

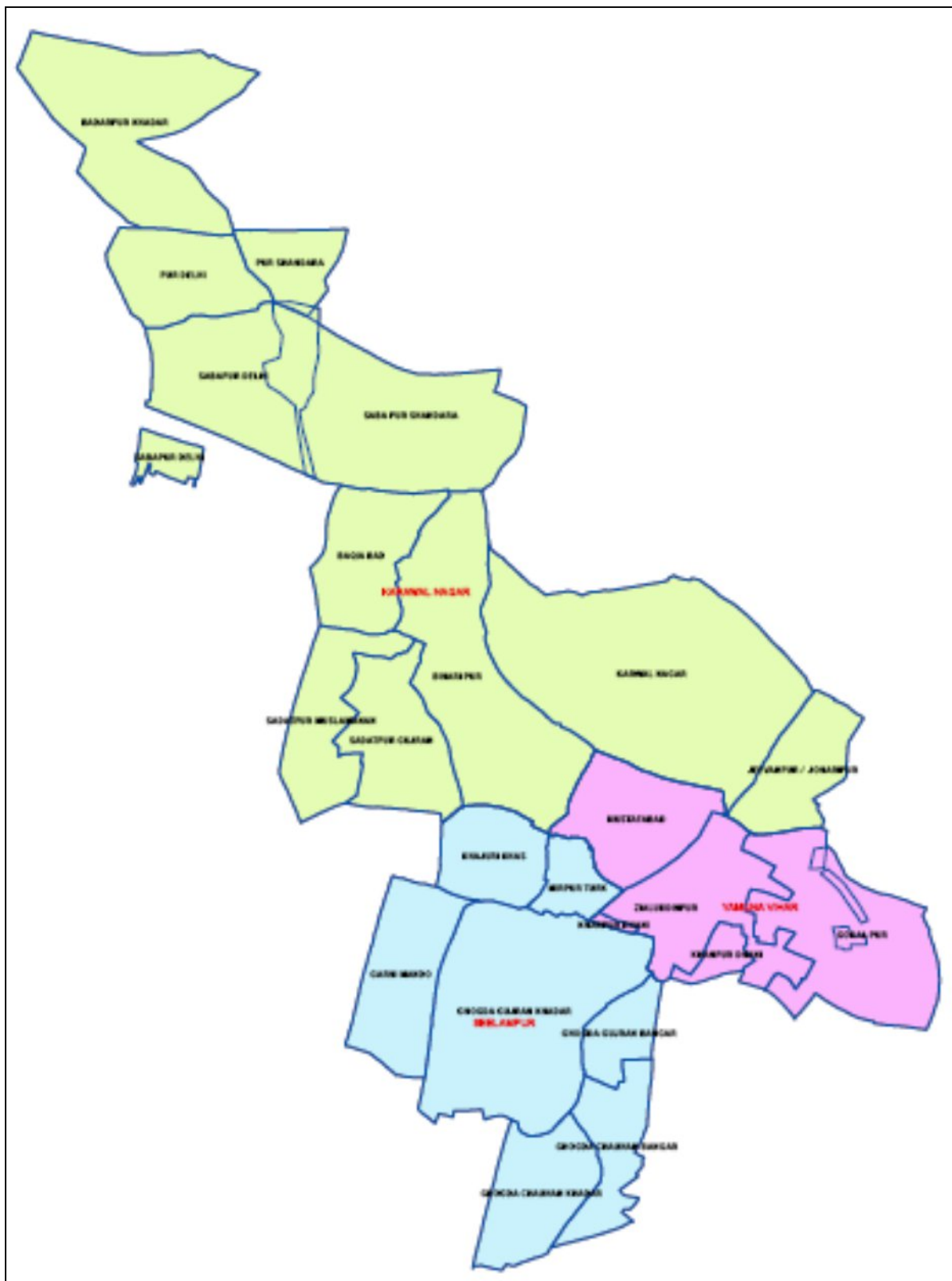
DISTRICT DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLAN
DISTRICT NORTH-EAST, DELHI



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MAP OF DISTRICT NORTH-EAST



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Although common man is not so familiar with the term disaster management; they are much aware of certain phenomena like Earthquake, Cyclone, and Landslides and now even Tsunami. Since time immemorial India is highly prone to natural calamities. Today, from Kanyakumari to Himalaya, India doesn't have any region exempted from one or another kind of disaster.

According to a recent study, 65 percent of total Indian landmass is highly prone to earthquake; whereas, Twelve percent is submerged under water annually (Ministry of Home Affairs, 2004). The latter alone cost about 40 million hectares of landmass. Besides, an 8000-KM stretch of Indian coastal line affects with the fury of cyclone in two seasons. That is to say eight per cent of the land is disturbed biannually with cyclones ranging from low pressure to super cyclones, like the one, which perished decades of human efforts in Orissa coast in 1999. Now the people of India especially the coastal folk are much appalled with a new avatar of nature's fury i.e. Tsunami. The unanswered question, today, is how to tackle such disasters.

Being one of the metro cities and the capital of India, Delhi spreads across 1450 sq. km area over the West Bank of River Yamuna. The National Capital Territory of Delhi is significant, not only historically, but by modernization too. Over a couple of the past decades, Delhi has emerged as the socio-economic hub of India. Delhi is comprised with nine districts and the North East district on Yamuna Bank is the most backward district in the state.

North East Delhi has a total population of 13,78,914 with 21,542 rural and 13,57,372 urban populations. Major portions of the population in this district are migrants from the neighboring states viz. UP, Haryana, Punjab, Uttaranchal and Bihar. North East Delhi has large number of JJ colonies and Slums. On the other hand, the infra structure facilities in North East District are not suiting to a metro city like Delhi.

Delhi lies in the Genetic Plain, and the eastern part of Delhi is considered as the worst for earthquake as well as flood, fire and so forth. It is well known that the entire state of Delhi falls under seismic zone IV. In addition, fire is a major concern for the District as fire incidents have risen steeply in the last couple of decades. The vulnerability of the district increases in fire accidents since most of the JJ clusters and slums are thickly populated.

In the new set up of disaster management in district north east, the traditional relief and rehabilitation department has been replaced with an exhaustive institutional mechanism, in which District Disaster Management Authority has been constituted for planning, implementing and monitoring disaster management activities in normal time.

The Incident Command System of North East District is the higher authority during a disaster. The Incident Command System is a pre-designed system, which is activated only in time of disaster and its roles, get over as soon as the rehabilitation is completed. Also there are 12 Emergency Support Functions with one nodal agency and a couple of supporting agencies to look after disaster management, in the new set up.

The District Disaster Management Plan for North East Delhi is a combination of modern participatory approach.

Certain most important concepts and approaches like significance of a District Disaster Management Plan for North East Delhi as well as detailed profile of the district are coming in the first two chapters. The vulnerability and hazard situation and capacity available to face a disaster are elaborately described in the third chapter. Some other important discussions in the first volume are the present institutional mechanism of disaster management; Mitigation plan, standard operation procedures and action plan for the Emergency Support Functions. A plan document shall specify the sustainability of the proposed programme.

CONTENTS

S. No.	CHAPTERS	PAGES
1	Introduction	1-12
1.1	Aims & Objectives of the District Disaster Management Plan	1
1.2	Authority for the DDMP: DM Act 2005	2
1.3	Evolution of the plan in brief	3
1.4	Stakeholders and their responsibility	3
1.5	How to Use the Plan	4
1.6	Approval Mechanism of the Plan: Authority for implementation (State Level/ District Level Orders)	4
1.7	Plan Review & Updation	5
1.8	Evolution of the Plan	5
1.9	Need for planning	5
1.10	Changing context of disaster management	6
1.11	District Profile of District North-East, Delhi	7
1.12	Geography And Boundaries	8
1.13	Landscape	8
1.14	Climate (Temperature, Rainfall, Geology)	8
1.15	Land Holding Pattern	9
1.16	Housing Pattern	10
1.17	District Layout	10
1.18	The Economy	11
1.19	Population	11
1.20	Rivers in the District	11
1.21	Roads and Means of Transportation	12
2	Hazard, Vulnerability, Capacity And Risk Assessment	13-17
2.1	Hazard, Risk and Vulnerability Assessment	13
2.2	Types Of Hazards The District Prone To	13
2.3	Record Of Previous Disasters	15
2.4	Impact Analysis Of The Worst Cases	15
2.5	Impact Analysis Of The Worst Areas	16
2.6	Hazard/ Vulnerability Analysis	16

2.7	Resource Inventory/Capacity Analysis	17
3	Institutional Arrangements for DM	18-41
3.1	State Emergency Operation Centre	19
3.2	District Level Organization Structure	19
3.2.1	District Level Mechanism in North East District	19
3.3	Emergency Operation Centre	23
3.3.1	Role of Emergency Operation Centre in Normal Time	24
3.3.2	Role of Emergency Operation Centre during Disaster	24
3.4	Incident Response System In North East Delhi (IRS)	25
3.4.1	Major Functions of Incident Commander	26
3.4.2	Major Functions of Operation Section Chief	27
3.4.3	Major Functions of Planning Section Chief	29
3.4.4	Major Functions of Logistic Section Chief	34
3.4.5	Major Functions of Finance Section Chief	38
3.4.6	Onsite Emergency Operation Centers	39
3.4.7	Trigger Mechanism	39
3.5	Emergency Support Functions	40
3.6	Disaster Management Teams	41
4	Prevention And Mitigation Measures	42-45
4.1	Structural Mitigation Measures	42
4.1.1	Retrofitting	43
4.1.2	Earthquake Resistant Construction	43
4.2	Non-Structural Mitigation Measures	44
4.2.1	Preparedness Methodology	44
4.2.2	Awareness Generation Programmes	44
4.2.3	Training and Capacity Building	45
5	Preparedness Plan	46-51
5.1	Measuring Community Preparedness	46
5.2	Components of Preparedness Plan	47
5.2.1	Components of Community Preparedness Plan	47
5.2.2	Components of Administrative Preparedness Plan	48
5.3	Preparedness Plan	48
5.3.1	Establishment of Emergency Operation Centre (EOC)	49
	- Activities of EOC	49
	- Facilities with EOC	49
	- Transport Facility	50
	- EOC Staffing	50
	- Desk Arrangement	50
5.3.2	Reliable Communication Systems	51
5.3.3	Preparation of a Response Plan	51
6	Capacity Building and Training Measures	52-59

6.1	Training and Capacity Building	52
6.2	Community Awareness and Community Preparedness Planning	53
6.3	Capacity Building of Community Task Force	53
6.4	Simulation Exercises	54
6.5	Relief Centers in District North East	56
6.6	Rescue Equipment with District Disaster Management Authority (North-East)	56
6.7	Identification Of Trained Civil Defence Volunteers	56
6.8	Disaster Mock drills	56
6.9	Model Scenario For Mock Drill in District North East	57
6.10	Scenario For Mock Drill	58
7	Response and Relief Measures	60-91
7.1	Methodology Response Plan	60
7.2	Various Response Levels	60
7.3	Important terminologies used in Plan	62
7.3.1	Response Plan	62
7.3.2	Incident Command System (ICS)	62
7.3.3	Emergency Support Functions (ESFs)	63
7.3.4	Primary and Secondary Agencies	63
7.3.5	Situation Reports	63
7.3.6	Quick Response Teams (QRTs)	63
7.3.7	Emergency Operation Centre (EOC)	64
7.4	Operation-coordination Structure	64
7.5	Action Plan for Emergency Support Function	65-87
7.6	Incident Command Post	87
7.7	Overall Role of District Magistrate (North-East)	88
7.8	Relief Measures	89
8	Reconstruction Rehabilitation and Recovery Measures	92-97
8.1	Post Disaster Reconstruction and Rehabilitation	93
8.2	Administrative Relief	94
8.3	Reconstruction of houses damaged/destroyed	94
8.4	Military Assistance	94
8.5	Medical Care	95
8.6	Epidemics	95

8.7	Corpse Disposal	95
8.8	Salvage	95
8.9	Outside Assistance	95
8.10	Special Relief	96
8.11	Information	96
8.12	Social Rehabilitation	96
8.13	Recovery	96
9	Budget and Financial Allocations	98-100
9.1	The Indian context	98
9.2	Recommendation by 13 th Finance Commission	98
9.3	State Allocations	99
9.4	District Allocations	99
9.5	Risk Pooling and Insurance	99
10	Procedure And Methodology For Monitoring, Evaluation, Updation and Maintenance of DDMP	101-102
10.1	Preparation and Updation of DDMP	101
10.2	Regular Updation of DDMP	101
10.3	Post Disaster Evaluation Mechanism	102
10.4	Media Management	102
11	Coordination Mechanism For Implementation of DDMP	103-107
11.1	Department wise Role of Primary and Secondary Agencies	103
12	Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs)	108-135
12.1	ESF Response Actions, Organizational Setup and Inter-Relationships	108
12.2	Standard Operating Procedures For Emergency Support Functions	110-135

List of Annexure

Annexure No.	Annexure Name	Page No.
I	District Profile	136
II	Critical Profile in Nutshell	137
III	Fire Stations in District North-East	138
IV	Police Stations In District North-East	139
V	Villages in District North East	140
VI	Govt. Hospitals/ Dispensaries/ Private Nursing Homes	141-143
VII	List of equipments available in EOC (North-East) & Quick Response Vehicle (North-East)	144-145
VIII	Availability of Resources in District North-East	146-149
IX	Relief Centers in Each village of District North-East with Resources	150-153
X	Open Areas In District North East	154
XI	Burial/ Cremation/ Graveyard Grounds in District North-East	155
XII	MCD Disaster Management Centre In District North-East, Delhi	156
XIII	Details of Machinery with East Delhi Municipal Corporation (EDMC)	157
XIV	Private Agencies for Arrangement of JCB	158
XV	Details of NCC Cadets, Scout & Guides and NSS Students in Delhi Government Schools of District North-East	159-160
XVI	Schools in District North-East	161-171
XVII	Directory of District North-East	172-181
XVIII	Disabled Population by Type of Age in District North-East	182

LIST OF TABLES

Table No.	Title	Page
2.1	Hazard & Vulnerability Profile of District North-East	14
3.1	Institutional Mechanism and Their Functions	18
4.1	Categorization of Housing Topology in the District	43
5.1	List of ESF and Desk Officers	50-51
6.1	Initiatives Of District Disaster Management Authority (North-East) For the Year 2012-13	54
6.2	Community Preparedness Strategies	55
10.1	Mock Drills conducted in District North-East	59
12.1	ESFs Activated at the Time of a Disaster	109
12.2	SOPs for Community Task Forces	134-135

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure No	Title	Page
1.1	Disaster Management Cycle	7
3.1	Disaster Management Hierarchy in Delhi	19
3.2	Institutional Arrangements at District Level	23
3.3	Structure of Incident Response Team	25
3.4	Operation Section in IRS	27
3.5	Planning Section in IRS	29
3.6	Logistic Section Chief	34
3.7	Finance/Administration Section In IRS	38
3.8	Trigger Mechanism for District EOC	40
5.1	Components of Community Preparedness	48
7.1	Various Response Level for Disaster Management	61

LIST OF MAPS

S. No	Title	Page
1.1	Earthquake Zonation in India	5

CHAPTER I **INTRODUCTION**

Disaster Management has undergone a paradigm shift in recent years from the earlier approach of *response to disasters* to the current holistic approach of *disaster mitigation and preparedness*, which yields long term benefits while minimizing damage due to disasters. Among other natural calamities to which Delhi is prone, the state is most vulnerable to earthquakes. As per the Seismic Map of India the National Capital Region of Delhi falls in Zone IV which is the second most severe seismic zone.

1.1 AIMS & OBJECTIVES OF THE DISTRICT DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLAN

As per section 31 of DM ACT, 2005, it is mandatory for every district to prepare District Disaster Management Plan. The objectives of Disaster Management Plan as per the act are as under:-

1. To identify areas vulnerable to different forms of disasters in the district.
2. Measures to be taken, for prevention and mitigation of disaster, by the Departments of the Government at the district level and local authorities in the district;
3. The capacity-building and preparedness measures required to be taken by the Departments of the Government at the district level and the local authorities in the district to respond to any threatening disaster situation or disaster;
4. The response plans and procedures, in the event of a disaster, providing for –
 - (a) Allocation of responsibilities to the Departments of the Government at the district level and the local authorities in the district;
 - (b) Prompt response to disaster and relief thereof;
 - (c) Procurement of essential resources;
 - (d) Establishment of communication links; and
 - (e) The dissemination of information to the public.

The district authority shall review and update the district plan annually. Apart from the above mentioned objectives the district plan has the following sectoral objectives as well:-

1. Institutionalization of disaster management in district administration
2. Encouraging a culture of disaster preparedness in the district
3. Vulnerability reduction and disaster mitigation through better planning process

4. Creation of the best Government mechanism to handle any unprecedented events
5. Instant response and effective decision making in disasters
6. Better coordination of relief and rehabilitation aftermath of a disaster
7. Better coordination of all line departments in disaster management
8. Encouraging and empowering the local community to own disaster management
9. Regular update of resources available in and around the district

1.2 AUTHORITY FOR THE DDMP: DM ACT 2005

As per Section 31 of the DM Act 2005, there shall be a plan for disaster management for every district of the State. The District Plan shall be prepared by the District Authority, after consultation with the local authorities and having regard to the National Plan and the State Plan, to be approved by the State Authority.

The District Plan shall include-

- (a) the areas in the district vulnerable to different forms of Disasters.
- (b) the measures to be taken, for prevention and mitigation of disaster, by the Departments of the Government at the district level and local authorities in the district;
- (c) the capacity-building and preparedness measures required to be taken by the Departments of the Government at the district level and the local authorities in the district to respond to any threatening disaster situation or disaster;
- (d) the response plans and procedures, in the event of a disaster, providing for:-
 - (i) allocation of responsibilities to the Departments of the Government at the district level and the local authorities in the district;
 - (ii) prompt response to disaster and relief thereof;
 - (iii) procurement of essential resources;
 - (iv) establishment of communication links; and
 - (v) the dissemination of information to the public;
- (e) such other matters as may be required by the State Authority.

The District Plan shall be reviewed and updated annually. The copies of the District Plan referred to in sub-sections (2) and shall be made available to the Departments of the Government in the district. The District Authority shall send a copy of the District Plan to the State Authority which shall forward it to the State Government. The District Authority shall, review from time to

time, the implementation of the Plan and issue such instructions to different departments of the Government in the district as it may deem necessary for the implementation thereof.

1.3 EVOLUTION OF THE PLAN IN BRIEF

Preparation of the District Disaster Management Plan is the responsibility of the District Authority. The first draft plan is to be discussed in the DDMA Authority meeting and later the Chairperson of the DDMA shall improve on it.

The main steps involved in the development of this plan are:

- Data collection from all line departments
- Data analysis
- Discussion with experts
- Reference of national and international literature
- Preparation of action plans for all line departments
- Preparation of draft plan document
- Mock drill to check the viability and feasibility of the implementation methodology
- Wide circulation for public and departmental comments
- Preparation of the final plan document

1.4 STAKEHOLDERS & THEIR RESPONSIBILITIES:

As per Section 31 of the DM Act 2005 Every office of the Government of India and of the State Government at the district level and the local authorities shall, subject to the supervision of the District Authority:-

- (a) Prepare a disaster management plan setting out the following, namely:-
 - (i) Provisions for prevention and mitigation measures as provided for in the District Plan and as is assigned to the department or agency concerned;
 - (ii) Provisions for taking measures relating to capacity-building and preparedness as laid down in the District Plan;
 - (iii) The response plans and procedures, in the event of, any threatening disaster situation or disaster;

- (b) Coordinate the preparation and the implementation of its plan with those of the other organisations at the district level including local authority, communities and other stakeholders;
- (c) Regularly review and update the plan; and
- (d) Submit a copy of its disaster management plan, and of any amendment thereto, to the District Authority.

1.5 HOW TO USE THE PLAN

- Plans will work only in the case when present organizational structure is responsible to its non-emergency duties i.e. if a job is done well everyday; it is best done by that organization during emergency.
- Crisis should be met at the North East and most immediate level of government. Plans call for local response supplemented if necessary, by the next higher jurisdiction.
- Voluntary response and involvement of the private sector should be sought and emphasized. The emergency management partnership is important to all phases of natural and man-made disasters.

1.6 APPROVAL MECHANISM OF THE PLAN : AUTHORITY FOR IMPLEMENTATION (STATE LEVEL/ DISTRICT LEVEL ORDERS)

As per Section 31(2) of the Disaster Management Act 2005, there shall be a plan for disaster management for every district of the State. The District Plan shall be prepared by the District Authority, after consultation with the local authorities and having regard to the National Plan and the State Plan, to be approved by the State Authority.

Also, as per Section 31(6) of the Disaster Management Act 2005, the District Authority shall send a copy of the District Plan to the State Authority which shall forward it to the State Government.

1.7 PLAN REVIEW & UPDATION: PERIODICITY

As per Section 31(4) The District Plan shall be reviewed and updated annually.

Also, As per Section 31(7) The District Authority shall, review from time to time, the implementation of the Plan and issue such instructions to different departments of the Government in the district as it may deem necessary for the implementation thereof.

1.8 EVOLUTION OF THE PLAN:

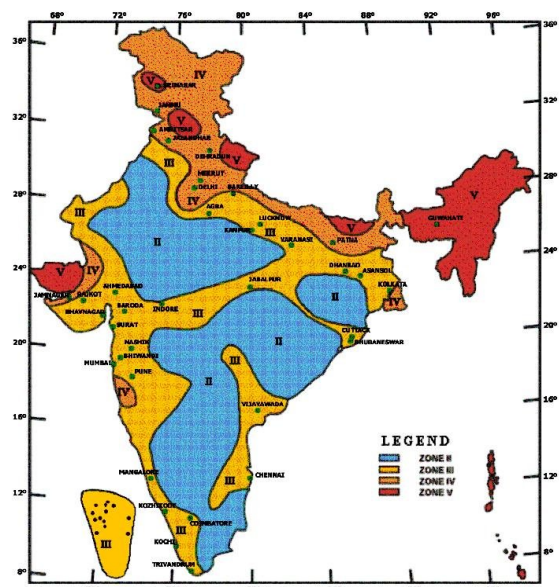
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6. Preparation of draft plan document
7. Mock drill to check the viability and feasibility of the implementation methodology
8. Wide circulation for public and departmental comments
9. Preparation of the final plan document

1.9 NEED FOR PLANNING

District North East of the National Capital Territory of Delhi is part of the Yamuna River Edge, *ipso facto*, it is more prone to flood and Earthquake than the other districts. Adding to this, Districts on Yamuna Pushta are timid with migrants from various parts of the country viz. Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Punjab so forth, creating large number of narrow lined resettlement colonies, slums and industrial areas. Moreover, in the latest seismic map of the county, Delhi falls under Zone IV, which means it is highly vulnerable to multi hazards, especially Earthquake.

Map 1.1 Earthquake Zonation in India



Some of the common disasters in North East District could be listed as regular and increased number of fire hazards, seasonal flood situation, explosion of LPG cylinders causing multi injury, death and loss of property, odd cases of riots and violence, large number of migration from other states creating multiple slums and contagious diseases in the slum and resettlement colonies.

1.10 CHANGING CONTEXT OF DISASTER MANAGEMENT

Taking all this into consideration the Government of Delhi, District North East has announced a series of initiatives for better disaster management with cooperation of all line departments, voluntary organizations, national and international NGOs and more over the local residents. The erstwhile relief and rehabilitation section of the Government of Delhi under Revenue Department has been renamed as Department of Disaster Management as well as a separate District Disaster Management Authority has been constituted under the chairmanship of Deputy Management, North East to look after disaster management activities in the district.

It's a common belief of both administrators and the public that disaster management starts with distribution of relief materials and ends with restoration of the damaged infrastructures. But in actual situation, instead of waiting for disasters to get it managed, one should start preparations well in advance so that when hazard comes, it will not trigger as a disaster. Interestingly, even the phase of rescue and relief should be with a developmental touch. There is a paradigm shift from the traditional charity approach of disaster management to a professional way of handling it.

Disaster management is a cycle in which relief is just a fetter for better development. But at the same time it is to be remembered that none of these steps in disaster management cycle are watertight compartments. If disasters have been handled professionally with the perspective of a long term development and sustainability, the quantity of relief required could be halved drastically.

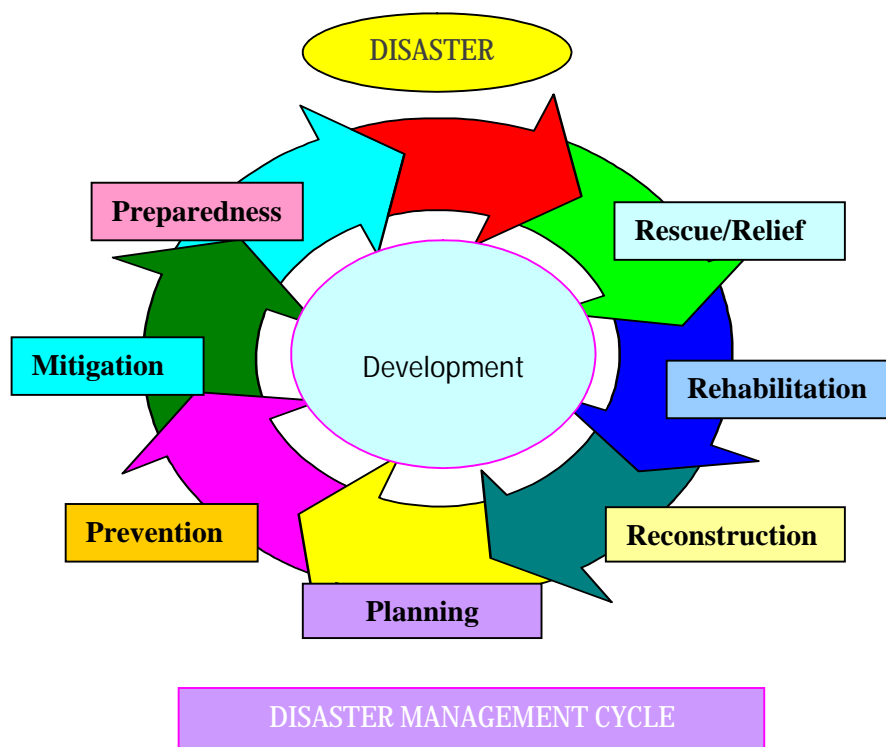


Fig 1.1

Preparation of this document is another milestone of District North East in disaster management initiatives. This document, the District Disaster Management Plan (DDMP), is a ready reference guide and manifesto of disaster management in District North East as well as an imperative for the sustainable development of the District.

1.11 DISTRICT PROFILE OF NORTH EAST DELHI

North East district is one of the eleven districts of the NCT of Delhi that came into existence from September 2012 when Delhi was divided into eleven revenue Districts. Prior to that, there used to be only one district for the whole of Delhi with its district head quarter at Tis-Hazari. North East District having its head quarter at Nand Nagri has great social, economical and cultural importance. North East district is predominantly rural but also has a sizeable urban population.

There are 22 villages in the district with all characteristics of rural India. Total population of the district as per 2011 Census is 1,378,914, out of which the male population crosses 733,055

and 645,859 are females. The density of population of District North-East is 39,397 persons/ sq. km (highest in all over India). The high density of population makes it a backward district. The literacy rate of the district is 82.80%.

1.12 GEOGRAPHY AND BOUNDARIES

Delhi is situated about 100 miles (160 km) south of the Himalayas and stands on the North East bank of Yamuna River, a tributary of the Ganga. The national capital territory lies at an elevation of between 700 and 1,000 feet (213 and 305 meters) and covers an area of 573 square miles (1,483 square km) between latitude 28 degree 24' 15" to 28 degree 53' 00" and longitudes 76 degree 50' 24" to 77 degree 20' 30". Of this area, Old Delhi occupies 360 square miles (932 square km) and New Delhi 169 square miles.

The National Capital Territory is bounded to the east by state of Uttar Pradesh and North, North East, and South by state of Haryana, where as District North East is rounded by other Districts like North, Shahdara and East as well as the neighboring state of Uttar Pradesh. It generally has been presumed that the city was named for Raja Dhilu, a king who reined in the first century BC, and that the various names by which it has been known (Delhi, Dehli, Dilli, and Dhilli) have been corruptions of this name Delhi.

1.13 LANDSCAPE

The natural plant cover in North East Delhi varies according to the physical features with which it is associated. During the monsoon season, herbaceous species grow in profusion. Riverine vegetation consisting of weeds and grass occurs on the banks of River Yamuna. It is also known for numerous flowering plants, which provide a splash of color during the winter. The transition from winter to spring is very gradual, and only the flowers can testify to changing conditions, with chrysanthemums in December yielding place to roses in February.

1.14 CLIMATE (TEMPERATURE, RAINFALL, GEOLOGY)

The climate of North East Delhi is characterized by extreme dryness, with intensely hot summers, which is almost similar with the other parts of the state. It is associated with a general prevalence of continental air, which moves in from the North East to North West, except during the season of monsoon (rain-bearing wind), when an easterly to southeasterly influx of oceanic air brings increased humidity.

The summer season lasts from mid-March to the end of June, with average maximum and minimum temperatures of 97 °F (36 °C) and 77 °F (25 °C); it is characterized by frequent thunderstorms and squalls, which are most frequent in April and May. The monsoon season, following the hot summer, continues until the end of September, with an average rainfall of about 26 inches (660 mm). Due to poor infrastructures and large number of slums and resettlement colonies in North East District, monsoon is seemed as a curse to the residents. The post-monsoon period of October and November constitutes a transition period from monsoon to winter conditions. The winter season extends from late November to mid-February.

Delhi consists of flat and level plains interrupted by cluster of sand dunes and a long continuous chain of rocky ridges. The sand dunes are of varying dimensions and in general trend northeast – southwest). Most of the geology of the State is comprises of Yamuna flood plains, alluvial plains and quartzite ridge.

The air in the District is dry for most of the year with very low relative humidity from April to June and markedly higher humidity in July and August, when weather conditions are oppressive. The entire State’s mean daily temperature is highest in May; and the monthly mean temperature is highest in June, which is also the month when the night temperature is at its maximum. The mean daily temperature may rise as high as 110 °F (43 °C). The coldest month is January, when both the mean maximum temperature and the mean minimum temperature are at their low North East—70 °F (21 °C) and 45 °F (7 °C), respectively.

1.15 LAND HOLDING PATTERN

The pattern of land use in North East District was influenced considerably by the implementation (albeit partial) of the Delhi Development Authority's 20-year (1962–82) master plan. A large number of small manufacturing establishments have entrenched themselves in almost every part of the District. A number of local shopping centers have also developed in other localities; whereas District Shopping Centers are still a dream. In the District there is a strong feeling of Mohalla (“Neighborhood”), partly induced by the peculiar housing layout. There, gates or doorways open onto private residences and courtyards or onto katra (one-room tenements facing a courtyard or other enclosure and having access to the street by only one opening or gate).

Cultural “islands” have formed in certain areas; for example, Bengali, South Indian, and Punjabi cultures, although cultural distinctiveness is being eroded as other city residents move in.

Another facet of the profile is the slum and resettlement colonies, inhabited mostly by construction workers, sweepers, factory laborers, and other low-income groups like the one in Seemapuri. There are also urban village enclaves, where houses and streets retain rural characteristics though residents have urban occupations.

1.16 HOUSING PATTERN

The housing situation in North East District has been deteriorated after 1947 as result of the influx of refugees caused by the partition of India and Pakistan as well as the city's emergence as the National Capital of India. Since then, building activity has been insufficient to close the gap or to keep pace with the increasing population. As migrants were unable to occupy key areas in the central parts of Delhi, they started encroaching Yamuna Pushta and thus North East Delhi has become a belt of slums and unauthorized colonies. This has compelled a large proportion of the city's population to seek shelter in congested areas and in unauthorized dwellings or to settle as squatters in slums. These slums are more disaster prone in terms of fire and epidemics.

Causing great concern over vulnerability in case of earthquake or heavy monsoon, the traditional houses in the district are unplanned; consisting of old structures of two, three, or multi stories with a high proportion of single-room dwelling units. A program to build new houses and rehabilitate old housing has been pushed since the 1950s; it is administered by a number of agencies, such as Government of the National Capital Territory, East Delhi Municipal Corporation (EDMC), Delhi Development Authority, and various individuals and corporative.

1.17 DISTRICT LAYOUT

The town/city plan of North East district is a mixture of contrasting old and new road and circulation patterns. The contrast between the convoluted form of the old city and the diagonal features of the modern traffic arteries is particularly striking. The streets tend to be irregular in direction, length, and width and are suitable only for pedestrian traffic. Thus, the pattern as a whole consists of a confusing mixture of narrow and winding streets, culs-de-sac (one side closed streets), alleys (narrow passages), and byways giving access to residences and commercial areas.

1.18 THE ECONOMY

In the economy of North East Delhi, the service sector comes first in importance and is the largest employer. The industrial sector is second and the commercial sector occupies only third place. Agriculture once contributed significantly to the economy but now is of little importance. A substantial proportion of working population has engaged in various services, including public administration, the professions, the liberal arts, and various personal, domestic, and unskilled-labor services.

1.19 POPULATION

The Population in district North East has increased about 45-fold from 1911 and thus the population density also has been multiplied in North East Delhi. The highest growth rate occurred between 1941 and 1951—mainly because of the influx of a large number of refugees into the city at the time of independence—and the population has since grown steadily. Much of the increase continues to be from immigration. The composition of the district's population reflects its truly cosmopolitan character, with more than half of the residents coming from outside the state territory. Most of these immigrants come from other Indian states like Uttar Pradesh other States and only a small proportion consists of resident foreigners. The religious composition of the population is also varied. The great majority of the population belongs to Hinduism; Muslims constitute the largest minority, followed by smaller numbers of Sikhs, Jain, Christians and Buddhists.

1.20 RIVERS IN THE DISTRICT

District North East is one of the flood prone districts in Delhi due to over flow of River Yamuna in monsoon season. During the rainy season the water level of River Yamuna rises. This rise in water level is also attributed to the fact of large discharge of water from the Tajewale Dam in adjoining state of Haryana. Constant monitoring of water level of River Yamuna is ensured and all the precautionary measures are taken.

In past years, families were evacuated from the low-lying areas to safest places. In the camps of rehabilitation centers, all necessary arrangement such as lighting, water, toilets, medical assistance, supply of ration at the camp at Govt. rates were available. A round the clock duty of staff ensures timely and efficient action. In the new set of disaster management the

Emergency Support Functions are being taken action to manage anymore flood situation in North East District bravely.

1.21 ROADS AND MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION

The geographic position of the State makes it a pivotal center in the subcontinent's network of transportation. Five national highways converge on Delhi where as several railway lines also meet there, linking the city with all parts of the country. The traffic-circulation pattern within a city that was designed for a smaller population became heavily overburdened with Delhi's explosive growth.

Improvements to the road system—such as flyover, adding overpasses, underpasses and widening major thoroughfares—have alleviated the worst traffic congestion, but the sheer volume of traffic—which includes such slow-moving vehicles as bullock carts, pedi cabs, Cycle Rickshaws and bicycles—makes road travel in North East Delhi difficult, particularly during peak-hour conditions. The major road in North East Delhi viz. GT Road and Wazirabad Road which are pathetically congested even in odd timings. Mass-transportation facilities are still inadequate, the principal means of public transport consisting of an ever-increasing fleet of buses. Ring Road bus service, Kashmere Gate Inter State Bus Terminus & Anand Vihar Inter State Bus Terminus etc facilitate long-distance commuting within the city.

CHAPTER 2
HAZARD, VULNERABILITY, CAPACITY AND RISK ASSESSMENT

2.1 HAZARD, RISK AND VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT

The district has been traditionally vulnerable to different natural disasters on account of its unique geo-climatic condition. Like other districts of Delhi, North East district is highly prone to Earthquakes, Fire incidents, Building Collapse, Bomb Blasts and Terrorist Attacks. Certain parts of North East District are vulnerable to Flooding as well. Two major accidental hazard units i.e. Sonia Vihar Water Treatment Plant & Bhagirathi Vihar Water Treatment Plant is another risk in District for Chemical Leakage disasters.

