

Draft

District Disaster Management

Plan

Of

District Shopian

(2015-16)

Prepared by

**District Disaster Management Authority
Shopian**

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Deputy Commissioner,

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INTRODUCTION

The need for a comprehensive Disaster Management Action Plan is to strengthen & assists the District administration to manage disasters in the District and to mitigate the sufferings caused by such disasters. The District Management Action Plan for District Shopian has been prepared with a view to identify and define the role of various Government Departments / Agencies & other Non-Governmental Agencies expected to participate in Disaster Management. The Plan provides for institutional arrangements, role and responsibilities of various agencies which have to take part in Disaster Management and defines the scope of their activities. It is a district level multi-hazard plan, based on realistic risk assessments of the district & prescribes a frame work of preparedness & response actions.

Every community in any area is susceptible to disasters in the shape of mishaps, calamities and catastrophes of grave occurrences caused by natural or manmade actions resulting in substantial loss of life and property it may also be of such a nature or magnitude which is beyond the controlling capacity of the community of the affected areas though today with latest technology and resources we are better prepared to deal with such catastrophes. However, all these resources require integration under unified Plan to be more effective and clear in purpose. With the passing of Disaster Management Act, 2005 and formulating Disaster Management Rules, due importance has been given to Disaster Management and each district is required to make District Disaster Management Plan.

The main object of this Plan is to formulate and integrated district level Disaster Management Plan so as to involve available district resources and mitigate risk of Disasters identified and be prepared to deal with them, build capacities to handle them efficiently and effectively. The objective is also to have prompt and integrated response by speedy planed evacuation, search and rescue, medical aid and restoration of essential services, finally to initiate rapid recovery by effective rehabilitation and reconstruction measures.

This plan also deals with detailed hazards, risks and vulnerability analysis, integrated institutional mechanism to assist and equip the district administration to organize its emergency preparedness, response and mitigation functions in a timely and efficient manner.

In J&K after the devastating earth quake of 2005 Disaster Management Act was framed with detailed statutory guidelines to mitigate Disasters of all types. The Act provides for formation of district Disaster Management Authority under State Level Disaster Management Authority so that the problems of Disasters are tackled at the grass root level of the administration.

Under the provisions of Disaster Management Act and in exercise of the powers conferred by section 78 of the Act, the Government of J&K issued SRO 138 dated, 23-04-2007 and also framed rules to be called J&K Disaster Management Rules 2007. In these rules two authorities have been constituted namely State Disaster Management Authority under the chairmanship of Chief Minister and District Disaster Management Authority for each District under the Chairmanship of Deputy Commissioner. One State Executive Committee under the Chairmanship of Chief Secretary has also been formulated to assist the Sate Disaster Management Authority.

Under section 7 of Disaster Management Rules 2007, the District Disaster Management Authority shall consist of:

- a. Deputy CommissionerChairman
- b. Addl. Deputy Commissioner.....Chief Executive Officer
- c. District Superintendent of Police.....Member
- d. Superintending Engineer PWD/R&B.....Member
- e. Chief Medical Officer.....Member
- f. Assistant Director CA & PD.....Member

PURPOSE

The purpose of preparing District Disaster Management Action Plan is to ensure coordination among various departments and agencies of the Government and other agencies expected to participate in the Disaster Management. The plan provides for arrangements, roles and responsibilities of various agencies associated with Disaster Management activities. Its other purposes are:-

1. To ascertain the status of existing resources and facilities available with the Government Departments and other various agencies in the management of Disasters and set up a system of coordination at the District level.
2. Assess their adequacies and shortfalls if any in providing response to the Disasters.

3. Suggest hazard-specific preparedness, response and mitigation measures.
4. Suggest intuitional mechanism, technological support, up gradation of information system and data management for improving the quality of administrative response to disasters at the District level.
5. To make District Disaster Management Plan as an effective response mechanism as well as policy and planning.
6. To provide precise actions, procedures and responsibilities well in advance in order to ensure timely response in case of Disasters.

OBJECTIVES OF DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLAN

The objectives of the Disaster Management Plan are:-

1. To prevent loss of human lives and properties.
2. Preparedness, prevention and mitigation of Disasters.
3. Addressing Disaster Management, training and awareness creation.

The purpose of the plan is to take into account existing infrastructure, available resources, previous Disasters and their possibility of recurrence in future. Advance preparation and planning play an important role and has to be given priority. It is always better to go totally prepared rather go unprepared and to add to chaos at the Disaster center.

The District Disaster Management Plan in other words is a preparedness plan and activates the mechanism for response and mitigation without loss of crucial time. The plan would lead the participating agencies to know in advance the task assigned to them and the manner to respond. Identification of available resources including manpower, material, equipment and adequate delegation of financial and administrative powers are pre-requisite for successful operation of District Disaster Management Plan.

The District Disaster Management Plan is in essence for activities such as evacuation, search and rescue, temporary shelter, food, drinking water, clothing, health and sanitation, communication accessibility and public information are important elements of Disaster Management and would follow on the activation of the District Disaster Management Plan. These activities are common to all types of Disasters and are meant to serve as an action plan for district administration.

The District Disaster Management Plan requires the Disaster Managers to:-

- a. Evolve an effective signal/warning mechanism.
- b. Identify activities and their levels.
- c. Identify sub activities under each activity/level of activity.

- d. Specify authorities for each level of activity and sub activity.
- e. Determine the response time for each of activity.
- f. Work out individual plan of each specified activity to achieve activation as per the response time.
- g. Have quick response terms for each specified activity.
- h. Have alternate plans and contingency measures.
- i. Provide appropriate administrative and financial delegation to make the response mechanism functional/viable.
- j. Undergo preparedness drills.

SHOPIAN DISTRICT AT A GLANCE.

