special weather proof uniforms must be provided to the field workers, so that rescue and

rehabilitation works during disasters is well coordinated and monitored.

04) As already mentioned, our department can provide maximum 10 No. poles and 02 Km conductor and other small items for meeting minor emergencies. But for meeting emergencies during floods, earth quakes or heavy snow fall, our department is not fully equipped. It needs separate funds to the tune of Rs 70 lacs exclusively to be meant to meet disaster emergencies. The minimum material requirement to meet any major challenge is as under:

a. 25 KVA Diesel Generator Sets (12 No.)
b. 9 m / 8 m Steel Tubular Poles (300 No.)
c. 0.03 / 0.05 ACSR Conductor (50 Km)

05) There are 510 census villages in District Budgam covering 1548 small or large habitations / mohallas / parts. Out of 510 villages, 510 are electrified as on 31/07/15. In order to have the improvement and upgradation of the electrification system in the district an amount of rupees 75 crores have been remarked under the newly centrally sponsored scheme namely *"Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana or DDUGJY"*.

06) There is one power house (hydro or other) in Budgam at Branwar. Hence to meet any emergency, special funds to the tune of Rs 1 crore under Disaster Management Head may be released in favor of this division.

## INSTITUTIONAL MECHANISM

The district has to make use of its human and material resource to deal with the pre and post disaster situations. The district administration shall have in place committees/ teams/task force for Disaster Management.

At the apex level the district shall have Disaster Management Committee and a District Control Room which shall function as Emergency Operation Centre.

The **District Disaster Management Committee** shall have the following composition:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | District Development Commissioner Budgam | Chairperson |
| 2 | Additional Deputy Commissioner Budgam | Member Secretary |
| 3 | Senior Superintendent of Police Budgam | Member |
| 4 | Superintending Engineer Hydraulic Budgam | Member |
| 5 | Superintending Engineer Road & Buildings | Member |
| 6 | Superintending Engineer Mechanical | Member |
| 7 | Assistant Commissioner (Revenue) Budgam | Member |
| 8 | Assistant Commissioner (Development) Budgam | Member |
| 9 | Chief Medical Officer Budgam | Member |
| 10 | Regional Transport Officer Srinagar/Budgam | Member |
| 11 | Asstt. Dir. Consumer Affairs & Public Distribution Budgam | Member |
| 12 | District Information Officer Budgam | Member |
| 13 | Sector Commanders of Army/Rashtriya Rifles | Member |
| 14 | Chief Animal Husbandry Officer Budgam | Member |
| 15 | Chief Sheep Husbandry Officer Budgam | Member |
| 16 | Chief Horticulture Officer Budgam | Member |
| 17 | Chief Agriculture Officer Budgam | Member |
| 18 | Chief Education Officer Budgam | Member |
| 19 | Assistant Director Fire & Emergency Services Budgam | Member |
| 20 | Executive Engineer Electric Division Budgam | Member |
| 21 | Executive Engineer Flood Control Srinagar | Member |
| 22 | Executive Engineer Flood Spill Channel Narbal | Member |
| 23 | Executive Engineer Mechanical Engineering Div. Budgam | Member |
| 24 | Executive Engineer Irrigation Division Budgam | Member |
| 25 | Dy. Superintendent of Police Civil Defense Budgam | Member |
| 26 | District Mineral Officer Budgam | Member |
| 27 | Secretary District Red Cross | Member |

Disaster Management has to be a peace-time activity. The District Disaster Management Committee shall conduct review meetings at regular intervals to assess the progress made with regard to Disaster Management. The preparedness, mitigation and prevention measures have to be monitored and scrutinized periodically. The implementation of Disaster Management plan has to be reviewed and every year in April the Disaster Management plan has to be updated and necessary changes modifications have to be incorporated in the plan. The data bank as well as the resource inventory has to be updated.

At the time of an emergency/disaster, the District Disaster Management committee would meet at short notice so as to chalk out a strategy to cope with any such exigency. This District Committee would make key decisions and devise various courses of action to deal with a disaster situation.

The District Disaster Management committee comprising of sectoral officers shall also ensure implementation of Disaster Management Plan during the normal time. The focus shall be on gauging the threat of disasters, vulnerability analysis, preparedness and prevention measures required to be taken.

