

DISTRICT DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLAN OF BAKSA DISTRICT

CHAPTER - I

A. Introduction:

The District Disaster Management Plan of Baksa District, hereinafter referred as the plan, is a multihazard disaster management plan. The plan helps and enables the district administration to organise its emergency preparedness for the pre, during and post disaster phases so that response and mitigation functions timely and in an efficient manner within the district. The plan also extends the necessary support to the state and central government. It is a plan that focuses on operations, roles & responsibilities of the responder agencies of the district, from within and outside the government.

Necessity of the Plan:

Basic Concepts of Emergency Management suggests that the same management strategies can be applied to all emergencies. Emergencies do not just appear one day, rather they exist throughout the time and have a life-cycle of occurrence, and hence the management strategy should match the phases of an emergency in order to mitigate, prepare, respond and recover from its effect. There are four phases in Emergency Management: Mitigation, Preparedness, Response and Recovery. The four phases are visualized as having a circular relationship to each other (Emergency Management Cycle). The activities in one phase may overlap those in the previous one. Hence the plan establishes an administrative structure for a systematic, coordinated and effective response at the district level. The purpose of the plan is to:-

- Ensure that the areas in district vulnerable to disasters are identified and measures for prevention and mitigation are undertaken by the department at the district level as well as by the local authorities promptly and effectively.
- Develop a system of coordination, collaboration and integrated approach at the district level.
- Identify the capacities of the responder agencies at the district level and assign functional responsibilities to each of them.
- Establish a central facility in the district, which enables all the responder agencies to interact and coordinate their efforts.
- Suggest hazard specific preparedness, response and mitigation measures.
- Plan resource requirements and coordinate with the state government for requisitioning the need based resources.
- Provide an inventory of resources, key facilities and addresses for deployment and assistance towards preparedness and mitigation.
- Build the capacity of the responder agencies and communities for better preparedness and mitigation.

Considering the present global disaster scenario, the traditional disaster management that focused on crisis management has now given emphasis on risk management ensuring involvement of people and communities at every state and in each process.

C. Objectives fo the Plan

The objective behind the preparation of District Disaster Management Plan is to

- To mitigate impact of natural and man-made disasters through preparedness at district level, blocks, PRI/VCDC and village level.
- To provide effective support and resources to all the concerned individuals ,groups and departments during disaster
- To assist the line department, block administration, communities in developing compatible skills for disaster management.
- To disseminate factual information in timely, accurate and tactful manner while maintaining necessary confidentiality.
- To develop long term support plans for vulnerable people in / during disasters.
- To create awareness among the people about hazard occurrences and increase their participation and preparedness, prevention, development, relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction process.
- To have response system in place to face any eventuality.
- To sensitize the stakeholders about the philosophy that disaster management needs to be built into the development process.

Development of District Disaster Management Plan (DDMP):

The District Disaster Management Authority (DDMA), which is the advisory body prepares the plan with support from all relevant line department, members of PRI/VCDC, Community based organizations, NGOs etc. The Plan includes the facts and figures that have been collected from various official and informal sources with a view to meeting the challenges during any Natural Disaster. Collection and classification of data are to be updated twice in May and November every year. The plan has been prepared with the following viewpoints.

- Contingency Plan in a continuous process.
- All are not equal in a crisis situation, giving emphasis on special vulnerable groups like economically weaker, sick and ailing, pregnant and lactating mother, old aged etc.
- During relief measures, social auditing ensures transparency.
- Involvement of women and PRIs/VCDC is a must in the entire process.
- Mitigation Plan reflecting need based approaches from the grassroots level.

- Well defined Preparedness and Response Plan for the entire district.