Shopian is a far flung hilly area and was a part of District Pulwama. It has been given the status of Hill District on, 01-04-2007. A brief description of the district is as follows :-

- a. Altitude = 2146 meters above sea level
- b. Geographical Area = 612.87 sq.kms
- c. Forest Area = 300 sq.kms
- d. Cultivated land (Hectts) = 33797
- e. Irrigated land (Hectts) = 12501
- f. Total land of the District = 76854 Acres
- g. Total population = 2.64 lacs(as per census 2011)
- h. Male population = 1.363 lacs
- i. Female population = 1.296 lacs
- j. Sex Ratio = 950
- k. Literacy Rate = 62.49 %
- l. Area under fruit = 26258 Hectts.
- m. Area under Dry = 3356 Hectts.
- n. Area Under fresh = 22902 Hectts.
- o. Rural population of the District = 2.50 lacs.
- p. Urban population = 0.16 lacs
- q. No. of ST population = 0.15 lacs
- r. No. of BPL population = 54800
- s. No. of Tehsils = 07
- t. No. of villages = 232
- u. No. of Nayabats = 13
- v. No. of Girdawar Circles = 13
- w. No. of Patwar Halqas = 43

- x. Municipal Committees = 01
- y. No. of wards = 13
- z. Assembly Segments = 02
- aa. No. of Blocks = 09
- bb. No. of Panchayat Halqas = 103
- cc. No. of District Hospitals = 01
- dd. No. of Sub District Hospitals = 01CHC =01
- ee. No. of Primary Health Centers = 09
- ff. No. of Allopathic Dispensaries = 04
- gg. No. of Medical Aid Centers = 02
- hh. No. of Medical Sub Centers = 60
- ii. No. of Colleges = one
- jj. No. of Higher Secondary Schools = 10 including 05 private Institutions.
- kk. No. of High Schools = 37 including 42 private Schools.
- ll. No. of Middle Schools = 146 including 62 private Schools.
- mm. No. of Primary Schools = 330 including 31 private schools.

The District is 60 kms from Srinagar city and is also known for dry and fresh fruit production which includes famous “Ambri” variety of the apple. With the construction of the Mughal Road it is expected that this district and its headquarter has regained its pristine glory once again. The District is also having the privilege of having “Holly Relic of PROPHET MOHAMMAD (SAW)” at Pinjoora. The District has also lush green forests especially in Sedow, Heerpora and Keller areas which are rich in scenic beauty.

Disaster vulnerability

1. Earth quake:-

Past History	- Yes
Frequency	-Zone IV (High Risk Zone)
Impact	-Whole Distt.
Vulnerability	100 % of Distt. Population

2. Floods/Flash/floods:-

Past History	- Yes.
Frequency	- Likely (Raining season April- Aug)

Impact Areas falling in vicinity of
Rambi Ara, Tongri, Vishu, Vedji

Vulnerable population 1/3rd of District

Likely damage

Life - Minimal

3. Drought:-

Past history Yes(Summer season)

Frequency Likely.

Impact Whole District

Vulnerable Population Whole District

Likely damage

Life Nil

Others Fruit Belt (Almond/Apple)

4. Landslides / Land slips:

Past History Yes (Raining season)

Frequency very likely.

Impact 8% of the district, especially higher

Vulnerable, reaches of Block Keller, and Mughal Road Belt
in Block Shopian.

Likely damage

Endangered Lives 1500 households

5. Wind Storms:-

Past History	Yes
Frequency	Fast.
Impact	House hold.
Vulnerable population	reaches of Block Keller, Heerpora, Sedow, Dabijan and Peer-ki-Gali.
Likely damage	Roofs, house tops, Fruit trees
Life	Minimal

6. Building Fire:

Past History	Yes Very Likely spring
Frequency	summer
Impact	House Holds
Vulnerable Population	10% of whole District.
Likely damage	Kacha House

NALLAS CAUSING FLOOD IN SHOPIAN DISTRICT

1. Rambh Ara
2. Tongri
3. Vishu
4. Vedji

NAME OF THE VILLAGES VULNERABLE TO FLOODS

S.No	Name of Nallah	Name of the village affected by flood
01	Rambi Ara Nallah	Aglar Cherat Ahgam Arhama Alyalpora Batapora Chillipora Drazpora Degam Doomwani Goonshi Hefshirmal Melehora Mispora Nagbal Nowpora Odura Padpawan Sheikhpora Sugan Trezn Turkh-Wangam Wachi
02	Veshu Nallah	Check Kachdoora Kanjiullar Motgan
03	Vedji Nallah/Canal	Amshipora (partly) Check Sedow Check Shamshipora Dangerpora Nowgam Sadpora (partly) Shamshipora Vehil
04	Tongri	Adjan Chakoora Check kachdoora Gadapora Gadipora Kanjiullar Nagisharan payeen Nildoora pondshan

NAME OF THE VILLAGES VULNERABLE TO LAND SLIDES/ SNOW AVALANCHES

- i. Heerpora
- ii. Sedow
- iii. Devpora
- iv. Manloo
- v. Makam Danaroo
- vi. Mughal Road
- vii. Pehlipora
- viii. Zampathri

PROBABILITY/POSSIBILITY OF TYPES OF HAZARDS/ DISASTERS IN SHOPIAN DISTRICT

The natural disasters are as follows

1. Natural

- a. Earthquake
- b. Floods
- c. Drought
- d. Hailstorm
- e. Landslide
- f. Snow Avalanches
- g. High winds-dust storm & Snow storm
- h. Heat and cold Waves
- i. Climatic change

2. Man-made

The man-made Disasters can be many and may increase or decrease depending upon the period, precautions and awareness. They are of the following types:-

a. Accidents

1. Road
2. Building collapse.

b. Fires

- i. Building
- ii. Forest Fires

c. Industrial & technological mishaps

- I. Fire
- II. Leak of Gas or other toxic substances
- III. Explosion
- IV. Sabotage, technical system failure
- V. Plan system failure

d. Poisoning

- I. Food
- II. Water

e. Civil conflict

- i. Arson
- ii. Terrorist related and other criminal activities

f. Ecological & biological

- i. Air pollution
- ii. Water pollution
- iii. Noise pollution
- iv. Soil erosion and degradation
- v. Waste accumulation including toxic waste
- vi. Disease and epidemics
- vii. Deforestation
- viii. Global warming, temperature rise and ozone depletion.

g. Complex disaster-temperature rise and ozone depletion

- I. Famine in urban areas
- II. Wars that may be conventional –guerrilla etc.
- III. Unrest and riot having political undertone and terrorism.

h. Sale of harmful drugs and banned pesticides

- i. Excessive displacement of people due to development projects
- ii. System failure in civic services
- iii. Exploitative trade and business practices
- iv. Dumping of hazardous and dangerous waste products

i. Socio-Political Disasters

- i. Religious and ethnic intolerance
- ii. Ideological differences based on politics

j. Socio-Economic Disaster

- i. Recession
- ii. Suicide and unemployment
- iii. Dowry deaths and bride burning
- iv. Female feticide and gender bias.