Almost all line departments concerned with the Disaster Management activity shall find representation in the Apex committee at the district level. The sectoral officers shall have to ensure that Disaster Management strategies are adopted. Health Services, Revenue department, P H E department, P W D, Irrigation, Flood Control, Electrical department, Police, Consumer Affairs and Public Distribution department have a key role to play in Disaster Management of the district. The District Disaster Management committee shall, from time to time, receive reports

on preparedness from the concerned departments at the district level.

In order to make Disaster Management activities more effective, the key departments would be asked to devise their own Disaster Management plans concerning to their domain. For instance Chief Medical Officer would come up with Disaster Management plan to deal with health related emergences in the health sector. Likewise separate Water and Sanitation Response plan, Relief and Rescue operations plan, Flood management plan, Public Distribution System during emergencies have to be formulated at the district level by the concerned departments. This shall create synergy effect and benefit the district in having a comprehensive Disaster Management strategy.

There will also be the District Control Room(DCR) in the office of the District Development Commissioner . The Additional Deputy Commissioner will be the Nodal officer of the District Control Room.

The District Control Room would be made fully functional and it will be equipped to respond to any emergency/disaster. It shall assume control at the district headquarter and coordinate functions between various government agencies. The DCR shall respond to crisis/alarm/queries/demands emanating from different areas of the district. The DCR shall be provided with all communications equipment. It would be a sort of Disaster Management call-centre, capable of addressing various problems and providing assistance readily. The District Control Room shall have a directory of all important phone numbers. It shall provide information to anybody who needs it and also receive information/reports from the field officers. The DCR shall take

instructions and guidance from the District Disaster Management committee. The DCR shall comprise of following members:-

1. Additional Deputy Commissioner (Nodal officer)
2. Chief Planning Officer.
3. District Information Officer Budgam.
4. District Informatics Officer.
5. Dy. Superintendent of police Headquarter Budgam.
6. General Manager DIC Budgam.
7. Dy. Director Employment Budgam and
8. Support staff to handle Communications.

The District Control Room has a prominent/ all-important role to play during an emergency situation.

In a disaster situation it shall remain open 24 x 7. The DCR shall be pivotal in flashing important messages and directions of District Development Commissioner to Tehsil Control Room and other field units.

In addition to Directory of telephone numbers, maps, route maps, maps of vulnerable areas (earthquake prone, flood prone areas) satellite phones and wireless equipments have to be made available to the DCR. It has to be ensured during normal time itself that all communication system, equipment to be used by DCR are in good working condition.

The District Control Room shall also be manned by the support staff. These key personal shall be skilled in operating the communication systems. The duty of officials functioning at DCR shall be fixed as per the duty roster. The control room has to function uninterrupted, round-the-clock.

## TEHSIL LEVEL DISASTER MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE AND TEHSIL CONTROL ROOMS

District Budgam shall have a second-tier mechanism for the implementation of Disaster Management Plan, coordination between various departments, emergency preparedness and quick response at the time of disaster situations. It will function on the analogy of District Disaster Management Committee and District Control Room. It shall also be equipped with telephones, wireless gadgets, FAX machines, Maps and important information/data.

The Tehsil Level Committees and Control Rooms shall function in the officer of the concerned Tehsildar and shall comprise of the following officers.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Tehsildar concerned | Nodal Officer |
| 2 | Block medical Officer concerned | Member |
| 3 | Block Development Officer (s) concerned | Member |
| 4 | Administrator Municipal Committee | Member |
| 5 | AEE/AE R&B | Member |
| 6 | A.E.E/A.E Mechanical Engineering | Member |
| 7 | A.E.E/A.E Irrigation & Flood Control | Member |
| 8 | A.E.E/AE P.H.E Department | Member |
| 9 | AEE/AE Power Development Deptt | Member |
| 10 | Officer representing C.A & P.D at tehsil/Block Level | Member |
| 11 | S.H.o of concerned Police Station | Member |

The Tehsil Level Disaster Management Committee shall be instrumental in working down below. It shall function as an effective intermediary between District Administration and Village Level Committees/Halqa Panchayats.

The Officers at Tehsil and Block Level shall have to perform their role as Disaster Management functionaries. They shall work in coordination and convene meetings at specified intervals. They

will submit their reports in preparedness to District Authority and suggest measure to be taken for disaster prevention and mitigation.