2.2 TYPES OF HAZARDS THE DISTRICT PRONE TO

The entire state of Delhi falls under Seismic Zone IV in the national seismic map. This means the state is adjacent to the high vulnerability area i.e. zone V. The Tectonic activities under the National Capital Region are shifting swiftly. The increased number of illegal construction practices in the area has been one of the forces behind this. The Yamuna Pusta of the National Capital Region of Delhi has been considered as the most vulnerable area in Delhi itself. The map of Delhi given below shows the Seismic zone.

People living in District North East are basically migrants from various parts of the other states. As per a recent study, about 30 per cent of Delhi's population is illiterate and a 60 per cent of the total illiterate in Delhi are from the Eastern districts of the state. This shows how vulnerable the district is. Even a minor accident turns as a disaster due to the socio-cultural background of the district.

Table 2.1 HAZARD & VULNERABILITY PROFILE OF DISTRICT NORTH-EAST

S. No.	Hazard	Reasons	Vulnerability
1.	Earthquake	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Seismic Zone IV• Non earthquake resilient buildings• High density of population• Unplanned & unsafe structures• Congested area	High
2.	Fire	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• LPG leakage• Short Circuit• Jhuggi Clusters• Lack of fire safety installations	High
3.	Flood	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Yamuna river bed• Habitation in low-lying area• Sudden discharge of water from neighboring states• Poor drainage causes water logging	High
4.	Building Collapse	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Old & unsafe buildings• Unauthorized & unplanned structures	High
5.	Chemical Leakage	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Two water treatment plant in Sonia Vihar and Bhagirathi Vihar.	High
6.	Stampede	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• High density of population• Congested areas• Spread of rumors	Medium
7.	Terrorist Attack/ Bomb Blast	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Attack by terrorists	Moderate
8.	Epidemic	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Poor hygiene &• Sanitary Conditions• Post flood effects	Medium

2.3 RECORD OF PREVIOUS DISASTERS

In the district records, no major disaster has been mentioned for the last 25 years, except a single case of communal riots following the killing of the then Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi and another flood occurred due to overflow of river Yamuna in the 1980s leading to massive loss of property. Most of the other disasters for which compensation has been given or registered as untoward incident are minor cases of accidents, which may not come under the definition of a Disaster.

2.4 IMPACT ANALYSIS OF THE WORST CASES

The worst of the disaster case in the district was a human induced disaster that has already got a mention above. Following the assassination of the then Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi, riots embarked upon against the Sikhs in the district as it was in the case of other parts of the state. This was one of the human induced disasters. The preparedness towards protecting human lives was very poor and due to the very fact large numbers of lives were lost. The entire North East district victimized this disaster.

Another case of the worst disaster in District North East was the flood caused by overflow of River Yamuna in 1980s. During that flood, preparedness and management was not up to date and even disaster management was not as popular as it is now. Modern machineries and advanced technologies were not available that time to fight against the calamity.

The most vulnerable groups of the hazard were people who lived in JJ clusters and slums on the Yamuna Pusta. Even relief activities were not sufficient and satisfactory. People of Seelampur Sub Division were highly vulnerable to flood on Yamuna as well as the fire accidents, since large number of unauthorized colonies and slums existed there. Even today the condition is not different. Though an institutional mechanism of disaster management is in place, numbers of slums and resettlement colonies and JJ clusters have multiplied.

Immediately after the independence, the other side of River Yamuna faced severe migration from Punjab and Jammu and Kashmir and this created severe cases of epidemics, environmental disasters and socio-cultural disasters. The major areas of relief and rehabilitation under taken in District North East are as follows:

- Relief in Hit & Run Cases
- Relief to the families of J & K Migrants
- Relief to the families of Punjab Migrants
- Draught Relief
- Flood Relief
- Relief to 1984 riots victims

2.5 IMPACT ANALYSIS OF THE WORST AREAS

District North East of the NCT of Delhi is ill reputed for its slums and resettlement colonies. The people of this district are of less civic sense and low security concern. Illegal constructions, large number of cottage industries, stealing electricity, disordered weekly markets, illegal setting up of tent houses etc leads to fire accidents in the district. If taking record of the last five years, one can see that fire accidents are overtaking all other disasters in the district.

The infrastructure facilities as well as cultural background of this area are pathetic. Some of the colonies like Khajuri Khas, Mustafabd, Seelampur etc. are congested with cycle rickshaws and other older transportation means. Roads in these colonies are narrow and institutional set up is very poor. The Sonia Vihar Water Treatment Plant & Bhagirathi Water Treatment Plants are another vital installation that can cause environmental disasters and fire like tragedies.

2.6 HAZARD/ VULNERABILITY ANALYSIS

2.6.1 Vulnerability Due to Tent Houses

This is a major concern in the district. A large number of fire accidents take place in District North East due to lack of precaution while setting up tent houses. District North East has a limited number of standard community centers and marriage halls. Also open grounds and parks are not sufficient to organize party or festivals in the district. Because of these constraints, people prepare makeshift tent houses for occasions like marriage, cultural events, political meetings and religious festivals. Unfortunately they neither seek permission from the administration nor take any precaution to prevent calamity. There are a large number of fire accidents in such tents where electricity has been taken illegally from the electric poles directly.

2.6.2 Forewarning and Speed of Disaster Onset

In the present scenario, there is no scope of forewarning for any disaster in the district unless it is in the main land of the district. Although warning has been issued for a case like fire accident, the fire fighting teams cannot reach the spot in time due to congested traffic and narrow road. The fruit and vegetable vendors and other small business units occupy most of the roads as well. The fire fighting teams located in the district are still far away from disaster prone sites the whole area. Besides the poor infra structure facility and heavy traffic in the main roads of district prevent fire fighters entering to the district from neighboring Laxmi Nagar.

2.7 RESOURCE INVENTORY/CAPACITY ANALYSIS

Considering the backwardness of the district it is analyzed that sufficient resources are not available within the district. Material resources, monitory resources and human power are not sufficient to manage any larger calamities.

District North East has decentralized its administration by increasing people's participation in various levels. To take part in this effort it has a large number of Resident's Welfare Associations (RWA) in the district. The Entire Community Based Disaster Management planning process has been designed in such a way that each RWA territory has to prepare their own plans and sensitize its residents on disaster managements.

At present altogether there are more than 180 RWAs (registered) in the district. Apart from this numerous non-registered RWAs are also working in the field of development.

The Non Governmental Organizations (NGOs) working in District North East plays a significant role in educating the public on various social issues and their rights. Disaster Management is one of the major subjects for them and the District Administration has already started collaboration with such organization for community level disaster management planning.

CHAPTER-03

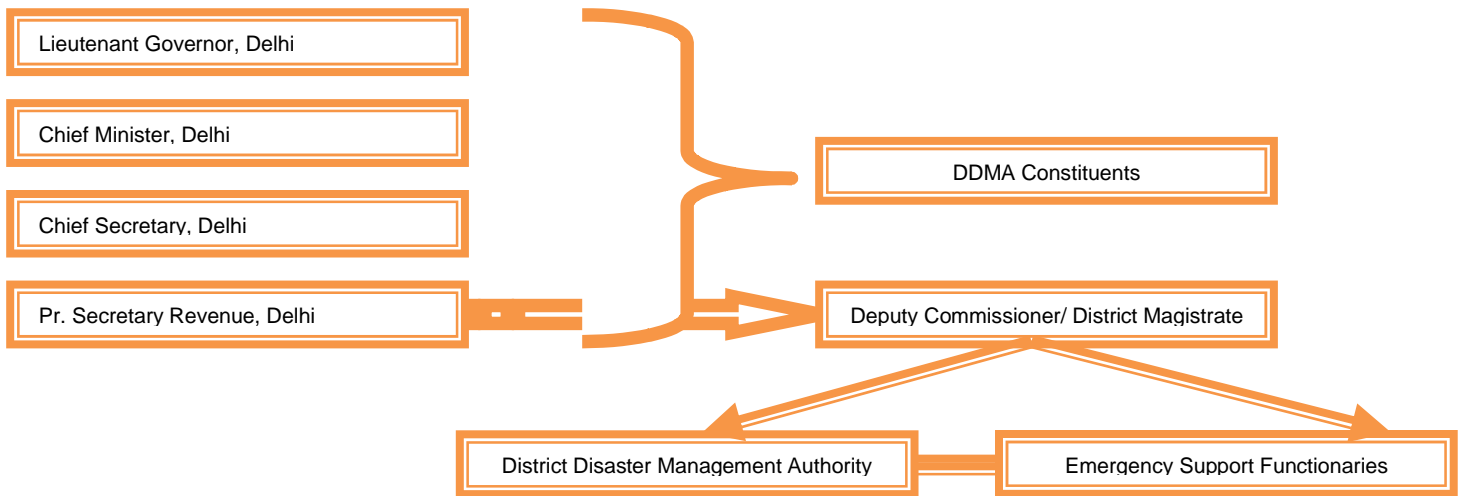
INSTITUTIONAL MECHANISM FOR DISASTER MANAGEMENT

For prevention and mitigation effects of disasters and for undertaking a holistic, coordinated and prompt response to any disaster situation it has been decided by the Government to enact a law on disaster management to provide for requisite institutional mechanism for drawing up and monitoring the implementation of Disaster Management Plans and ensuring measures by various wings of Government. The Disaster Management Act, 2005 provides for the effective management of disasters and for other matters connected therewith or incidental thereto. The Disaster Management ACT, 2005 under section 3, 14 & 25 seek to provide for establishment of National, State and District Disaster Management Authorities. The main functions of each authority are as under:-

TABLE 3.1
INSTITUTIONAL MECHANISM AND THEIR FUNCTIONS

DM Mechanism	Institutions/ Nodal Department	Functions
National Level Mechanism	National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA)	For better coordination of disaster management at national level, National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) is constituted. This is a multi disciplinary body with nodal officers from all concerned departments/ministries/organizations. Apart from these developments, the government of India has its National Contingency Action Plan prepared by the nodal ministry of disaster management. Also a National Emergency Operation Centre (NEOC) has been started functioning in the Ministry of Home Affairs with all sophisticated equipments and most modern technologies for disaster management.
State Level Mechanism	Delhi Disaster Management Authority (DDMA)	Delhi Disaster Management Authority (DDMA) is constituted under the chairmanship of Lt. Governor of Delhi and the Chief Minister and Ministers of relevant Departments as members. For Delhi, the Department of Revenue has been identifies as nodal department to tackle disasters, being the Divisional Commissioner as its nodal officer and convener of the DDMA.
District Level Mechanism	District Disaster Management Authority (North-East) DDMA (NE)	District Disaster Management Authority (DDMA) is constituted under the chairmanship of Deputy Commissioner of District North-East and ADM (NE) as CEO, DDMA (NE), Delhi Police, PWD, MCD and DHS as members.

Figure 3.1: Disaster Management Hierarchy in Delhi



3.1 STATE EMERGENCY OPERATION CENTRE

State EOC has started running 24X7 from 24th June 2008 at O/o Divisional Commissioner, Delhi. Emergency toll free number (1077) for Disaster has also been got activated by Chief Minister of Delhi.

3.2 DISTRICT LEVEL ORGANIZATION STRUCTURE

3.2.1 District Level Mechanism in North East District

As per section 25 of Disaster Management ACT, 2005, a District Disaster Management Authority (North East) has been formed under the chairmanship of Deputy Commissioner (North-East). The DDMA (NE) is a 7 member high-powered committee. The members of DDMA (NE) are as follows:

- | | |
|---|-------------------------------|
| 1. Deputy Commissioner (North-East) | - Chairperson, ex-officio. |
| 2. Elected representatives (MLAs/ Councilor) of the District nominated by the Lieutenant Governor | - Co-Chairperson, ex-officio. |
| 3. ADM (NE)/CEO | - Member, ex-officio. |
| 4. DCP (NE) | - Member, ex-officio. |
| 5. Deputy Commissioner, EDMC, Shahdara (North) | - Member, ex-officio. |
| 6. CDMO, Directorate of Health Services, Govt. of NCT of Delhi. | - Member, ex-officio. |
| 7. Superintending Engineer, PWD, Govt. of NCT of Delhi | - Member, ex-officio. |

The District Disaster Management Authority works as the District planning, coordinating and implementing body for Disaster Management and take various measures for the purpose of Disaster Management in the District in accordance with the guidelines laid down by the National or State authority. Powers and Functions of District Authority as per Section 30 of DM ACT, 2005 are as under:-

- i. Prepare a disaster management plan including district response plan of the district
- ii. Coordinate and monitor the implementation of the National Policy, State Policy, National Plan, State Plan and District Plan
- iii. Ensure that the areas in the district vulnerable to disasters are identified and measures for the prevention of disasters and the mitigation of its effects are undertaken by the departments of the Government at the district level as well as by the local authorities
- iv. Ensure that the guidelines for prevention of disasters, mitigation of its effects, preparedness and response measures as laid down by the departments of the Government at the district level and the local authorities in the district
- v. Give directions to different authorities at the district level and local authorities to take such other measures for the prevention or mitigation of disasters as may be necessary
- vi. Lay down guidelines for prevention of disaster management plans by the department of the Government at districts level and local authorities in the district;
- vii. Monitor the implementation of disaster management plans prepared by the Departments of the Government at the district level;
- viii. Lay down guidelines to be followed by the Departments of the Government at the district level for purpose of integration of measures for prevention of disaster and mitigation in their development plans and projects and provide necessary technical assistance therefore;
- ix. Monitor the implementation of measures referred to in clause (viii);
- x. Review the state of capabilities for responding to any disaster or threatening disaster situation in the district and give direction to the relevant departments or authorities at the district level for their up gradation as may be necessary;
- xi. Review the preparedness measures and give directions to the concerned departments at the district level or other concerned authorities where necessary for bringing the preparedness measures to the level required for responding effectively to any disaster or threatening disaster situation;
- xii. Organize and coordinate specialized training programmes for different levels of officer, employees and voluntary rescue workers in the district;

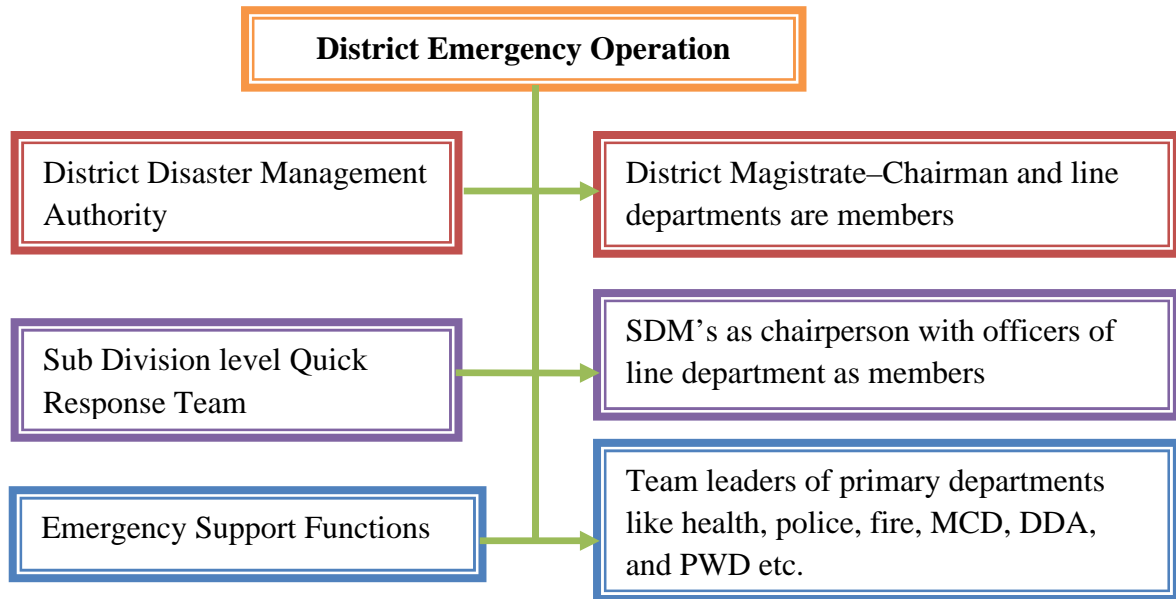
- xiii. Facilitate community training and awareness programmes for prevention of disaster or mitigation with the support of local authorities, governmental and non-governmental organizations;
- xiv. Set up, maintain, review and upgrade the mechanism for early warnings and dissemination of proper information to public;
- xv. Prepare, review and update district level response plan and guidelines;
- xvi. Coordinate response to any threatening disaster situation or disaster;
- xvii. Ensure that the Departments of the Government at the district level and the local authorities prepare their response plans in accordance with the district response plan;
- xviii. Lay down guidelines for, or give direction to, the concerned Department of the Government at the district level or any other authorities within the local limits of the district to take measures to respond effectively to any threatening disaster situation or disaster;
- xix. Advise, assist and coordinate the activities of the Department of the Government at the district level, statutory bodies and other governmental and non-governmental organization in the district engaged in the disaster management;
- xx. Coordinate with, and give guidelines to, local authorities in the district to ensure that measures for the prevention or mitigation of threatening disaster situation or disaster in the district are carried out promptly and effectively;
- xxi. Provide necessary technical assistance or give advice to the local authorities in the district for carrying out their functions;
- xxii. Review development plans prepared by the Departments of the Government at the district level, statutory authorities or local authorities with a view to make necessary provisions therein for prevention of disaster or mitigation;
- xxiii. Examine the construction in any area in the disaster and, if it is of the opinion that the standards for the prevention of disaster or mitigation laid down for such construction is not being or has not been followed, may direct the concerned authority to take such action as may be necessary to secure compliance of such standards;
- xxiv. Identify buildings and places which could, in the event of any threatening disaster situation or disaster, be used as relief centers or camps and make arrangements for water supply and sanitation in such buildings or places;
- xxv. Establish stockpiles of relief and rescue materials or ensure preparedness to make such materials available at a short notice;
- xxvi. Provide information to the State Authority relating to different aspects of disaster management;

- xxvii. Encourage the involvement of non-governmental organizations and voluntary social-welfare institutions working at the grassroots level in the district for disaster management;
- xxviii. Ensure communication systems are in order, and disaster management drills are carried out periodically;
- xxix. Perform such other functions as the State Govt. Or State Authority may assign to it or as it deems necessary for disaster management in the District.

Powers and Functions of District Authority in the event of any threatening disaster situation or disaster as per section 33 under DM ACT, 2005:-

- a) Give directions for the release and use of resources available with any Department of the Government and the local authority in the district.
- b) Control and restrict vehicular traffic to, from and within, the vulnerable or affected area.
- c) Control and restrict the entry of any person into, his movement within and departure from, a vulnerable or affected area.
- d) Remove debris, conduct search and carry out rescue operations.
- e) Provide shelter, food, drinking water and essential provisions, healthcare and services.
- f) Establish emergency communication systems in the affected area.
- g) Make arrangements for the disposal of the unclaimed dead bodies.
- h) Recommend to any Department of the Government of the State or any authority or body under that Government at the district level to take such measures as are necessary in its opinion.
- i) Require experts and consultants in the relevant fields to advise and assist as it may deem necessary.
- j) Procure exclusive or preferential use of amenities from any authority or person.
- k) Construct temporary bridges or other necessary structures and demolish structures which may be hazardous to public or aggravate the effects of the disaster.
- l) Ensure that the non-governmental organizations carry out their activities in the equitable and non-discriminatory manner.
- m) Take such other steps as may be required or warranted to be taken in such a situation.

Fig 3.2: Institutional Arrangements at District Level



The District Authority shall act as the district planning; coordinating and implementing body for disaster management and take all measures for the purposes of disaster management in the district in accordance with the guidelines laid down by the National Authority and the State Authority.

3.3 EMERGENCY OPERATION CENTRE

District North East has an exclusive Emergency Operation Centre (EOC) at District Head Quarter other than the revenue control room. The District EOC is functional on 24X7 basis and is manned by the following officials:

1. District Project Officer
2. Project Coordinator
3. Data Entry Operator
4. Civil Defence Volunteers on Control Room duty.

The structure of District EOC is earthquake resistant. The centre is well-equipped with various Information Technology (IT) based equipments such as Computer with internet facilities, wireless set etc.

Further it may be strengthened with HAM equipments, Power Generator sets, Early Warning Systems, Mobile Control Rooms, Emergency Rescue Kits, Emergency Vehicle, Mobile First-Aid Post, and Ambulance etc.

Considering the unique responsibility of the District Emergency Operation Centre, the equipments provided to it shall not be taken to any purpose other than disaster management. This centre is intended to coordinate all disaster related activities in the district starting from preparedness to rehabilitation and reconstruction.

In case of any emergency there shall be permanent sitting place for each Emergency Support Functionaries (ESFs) in the EOC and they shall be provided with sufficient telephone connections. Only the Nodal ESFs are to sit in the EOC and coordinate the disaster management activities in the district with their support agencies. There shall be dedicated telephone lines and other communication facilities.

3.3.1 Role of Emergency Operation Centre in Normal Time

As per section 29 D of DM ACT, 2005 the Delhi Disaster Management Authority has provided DDMA (NE) a District Project Officer (Disaster Management) as officer in charge of EOC for carrying out the functions of district authority. The DPO will be responsible for the effective functioning of the EOC. Responsibilities of the EOC in charge in normal time include:

1. Ensure that all equipments in the EOC are in working condition;
2. Collection data on routine basis from line departments for disaster management
3. Develop status reports of preparedness and mitigation activities in the district;
4. Ensure appropriate implementation of District Disaster Management Plan
5. Maintenance of data bank with regular updating
6. Activate the trigger mechanism on receipt of disaster warning/occurrence of disaster.

3.3.2 Role of Emergency Operation Centre during Disaster

On the basis of the message received from the forecasting agencies, warning has to be issued for the general public and the departments, which play a vital role during emergencies. Issuing correct and timely warning would be one of the prime responsibilities of EOC. For effective dissemination of warning EOC should have a well-planned line of communication. The DC shall be the competent authority to disseminate a disaster warning. The warning on occurrence of a disaster will also be communicated to:

1. All Emergency Support Functions
2. Members of DDMA-NE/ ESFs
3. Hospitals in the disaster area/CAT etc
4. Office of Divisional Commissioner
5. State Relief Commissioner
6. Emergency Operation Centre in the neighboring districts
7. National/State Emergency Operation Centre
8. People's representatives from the district

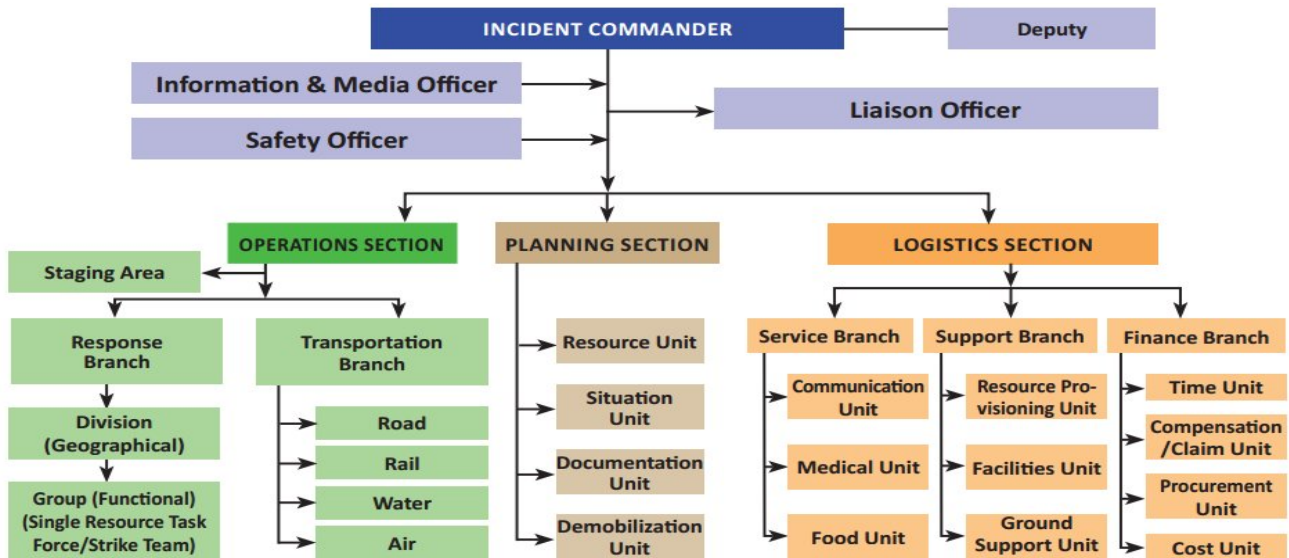
Apart from this the District Emergency Operation Centre must arrange desks for the Emergency Support Function in its complex for better coordination and help. Simultaneously the onsite EOCs are to be set up with the help of the district EOC. Constant communication between the State EOC, District EOC and Onsite EOC is mandatory for updates on the disaster, which happened.

3.4 INCIDENT RESPONSE SYSTEM IN NORTH EAST DISTRICT, DELHI (IRS)

Activation of Incident Response System

The emphasis in Disaster Management has shifted from relief centric approach to proactive regime, and as such a well coordinated response with clockwork precision becomes one of the most important goals. Incident Response System has been developed in this regard.

Fig. 3.3 Structure of Incident Response Team



All team leaders will be in the rank of ADM/Line Department Heads in the district who are senior level officer.

- If the disaster is in more than one district, the DC/DM of the district that has maximum loss will act as Incident commander.
- In case all the districts are more less equally affected, then the Divisional Commissioner of Delhi will act as Unified Incident Commander and the DC/DM as Incident Command in his/her own district.
- It is mandatory that all line departments/Organizations/individuals should obey the command of the Incident Commander as condition demands. He can divert all mechanisms and resources in the district to fight against a scenario leading to disaster/calamity in the district.

Note:-

- The SDMs shall not be given any responsibility in the incident command chain since they are to look after the onsite EOC in their territory or as assigned to the affected areas as well as they are the Team Leaders of Incident Management Teams (IMTs) in each Onsite Emergency Operation Center.
- The Civic bodies like the MCD, District Health Department, District Senior/junior Accountant or any nodal officer capable of doing the same can be given this assignment. This is the sole discretion of the Incident Commander to appoint the Section chief. These section chiefs are vested with commanding authority and logistic assistance to deliver the concerned responsibility.

3.4.1 Major Functions of Incident Commander

The general functions of the Incident Commander are as follows:

- To create and integrate communication flow during emergency period.
- To manage incident scene and report through integrated and coordinated command plan.
- To facilitate procedures and protocols according to ESF Departments within District as well as State and Central Government.
- To put the communication system in place to receive, record, acknowledge incoming and outgoing information of any form during the disaster.
- To manage resources as per their availability such as– distribution of relief material with ESF agencies required during emergency etc.
- Monitoring functional areas during and post disaster phase.

Besides these general functions, the Incident Commander has to perform certain specific functions. They are:

1. Size up the situation
2. Determine if human life is at immediate risk
3. Establish immediate objectives
4. Determine if there are enough and right kind of resources on site and/or ordered
5. Develop immediate action plan
6. Establish an initial organization
7. Review and modify objectives and adjust the action plan as necessary

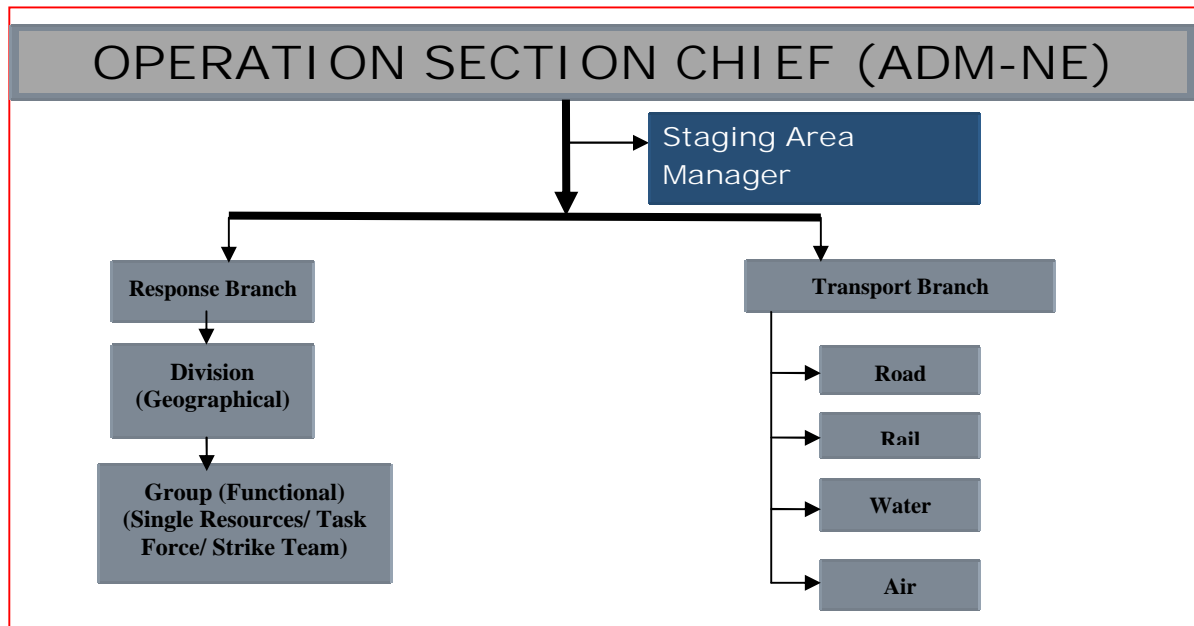


Fig 3.4
OPERATION SECTION IN IRS

3.4.2 Major Functions of Operation Section Chief

- Responsible for management of all operations directly applicable to primary mission
- Activates and supervises organization elements in accordance with the Incident Action Plan and directs its execution
- Determine need and request additional resources
- Review suggested list of resources to be rebased and initiate recommendation for release of resources
- Report Information about special activities, events or occurrences to Incident Commander
- Maintain Unit / Activity details

Operation Chief shall be assisted by the following positions to perform above mentioned duties:

(a) **Staging Area Manager:**

responsible for maintaining all activities within a staging area.

(b) **Branch Director**

Area under the direction of Operation Section Chief and are responsible for the implementation of the appropriate portion of the Incident Action Plan.

(c) **Division Supervisor**

Implements IAP for the division and reviews division assignments and incident activities with subordinates and assign tasks.

(d) **Emergency Support Functions**

ESFs shall be activated under Operation Chief. On the receipt of information Team Leaders (TLs) would take up following actions:

On the receipt of information about the off-site emergency Team Leaders (TLs) will activate their own Emergency Support Functions (ESFs)

- a. TLs will join IC and Operation Chief (ADM-NE) in EOC to ensure coordination and to provide assistance
- b. TLs would also move to the site for better operational control
- c. TLs will call the nodal officers of supporting agencies and immediately deploy the quick response teams (QRTs) from the location of nearest to the incident site
- d. They further reinforce their teams by deploying additional resources from surrounding areas so the effective first respond can be rendered at site
- e. A high alert would be notified to move additional resources and manpower to the incident site
- f. According to the feedback report additional TLs will take decision of movement of more team and manpower. In some of cases TLs may need to mobilize resources from nearby districts or states. In such cases chiefs will organize this through respective head quarters.

(e) **Transport Branch Director**

This supports the efforts by arranging through different mode the transportation of resources, persons and relief material. It is headed by a Transport Branch Director and Group-in-charges for Road, Rail, Water and Air Operations.

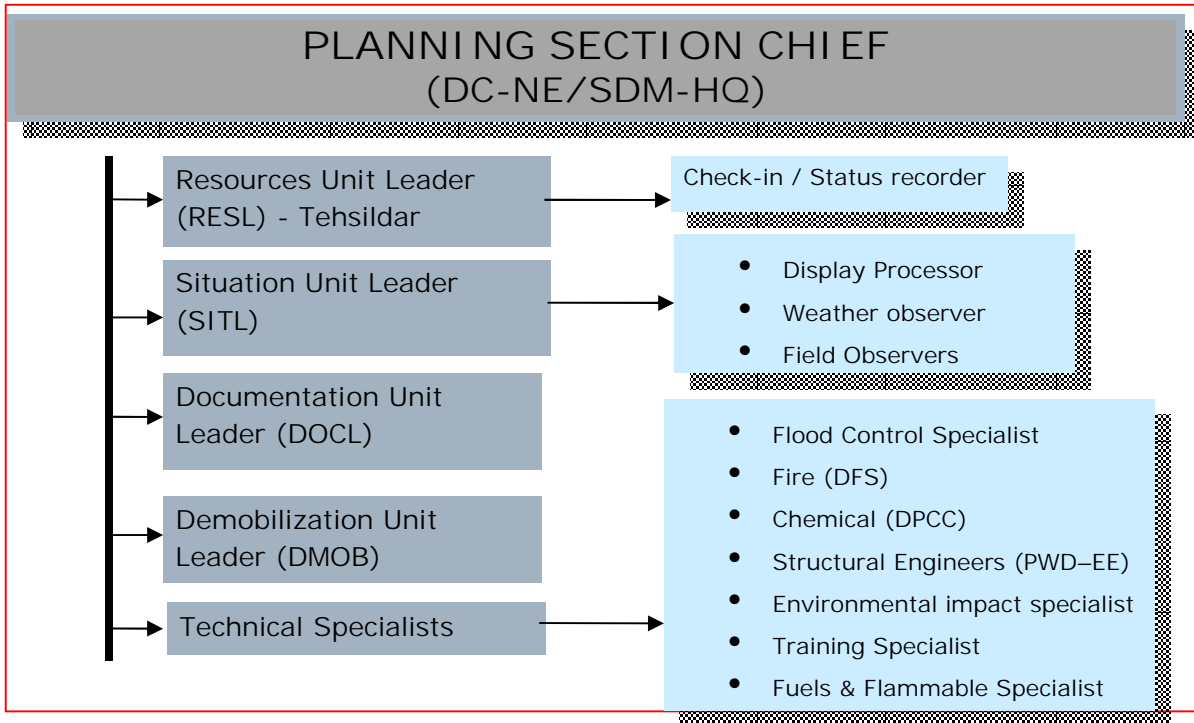


Fig 3.5

PLANNING SECTION IN IRS

3.4.3 Major Functions of Planning Section Chief

- Collection, evaluation, dissemination and use of information about the development of incident and status of resources. Information is needed to
 - Understand the current situation
 - Prepare alternative strategies and control of operations
- Supervise preparation of Immediate Action Plan (IAP)
- Provide input to IC and Operation Chief in preparation of IAP
- Reassign of service personnel already on site to other positions as appropriate
- Determine need for any specialized resources in support of the incident
- Establish information requirements and reporting schedules for Planning Section Unit (e.g. Resources, Situation Unit).
- Compile and display incident status information

- Oversee preparation and implementation of Incident Demobilization Plan.
- Incorporate Plans (e.g. Traffic, Medical, Site Safety, and Communication) into IAP. Maintain Unit / Activity details.
- Other Functions include, briefing on situation and resource status, setting objectives, establishing division boundaries, identifying group assignments, specifying tactics/safety for each division, specifying resources needed by division, specifying operations facilities and reporting locations – plot on map and placing resource and personnel order

(a) Resource Unit Leader

Responsible for maintaining the status of assigned resources (Primary and support) at an incident. This is achieved by overseeing the check-in of all resources, maintaining a status keeping system indicating current location and status of all resources and maintenance of a master list of all resources e.g. by key supervisory personnel, primary land support resources etc.

- Establish check-in function at incident locations.
- Prepare Organization Assignment List & Organization chart.
- Maintain & post the current status and location of all resources
- Maintain master list of all resources checked in at the incident.

(b) Check-in/Status Recorder

Needed at each check-in location to ensure that all resources assigned to an incident are accounted for:

- Prepare check-in form, resource status boards and status display board.
- Establish communications with the communications Centre and Ground Support unit.
- Post signs so that arriving resources can easily find the check in locations
- Record check-in information on check-in lists
- Transmit check-in information to Resources Unit on regular pre-arranged schedule/ as per need.
- Receive, record and maintain status information for single resources, strike teams, task forces, overhead personnel
- Maintain file of check-in lists.

(c) Situation Unit Leader

- Begin collection and analysis of incident data as soon as possible.