SNOWFALL AND AVALANCHES

Snow cover on a slope tends to slide down the slope because of gravity. Conditions affecting stability include the gravitational force component of the snow and resisting forces, such as the frictional resistance of the slope or the anchoring effect of shrubs. In general, avalanches are caused when this balance is lost and when the forces exceed the resistance. Avalanches are rarely observed closely since they normally occur during a short time period of one or two minutes. **Major Causes** - Major causes of avalanches can be classified into fixed (prime factors) and variable factors (exciting factors), such as weather conditions and the weight of the snow cover, Avalanches occur when these factors are combined. The types and scale of avalanches can differ depending on the combination of these various factors and their scale. Major prime factors and exciting factors are shown in the following table. Avalanches constitute major hazards in the higher reaches. Parts of Himalayas which receives snow fall round the year and avalanche spots are in abundant. Avalanches occur in winter soon after the snow in Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and the hills of West Uttar Pradesh.

Snowfall disrupts normal life in the following areas:

1. Sedow
2. Heerpora.
3. Dubjan.
4. Peer-ki-Gali.
5. Devpora.
6. Chanch Marg.

Mitigation of Avalanches:

1. Modification of the path of avalanche movement
2. To have control structures like snow bridges, snow rakes, snow net, snow fences, avalanche gallery, diversionary dam, earthen mounts and above all planting with trees in those areas.
3. Accurate forecasting will help people down below to rush to safe places.
4. A forest with thick growth of trees inhibits the formation of avalanches for the following reasons:
 - a) Tree trunk support snow cover and provide an anchor to potential to save avalanches.
 - b) Snow drifting is almost eliminated.
 - c) Tree canopy retains snow and released it gradually to form a stable cover on the ground.
 - d) Forest canopy stables the snow.

Avoid traveling during day time from 08:00 AM to 04:00 PM. Usually avalanches trigger during this time.

1. Mitigation of Snowfall related problems

1. Provision of snow cutters in the affected areas
2. Establishment snow gauges at Necessary Points

2. LANDSLIDES

Landslides are simply defined as the mass movement of rock, debris or earth down a slope and have come to include a broad range of motions whereby falling, sliding and flowing under the influence of gravity dislodges earth material. They often take place in conjunction with earthquakes, floods and volcanoes. At times, prolonged rainfall causing heavy block the flow of river for quite some time. The formation of river blocks can cause havoc to the settlements downstream on it's bursting. In the hilly terrain of India including the Pirpanchal, landslides have been a major and widely spread natural disaster and often strike life and property and occupy a position of major concern.

The most important triggering mechanism for mass movements is the water infiltrating into the overburden during heavy rains and consequent increase in pore pressure within the overburden. When this happens in steep slopes the safety factor of the slope material gets considerably reduced causing it to move down. Hence the natural way of preventing this situation is by reducing infiltration and allowing excess water to move down without hindrance. As such, the first and foremost mitigation measure is drainage correction. This involves maintenance of natural drainage channels both micro and macro in vulnerable slopes.

The universal use of contour bounding for all types of terrain without consideration of the slope, overburden thickness and texture or drainage set- up needs to be controlled especially in the plateau edge regions. It is time to think about alternative and innovations, which are suitable for the terrain, to be set up. It need not be over-emphasized the governmental agencies have a lot to contribute in this field.

Leaving aside the 'critical zones' with settlements could be avoided altogether and which could be preferably used for permanent vegetation, the 'highly unstable zones' generally lie in the upper regions, which are occupied by highly degraded vegetation. These areas warrant immediate afforestation measures with suitable plant species. The afforestation Programme should be properly planned so the little slope modification is done in the process. Bounding of any sort using boulders etc. has to be avoided. The selection of suitable plant species should be such that can with stand the existing stress conditions in this terrain.

3. Causes of Landslides :Landslides can be caused by poor ground conditions, geomorphic phenomena, and natural physical forces and quite often due to heavy spells of rainfall coupled with impeded drainage.

A Checklist of Causes of Landslides Ground Causes

1. Weak, sensitivity, or weathered materials
2. Adverse ground structure (joints, fissures etc.)
3. Physical property variation (permeability, plasticity etc)

Morphological Causes

1. Ground uplift (volcanic, tectonic etc)
2. Erosion (wind, water)
3. Scour
4. Deposition loading in the slope crest
5. Vegetation removal (by forest fire, drought etc)

Physical Causes

1. Prolonged precipitation
2. Rapid draw- down
3. Earthquake
4. Volcanic eruption
5. Thawing
6. Shrink and swell
7. Artesian pressure

Geography of Shopian district is as such that it is highly prone of landslides during rainy and winter season. There are numerous such sites which are active and pose danger to human life and property, communication routes or can also cause river blockades sometimes.

4. Plan of Action

Mitigate Measures

In general the chief medigatory measures to be adopted for such areas are

Drainage correction,

Proper land use measures,

Reforestation for the areas occupied by degraded vegetation and Creation of awareness among local population.

Non Structural Measures

Areas which are prone to recurring landslides and which are near to habitation or along the communication routes such as roads require continuous monitoring. Maps of such sites should be prepared on a scale of 1:500-1:200 for mitigation planning.

Rapid response to suggest immediate measures in the event of landslides. Control rooms need to be 24 x 7 operations during the season when incidences of landslides are reported.

There is need to evolve early warning system for landslides.

Total ban on grazing, cutting of trees in the affected area

Awareness generation Programme in hazard prone areas should be launched at various levels through media campaign, development and distribution of leaflet posters, meetings, workshops on priority basis.

Structural Measures

- 1 Construction of check dams, gully plugs, vegetative barriers etc.
- 2 Large scale plantation in the areas of specific varieties.

PLANNING MECHANISM FOR DISASTER

MANAGEMENT IN SHOPIAN

Every disaster whether natural or man-made result in loss of human life and property depending upon the nature of disaster. It also creates mass destruction and impedes the development process and progress. To overcome the same, reduce the risks and minimize the losses, combined efforts are required at different levels before and after the occurrence of disasters. Hence there is a need for formulating appropriate legal institutional framework in a planned manner to deal with these disasters. The Disaster Management as an activity therefore, provides for:

- a. Reducing the risks associated with disasters through timely measures, short term and long term policies.
- b. Providing required assistance to communities during and after the Disaster.
- c. Ensuring rapid and sustained recovery & rehabilitation after the occurrence of Disasters.

The purpose of Disaster Management is to prevent and mitigate the Disasters. Previously the Disaster prevention was considered responsibility of the Government alone but now NGO's, the media & other voluntary organizations are also participating in it and are playing a vital role in the prevention and mitigation of Disasters. With the enactment of the Disaster Management Act 2005 and subsequent issuance of the Disaster Management Rules 2007, the District Disaster Management Authority Shopian is sole authority to prepare the Disaster Management Plan for Shopian District. The DDMA proposes various types of plans so as to induce a culture of planned thinking on Disaster prevention, mitigation, preparedness, quick response and sustained recovery. In the approach all the departments operating in the District need to prepare Disaster Management plan at their own level specify the existing infrastructure available with them and their future requirements along with budgetary provisions. The plans once formulating by these departments can act as foundation stone for all types of Disaster Management Plans required for the District. The following departments, institutions, organizations shall prepare sub plans on Disaster Management in the District as per their jurisdiction and according to specific hazards and update them on five year basis.