The Tehsil Level Disaster Management Committee has to swing into action and organizes relief and rescue operations on war-footing immediately after the news/information about the disaster is received. The duties and functions of the Tehsil Level Committee would be as under:-

I. Flash the message about the disaster to District Control Room.
II. Convene emergency meeting of important Officials and even Non-Official agencies and give them clear instructions. It will make all preparations quickly.
III. Alert all Police Station/Police Posts/Army Camps and other Officials immediately.
IV. Mobilise all available resource of men and material for rescue and relief operations and report additional requirements immediately to District Control Room.
V. Mobilise the support of identified voluntary agencies/NGOs/ Village Committees through designated Nodal Officers/Team Leaders.
VI. Arrange for evacuation/transportation of affected people to the identified relief camps. The relief camps could be any Govt. accommodation/community halls which can be used for providing shelter to the affected people.
VII. The Tehsil Committee shall form small Rapid Action Group/Task Force groups and to work at various disaster sites (Site Operations Center). The Site Manager will coordinate the activities at various camp sites and affected

areas. The Site Operations Center will report to Tehsil Control Room and even directly to District Control Room.

VIII. The Rapid Action Group shall start free kitchen for the affected people at the relief camp (SOC) where necessary arrangements of drinking water, medicine, temporary toilet facilities, lighting/heating arrangements, blankets, etc shall be made. The site manager/official shall requisition stocks of essential commodities from Tehsil or District Control Room.

IX. Sufficient supplies of machinery and other equipment shall be made by Tehsil Control Room as per the requisition coming from various Site Operation Centers.

X. At the time of a disaster situation, the Tehsil Control Room shall operate round the clock and shall be constant touch with the District Control Room. It will coordinate efforts in the Tehsil and give feedback to the DCR.

## CONSTITUTION OF VILLAGE COMMITTEES

Village Level Committee can be constituted during normal times. Each village shall have a minimum of 15 volunteers and these shall be formed by concerned Tehsildar and Block Development Officers.

The Village Level worker / Multipurpose Worker, *Patwaries*, local teachers shall be official members of these voluntary committees. These committees shall be registered with the concerned Tehsildar/BDO. The village committees shall implement the village Disaster Management and Response plan.

In response to disaster situations the village committees shall be involved actively in rescue and relief operations with coordination and active support of government agencies. During

emergencies they can be assigned various tasks ---- rescue and evacuation, shelter management, health and first aid, water, sanitation & carcass disposal, relief management, damage assessment, patrolling, vigilance. During normal time, the village committee will be instrumental in generating awareness among village community about Disaster Management as a whole and conduct mock drills. The committees shall also be equipped with important data/important telephone numbers as well as equipments to be used in rescue operations. The committee shall also develop a data bank at village level like demographic details, resources available in the village, ownership details like who owns a truck, a bus, tractor or even a Dozer etc in the village. The village committees will work on voluntary basis and rewards shall be given for good performances.

# INVENTORY

# OF

# RESOURCES

EQUIPMENT & MATERIAL
AVAILABLE IN THE DISTRICT
TO COPE WITH
EMERGENCY DISASTER SITUATIONS

## Inventory Available with P.H.E. Division Budgam

| S. No. | Name of Items | Quantity Available |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Pick Axes | 120 Nos. |
| 2 | Shovels | 12 Nos. |
| 3 | GI Pipes ranging from 20-150 mm dia | |
| 4 | Sintex Tanks | 50 Nos. |
| 5 | Additional Water Takers | 5 Nos. |
| 6 | Pick up Van | 2 Nos. |
| 7 | Water Pumps | 12 Nos. |
| 8 | Crane | 3 Nos. |
| 9 | DG Sets | 10 Nos. |
| 10 | Shovels | 100 Nos. |
| 11 | 20 mm dia GI pipes | 5000 Mtrs |
| 12 | 25mm dia GI pipes | 5000 Mtrs |
| 13 | 40 mm dia GI pipes | 3000 Mtrs |
| 14 | 50 mm dia GI pipes | 3000 Mtrs |
| 15 | 80 mm dia GI pipes | 3000 Mtrs |
| 16 | 100 mm dia GI pipes | 4000 Mtrs |
| 17 | Filling Points | 9 Nos. |

## Inventory Available with Fire & Emergency Command Budgam

| S. No. | Name of Items | Quantity Available |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Jumbo Water Tender | 10 Nos. |
| 2 | Foam Tender | 1 No. |
| 3 | Fire Engines | 11 Nos. |
| 4 | Extension Ladder | 21 Nos. |
| 5 | Sharp Cutter | 7 Nos. |
| 6 | Pick Axes | 15 Nos. |
| 7 | Large Axes | 12 Nos. |
| 8 | Ropes | 12 Nos. |
| 9 | Spades | 11 Nos. |
| 10 | Wireless Sets | |