- Prepare post or disseminate resource and situation status information as required, including special requests.
- Prepare incident status summary
- Provide photographic services and maps if required.

(d) Display Processor (*Draftsman-Computer trained*):

Responsible for display of incident status information obtained for field observers, resource status reports, aerial photographs etc.

- Determine:-
 1. Location of work assignment
 2. Numbers, types and locations of displays required
 3. Priorities
 4. Map requirements for incident
 5. Time limits for completion
 6. Field observer assignments & communication means
- Obtain necessary equipment and supplies
- Obtain copy of LIAP for each period
- Assist SITL in analyzing and evaluating field report
- Develop required displays in accordance with time limits for completion.

(e) Field Observers

Responsible to collect situation information from personal observations at the incident & give it to situation team leader.

- Determine:-
 - Location of assignment
 - Type of information required
 - Priorities
 - Time limit for completion
 - Method of communication
 - Method of transportation
- Obtain copy of IAP for the operation period
- Obtain necessary equipment & supplies for his use.

- Collect data like
 - Perimeter of location of hot spots etc.
 - Be prepared to identify all facilities location (e.g. division boundaries)
 - Report information to SITL

(f) Documentation Leader

Dy. Chief Inspector of factories and Tehsildar

- Arranging for complete documentation of proceedings at the incident site
- Maintaining record of what happened and what actions were taken
 - i. Recovering response costs and damages
 - ii. Setting the record straight where there are charges of negligence or mismanagement resulting from the incident
 - iii. Reviewing the efficiency and effectiveness of response actions
 - iv. Preparing for future incident response
 - v. Videotaping of the entire combat the rescue operations

(g) Demobilization Leader

- Responsible for developing incident DMOB Plan
- Review incident resource records to determine the likely size and extent of DMOB effort ⇒ addl. Personnel, work space and supplies needed
- Coordination DMOB with agency representatives
- Monitor ongoing operation section resource needs
- Identify surplus resources and probable release time
- Develop incident check out for all units

(h) Technical Coordinators

Two to Four experts in geo-sciences, fire safety, industrial safety and health shall be nominated as technical experts. Major issues shall be addressed by them are:

a. Formulation of response objectives and strategy

TC shall assess the incident before taking actions and formulate realistic response objectives. The assessment shall be based upon following points:

- Pre-incident plans

- Information related to material involved, container involved, vehicle and structure involved and atmospheric conditions affecting the incident
- Environmental monitoring and sampling data (if available)
- Public protective actions to be initiated
- Resource requirements (trained manpower, specialized protective gear and other equipments)
- Hazards posed to the nearby areas

On the bases of above-mentioned points they will formulate a defensive strategy to protect the public and environment from the immediate spill or discharge area.

b. Identification of Hazard Zone

Technical experts shall be able to determine real time contaminant concentrations at various distances downwind. They shall be responsible to estimate downwind concentrations and feeding the information to the Team leaders of various ESFs for further response. To estimate the hazard zone in a particular emergency scenario, the technical coordinator shall place the transparency of the vulnerability template with its x-axis along the prevalent wind direction and start point on the source of release on the scaled map.

c. Establishment of Hazard Control Zones at Incident Site

Technical expert should determine the zones varying according to the severity of hazard. For example Hot Zone, Warm Zone and Cold Zone. According to the zones local commandant post and rescue operations should take place.

d. Suppression of Hazardous Gas or Vapor Releases

Technical experts should also identify response measures to any other probability of outburst due hazardous gas and vapour release directly in the atmosphere from the ruptured and punctured containers or from the evaporating and boiling pools of liquid that have been formed due to chemical spill.

- ***Selection of Personal Protective Equipments(PPEs)***

Technical persons should able to guide the QRTs entering the hot zone on the correct type of PPEs as it is necessary to ensure that the materials from which clothing is fabricated will not be penetrating by the spill substance.

3.4.4 Major Functions of Logistic Section Chief

The logistic section chief is responsible for providing facilities, services and materials in support of incident. Participants in development and implementation of IAP and activates and supervise Logistics Section.

- Assign work locations and tasks to section personnel
- Identify service and support requirements for planned and expected operations
- Coordinate and process requests for additional resources
- Provide input to / review communication plan, traffic plan, medical plan etc
- Recommend release of unit resources
- Maintain Unit/ Activity details

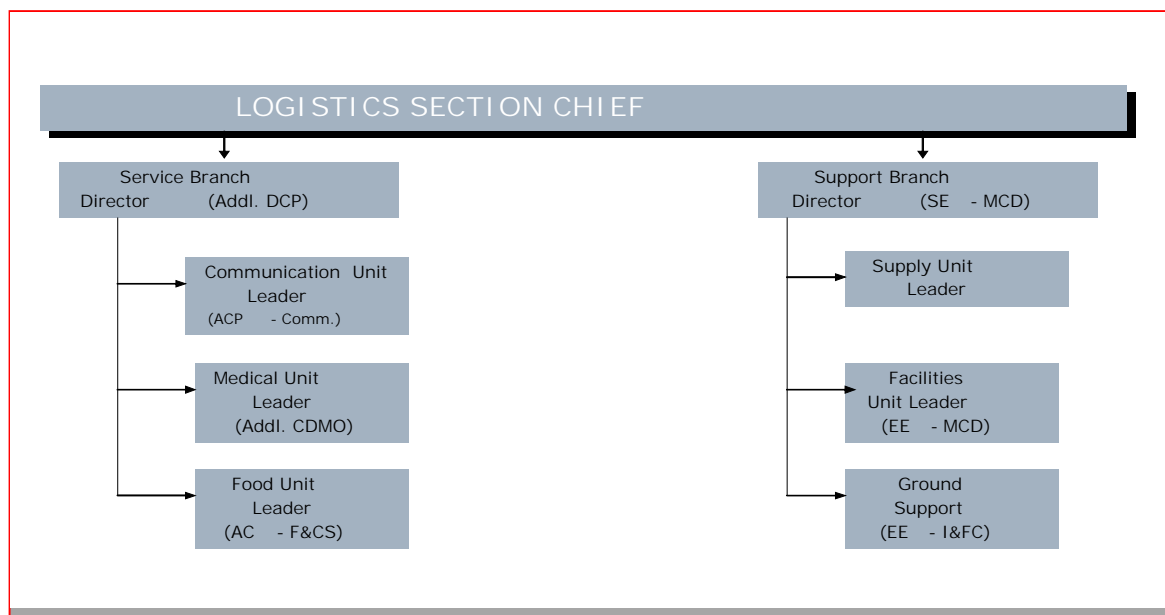


Fig 3.6

LOGISTIC SECTION IN IRS

Following are the team members who will assist him in the process under service and support branch.

(a) Communication Unit Leader:

- Prepare & implement incident wireless communication plan
- Ensure that incident communication centre & Message centre are established
- Establish appropriate communication distribution/ maintenance locations within base/ camps

- Ensure communication systems are installed and tested
- Ensure equipment accountability system is established
- Ensure personal portable wireless sets from cache is distributed as for incident wireless communication plan
- Provide technical information required on
 - Adequacy of communication system currently in operation
 - Geographic limitation on communication system
 - Equipment capabilities / limitations
 - Number and types of equipments available
 - Anticipated problems in the use of communication equipments
 - Ensure equipments are tested and repaired
 - Recover equipments from released units.
- Responsible to receive and transmit wireless and telephone messages among personnel to provide dispatch services at the incident
- Set up message centre location as required
- Receive and transmit messages within and external to incident
- Maintain files of general messages
- Maintain a record of unusual incident occurrences.

(b) Medical Unit Leader:

Responsible for

- Development of medical response plan
- Respond to requests for medical side and transportation for injured & ill incident personnel medical supplies.

(c) Food Unit Leader:

Responsible for supply needs for the entire incident including camps, staging areas.

- Determine food & water requirements
- Determine method of feeding to best fit each facility or situation
- Obtain necessary equipment & supplies and establish working facilities
- Order sufficient food & potable water from the supply unit
- Maintain an inventory of food, water

- Maintain food service areas & ensure that all appropriate health & safety measures are being followed.
- Supervise caterers, cooks and other food unit personnel.

(d) Supply Unit Leader:

Primarily responsible for ordering personnel, equipment & supplies receiving and storing and storing all supplies for the incident maintaining an inventory of supplies servicing non-expendable supplies to equipment.

- Determine the type & amount of supplies en route
- Order, receive, distribute and store supplies & equipment
- Receive and respond to requests for personnel, supplies and equipment
- Maintain inventory of supplies & equipment.
- Service reusable equipment

(e) Ordering Manager:

- Obtain necessary order forms
- Establish ordering procedure
- Establish name and telephone number of personnel receiving orders
- Get names of incident personnel who leave ordering authority
- Check on what has been already ordered
- Orders when possible
- Place orders in a timely manner
- Keep time and location for delivery of supplies
- Keep receiving and distribution manager informed of orders placed

(f) Receiving & Distribution Manager:

- Organize physical layout of supply area
- Establish procedures for operating supply area
- Set up a system for receiving and distribution of supplies and equipment
- Develop security requirement of supply area

(g) Facilities unit leader:

- Primarily responsible for the layout and activation of incident facilities e.g. base, camps, ICP.
- Provides rest and sanitation facilities for incident personnel
- Manage base and camp operations (to provide security and general maintenance)

(h) Ground support unit leader:

- Support out of service resources.
- Transportation of personnel, supplies, food & equipment.
- Fueling, service, maintenance and repair of vehicles and other ground support equipment.
- Implementing traffic plan for the incident

The other roles of this section includes managing

1. Incident Command Post
2. Staging Areas
3. Base
4. Camps

Staging Areas: i.e. temporary location where personnel and equipment are kept while waiting assignment

- Shall be located within 5 min travel time to the area of incident.
- To be set up to meet specific functional needs
- Shall include temporary filling and sanitation facilities

Advantage of using staging areas:

- ✚ Provide locations for immediately available resources to await assignment
- ✚ Provide for greater accountability by having available personnel and resources at one safe location
- ✚ Minimize excessive communication of resources calling for assignment
- ✚ Allow IC/OPS to properly plan for resources use and allow for contingencies

Base:

- ✚ All primary services and support activities for the incident are located and performed at the base (one for each incident)
- ✚ LogistIRS section will be located at the base
- ✚ All uncommitted equipment & personnel support operations are located here

- Managed by Base Manager (within facilities units) in logistic sections

Camp:

- Temporary locations within general incident area which are equipped and staffed to provide sleeping, food, water and sanitary services to incident personnel
- Camps are separate facilities – not located at the base.

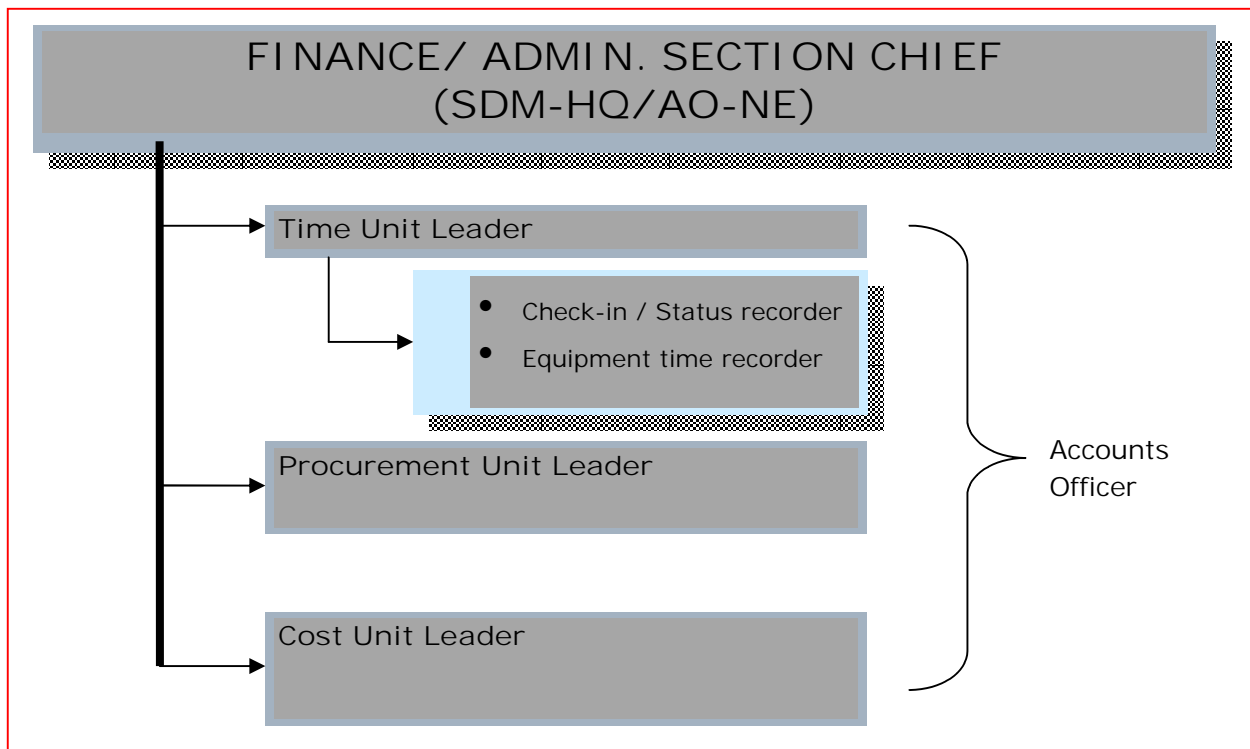


Fig 3.7
FINANCE/ADMINISTRATION SECTION IN IRS

3.4.5 Major Functions of Finance Section Chief

Responsible to take decisions related to financial and cost related matters under given time frame.

Following positions would be helping him in conducting his duties:

- (a) Time Unit Leader:** Responsible for status recording and equipments time taken recording

- (b) **Procurement Leader:** Responsible for administering all financial matters pertaining to vendor contracts
- (c) **Cost Unit Leader:** Responsible for collecting all cost data, performing cost effectiveness analysis & providing cost estimates & cost saving recommendations for the incident

3.4.6 Onsite Emergency Operation Centers

Onsite Emergency Operation Centers (OEOC) are complimentary units to District Emergency Operation Center in the District (EOC), which will operate close to the disaster sites and will be linked directly with the District Emergency Operations Centre.

District North East has designated three OEOCs, which are located at:

1. Seelampur SDM Court.
2. Karawal Nagar Police Station.
3. Gokulpuri Police Station.

These strategic locations will help to cover operations in a calamity in the district in maximum five minutes time.

The concerned SDM is the Commander-in-chief at this level and is responsible of coordinating its functions as per the direction of the Incident Commander with the help of the Incident Management Teams (IMT) with him/her. The OEOCs are physically activated only in time of a disaster. The concerned SDM of the OEOC unit would be responsible to execute activities at disaster site; however the tasks would be controlled and coordinated from EOC through nodal desk officers.

3.4.7 Trigger Mechanism

As soon as Emergency Operation centre would get the information about any emergency, the staff on duty in EOC will pass the information to the DC (NE) and seek for his instruction for further actions. If the information pertains to the occurrence of a disaster in any part of the district, the staff on duty will also try to inform DDMA members, Emergency Support Functionaries-team leaders, major Hospitals and State Disaster Management Authority etc. The staff on duty will also be responsible to reclaim information related to type, magnitude and

location of the disaster and also inform it to responsible authorities. The EOC in-charge will also inform all the details to Divisional Commissioner and State EOC. All the desk officers/team leaders and Incident Command Team members will also be informed to immediately report at District EOC. Incident Command team and Desk officials would respond as per their standard operating procedures and directions of Incident Commander(IC)

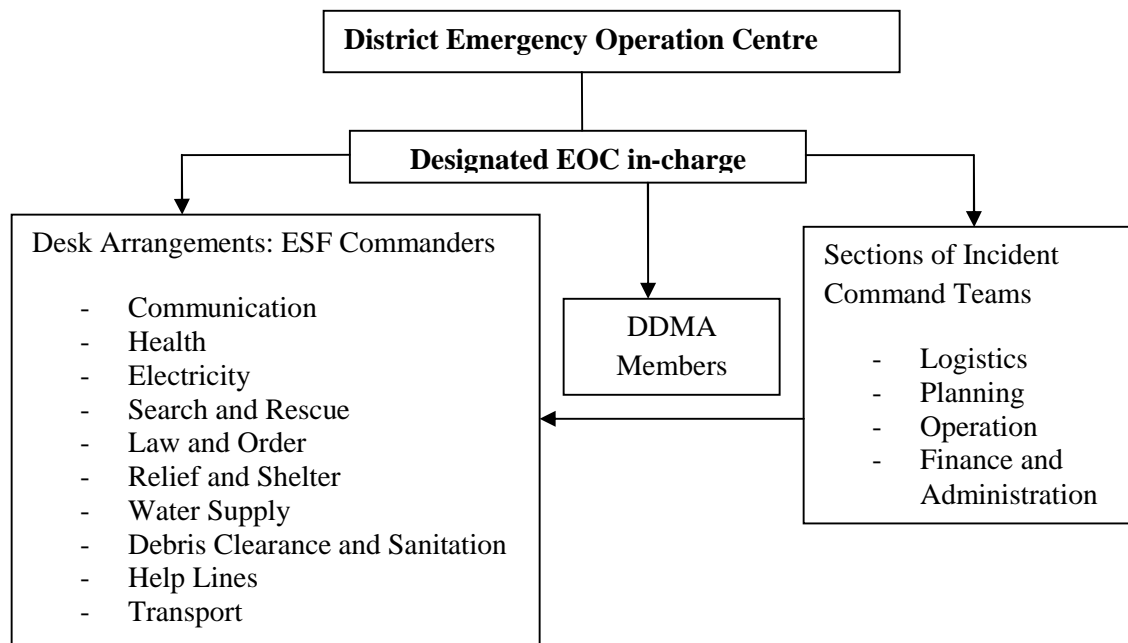


Fig 3.8
Trigger Mechanism for District EOC

3.5 EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTIONS

This is an additional feature in the new mechanism of disaster management. A concerted effort of various agencies is required to manage a disaster. Usually the agencies are able to perform the required function, but lack of proper coordination leaves them under-utilized. To avoid this type of problem, a new mechanism called Emergency Support Functions (ESFs) are formulated in North East District. The list of ESFs is at Table no. 12.1.

The basic structure of the ESF depends up on the functions they are supposed to perform. Altogether there are 12 ESFs in district North East Each ESF is led by the nodal department in the district and assisted by the other parallel civic bodies.

3.6 DISASTER MANAGEMENT TEAMS

Each ESF should be well prepared to set up its coordination desks in all three Onsite EOCs as well as in the District EOC at the time of disaster. With this intention, they have to designate a nodal officer and an alternate nodal officer with specific responsibility. Besides they have to constitute a Head Quarter Team as well as Quick Response Teams (QRTs) and minimum three Field Response Teams (FRTs) with at least five members each.

The name and address of the team members shall be updated time to time with latest contact number. It is the function of the Working Group - III for plan review and updation, to coordinate the disaster management teams. The supporting agencies will directly report to the nodal agency and the nodal agency will report to the Incident Commander regarding its functions.

CHAPTER 4
PREVENTION AND MITIGATION MEASURES

Over the years and especially after experiencing severe disasters, today there is a paradigm shift in the approach to Disaster Management; from a culture of relief and rehabilitation to that of preparedness and mitigation. Disaster Management in the contemporary times focuses a lot on preparedness and mitigating measures- the idea being to reduce or lessen the vulnerabilities and therefore the impact of any calamity. The more we are prepared for disaster, the lesser we are prone to vulnerabilities. In the district, there shall be two types of approaches in disaster mitigation viz. structural mitigation and non-structural mitigation.

4.1 STRUCTURAL MITIGATION MEASURES

- It is immensely important for the planning community to respond towards disaster management positively. The Third Master Plan for Delhi-2021, which is under preparation, should clearly come out with provisions prescribed in the amended legislations related to Disaster Management. Urban disaster management is intimately connected to the wholesome process of urban development and therefore needs a sincere incorporation in the development planning itself. The industrial relocation, unauthorized-regularization issue, slumming, over densification and continuous influx of population to Delhi are some of the open concerns and these besides being a planning challenge are a concern for disaster management.
- The District shall take steps for structural mitigation for Disaster Management. The departments that are associated with development of residential and commercial plots shall stick to the NOC norms. The Building Codes shall be strictly enforced in the District. Only seismically oriented engineers, contractors and masons shall be given certificates for multi storied constructions. Simultaneously retrofitting will also be promoted with expert advice. The two possible structural measures for disaster protection are
- Retrofitting of the existing buildings and
- Construction with Earthquake Resistant Technology.

Table 4.1: Categorization of housing typology in the district

S.No	Categories	Construction description	Resistance
1	Slums and JJ Clusters /unauthorized colonies etc	Weak constructions	May get damaged due to moderate intensity of earthquake
2	Non-engineered buildings	Brick construction Masonry buildings	May damage due to medium intensity of earthquake
3	Engineered Buildings	R.C.C constructions with good designs but not necessarily earthquake resistant	May damage due to high intensity of earthquake.

** Note: Above table is based on reconnaissance survey and general observations*

4.1.1 Retrofitting

For an existing building, retrofitting or seismic strengthening is the only solution to make it disaster resistant. In the District, all lifeline buildings such as major hospitals, Schools, Colleges, District Administration offices and other vital installations shall be retrofitted. For retrofitting, a panel of experts shall be approached for assessing the structure and to suggest the type of retrofitting required.

4.1.2 Earthquake Resistant Construction

- Promotion of Earthquake resistant construction mainly includes construction safety, quality control and proper inspection. Previously there were no specific guidelines on earthquake resistant constructions and seismic strengthening. Due to this very fact, most of the buildings till 1990s were built without any safety measures. But in the present scenario, there are building byelaws and guidelines to construct earthquake resistant structures. Civic bodies like MCD, DDA and PWD in the District shall try to enforce these laws. In addition to these the following points have been found in the context of District
- Pockets with high rise buildings or ill-designed high-risk areas exist without specific consideration of earthquake resistance.
- Similarly, unplanned settlements with sub standard structures are also prone to heavy damage even in moderate shaking.

- So far as housing is concerned, vulnerability analysis has never been carried out and preliminary estimate of damages is not available for strengthening of structures under normal development improvement schemes
- All construction, except load bearing buildings up to 3 storeys, shall be carried out under the supervision of the Construction engineer on Record or Construction Management Agency on Record for various seismic zones. They shall be given a certificate based on the norms on completion of the construction. All the constructions for high-rise buildings, higher than seven storey's, public buildings, and the special structures shall be carried out under quality inspection programme prepared and implemented under the Quality Auditor on Record or Quality Auditor Agency on Record in Seismic Zones IV like Delhi.
- Illegal construction, encroachments, unapproved additions, alterations etc of residential buildings and conversion of residential building to commercial purpose etc shall be checked by the District Administration with strict measures. These unauthorized activities may lead to disasters in that particular area.

4.2 NON-STRUCTURAL MITIGATION MEASURES

- The entire Delhi state falls in earthquake Zone-IV, which indicates it is at high risk to earthquake. In addition to this fire is also a major concern for the district. The non structural mitigation is basically framed in such a way that the whole population of the district will be sensitized on disaster management and their capacity shall be developed to cope up with hazardous situations.

4.2.1 Preparedness Methodology

- In the disaster management cycle, preparedness shall be the first step, instead of waiting for a disaster to occur and then manage it. This plan contains a series of measures for preparedness in schools, colleges, hospitals and communities. People of every part of the district will be guided to prepare themselves or to prepare their own coping mechanism. In this regard, the DDMA shall suggest the proper methodology for preparedness on regular basis and the district shall plan various activities.

4.2.2 Awareness generation Programmes

- Disaster strikes everywhere and everyone irrespective of caste, creed or gender. It doesn't differentiate the rich from the poor. The District administration has been trying to generate awareness at all levels in the district. A series of awareness programmes has been organized to reach out to the local residents and general public of the district and the programmes are continuing throughout the district. Awareness/sensitization programmes have been conducted at schools, colleges, communities, hospitals etc. Basic information

related to different kind of disasters is given in the form of Information, Education and Communication (IEC) materials. Different kinds of strategies are being evolved to address different audiences. Special efforts are being made to address the most vulnerable groups during disasters e.g. women, children, the disabled and the old. The total population of the district is around 14 lakh and the district administration intends to reach as many people as possible and different methods are being adopted to spread awareness i.e.

- Public meetings
- Mock-Drills
- Distribution of reading materials/ pasting of posters/IEC materials
- Street plays, Puppet show
- Involvement of Electronic media
- Banners and Public Hoardings
- Painting/ quiz competition especially in schools, rallies involving students
- Observing Disaster Management Week, Fortnight, Month etc.

The objectives of the programmes are –

- To create awareness about disasters among the inmates of all institutions and residents of all communities in the district.
- To pave way for strict enforcement of building rules in construction department and contractors.
- Preparation of Building evacuation plans and training the general public to save their lives at the time of earthquake, fire accidents or any other major disaster.
- To sensitize the district administration, other line department officials and other associated agencies.

4.2.3 Training and Capacity Building

- A number of training programmes shall be and are already being organized for specialized groups like, District DMTs, sub division and community level office bearers, school teachers and principals, architects, engineers, doctors, masons, etc. The professionals from all departments and sections shall be trained.
- All the volunteer based organizations (VBOs) like Civil Defence, NYKS, NSS, NCC, etc., in the district, which have thousands of volunteers working with them will also be sensitized and given training on disaster management. Besides RWAs, NGOs in the district will also be given training on disaster management. All the VBOs, RWAs and NGOs shall also be encouraged and supported to organize awareness campaigns in their areas. These have been identified as organizations which can help percolate the idea deeper into the society.

CHAPTER 5 **PREPAREDNESS PLAN**

Disaster causes sudden disruption to the normal life of society and causes damage to the properties and lives to such an extent that normal social and economic mechanism available to the society get disturbed. Those who are unaware and unprepared generally get affected more due to their lack of knowledge and physiological pressure. Hitherto, the approach towards coping the effects of disasters has been post-disaster management, involving many problems related to law and order, evacuation, communications, search and rescue, fire-fighting, medical and psychiatric assistance, provisions of relief and shelters etc. After initial trauma next phase starts with long-term reconstruction planning which takes about 5 to 6 years to normalize the life-style in a particular area.

In view of these problems, the District DMAs, has prepared a comprehensive plan. The plan basically detailed out preparedness strategy under which communities and district authorities would be prepared so that level of destruction and unnecessarily delay in relief and response can be reduced. The preparedness measures include setting up disaster relief machinery, formulation of community preparedness plans, training to the specific groups and earmarking funds for relief operations.

5.1 MEASURING COMMUNITY PREPAREDNESS

Generally community preparedness depends upon following four major components (Cottrell et al- 2001):

- Population characteristics (number of children, squatter settlement etc)
- Building and critical infrastructure such as road, drinking water, communication network, health and sanitation
- Physical environment
- Social environment (social groups)

In view of these components, risk assessment study has been conducted and identified that North East District is densely built and consists of a high number of urban population. Any major earthquake or fire/chemical explosion can affect district very badly. Although many steps have been taken by the district but still a high degree of awareness and training is required to lay down an organization system within communities.

5.2 COMPONENTS OF PREPAREDNESS PLAN

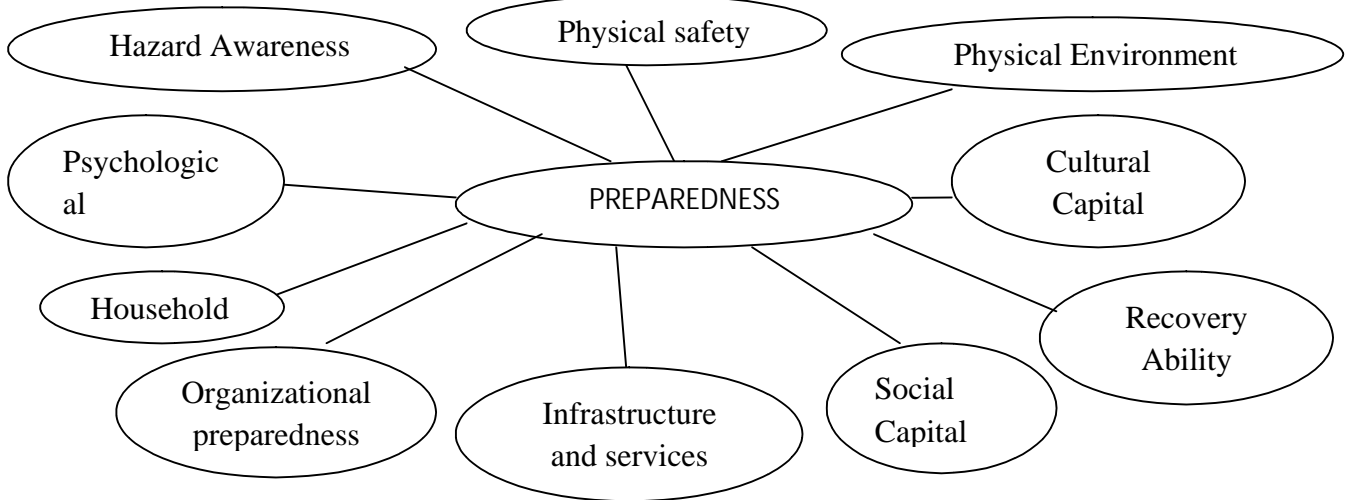
Looking at the complexity of response mechanism during disasters, two sets of components have been studied to prepare this plan.

5.2.1 Components of Community Preparedness Plan

Several previous attempts have been made by researchers to measure community preparedness within various indicators. Some of the important components of measuring preparedness are given below¹.(refer fig. 6.1)

1. Physical Safety: i.e. how safe community members are in view of the physical danger from these hazards? The parameters essentially tries to measure how effective structural mitigation measures are e.g. resistance of building structures for earthquakes, availability of safe shelters and its capacity etc.
2. Hazard awareness i.e. awareness level about hazards which have a reasonably higher probability of occurrence
3. Organization preparedness i.e. how far the community is organized to face disaster i.e. existence of committee at community level, task forces, volunteers of civil defence and other local volunteers , trained disaster management teams and community disaster management plan etc
4. Infrastructure and services which tries to measure current state of these services and how well restoring critical services as and when disruptions occur
5. Recovery ability i.e. ability of the community members to recover from the impact of the hazard
6. Physical environment i.e. state of environment to face hazards e.g. Condition of sub-surface aquifers and vegetation etc
7. Social capital i.e. degree to which social networking and cooperation exists among community members
8. Psychological preparedness i.e. how safe and prepared do community members feel in view of these hazards
9. Cultural capital i.e. cultural richness such as existence, recognition and use of traditional mechanism to cope with such disasters
10. Household preparedness i.e. preparedness at a house hold members

Fig 5.1: Components of Community Preparedness



5.2.2 Components of Administrative Preparedness

Administrative preparedness is another very important issue which helps in reducing relief and response time in a disaster situation. Preparedness plan is based on below-given components.

1. Operation readiness of facilities, equipments and stores in advance.
2. Maintaining resource inventory of equipments and materials required for response.
3. Assignment of responsibilities to agencies and organizations.
4. Management training of crisis group members, desk officers and officers of respective departments likely to be assigned management duties.
5. Specialized trainings of district disaster committee members, officials, community organizations through seminars and workshop
6. Training of taskforces
7. Raising community awareness
8. Improving response mechanism through conducting practice drills etc
9. Annual updating of District and community level plans

5.3 PREPAREDNESS PLAN

Base on above-mentioned components following arrangements needs to be maintained at district level preparedness plan.

5.3.1 Establishment of Emergency Operation Centre (EOC):

To ensure coordination at district headquarter among community organizations, district level organizations and State government during preparedness and response phase, EOC has to play an important role. Directing the operations at the affected site, the need for coordination at the district headquarter and the need for interaction with the state government to meet the conflicting demand at the time of disaster is the responsibility of the District Magistrate and his team. District EOC helps District Magistrate and his team to meet these conflicting demands. Keeping this in view, District Magistrate has established an EOC at District level. The EOC would be responsible to facilitate following activities.

(a) Activities of EOC

- To ensure that warning and communication systems are in working conditions
- Collection and compilation of district level information related to hazards, resources, trained manpower etc.
- Networking and coordination with community, district and state level departments.
- Monitoring and evaluation of community and inter-intra organization level disaster management plans.
- Allocation of tasks to the different resource organizations and decisions making related to resource management
- Reviewing and updating response strategy
- Supply of information to the state government

(b) Facilities with EOC

Presently, the emergency operation centre is operating in 24x7 mode well-equipped with computer, wireless and telephone facilities. In future EOC would include a well-designed control room with workstation, hotlines and intercoms. **Following other facilities shall be made available within the EOC:**

- A databank of resources, action plans, district disaster management plan, community preparedness plan would be maintained at EOC.
- Maps indicating vulnerable areas, identified shelters, communication link system with state government including inter and intra district departments would strengthened.
- Inventory of manpower resources with address, telephone numbers of key contact persons has been maintained.

- Frequently required important phone numbers would be displayed on the walls so that they can be referred whole other phones and addresses would be kept under a easy-retrieval and cross-referring system.
- EOC shall be operational 24 hours with the help of police, fire and home guard department.

(c) Transport Facility

A vehicle has been assigned to the EOC (NE) WHICH IS MANNED BY 01 Driver & 02 Civil Defence Volunteers in each shift (03 Shifts i.e. 08 hours each) on 24X7 basis. Additional vehicle can also be hired during the emergency.

(d) EOC Staffing

To make EOC operational during and post disaster situation there would be a need of keeping adequate staff. There is a need of regular staff, staff-on requirement and staff-on disaster duty. Therefore, trained Civil Defence volunteers are working 24 hours on shift basis for managing the communication and transportation of rescue equipments in EOC during any disaster. More volunteers are also hired for supporting in rescue and relief operation during emergencies. Staff on disaster duty can be appointed by District Magistrate. This staff can be drawn from the various government departments.

(e) Desk arrangement

In case of emergency, DC and other team members would be present round the clock in the EOC. Therefore senior officers have been appointed in the capacity of desk officers for the coordination of following emergency response functions:

Table 5.1 List of ESF and desk officers

Nos.	ESFs Function	Nodal Officers/Department
1	Communication	MTNL
2	Evacuation	Delhi Police
3	Search and Rescue	Delhi Fire Service
4	Law & Order	Delhi Police
5	Medical Response and Trauma Counseling	Directorate of Health
6	Water Supply	Delhi Jal Board
7	Relief (Food and Shelter)	Department of Revenue
8	Equipment Support, debris and road clearance	East Delhi Municipal Corporation

9	Help lines, warning dissemination	Department of Revenue
10	Electricity	B.Y.P.L.
11	Transport	Delhi Transport Corporation

5.3.2 Reliable Communication Systems

During emergency communication plays a very important role. Although Delhi being a capital city has already registered a phenomenal growth but yet incase of disaster like earthquakes witnessed collapse of general communication system which delays flow of information from the disaster site and consequently resulting delays in relief operations. Therefore a reliable communication is also one of a very important action. Till now TETRA wireless communication system has been found most suitable to rely upon. But this plan also seeks for installation of satellite phones and HAM equipments in the EOC for strengthened communication system in the district. Plan also advocates training some volunteers of civil defence/ Home Gaurd etc in HAM operations.

5.3.3 Preparation of a Response Plan

One of the important tasks during preparedness phase is formulation of a response plan. It basically helps in quick mobilization of manpower, resources and in performing various duties. The response plan explains a hierarchal system of emergency response functions in-term of tasks and assigned responsibilities to different agencies. It also lay down an Incident Response System under the directions of District Magistrate of the district. This whole exercise may help in prevent confusions during the response phase and result in prompt and coordinated response. Activation of trigger mechanism, functioning of EOC and Response of Emergency Support Functions can be tested every year to resolve perplexity occurring during actual scenario. Broad details of response plan as been included in the Chapter 4.