1. Irrigation & Flood Control Department for Flood Disaster Management Plan
2. Chief Medical Officer Shopian for Medical Emergency Plan and Disaster Management Plan for each Hospital.
3. Department of Forests Shopian for Forest Fire/Soil Erosion/Landslide Disaster Management.
4. Department of Industries and Commerce Shopian for all Industrial Accidents/ Pollution Management Plan.
5. Department of Soil Conservation Shopian for Soil Erosion/Landslide.
6. Department of CA & PD Shopian for Food Management Plan.
7. Department of Education for School Disaster Management Plan.
8. Superintendent of Police of Shopian for Law and Orders Police Management Plan.
9. Executive Engineer R&B Shopian for Disaster Resistant Roads/Bridge & Road Network Plan.
10. Police Control Room Shopian for their Disaster Management Plan.
11. Principal Degree College Shopian for Disaster Management Plan for College campus.
12. Department of Wildlife Warden for Disaster Management Plan for Wild Animals.
13. District Police Line for Police Management Plan.
14. Executive Engineer Electric for Disaster Management of Electricity in the District.
15. Executive Engineer PHE Shopian for Water Disaster Management.

16. HOD Disaster Management IMPA Srinagar for training Programmes of in-service officials.
17. J&K Project Construction Cooperation Shopian: Disaster Mitigation Plan for all types of Projects handled by the agency within the District.

In addition the following departments/institutions shall furnish annual update information.

- a. Department of Statistics & Evaluation: The department shall furnish annual updated information of the District Shopian.
- b. Department of Metrology: The department shall furnish snowfall, rainfall & temperature details in advance to the above department and also to the Disaster Management Authority Shopian.
- c. Department of Environment & Remote Sensing: The department shall be responsible for furnishing full details of the district regarding land use & other useful necessary/information of the District to DDMA.

The District Disaster Management Plan of Shopian shall comprise and deal with the following:-

1. Pre-disaster stage
2. During Disaster
3. Post Disaster stage

In the first stage the plan shall deal with risk and vulnerability analysis of an unaffected society. The second one shall confine itself during Disaster including rescue and immediate relief etc. and the third one shall deal with rehabilitation, reconstruction, recovery, redevelopment of the affected population/area.

Important District. Resources

1. Medical:-

S.No	Category of Institution	Shopian
1	District Hospital	01
2	SDH/CHC	01/01
3	PHC	09
4	AD's	04
5	Medical Aid Centers	02
6	Sub Centers(Normal)	60
7	NO. of Ambulances	11
8	Supervisory vehicles	03

2. PWD:- Division = 01 Sub-Division = 02

3. PHE:-

a) Water supply- Division = 01 Sub Division = 03
No. of Tankers = 02 No. of water reservoirs = 52

4. Electricity:-

a) Distribution Village electrified = 232

b) Gird Station = 01 Receiving Station = 06

5. Mechanical :-

1. Snow cutter = 01 Snow Cat = 01

2. Snow Clearance Machines = 02 (one under breakdown)

6. Food & Supply:-

a) Godown (FCI) 2 Nos.

i) Largam Shopian.

ii) Dragnar Keller.

b) Wholesale centres 92 Nos. (Government Stores/Outlets)

c) Fair price shop 78 Nos. (Commission Basis)

d) Kerosene oil dealer 49 Nos. (Private)
66 Nos. (Cooperative)

e) Gas agencies 03 Nos.

f) Petrol Stations 13 Nos.

g) K.oil agency 01 No.

7. (a) Regional Transport Officer:-

(i) Mini Busses 05

(ii) Tata Sumo's 300

8. Communications:-

a) Post/Sub Post Office 30

b) BSNL Line connection/ GSM.
2641 2500

HAZARDS ASSESSMENT AND MITIGATION

A hazard becomes a disaster only when it causes loss to human life and damage to property. In order to reduce the impact of such events through mitigation efforts, it is necessary to understand how such hazards become disasters. The extent of vulnerability of the area, people and property to a hazard or the probability of its occurrence defines the extent of risk. Vulnerability analyses and risk assessment therefore are essential forerunners for evolving appropriate preventive measures and mitigation strategies. The Disaster Management Plan is an effective tool for monitoring the level/effectiveness of preparedness and mitigation efforts.

The Disaster Management Plan acts as a guidance regarding various locations in the District which are vulnerable to different disasters at different times. As for instance in the month of July to September there is possibility of floods in some villages of the district due to overflow of water in *Ramara, Veshu* and other *nallahs* passing through the district. Likewise there is possibility of snow avalanches and landslides in *Keller, Sedow, Manloo, Kathuhanan, Devpora and Makam Donaro* areas of the district. Preparedness and the mitigation plans, therefore, will have to be evolved locally also to reduce the impact of the disasters.

DISASTERS PREPAREDNESS

Preparedness focuses on plans to respond to the disaster threat or occurrence. It takes no account an estimation of emergency needs and identifies the resources to meet these needs. It also involves the preparation of well-designed plans to structure the entire post-disaster response, and familiarizing the stakeholders, particularly the communities through training and simulation exercises. Preparedness has to be support by the necessary legislation. So as to enhance means of readiness to cope with disasters or similar emergencies which cannot be avoided.

The first objective of preparedness is to reduce the disaster impact through appropriate action and improve the capacity of those who are likely to be affected most, to get the maximum benefit out of relief. The second is to ensure that ongoing development continues to improve the capacities and capabilities of the system to strengthen preparedness efforts at community level, finally it guides reconstruction so as to ensure reduction in vulnerability. The best examples of preparedness activities are the development of local warning and community evacuation plans through community education, evolving local response structures such as Community Emergency Response Teams (CERT) and administrative preparedness by way of stockpiling of supplies; development emergency plans for rescue and relief.

DISASTER MITIGATION AND DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLAN

Pre-disaster planning consists of activities such as disaster mitigation and disaster preparedness. Disaster mitigation focuses on the hazard that causes the disaster and tries to eliminate or drastically reduce its direct effects. The best example of mitigation is the construction of dams to prevent floods or coordination of release of water from various irrigation dams to avoid flooding in the downstream areas. Other examples include strengthening buildings to make them earthquake resistant, controlling of land-use patterns to restrict development in high-risk areas.