## List of Equipments Available in Civil Defense Store Budgam and is being Utilized During the Period of Disaster Management

| S. No. | Name of the Equipment | Quantity | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Ambulance Gypsy Type | 1 | Road Worthy |
| 2 | bamboo Ladders | 4 | |
| 3 | Pick Axes | 2 | |
| 4 | Lashing Rope | 1 | |
| 5 | Bucket Tin | 15 | |
| 6 | Showels | 32 | |
| 7 | Gum Boot | 5 | |
| 8 | Streatcher Steel | 12 | |
| 9 | Helmet Fiber | 6 | |
| 10 | First Aid Box (MPT) | 13 | |
| 11 | Rowbar | 10 | |
| 12 | Hand Operated Siren | 3 | |
| 13 | Torch Plastic | 117 | |
| 14 | Streatcher Folding | 13 | |
| 15 | Water Bottle | 67 | |
| 16 | P.A. System (Magaphone) | 1 | |
| 17 | Heavy Axe with Handle | 1 | |
| 18 | Petromex Lamp | 2 | |
| 19 | Hammer 5 Kgs | 1 | |
| 20 | Fire Extinguisher | 8 | |
| 21 | Chain Tackle | 1 | |
| 22 | CHF Wireless Set | 1 | |

## Equipments required for Disaster Situation

| S. No. | Items | Req. Qty. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Bucket Tin | 25 | |
| 2 | Showals | 30 | |
| 3 | Red Blankets | 150 | |
| 4 | Strup Pump | 50 | |
| 5 | Streatcher Folding | 50 | |
| 6 | Helmet Fiber | 50 | |
| 7 | First Aid Box with Medicine | 15 | |
| 8 | Hand Operated Siren | 5 | |
| 9 | Dewatering Pump | 2 | |
| 10 | Hamber 10 Kgs / 5 Kgs | 6 | |
| 11 | Gas utter | 5 | |
| 12 | Spades | 10 | |
| 13 | Inflatable Boats ( 12 persons) | 2 | |
| 14 | Basket Streatcher | 10 | |
| 15 | Electric Drill | 5 | |
| 16 | Rain Coats | 50 | |
| 17 | Tent Complete | 2 | |
| 18 | Tarpline | 5 | |
| 19 | Gum Boot | 40 | |
| 20 | Rope | 5 | |
| 21 | Pick Axes | 10 | |
| 22 | Light Axes | 5 | |
| 23 | Rubber Gloves | 10 | |
| 24 | Rescue Van / Gypsy | 2 | |
| 25 | Sleeping Bag | 100 | |
| 26 | Wood Cutter | 10 | |
| 27 | Metal Cutters | 10 | |
| 28 | Pipe Wrenches 3"/2" | 10 | |
| 29 | Water tanks 500 liters | 5 | |

# Resources available with District Police

## 1. STRUCTURE OF LAND IN DISTRICT POLICE BUDGAM.

| S.No | Name of Land | Quantity of Land. |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | DPL Budgam | 99 Kanals |
| 2 | P/S Budgam | 02 Kanals-10-Marlas |
| 3 | SP Office Budgam | 02 Kanals 10-Marlas |
| 4 | SP Residency | 02 Kanals |
| 5 | Chadoora | 10 Kanal 05 Marlas |
| 6 | Chrarsharief | 14 Kanals. |
| 7 | P/S Beerwah | 11 Kanals 15 Marlas. |
| 8 | P/S Magam | 02 Kanal 05 Marlas. |
| 9 | P/S Khag | 02 Kanal 23-Marlas. |
| 10 | PP Airport | 08 Kanal 06 marlas. |
| 11 | PP Khansahib | 03 Kanals. |
| 12 | Family quarter P/S Budgam | 01 Kanal 1/2 Marala. |
| 13 | PP Surasyar | 05 Kanals. |
| 14 | Sheikhpora Humhama (PMC) | 13 Kanal 19 Marlas. |
| 15 | Prime Medical College Humhama | 82 Kanal. |