CHAPTER 6 **CAPACITY BUILDING AND TRAINING MEASURES**

6.1 TRAINING AND CAPACITY BUILDING

To enhance organizational and capability skills to deal with emergency situations requires trainings and capacity building exercises of various linked government and non-government officers. Since disaster management is a multi-organizations effort, it emphasizes on trainings in execution and coordination as well. Therefore wide ranges of trainings related to management skills are highly required for potential officers in order to equip them for specialized disaster-related tasks. They require orientation of various aspects of crises management such as

1. Skill training,
2. Planning,
3. Trainings on Emergency Response Functions such as first-aid, search and rescue, emergency operation centre, emergency feeding and welfare, communication and damage assessment etc.
4. Trainings for coordinated disaster management activities and response operations are highly required especially for the persons engaged in emergency services, government –line departments, non-government organizations and important private sector groups

Training requirements are likely to comprise of core activities of emergency management such as Incident Response System, Emergency Response Functions and basic management skills. Persons to be trained shall be:

1. Government Officers at par with the rank requirement under Incident Response System
2. Team leaders and members under Emergency Support functions
3. Quick Response Teams at headquarter and field level, District & Sub-division level
4. Community level taskforces including Volunteers, NGOs and home guard volunteers, school and college students, NCC and NSS scouts etc

District Administration can organize seminars and workshops with the help of State Disaster Management Authority, National Disaster Response Force, Civil Defence and Home Guard, Fire fighting department, Health departments etc. A record of trained manpower shall be maintained by each department and their representation shall be noticed during mock-drill.

6.2 COMMUNITY AWARENESS AND COMMUNITY PREPAREDNESS PLANNING

The hazard analysis of the district indicates that there is a high need of community awareness through public awareness programmes on the following themes of disaster:

1. Types of disasters and basic do's and don'ts related to disasters.
2. Post disaster problems.
3. Construction and retrofitting techniques for disaster resistant buildings.
4. Communication of possible risk based vulnerable areas in the district
5. Evacuation related schemes and community preparedness problems

Volunteers and social organizations also play a vital role in spreading mass scale community awareness. Media can also play an important role in raising awareness and educating people.

Community Disaster Management Planning is one of the vital components of community preparedness. It involves all important parameters related to hazard awareness, evacuation planning, resource inventory, community level taskforces and committees etc which helps community members in organizing themselves to combat disaster in a pre-planned manner. Preparation of community plans encourages promotes preparedness planning at community level. District administration is also imparting trainings on regular basis to the volunteers of Civil Defence and Home Guards, Residential Welfare Associations, Market Trade Associations, Self Help Group, GRCs and NGOs etc to involve them to into community planning.

6.3 CAPACITY BUILDING OF COMMUNITY TASK FORCES

Community taskforces and community committees has been constituted and trained in all types of communities by government and non-government agencies. District administration, Medical officers, Trained volunteers, Delhi fire Services, Civil Defence and Home Guard volunteers etc. are playing important role in building capacities of community task forces in building their capacities in search and rescue, fire-fighting, warning dissemination, first-aid and damage assessment etc.

DDMA (NE) has organized seminars to train taskforces and volunteers in basic first-aid. CD & Home Guard, St. John Ambulance and CATS are helping Medical Officer in providing trainings and lectures. Similarly Delhi Fire Service along with CD & HG gives trainings on search and rescue and fire fighting. Delhi Police provides trainings on warning dissemination, traffic norms, communication and damage assessment (also see table 6.1).

6.4 SIMULATION EXERCISES

To encourage participation in a coordinated manner simulation exercises on various disasters are very important. These exercises help in institutional building at various levels. Mock-exercises have been promoted at district and community level. These exercises help in improving response time and also test reliability. These mock-drill arranged by involving all required agencies. These drills also help in updating the response plans. District Disaster Management Authority is playing an important role in conducting mock-drills and to update plan.

Table 6.1
INITIATIVES OF DISTRICT DISASTER MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY (NORTH-EAST)
FROM JANUARY, 2014 TO March, 2015

S. No.	Name of the Programme	No. of programmes (up-to-date)
1.	Awareness generation programmes through street plays & puppet shows (Schools, RWAs, SHGs etc.)	100
2.	Specialized training programme for CD volunteers (5 days training programme)	01
3.	Sensitization programme for RWAs	05
4.	Sensitization programme for NGOs	06
5.	Sensitization programme for GRCs	08
6.	Sensitization programme for Aanganwadi Workers	10
7.	Drawing Competition on Disaster Management for 400 School Children	01
8.	Mock Drill on Earthquake at Seelampur Court	01

TABLE 6.2: COMMUNITY PREPAREDNESS STRATEGIES

S. No	Tasks	Mode of conduct	Nodal Agencies	Supporting Agencies
1	Priority-wise information dissemination of various hazards and their do's and don'ts. Also preparation of community based disaster management plans shall be promoted in these areas. First priority shall be given to the college schools, industrial clusters, Market Trade Associations and Residential areas, slums and resettlement colonies. Second Priority shall be given to the communities living in the RWAs.	Through Nukaad Nataks, Film Shows, Rallies, Media, Newspaper Media, Posters and Pamphlets, Group discussions and workshops etc	District Administration	Civil Defence and Home guards volunteers (CD & HG), Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangthan(NYKS), RWAs, MTAs, Rotary Clubs, Non Government organizations (NGOs), Schools and colleges volunteers, NSS, NCC etc.
2.	Constitution of Community Based Disaster Management Committees and Taskforces	Through community level meetings	District Administration	RWAs and MTAs Members, Local Volunteers etc.
4.	Capacity Building of Community Members	Through mock-drills, preparation of community plans, trainings and workshops on disaster specific topics	District administration	CD & HG, Local NGOs, NYKS, St. John Ambulance, C.A.T.S etc.
4.	Trainings to the taskforces and committee members 1. First-Aid and Trauma Counseling 2. Search and rescue and fire-fighting 3. Warning Dissemination etc.	Trainings and workshops	Revenue Department along with Health, Police and Fire Deptt.	CD & HG, St. John Ambulance and CATS and NGOs
5.	Post disaster epidemic problems	Seminars and community meetings	Health department	Local health departments, and NGOs
6	Trainings for construction of seismic resistant buildings and retrofitting of the buildings. Target groups are contractors, masons, engineers, architects and local communities (especially those who are taking loans for building constructions and provided assistance under Indira Awas Yojana and other developmental programmes)	Showing Films, videos, distributing posters and brochures, reading materials etc in trainings and workshops or any other community gathering	Revenue department	EDMC, PWD, Private contractors and NGOs etc

6.5 RELIEF CENTERS IN DISTRICT NORTH EAST DELHI

District Disaster Management Authority (DDMA), North East has selected open areas some of the colleges and schools premises located in District North East as relief centers for undertaking holistic coordinated and prompt response and relief work in any disaster situation happening in the district. List of relief centers identified are enclosed at Annexure IX.

6.6 RESCUE EQUIPMENTS WITH DISTRICT DISASTER MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY (NORTH EAST)

Delhi Disaster Management Authority has purchased heavy rescue and debris clearance equipments and following equipments have been provided to District Disaster Management Authority North East for effectively and efficiently responding to any disaster. The list of equipments available in EOC (North East) & Quick Response Vehicle (North-East) is given in Annexure VII.

6.7 IDENTIFICATION OF TRAINED CIVIL DEFENCE VOLUNTEERS

For immediate response in case of any disaster which is necessary for evacuation and mitigation of ill-effects of such disaster. DDMA (NE) has developed police- station wise a task force of trained Civil Defence volunteers in each area, who can respond within the shortest possible time to incident/disaster site.

6.8 DISASTER MOCK DRILLS

The ultimate objective of the Training Programme on preparedness and mitigation is to conduct mock drill, which is an artificial scenario of a disaster. The objectives encompassed in the mock drill are to validate the Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) and ascertain the capabilities created by District Disaster Management Authority (North-East) in managing and responding to natural disasters.

A sample note, which describes a likely scenario of earthquake in district North East has been given below. It also lays down the sequence of actions to be taken by different agencies in response to the scenario.

6.9 MODEL SCENARIO FOR MOCK DRILL IN NORTH EAST

The objectives encompassed in the mock drill are to validate the Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) and ascertain the capabilities created by district Disaster Management Committee (DDMA (NE)/ESFs -NE) in managing and responding to natural disasters.

Concept

1. This document describes a likely scenario of earthquake in North East Delhi. It also lays down the sequence of actions to be taken by different agencies in response.
2. The emergency response to the scenario is to be evaluated at four phases of activity levels, as given below:
 - **Notification Phase:** During this phase the incident will be identified and relevant agencies will be notified and their responses ascertained.
 - **Response Phase:** In this phase the capabilities available with the government at various levels will be put into effect for controlling the situation.
 - **Recovery Phase:** the setbacks suffered as a result of the earthquake will be restored.
 - **Restoration Phase:** the site clearance and resumption of normal activity will be ensured.

Specific assumptions

- Certain aspects of damage assessment system are purported to be in place.
- Restricted avenues of reaching the incident site.
- Certain fire tenders/rescue vehicles are declared off-road due to mechanical faults and routine commitments.

Instructions

1. The following control rooms to be activated:
 - a. Delhi Disaster Management Authority
 - b. Delhi Police
 - c. Delhi Fire Service
 - d. Municipal Corporation of Delhi
 - e. Department of Irrigation and Flood Control
 - f. Delhi Jal Board
 - g. Delhi Metro Rail Corporation
 - h. Delhi Transco

- i. Public Works Department
 - j. Ministry of Home Affairs
 - k. Indian Army
 - l. Other critical departments/agencies
2. Wherever the control room does not exist, a nominated officer will be the duty officer. He will receive messages and disseminate information as per the Standard Operating Procedures.
 3. Traffic rules will not be violated while responding
 4. Wherever a road is declared out of use, detours will be taken to reach the site of incident.
 5. A report pertaining to this exercise should be submitted within next two working days to the Divisional Commissioner of Delhi.

6.10 SCENARIO FOR MOCK DRILL

The Scenario involves multiple incidents/tremors of earthquake in District North-East, Delhi.
(Give exact date and time)

Earthquake of magnitude 6.5 strikes Delhi, with epicenter near Seemapuri Colony, Intensity: 8.2

- Massive collapse of resettlement colonies and collapse of buildings at DC Office Complex, District North-East, Delhi.
- Collapse of steel bridge over Yamuna that has access to one of the 3 DMCs.
- Closest DMC: Nand Nagri DMC
Closest Police Station: Nand Nagri
Closest Fire Station: Tahirpur
- Adjacent areas (Seemapuri, Nand Nagri, Sunder Nagri, Dilshad Garden, Shahadra etc.) report large scale collapse of buildings and blocking of roads by collapsed structures.
- Total 30 sites reported to be damaged.
- Approximately 500 people dead and 3000 injured.
- Many people feared dead, hundreds of casualties.
- Telephones not working, mobile connections off. DJB Water pipeline burst underground, water logging in areas.
- Delhi Secretariat entrances blocked.... Divisional Commissioner's office damaged, possible unsafe to enter.

- Electricity supply disrupted, electric poles fallen in places.
- PCR Vans report tremors, and building collapse from CP and other areas.....

Table 10.1
MOCK DRILLS CONDUCTED IN DISTRICT NORTH-EAST

S. No.	Scenario	Venue	Date
1.	Mega Mock Drill under DEMEx Exercise	Conducted at 04 places simultaneously.	04.12.2012
2.	Earthquake	Yamuna Vihar Sewage Treatment Plant	22.07.2013
3.	Bomb Blast	Shastri Park Metro Station	03.08.2013
4.	Earthquake	Seelampur Court, Delhi	31.03.2015

CHAPTER 7 **RESPONSE AND RELIEF MEASURES**

The need for an effective disaster management strategy is to lessen disaster impact which can be achieved through strengthening and reorienting existing organizational and administrative structure from district – state to national level. The emergency response plan is a first attempt to follow a multi-hazard approach to bring out all the disasters on a single platform and incorporates the ‘*culture of quick response*’. Under the plan, common elements responsible for quick response have been identified and a set of responsible activities has been articulated. It provides a framework to the primary and secondary agencies and departments, which can outline their own activities for disaster response. The plan will also include specific disaster action plans along with modal scenarios in detail to conduct practice drills at district administration level.

7.1 METHODOLOGY OF RESPONSE PLAN

- Identification of disasters in the district depending on:
 - Past records
 - Micro-zonation according to the geological settings
 - Vulnerability associated in context to the disaster
 - Risk assessment according to the socio-economic conditions
- Identification of emergency response functions in consultation to the guidelines provided by state nodal agency
- Identification of responsible government and non-government agencies according to the response functions
- Identification of responsible officers, manpower and resources according to the activities of the identified agencies
- Identification of primary and secondary agencies and demarcation of roles and responsibilities according to their functions
- Conducting regular trainings, meetings and mock drills

7.2 VARIOUS RESPONSE LEVELS

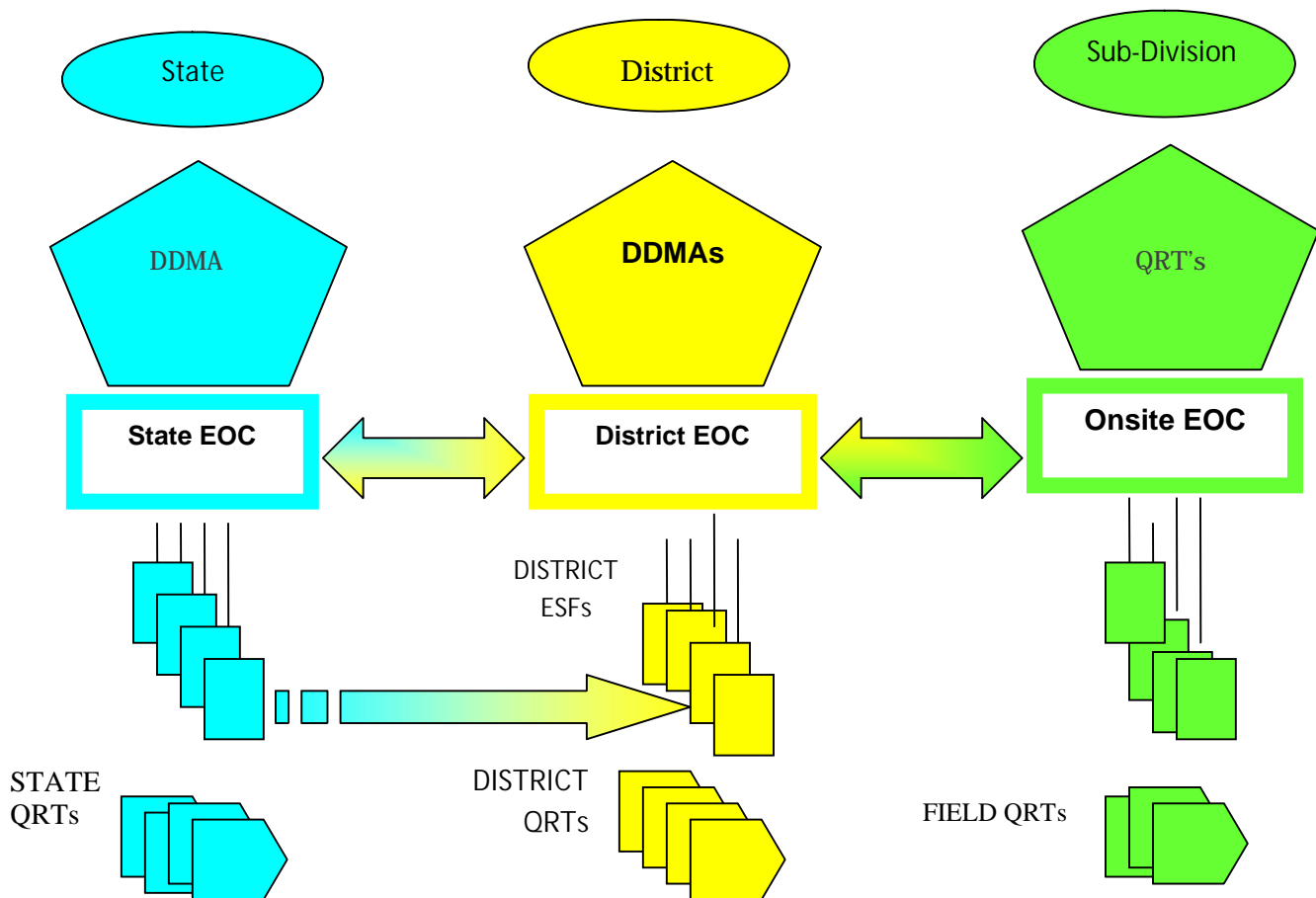
Most of the disasters are to be managed at the state and district level. The centre plays a supporting role in providing resources and assistance. It will mobilize support in terms of various emergency teams, support personnel, specialized equipments and operating facilities depending

upon the scale of the disaster. Active assistance would be provided only after the declaration of national emergency level. (National Disaster Response Plan, 2001)

In case disaster may be managed at the district level, district emergency operation system would be activated where state and national level authorities would be on guard in case of assistance needed. Incident commander (IC) of the district would activate the emergency support functions and Incident Response System and similarly according to the guidance disaster management teams and quick response teams would respond.

If disaster may not be managed with district level and required active participation of state resources, State EOC would activate and Divisional Commissioner would take over the IC system.

Fig 7.1 Various Response Levels for Disaster Management



7.3 IMPORTANT TERMINOLOGIES USED IN THE PLAN

7.3.1 Response Plan

The Response plan establishes an organized setup to conduct ESF operations for any of the Natural and Manmade Disasters. It outlines an implementing framework of sharing resources as per the requirement during an emergency situation. The Response Plan has structured the response of concerned departments i.e. primary and supporting departments to be organized and function together with grouping capabilities, skills, resources, and authorities across the State and District Government with the ESF plan. The plan unifies the efforts of State Departments and supporting agencies to be involved in emergency management for a comprehensive effort to reduce the effects of any emergency or disaster within the state.

7.3.2 Incident Command System (ICS)

The ICS was first established in 1970 after a wild fire outbreak of California. It is widely accepted by Americans and now many other parts of world too. It is assumed that ICS can also be adapted by the Indian system of disaster response. ICS is a modal tool to command, coordinate and use of resources at the site of the incident. It is based on the management and direction tools that experts and managers are already aware too. It is a very flexible, cost effective and efficient management system.

The Incident Response System (IRS) is a recent inception in the disaster administrative mechanism of the country. This is a tested institutional mechanism with clear objective of coordinating all manpower, and other resources. In an administrative circle where there is large number of line departments with unique features exist, a mechanism like Incident Response System is much useful.

In Incident Response System under the **District Magistrate**, there shall be

1. an **Operation Section** with a chief and associates,
2. **Planning Section** with a leader and associates,
3. **Logistic Section** with a leader and
4. **Section Chief and finance section** with a leader and associates.
5. **Trigger Mechanism**

7.3.3 Emergency Support Functions (ESFs)

The ESF activates under the guidance of Incident Commander (Deputy Commissioner) who is also a head of Incident Response System (IRS). Under the IRS, a team of 12 ESFs nodal officers work together also called as Disaster Management Team (DMT). DMT would also be constituted at District level with district level nodal officers. The members of Disaster Management team would also heads primary agency and simultaneously coordinate with the secondary agencies. Each of the primary and secondary agencies would also comprise of quick response team trained to carry out their functions at the response site. The success of ESF will be of critical importance and would reflect in the lives saved in the first few hours.

7.3.4 Primary and Secondary Agencies

The designated primary agency action as a central agency would be assisted by one or more supporting agencies (secondary agencies) and will be responsible to manage activities of the ESFs and ensuring the mission accomplished. The primary and secondary agencies have the authority to execute response operations to directly support the state needs.

7.3.5 Situation Reports

Situation reports provide an update of relief operation at regular intervals. These reports are crucial for planning out response actions to be undertaken in affected areas. The situation reports provide information about the disaster status, casualties, status of flow of relief materials, arrival/departure of teams etc.

7.3.6 Quick Response Teams (QRTs)

The QRTs at district level should leave for the affected site within 3 to 6 hours of the event after the declaration of emergency. They have to be adequately briefed by their respective departments. Team should be self-sufficient in terms of resources, equipments, survival kits and response work.

7.3.7 Emergency Operation Centre (EOC)

EOC is a nodal point for the overall coordination and control of relief work in case of any disaster situation. In case of any disaster district level EOC has to be activated. The primary function of EOC is to facilitate smooth inflow and outflow of relief and other disaster related activities. These EOCs act as bridges between State and Centre government.

7.4 OPERATIONAL –COORDINATION STRUCTURE

Each organization generally has a framework for direction of its operation and coordination between its different units. Disaster Management generally requires partnership between organizations and stakeholders. An effective and early response requires mobilization of manpower, equipments and materials belonging to different organizations which may not be working together during normal times. Therefore a framework needs to be prescribed as a part of emergency planning for operational directions and coordination during response phase. This plan recognizes role of Deputy Commissioner in providing overall operational direction and coordination for all the response functions. With the help of District Disaster Management Committee and District Emergency Operation Centre Deputy Commissioner has formulated following coordination structure for response plan. Description of incident response system has been given in Chapter 3 for reference.

12. Launch rehabilitation work and arrange for repairs and relocation, if required.
13. Make available various types of equipment/material/ technical manpower and services, if requested.

Equipments to be brought:

1. Emergency Communication Van with GSM and CDMA services
2. Other necessary equipments to restore communication network / set-up alternative emergency communication

Private Mobile Operators:

Response Activation:

1. Soon after receiving information about the calamity (from any source), Nodal Officer will contact Team Leader from MTNL.
2. The Nodal Officer will activate the Quick Response Teams
3. The Quick Response Teams will be deployed at the three incident sites.
4. As per the information from Incident Management Team, more teams may be deployed at affected sites.

Actions to be taken:

1. Communicate situation to MTNL and arrange for detailed information on the status of equipment and infrastructure damage in the affected area(s).
2. Launch assessment mission to understand better the nature of damage to telecom services and network.
3. Ensure possible arrangements for establishing reliable and appropriate network.
4. Work out a plan of action for restoration and convene a meeting to discuss and finalize the modalities.
5. Compile and communicate Action Taken Report to MTNL.
6. New numbers and details of contact persons to be communicated to Emergency Operations Centre (District/State).
7. Mobile exchanges should be deployed as alternative mode of communication for authorities and general public.
8. Establish telephone facilities for the public and information on this should be announced through media.
9. Monitor the situation and arrange for emergency staff required to operate systems established.
10. Inform district/state authorities on debris clearance of the work required
11. Initiate temporary rehabilitation work required.

12. Launch rehabilitation work and arrange for repairs and relocation, if required.
13. Make available various types of equipment/material/ technical manpower and services, if requested.

Equipments to be brought:

1. Emergency Communication Van with GSM and CDMA services
2. Other necessary equipments to restore communication network / set-up alternative emergency communication

ESF 2: **Evacuation**

Nodal agency: Delhi Police

Supporting agencies: DFS, Civil Defence, NCC, Army

Role:

The ESF on evacuation is primarily responsible for establishing evacuation plans, identification of fastest evacuation routes and alternate routes and coordinating evacuation logistIRS during field operations.

Action Plan

The Team Leader (TL) with the Help of QRTs shall perform following duties:

a. Identification of people to be evacuated

The decision of the area under dangerous location will largely depend upon the wind speed, direction and rate of explosion.

b. Evacuation of general public

- On the directions of Incident Commander(IC), the ESF Team Leader will perform evacuation. He will instruct the team to initiate evacuation of the areas expected to be exposed and threatened by the explosions
- The QRT shall move along with adequate material and resources to carry out evacuation. People will be directed to move towards safer areas identified by technical experts
- The team leader will designate in-charge of relief centers and keep in touch with them for regular head count and care of evacuees
- Police, Fire, Civil Defence & Home Guard (CD & HG) and other government employees may have to go door to door to ensure that residents have been alerted about the emergency

c. Evacuation routes and assembly points

1. In planning process routes shall be defined well in advance. These routes should be clearly spelt out in warning signals as also the location of the shelters to where people with automobiles should proceed and people without automobile should gather
2. Designated evacuation routes should be major roads preferably but according to the wind speed and directions
3. As evacuation would be declared police and fire should be prepared to control roads and traffic on evacuation route
4. Apart from above mentioned duties TL should also dispatch following notifications:-
5. The Team Leader will ensure that notification has been communicated to the nearby institutions such as schools, hospitals, residential colonies and similar facilities having large group of people
6. The team leader will also ensure that near by water users (industries, farm irrigations, drinking supplies) and water treatment plants are informed to get water at the incident sites
7. On getting instructions from the Incident Commander(IC), the team leader of the ESF will ensure notification to the general population for evacuation immediately and rush to safer sites
8. It is important to note that next kin are promptly notified of fatalities or severe injuries carefully in a supportive fashion. This activity can be discussed with Police, Red Cross society, voluntary organizations and NGOs

ESF 3: Search & Rescue

Nodal Agency: Delhi Fire Service

Support agency: Police, Civil Defence, NCC, Army and Health Reps

Role:

Search and Rescue operations are one of the primary activities taken up in a post disaster situation. The promptness in these operations can make a remarkable difference in the amount of loss of life and property.

Action Plan

Response Activation:

1. As soon as the Nodal Officer gets information about the disaster, he should reach the EOC.
2. The Quick Response Teams will be deployed at the Onsite EOCs.
3. As per the information from IMT, more officers may be sent at site.

Actions to be taken:

1. At the site, QRTs should contact the local volunteers and local people to gather information about vulnerable areas so that search and rescue operation can take place through a proper channel in heavily dense areas, large buildings, community centers, hotels, hospitals, public buildings and any other area having large gathering.
2. Locate the damaged and collapsed structures and rescue the population buried and trapped in rubble.
3. The injured people should be taken out of damaged buildings etc with utmost care.
4. Special care to women and children groups should be given as they are expected to be more affected and helpless incase of any emergency situation
5. Coordinate with the Transportation ESF if a large number of medical professionals need to be sent to the affected sites and/or a large number of victims need to be transported to health facilities.

Equipments to be brought:

1. Water Tenders
2. Ladder Platforms
3. Haz Mat Van

4. Concrete Cutter
5. Other equipments necessary for Search and Rescue Operations, depends upon need.

Support Agency: Civil Defence & Home Guards

Response Activation:

1. As soon as the Nodal Officer gets information about the disaster, reach the EOC.
2. The Quick Response Teams will be deployed at the three sites.
3. As per the information received from IMT, more officers may be sent at site.

Actions to be taken:

1. Support and coordinate with the Incident Command System of North East Delhi for Law and Order, Search and Rescue and Medical Response and Trauma Counseling functions.
2. Locate the damaged and collapsed structures and rescue the population buried and trapped in rubble.
3. The injured people should be taken out of damaged buildings etc with utmost care.
4. Special care to women and children groups should be given as they are expected to be more affected and helpless incase of any emergency situation.
5. In case of fire, the CD team members should do fire fighting.
6. First Aid should be provided along with the members of ESF on Medical Response
7. Demonstrate Search and Rescue.

Equipments to be brought:

1. Extension Ladders
2. Sledge Hammers
3. Lifting Tackles
4. Stretchers
5. Tarpaulins
6. Any other
- 7.

Department of Irrigation and Flood Control:

Response Activation:

1. Team leader of ESF will activate Quick Response Team
2. QRTs will be deployed at all three sites

Actions to be taken:

1. QRT to report situation and progress of action to the EOC
2. Coordinate with Team leader for water supply
3. Provide arrangements for transportation means across river Yamuna in case bridge network fails

ESF 4: Law and Order

Nodal Agency: Delhi Police

Support Agencies: Home guards, Civil Defense, Army, Home Reps, CPMF

Role:

The ESF on Law and Order maintains the law and protects the property and valuable commodities. It is mainly responsible to control crowd and avoid riots situations.

Action Plan

Response Activation:

1. The Nodal Officer from Delhi Police will activate the Quick Response teams.
2. The Quick Response Teams will be deployed at the Onsite EOCs.
3. As per the information from IMTs, more officers may be sent at site.

Actions to be taken:

1. If felt, cordoning of area to restrict movement of onlookers, vehicular and pedestrian traffic should be done.
2. Quick assessment of law and order situation in affected areas.
3. Prepare updates on the law and order situation every 2-3 hours and brief the Incident Commander.
4. Arrangements for controlling situations like rioting and looting.
5. QRTs will guard property and valuables in affected areas.
6. Control and monitor traffic movement.
7. QRTs will provide diversion of traffic on alternate routes as and when it is necessary.
8. The QRTs will also provide information about traffic flow along various corridors, especially heavy traffic or congested roads.
9. QRTs will communicate to police control rooms, details on the field activities including deployment and reinforcement of staff and resources and communicate nature of additional requirements.

ESF 5: Medical Response & Trauma Counseling

Nodal Agency: District Health Department

Support Agencies: CATS, Indian Red Cross, Civil Defence, NSS CATS, DHS, Indian Red Cross, Civil Defence, NSS

Role:

The ESF on Medical Response and Trauma Counseling will look after emergency treatment for the injured people immediate after the disaster take place.

Action Plan

Response Activation:

1. Nodal Officer will call nodal officers of supporting agencies.
2. In coordination with the transportation ESF, it will ensure a critical number of medical professionals to reach the sites including specialists.
3. If temporary living arrangements are being made from the affected populace, must ensure high standards of sanitation in settlements in order to prevent the multiplicity of the disaster.
4. Also ensure the provision of medicine and other medical facilities required at the disaster site and the hospital health centers catering to disaster victims.
5. In case of orthopedic care required, immediate response would have to be complimented by a follow up treatment schedule for a majority of the patients' in/near their place of residence.
6. Trained professionals should be mobilized by psychosocial support.
7. Ensure setting up of temporary information centers at hospitals with the help of ESF on help lines and warning dissemination.
8. Coordinate, direct, and integrate state level response to provide medical and sanitation health assistances.

Actions to be taken:

1. Ready all hospitals (including private hospitals) for managing large no. of casualties and severely injured population.
2. Sufficient stock of required medicines, vaccines, drugs, plasters, syringes, etc.
3. Provide systematic approach to patient care (Mass Casualty Management)
 - i. Triage done to determine who needs to be taken to a medical facility on a priority basis and who can be treated on-site. (CATS, DHS, CGHS)
 - ii. First-aid provided as required (CATS, DFS, CD, Red Cross, St. Johns)

- iii. Patients Stabilized before transport (CATS, DHS)
 - iv. Patients transported to nearest available medical facility having the required facilities (CATS, CD, St. Johns)
 - v. Trauma counseling provided to the victims and their relatives at the site and in the hospital
 - vi. In the hospital emergency department, triage carried out again to prioritize treatment, and appropriate care provided
 - vii. Maintain patient tracking system to keep record of all patients treated
 - viii. Deploy mobile hospitals as needed
4. Arrange for additional blood supply; organize blood donation camp for additional blood requirement.
 5. Provide for sending additional medical personnel equipped with food, bedding, and tents.
 6. Send vehicles and any additional medical equipment.
 7. QRTs will report the situation and the progress on action taken by the team to the respective EOCs
 8. QRT's Quickly assess type of injuries, no. of people affected, and possible medical needs
 9. QRTs will ensure timely response to the needs of the affected victims.
 10. Establish health facility and treatment centers at disaster sites.
 11. The district civil surgeon with district/State control room should coordinate the provision of medical services.
 12. Procedures should be clarified between
 - i. Peripheral hospitals
 - ii. Private hospitals
 - iii. Blood banks
 - iv. General hospitals and
 - v. Health services established at transit camps, relief camps and affected villages.
 13. QRTs should maintain check posts and surveillance at each railway junction, ST depots and all entry and exit points from the affected area, especially during the threat or existence of an epidemic.

Equipments to be brought:

1. Mobile medical vans (Clinics) with paramedical staff as well
2. Mobile radiology units, pathology test arrangements.
3. Vehicles for carrying severely injured
4. Stretchers, life saving drugs, blood etc.
5. Other resources required during emergency for setting up medical camps

Support Agency (Health)**CATS:****Response Activation:**

1. Upon receipt of notification about disaster, nodal officer will activate quick response teams.
2. The quick response teams will be deployed at the three sites

Actions to be taken:

1. Provide ambulance service.
2. Provide first aid at site
3. Alert hospitals to put their disaster management action plan into operation i.e. to evacuate wards, create additional bed facilities, arrangement for additional blood and medicines.
4. Transport casualty. If necessary contact Delhi transport corporation for providing buses from nearest depot.
5. Provide feedback to command posts on development.

RED CROSS SOCIETY/ ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE**Response Activation:**

1. Upon receipt of notification about disaster, nodal officer will activate quick response teams.
2. The quick response teams will be deployed at the three sites

Actions to be taken:

1. Establish camps to provide first aid and minor medical services to affected populace.
2. Mobilize stretchers
3. Organize blood donation camps and encourage people to donate blood.
4. Arrange for safe collection, storage, testing and supply of blood to needy populace.
5. Provide ambulance service

ESF 6: Water Supply

Nodal Agency: Delhi Jal Board

Support Agency: MCD, Irrigation and Flood Control

Role:

The ESF on drinking water and water supply will ensure provision of basic quantity of clean drinking water and water for other purposes in a manner that does not allow the spread of diseases through the contamination of water.

Action Plan

Response Activation:

1. Upon receipt of notification about disaster, DJB nodal officer will activate quick response teams.
2. The quick response teams will be deployed at the three sites

Actions to be taken:

1. Quick assessment of water line damage and contamination.
2. Supply of water tankers to disaster affected communities.
3. Deploy response teams to repair and restore water supply lines that may be damaged after disaster.
4. Quick assessment of water contamination levels and taking steps to restore clean drinking water.
5. Provide information to IMT, district EOC and state EOC about extent of damage.

Equipments/Materials to be brought to site: 1. Water tanker

ESF 7: Relief (Food & shelter)

Nodal Agency: Department of Revenue

Support Agency: Department of Food and Civil Supplies, Indian Red Cross, NGOs

Role:

In the event of a disaster there would be a need of disbursing relief materials due to massive destruction of life and property taken place. The ESF on Relief should ensure coordination of activities involving with the emergency provisions of temporary shelters, emergency mass feeding and bulk distribution of relief supplies to the disaster victims as also the disaster managers and relief workers.

Action Plan

Response Activation:

1. Team Leader will activate ESF on receiving information of the disaster from State EOC
2. Team leader will inform Nodal Officers of support agencies about the event and ESF activation

Actions to be taken:

1. Coordinate with ESFs related to transportation, debris and road clearance to ensure quality supply chain management and relief materials
2. QRTs to report to site of relief camps
3. QRTs responsible for management and distribution of food and relief items to affected victims
4. QRTs responsible for reporting progress of action taken to EOC
5. Preparing take-home food packets for families
6. Ensuring support to local administration

Equipments/Materials to be brought to site: 1 Food packets

ESF 8: **Debris and Road Clearance**

Nodal Agency: Municipal Corporation of Delhi

Support Agencies: PWD, DJB, DDA, DMRC

Role:

The importance of this ESF emanates from the fact that most large-scale hazards such as earthquakes, cyclones, and floods primarily affect the building structures.

Action Plan

Actions to be taken:

1. MCD will bring debris of heavy RCC structures (having beams/columns) and put dummies beneath the debris. This will facilitate demonstration of search & rescue operations. Soon after search and rescue team leave the site, MCD will mobilize equipments for debris clearance
2. MCD will assume main role in Equipment support, debris and road clearance, on receiving the intimation of the disaster from State EOC.
3. MCD will coordinate with the supporting agency's officers to mobilize equipments from the ware houses
4. The respective supporting agencies will contact their respective personal to move the equipments to central warehouse
5. The equipments like JCB, concrete cutters identified as per the need will be transported to the site.
6. On receiving intimation on the intensity of the damages of structure, the nodal officer will make an assessment on of the damages of roads and structures reported at the site and surrounding areas
7. The Supporting Agencies nodal officers will call for personal to immediately start debris clearance operation to enable movement to the affected site.
8. A review of the current situation is taken up by the nodal agency to update the support agencies to delegate their respective personnel to take precautionary measure to plan de-routes for the transportation ESF's to be operational
9. All supporting agencies will inspect the road/rail network and structures within the disaster site and surrounding.