Structural measures such as the construction of protective works and non-structural measures, such as regulating land use and building codes, incorporating preventive aspects into development planning, and equipping line departments for damage reduction, can all reduce the impact of disaster on a region or population. Everything that is done to reduce or prevent the damages that a disaster may cause is called "*mitigation of risks.*" Such mitigation measures can be integrated with normal development activities and inter departmental coordination. Mitigation is not, in fact, a cost, it pays for itself in the long time run.

Natural hazards cannot be prevented; however, the damages caused by them can be reduced by advance prospective planning. As for instance in Srinagar city flood spill channel has been constructed to divert flood water of Jehlem River. Similarly, if seismic resistance buildings are constructed damages to the buildings can be reduced even if the earthquake takes place or the area is flooded. However, this is not possible within a year or two but need at least 20 to 25 years through prospective planning. It shall be a written document supported by necessary maps, diagrams providing the Government the goals, strategies, policies of the district. It shall be a research oriented Disaster Management Plan with basic purpose to provide a policy framework for future and it serves as a guide to district authority in preparation of the Disaster Management Plan.

The disaster prevention plan also covers long term policies regarding development of infrastructure and resource mobilization that are necessary to promote disaster activities. Therefore this plan generally should be for a period of 25 years and revised after every five years so as to incorporate the changes which may take place from time to time.

RISK ASSESSMENT AND VULNERABILITY ANALYSIS

Before embarking on any specific mitigation measures, it is essential to have a proper understanding of the risks and vulnerability of the community. This basically means carrying out a risk assessment and vulnerability analysis. Such an activity will have to be carried out so as to identify hot spot-areas or areas of prime concern. While such assessment would be administrative exercises, it is essential that the local community is also involved in such exercises as this gives them a better understanding of their risks and vulnerabilities.

A comprehensive vulnerability analysis should be undertaken in all hazard prone areas, taking into account past disaster events, the socio-economic conditions of the population living in the area, the infra structure and other structural facilities for floods, earthquake and other geological hazards etc. risk assessment should be undertaken for all hazards, and should include the following.

- a. Area of influence
- b. Frequency
- c. Intensity
- d. Impact &
- e. Time to return to normalcy

Hazards mapping can then be undertaken to delineate causative source areas and areas exposed to hazards, as well as the potential risk levels for different hazards.

Geographical Information System (GIS) can also play a crucial role in the gathering and analysis of information needs for Disaster Management. The GIS can give higher quality results that can be obtained manually, regardless of the costs involved. It can facilitate decision making and improve coordination among agencies. In general, there are three categories of information to be assembled:

1. Natural Hazards information
2. Information of natural ecosystem
3. Information on population and infrastructure

Valuable information on individual hazards in a study area may appear on maps with varying scales, coverage and detail but these maps are difficult to use in risk analyses or in deciding in suitable mitigation strategies. Information from several of them can be combined in a single map to give a composite picture of the magnitude, frequency and area of effect of all the hazards.

The GIS can be used for hazards management at different levels of development planning. At the state, level it can be used in hazard assessments for resource analysis and project identification. At the district and local level, it can be used to formulate investment projects and specific mitigation strategies.

The assessment of risks and vulnerabilities will have to be constantly revised and therefore a regular mechanism should be established for this.

The use of GIS in this regard would be highly beneficial, as the primary data can be easily updated and corresponding assessments can be made.

A special effort will have to be undertaken to provide for hazard assessment in highly urbanized locations and look at the existing infrastructure and systems in terms of their capacity to sustain the increasing demands and their vulnerability to various disasters.

PROPOSED DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR SHOPIAN

The District Disaster Management Plan of District Shopian shall consists of following two parts and be formulated in the first instance.

1. Disaster Management Plan &
2. Disaster Response Action Plan

The other pre-disaster Plans such as Disaster Prevention Plan, Disaster Mitigation Plan and Post-Disaster Plans like Disaster Rehabilitation Plan, Disaster Reconstruction and Disaster Recovery Plan shall also be prepared in due course of time.

A. Disaster Management Plan

1. Preparation of departmental sub-plan

All the departments shall prepare their own disaster management plans with regard to the activities carried on by them and which have the direct or indirect bearing on the disaster whether those disasters are natural or man-made.

2. Disaster Zone mapping & preparation of subject Preparedness plans

Detailed vulnerability analysis and risk assessment shall be carried out in all the villages as per hazards/disasters. This is most important and it shall act as a guide for the whole Disaster Management process.

The District Disaster Management Authority in consultation with experts shall prepare specific subjects plans.

1. Disaster Preparedness for Women
2. Disaster Preparedness for Housing and infrastructure
3. Disaster Preparedness for Live Stock
4. Disaster Preparedness for Community based participation
5. Disaster Preparedness for Industrial Disasters.
6. Disaster Preparedness for Drinking Water
7. Disaster Preparedness for Electricity
8. Disaster Preparedness for Land Use.

3. Disaster Preparedness Unit

The District Shopian comprises of 232 villages with a population of 2.66 lac as per census 2011. It is divided in two assembly constituencies namely *Shopian* and *Wachi*. In respect of revenue administration and development this district has one District Development Commissioner cum District Magistrate cum Deputy Commissioner followed by Additional Deputy Commissioner, Assistant Commissioner Revenue & Sub Divisional Magistrate, Zainapora. Now Additional District Development Commissioner

has been posted in the District. The District has seven Tehsil, 13 Nayabats, seven Girdawar Circles & 43 Patwar Halqas. Besides the District has one Municipal Committee with 13 wards. However, no Ward Officer has been posted in the Committee. The Committee too is contributing towards development of the District.

Regarding Disaster Management it would be much better to decentralize it in terms of preparedness and rapid response and add more and more villages to the Municipal Committee. This may accrue in the following benefits.

1. A large trained workforce would be available in advance to handle the tasks of emergency.
2. It would facilitate involvement of elected members resulting in to people's participation in which is a pre-requisite for disaster management.
3. This would lessen the burden of Deputy Commissioner and result in more efficiently handling of such problems.

Therefore, for the purpose Ward Officer need to be appointed and their Officer apart from their routine duties shall also be utilized as Disaster Management Units. Half of staff of such Officers shall be imparted training and made experts in the management of disasters.

4. Disaster Management Stores

Apart from earth quakes immediate concern is flood, snow avalanches, hill storm, land erosion and landslides. As submitted earlier about 40 villages in the district are vulnerable to flood and 8 villages including their parties and Mughal Road are vulnerable to landslides and snow avalanches. These factors shall determine the number and location of disaster management stores.