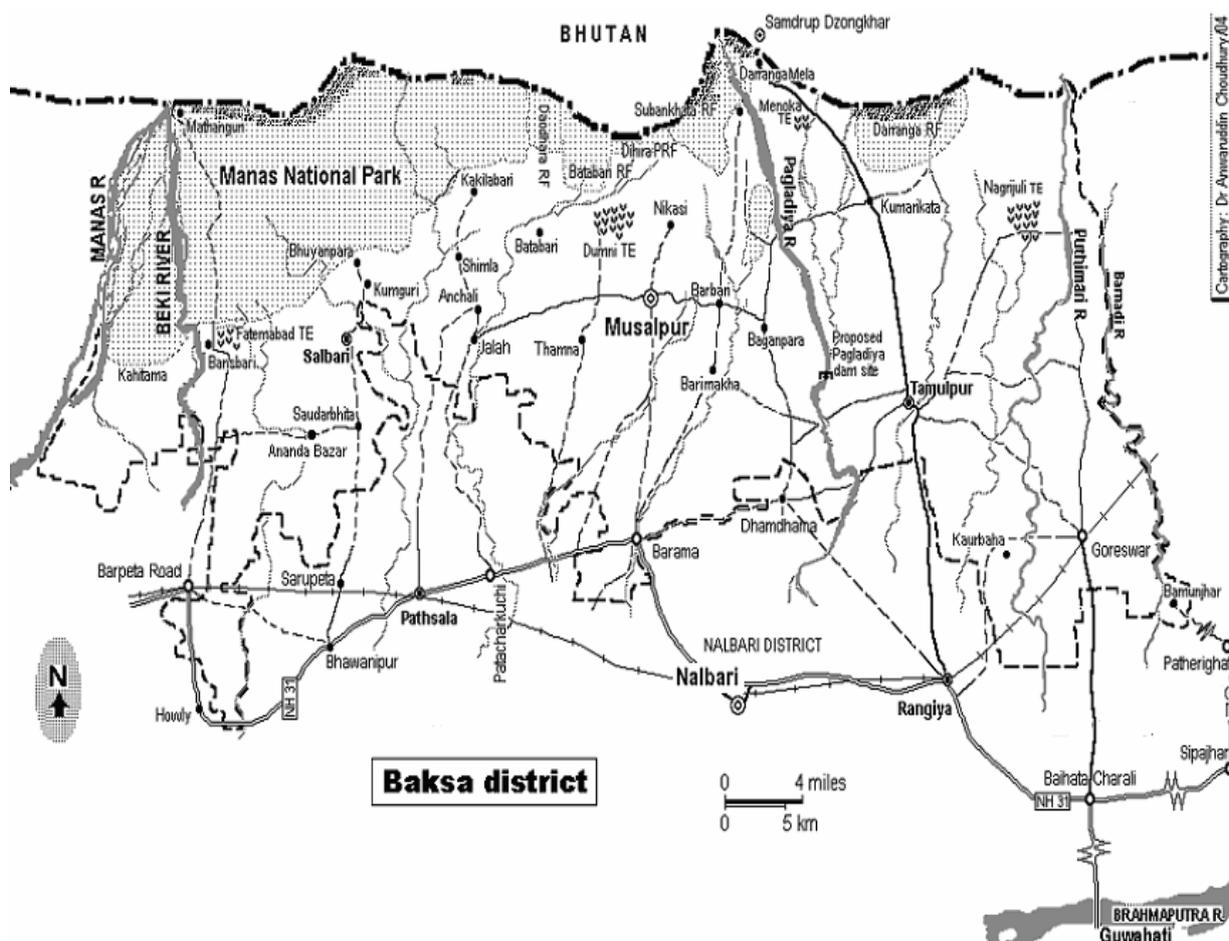
All are cordially invited for their kind suggestion to be incorporated in the plan.

District Profile:

Baksa district was carved out of a part of Nalbari, Barpeta, Kamrup and a small part of Darrang district. As a result of historic BTC accord signed on February 10, 2003, formed BTAD with four districts namely Kokrajhar, Chirang, Baksa and Udalguri. Though the original word “Baksa” is not above controversy, a good chunk of population prefers to use “Baksa” in lieu of “Baksa”. The popular assumption is that “Baksa” is the misspelt form of “Bangsa”-a Dzonkha word meaning a farm house and a corridor as it is known that the Bhutanese king and subjects used this area for trade and passage to the plains. “Bangsa” (Baksa or Baksa) was in fact one of the most important “Dooars” of Bhutan. Now the name “Baksa” is officially taken and used.