## 2. TOTAL NUMBER OF POLICE PERSONNEL OF DISTRICT POLICE BUDGAM.

| | |
|---|---|
| SSP | 01 |
| Adll SP | 02 |
| Dy. SP's | 07 |
| Inspectors | 07 |
| Sub Inspector | 220 |
| ASI | 51 |
| HC's | 134 |
| Constables | 1023. |
| Followers | 45. |
| SPO's | 501 |
| Ex-Service man | 09. |
| **Total** | **1801** |

## 3. RESOURCES AVAILABLE IN DISTRICT POLICE BUDGAM.

**Tele communication.**

01. W/Sets 25 watt High Band (static) 45 Nos.
02. W/Sets (5 watt high band) H/H 79 Nos.
03. Best system complete 01 No.
04. Data System complete 01 No.
05. Polnet system complete 01 No.

All the above mentioned wireless sets along with allied accessories are deployed in, the District (viz P/S S/Mobile/minority pickets), however, only 06 number wireless sets at watt h/h are reserved at his DHQ to meet any uneven deployment regards.

## 4. TRANSPORT AVAILABLE WITH DISTRICT POLICE BUDGAM.

| S. No. | Name of P/S's | Vehicle available |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | P/S Bugam | 407-01 and Gypsy-01 |
| 2 | P/S Khanshabib | Gypsy-01 |
| 3 | P/S Chadoora | 407-01 and Gypsy-01 |
| 4 | P/S Charisharief | 407-01 and Gypsy-01 |
| 5 | P/S Beerwa | 407-01 and Gypsy-01 |
| 6 | P/S Magam | Gypsy-01 |
| 7 | P/S Khag | Gypsy-01 |
| 8 | PP Soibugh | 407-01 |
| 9 | PP Airport | Gypsy-01 |
| 10 | PP Pakherpora | Gypsy-01 |

However the below mentioned vehicles are available in the District Police Lines Budgam.

| Buses | Trucks | W/Tanker | TATA-407 | Ambulance |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 04 | 03 | 01 | 05 | 01 |

## 5. EQUIPMENTS AVAILABLE IN DPL STORE OF DISTRICT POLICE, BUDGAM

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 01. | Tent Store | 01 No. |
| 02. | Tent Equipment | 02 No. |
| 03. | Tent l6X16 | 09 No. |
| 04. | Torches | Nil |
| 05. | Ladders | Nil |
| 06. | Other heavy or light Equipment | Nil |

# THE STANDARD FORMAT FOR UPDATING INVENTORY OF RESOURCES

***(TO BE REVISED EVERY YEAR)***

An inventory of resources available in the district is given here under. The tentative additional requirement of various items and equipment is also indicated.