(DMS) where necessary items like non perishable items e.g water proof tents prefab shed, gensets, dewatering pumps, fire wood, utensils, rescue items like JCB masks helmets etc. shall be stored. The district in terms of the above factors requires nearly two DMS at the following locations.

1. One at H/Q's Shopian which will cater to the needs of Keller, Heerpora & Sedow areas.
2. The second one at Zainapora which will be for people of Aglar Cherat & Wachi areas.

The land for these Disaster Management Stores measuring about 2-3 Kanals shall be identified by a committee of the following officers and provided by the Revenue Department.

1. Assistant Commissioner Revenue Shopian.
2. Chief Planning Officer Shopian
3. Tehsildar Shopian
4. Assistant Director CA & PD Department Shopian
5. AEE. Flood Control department
6. Concerned Naib Tehsildar

5. Corpus Fund

As per Disaster Management Act, 2005, in order to run the affairs of the District Disaster Management Authority, two funds namely Mitigation Fund and Response Fund shall be established. The Government shall grant aid and loan finances for these two funds and financial resources to these two funds is the responsibility of the Government. It is proposed here to create a corpus fund which shall be used for research facilities/publication.

This fund shall get contributions from the below mentioned agencies on annual basis:

1. Central Govt.	05 Crores
2. State Govt.	02
3. Member of Parliament	2% of MPLADS
4. MLA's Share	3% of their Funds
5. Govt. Employees	1 day salary
6. Students	Rs. 5 at admission time
7. Private Sector employee	1 day salary
8. Pension Holders	1 day benefits
9. Other Citizens (non workers)	Rs. 10
10. Business	0.5% of Annual Profit
11. Tourists	Rs. 25 per head Rs.10 per Child.
12. Darbar Move population	Rs. 15 per head.

13. Donation from NGOs, Corporate Sector

Library and Research Center

Disaster Management is a vast field. There is a scope for sound research in related disasters at the district level. This research center shall be equipped with latest information on disasters occurring throughout the globe and their mitigation measures as well as preparedness and prompt response techniques.

The following shall be its scope:

1. Books on disaster management, environment and sustainable development
2. Journals / Magazines
3. Relevant acts
4. Training Tours
5. Sponsored research / fellowship etc.

An amount of 5 lac rupees for books including water / fire proof lockers shall be reserved for the purpose.

Capacity Building

This is an important sector in disaster management. This includes human resources, financial resources as well as infrastructure.

The capacity building includes awareness of the residents, the clearance of perceptions and certain type of myths. People here generally have a perception that disaster is a punishment from God. They will always say we cannot stop the wrath of God. This type of perception acts as a hurdle in the process of prevention, mitigation or preparedness. Removing the negative perceptions and myths from general public shall always be in the interest of disaster management.

The awareness campaign shall be run through all media possible like print and electronic media, radio, internet, mobile messaging, literature, pamphlets, through

religious discourses utilizing the service of Imams etc. the elected members whether Corporate or MLAs are also needed to act closely with their electorate. The vulnerable community in case of floods and landslides shall be given specific knowledge in their respective areas.

Following aspects shall be dealt in detail:

EMERGENCY OPERATION CENTRE

The primary function of an Emergency Operation Centre is to implement the DMAP which includes coordination, policy-making, operations management, data collection, record keeping, public information and resource management. The Emergency Operation Center, its system and procedures are designed in such a way that information can be promptly assessed and relayed to concerned parties. Rapid dissemination contributes to quick response and effective decision-making during an emergency. As the master coordination and control point for all counter-disaster efforts, the EOC is the centre for decision-making. It ensures that the district continue to regularly update its District Disaster Management Action Plan and also encourage it to prepare area-specific plans for areas prone to specific disasters. Besides, the EOC upgrades & updates the Disaster Management Action Plan according to changing situations in the district.

COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION

The Emergency Operation Center is expected to ensure and monitor the nature of community participation sought at the disaster site. Identification of agencies to monitor and evaluate various aspects of community participation, their impact on efficiency in operations and in the recovery process, is one of the responsibilities of EOC during post-disaster evaluation.

Training

The concerned identified Government departments employees shall have permanent role in dealing with disaster. Only Byelaws / Rules and Regulations will not help to overcome the problem, unless there is a sustained awareness among citizens and different sections of the society. Tow drills (one in summer and one in winter) must be conducted in the areas as a whole.

Following guidelines shall give an idea of what to do in this direction.

1. Print and electronic media must carry the message of earthquake

- preparedness after regular intervals of time gaps
2. The concerned writers must keep on informing the citizens of the happenings around the world in seismic aspect.
 3. All educational institutions (including Women's Colleges / University) in the city must conduct regular drills at least once in a month. This must be compulsory. Hostels should do the same twice in a year.
 4. All Hospitals must conduct the drills at least on quarterly basis.
 5. All Hotels must conduct drills at least twice during peak tourist season.
 6. All Industrial estates / areas must also conduct drills at least thrice in a year.
 7. All residential areas / commercial areas must conduct drills twice a year.
 8. Volunteers from educational institutions particularly from colleges, who are trained in civil defense, can act as good human resource during disasters. All degree colleges should train min 50 students annually for this purpose. This is excluding NCC / NSS cadets.
 9. All cadets of NSS / NCC from colleges must be compulsorily Trained in disaster management.
 10. Special training for Medical Staff, Fire Service personnel; Municipal Staff, Water Supply / Drainage Staff and Electric Staff in their respective fields. Even road construction staff requires training for disaster mitigation. Further personnel from communication services like telephones (landline / mobile) need to be provided tips for service management.

Inventory of Resources.

The DDMA, Shopian shall make an inventory of all resources- men and machinery. That means the number of total persons available and at the disposal of DDMA whether civilian or from police, fire, Para-military and army. How many of these persons are professionally trained in various tasks of management & of rescue and relief.

The No of architects, engineers who are well aware of disaster management techniques like retrofitting etc. and how many of them use building codes for generation of earthquake resistant structures shall help in the long run.

The No of fire fighting personnel, the number of drivers in case of flood situation the number of boats available for this purpose the number of volunteers for medical and emergency relief the number of doctors available within the district and with what specialization are to be known in advance and the complete list of all these resources is to be framed in the beginning.

The number of food stores and capacity of food grains in these stores, apart from other point of public distribution.

The number of earthquake resistant public buildings like hospitals, colleges, Schools etc having availability of open space shall be very useful in case of a camping site for temporary shelter. Existing buildings of public nature may be made resistant through retrofitting.

The infrastructure regarding warning and communication system like warning bells etc are to be put on

The number of trained volunteers in civil defense shall be of tremendous use at the time of any disaster. The list requires to be updated at regular intervals with contact details.