10. MCD will also ensure proper corpse disposal and post mortem by coordinating with ESF on medical response.
11. Assessment of damage (locations, no. of structures damaged, severity of damage)
12. The QRTs will be deployed at the affected site.
13. Enlisting the types of equipment as compiled from resource inventory required for conducting the debris clearance
14. The QRTs will report the situation and the progress in response activities to the respective EOCs.
15. Undertake construction of temporary roads to serve as access to temporary transit and relief camps, and medical facilities for disaster victims.
16. Undertake repair of all paved and unpaved road surfaces including edge metalling, pothole patching and any failure of surface, foundations in the affected areas by maintenance engineer's staff and keep monitoring their conditions.
17. Ensure a critical number of medical professionals to reach the site including specialists from outside the state.
18. If temporary living arrangements are being made from the affected populace, the MCD must ensure high standards of sanitation in settlements in order to prevent the multiplicity of the disaster.
19. It should also ensure the provision of medicine and other medical facilities required at the disaster site and the hospital health centers catering to disaster victims.
20. In case of orthopedic care required in disasters like earthquakes the immediate response would have to be complimented by a follow up treatment schedule for a majority of the patients in/ near their place of residence.
21. MCD should ensure setting up of temporary information centers at MCD hospitals with the help of ESF on help lines and warning dissemination.
22. MCD will coordinate, direct, and integrate state level response to provide Equipments support, relief camps establishment, and sanitation health assistances.
23. Mobilizes different modes of transportation e.g. trucks, etc to be put on stand-by.
24. Assist timely re-establishment of the critical transportation links.
25. Establish temporary electricity supplies for relief material go downs and relief camps.
26. Compile an itemized assessment of damage, from reports made by various receiving centers and sub-centers.

Equipments to be brought:

- a. JCB, concrete breakers, cranes, Grader, Bulldozers, Gas Cutter, Jack Hammer, Tipper, Folkanes, Dumper, Aeromatic Hammer for debris/road clearance, supporting rescue operations.
- b. Vehicles (Trucks)
- c. Earth movers, rescue equipments
- d. Mobile medical vans
- e. Other disaster management related equipments.

Support Agency (Debris & Road Clearance)

PWD

Actions to be taken:

1. The above agencies will bring debris of heavy RCC structures (having beams/columns) and put dummies beneath the debris. This will facilitate demonstration of search & rescue operations. Soon after search and rescue team leave the site, will mobilize equipments for debris clearance
2. Assume role in Equipment support, debris and road clearance, on receiving the intimation of the disaster from State EOC/Nodal Officer of MCD.
3. Coordinate with the MCD officers to mobilize equipments from the ware houses
4. Contact respective personal to move the equipments to central warehouse
5. The equipments like JCB, concrete cutters identified as per the need will be transported to the site.
6. On receiving intimation on the intensity of the damages of structure, the nodal officer will make an assessment on of the damages of roads and structures reported at the site and surrounding areas
7. The nodal officers will call for personal to immediately start debris clearance operation to enable movement to the affected site.
8. A review of the current situation should be taken up by the nodal agency to update the support agencies to delegate their respective personnel to take precautionary measure to plan de-routes for the transportation ESF's to be operational
9. All supporting agencies will inspect the road/rail network and structures within the disaster site and surrounding.
10. Ensure proper corpse disposal and post mortem by coordinating with ESF on medical response.
11. Assessment of damage (locations, no. of structures damaged, severity of damage)

12. The QRTs will be deployed at the affected site.
13. Enlisting the types of equipment as compiled from resource inventory required for conducting the debris clearance
14. The QRTs will report the situation and the progress in response activities to the respective EOCs.
15. Undertake construction of temporary roads to serve as access to temporary transit and relief camps, and medical facilities for disaster victims.
16. Undertake repair of all paved and unpaved road surfaces including edge metalling, pothole patching and any failure of surface, foundations in the affected areas by maintenance engineer's staff and keep monitoring their conditions.
17. Ensure a critical number of medical professionals to reach the site including specialists from outside the state.
18. If temporary living arrangements are being made from the affected populace, the agencies must ensure high standards of sanitation in settlements in order to prevent the multiplicity of the disaster.
19. Coordinate, direct, and integrate response to provide Equipments support, relief camps establishment, and sanitation health assistances.
20. Mobilizes different modes of transportation eg. Trucks, etc to be put on stand-by.
21. Assist timely re-establishment of the critical transportation links.
22. Establish temporary electricity supplies for relief material go downs and relief camps.
23. Compile an itemized assessment of damage, from reports made by various receiving centers and sub-centers.

Equipments to be brought:

1. JCB, concrete breakers, cranes, Grader, Bulldozers, Gas Cutter, Jack Hammer, Tipper, Folkanes, Dumper, Aeromatic Hammer for debris / road clearance, supporting rescue operations.
2. Vehicles (Trucks), Earth movers, rescue equipments, Mobile medical vans
3. Other disaster management related equipments.

Delhi Metro Rail Corporation:

Response Activation:

1. Upon receipt of notification about disaster, nodal officer will activate quick response teams.
2. The quick response teams will be deployed at the three sites

Actions to be taken:

1. The QRT will reach the nodal office as soon as they get instruction from ESF Team leader
2. QRTs to report to site once they receive instruction from nodal officer
3. QRTs will report situation and progress of action taken to the EOC
4. QRT will send a requirement schedule for different modes of transportation
5. Provide equipments available at disposal for operations requested by any other ESF

ESF 9: **Help Lines, Warning Dissemination**

Nodal Agency: Department of Revenue

Support Agencies: Department of Information & Publicity, MTNL, Press Trust of India, AIR, Doordarshan, Private Cable Operators

Role:

The ESF on help lines and warning dissemination should process and circulate information about the welfare of citizens of affected area and managing the tremendous flow of information. The help lines will be responsible for providing, directing and coordinating logistical operations.

Action plan

HAM radio operators:

1. Inform other HAM clubs, individuals from other parts of Delhi
2. HAM radio operators, through their association, call active members to set up a HAM communication system
3. Coordination mechanisms to be shared with critical authorities.
4. Setup alternative communication network till the main communication linkages restored.

ESF 10: Electricity

Nodal Agency: BSES Yamuna

Support Agencies: TRANSCO, DERC

Role:

The ESF on electricity will facilitate restoration of electricity distribution systems after a disaster. In the event of a disaster there would be major electricity failure and many power stations damaged.

Action Plan

Response Activation:

1. As soon as the Nodal Officer gets information about the disaster reach the EOC.
2. The Quick Response Teams will be deployed at the three sites.
3. As per the information received from IMT, more officers may be sent at site.

Actions to be taken:

1. TL will dispatch emergency repair teams equipped with tools, tents and food.
2. Assist hospitals in establishing an emergency supply by assembling generators and other emergency equipments, if necessary.
3. The members of QRTs will establish temporary electricity supplies for other key public and private water systems.
4. The members of QRTs will make arrangements for temporary electricity supplies for transit camps, feeding centers, relief camps and Onsite EOC, District EOC and on access roads to the same.
5. The members of QRTs will establish temporary electricity supplies for relief material go downs.
6. Compile an itemized assessment of damage, from reports made by various electrical receiving centers and sub-centers.
7. Report about all the activities to the head office.

Equipments:

All material required for restoration of supply available with the company in Field Offices/Stores.

TRANSCO:**Response Activation:**

1. Get the power ESF activated.
2. Nodal Officer of primary agency will call nodal officers of supporting agencies (BSES & NDPL).
3. As per the information from IMTs, the nodal officer of primary agency will activate the State Quick Response Teams at field level.
4. The Quick response teams will be deployed at the affected site.

Actions to be taken:

1. Team Leader will dispatch emergency repair teams equipped with tools, tents etc
2. The main incoming supply is from BTPS through 220 kV Noida - Gazipur Circuit. If there is outage of circuit, load should be diverted on 66 kV network depending upon the loading conditions of 220/66 kV 100 MVA Transformer No.1 and 2 at Patpatganj.
3. Coordination with BSES for any local failures.

Equipments to be brought:

All Equipments required to restore failure in network at stations should be available.

ESF 11: Transport

Nodal Agency: Department of Transport

Support Agencies: DMRC, Northern Railways, PWD, and MCD

Role:

The ESF on Transport should ensure smooth transportation links at state and district level. Within the disaster context, quick and safe movement of material and humans are a priority. It should coordinate the use of transportation resources to support the needs of emergency support forces requiring transport capacity to perform their emergency response, recovery and assistance missions.

Action Plan

Response Activation:

1. Team Leader will activate ESF on receiving information of the disaster from State EOC
2. Team leader will inform Nodal Officers of support agencies about the event and ESF activation

Actions to be taken:

1. Team leader communicates situation to support agencies and requests for detailed information on the status of transportation infrastructure in the affected area(s)

7.6 INCIDENT COMMAND POST

In case of emergency IC should propose an incident command post as a complimentary unit to EOC, which will operate close to the disaster site and shall be linked directly with the District Emergency Operations Centre. Concerned SDM shall be the nodal officer from district administration responsible of coordinating with emergency response teams at field level. The Incident Commander shall also appoint an administrative officer to monitor and co-ordinate the activities of Incident Command Post. All information shall be conveyed to the Collector from the SDM and administrative officer appointed at SOC. The QRT unit of the respective vital departments would be responsible to execute activities at disaster site, however the tasks would be controlled and coordinated from EOC through nodal desk officers/ESF team leaders.

7.7 OVERALL ROLE OF DISTRICT MAGISTRATE (NORTH EAST DISTRICT)

The District Magistrate (NE) will be the focal point at the district level for directing, supervising and monitoring relief measures for disasters and for preparation of district level plans. He will exercise coordinating and supervisory powers over functionaries of all the departments at the district level. During actual operations for disaster mitigation or relief, the powers of all DCs are considerably enhanced, generally, by standing instructions or orders on the subject, or by specific Government's order, if so required. Sometimes, the administrative culture of the concerned state permits, although informally, the DC to exercise higher powers in emergency situations and the decisions are later ratified by the competent authority.

The Dy. Commissioner (NE) will maintain the close liaison with the Central Government Authorities in the Districts, namely Army, Air Force and Ministry of Water Resources etc, who supplement the effort of the district administration in the rescue and the relief operations. The Dy. Commissioner (NE) will also coordinate all voluntary efforts by mobilizing the non-government organizations capable of working in such situations.

In the event of a serious disaster, the Dy. Commissioner (NE) will have sole right to appoint senior officers of any State Government Department, posted in the district as '*Field Relief Managers*' for monitoring and coordinating the relief operations in the affected area.

7.7.1 Duties at the time of disaster

- Maintenance of law and order; prevention of trespassing, looting, keeping roads clear from sightseeing persons so that free movement of rescue vehicles is assured, etc.
- Evacuation of people
- Recovery of dead bodies and their disposal
- Medical care for the injured
- Supply of food and water and restoration of water supply lines.
- Temporary shelters like tents, metal sheds
- Restoring lines of communications and information
- Restoring transport routes
- Quick assessment of damage and demarcation of damaged areas according to grade of damage

- Cordoning off of severely damaged structures that are liable to collapse during aftershocks
- Temporary shoring of certain precariously standing building to avoid collapse and damage to other adjoining buildings.

7.7.2 Duties at post-disaster scenario

- Particular attention is paid to women's views in the assessment stage.
- Women's actual responsibility in domestic (in terms of household subsistence, health, and child care) and production and economic activity beyond the subsistence level are taken into account in determining the consultation process.
- Women representatives are included at all level of planning, decision-making, implementation, and evaluation.
- The particular constraints faced by households maintained by women are taken explicitly into account in designing and implementing relief programmes.
- Special attention is provided to unaccompanied women, lone parents and widows. Issue of legal, sexual and physical protection are properly identified and addressed.

7.8 RELIEF MEASURES

Once the rescue phase is over, the district administration shall provide immediate relief assistance either in cash or in kind to the victims of the disaster. The DDMA North East shall enter in to pre-contract well in advance and procure materials required for life saving. The office of Deputy Commissioner is responsible for providing relief to the victims of natural & manmade disasters like fire, flood, drought, earthquakes, riots, terrorist attacks, accidents etc. **The scales for grant of ex-gratia relief in various eventualities after Cabinet decision No. 1751 dated 09.03.2011, as per details given below:-**

(i) Fire & Other Accidents (caused by individual or natural calamities):

- | | | | |
|----|-------------------|---|-----------------------------|
| a) | Death (Major) | : | Rs. 2,00,000/- in each case |
| b) | Death (Minor) | : | Rs. 1,00,000/- in each case |
| c) | Serious Injury | : | Rs. 50,000/- in each case |
| d) | Minor Injury | : | Rs. 10,000/- in each case |
| e) | Orphaned children | : | Rs. 1,00,000/- in each case |

(ii) Bomb Blasts, Communal Riots & Other Riots, Terrorist Attacks:

- | | | | |
|----|--------------------------|---|-----------------------------|
| a) | Death (Major) | : | Rs. 3,00,000/- in each case |
| b) | Death (Minor) | : | Rs. 1,50,000/- in each case |
| c) | Permanent Incapacitation | : | Rs. 1,50,000/- in each case |
| d) | Serious Injury | : | Rs. 1,00,000/- in each case |
| e) | Minor Injury | : | Rs. 10,000/- in each case |
| f) | Orphaned children | : | Rs. 1,00,000/- in each case |

(iii) Loss of Moveable Property (in riots):

- | | | | |
|----|---|---|-------------------------|
| a) | Animals (Source of Income / livelihood) | : | Rs. 2,000/- each |
| | i) Farm Animals | : | Cows, Buffaloes, Sheeps |
| | ii) Cart Animals | : | Hoses, Oxen, Camel |
| b) | Rickshaw | : | Rs. 1,500/- each |

(iv) Damage to residential unit (In riots / fire / natural calamities [other than jhuggies]):

- | | | | |
|----|--------------------|---|--------------|
| a) | Total Damage | : | Rs. 50,000/- |
| b) | Substantial Damage | : | Rs. 25,000/- |
| c) | Minor Damage | : | Rs. 5,000/- |

The extent of damage will be assessed by the Public Works Department.

(v) Damage to uninsured commercial property / commercial articles (In riots / fire / natural calamities etc.):

50% of the loss up to a maximum of Rs. 1,00,000/-.

(vi) Damage to Jhuggies (In case of fire / riots etc.):

Total damage of Jhuggies : Rs. 5,000/- in each case.
(Rupees Five thousand only)

The Principal Secretary (Revenue) & Divisional Commissioner, Delhi and District Offices each have been allotted budget under their respective heads of Accounts - Major Head 2245 Relief on account of Natural Calamities to meet the expenditure on payments of gratuitous relief, Tentage, food etc. in cases of natural calamities like fire, bomb blasts, flood, earthquake, etc.

Further, powers to sanction of relief to the victims have already been delegated to all the Deputy Commissioner, being Head of Department in all cases, in accordance with the scale approved in the order dated 04.01.2012 to ensure timely disbursal of relief.

CHAPTER 8

RECONSTRUCTION REHABILITATION AND RECOVERY MEASURES

Rehabilitation relates to the work undertaken in the following weeks and months, for the restoration of basic services to enable the population to return to normalcy. Actions taken during the period following the emergency phase is often defined as the recovery phase, which encompasses both rehabilitation and reconstruction.

Rehabilitation refers to the actions taken in the aftermath of a disaster to enable basic services to resume functioning, assist victims' self-help efforts to repair physical damage and community facilities, revive economic activities and provide support for the psychological and social well being of the survivors. It focuses on enabling the affected population to resume more-or-less normal (pre-disaster) patterns of life. It may be considered as transitional phase between immediate relief and more major, long-term development.

Reconstruction refers to the full restoration of all services, and local infrastructure, replacement of damaged physical structures, the revitalization of economy and the restoration of social and cultural life. Reconstruction must be fully integrated into long-term development plans, taking into account future disaster risks and possibilities to reduce such risks by incorporating appropriate measures. Damaged structures and services may not necessarily be restored in their previous form or location. It may include the replacement of any temporary arrangements established as part of emergency response or rehabilitation.

The following sectors can be vulnerable to disaster impact, and which, therefore, will require rehabilitation and reconstruction inputs.

- Buildings
- Infrastructure
- Economic assets (including formal and formal commercial sectors, industrial and agricultural activities etc.)
- Administrative and political
- Psychological
- Cultural
- Social
- Environmental

“The disaster scenario offers a range of opportunities for affected communities to respond to the crisis, how community responds to a disaster and post disaster aid sets the tone for the transition from disaster to development”. After earthquake in Latur, people of that area started to monitor construction works, retrofitting of houses and behaved like “community construction watch dogs” (IDR, Oxford, 2000).

As discussed earlier rehabilitation and reconstruction comes under recovery phase immediately after relief and rescue operation of the disaster. This post disaster phase continues until the life of the affected people comes to normal. This phase mainly covers damage assessment, disposal of debris, disbursement of assistance for houses, formulation of assistance packages, monitoring and review, cases of non-starters, rejected cases, non-occupancy of houses, relocation, town planning and development plans, awareness and capacity building, housing insurance, grievance redressal and social rehabilitation etc.

8.1 POST DISASTER RECONSTRUCTION AND REHABILITATION

Post disaster reconstruction and rehabilitation should pay attention to the following activities for speedy recovery in disaster hit areas. The contribution of both government as well as affected people is significant to deal with all the issues properly.

- Damage assessment
- Disposal of debris
- Disbursement of assistance for houses
- Formulation of assistance packages
- Monitoring and review
- Cases of non-starters, rejected cases, non-occupancy of houses
- Relocation
- Town planning and development plans
- Reconstruction as Housing Replacement Policy
- Awareness and capacity building
- Housing insurance
- Grievance redressal

8.2 ADMINISTRATIVE RELIEF

The district is the primary level with requisite resources to respond to any natural calamity, through the issue of essential commodities, group assistance to the affected people, damage assessment and administering appropriate rehabilitation and restoration measures. The district level relief committee consisting of official and non-official members including the local legislators and the members of parliament review the relief measures. District North East is subdivided into 3 sub-division i.e. Karawal Nagar, Yamuna Vihar and Seelampur. The head of a subdivision is called the Sub-District magistrate (SDM) while the head of a Tehsil is known as a Tehsildar. When a disaster is apprehended, the entire machinery of the district, including the officers of technical and other departments, swings into action and maintains almost continuous contact with each village in the disaster threatened area.

8.3 RECONSTRUCTION OF HOUSES DAMAGED / DESTROYED

Houses should be reconstructed in the disaster hit areas according to the following Instructions:

- ✚ Owner Driven Reconstruction
- ✚ Public Private Partnership Program (PPPP)
- ✚ Under the PPPP the houses are reconstructed by the NGOs for the beneficiaries to be registered in the joint names of the husband and wife.
- ✚ All the houses should be insured.
- ✚ Owner Driven Reconstruction
- ✚ Financial, technical and material assistance provided by the government.
- ✚ The designs for seismic reconstruction of houses provided by the government.
- ✚ The material assistance provided through material banks at subsidized rates.
- ✚ Design of 20 model houses provided to the public to choose from with an option to have one's own design.

8.4 MILITARY ASSISTANCE

If the district administration feels that the situation is beyond its control then immediate military assistance could be sought for carrying out the relief operations.

8.5 MEDICAL CARE

Specialized Medical Care may be required to help the affected population. Preventive medicine may have to be taken to prevent outbreak of diseases.

8.6 EPIDEMICS

In the relief camps set up for the affected population, there is a likelihood of epidemics from a number of sources. The strategy should be to subdue such sources and immunize the population against them. The public health centers, health departments can practice vaccination drives, public awareness to drink boiled water, use chlorine tablets to purify the water sources.

8.7 CORPSE DISPOSAL

Disposal of dead bodies is to be carried out as a part of the operation to prevent outbreak of epidemics. Minimum official requirements should be maintained as it is a very sensitive issue. The following points may be considered by the concerned authorities at the time of corpse disposal:-

1. Mass photographs of corpses,
2. Consent of the relatives or hand over to them
4. Make a panchnama of concerned localities.

8.8 SALVAGE

A major effort is needed to salvage destroyed structure and property. Essential services like communications, roads, bridges, electricity would have to be repaired and restored for normalization of activities.

8.9 OUTSIDE ASSISTANCE

During disaster situations, considerable relief flows in from outside, thus there is an immediate need to co-ordinate the relief flows so that the maximum coverage is achieved and there is no duplication of work in the same area.

8.10 SPECIAL RELIEF

Along with compensation packages, essential items may have to be distributed to the affected population to provide for temporary sustenance.

8.11 INFORMATION

Information flow and review is essential part of the relief exercises. Constant monitoring is required to assess the extent of damage, which forms the basis of further relief to the affected areas.

8.12 SOCIAL REHABILITATION

Disabled persons

- ✚ Artificial limbs fitted to affected persons.
- ✚ Modern wheelchairs, supportive devices provided.

Children

- ✚ Orphaned children are fostered.
- ✚ Day centers set up
- ✚ Orphanages established.
- ✚ Child help lines established.

Paraplegics

- ✚ Pension scheme introduced for paraplegics.
- ✚ Physiotherapy under continuous supervision of doctors.

Old Persons

- ✚ Aged persons given pensions.
- ✚ Old Age Homes established.

Women

- ✚ Pension sanctioned.

8.13 RECOVERY

The long-term response plans are related with Recovery and Reconstruction activities on one side and institutionalizing disaster management in district administration on the other side.

There are Standard Operation Procedures (SOPs) for the Emergency Support Functions. In long term measures the following actions shall be undertaken duly:

1. Constitution of Disaster Management Teams, Quick Response Teams, Field Response Teams
2. Refresher trainings for all such teams in a regular interval of time and exercise of Mock Drills
3. Continuous awareness/sensitization programmes for the stakeholders and the general Public.
4. Getting pre-contract with vendors and merchant establishments to procure relief materials in times of disaster.

Most of the Line Departments in the District, Autonomous Bodies and Organizations are part of the Emergency Support Functions. The action plans for ESFs for disaster management are discussed in other chapter of the plan. The DDMA (NE) shall ensure that these actions plans are updated biannually and practiced through mock drills and other activities in the district.

Recovery and rehabilitation is the final step. The Incident Command System shall be deactivated as the rehabilitation phase is over. Thereafter the normal administration shall take up the remaining reconstruction works in the disaster-affected areas. These activities shall be performed by the Working Group for relief and rehabilitation under the direction of the DDMA (NE).

CHAPTER 9 **BUDGET AND FINANCIAL ALLOCATIONS**

9.1 THE INDIAN CONTEXT

In most countries where relief activity is primarily the responsibility of State/Provincial Governments, assistance from the Federal/Central Government to the lower levels of government is mostly in the form of case-specific grants/ reimbursement. These are more in the nature of the NCCF scheme of our country and, in that sense, the CRF scheme that provides for a structured fiscal transfer from the Central to State Governments for the purpose of financing relief expenditure is unique. Through the CRF scheme, successive Finance Commissions have built in the requirement of relief expenditure financing in the overall scheme of fiscal transfers. In the case of the NCT of Delhi, even calamity relief fund is not available. Fortunately, the concept is developing such a way that the Planning Commission has conceptually agreed to have an exclusive mechanism to fund and to monitor the financial arrangements of disaster management.

9.2 RECOMMENDATION BY 13TH FINANCE COMMISSION

The Thirteenth Finance Commission (2010-2015) has responded very positively to the long pending request for greater allocation of fund for disaster management. The finance commissioner suggested various recommendations to solve the issue in state and district level.

Every state has a State Calamity Relief Fund (CRF) for immediate action after math of a disaster. But in the case of the state of NCT of Delhi, there is no CRF. There is police modernization fund, which is utilized mostly to modernize the police department to fight against disaster.

An alternative mechanism is to be constituted in all the districts of Delhi to tackle the disasters. As the 13th Finance Commission recommends it, District North East shall set apart 10 % of its development fund for disaster preparedness and mitigation measures. Every year, the annual allocation of 10 per cent will be a relief to the administration to organize various disaster preparedness activities in the district. Similarly each line department in the district shall allocate minimum 2 per cent to 10 per cent of its developmental fund with the same purpose.

9.3 STATE ALLOCATIONS

As an alternative option, the DDMA (NE)/ ESFs shall forward a request to the Government of NCT of Delhi to grant 50 per cent of the targeted DCRF as one time grant and a matching amount shall be collected from the general public through donations.

Section 46 to section 49 of Disaster Management Act, 2005 seeks to provide for the constitution of the following funds:

- Section 46, Constitution of National Disaster Response Fund
- Section 47, Constitution of National Disaster Mitigation Fund
- Section 48, Seeks to provide for the establishment of State & District Disaster Response Fund and Disaster Mitigation Funds.
- Section 49, Seeks to enjoin upon every ministry or department of Government of India to make provision of funds in its annual budget for the purposes of carrying out the activities or programmes set out in its Disaster Management Plan.

9.4 DISTRICT ALLOCATIONS

The district authority gets 100% financial assistance from Govt. of NCT of Delhi for carrying out various activities such as sensitization programmes, trainings, street plays, mock drills etc.

The budgetary details of DDMA (NE) for the year 2014-15 are as under:

Budget allocated	Rs. 90,00,000/-
Utilized	Rs. 79,00,000/- aprox.

9.5 RISK POOLING AND INSURANCE

As regards risk pooling and insurance, we are inclined to agree with the views expressed by the earlier Finance Commissions on this subject, that the pooling of disaster risk at the individual level poses huge administrative challenges in a country like India where the majority impacted by disasters are primarily the poor who have, consequently, very little capacity to pay the risk premia involved. Apart from the fact that payment of risk premia towards insurance against natural disasters could be a highly unpopular step, the administrative cost of collection of such premia from a large number of potential beneficiaries spread over a wide geographical area

would, indeed, be daunting. Disaster relief has long come to be viewed as a public good, to be delivered gratis by the state, and in the very likely event that no (or an insignificantly small) insurance premia can be levied, the very concept of risk pooling would become infructuous. In our view, for high-frequency-low intensity disaster events, it would indeed be cheaper for the State Governments to directly provide disaster relief, as is being done presently, instead of going through an insurance intermediary. For low frequency-high impact disasters, financing through insurance mechanisms is certainly a feasible option. However, given the low level of insurance penetration in India, insurance products covering disaster events may only materialize sometime in the future.

CHAPTER 10
PROCEDURE AND METHODOLOGY FOR MONITORING, EVALUATION,
UPDATION AND MAINTENANCE OF DDMP

10.1 PREPARATION AND UPDATION OF DDMP

District Disaster Management Plan for North East Delhi is a public document. It is neither a confidential document nor restricted to any particular section or department of administration. The underlying principal of disaster management is that it has to be part of all departments and none can fold fingers against it.

The District Disaster Management Plan is the sum and substance of the *Horizontal and the Vertical* Disaster Management Plans in the District. Horizontal plans included plans prepared by line departments such as Delhi Police, Delhi Fire Service, MCD, Irrigation and Flood Control, Delhi Civil Defence, Department of Food and Civil Supplies, Public Works Departments etc where as the Vertical plan includes Sub Divisional Plans, Community Plans, School/Hospital Plans and all other logical units' plan at the lower level and State Disaster Management Plans and National Disaster Management Plans at the higher level.

- ❖ Preparation of plan is the ultimate responsibility of the District Disaster Management Authority (DDMA (NE)) or the person / committee appointed by the DDMA (NE) in the District. The first draft plan is to be discussed in the DDMA (NE) and later the Chairman of the DDMA (NE) shall ratify it.
- ❖ The same procedure is to be followed in updating of the plan document. The District plan is to be updated biannually by the District Disaster Management Authority or the Committee appointed by the DDMA (NE). In order to update the document, all Vertical and Horizontal plans shall be collected and incorporated to the District Plan.

10.2 REGULAR UPDATION OF DDMP

Besides the above said procedure of updation of the DDMP, a regular data collection system shall be set up at District EOC. This is just to be ready to face any situation, though the Plan Document has not been updated since last few couple of months. The EOC In-charge, under

the supervision of the DDMA (NE) shall enter the collected data to an online system or shall be documented properly.

10.3 POST DISASTER EVALUATION MECHANISM

Disasters are always unexpected. Each disaster causes huge loss of human lives, live stocks and property as well. It is said that, every disaster repeats after a particular interval. Also lessons learnt from a particular disaster will help to plan for another potential hazard.

The DDMA (NE) shall make special arrangements to collect data on a particular disaster irrespective of size and vulnerability. This post disaster evaluation mechanism shall be set up with qualified professionals and researchers and the collected data shall be thoroughly crosschecked and documented in the EOC for further reference.

10.4 MEDIA MANAGEMENT

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

1. Along with information dissemination to the vertical and horizontal agencies, press people also shall be called and given preliminary data based on assessment. This shall reduce the guesswork of the media people.
2. Only the state owned electronic, print media should be taken to the site. More people mean more confusion and hazard in disaster management.
3. In every one hour, the Incident commander shall give press release in order to control false information to the outside world.
4. No media shall be allowed to air or print pictures of dead bodies with worst condition. There is a tendency to do so by the media to make sensitivity.

In a disaster situation, only the Incident Commander or his assignee in District level will communicate with the media and provide brief, no other parallel agency or ESF or voluntary agency involved in the Disaster Management shall give any sort of press briefings.

CHAPTER- 11
COORDINATION MECHANISM FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF DDMP

There are a number of participants in a typical disaster relief operation. Participants may include; national government, local government, national and international humanitarian organizations, expert and volunteer rescue teams, third-party logistics providers, suppliers of goods used for disaster relief, and the affected people.

11.1 DEPARTMENT WISE ROLE OF PRIMARY AND SECONDARY AGENCY

11.1.1 EAST DELHI MUNICIPAL CORPORATION

EDMC will be involved in the following activities:

- ✓ Search and Rescue operations
- ✓ Providing Temporary Shelters
- ✓ Public Information
- ✓ Relief Distribution
- ✓ Construction materials
- ✓ Restoration of infrastructure

11.1.2 DELHI DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY

DDA will be involved in the following activities:

- ✓ Providing Temporary Shelters
- ✓ Construction materials
- ✓ Restoration of infrastructure

11.1.3 DELHI FIRE SERVICES

Fire will be involved in the following activities:

- ✓ Search and Rescue operations
- ✓ Evacuation
- ✓ Disposal of Dead (as per customs)

11.1.4 PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT (PWD)

PWD will be involved in the following activities:

- ✓ Construction materials
- ✓ Restoration of infrastructure
- ✓ Providing temporary shelters

11.1.5 CIVIL DEFENCE/ NYKS/ NCC

Civil Defence/ NYKS/ NCC will be involved for the assistance in the following activities:

- ✓ Cordoning of area
- ✓ Search and Rescue operations
- ✓ Evacuation
- ✓ First Aid operations
- ✓ Traffic Management & Security of properties
- ✓ Relief Distribution

11.1.6 DIRECTORATE OF HEALTH SERVICES (DHS)

DHS will be involved in the following activities:

- ✓ Medical aid (Treatment of injuries and surgical operations)
- ✓ Health and sanitation
- ✓ Disposal of Dead (as per customs)

11.1.7 IRRIGATION AND FLOOD CONTROL DEPARTMENT

Irrigation and Flood Control Deptt. will be involved in the following activities:

- ✓ Construction materials
- ✓ Restoration of infrastructure

11.1.8 MTNL

MTNL will be involved in the following activities:

- ✓ Communication
- ✓ Reception/ Information Centres
- ✓ Restoration of infrastructure

11.1.9 DELHI JAL BOARD

Delhi Jal Board will be involved in the following activities:

- ✓ Drinking Water arrangements
- ✓ Restoration of infrastructure

11.1.10 DELHI TRANSPORT CORPORATION

Delhi Transport Corporation will be involved in the following activities:

- ✓ Providing vehicles
- ✓ Transportation of materials, manpower etc

11.1.11 BSES YAMUNA POWER LTD. (BYPL)

BYPL will be involved in the following activities:

- ✓ Restoration of infrastructure
- ✓ Provision of power

11.1.12 CATS

Emergency ambulance services round the clock through trained paramedics who will be mainly performing following functions:

- ✓ Assessing the patients
- ✓ Resuscitation
- ✓ Stabilizing that includes clearing airway, control of bleeding and circulation, splintage etc
- ✓ Rushing the patient to the suitable hospital
- ✓ Paramedic services in case of disasters
- ✓ Training of the public, students and others in emergency first aid
- ✓ Maintaining round the clock control room, wireless connectivity with CATS control room numbers: 102/1099

11.1.13 INDIA RED CROSS SOCIETY

Indian Red Cross Society will be involved in the following activities:

- ✓ Providing Temporary Shelters

- ✓ Medical aid (Treatment of injuries and surgical operations)
- ✓ Health and sanitation
- ✓ Relief Distribution

11.1.14 ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE

St. John Ambulance Brigade will be involved in the following activities:

- ✓ Providing first aid training
- ✓ Ambulance services
- ✓ Relief Distribution

11.1.15 DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE

Revenue Department will be involved in the following activities:

- ✓ Public Information
- ✓ Communication
- ✓ Reception/ Information Centres
- ✓ Food & Shelter
- ✓ Relief/ Ex-gratia Distribution

11.1.16 ARMY

Army will be involved in the following activities:

- ✓ Search and Rescue operations
- ✓ Evacuation
- ✓ Traffic Management and Security of properties
- ✓ Temporary Shelters
- ✓ Disposal of Dead
- ✓ Relief Distribution
- ✓ Relief Supplies

11.1.17 AIR FORCE

Air Force will be involved in the following activities:

- ✓ Search and Rescue operations
- ✓ Aerial Reconnaissance

- ✓ Evacuation
- ✓ Disposal of Dead
- ✓ Relief Distribution
- ✓ Relief Supplies
- ✓ Restoration of infrastructure

11.1.18 NGOs/ GRCs AND RWAs

Emerging trends in managing natural disasters have highlighted the role of Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs)/ Gender Resource Centers (GRCs) and Resident Welfare Associations (RWAs) as one of the most effective alternative means of achieving an efficient communications link between the disaster management agencies and the effected community. In typical disaster situation, they can be of help in preparedness, relief and rescue, rehabilitation and reconstruction and also in monitoring and feedback. The role of NGOs/ GRCs and RWAs is a potential key element in disaster management. The NGOs/ GRCs and RWAs operating at grassroots level can provide a suitable alternative as they have an edge over governmental agencies for invoking community involvement. This is chiefly because; the NGO/ GRC and RWA sector has strong linkages with the community base and can exhibit great flexibility in procedural matters vis-à-vis the government.

CHAPTER 12

STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURES (SOPS) & CHECKLIST

Disasters lead to loss of human lives on a large scale. If a formalized and timely response does not take place, the death toll can increase immensely. Therefore each district in coordination with various departments, formulates a District Response Plan consisting of 12 Emergency Support Functionaries (ESFs) related to Communication, Search and Rescue, Evacuation, Law and Order, Medical Response and Trauma Counseling, Water supply, Electricity, Warning and Transport etc. All of these emergency functions consist of emergency plans that would be activated at the time of emergency.

The ESFs document outlines the purpose, scope, organization setup and Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for each function of operation that is to be followed by the respective ESF, when the Incident Commander activates the response plan. Standard Operation Procedures (SOPs) provides a basic concept of the operations and responsibilities of Disaster Management Team, Nodal and Secondary agencies.

12.1 ESF RESPONSE ACTIONS, ORGANISATIONAL SETUP AND INTER RELATIONSHIPS

The Response plan establishes an organised setup to conduct ESF operations for any of the Natural and Manmade Disasters. It outlines an implementing framework of sharing resources as per the requirement within National and State level department will be engaged to support during an emergency situation. The Response Plan has structured the response of all line department i.e. primary and supporting departments to be organized and function together with grouping capabilities, skills, resources, and authorities across the State and district Government with the ESF plan. The plan unifies the efforts of State Departments and supporting agencies to be involved in emergency management for a comprehensive effort to reduce the effects of any emergency or disaster within the state.

The ESF activates under the guidance of Incident Commander (Deputy Commissioner/ Additional District Magistrate) who is also a head of Incident Response System (IRS). Under the IRS a team of 12 ESFs Nodal Officers works together also called as Disaster Management Team (DMT). The members of Disaster Management Team would also heads primary agency and simultaneously coordinate with the secondary agency. Each of the primary and secondary agencies would also comprise of quick response team trained to carry out their functions at the

response site. The success of ESF will be of critical importance and would reflect in the lives saved in the golden hour. Below a list of ESFs has been given which will activate at district level during emergency situation.