| S. No | Material/Equipments | Department/Agencies Available with | Normal Quantity Available | Tentative Additional Requirement for disaster response |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Ambulance | Health Department Budgam<br>Police Department<br>Civil Defense | 51 | 18 |
| 2. | Blankets & Durries | Govt. Deptt. | NA | 5000 |
| 3. | Blood | Blood Bank , Health Deptt. Budgam | NA | 100 pts |
| 4. | Boats/Rescue Boats | Flood Control<br>Police | Nil | 30 |
| 5. | Ballies | Forest Department | Nil | 200 |
| 6. | Buses | Govt. Deptt. | Nil | 4 |
| 7. | Cattle Feed Pre-Mix | Govt. Deptt. | Nil | 4 |
| 8. | Construction Equipments | Private Sector<br>Mixer Vibrator<br>Truck / Tipper Stone Crushers<br>Hot Mix Plants Mech. Engg. Div Road roller<br>Hot Mix Plant<br>Air compressor | | |
| 9 | Tippers<br>Trucks<br>Loader | Govt. Deptt. | NA | 4 each |
| 10. | Cooking vessels for use in relief camps | Private Sector<br>Govt. Departments like school social welfare Dak Bunglows | NA | Sufficient Quota |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 11. | Crowbars | R&B Department<br>Irrigation & Food Control Department<br>PHE Department | NA | Sufficient Quota |
| 12. | Cranes | Mech. Engg. Deptt.<br>SRTC Department<br>Private Sector | Nil at District | 2 No. |
| 13. | Earth Moving Dozer | Mech. Engg. Deptt. | Nil at District | 2 No. |
| 14. | Fire Wood | Forest Department | | Sufficient Quota |
| 15. | Gas cutters | Mech. Engg. Deptt.<br>Private Sector | Nil at District | 5 No. |
| 16. | Generators (Portable) | Electric Department | | 10 No. |
| 17. | G. I. Pipes | Public Health Engineering Deptt. Distt. Budgam | | Sufficient Quota |
| 19. | G.I. Pipes | R&B Department<br>PHE Department<br>Rural Dev. Deptt. | | Sufficient Quota |
| 20. | Ham sets | -- | | |
| 21. | Helicopter service | -- | | |
| 22. | JCB with Govt. Department | -- | Nil | 4 |
| 23. | JCB with contractors | -- | NA | Nil |
| 24. | Govt. Vehicles | With Govt. Deptt. | | |
| 25. | Ladders | Fire services<br>Civil Defence | | Sufficient Quota |
| 26. | Mobile trauma | Health Department Budgam | | 4 |
| 27. | Care vans | Health Department Budgam | | 4 |
| 28. | Mobile X-ray units | Health Department Budgam | | 4 |
| 29. | Pick axes | R&B Department<br>Irrigation & Flood Control Department<br>PHE Department<br>Municipality | | Sufficient Quota |
| 30. | Public address system | Information Department | | Sufficient Quota |
| 31. | Ropes | -- | | Sufficient Quota |
| 32. | Water pumps | PHE Department | | 9 |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 33. | Spades | R&B Department<br>Irrigation & Flood Control Department<br>PHE Department<br>Municipality | NA | Sufficient Quota |
| 34. | Splitters | -- | NA | |
| 35. | Stretch | Health Department | NA | 500 |
| 36. | Self Breathing apparatus | Health Department | | 100 |
| 37. | Torches | -- | | 1000 |
| 38. | Telephone instrument<br>In the periphery of the Collectorate | -- | | Sufficient Quota |
| 39. | Tents | J&K Police Sheep Husbandry Deptt.<br>Private Sector | NA | 1000 |
| 40. | Toxic gas masks | Health Department | | |
| 41. | Tractors | Private Sector | | |
| 42. | Water Tank (static) | PHE Department | NA | 100 |
| 43. | Wireless sets | J&K Police Fire & Emergency service<br>Telecommunication | NA | 100 |
| 44. | Any other item | -- | | |

The inventory shall be updated every six months i.e. in June & December each year. This does not include the resources of the Army.

# GOVERNMENT OF JAMMU AND KASHMIR

**OFFICE OF THE EXECUTIVE ENGINEER IRRIGATION DIVISION OMPORA BUDGAM**

LIST OF EQUIPMENT/ MATERIAL REQUIRED DURING FLOODS

| **S. No.** | **Particulars of Items** | **Quantity Required** |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Empty Cement Bags | 20,000 No. |
| 2 | Tipper | 8 No. |
| 3 | JCB | 4 No. |
| 4 | Sand | 80000 cft. |
| 5 | Spades | 100 No. |
| 6 | Pick Axes | 100 No. |
| 7 | Diesel | 2000 No. |
| 8 | Boats | 10 No. |
| 9 | Umbrella | 100 No. |
| 10 | Rain Coat | 75 No. |
| 11 | Shoes (Long Size) | 75 No. |

Dy. Commissioner
Budgam

# LIFELINE BUILDINGS

## SCHOOL BUILDINGS
## IN DISTRICT BUDGAM

- NUMBER OF PRIMARY, MIDDLE, SECONDARY, HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOLS
- SCHOOLS HOUSED IN GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS & RENTED ACCOMODATIONS
- SCHOOLS HOUSED IN **DILAPIDATED BUILDINGS**