Predictability, Forecasting and Warning.

For human induced disaster, it is the human error or mechanical fault or

Organizational failure that is responsible. Therefore, there is no concept of predictability as such for human induced disasters. Mock drills, regular inspections and updating of precautionary measures take place of predictability, forecasting and warning in case of man-made disasters.

Predictability is an attribute really applicable to natural disasters followed by forecasting which has to be on sound scientific principles and operationally proven techniques. It has to be done by an authorized agency of individuals who, besides being competent, responsible and accountable, are conscious of end- use of the forecast. In order to be effective, the forecast has to be clearly worded and it should be transmitted quickly to the user in an understandable language. Timely warnings are intended to induce early actions like evacuation stockpiling etc.

Once a forecast is available, it has to be converted quickly into area specific and time specific warnings. Furthermore, the warnings also need to be user specific because the capacity of different users to understand the impact of a disaster is different.

A warning has no value unless it reaches the users quickly. Therefore, quick communication is important at the warning stage. A warning can only be issued on the basis of a useful and reliable forecast. Credibility is very essential at every stage of the process of forecasting and warning.

The concerned department needs latest technology in early warning and communication system and then disseminates forecast / warning through:

1. Radio & TV
2. Newspapers
3. Telephone Mobile (Call / Messaging)
4. Word of Mouth
5. Imams of Local Masjids.

FORMATION OF ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR PREPAREDNESS PLAN:

Advisory Committee (Earthquake)

- | | |
|--|-------------------|
| 1. Superintending Engineer R & B Shopian | Chairman |
| 2. Asstt. Commissioner Revenue Shopian | Member |
| 3. Asstt. Executive Engineer PHE Shopian | Member |
| 4. Block Medical Officer of the area | Member |
| 5. Girdawar of the affected area | Member |
| 6. VLW of the affected area | Member |
| 7. Chief Imam of the affected area | Member |
| 8. Lamberdar of the affected area | Member |
| 9. Naib Tehsildar of affected area | Member Secretary. |

Advisory Committee (Floods)

- | | |
|--|------------------|
| 1. Suptt. Engineer Flood Control) Shopian | Chairman |
| 2. Asstt. Commissioner Development Shopian | Member |
| 3. Asstt. Executive Engineer R&B Shopian | Member |
| 4. Block Medical Officer of the area | Member |
| 5. Girdawar of the affected area | Member |
| 6. VLW of the affected area | Member |
| 7. Chief Imam of the affected area | Member |
| 8. Lamberdar of the affected area | Member |
| 9. Naib Tehsildar of the affected area | Member Secretary |

Advisory Committee (High wind/ Dust/snow storm /snow avalanche /Landslide)

- | | | |
|----|--|------------------|
| 1. | Superintending Engineer Mechanical Shopian | Chairman |
| 2. | Chief Medical Officer Shopian | Member |
| 3. | Divisional Forest Officer Shopian | Member |
| 4. | Tehsildar Shopian | Member |
| 5. | Girdawar of the affected area | Member |
| 6. | VLW of the affected area | Member |
| 7. | Chief Imam of the affected area | Member |
| 8. | Lamberdar of the affected area | Member |
| 9. | Naib Tehsildar of the affected area | Member Secretary |

Advisory Committee (Fire)

- | | | |
|----|---|----------|
| 1. | Deputy Director Fire and
Emergency Department Chairman Shopian | Chairman |
| 2. | Executive Engineer PHE Shopian | Member. |
| 3. | SDPO Shopian | Member. |
| 4. | Medical Superintendent SDH Shopian | Member |
| 5. | Executive Officer MC. Shopian | Member. |

Sub Committees:

Sub Committee (Information & Publicity)

- | | | |
|----|---|----------|
| 1. | District Information Officer | Chairman |
| 2. | Principal Government Boys Hr. Secondary School | Member |
| 3. | Principal Government Girls Hr. Secondary School | Member |
| 4. | One local representative from local TV Channel | Member |
| 5. | One local journalist for daily English Newspapers | Member |
| 6. | One local journalist for daily Urdu newspaper | Member |

Sub Committee (Training & Capacity Building)

1. Chief Education Officer Shopian
2. Principal Boys Hr. Secondary School Shopian.
3. District Youth Services & Sports Officer Shopian
4. Superintendent ITI Shopian
5. One teacher in Disaster Management Representative from IMPA
6. SHO. Police Station Shopian.
7. Physical instructor Physical Education, Degree College Shopian.

Sub Committee (Techno Legal)

1. Superintending Engineer R&B Shopian.
2. Executive Engineer Irrigation & Flood Control. Shopian
3. Asstt. Commissioner Development Shopian
4. Tehsildar Settlement Shopian
5. Executive Officer Municipal Committee Shopian

Sub Committee (Rescue)

1. Chief Horticulture Officer Shopian
2. Tehsildar Shopian
3. SDPO, Shopian
4. Asstt. Director CA & PD Department Shopian
5. Fisheries Development Officer Shopian
6. Asstt. Director Fire Services Shopian
7. Executive Officer Municipal Committee Shopian
8. One Member form Reliable

Sub Committee (Relief)

1. Deputy Director CA&PD Department Shopian
2. Chief Medical Officer Shopian
3. Asstt. Director CA&PD Shopian
4. District Social Welfare Officer Shopian
5. Naib Tehsildar H/Q,s Shopian
6. Executive Officer Municipal Committee Shopian
7. One Member each from reliable Shopian base NGOs.

Sub Committee (Rehabilitation)

1. Assistant Commissioner, Revenue. Shopian
2. Tehsildar Settlement Shopian
3. Sub Divisional Agriculture Officer Shopian
4. Executive Engineer R&B Shopian
5. Executive Engineer Flood Control Shopian
6. Executive Engineer PHE .Shopian
7. Executive Engineer Irrigation Shopian
8. Executive Engineer Electric Division Shopian.
9. Asstt. Director CA&PD Department Shopian

Sub Committee (Recovery)

1. Chief Planning Officer Shopian.
2. Divisional Forest Officer Shopian
3. Executive Engineer PHE Shopian.
4. Executive Engineer R&B Shopian
5. Executive Engineer Electric Division Shopian.
6. Assistant Director CA &PD Department Shopian
7. Horticulture Development Officer Shopian.
8. Sub Divisional Agriculture Officer Shopian

RESPONSE PLAN

Search, Rescue and Relief

While issuing forecast and warning and during the disaster, the already formulated committees/ task forecast shall start functioning without any delay. These committees with all the manpower shall be ready into action on the forecast and warning issued by the concerned agency.