Table 12.1: ESFs Activated at the Time of a Disaster

ESF	FUNCTION	NODAL AGENCY	SUPPORTING AGENCIES
ESF-1	Communication	MTNL	Private telecom/ Mobile operators
ESF-2	Evacuation	Delhi Police	DFS, Civil Defence, NDRF, CISF, Army, Irrigation & Flood Control
ESF-3	Search and Rescue	Delhi Fire Services	Police, Civil Defense, NDRF, Army, Department of Health, Irrigation & Flood Control
ESF-4	Law and Order	Delhi Police	Home Guards, Civil Defense, Army, CISF, Metro Police
ESF-5	Medical Response & Trauma Counseling	Directorate of Health Services	CATS, GTB Hospital, Swami Dayanand Hospital, Jag Pravesh Hospital, Indian Red Cross, Civil Defense, NSS
ESF-6	Water Supply	Delhi Jal Board	MCD, Irrigation and Flood Control
ESF-7	Relief	Revenue Department	Food & Civil Supply, Indian Red Cross, NGOs
ESF-8	Debris and Road Clearance	MCD	PWD, DJB, DDA, DMRC
ESF-9	Help lines, Warning dissemination	Department of Revenue	Department of Information & Publicity, MTNL, Press Trust of India, AIR, Doordarshan, Private Cable Operators
ESF-10	Electricity	BSES Yamuna Power Ltd.	TRANSCO, DERC
ESF-11	Transport	Delhi Transport Corporation	DTC, DMRC, Northern Railways, Civil Aviation, PWD, MCD
ESF-12	Equipment Support	Urban Development	MCD, PWD, NDMC, Cantt. Board, DDA, JAL Board

All ESFs have to assist the Incident Commander i.e. Deputy Commissioner at District level as per their assigned duties described in the SOP's. A detailed organisational setup of all ESFs and team leaders has been given below.

6. TL communicates situation to supporting agencies and also requests to provide details on the status of equipment and infrastructure in the affected area(s).
7. TL informs the Incident Commander on the status of telecom services.
8. TL works out a plan of action for private telecom companies and convenes a meeting of all ESF members to discuss and finalize the modalities.
9. TL issues orders to establish systems and reports to District EOCs on the action taken. New phone numbers and details of contact persons would also be communicated. If required mobile exchanges would be deployed.(need explanation---mobile exchanges)
10. TL gets the temporary telephone facilities established for the public. Prior information on this would be announced through media
11. HAM radio operators would be informed about the current requirements and coordination mechanisms shared.
12. TL monitors the situation and arranges emergency staff required to operate established systems.
13. TL sends the District Quick Response team at the affected site with the required equipments and other resources.

SOPs for Quick Response Team on Communication:

1. The QRT (Quick Response Team) members will reach to the nodal office as soon as they will get instructions from the TL.
2. Once the QRTs receive any intimation from the nodal officer to reach at the site they would rush to the site.
3. At the emergency site QRT members will take stock of the situation from the IC and would also know about their counter parts.
4. QRTs would assess the ground situation and would send sectoral report to the District ESF agency.
5. A sectoral report would contain following:
 - An assessment of overall damage, listing specifically:
 - Overhead route damage (in miles/kilometers).
 - Cable damage (in yards/meters).
 - Specific equipment damaged.
 - Establish a temporary communication facility for use by the public
6. Identify requirements of manpower, vehicles and other materials and equipments Give priority and concentrate on repairs and normalization of communication system at disaster-affected areas.
 - Begin restoration by removing and salvaging wires and poles from the roadways with the help of casual laborers.

- Carry out temporary building repairs to establish a secured storage area for the equipments and salvaged materials.
- Report all activities to head office
- Begin restoration by removing and salvaging wires and poles from the roadways through recruited casual laborers.
- Establish a secure storage area for incoming equipments and salvaged materials.

Nodal Officer:

1. Sh. Ved Ram,
Area Manager,
DDA Shopping Center,
H-Pkt, Dilshad Garden,
Delhi
(M) 9868135073
(O) 22572323
(F) 22571900
Email: amshd@bol.net.in

Equipments Available: 10 Fixed Wireless Phones

5. The QRT members should concentrate more on evacuation in areas that have been worst affected by the disasters.
6. Reporting about all the activities to head office.

Nodal Officer:

1. Sh. Venu Bansal, IPS
DCP (NE),
DCP Office, Damodar Park,
Dilshad Garden,
Main G.T. Road, Delhi
(M) 9818099043
(O) 22131049
(F) 22131059

Alternate Nodal Officer:

1. Sh. Rajendra Sagar, IPS
Addl. DCP (NE)- I,
DCP Office, Damodar Park,
Dilshad Garden,
Main G.T. Road, Delhi
(M) 9818099063
(O) 22131042
(F) 22131056
2. Sh. Jitender Mani,
Addl. DCP (NE)-II,
DCP Office, Damodar Park,
Dilshad Garden,
Main G.T. Road, Delhi
(M) 8750870703
(O) 22131048
(F) 22131047

ESF 3: Search & Rescue

Nodal Agency: Delhi Fire Service

Support agency: Police, Civil Defence, NCC, Army and Health Reps

Role:

Search and Rescue operations are one of the primary activities taken up in a post disaster situation. The promptness in these operations can make a remarkable difference in the amount of loss of life and property.

Standard Operating Procedure (SOP)

Situation Assumptions:

1. Local community task forces will initiate search and rescue at residential level
2. Spontaneous volunteers will require coordination
3. Access to affected areas will be limited.
4. Some sites may be accessible only through air routes only

SOPs for Nodal Agency:

1. IC will call the TL of Primary Agency and get the ESF activated.
2. TL of primary agency will call nodal officers of supporting agencies.
3. TL would activate the District Quick Response Team.
4. Quick Assessment of the S& R operations through Aerial surveys
5. Assessments of the specific skill sets and the other equipments required.
6. Using IDRN network to check and map the availability of resources in and round the disaster site.

SOP for Quick Response Team on Search & Rescue:

1. Assessment of damage (locations, number. of structures damaged, severity of damage)
2. The QRTs will be deployed at the affected site.
3. Enlisting the types of equipment required for conducting the S&R
4. QRTs will report the situation and the progress in response activities to the respective EOCs.

Nodal Officer:

1. Sh. Virender Singh
Divisional Officer,
Laxmi Nagar Fire Station,
Laxmi Nagar, Delhi
(M) 9891010690
(O) 22530717

Alternate Nodal Officer:

1. Sh. Vijay Bahadur,
Assistant Divisional Officer
Delhi Fire Service,
Tahirpur Fire Station,
Tahirpur, Delhi
(M) 9868108272

Equipments Available: Fire Tender, Breathing apparatus, Cutting (Log Cutter), Water browser, Ladder, Hammer, Bari, Fawda, Belcha, Ceiling hook, Gathi, Rope

9. QRTs will communicate to police control rooms, details on the field activities including deployment and reinforcement of staff and resources and communicate nature of additional requirements.

Nodal Officer:

1. Sh. Venu Bansal, IPS
DCP (NE),
DCP Office, Damodar Park,
Dilshad Garden,
Main G.T. Road, Delhi
(M) 9818099043
(O) 22131049
(F) 22131059

Alternate Nodal Officer:

1. Sh. Rajendra Sagar, IPS
Addl. DCP (NE)- I,
DCP Office, Damodar Park,
Dilshad Garden,
Main G.T. Road, Delhi
(M) 9818099063
(O) 22131042
(F) 22131056
2. Sh. Jitender Mani,
Addl. DCP (NE)-II,
DCP Office, Damodar Park,
Dilshad Garden,
Main G.T. Road, Delhi
(M) 8750870703
(O) 22131048
(F) 22131047

ESF 5: **Medical Response & Trauma Counseling**

Nodal Agency: District Health Department

Support Agencies: CATS, Indian Red Cross, Civil Defence, NSS CATS, DHS, Indian Red Cross, Civil Defence, NSS

Role:

The ESF on Medical Response and Trauma Counseling will look after emergency treatment for the injured people immediate after the disaster take place.

Standard Operating Procedure (SOP)

Situation Assumptions:

1. Emergency Medical services will be required by affected population
2. Likely outbreaks of epidemic diseases after the disaster.
3. Hospital services would be affected

SOPs for Nodal Agency:

1. IC will call the TL of Primary Agency and get the ESF activated.
2. Team leader (TL) of primary agency will call nodal officers of supporting agencies.
3. In coordination with the transportation ESF, it will ensure a critical number of medical professionals to be reached at the site including specialists from other Districts.
4. If temporary housing arrangements are being made for the affected population, the ESF must ensure high standards of sanitation in settlements in order to reduce epidemic outbreak.
5. Ensuring the provision and continuous supply of medical facilities (medicines, equipments, ambulances, doctors and manpower etc) required at the disaster affected site and the hospital health centers catering to disaster victims.
6. In case of orthopedic care required in disasters like earthquakes the immediate response would have to be complimented by a follow up treatment schedule for a majority of the patients in/ near their place of residence.
7. Trained professionals should be mobilized by psychosocial support.
8. Ensuring setting up of temporary information centers at hospitals with the help of ESF through help lines and warning dissemination system.
9. TL will coordinate, direct, and integrate state level response to provide medical and sanitation health assistances.

10. On the recommendations of the EOC, the TL also responsible to :
 - i) Send required medicines, vaccines, drugs, plasters, syringes, etc.
 - ii) Arrange for additional blood supply. Send additional medical personnel equipped with food, bedding and tents etc.
 - iii) Send vehicles and any additional medical equipment.

SOP for Quick Response Team (QRT) on Medical Response and Trauma Counseling:

1. QRTs will provide situation and progress reports on the action taken by the team to the respective EOCs
2. QRT's will assess type of injuries, number of people affected and possible medical assistance needs
3. QRTs will ensure timely response to the needs of the affected victims such as:
 - Establishing health facility and treatment centers at disaster sites.
 - Providing medical services as reported by the District Civil Surgeon with District EOC and State EOCs.
 - Procedures should be clarified in between
 - Peripheral hospitals
 - Private hospitals
 - Blood banks
 - General hospitals and
 - Health services established at transit camps, relief camps and affected villages.
4. QRTs should maintain check posts and surveillance at each railway junction, ST depots and all entry and exit points from the affected area, especially during the threat or existence of an epidemic.

Nodal Officer:

1. Dr. R.K. Sehgal
CDMO (NE),
A-14/G-1, DDA Flats,
Dilshad Garden, Delhi-95
(M) 8745011360
(O) 22116203
(F) 22116203
Email id: cdmoned@gmail.com

Equipments Available – Ambu Bags- 36, Adult and Paediatric, Oxygen Cylinder, Emergency Cylinder, Life Saving Injections, Aurofanjil Airways, Training of Basic Life Support, stethoscope-36, splint- 36, cannula(18,20)- 36, wheel chair- 36, strature-36, Spina board- 36, head immobilizer- 36, Mucus Sucks Manual- 36, IV CBIP set- 36, Yellow Tag- 36, Blue Tag- 36, Green Tag- 36, Apparatus- 36, Tourniquet-36

4. QRTs will intimate their TL of the additional resources needed.
5. Carry out emergency repairs of all damages to water supply systems.
6. Assist health authorities to identify appropriate sources of potable water.
7. Identify unacceptable water sources and take necessary precautions to ensure that no water is accessed from such sources, either by sealing such arrangements or by posting the department guards.
8. Arrange for alternate water supply and storage in all transit camps, feeding centers, relief camps, cattle camps, and also the affected areas, till normal water supply is restored.
9. Ensure that potable water supply is restored as per the standards and procedures laid down in “Standards for Potable Water”.
10. Plan for emergency accommodations for staff from outside the area.
11. QRTs will ensure timely response to the needs of the affected victims.
12. QRTs will set up temporary sanitation facilities at the relief camps.

Nodal Officer:

1. Sh. Y.K. Sharma,
S.E.-DJB,
2142, Janta Flat,
GTB Enclave, Delhi
(M) 9650291324
(O/ F) 22137327

Alternate Nodal Officer:

1. Sh. Mukesh Jindal,
E.E.- II,
Pocket-R, Overhead Tank,
Behind Petrol Pump,
Dilshad Garden, Delhi
(M) 9650291130
(O) 22584843

Equipments Available – Water Tankers, Diesel Pump, Submersible Pump, Sewer Cleaning Machine.

6. Setting up relief camps and tents using innovative methods that can save time
7. Assist local authorities to set up important telecom and other service related facilities
8. Initiate, direct and market procurement of food available from different inventories and ensuring food supplies to the affected population
9. Preparing take-home food packets for the families
10. Ensuring distribution of relief material to the all the people including vulnerable groups of the target area such as women with infants, pregnant women, children, aged people and handicapped.
11. Ensuring support to Local Administration
12. Locating adequate relief camps based on damage survey
13. Develop alternative arrangements for population living in structures that might be affected even after the disaster

Nodal Officer:

1. Sh. Azimul Haque
District Magistrate (North-East),
DC Office Complex, Nand Nagri, Delhi.
(M) 9811234786
(O) 22122732
(F) 22129686

Alternate Nodal Officer:

1. Dr. Navlendra Kumar Singh,
Addl. District Magistrate (North-East)
DC Office Complex, Nand Nagri, Delhi.
(M) 9990144684
(O) 22115490
(F) 22115513

Equipments Available: Telephone, Tetra, Internet

9. All supporting agencies will inspect the road and rail network and structures within the disaster site and surrounding.
10. TL will also ensure proper corpse disposal and post mortem by coordinating with ESF on medical response.

SOP for Quick Response Team on Equipment support, debris and Road Clearance:

1. Damage assessment including locations, number of structures damaged and severity of damage
2. The QRTs will be deployed at the affected site.
3. Enlisting the types of equipment as compiled from IDRN resource inventory required for conducting the debris clearance
4. The QRTs will report the situation and the progress in response activities to the respective EOCs.
5. Undertake construction of temporary roads to serve as access to temporary transit and relief camps, and medical facilities for disaster victims.
6. Repairing of all paved and unpaved road surfaces including edge metalling, pothole patching and any failure of surface, foundations in the affected areas by maintenance engineer's staff and keep monitoring their conditions.

Nodal Officer:

1. Sh. H.M. Gandhi
S.E., Shahdara (North) Zone,
EDMC Building, Keshaw Chowk,
G.T. Road, Shahdara, Delhi
(M) 9717788608

Alternate Nodal Officer:

1. Sh. Sandeep Sharma,
E.E. (E&M),
Disaster Management Centre,
Gazipur, Delhi
(M) 9717787986

Equipments Available: Trucks, JCB

ESF 9: **Help Lines, Warning Dissemination**

Nodal Agency: Department of Revenue

Support Agencies: Department of Information & Publicity, MTNL, Press Trust of India, AIR, Doordarshan, Private Cable Operators

Role:

The ESF on help lines and warning dissemination should process and circulate information about the welfare of citizens of affected area and managing the tremendous flow of information. The help lines will be responsible for providing, directing and coordinating logistical operations.

Standard Operating Procedure (SOP)

Situation Assumptions:

1. There may be a flood of information and confusion about the injured population.
2. The communication with affected area may be partially impaired.

SOPs for Nodal Agency:

- IC will call the TL of Primary Agency and get the ESF activated.
- TL of primary agency will call nodal officers of supporting agencies.
- TL would activate the District Quick response Team.
- The QRTs will be deployed at the affected site.
- QRTs will report the situation and the progress in response activities to the respective EOCs.
- Sending flash news of latest updates/donation requirements for disaster area all over the state
- Assisting the EOC in providing updated information to national as well as at the District level.
- Setting up of toll free numbers for emergency information assistance.

SOP for Quick Response Team on Help Lines, Warning Dissemination:

1. The QRT members will reach to the nodal office as soon as they will get instructions.
2. QRT teams would reach to the site immediately after receiving instructions from the nodal officer

3. On the site QRT members will take stock of the situation from the IC at the site and their counter parts.
4. The QRTs will coordinate, collect, process, report and display essential elements of information and facilitate support for planning efforts in response operations.

Nodal Officer:

1. Sh. Azimul Haque
District Magistrate (North-East),
DC Office Complex, Nand Nagri, Delhi.
(M) 9811234786
(O) 22122732
(F) 22129686

Alternate Nodal Officer:

2. Dr. Navlendra Kumar Singh,
Addl. District Magistrate (North-East)
DC Office Complex, Nand Nagri, Delhi.
(M) 9990144684
(O) 22115490
(F) 22115513

Equipments Available: Telephone, Tetra, Internet

ESF 10: **Electricity**

Nodal Agency: BSES Yamuna

Support Agencies: TRANSCO, DERC

Role:

The ESF on electricity will facilitate restoration of electricity distribution systems after a disaster. In the event of a disaster there would be major electricity failure and many power stations damaged.

Standard Operating Procedure (SOP)

Situation assumptions:

1. Prolonged electricity failure.
2. The affected victims may be panicked
3. Halt of all activities specially jamming communication-networking systems in the affected site.

SOPs for Nodal Agency:

1. IC will call the TL of Primary Agency and get the ESF activated.
2. TL of primary agency will call nodal officers of supporting agencies.
3. TL would activate the District Quick response Team.
4. The QRTs will be deployed at the affected site.
5. TL will dispatch emergency repair teams equipped with tools, tents and food.

SOP for Quick Response Team on electricity:

1. The QRT members will reach the nodal office as soon as they get instructions to do so from the TL.
2. QRT members would reach to the site immediately after receiving instructions from the nodal officer
3. On the site QRT members will take stock of the situation from the IC at the site and their counter parts.
4. The QRTs will coordinate, collect, process, report and display essential elements of information and facilitate support for planning efforts in response operations.
5. Begin repairing and reconstruction work
6. Assisting hospitals in establishing an emergency supply by assembling generators and other emergency equipments, if necessary.
7. The members of QRTs will establish temporary electricity supplies for other key public and private water systems.

8. The members of QRTs will establish temporary electricity supplies for transit camps, feeding centers, relief camps, District Control Room and on access roads to the same.
9. The members of QRTs will establish temporary electricity supplies for relief material go downs.
10. Compile an itemized assessment of damage, from reports made by various electrical receiving centers and sub-centers.
11. Report about all the activities to the head office.

Nodal Officer:

1. Sh. Sunil Rohtagi,
General Manager (Safety),
BYPL, Shakti Kiran Building,
Karkardooma, Delhi-92
(M) 9312667598
(O) 39999239

ESF 11: **Transport**

Nodal Agency: Delhi Transport Corporation

Support Agencies: DMRC, Northern Railways, PWD, and MCD

Role:

The ESF on Transport should ensure smooth transportation links at state and district level. Within the disaster context, quick and safe movement of material and humans are a priority. It should coordinate the use of transportation resources to support the needs of emergency support forces requiring transport capacity to perform their emergency response, recovery and assistance missions.

Standard Operating Procedure (SOP)

Situation assumptions:

1. The state civil transportation infrastructure will sustain damage, limiting access to the disaster area.
2. Access will improve as routes are cleared and repaired.
3. The movement of relief supplies will create congestion in the transportation services.

SOPs for Nodal Agency:

1. TL of Transportation ESF will activate the ESF on receiving the intimation of the disaster from District EOC.
2. TL would inform Nodal Officers (NOs) of support agencies about the event and ESF activation.
3. TL establishes contact with the district EOC for FIR
4. TL requests for reports from local Transportation ESF contact person
5. TL communicates situation to support agencies and requests for detailed information on the status of transportation infrastructure in the affected area(s).

SOP for Quick Response Team on Transport:

1. The QRT members will reach to the nodal office as soon as they will get instructions to do so from the TL.
2. As quick response teams will receive instructions from the nodal officer they would reach to the site immediately.
3. QRTs would report the situation and the progress on action taken by the team to the respective EOCs
4. QRT will send a requirement schedule for the different modes of transportation e.g. trucks, boats, helicopters to be put on stand-by.
5. QRTs will ensure timely re-establishment of the critical transportation links.

6. The members of QRTs will establish temporary electricity supplies for relief material go downs.
7. Compile an itemized assessment of damage, from reports made by various electrical receiving centers and sub-centers.
8. Reporting about all activities to the head office.

Nodal Officer:

1. Sh. Sanjay Saxena,
Regional Manager (EAST),
Nand Nagri Depot Complex,
Delhi – 93
Office: 22599157
22124300
Mob.: 8744073051
Email Id: er-eastregion37@yahoo.co.in

Alternative Nodal Officer:

1. Sh. Navneet Chaudhary,
Depot Manager,
Yamuna Vihar Depot,
Yamuna Vihar, Delhi- 53
Office : 22861878, 22568091
Mob No.: 8744073036
Email Id: yvd_lks@yahoo.co.in

Table 12.2: SOPs for Community Task Forces

Task Force Group	Primary	Secondary
Search and Rescue	<p>To trace and locate people who are physically trapped and distressed, people in the buildings and houses etc.</p> <p>To move out these people to the safe locations identified in advance and to organize further care</p>	<p>Administering primary health care to rescued victims</p> <p>Assisting the sanitation group in carcass disposal and the cremation of dead bodies</p> <p>Coordination with the evacuation team to shift rescued persons to safe shelters in case of recurring heavy rains</p>
First Aid and Health	<p>To provide primary health care to the ill or injured until more advanced care is provided and the patient is transported to a hospital</p>	<p>Assisting the sanitation team to inoculate against water borne and other diseases</p> <p>Assisting the communication team to disseminate precautionary information on post-disaster health hazards and remedies</p>
Water	<p>Restoring and maintaining the water supply and minimum quality and quantity parameters</p>	<p>Assisting the sanitation team in ensure that there is enough water stored in buckets at latrines and for bathing</p> <p>Assisting the sanitation team in deciding the location for the construction of latrines away from ground water sources</p> <p>Assisting the shelter group to ensure that there is sufficient water stored in the water tank in the safe shelter</p>
Sanitation	<p>To ensure that the minimum basic facilities such as temporary toilets and common bathing units are constructed near the relief camp, that these facilities and the surroundings are kept clean, garbage disposed, dead bodies cremated and that normal drainage systems function smoothly</p>	<p>Assisting the shelter team to ensure that water spouts and water harvesting tanks at the safe shelter are clean and functional</p> <p>Assisting the relief group to ensure that containers for storing water are clean, narrow necked and covered</p>
Relief Coordination	<p>To establishing contact with the District Control Room and organising the distribution of assistance in terms of food, water, medicines and so on, in a fair and equitable manner</p>	<p>Co-ordinating with the shelter group in the distribution of material for the construction of temporary shelters</p> <p>Assisting the shelter group to ensure that the safe shelter is well stocked in terms of dry food, water and so on in order to cater for the needs of evacuees after a cyclone or flood warning has been issued</p>

Warning and communication	To ensure that: (a) the warning of the impending disaster reaches every single household, thereby allowing people to take timely action to protect their lives and property (b) accurate information is provided regularly as events unfold (c) information flows quickly and reliably upwards to District level and downwards from District level to Community/Neighbourhood/Village level.	Assisting the relief group in disseminating information about the quantity and type of ration to be distributed for each distribution cycle Assisting the sanitation group in raising awareness about water borne diseases and vaccination programs
Evacuation and Temporary Shelter Management	To construct/identify maintain and make repairs to the flood shelter, to evacuate people on receipt of a warning and to make all the necessary arrangements to accommodate evacuees during a flood.	Assisting the communities in accessing compensation Assisting the relief group in stocking up dry food, medicines, water and temporary shelter materials Assisting the sanitation group in the construction of latrines, soak pits and drainage channels

DISTRICT PROFILE

Total Area	35 Sq. Km.
Population (Census 2011)	1,378,914 (Male = 733,055 & Female = 645,859)
Population Growth	26.73% (2011), 62.92% (2001)
Density of population	37,346 per sq. km. (2011) 29,468 per sq.km.(2001)
Male-Female Ratio	1000:886 (2011)
Literacy Rate	82.80% (2011)

CRITICAL PROFILE IN NUTSHELL

S. No.	Item name	Total numbers
1.	Villages	22
2.	RWAs	180 approx.
3.	Industrial Areas	01 (Karawal Nagar)
4.	JJ Cluster	20
5.	Market Traders Associations	02
6.	GRCs	08
7.	Govt. Hospitals	01
8.	Dispensaries (including SEED PUHC, M&C W)	28
9.	Maternity Homes	03
10.	Private Nursing Homes	13
11.	Colleges	02
12.	Community Centers	05
13.	Bus Depot	01
14.	Night Shelters	07
15.	Power Stations	02
16.	Over head Water Tanks	11
17.	Water Treatment Plants	02

FIRE STATIONS IN DISTRICT NORTH-EAST

S. No.	Sub-Division	No. of Fire Stations	Name of Fire Station
1.	Seelampur	1	Shastri Park
2.	Yamuna Vihar	1	Gokalpur
4.	Karawal Nagar	Nil	-

POLICE STATIONS IN DISTRICT NORTH-EAST

S. No.	Sub Division	No. of Police Stations	Name of Police Station
1.	Seelampur	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Seelampur• New Usmanpur• Jafrabad
2.	Yamuna Vihar	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Gokal Puri• Bhajanpura
4.	Karawal Nagar	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Sonia Vihar• Karawal Nagar• Khajuri Khas

VILLAGES IN DISTRICT NORTH-EAST

S. No.	Name of the Sub Division	Name of the Villages
1.	Seelampur	1. Ghonda Gurjan Khadar 2. Ghonda Chouhan Khadar 3. Ghonda Chauhan Banger 4. Ghonda Gujran Bangar 5. Mirpu Turk 6. Khajoori Khas 7. Garhi Mandu
2.	Yamuna Vihar	1. Gokalpuur 2. Ziauddinpur 3. Mustafabad 4. Khanpur Khani
3.	Karawal Nagar	1. Pur Delhi 2. Pur Shahadra 3. Sabhapur Delhi 4. Sabhapur, Shahdara 5. Biharipur 6. Sadatpur Gujran 7. Sadatpur Musalman 8. Baquiyabad 9. Badarpur Khadar 10. Karawal Nagar 11. Jeewanpur @ Johripur

**GOVT. HOSPITALS/ DISPENSARIES/ PRIVATE NURSING HOMES IN DISTRICT
NORTH-EAST**

GOVT. HOSPITAL

S. No.	Name & Address of Hospital	Bed Capacity	Bed earmarked in disaster	Expandable Capacity of Beds	Phone No.
1.	Jag Parvesh Chandra Hospital	200	12	12	22184453

DISPENSARIES

S. No.	Name & Address of Dispensaries	Phone No.
1.	DGD Arvind Nagar, Ghonda Chowk, Ganwadi Road Arvind Nagar, Delhi-53	-
2.	DGD Bhagirathi Vihar, H. No. 60/73, G. No.-7, Bhagirathi Vihar, Delhi-93	-
3.	DGD Dayalpur, Dhanpat Mkt., Main Karawal Nagar, Delhi-94	22964058
4.	DGD Gautam Puri, Street No. 7, Gautampuri Zafrabad, Delhi-53	22861213
5.	DGD Gokul puri, Ganga Vihar Near post office, Gokalpuri, Delhi-94	22560776
6.	DGD Johri Pur, Shani Bazar, Gali Guzzar Mohall, Johripur, Delhi-94	22817651
7.	DGD Khajoori Khas, Village Khajuri Khas, Near Sarvodya Vidyalaya, Delhi-94	22966493
8.	DGD Seelampur	22826102
9.	DGD Yamuna Vihar, Block-B, Opposite B-5 Mkt. Near Mother Diary, Delhi-53	22911996
10.	DGD Shiv Vihar Tiraha	

SEED PUHC

S. No.	Name of Seed PUHC	Name of MO	Contact No.
1	BHAGIRATHI VIHAR	Dr. Sonu Aggarwal	9311352501
2	NEHRU VIHAR	Dr. Manish Kumar	9971487123
3	SONIA VIHAR(IV PUSHTA)	Dr. Sanjay Kumar	9811778297
4	SONIA VIHAR(0 PUSHTA)	Dr. Anu	9818101126
		Dr. Nagmani Raj	8527549149
5	SHIV VIHAR(II PHASE)	Dr. Hari Prakash	9958678768
6	SHIV VIHAR(V PHASE)	Dr. Vivek agarwal	9868499924
7	Old Mustafabad	Dr. Akhlaq Khan	9891877280
8	Chauhan Patti	Dr. Arun Agarwal	9953783537
9	New Mustfabad	Dr. Ranjeet Ranjan	9891119411
10	Shahid Bhagat Singh	Dr. M.R. Mittal	9990125338
11	Chandu Nagar	Dr. Nidhi Singhal	9871346678
12	Zafrabad	Dr. Abdul Mannan	9990697860
13	Brahmpuri	Dr. Abhilasha Aggarwal	9810816393
14	Sri Ram Colony	Dr. Asha Rani Singh	8860323287

MOTHER & CHILD WELFARE CENTER

S. No.	Area & Location of M&CW Center	Phone No.
1.	Ghonda, M&CW Centre Ghonda, 1st Floor, DGD Arvind Nagar Delhi	22568969
2.	New Seelampur, M&CW Centre, F84G/F, New Seelampur, Delhi-53	22561798
3.	Gautampuri, M&CW Centre Gautam Puri, Opposite MCD Flats, Kaithwada Gautam Puri, Delhi	22851858
4.	Welcome Seelampur	22820184

MATERNITY HOME CENTRE

S. No.	Area & Location of M&CW Center	Phone No.
1.	Karawal Nagar, Near Chest Clinic, Karawal Nagar Delhi	22931216
2.	Yamuna Vihar, MCD Mty Home B-2 Block, Yamuna Vihar , Near Petrol Pump	22914478
3.	Welcome Seelampur	22828448

PRIVATE NURSING HOMES

S. No.	Name of Private Nursing Home	Address	Bed Capacity	Phone No.
1.	Mavi Hospital	B-2/11, Nehru Vihar, Karawal Nagar Road, Delhi-94	30	22561451
2.	Mohan Nursing Home	B-2/40-A, Yamuna Vihar, Delhi-53	25	22913708
3.	Narula Hospital	C-3/65/A, Yamuna Vihar, Delhi-53	10	22919177
4.	Naushad Medical Centre	382/23, 25 Futa Road, Mustafabad, Delhi-94	06	22179261
5.	Panchsheel Hospital	C-3/ 64-A, Yamuna Vihar, Delhi-53	10	22914817
6.	Roopali Medical Centre	C-4/77-A, Yamuna Vihar, Delhi-53	08	22911035
7.	Shivam Nursing Home	A-93, New Seelampur Market, Delhi.	07	22560530
8.	Triveni Hospital	Main Sadatpur, Karawal Nagar, Delhi	12	22511752
9.	Neha Hospital	Village Dayalpur, Karawal Nagar, Delhi-94	10	22960087
10.	Mamta Medicare Centre	C-9/12, Yamuna Vihar, Delhi-53	05	22915570
11.	Vats ENT Centre	698/5, Road No. 66, Yamuna Vihar, Delhi-53	03	22916644
12.	Sharma Nursing Home	C-1/18A, Yamuna Vihar, Delhi-53	15	22913920
13.	Raj Medical Centre	C-3/51-A, Yamuna Vihar, Delhi-53	10	22911965

LIST OF EQUIPMENTS AVAILABLE IN EOC (NORTH-EAST)

S. No.	Equipments	Quantity
1.	Heavy Duty Cutter with Generator Set	01
2.	Life Detector Machine (ASKA)	01
3.	Collapsible Tent (4'' X 6'')	01
4.	Portable Inflatable Lightning System with Generator-ASKA	02
5.	Helmet with Torch fitted Imp. With battery & charger	03
6.	Petro-Max (2 kg capacity)	04
7.	Life Jacket	09
8.	Latex Gloves (12'')	05 sets
9.	Safety Gloves	19 sets
10.	Safety Vest (Florescent)	05
11.	Sleeping Bags	05
12.	Fuel Container- 20 Ltr. Capacity	02
13.	Folding Stretcher	03
14.	Aluminum Collapsible Ladder (30 Feet)	01
15.	Heavy Duty work Gloves	04 Pkts.
16.	Blanket Jute Material (5 X 8 feet)	02
17.	First Aid Box (complete with accessories)	01
18.	Fire Extinguisher (3 Kg)	06
19.	Generator	01
20.	Torch	10
21.	Mega Phone	02
22.	Umbrella	30
23.	Rain Coat	15
24.	Gum Boots	12 sets

LIST OF EQUIPMENTS AVAILABLE IN QUICK RESPONSE VEHICLE OF
DISTRICT NORTH-EAST

S. No.	Name of Equipment	Qty.
1.	Folding Stretcher (04 Fold)	01
2.	First Aid Kit	02
3.	Search Light	02
4.	Ambu Bag (for adults)	02
5.	Ambu Bags (for children)	02
6.	Hammer	01
7.	Rope	01
8.	Shovel	01
9.	Oxygen Cylinder	01
10.	Helmets	03
11.	Inflatable Light	01
12.	Fire Extinguisher	02

DISASTER PREPAREDNESS:
AVAILABILITY OF RESOURCES IN DISTRICT NORTH-EAST

District Level Quick Response Team (QRT)

S. No.	ESF	Function	Nodal Agency	Nodal Officer	Alternative Nodal Officer	Resource Available	Place
1.	ESF-1	Communication	MTNL	Sh. Ved Ram, Area Manager, DDA Shopping Center, H-Pkt, Dilshad Garden, Delhi (M) 9868135073 (O) 22572323 (F) 22571900	-	10 Fixed Wireless Phones	at Yamuna Vihar Telephone Exchange - 05 at Dilshad Garden Telephone Exchange - 05
2.	ESF- 2	Evacuation	Delhi Police	Sh. Venu Bansal, IPS DCP (NE), DCP Office, GTB Enclave, Delhi (M) 9818099043 (O) 22825655 (F) 22826937	Sh. Rajendra Sagar, IPS Addl. DCP (NE)- I, (M) 9818099063 (O) 22825637 (F) 22825637 Sh. Jitender Mani, Addl. DCP (NE)-II, (M) 8750870703 (O) 22821550 (F) 22825835	Nil	

3.	ESF- 3	Search & Rescue	Delhi Fire Services	Sh. Virender Singh Divisional Officer, Laxmi Nagar Fire Station, Laxmi Nagar, Delhi (M) 9891010690 (O) 22530717	Sh. Vijay Bahadur, Assistant Divisional Officer Delhi Fire Service, Tahirpur Fire Station, Tahirpur, Delhi (M) 9868108272	Fire Tender, Breathing apparatus, Cutting (Log Cutter), Water browser, Ladder, Hammer, Bari, Fawda, Belcha, Ceiling hook, Gathi, Rope	In all the 02 Fire Stations of District North-East i.e. Gokulpuri, Shastri Park Fire Station
4.	ESF- 4	Law & Order	Delhi Police	Sh. Venu Bansal, IPS DCP (NE), DCP Office, GTB Enclave, Delhi (M) 9818099043 (O) 22825655 (F) 22826937	Sh. Rajendra Sagar, IPS Addl. DCP (NE)- I, (M) 9818099063 (O) 22825637 (F) 22825637 Sh. Jitender Mani, Addl. DCP (NE)-II, (M) 8750870703 (O) 22821550 (F) 22825835	Nil	
5.	ESF- 5	Medical Response & Trauma Counseling	Department of Health	Dr. R.K. Sehgal CDMO (NE), A-14/G-1, DDA Flats, Dilshad Garden, Delhi (M) 8745011360 (O) 22116203 (F) 22116203 Email id: cdmoned@gmail.com	-	Ambu Bags- Adult and Paediatric, Oxygen Cylinder, Emergency Cylinder, Life Saving Injections, Aurofanjil Airways, Training of Basic Life Support, stethoscope-36, splint- 36, cannula(18,20)- 36, wheel chair- 36, strature-36, Spina board- 36, head immobilizer- 36, Mucus Sucks Manual- 36, IV CBIP set- 36, Yellow Tag- 36, Blue Tag- 36, Green Tag- 36, Apparatus- 36, Tourniquet-36	Delhi Govt. dispensary: 1. Dayal pur 2. Gautam Puri 3. Gokul Puri 4. Johri pur 5. Khajoori Khas 6. Seelampur 7. Yamuna Vihar