## Zone Wise / Status Wise No. of Schools Housed in Govt. Owned / Rented Building (District Budgam)

| S. No. | Zone | No. of Govt. Primary Schools Housed in | | | Middle Schools | | | High Schools | | | Higher Sec. Schools | | | Grand Total | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Owned Buildings | Rented Buildings | Total | Owned Buildings | Rented Buildings | Total | Owned Buildings | Rented Buildings | Total | Owned Buildings | Rented Buildings | Total | Owned Buildings | Rented Buildings | Total |
| 1 | Budgam | 25 | 20 | 45 | 23 | 3 | 26 | 7 | 0 | 7 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 57 | 23 | 80 |
| 3 | B. K. Pora | 26 | 24 | 50 | 27 | 10 | 37 | 7 | 1 | 8 | 4 | 0 | 4 | 64 | 35 | 99 |
| 2 | Beerwah | 26 | 29 | 55 | 40 | 8 | 48 | 7 | 2 | 9 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 75 | 39 | 114 |
| 4 | Chadoora | 32 | 19 | 51 | 32 | 3 | 35 | 9 | 0 | 9 | 5 | 0 | 5 | 78 | 22 | 100 |
| 5 | Charisharief | 26 | 23 | 49 | 24 | 8 | 32 | 8 | 0 | 8 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 61 | 31 | 92 |
| 6 | Dreygam | 14 | 26 | 40 | 34 | 9 | 43 | 4 | 0 | 4 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 55 | 35 | 90 |
| 7 | Hardu Punzoo | 42 | 20 | 62 | 21 | 1 | 22 | 6 | 0 | 6 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 70 | 21 | 91 |
| 8 | Khag | 43 | 22 | 65 | 34 | 0 | 34 | 6 | 0 | 6 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 85 | 22 | 107 |
| 9 | Khansahib | 46 | 44 | 90 | 27 | 1 | 28 | 14 | 0 | 14 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 89 | 45 | 134 |
| 10 | Magam | 18 | 9 | 27 | 11 | 5 | 16 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 33 | 14 | 47 |
| 11 | Nagam | 30 | 13 | 43 | 28 | 3 | 31 | 13 | 0 | 13 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 74 | 16 | 90 |
| 12 | Narbal | 17 | 26 | 43 | 27 | 9 | 36 | 7 | 2 | 9 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 52 | 37 | 89 |
| 13 | Soibugh | 18 | 71 | 89 | 22 | 20 | 42 | 9 | 2 | 11 | 4 | 0 | 4 | 53 | 93 | 146 |
| | **Total** | **363** | **346** | **709** | **350** | **80** | **430** | **99** | **7** | **106** | **34** | **0** | **34** | **846** | **433** | **1279** |

# THE PRIMARY SECTOR

## STATUS OF AGRICULTURE - DIRECT & INDIRECT DEPENDENCE ON IT

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 01. | Net Area Sown (Hactt) | 57700 |
| 02. | Gross Area Sown | 89000 |
| 03. | Total Irrigated Area | 33900 |
| 04. | Total un-irrigated Area | 23800 |
| 05. | Area under each crop. | Annexure B enclosed |
| 06. | No. of Land Holdings | 1.07 lacs (1995-96 census) |
| 07. | Average land holding size | 0.54 Hactt. |
| 08 | Total No. of Farmers. | 89000 |
| 09 | No. of Agriculture Labourers | 14000 |
| 10 | No. of Agriculture Enterprises | Annexure – A |
| 11. | Agriculture belts mostly affected by floods and other natural calamities. | 1) Sub-Div. Beerwa Zone Narbal<br>2) Sub-Div. Chadoora Zone B.K. Pora |
| 12. | Agriculture Zones likely to be affected by earthquakes. | All zones of District Budgam |
| 13. | Agriculture zones which should not be used for housing or construction . | All irrigated areas (31760 Hactt) |

**Total Agriculture Production & Land under Agriculture (Crop – wise)**

| S. No. | Crop | Area (Ha) | Productivity (Qtls per Ha) | Total Production (Tons) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Paddy | 28 | 40 | 112000 |
| 2 | Maize | 14 | 15 | 21000 |
| 3 | Pulses | 7 | 8 | 5600 |
| 4 | Vegetable | 7.5 | 200 | 150000 |
| 5 | Oil-Seed | 14 | 8 | 11200 |
| 6 | Fodder | 13.17 | 250 | 330000 |
| 7 | Wheat | 0.95 | 16 | 1520 |

## HORTICULTURE SECTOR

Total Horticulture Production = 77,258 M. Tons

Total Area under Horticulture (Crop Wise)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Apple | 11611 Ha | Almond | 5903 Ha |
| Pear | 1497 Ha | Walnut | 6484 Ha |
| Plum | 832 Ha | **Total Dry** | **12387 Ha** |
| Cherry | 155 Ha | | |
| Peach | 41 Ha | | |
| Apricot | 43 Ha | | |
| Grapes | 8 Ha | | |
| Others | 462 | | |
| **Total Fresh** | **14649 Ha** | **Total Fresh & Dry** | **27036 Ha** |

| | |
|---|---|
| Total No. of Farmers | 34629 |
| Small | 27707 |
| Marginal | 6022 |
| Progressive | 8657 |

Fruit Orchards most likely affected by natural calamities like, heavy snowfall, hail storm, winds, landslides, etc 15% (4050 Ha)

The department can prevent damages due to hailstorm by providing anti hail nets to the orchardists.