The control rooms which have been identified shall be put into operation immediately. The rescue team of revenue, police & other departments including volunteers (who are already identified) shall be deployed with all the gadgets and machinery.

At the site of disaster in case of landslides/ floods the medical teams which also are required to be formulated in advance (and updated regularly) and in case of earthquake the teams shall be deployed at the site of relief camp. These teams shall have full stock of medical aid including first aid, medicine etc. There shall be mobile medical teams also constituted for the purpose. Also medical vans to ferry the injured from their residence / work places to hospital/ camp sites are required.

Removal of debris and dilapidated structures is to be carried through dozers and trucks deployed for the purpose.

Another issue shall be burial of dead in the existing graveyards or newly established graveyards. The job requires people to dig up earth to make grave, use bricks inside the grave for retaining side walls and covering the grave with planks. The dead need to be washed / cleaned with pure water which involve soaps and later on cover body, there has to be a ready stock of white cloth as coffin. Each individual needs seven meters of cloth for wrapping the dead body.

During this rescue and relief process the live animals are to be secured while as dead ones to be disposed off to far off places.

The list of task force, medical teams, volunteers, NGOs are given below.

Task Force (Search) Team:

1. One Official from Municipal Committee Shopian.
2. Concerned area VLW
3. Imams of the local mosque.
4. One local trained volunteer.
5. One female trained volunteer of the affected area...

Task Force (Rescue) Team.

1. AEE R&B Department Shopian
2. JE. Rural Development Department Shopian.
3. One official from Municipal Committee Shopian.
4. One local trained volunteer..
5. One local female trained volunteer.
6. One Khilaf Warzi & Demolition guard/official from MC,. Shopian.
7. One constable from Police Department. Shopian

Task Force (Relief) Team

1. Naib Tehsildar of the concerned Nayabat
2. Tehsil Social Welfare Officer Shopian
3. Tehsil Supply Officer CA &PD Shopian.
4. One Khilaf Warzi & Demolition Official/ guard from MC. Shopian.
5. Two local trained volunteers..
6. Two local female volunteers.
7. One constable from police department / lines.
8. Patwari Concerned.

REHABILITATION (One year duration)

Shifting vulnerable people to safe places after the warning has been issued and also during unpredictable disaster into relief camps is a Herculean task. To manage these dislocated or affected people, it needs effective administrative set up. Therefore rehabilitation committees are to be framed in advance as a preparatory measure and deployed immediately for the purpose. The camps shall use water proof tents to safeguard from weathering conditions. The tents may be of both small and big sizes. A temporary community kitchen is to be set up. Also temporary toilet blocks having separate section for men and women be also set up in the relief / rehabilitation centers.

TASK FORCE (REHABILITATION) TEAM FOR EACH TEAM OF DISASTER MANAGEMENT STORE

1. Naib Tehsildar concerned.
2. Assistant Engineer RDD/MC/R&B. Shopian.
3. Concerned Girdawar / Patwari /VLW.
4. One reliable Shopian based NGO.

RECOVERY (Long Term)

Post disaster situation of the affected community of the sufferers is to be looked through a long term strategy between 5-20 years. The whole reconstruction process is to be monitored and periodically reviewed. The whole system of recovery is to be evaluated, constraints noted and rectified so that the suffered community or degraded environment is brought back on the routine sustainable path. This development is to be inclusive of disaster planning.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE (RECOVERY)

1. Executive Engineer R&B Shopian
2. Executive Engineer Flood Control Shopian
3. Block Development Officer Shopian
4. Asstt. Director CA&PD Department Shopian
5. Naib Tehsildar concerned.
6. Executive Officer Municipal Committee Shopian.

LITIGATION

As we are aware that each disaster not only brings misfortune and disrupts the whole set up of the community but can also lead to unforeseen situations where in the sufferers are denied their rights in one way or the other. This therefore, results in nepotism, red-tapism, corruption and favoritism at the hands of administrators or stakeholders & finally lead the process of relief and rehabilitation into legal battles between the concerned parties. The legal issues also instigate & involve one sufferer against another who has been favored. There is always a need to have transparent methodology and unbiased approach.

Since legal system is already in place in the form of courts etc. there is a need of fast track courts to be set up. How over, the number of judges &

Courts man power in the form of

Judges and also of court be increased in advance.

Another problem lies with the litigation cases to be faced by the District Disaster Management Authority Shopian for which an amount of Rs.5 Lacs to be kept in the budget on annual basis

Financial Plan

S. No	Item	Approximate financial involvement
1	Constructions of Stores at Padpawan, Zainpora and Balpora for storage of relief material	1.00 Crore
2	Three snow cutters	2.475 crores
3	Three dozers	80.00 lac
4	One crane	20.00 lacs
5	One ambulance (mobile)	15.00 lacs
6	Water proof tents at least for 500 families	50.00 lacs
7	Bedding & Blankets for at least 1000 people	20.00 lac
8	Equipments e.g. Spads, Ganties, Ropes, Polythene, Tarpaulin, thermo-cool and Clothing for at least 5000 people	20.00 lac
9	Air filled boats 20 numbers	10.00 lac
10	Utensils for three locations	10.00 lac
11	Firewood /LPG Gas etc	10.00 lac
12	Eatables and instant foods for 5000 people	20.00 lac
13	Relief stock including medicines	10.00 lac
14	Ten Gensets (mobile)	10.00 lac
15	Ten Dewatering Pumps	10.00 lac
16	Four Syntex water containers each of one thousand Ltrs capacity	00.22 lac
17	White cloth for dead bodies 1000 mtrs	1.00 lac
18	Research	5.5 lac
19	POL & Repairs	2.00 lac
20	Litigation	5.00 lac
	POL & repairs	1.1 lac
	Litigation	5.1 lacs

List of Abbreviations

1. D.D.M.A. District. Disaster Management Authority.
2. D.D.M.C. District Disaster Management Committee.
3. D.D.M.P District Disaster Management Plan.
4. S.D.D.M.C Sub Division Disaster Management Committee.
5. S.D.D.M.P. Sub Divisional Disaster Management Plan.
6. T.D.M.C. Tehsil Disaster Management Committee.
7. T.D.M.P. Tehsil Disaster Management Plan.
8. P.D.M.C. Panchayat Disaster Management Committee.
9. P.D.M.P. Panchayat Disaster Management Plan.
10. C.C. Control Centre.
11. I.C.O. Incident Control Officer.
12. N.G.O. Non Government Organization.
13. Teh. Tehsil.
14. D.M.T. Disaster Management team.
15. N.P. Nagar Panchayat / Parishad
16. S.O.P. Standard operating Procedure.

**Draft Disaster Management Plan from
District Shopian.**