			Jag Parvesh Hospital	Dr. B.P. Parwal, Medical Superintendent, (M) 9968606806 (O) 22184453 (F) 22184455	Dr. Vivek Govil Disaster Management Incharge (M) 9811061730 (O) 22568809 (F) 22184455	Total No. of Beds – 200 Beds earmarked for Disaster Management – 12 (+12 Expandable) Ambulance – 01CATS Ambulance Equipments Available – Defibrillator (02), Multi parameter monitor (03), Ambu Bags (03), X-Ray Machine (03) , Portable X-Ray (01), Nabolisation Facility, Portable Suction Machine, Vital Monitors, ECG Machine Portable (02), ECG Machine Fixed (01), Breath Analyzer, Oximeter (02), Ultra Sound Machine (02), Patient transport trolleys (02 at casualty)	In Hospital
6.	ESF- 6	Water Supply	Delhi Jal Board	Sh. Y.K. Sharma, S.E.-DJB, 2142, Janta Flat, GTB Enclave, Delhi (M) 9650291324 (O/ F) 22137327	Sh. Mukesh Jindal, E.E.- II, Pocket-R, Overhead Tank, Behind Petrol Pump, Dilshad Garden, Delhi (M) 9650291130 (O) 22584843	Water Tankers, Diesel Pump, Submersible Pump, Sewer Cleaning Machine.	-
7.	ESF- 7	Relief	Department of Revenue	Sh. Azimul Haque DC (NE), DC Office Complex, Nand Nagri, Delhi. (M) 9811234786 (O) 22122732 (F) 22129686	Dr. Navlendra Kumar Singh, ADM(NE), DC Office Complex, Nand Nagri, Delhi. (M) 9990144684 (O) 22115490 (F) 22115513	Nil	

8.	ESF-8	Debris and Road Clearance	MCD	Sh. H.M. Gandhi, S.E. (E&M), Disaster Management Centre, Nand Nagri, Delhi (M) 9717788608	Sh. Sandeep Sharma, E.E. (E&M), Disaster Management Centre, Nand Nagri, Delhi (M) 9717787986	JCB (04), Truck (04), Tractor Trolley (04)	In 01 MCD Division of District North-East i.e. Yamuna Vihar.
9.	ESF-9	Help lines, Warning dissemination	Department of Revenue	Sh. Azimul Haque DC (NE), DC Office Complex, Nand Nagri, Delhi. (M) 9811234786 (O) 22122732 (F) 22129686	Dr. Navlendra Kumar Singh, ADM(NE), DC Office Complex, Nand Nagri, Delhi. (M) 9990144684 (O) 22115490 (F) 22115513	Tetra (10), Internet (10), Phones	DC Office Complex Nand Nagri - Tetra (09), Internet (01), Phones SDM Seelampur Office - Tetra (01), Internet (01), Phones
10.	ESF-10	Electricity	BSES Yamuna	Sh. Sunil Rohtagi, General Manager (Safety), BYPL, Shakti Kiran Building, Karkardooma, Delhi-92 (M) 9312667598 (O) 39999239	-	Tower wagon (01), Ladder (01), Rope (01), Tool Kits (01), Metallic Ladder (01), Emergency Van (01).	In all the 07 BSES Grids of District North-East i.e. Bhagirathi, Dwarka Puri, Ghonda, Karawal Nagar, Seelampur, Shahstri Park, Yamuna Vihar
11.	ESF-11	Transport	DTC	Sh. Sanjay Saxena, Regional Manager (E) Nand Nagri Depot Complex, Delhi – 93 (O): 22599157, 22124300 Mob.: 8744073051	Sh. Navneet Chaudhary, Depot Manager, Yamuna Vihar Depot, Yamuna Vihar, Delhi (O): 22861878, 22568091, (M): 8744073036		01 DTC Depot of District North-East i.e. Yamuna Vihar,
12.	ESF-12	Equipment Support	Urban Development	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

RELIEF CENTERS IN EACH VILLAGE OF DISTRICT NORTH-EAST WITH RESOURCES

S. No.	Name of Village	Name of Building	Full Address	Name of Department owing that building/ground	Capacity for stay of persons during disaster in the building/ground (In Nos.)	Availability of Electricity	Availability of drinking water	Availability of Toilets	Whether condition of building is good & safe for stay during disaster
1.	Sadatpur Gujran	Govt. Building	G.B.S.S.S. 41/2 pusta, Sonia Vihar	Education	1500	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
2.	Khajuri Khas	Govt. Building	G.B.S.S.S. Village Khajuri Khas	Education	1000	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
3.	Khanpur Dhami	Govt. Building	MCD Primary school, C-4 Block, Yamuna Vihar	Education	500	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
4.	Biharipur	Govt. Building	G.B.S.S.S. Village, Dayalpur	Education	1000	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
5.	Jafrabad	Govt. Building	Jeenat Mahal, S.K.V. Jafrabad	Education	1000	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

S. No.	Name of Village	Name of Building	Full Address	Name of Department owing that building/ ground	Capacity for stay of persons during disaster in the building/ ground (In Nos.)	Availability of Electricity	Availability of drinking water	Availability of Toilets	Whether condition of building is good & safe for stay during disaster
6.	Sabhapur	Govt. Building	Co-Ed S. S. School, Sabhapur	Education	1000	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
7.	Ghonda Chauhan Khadar	Govt. Building	G.B.S.S.S. Brahmpuri	Education	1000	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
8.	Ghonda Chauhan Khadar	Govt. Building	G.B.S.S.S. Gautampuri	Education	1500	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
9.	Ghonda Chauhan Khadar	Govt. Building	G.B.S.S.S. Shastri Park	Education	1500	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
10.	Mirpur Turk	Govt. Building	G.B.S.S.S., D-Block, Nehru Vihar	Education	1500	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
11.	Ziauddinpur	Govt. Building	G.B.S.S.S. , C-Block, Yamuna Vihar	Education	1000	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

S. No.	Name of Village	Name of Building	Full Address	Name of Department owing that building/ground	Capacity for stay of persons during disaster in the building/ground (In Nos.)	Availability of Electricity	Availability of drinking water	Availability of Toilets	Whether condition of building is good & safe for stay during disaster
12.	Gokul Puri	Govt. Building	G.B.S.S.S., Main Wazirabad Road, Near Nala	Education	1000	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
13.	Johripur	Private Building	R.P.F. Public School, Main Road Kardam Farm Johripur	N/A	500	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
14.	Karawal Nagar	Private Building	Alok Punj S. S. School, Village Karawal Nagar	N/A	1000	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
15.	Ghonda Chauhan Khadar	Private Building	Arun Modern Public School, Karawal Nagar	N/A	600	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
16.	Karawal Nagar	Private Building	Alok Punj S. S. School, Village Karawal Nagar	N/A	1000	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

S. No.	Name of Village	Name of Building	Full Address	Name of Department owing that building/ground	Capacity for stay of persons during disaster in the building/ground (In Nos.)	Availability of Electricity	Availability of drinking water	Availability of Toilets	Whether condition of building is good & safe for stay during disaster
17.	Ghonda Chauhan Khadar	Private Building	Arun Modern Public School, Karawal Nagar	N/A	600	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
18.	Ghonda Gujran Khadar	Govt. Building	M.C. Primary Village, New Usmanpur Village	Education	700	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
19.	Ghonda Chauhan Bangar	Govt. Building	Gandhi Memorial Middle school, Brahmपुरi road	Education	1200	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
20.	Ghonda Gujran Bangar	Govt. Building	G.B.S.S.S. , B-Block, No.1 Yamuna Vihar, Near DTC terminus	Education	1000	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

OPEN AREAS IN DISTRICT NORTH EAST

AREA	LOCATION
1. Khajuri Khas	CRPF Camp
2. Behind Usman Pur Pushta I,II,III	Adjacent to Sulabh Souchalaya
3. Shastri Park	Adjacent to Sulabh Souchalaya
4. Shastri Park Police Station	ISBT Usman Pur
5. Near MTNL Office	Yamuna Vihar
6. Ambedkar College Ground	Main Wazirabad Road

BURIAL/ CREMATION/ GRAVEYARD GROUNDS IN DISTRICT NORTH-EAST

S. No.	Name of the Sub-division	No. of Cremation Ground	Location of Cremation Ground	No. of Burial Ground	Location of Burial Ground	No. of Graveyard
1.	Seelampur	Nil	---	01	Ghonda, Noor-ellahi	Nil
2.	Yamuna Vihar	02	Shiv Vihar, Phase-I, Near Nala, Village Johripur	Nil	---	Nil
			Near Pipeline Ganga Vihar, Village Ziauddinpur			
3.	Karawal Nagar	01	Near Wazirabad Bridge (Left Side), Village Chiraga Sumali	02	Sabhapur	Nil
					Badarpur Khadar	

MCD DISASTER MANAGEMENT CENTRE IN DISTRICT NORTH-EAST, DELHI

S. No.	Location	Nodal Officer	Type of Equipment	Qty.
1.	Cement Godown, Nand Nagri, Delhi.	Sh. H.M. Gandhi S.E., Shahdara (North) Zone, (M) 9717788608 Sh. Sandeep Sharma, E.E. (E&M), (M) 9717787986 Sh. Navneet Tomar, J.E. (E&M) (M) 9013552898	Disc Cutter (ASKA)	1
			Power Pack Cutter and Hydraulic Pump	1
			Safety Helmet	24
			Personal Safety Dress (overall)	35
			Gum Boot	33 pair
			Goggles	39
			Fire Extinguisher 1 kg	3
			Fire Extinguisher 5 kg	1
			Crowbar	5
			Gloves	36 Pair
			Gas Respirator	5
			Safety Belt	07
			Gas Cylinder with trolley	1 <small>(2 cylinder with trolley accessories)</small>
			Manila Rope	1 Bundle (220 Mtrs.)
			Reflective Jacket	03
Mega Phone	02			
Loudspeaker with amplifier and mike	02			
Dust Mask	39			

DETAILS OF MACHINERY WITH EAST DELHI MUNICIPAL CORPORATION

S. No.	Name of Custodian of Machinery	Contact No.	Name of Item	Quantity
1.	Sh. Nazrl Islam, E.E. (M)-I/Sh-N	8800696690	J.C.B.	01
			Truck	01
2.	Sh. Prem Veer, E.E. (M)-II/Sh-N	9717788260	J.C.B.	01
			Truck	01
			Bob Cat	01
			Pock Lane	01
3.	Sh. Ashok Kumar Gupta, E.E. (M)-III/Sh-N	9717788078	-	-
			-	-
4.	Mohd. Illiyas Khan E.E. (M)-IV/Sh-N		J.C.B.	01
			Truck	01

PRIVATE AGENCIES FOR ARRANGEMENT OF JCB

S. No.	Agency	Contact Person	Phone No.
1.	M/s Sikka Earth Mover, 507, 508, Ashish Corporate Tower, 5 th floor Community Centre, Karkardooma, Delhi 92	Sh. Surab Jeet Singh	8130101313
2.	M/s R.K. & Co. T-1/52, Budh Vihar, phase-I, Near Braham Shakti Hospital, Near Rohini Area, Delhi- 86	Sh. Avinash	9873302218
3.	M/s P.C. Mehra & Co. 34/244, Trilok Puri, Delhi- 94	Sh. P.C. Mehra	9810513186

DETAILS OF NCC CADETS, SCOUT & GUIDES AND NSS STUDENTS IN DELHI
GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS OF DISTRICT NORTH-EAST

S. No.	School ID	School Name	Phone No.	No. of NCC Cadets	No. of Scout & Guides	No. of NSS
1.	1104001	Yamuna Vihar, Block B, No.1-SBV	22913897	-	27	50
2.	1104002	Khajoori Khas-SBV	22966436	-	24	80
3.	1104003	Yamuna Vihar, Block B, No.2-SBV	22916764	-	8	100
4.	1104004	Gokalpur Village-GBSSS	22814649	-	35	100
5.	1104005	Gokalpuri-GBSSS	22178026	-	32	51
6.	1104006	Ghonda, No.1-GBSSS	22859794	-	40	50
7.	1104007	Ghonda, No.2-GBSSS	22190284	-	16	50
8.	1104008	Yamuna Vihar, Block C, No.2-GBSSS	22915572	-	16	50
9.	1104009	Yamuna Vihar, Block C, No.1-GBSSS	22919066	-	27	100
10.	1104010	Dayalpur-GBSSS	22564114	-	21	100
11.	1104011	Sabhapur-G(Co-ed)SSS	22196806	-	20	100
12.	1104014	Mustufabad-GBSS	9818341521	-	24	
13.	1104015	Khajoori Khas-GBSSS	22969744	-	23	105
14.	1104017	Joharipur-G(Co-ed)MS	22815167	-	16	-
15.	1104018	Yamuna Vihar, Block C, No.1-SKV	22913585	-	30	80
16.	1104019	Ghonda, No.2-SKV	22565874	-	8	50
17.	1104020	Gokalpuri-SKV	22171019	-	10	50
18.	1104021	Gokalpur Village-SKV	22814808	-	24	50
19.	1104022	Khajoori Khas-SKV	22966992	-	8	100
20.	1104023	Yamuna Vihar, Block B, No.1-GGSSS	22916329	-	20	100
21.	1104024	Yamuna Vihar, Block C, No.2-SKV	22914585	-	24	-
22.	1104025	Ghonda, No.1-GGSSS	22176442	-	10	100
23.	1104026	Dayalpur-GGSSS	22567015	-	24	100
24.	1104027	Yamuna Vihar, Block B, No.2-GGSSS	22910439	-	12	12
25.	1104028	Mustufabad-GGSS	22824400	-	32	-

26.	1104029	Vijay Park-GGSS	9810568854	-	28	-
27.	1104142	Karawal Nagar-GGSSS	22934489	-	10	42
28.	1104143	Karawal Nagar-GBSSS	22935216	-	60	100
29.	1104149	Yamuna Vihar, Block B-RPVV	22917610	-		90
30.	1104150	Bhajanpura-GBSSS (RDJK)	22564551	-	10	50
31.	1104151	Vijay Park-GBSS	-----	-	10	-
32.	1104153	Khajoori Khas-GGSSS	22965259	-	10	23
33.	1104261	Tukhmipur-GBSSS	Nil	-	15	100
34.	1104262	Tukhmipur-GGSSS	22566218	-		50
35.	1104335	Sonia Vihar-GGSS	22962162	-	11	50
36.	1104336	Sonia Vihar-GBSS	22962180	-	10	50
37.	1104400	Loni Road, East Gokulpur, GGSS School	22814860	-	38	42
38.	1104406	Loni Road, East Gokulpur, G.B. S.S. School		-	32	-
39.	1105002	Gautam Puri-SBV	22172513	100	32	100
40.	1105003	Brahmpuri-SBV	22565140	100	101	101
41.	1105004	New Seelampur, No.1-SBV	22864267			100
42.	1105008	Jafrabad-GBSSS	22566245	100	8	100
43.	1105009	New Seelampur, No.2-GBSS	22199780	-		
44.	1105011	Shastri Park-GBSSS	22179925	-	34	100
45.	1105018	Jafrabad, Zeenat Mahal(Urdu Medium)-SKV	22173784	-	32	100
46.	1105020	New Seelampur, No.1-SKV (C.R.Dass)	22172528	-	15	-
47.	1105021	Shastri Park-SKV	22179925	-	16	50
48.	1105023	Gautam Puri-GGSSS	22182461	-	32	100
49.	1105025	New Seelampur, No.2-GGSSS	22183270	-		100
50.	1105026	Brahampuri-GGSSS	22565140	-	10	-
51.	1105107	New Usmanpur(Gautam Puri)-GBSS	22188390	100	16	100
52.	1105112	Chauhan Bangar, Jafrabad-GGMS	22566367	-	10	-
53.	1105117	New Usmanpur(Gautam Puri)-GGSS	----	-	38	-
54.	1105137	Dr. Zakir Hussain Memorial Sr. Sec. School, Jafrabad		100	18	-
55.	1005136	Gandhi Co-ed Sr. Sec. School, Brahampuri		-	25	-
Total				500	1152	3126

SCHOOLS IN DISTRICT NORTH-EAST**DELHI GOVERNMENT SCHOOL:**

S. No.	School ID	School Name	Address	Phone No.
1.	1104001	Yamuna Vihar, Block B, No.1-SBV	Yamuna Vihar, Delhi	22913897
2.	1104002	Khajoori Khas-SBV	Khajoori Khas	22966436
3.	1104003	Yamuna Vihar, Block B, No.2-SBV	Yamuna Vihar, B-Block	22916764
4.	1104004	Gokalpur Village-GBSSS	Gokukpur Village	22814649
5.	1104005	Gokalpuri-GBSSS	Gokal Puri	22178026
6.	1104006	Ghonda, No.1-GBSSS	Ghonda	22859794
7.	1104007	Ghonda, No.2-GBSSS	Ghonda	22190284
8.	1104008	Yamuna Vihar, Block C, No.2-GBSSS	C-2, Yamuna Vihar	22915572
9.	1104009	Yamuna Vihar, Block C, No.1-GBSSS	Yamuna Vihar, C-Block	22919066
10.	1104010	Dayalpur-GBSSS	Dayalpur Village, Delhi-94	22564114
11.	1104011	Sabhapur-G(Co-ed)SSS	Sabhapur	22196806
12.	1104012	Bhajanpura-G(Co-ed)SSS (RDJK)	Bhajanpura, Delhi	22192495
13.	1104014	Mustufabad-GBSS	Mustafabad, P. O. Gokal Puri	9818341521
14.	1104015	Khajoori Khas-GBSSS	Khajoori Khas, P. O Gokalpuri	22969744
15.	1104017	Joharipur-G(Co-ed)MS	Johripur	22815167
16.	1104018	Yamuna Vihar, Block C, No.1-SKV	Yamuna Vihar, C-Block	22913585
17.	1104019	Ghonda, No.2-SKV	A Block Ghonda, Delhi	22565874
18.	1104020	Gokalpuri-SKV	Gokal Puri	22171019
19.	1104021	Gokalpur Village-SKV	Gokal Puri Village	22814808
20.	1104022	Khajoori Khas-SKV	Khajoori Khas Delhi	22966992
21.	1104023	Yamuna Vihar, Block B, No.1-GGSSS	B-Block, Yamuna Vihar	22916329
22.	1104024	Yamuna Vihar, Block C, No.2-SKV	Yamuna Vihar, C-Block	22914585
23.	1104025	Ghonda, No.1-GGSSS	Ghonda, Yamuna Vihar	22176442
24.	1104026	Dayalpur-GGSSS	Dayalpur Delhi	22567015
25.	1104027	Yamuna Vihar, Block B, No.2-GGSSS	Yamuna Vihar, Delhi-53	22910439
26.	1104028	Mustufabad-GGSS	Mustufabad-Delhi-94	22824400
27.	1104029	Vijay Park-GGSS	Vijay Park, Maujpur Delhi	9810568854

28.	1104142	Karawal Nagar-GGSSS	Karawal Nagar	22934489
29.	1104143	Karawal Nagar-GBSSS	Karawal Nagar	22935216
30.	1104149	Yamuna Vihar, Block B-RPVV	Yamuna Vihar, B-Block	22917610
31.	1104150	Bhajanpura-GBSSS (RDJK)	Bhajanpura	22564551
32.	1104151	Vijay Park-GBSS	Maujpur, Vijay Park	-----
33.	1104153	Khajoori Khas-GGSSS	Khajoori Khas, Delhi	22965259
34.	1104261	Tukhmipur-GBSSS	Tukhmipur, Delhi	Nil
35.	1104262	Tukhmipur-GGSSS		22566218
36.	1104335	Sonia Vihar-GGSS	Sonia Vihar, Delhi-94	22962162
37.	1104336	Sonia Vihar-GBSS	Sonia Vihar, Delhi-94	22962180
38.	1104400	Loni Road, East Gokulpur, G Co-ed Sec School	Loni Road	22814860
39.	1105002	Gautam Puri-SBV	Gautampuri, Usmanpur	22172513
40.	1105003	Brahmpuri-SBV	Braham Puri-Delhi	22565140
41.	1105004	New Seelampur, No.1-SBV	New Seelampur	22864267
42.	1105008	Jafrabad-GBSSS	Jafrabad Delhi-110053	22566245
43.	1105009	New Seelampur, No.2-GBSS	New Seelampur	22199780
44.	1105011	Shastri Park-GBSSS	Shastri Park	22179925
45.	1105014	New Seelampur, Marginal Band-GBMS	New Seelam Pur, Delhi	22566983
46.	1105016	New Seelampur, J.J. Colony-GBMS	J.J.Colony Seelampur, Delhi	New 22566983
47.	1105017	Jafrabad Extn.-GBMS	Jafrabad, Shadara	No Number
48.	1105018	Jafrabad, Zeenat Mahal(Urdu Medium)-SKV	Jafrabad	22173784
49.	1105020	New Seelampur, No.1-SKV (C.R.Dass)	New Seelampur	22172528
50.	1105021	Shastri Park-SKV	Shastri Park	22179925
51.	1105023	Gautam Puri-GGSSS	Gautam Puri	22182461
52.	1105025	New Seelampur, No.2-GGSSS	New Seelampur	22183270
53.	1105026	Brahmpuri-GGSSS	Braham Puri, Gautampuri Gali No -7 Delhi	22565140
54.	1105107	New Usmanpur(Gautam Puri)-GBSS	Gautam Puri	22188390
55.	1105112	Chauhan Bangar, Jafrabad-GGMS	Chauhan Bangar, Jafrabad	22566367
56.	1105113	Brahmpuri-GBSS	Brahmapuri	9868838364
57.	1105114	Jafrabad Extn.-GGMS	Jafrabad Ext.	No
58.	1105115	Chauhan Bangar, Jafrabad-GBMS	Chauhan Bangar,	9818770390
59.	1105116	Brahmpuri-GGSS	Gali No.7, Gautampuri	9810
60.	1105117	New Usmanpur(Gautam Puri)-GGSS	Gautam Puri	----
61.	1105229	Brahmpuri, Govt.(Co.ed)SS Block-X	Brahmpuri	22183171

MCD SCHOOL:

S. No.	Area	Name of the School	S. No.	Area	Name of the School
1.	Nand Vihar	Nand Vihar-I, Delhi-94	30.	Brahampuri	Brahampuri X-I
2.		Nand Vihar-II, Delhi-94	31.		Brahampuri X-II
3.	Seelampur	Seelampur-III Urdu-I	32.	Usman Pur	Usmanpur-I
4.		Seelampur-III Urdu-II	33.		Usmanpur-II
5.		Seelampur-III Hindi-I	34.	Mustafabad	Mustafabad-I
6.		Seelampur-III Hindi-II	35.		Mustafabad-II
7.		Seelampur B-I	36.	Gautam Vihar	Gautam Vihar-I
8.		Seelampur B-II	37.		Gautam Vihar-II
9.		Seelampur D-I	38.	Arvind Nagar	Arvind Nagar-I
10.		Seelampur D-II	39.		Arvind Nagar-II
11.		Housing Complex Seelampur	40.	Ghonda	Ghonda-I
			41.		Ghonda-II
12.		Chauhan Bangar	Chauhan Bangar Hindi-I	42.	Garhi Maindu
13.	Chauhan Bangar Hindi-II		43.	Gamri	Gamri-I
14.	Chauhan Bangar Urdu-I		44.		Gamri-II
15.	Chauhan Bangar Urdu-II		45.	Yamuna Vihar	Yamuna Vihar B2
16.	Braham Puri	Braham Puri T-I	46.		Yamuna Vihar B-I
17.		Braham Puri T-II	47.		Yamuna Vihar B-II
18.		Braham Puri Old-I	48.	Yamuna Vihar	Yamuna Vihar C1-I
19.		Braham Puri Old-II	49.		Yamuna Vihar C1-II
20.	Bhajanpura	Bhajanpura B-I	50.		Yamuna Vihar C4-I
21.		Bhajanpura B-II	51.		Yamuna Vihar C4-II
22.		Bhajanpura D-I	52.		Yamuna Vihar C6-I
23.		Bhajanpura D-II	53.		Yamuna Vihar C6-II
24.	New Basti	New Basti Seelampur-I	54.	North Ghonda	North Ghonda Hindi-I
25.		New Basti Seelampur-II	55.		North Ghonda Hindi-II
26.	Shastri Park	Shastri Park-I	56.		North Ghonda Urdu-I
27.		Shastri Park-II	57.		North Ghonda Urdu-II
28.	Jafrabad	Jafrabad-I	58.	Mohanpuri	Mohanpuri-I
29.		Jafrabad-II	59.		Mohanpuri-II
			60.	Johripur	Johripur-I

61.		Johripur-II
62.	Bhagirathi Vihar	Bhagirathi Vihar-I
63.		Bhagirathi Vihar-II
64.	Gokulpuri	Gokal puri-I
65.		Gokal puri-II
66.		Gokal puri New-I
67.		Gokal puri New-II
68.		Gokal puri No.-I
69.	East Gokalpuri	East GokalPuri-I
70.		East GokalPuri-II
71.	Shiv Vihar	Shiv Vihar-I
72.		Shiv Vihar-II
73.	Sadat Pur	Sadat Pur-I
74.		Sadat Pur-II
75.	Khajoori Khas	Khajoori Khas-I
76.		Khajoori Khas-II
77.	Rajeev Nagar	Rajeev Nagar-I
78.		Rajeev Nagar-II
79.	Chander puri	Chander puri-I
80.		Chander puri-II
81.	Bihari Pur	Bihari Pur-I
82.		Bihari Pur-II
83.	Dayal Pur	Dayal Pur-I
84.		Dayal Pur-II
85.	Karawal Nagar	Karawal Nagar-I
86.		Karawal Nagar-II
87.	Ankur Enclave	Ankur Enclave-I
88.		Ankur Enclave-II
89.	Sonia Vihar	Sonia Vihar-I
90.		Sonia Vihar-II
91.	Sabhapur Village	Sabhapur Village-I
92.		Sabhapur Gujran No.-I
93.		Sabhapur Gujran No.-II

PUBLIC/ PRIVATE SCHOOL:

S. No.	School ID	SCHOOL NAME	ADDRESS	Phone No.
1.	1104263	YAMUNA PUBLIC SCHOOL	CH. S.R.R MARG SONIA VIHAR DELHI-110094	22183919
2.	1104264	NAV JIWAN ADARSH PUBLIC SCHOOL	D-BLOCK BRIJPURI DELHI-110094	2218186
3.	1104265	SAMRAT PUBLIC SCHOOL	A-44-45 SHANTI NAGAR DELHI-110094	22935692
4.	1104266	RAMNATH MODEL SCHOOL	II PUSTA (NEAR CIRCULAR ROAD) SONIA VIHAR DELHI-110094	22191772
5.	1104267	VIVEK MODERN SCHOOL	E-112 SUBHASH MOHALLA NORTH GHONDA DELHI-110053	Nil
6.	1104268	NITY PUBLIC SCHOOL	SABHAPUR DELHI-110094	Nil
7.	1104269	ARWACHIN SHIKSHA SADAN SEC.SCHOOL	B-51 SHANTI NAGAR KARAWAL NAGAR DELHI-94	55292430
8.	1104270	OM BHARTI PUBLIC SCHOOL	JOHARI PUR ENCLAVE DELHI-110094	Nil
9.	1104271	HOLY MOTHERS PUBLIC SCHOOL	D-5 SHANTI NAGAR DELHI-110094	22934456
10.	1104272	VIDYDEEP PUBLIC SCHOOL	110-114 LOK VIHAR SHIV VIHAR KARAWAL NAGAR	2812235
11.	1104273	NEW SANDHYA PUBLIC SCHOOL	MAIN KARAWAL NAGAR RD CHANDU NAGAR DELHI-110094	22173509
12.	1104274	ROSE GARDEN PUBLIC SCHOOL	5/2 K-BLOCK GALI NO-26 BHAGAT SINGH CHOWK GHONDA	22567255
13.	1104275	ARVIND BHARTI PUBLIC SCHOOL	H-BLOCK GANGA VIHAR DELHI-110094	Nil
14.	1104276	VISHWA BHARTI PUBLIC SCHOOL	C-4 GANGA VIHAR DELHI-110094	22177233
15.	1104277	SHRI. S.R.CAPITAL SCHOOL	H-27 GANGA VIHAR DELHI-110094	22814218
16.	1104278	DAVID MODEL PUBLIC SCHOOL	MAIN ROAD TUKHMEERPUR DELHI-110094	22178660
17.	1104279	GIAN JYOTI PUBLIC SCHOOL F-7 40 FOOT ROAD	GANGA VIHAR DELHI-110094	Nil
18.	1104280	MANAV CONVENT PUBLIC SCHOOL	PHASE-6 SHIV VIHAR DELHI-110094	22932246

19.	1104281	DELHI INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL	LONI ROAD JAWAHAR NAGAR JOHRI PUR DELHI-110094	22816098
20.	1104282	LUXMI MODERN PUBLIC SCHOOL	RANAGARDEN KARAWAL NAGAR DELHI-110094	22183419
21.	1104283	K.L.V CONVENT SCHOOL	E-II/12 NEHRU VIHAR (DAYALPUR) DELHI-110094	22815289
22.	1104284	ZITIKSHA MODERN PUBLIC SCHOOL	F-401 NORTH EAST KARAWAL NAGAR DELHI-110094	22567945
23.	1104286	ST. JAMES SCHOOL	8A VIJAY PARK DELHI-110053	22917002
24.	1104287	KRISHNA BHARTI MODEL SCHOOL 14	GOVIND VIHAR KARAWAL NAGAR DELHI-110094	Nil
25.	1104288	NEEL GIRI PUBLIC SCHOOL	A-202 GALI NO-4 RAMA GARDEN KARAWAL NAGAR DELHI-110094	22182952
26.	1104289	LOVELY BUDS PUBLIC SCHOOL	MAIN ROAD JOHRIPUR DELHI-110094	22813185
27.	1104291	BHAGIRATHI BAL SHIKSHA SADAN	J-144/5A SHIVAJI MARG KARTAR NAGAR DELHI-110053	22945709
28.	1104292	KANHAIYA PUBLIC SEC. SCHOOL	NORTH EAST KARAWAL NAGAR DELHI-110094	55256878
29.	1104293	J.M. MODEL PUBLIC SCHOOL	C-390 GALI NO-16 BHAJANPURA DELHI-110053	55256947
30.	1104294	GANGA HAPPY SCHOOL	E-301 JAGJEET NAGAR DELHI-110053	22569800
31.	1104295	SUNDER PUBLIC MIDDLE SCHOOL	C-6 YAMUNA VIHAR DELHI-110053	22916045
32.	1104296	S.D.PUBLIC SECONDARY SCHOOL	16-B NEAR POST OFFICE BHAJANPURA DELHI-110053	22562703
33.	1104297	GYAN SAROVER BAL NIKETAN S.B.S. COLONY	W. KARAWAL NAGAR DELHI-110094	22933933
34.	1104298	JEEWAN JYOTI BAL VIDHYALAYA	CH. HUKAM SINGH MARG SADATPUR EXT. DELHI-110094	22172729
35.	1104299	SHIV SHAKTI PUBLIC SCHOOL	90-LOK VIHAR NEW DELHI-110094	22934443
36.	1104300	NEW BAL JYOTI PUBLIC SCHOOL	GALI NO-13 BRAHMPURI DELHI-110053	22563173
37.	1104303	VISHVA BHARTI SCHOOL	N69/10 GALI NO-16 BRAHMPURI DELHI-110053	22568451
38.	1104304	SHISHU NIKETA PUBLIC SCHOOL	B-BLOCK SHIVAJI ROAD NORTH GHONDA DELHI	22854889

39.	1104305	ADARSH BHARTI PUBLIC SCHOOL	C-BLOCK GALI NO-6,7 BRIJPURI DELHI-110094	22857132
40.	1104306	CAPITAL PUBLIC SEC.SCHOOL	A-25 GANGA VIHAR DELHI-110094	22565378
41.	1104307	HOLY HOME PUBLIC SCHOOL	H-14 JAI PRAKASH NAGAR DELHI-110053	22943404
42.	1104309	GYANDEEP VIDYA BHAWAN SECONDARY SCHOOL	BLOCK C-10 YAMUNA VIHAR DELHI-110053	22914048
43.	1104310	GREEN VENUS PUBLIC SCHOOL	GALI NO1, JOHRI PUR, MAIN ROAD, DELHI-94	Nil
44.	1104311	LOVELY ROSE PUBLIC SECONDARY SCHOOL	C-9 YAMUNA VIHAR DELHI-110053	22914278
45.	1104312	CANTERBURY PUBLIC SCHOOL	YAMUNA VIHAR DELHI-110053	22917165
46.	1104313	AKASH DEEP MODEL SCHOOL	NEHRU VIHAR DELHI-110094	Nil
47.	1104314	INDRAPRASTH PUBLIC SCHOOL	CH. TEKRAM MKT CHANDU NAGAR DELHI-110094	22172272
48.	1104315	RAJDHANI PUBLIC SECONDARY SCHOOL	BABU NAGAR DELHI-110094	22844988
49.	1104316	HAPPY TIME PUBLIC SCHOOL	D-BLOCK BHAJANPURA DELHI-110053	22568420
50.	1104317	LITTLE STAR PUBLIC SCHOOL	NEW CHAUHANPUR DELHI-110094	31084042
51.	1104318	CH. RAMPHAL MEMORIAL PUBLIC SCHOOL	C447 BHAJANPURA DELHI-110053	22560362
52.	1104319	NAV BHARAT ADARSH PUBLIC SCHOOL	F-229 KHAJOORI KHAS DELHI-110094	22172208
53.	1104320	MOTHER PUBLIC SCHOOL	V-537 ST NO-16-A VIJAY PARK DELHI-110053	2292243
54.	1104321	SANT PARMANAND PUBLIC SCHOOL	C-86 MOHAN PURI DELHI-110053	22913289
55.	1104322	MOTHERHOOD PUBLIC SCHOOL	NEW USMANPUR DELHI-110053	22191051
56.	1104324	BHARTIYA VIDYA PUBLIC SCHOOL	A-BLOCK ISLOPE SONIA VIHAR DELHI-110094	22172076
57.	1104325	NEW TITIKSHA PUBLIC SCHOOL	121 MAIN ROAD OLD MAUJ PUR DELHI-110053	22914148
58.	1104326	ALFALAH ISLAMIC SCHOOL	VEER ABDUL HAMEED RD B BLOCK NORTH GHONDA DELHI-110053	22561769
59.	1104327	SUMAN VIDHYA MANDIR SECONDARY SCHOOL	A-57 BHAGIRATHI VIHAR DELHI-110094	22172259

60.	1104328	BRIGHT STAR PUBLIC SCHOOL	MAUJPUR DELHI-110053	Nil
61.	1104329	RAMAN MODERN PUBLIC SCHOOL	BHAGAT VIHAR DELHI-110094	Nil
62.	1104330	GOLDEN STAR MODERN SCHOOL	33 ROAD GALI NO-8 E-BLOCK NEHRU VIHAR DELHI-110094	22562478
63.	1104333	GYAN SAROVER BAL VIDYALAYA GANWARA	M.BANDH DELHI-110053	22945343
64.	1104334	ADARSH GYAN SAROVER BALIKA VIDYALAYA	GANWARI EXT. M BANDH DELHI-110053	22945343
65.	1104337	ADARSH VIDYA NIKETAN PUBLIC SHOOOL	25 SHIV MANDIR STREET MAUJPUR STREET DELHI-110053	22560332
66.	1104338	J.M.CONVENT SCHOOL	PURI GALI MAUJPUR DELHI-110053	22569424
67.	1104339	UNIVERSAL PUBLIC SCHOOL	135 MAIN ROAD MAUJPUR DELHI-110053	22917284
68.	1104340	SARVADA MODERN SCHOOL	SADATPUR EXTN DELHI-110094	22566451
69.	1104341	GREEN GARDEN PUBLIC SCHOOL	287 MAIN ROAD BRAHAMPURI GHONDA DELHI-110053	22568499
70.	1104342	NEW HOLY CHILD PUBLIC SCHOOL	MAUJPUR 2/2 ASHOK MOHALLA DELHI-110053	22916021
71.	1104343	SUN RISE PUBLIC SCHOOL	C-55-56 BLOCK-C GALI NO-1 BHAJANPURA DELHI-110053	22564281
72.	1104344	VIDYA INTERNATIONAL PUBLIC SCHOOL	PUSTA ROAD NORTH EAST KARAWAL NAGAR DELHI-110094	22173957
73.	1104345	OSTEI PUBLIC SCHOOL	D-29 STREET NO-1 BHAJANPURA DELHI	22563330
74.	1104346	A.B.M. PUBLIC SCHOOL	863-864 GALI NO-9 OLD MUSTAFABAD DELHI-110094	22858571
75.	1104347	GITANJALI PUBLIC SCHOOL	F-22 MAIN WAZIRABAD ROAD KHAJOORI DELHI-110094	22172153
76.	1104348	VICTOR PUBLIC SCHOOL	MAIN CHOWK MAUJPUR DELHI-110053	22911982
77.	1104349	KALINDIN BAL VIDYALAY (REGD)	D-83/13 NORTH GHONDA DELHI-110053	22172931
78.	1104350	FRIENDS PUBLIC SCHOOL	MAIN ROAD BHAGIRATHI VIHAR DELHI-110094	22183351
79.	1104351	SHIBBON MODERN PUBLIC SCHOOL	D-BLOCK MAIN ROAD BRIJPURI DELHI-110093	22183951