## ANNEXURE – B

| S. No. | Crop | Area (000Hactt.) | Productivity (Qtls per Hactt) | Total Production (000Tonns) | Requirement (000 tons) | Deficit (000 Tons) | Surplus |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Rice | 28 | 28 | 78.4 | 102 @ 400gm per head per day | 23.6 (23%) | _ |
| 2 | Maize | 14 | 15 | 21 | Caters home requirement | _ | _ |
| 3 | Pulses | 7 | 8 | 5.6 | 6.4 @ 25 gmper head per day | 0.8 (12.5%) | _ |
| 4 | Vegetable | 7.5 | 200 | 150 | 77 @ 300gm per head per day | _ | 73000 Tonns (49%) valuing about 45 crores |
| 5 | Oil – Seed | 14 | 8 | 11.2 (yielding 3700 tons oil) | 7.7 @ 30 gm per head per day | 4.0 (52%) | _ |
| 6 | Fodder | 13 | 250 | 325 | Caters Cattle requirement of the district | _ | _ |

# PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES

# DURING

# EARTHQUAKE
# AND
# FLOODS

# EARTHQUAKE

## DO'S AND DON'TS

### What to do before an Earthquake?

- Insist upon earthquake resistant features while constructing / buying a house/flat.
- Ensure they comply with building bye-laws and BIS codes
- Consult an Engineer/Architect for retro-fitting your house to make it earthquake-resistant.
- A common meeting point inside the city and a contact outside the city should be identified and known to all members.
- List important telephone numbers .and keep a torch, water, transistor, first-aid kit and non perishable food at a designated place. Keep family emergency kit ready.
- Train yourself in basic first aid. .Form teams for first-aid; search and rescue etc. In your area and conduct preparedness drills for what to do in case of an event.

### What to do during an Earthquake?

- Keep calm and help others to keep calm. Do not panic.
- If you are at home or inside of a building :
    - Protect yourself by ducking under a sturdy table or an elevated bed, and staying there until the shaking stops.
    - Turn-off electricity and gas.
- If you are on the road in a built up area :

- Immediately move away from buildings, slopes, streetlights, power lines, hoardings, fly-overs etc .into open spaces.
- Do not run or wander; keep the roads free for movement.

➢ If you are driving:

- Stop the vehicle away from the buildings, slopes and electric cables; come out of the vehicle, hold It and stay by its side.

## What to do after an Earthquake?

➢ Keep calm and expect aftershocks.
➢ Do not waste water and do not block telephone lines.
➢ Check if you or anyone else is hurt. Use first-aid and wait for medical help.
➢ Do not spread rumors and don't panic.
➢ Do not move seriously injured people.
➢ Volunteer to help.
➢ Do not turn-on electrical appliances and gas.
➢ Keep the streets clear for emergency services.
➢ Check your house/building for damages.

# FLOODS

## Basic safety precautions to be taken:

- Listen to radio / TV for the latest weather bulletins and flood warnings. Pass on the information to others.
- Make a family emergency kit which should include; a portable radio / transistor, torch, spare batteries, a first aid box along with essential medicines, ORS, dry food items, drinking water, matchboxes, candles and other essential items.
- Keep torches / lamp, ropes, rubber tubes, umbrella and bamboo stick in your house. These could be useful.
- Keep your cash, jewellery, valuables, important documents etc in safe place.
- If there is a flood, move along with your family members and cattle to safe areas like relief camps, evacuation centers, elevated grounds where you can take shelter.
- Turn off power and gas connections before leaving your house.

## During Floods

- Don’t enter into flood waters; it could be dangerous.
- Don’t allow children to play in or near flood waters.
- Stay away from sewerage line, gutters, drains, culverts etc.

- Be careful of snakes; snake bites are common during floods.
- Stay away from electric poles and fallen power lines to avoid electrocution.
- Don't use wet electrical appliances – get them checked before use.
- Eat freshly cooked and dry food. Always keep your food covered.
- Use boiled and filtered water.
- Keep all drains, gutters near your house clean.
- Stagnation of water can breed vector / water –borne diseases. In case of sickness, seek medical assistance.
- Use bleaching powder and lime to disinfect the surroundings.