80.	1104352	SHIBBAN MODERN PUBLIC SCHOOL	VIJAY COLONY JAGJEET NAGAR NEW USMANPUR DELHI-110053	22941519
81.	1104353	PT. YADRAM SECONDARY PUBLIC SCHOOL	TANKI ROAD BHAJANPURA DELHI-110053	22857680
82.	1104354	DIVYA PUBLIC SCHOOL	SADATPUR EXTENSION DELHI-110094	22170623
83.	1104355	MAYUR PUBLIC SCHOOL	RAMA GARDEN K NAGAR DELHI-110094	22569348
84.	1104356	NEW KRISHNA PUBLIC SCHOOL	PARKASH VIHAR KARAWAL NAGAR DELHI-110094	Nil
85.	1104357	HIMALYAN PUBLIC SCHOOL	PUSTA ROAD NORTH EAST KARAWAL NAGAR DELHI-110094	22931413
86.	1104358	NAV YUG HAPPY PUBLIC SEC SCHOOL	MUKAND VIHAR KARAWAL NAGAR DELHI-110094	Nil
87.	1104359	SHISHU BHARATI PUBLIC SCHOOL	MAU SGU NGR MUSTAFABAD DELHI-110094	56121904
88.	1104360	M.M.A. PUBLIC SCHOOL	A/130 GALI NO-1 INDIRA VIHAR OLD MUSTAFABAD DELHI-110094	22561622
89.	1104361	SARDAR PATEL PUBLIC SR.SEC. SCHOOL	KARAWAL NAGAR DELHI-110094	22934441
90.	1104362	NEO EVERGREEN PUBLIC SCHOOL	F-BLOCK GALI NO-2 DAYALPUR DELHI-110094	22854693
91.	1104363	ABHINAV BHARTI BHAWAN SCHOOL	E-BLOCK SUBHASH VIHAR NORTH GHONDA DELHI	22560075
92.	1104364	LITTLE FLOWERS PUBLIC SCHOOL	VIJAY PARK YAMUNA VIHAR DELHI-110053	22919858
93.	1104365	ANGLO INDIAN PUBLIC SCHOOL	GALI NO-6 SUBHASH VIHAR NORTH GHONDA DELHI	Nil
94.	1104367	NAV JEEWAN ADARSH PUBLIC SCHOOL	C-9, YAMUNA VIHAR, DELHI	22916057
95.	1104368	NAV JEEVAN ADARSH PUBLIC SCHOOL	MAAN SINGH NAGAR, MUSTAFABAD, DELHI	22175220
96.	1104369	NAV JEEWAN ADARSH PUBLIC SCHOOL	JAI PRAKASH NAGAR, NORTH EAST GHONDA, DELHI	22269357
97.	1104370	BHAGAT VIHAR PUBLIC SCHOOL	BHAGAT VIHAR	22188304
98.	1104371	SUNSHINE MODERN PUBLIC SCHOOL	40 FT ROAD, GANGA VIHAR, DELHI	Nil
99.	1104372	BHAGIRATHI BAL SHIKSHA SADAN	D-53, GALI NO. 7, DAYALPUR, DELHI	22171750

100.	1104373	ARUN MODERN PUBLIC SCHOOL	MAIN JOHRIPUR ROAD, BRIJPURI, DELHI	22567874
101.	1104374	NEW CONVENT MODEL PUBLIC SCHOOL	TUKHMIRPUR, DELHI	22565835
102.	1104375	RAM NARESH PUBLIC SCHOOL	MAHYALAXMI ENCLAVE, KARAWAL NAGAR, DELHI	Nil
103.	1104376	KAPIL VIDYA MANDIR	KRISHNA MARKET, MAIN ROAD, DELHI	Nil
104.	1104377	CANTORBURY MODEL PUBLIC SCHOOL	VIJAY PARK, MAUJPUR, DELHI	22912009
105.	1104378	NAV ADARSH MODEL SCHOOL	33 FT. ROAD, NEHRU VIHAR, DAYALPUR ROAD, DELHI	32351487
106.	1104379	PT. DIWAN CHAND PUBLIC SCHOOL	YAMUNA VIHAR ROAD, NORTH GHONDA, DELHI	22918062
107.	1104380	SUNRISE PUBLIC SCHOOL	SHIV VIHAR, KARAWAL NAGAR, DELHI	22564281
108.	1104381	PRAKASHDEEP SARASWATI VIDYA MANDIR	D-20, PANCHAL VIHAR, DELHI	22564642
109.	1104382	ADARSH LAKHPAT MODEL PUBLIC SCHOOL	E-25, MOONGA NAGAR, KHAJOORI KHAS, DELHI	22564866
110.	1104383	BAL VIKAS PUBLIC SCHOOL	E-266, KHAJOORI KHAS, DELHI	22915312
111.	1104384	NITYANAND MEMORIAL PUBLIC SCHOOL	HOSPITAL MARG, ARVIND NAGAR, GHONDA, DELHI	22914217
112.	1104385	DIVYA JYOTI PUBLIC SCHOOL	SHIV VIHAR, KARAWAL NAGAR, DELHI	Nil
113.	1104386	B.A.V. PUBLIC SCHOOL	B-77/14, GAURI ROAD, GHONDA, DELHI	22561674
114.	1104387	LAXMAN MODERN PUBLIC SCHOOL	A-BLOCK, MUKUND VIHAR, KARAWAL NAGAR	Nil
115.	1104388	ARVIND PUBLIC SCHOOL	AMBEDKAR NAGAR, JOHRIPUR, DELHI	Nil
116.	1104389	AMAR PREM SCHOOL	E-115, SHIV VIHAR, KARAWAL NAGAR, DELHI-94	Nil
117.	1104390	NEW ERA CONVENT SCHOOL	SONIA VIHAR DELHI	33156212
118.	1104391	LAXMI MEMORIAL PUBLIC SCHOOL	IVTH PUSTA SONIA VIHAR DELHI-110094	22194726
119.	1104392	GANGOTRI PUBLIC SCHOOL	L-25 CH. FATEH SINGH MARG GAUTAM VIHAR DELHI	56111288
120.	1104393	D.R.P.CONVENT SECONDARY SCHOOL	DELHI-110094	22170291

121.	1104394	S.R. PUBLIC SCHOOL	A-140, PART-3,SCHOOL ROAD, SONIA VIHAR.	Nil
122.	1104395	DIAMOND PUBLIC SCHOOL	F-388, CHAND BAGH, MAIN WAZIRABAD ROAD,DELHI	Nil
123.	1104396	D.S.K. PUBLIC SCHOOL	25 FT ROAD PHASE-05, SHIV VIHAR, DELHI	Nil
124.	1104397	DHRUV DEEP SARASWATI VIDYA MANDIR	GALI NO.2,PHASE-IV,SHIV VIHAR,DELHI-94	Nil
125.	1104398	RAJ SHREE INTERNATIONAL P/S	LINK ROAD, SADAT PUR,BHAGAT VIHAR KARAWAL NAGAR DELHI-94	Nil
126.	1104399	VIJAY DEEP PUBLIC SCHOOL(NORTH EAST KARAWAL NAGAR)		Nil
127.	1105176	NAV JEEVAN ADRSH PUBLIC SR. SEC. SCHOOL	GALI NO-7, GAUTAM PURI, DELHI-53	22179520
128.	1105185	USHA BAL SEWA SADAN PUBLIC MIDDLE SCHOOL	101,ST NO-13 BRAHAM PURI DELHI	22173606
129.	1105186	POOJA PUBLIC SCHOOL	C-194/A MAIN BRAHMPURI DELHI	22564947
130.	1105187	MAULANA AZAD PUBLIC SCHOOL	GALI NO. 2/2 MATKA STREET, CHAUHAN BANGAR, DELHI	22172546
131.	1105188	GANDHI MEMORIAL PUBLIC SCHOOL	K-34 GALI NO-12 BRAHM PURI DELHI	22563205
132.	1105189	GANGA HAPPY PUBLIC SCHOOL	E-67 GALI NO-10 BRAHMPURI DELHI	22564667
133.	1105193	BRAHAMPURI PUBLIC SR.SEC.SCHOOL	BRAHAMPURI DELHI-110053	22561060
134.	1105195	GREEN LAND MODEL SCHOOL	A-92 SHASTRI PARK DELHI	55396583
135.	1105200	NEW MOON SCHOOL	145 LANE NO-10 JAFARABAD DELHI	22196974
136.	1105231	SANDHYA PUBLIC SCHOOL	C-182/12 GALI NO-1 CHAUHAN BAZAR DELHI	22173122
137.	1105232	BHANDARRRI MODERN PUBLIC SCHOOL	GALI NO-9/BRAHMPURI DELHI-110053	22173059
138.	1106207	SHIV MEMORIAL PUBLIC SCHOOL	EAST GOKAL PUR DELHI-110094	22814157
139.	1106230	R.P.MODEL PUBLIC SCHOOL	E-25,KHAJURI KHAS MAIN KARAWAL NAGAR RD. DELHI	22175721
140.	1106231	M.P.MODEL PUBLIC SCHOOL	C-18, MUKUND VIHAR KARAWAL NAGAR. DELHI-94	22935678
141.	1106233	GREEN VALES SCHOOL	3-1/2,PUSTA MAIN ROAD, GAUTAM VIHAR	22945289

DIRECTORY OF DISTRICT NORTH-EAST

Revenue Department (District North-East)					
S. No.	Name	Designation	Official Address	Phone No./ Fax No.	Mobile no.
1.	Sh. Azimul Haque	District Magistrate	DC Office Complex, Nand Nagri, Delhi-93	(O) 22122732 (F) 22129686	9811234786
2.	Dr. Navlendra Kumar Singh	Addl. District Magistrate	DC Office Complex, Nand Nagri, Delhi-93	(O) 22115490 (F) 22115513	9990144684
3.	Sh. L.S. Yadav	SDM (Seelampur)	Seelampur Court, G. T. Road, Seelampur	(O) 22827367 (F) 22823644	9717158080
4.	Sh. Rakesh Sharma	SDM (Karawal Nagar)	DC Office Complex, Nand Nagri, Delhi-93	(O) 22574469	9891848855
5.	Sh. Daniel Maishi	SDM (Yamuna Vihar)	DC Office Complex, Nand Nagri, Delhi-93	(O) 22574468	9899746643
6.	Sh. Rajender Prasad	Accounts Officer	DC Office Complex, Nand Nagri, Delhi-93	(O) 22131906	9810403529
7.	Sh. B.L. Bairwa	S.R. IV (Seelampur)	DC Office Complex, Nand Nagri, Delhi-93	(O) 22139178	9958025300
8.	Sh. Rajesh Dhawal (Addl. Charge)	Tehsildar (Seelampur)	DC Office Complex, Nand Nagri, Delhi-93	(O) 22827367	8826410402
9.	Sh. Amarnath	Tehsildar (Yamuna Vihar)	DC Office Complex, Nand Nagri, Delhi-93	-	9268588805
10.	Sh. Rajesh Dhawal	Tehsildar (Karawal Nagar)	Seelampur Court	-	8826410402
11.	-	District Project Officer	DC Office Complex, Nand Nagri, Delhi-93	(O) 22115289 (F) 22115513	-
12.	Sh. P.K. Jayant	BDO	DC Office Complex, Nand Nagri, Delhi-93	(O) 22122733	9213502071
Revenue Department (District Shahdara)					
13.	Sh. Abhishek Singh, IAS	District Magistrate	DC Office Complex, Nand Nagri, Delhi-93	(O) 22136305 (F) 22455519	8510901983
14.	Sh. Kuldeep Singh	ADM (Shahdara)	DC Office Complex, Nand Nagri, Delhi-93	(O) 22047073	9560313132
15.	Sh. Rakesh Kumar	SDM (Seemapuri)	DC Office Complex, Nand Nagri, Delhi-93	(O) 22132202 (F) 22132202	8287864605
16.	Mohd. Rihan Raza	SDM (Shahdara)	DC Office Complex, Nand Nagri, Delhi-93	(O) 22132201 (F) 22132201	8826961131
17.	Sh. A.N. Gaur	SDM (Vivek Vihar)	DC Office Complex, Nand Nagri, Delhi-93	(O) 22127675	9312212473

Civil Defence

18.	Sh. Ashwani Kumar	Director (Civil Defence)	5, Shamnath Marg, Delhi - 110054	(O) 23962825 (F) 23931269	-
19.	Sh. Kunal, IAS	Incharge Civil Defence/HQ	L.M. Bundh, Shastri Nagar, Delhi	(O) 22421656 (F)224555119	9560722444
20.	-	DCGHG/DDCD	Nishkam Sewa Bhawan, Raja Garden, C.T.I., Delhi	(O) 25440052 (F) 25431661	-
21.	-	SSO	Nishkam Sewa Bhawan, Raja Garden, C.T.I., Delhi	(O) 25150481 (F) 25107058/ 25431661	-
22.	Sh. A.K. Verma	JSO (CD)	Nishkam Sewa Bhawan, Raja Garden, C.T.I., Delhi	(O) 25433817 (F) 25431661	9013446582
23.	Sh. Hem Dutt Dixit	Instructor Civil Defence	DC Office Complex, Nand Nagri, Delhi	(O) 22124340	8285076375
24.	Sh. I.D. Gupta	Chief Warden (NE)	C-J/3 North East Jyoti Nagar, Shahdara, Delhi	-	9560881122 9350104315
25.	Sh. A.K Jain	Addl. C.W	T-88, G. No. 7, Gautam Puri, Delhi	-	9311111194
26.	Ms. Renu Chauhan	Addl. Lady Chief Warden (NE)	66A DDA Flat Man Sarovar park Shahdara Delhi-32	-	9540343535 9540252626
27.	Sh. Mahesh Jindal	Dy. C.W (Zone 37, Seelampur)	H. No. 188, G. No. 10, Jafrabad, Delhi	-	9891145100 9958814542
28.	Sh. Rakesh Garg	Dy. C.W (Z- 39, Khajoori Khas)	1/4577, Ram Nagar Ext., Delhi.	(R) 20042876	9212563421
29.	Sh. R.B Yadav	D.W – 206	C-49 New Seelampur Delhi	9911681412	9810245538
30.	Sh. S.C Gupta	D.W – 246	B-13/2, G.No. 2, North Chhajipur, 100 Ft. Road, Shahdara, Delhi-94	-	9911834040
31.	Sh. S.R Vashisht	D.W – 208	B-37 (B-80), New Usman Pur, Delhi	-	9212260212
32.	Sh. S.C Jain	D.W – 210	C-305 MCD Flat New Usman Pur, Delhi	-	9811397929
33.	Mohd. Shakil Ahmad	D.W – 247	1/9942, G. No. 3A, North East Gorakh Park, Delhi	(R) 22825212	9910645546
34.	Brahmpal Singh Rawal	D.W - 238	Gali Shani Bazaar, Gurjar Mohallah, Delhi	-	9899939555
35.	Sh. Krishan Kumar	D.W – 209	317A, St. No.-6, Durga Puri Extn., Delhi	-	9811450931
36.	Sh. Kamal Jyoti	D.W - 207	-	-	9540043752
37.	Smt. Babita	L.W – 206	A-44, 80 Sq. New Seelam Pur, Delhi-53	-	9211564627
38.	Smt. Saroj	L.W - 209	D-171 Ganga Vihar Delhi- 94	-	9911442811

39.	Smt. Vinita Luthra	L.W – 207	C-8/293, Yamuna Vihar, Delhi- 110053	-	9313088774
40.	Smt. Gurmeet Kaur	L.W – 208	-	-	9899307770
41.	Civil Defence Control Room No.		23238001, 23221620, 23221621, 23221622, 23238918, 23237470		
Delhi Fire Services					
42.	Sh. A. K. Sharma	Director	Delhi Fire Service, Near Super Bazar, GNCTD, C.P., New Delhi	(O) 23414000 (F) 23412593	9810264747
43.	Sh. G. C. Mishra	Chief Fire Officer	Delhi Fire Service, Near Super Bazar, GNCTD, C.P., New Delhi	(O) 23414250 (F) 23412593	9868022790
44.	Sh. Rajesh Panwar	Dy. Chief Fire Officer	Delhi Fire Service, Near Super Bazar, GNCTD, C.P., New Delhi	(O) 26189168	9868116052
45.	Sh. Virender Singh	Divisional Officer (NE)	Fire Station, Laxmi Nagar, Delhi	(O) 22726236 22417747 (F) 23412593	9891010690
46.	Sh. Vijay Bahadur	ADO	Tahirpur Fire Station, Tahirpur, Delhi	(O) 22594700	9868108272
47.	Gokulpur Fire Station			22815612	
48.	Shastri Park Fire Station			22853933	
Health Services					
49.	Dr. R.K. Sehgal	CDMO	A-14/G-1, DDA Flats, Dilshad Garden, Delhi	(O) 22116203/ 22583568 (F) 22593424	8745011360
50.	Dr. Sandeep Gautam	Addl. Nodal Officer (DM)	A-14/G-1, DDA Flats, Dilshad Garden, Delhi	-	9871122496
Jag Pravesh Hospital					
51.	Dr. B.P. Parwal	Medical Superintendent	Shastri Park, Delhi	(O) 22184453 (F) 22184455	9968606806
52.	Dr. Khagen Ramachary	Deputy Medical Superintendent-I	Shastri Park, Delhi	(O) 22568803	9716613664
53.	Dr. Dr. Anil Kumar	Deputy Medical Superintendent- II	Shastri Park, Delhi	(O) 22568810	9868405240
54.	Dr. Vivek Govil	Disaster Incharge	Shastri Park, Delhi	(O) 22568809	9811061730
St. John Ambulance Brigade					
55.	Sh. R.K. Kher	Deputy Commissioner	1, Red Cross Road, Staff Quarter Complex, Ground Floor, New Delhi- 110 001	(O) 47594949	9312731726
56.	Dr. R. K. Sharma	Asstt. Commissioner	1, Red Cross Road, Staff Quarter Complex, Ground Floor, New Delhi- 110 001	(O) 22829706, 23322237	9953514466

57.	Dr. Anita Sharma	Corps Commander- cum-Alternate Nodal Officer	1, Red Cross Road, Staff Quarter Complex, Ground Floor, New Delhi- 110 001	-	9211238177
58.	Sh. Mahipal Singh	Add. Alternate Nodal Officer-I	1, Red Cross Road, Staff Quarter Complex, Ground Floor, New Delhi- 110 001	-	9213749681
59.	Sh. Sunil Rawal	Add. Alternate Nodal Officer-II	1, Red Cross Road, Staff Quarter Complex, Ground Floor, New Delhi- 110 001	(O) 22567425	9250379774
CATS					
60.	Ms. Sarita	A.A.O.	CATS (HQ), Yamuna Pusta, Near Vijay Ghat, Bela Road, Delhi- 110 006	(O) 23860529	9717655770, 9818343162
61.	Sh. R.K. Tomar	Zonal Ambulance Officer	Jag Pravesh Chand Hospital, Shastri Park, Delhi	-	9717655772, 8130496361
Education					
62.	Sh. Punya Salila Shrivastava	Secretary	Room No. 6, Old Secretariat, Delhi-110054	(O) 23890119 (F) 23890187, 23890119	9818419211
63.	Ms. A. Padmini Singla	Director Education	Room No. 12, Old Secretariat, Delhi-110054	(O) 23890172 (F) 23890355	9971199013
64.	Dr. MS Bimlesh Kumar	DDE (NE)	RPVV School Building, B- Block, Yamuna Vihar, Delhi	(O) 22913251 (F) 22913223	-
65.	Sh. Surender Kumar	E.O. Zone-IV	RPVV School Building, B- Block, Yamuna Vihar, Delhi	(O) 22910917	7503438644
Transport					
66.	Ms. Geetanjali Gupta	Pr. Secy.-cum- commissioner	5/9, Under Hill Road, Delhi-110054	(O) 23980166, 23933829 (F) 23933069	-
67.	Sh. Satish Mathur	Spl. Commissioner	5/9, Under Hill Road, Delhi-110054	(O) 23930740, 23925088 (F) 23961194	9971766293
68.	Sh. Sanjay Saxena	Regional Manager (E) DTC	Nand Nagri Depot, DTC	(O) 22599157	8744073051
69.	Sh. Lalit	Depot Manager	Nand Nagri Depot, DTC	(O) 22581577 (F) 22581577	-
70.	Sh. Navneet Chaudhary	Depot Manager	Yamuna Vihar Depot, DTC	(O) 22861878 22568091	8744073036

Delhi Jal Board

71.	Sh. Vijay Kumar	CEO	DJB, Varunalya, Ph-II, Karol Bagh, Delhi	(O) 23544795, 23511658 (F) 23516182	-
72.	Sh. Subhash Chand	Chief Engineer	DJB, Jhandewalan, Delhi	(O) 23527685 (F) 23527685	9650291015
73.	Sh. Y.K. Sharma	S.E.	2142, Janta Flat, GTB Enclave, Delhi	(O) 22137327 (F) 22137327	9650291324
74.	Sh. Bijender Kumar	E.E.-I	2142, Janta Flat, GTB Enclave, Delhi	(O) 22130695 (F) 22130695	9650291457
75.	Sh. Mukesh Jindal	E.E.-II	Pocket-R, Overhead Tank, Behind Petrol Pump, Dilshad Garden	(O) 22584843	9650291130
76.	Sh. Gajender Tomar	E.E.-III	G.T. Road, Shahdara	-	9868127408
77.	Sh. Banwari Lal Bharati	E.E.	Bhagrathi Water Treatment Plant	(O) 22561930	9650290694
78.	Sh. Banwari Lal Bharati	E.E.	Sonia Vihar Water Treatment Plant	(O) 22961485	9650290694
79.	Tanker Service NE-I	Loni Road	(O) 22814518		
80.	Tanker Service NE-II	Yamuna Vihar	(O) 22812683, 22812030		
81.	Tanker Service NE-III	Yamuna Vihar	(O) 22814399		
82.	Control Room No.	1916			

Delhi Police

83.	Sh. Venu Bansal, IPS	Deputy Commissioner of Police (NE)	DCP Office, GTB Enclave, Delhi	(O) 22131049 (F) 22131059	9818099043
84.	Sh. Rajendar Sagar, IPS	Addl. DCP-I/NE	DCP Office, GTB Enclave, Delhi	(O) 22131051 (F) 22131056	9818099063
85.	Sh. Jitender Mani	Addl. DCP-II/NE	DCP Office, GTB Enclave, Delhi	(O) 22131048	8750870703
86.	Sh. Anand Kumar Mishra	A.C.P Seelampur	Seelampur Police Station	(O) 22560742 (F) 22560742	8750870704
87.	Sh. Sandeep Lamba	A.C.P Gokul Puri	Bhajanpura Police Station	(O) 22181123 (F) 22181123	8750870707
88.	Sh. Raj Kumar	A.C.P Khajoori Khas	Khjoori Khas Police Station	(O) 22960459 (F) 22960459	8750870708
89.	Sh. Ram Kanwar	ACP Metro Police	Kashmere Gate Police Station	(O) 23925500 (F) 23925500	8750871321
90.	Sh. Anand Sagar	SHO Seelampur	Seelampur Police Station	(O) 22562035 (F) 22180080	8750870721
91.	Sh. Mahaveer Singh	SHO New Usmaan Pur	New Usmaan Pur Police Station	(O) 22172410, 22175468 (F) 22180004	8750870722

92.	Sh. Anil Kumar	SHO Jafrabad	Jafrabad Police Station	(O) 22560191 (F) 22560192	8750870723
93.	Sh. Videsh Kumar	SHO Gokul Puri	Gokul Puri Police Station	(O) 22562112 (F) 22851215	8750870731
94.	Sh. Subhash Chand	SHO Bhajanpura	Bhajanpura Police Station	(O) 22560741 (F) 22195756	8750870732
95.	Sh. Shailendra Tomar	SHO Khajoori Khas	Khajoori Khas Police Station	(O) 22966851 (F) 22962735	8750870734
96.	Sh. Raman Kr. Jha	SHO Karawal Nagar	Karawal Nagar Police Station	(O) 22932231 (F) 22932231	8750870735
97.	Sh. Rohtash Kumar	SHO Sonia Vihar	Sonia Vihar Police Station	(O) 24533174 8750870796	9958466789 8750870736
98.	Sh. Anand Singh Lakhra	SHO Metro Police	Shastri Park Police Station	(O) 22173623 (F) 22173624	8750871322
99.	Sh. Naval Kishore	ACP Traffic	Nand Nagri Police Station	(O) 22116198 (F) 22116198	8750871411
100.	Control Room No.	22131114, 22823139			
Irrigation & Flood Control					
101.	Sh. V.K. Jain	Chief Engineer, Zone-I	4th Floor, ISBT Building, Delhi-110006	(O) 23864919 (F) 23863702	9958827111
102.	Sh. K. Sambha Murti	Chief Engineer, Zone-II	4th Floor, ISBT Building, Delhi-110006	(O) 23865055 (F) 23861210	9810469710
103.	Sh. Rajesh Singh	E.E. Civil Divisional-4 (Nodal Officer)	L M Bund Office Complex, Behind DC (East) Office, Shastri Nagar, Delhi	(O) 22545608 (F) 22512006	9958890104
104.	Sh. R.K. Chaturvedi	A.E.-I	L M Bund Office Complex, Behind DC (East) Office, Shastri Nagar, Delhi	(O) 22545608 (F) 22512006	9818064955
105.	Sh. S.K. Saxena	A.E.-II	L M Bund Office Complex, Behind DC (East) Office, Shastri Nagar, Delhi	(O) 22545608 (F) 22512006	9582383899
106.	Sh. Devender Sharma	A.E.-III	L M Bund Office Complex, Behind DC (East) Office, Shastri Nagar, Delhi	(O) 22545608 (F) 22512006	9958052737
107.	Sh. M.C. Tyagi	A.E. -IV	L M Bund Office Complex, Behind DC (East) Office, Shastri Nagar, Delhi	(O) 22545608 (F) 22512006	9811304993
PWD Department					
108.	Sh. A.V. Kujur	S.E. (Nodal Officer)	Delhi Sachivalya	(O) 23392194, 23392192 (F) 23392191	-
109.	Sh. K.P. Singh	E.E. (Civil)	276, Mansarover Park, DDA Flats, Shahdara, Delhi	(O) 22138359 (F) 22134037	9810438957
110.	Sh. Amitabh Giri	A.E. (Civil)	DC Office Complex, Nand Nagri	(O) 22138359 (F) 22134037	9899162896

111.	Sh. S.P. Singh	J.E.(Civil)	DC Office Complex, Nand Nagri	(O) 22138359 (F) 22134037	8800534846
112.	Sh. K. C. Barolia	E.E. (Electrical)	MSO Building, ITO, Delhi	(O) 23711241	9999888508
113.	Sh. Sunil Pathak	A.E. (Electrical)	DC Office Complex, Nand Nagri	(O) 22135469	9971600350
114.	Sh. Dhani Ram	J.E. (Electrical)	DC Office Complex, Nand Nagri	(O) 22135469	9015254524
Food & Civil Supply					
115.	Sh. B.K. Jha	Asst. Commissioner cum Dy. Secretary (NE)	DC Office Complex, Nand Nagri	(O) 22115444, 22115453 (F) 22115444	8527007111
116.	Sh. Rohtash	FSO Circle-65	DDA Market, Seelampur	(O) 22178789	9810970440
117.	Sh. Manoj Soreen	FSO Circle-66	Gamri, Bhajanpura, Delhi	(O) 22563513	9871604127
118.	Sh. Sukhbir Singh	FSO Circle-69	Block- C2, Yamuna Vihar	(O) 22917696	9873790476
119.	Sh. Manveer Singh	FSO Circle-70	C-3, Aditya Complex, Yamuna Vihar, Delhi	(O) 22916660	9871099973
EDMC Department					
120.	Sh. Amit Yadav	Commissioner, EDMC	419, Udyog Sadan, Patparganj Industrial Area, Delhi 92	(O) 22144122	7042293919
121.	Smt. Alka R.Sharma	Dy. Commissioner	Near Shyam Lal College, Keshaw Chowk, MCD Building North, Shahdara	(O) 22824647 (F) 22821279	9717788061
122.	Sh. A.K. Singh	Asst. Commissioner	Near Shyam Lal College, Keshaw Chowk, MCD Building North, Shahdara	(O) 22824647 (F) 22821279	8826690472
123.	Sh. Rajiv Kumar	ADE, Shahdara (North), MCD	Near Shyam Lal College, Keshaw Chowk, MCD Building North, Shahdara	(O) 22823090 (F) 22821279	9717750104
124.	Sh. Rajender Prasad	S.E.(1) Shahdara North, MCD	Near Shyam Lal College, Keshaw Chowk, MCD Building North, Shahdara	(O) 22825121	9717788585
125.	Sh. Nazrul Islam	E.E. Maintenance-1	D-1, Staff Quarter, SDN Hospital, Shahdara	(O) 22119721	8800696690
126.	Sh. Prem Veer	E.E. Maintenance-2	C-12, Yamuna Vihar, Delhi	-	9717788260
127.	Sh. Ashok Kumar Gupta	E.E. Maintenance-3	Loni Road	(O) 22811760	9717788078
128.	Md. Iliyas Khan	E.E. Maintenance-4	Near Shyam Lal College, Keshaw Chowk, MCD Building North, Shahdara	(O) 22827710 (F) 22821279	8800696664
129.	Control Room No.	22822700			

MTNL					
130.	Sh. Ved Ram	Area Manager	DDA Shopping Center, H-Pkt, Dilshad Garden, Delhi	(O) 22572323 (F) 22571900	9868135073
131.	Sh. Ravi Karan Singh	Divisional Engineer (Outdoor)-I	Telephone Exchange, R-Block, Dilshad Garden, Delhi	(O) 22584545 (F) 22594697	9013134244
132.	Sh. Pramod Sharma	Divisional Engineer (SRS)	Telephone Exchange, R-Block, Dilshad Garden, Delhi	(O) 22571200 (F) 22580000	9013132281
Delhi Metro Rail Corporation (DMRC)					
133.	Sh. P.K. Pathak	DGM (Operations)	Shastri Park, Metro Train Depot	-	9810227537
134.	Sh. Swadesh	Chief Depot Controller, DMRC	Shastri Park, Metro Station	-	8800793105
135.	Sh. Rajnish Rana	Line Manager	Inderlok Metro Station	-	96501990859 910376100
136.	Sh. Neeraj Kumar	Station Manager, Seelampur	Seelampur Metro Station	-	9868300572
137.	Sh. Neeraj Kumar	Station Manager, Shastri Park	Shastri Park Metro Station	-	9868300572
138.	Security Control Room, DMRC	22185555			
BSES Yamuna Power Ltd.					
139.	Sh. P.R. Kumar	CEO	BYPL, Shakti karan Building, Karkardooma, Delhi	(O) 39999382	-
140.	Sh. Sunil Rohtagi	General Manager (Safety)	BYPL, Shakti karan Building, Karkardooma, Delhi	(O) 39999239	9312667598
141.	Helpline No.	39999707, 39999808			
Voluntary Organization					
142.	Ms. Madhumita	Coordinator, Datamation Foundation	H. No. 77, S. No.6, Shiv Mandir Mohalla, Near Pooja Model School, Maujpur, Delhi-53	-	9312274951
143.	Ms. Mohan Mishra	Project Coordinator, Delhi Brotherhood Society	C-16, S. No. 3, Amar Vihar, Karawal Nagar, Delhi-94	(O) 22931031	9873290784
144.	Ms. Kasturi Devi	Coordinator, Nirmana	B-Block, Gali No. 12, H. No. 1000, Shri Ram Colony, Rajeev Nagar, Khajoori Khas, Delhi-110094	(O) 22962032	9891754507

145.	Ms. Indu	Project Officer, UHRC	C-154, G. No. 7, Nehru Vihar, Near Noori Dairy, 25 ft. Road, Sanjay Chowk, Delhi-110094	(O) 22562352	9891358252
146.	Sh. Nadeem	Project Coordinator, CSR	B-53, 1 st Pusta, New Usmanpur, Delhi-53	-	9871371037
147.	Sh. Rakhi	Project Coordinator, Ganga Social Foundation	C-15, 40ft. Road, Near Jain Mandir, Ganga Vihar, Delhi-94	(O) 22560479	9810636619
148.	Sh. Kafeel Ahmed	Coordinator, SOFIA Educational & Welfare Society	H. No. 73, G. No. 9, Main Brijpuri Road, Opp. Friends Public School, Old Mustafabad, Delhi-94	(O) 22184440	9811373612
149.	Ms. Madhuri	Nirman Extn.	H. No. 5, Gali No. 1, Village Gamri, Kaun Wali Gali, Near MCD School, Delhi	-	9910971941
150.	-	Shah Satnam Ji Green Welfare Force	Shah Satnam Ji Dham, Sirsa - 125055, Haryana, India	(O) 01666-245688, 245738, (F) 01666-245500	-
151.	Sh. G.S. Raghav	District Youth Coordinator, Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan	4/126, D-Block Market, Dispensary Road, Bhajanpura, Delhi-110053	(O) 22182120	9818037098
National Disaster Risk Force (NDRF)					
152.	Sh. P.K. Srivastava	Commandant	8th Batalian, NDRF, Sector 19, Kamla Nehru Nagar, Ghaziabad, U.P	(O) 0120-2766012, 2766618 (F) 0120-2351105	9968610014
153.	Sh. Gopi Chand	Asstt. Commandant	8th Batalian, NDRF, Sector 19, Kamla Nehru Nagar, Ghaziabad, U.P	(O) 0120-2766012, 2766618 (F) 0120-2351105	9716542100
154.	NDRF Delhi (Headquarter)			(O) 26107953, (F) 26105912	
155.	Control Room No.			022-25505050, 25505151, 25519613	
Delhi Urban Shelter Improvement Board (DUSIB)					
156.	Sh. Anil Bhan	XEN	A-2, Vikas Kutir, ITO, Delhi	-	9717999347

IGL Services Helpline No.

- 1800112535
- 64644934
- 64644933
- 9810117201

DISABLED POPULATION BY TYPE OF AGE IN DISTRICT NORTH-EAST

Rural/ Urban	Age-group	Total number of disabled persons		
		Total	Male	Female
Rural	Total	280	169	111
Rural	0-4	22	12	10
Rural	5-9	35	22	13
Rural	10-19	47	31	16
Rural	20-29	56	29	27
Rural	30-39	35	20	15
Rural	40-49	29	18	11
Rural	50-59	15	8	7
Rural	60-69	25	19	6
Rural	70-79	9	5	4
Rural	80-89	3	2	1
Rural	90+	3	3	0
Rural	Age Not Stated	1	0	1
Urban	Total	31659	19033	12626
Urban	0-4	1113	623	490
Urban	5-9	2093	1218	875
Urban	10-19	5881	3384	2497
Urban	20-29	5770	3605	2165
Urban	30-39	4580	2936	1644
Urban	40-49	3671	2408	1263
Urban	50-59	2693	1726	967
Urban	60-69	3275	1843	1432
Urban	70-79	1697	895	802
Urban	80-89	646	287	359
Urban	90+	201	85	116
Urban	Age Not Stated	39	23	16

Updated