DEMOGRAPHY:

The Baksa district is inhabited by mainly Bodo-Kachari, Assamese, Rabha, Madahi, Sarania-Kachari, Koch-Rajbunshi, Adibashi (Tea Tribe), Nepali, Bengali and religious minorities. The main tribes are Boro, Rabha, Sarania Kachari & Madahi. Major language spoken is Boro, Assamese & Rabha.



TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION:

Baksa district is located in North-Western part of Assam with the district headquarter at Mushalpur which is 105 Km away from State Capital Guwahati and 20 Km away from National Highway No. 31 towards North. The district headquarter is linked to the National Highway No. 31 mainly at two junction point namely Barama and Kadamtola which is about 14 and 19 Km away from Nalbari district headquarter. The main mode of connectivity to the district is through Road. The district shares the privilege of being the International Boundary with Bhutan in the North with a mixed topography of plains and foot hills. The gentle and gradual slopes can be seen stretching from the foot hill of Bhutan and reaching out to the southern tips of Barpeta, Nalbari and Kamrup district. The east and western boundaries of the district respectively shares with the neighbouring district of Udalguri and Chirang.

The vegetation of the district is characterized mainly by lush green forest and varieties of flora and fauna. Manas National Park stands out as the glaring example of this bio-diversified feature of the district.

The climate of the district is sub-tropical in nature with warm and humid summer and also followed by cool and dry winter. The winter temperature drops to 10⁰C and summer temperature goes up to 35⁰C. South west monsoon activates from June and continues up to September – October. The average annual rainfall of the district is 2971.6 mm.

The district forms a part of the vast alluvial plains of Brahmaputra River system and sub-basin of River Manas. Physiographically, it is characterized by the different land forms resulting from a) denudation structural hill and b) alluvial plain. The low mounds/hillocks are covered by a thick lateritic mantle and these are occupied by evergreen mixed forests. The alluvial plains comprise of Older and Newer alluvium. The Older alluvium occupies the piedmont zone towards the north of the district bordering Bhutan. The narrow zone at the Himalayan foothill is known as the Bhabar zone and it supports grow of dense forests. To the south of the Bhabar zone and parallel to it, the flat Terai zone lays where the ground remains damp and sometimes, spring oozes out. The Terrain zone is covered by tall grass. The Newer alluvium includes sand, gravel, pebble with silt and clay. Soil in greater parts of the district is sandy and silty loam, or clayey loam. The variation in composition is mainly due to the varying composition of the river borne materials deposited at different times and under different conditions. The younger alluvial soil has a high phosphorous content whereas, in Older Alluvial soils, it is very low. In general, the soil is acidic to slightly alkaline in nature and is moderately permeable and characterized by the presence of low organic carbon and low soluble salts. Soils restricted to inselberg areas are more clayey, lateritic and less permeable and are highly acidic in nature. From agricultural point of view, the soils in major parts of the district are suitable for all sorts of crops.

Latitude and longitude extent

Latitude of Baksa : 23 degrees, 11.4 minutes North

Longitude of Baksa : 88 degrees, 54.6 minutes East

Mean elevation from sea level.

BRIEF OUTLINE OF THE DISTRICT

1. DISTRICT NAME : BAKSA
2. GEOGRAPHICAL AREA : 2400 Sq. Km (Approx.)
3. POPULATION : 9,53,773 (Provisional Census Report 2011)
4. NOS. OF SUB-DIVISION : 3
5. NAMES OF SUBDIVISION : MUSHALPUR (SADAR), TAMULPUR (CIVIL),
SALBARI (CIVIL)
6. NOS. OF REVENUE CIRCLE : 13 (6 HQ are in Baksa)
7. NAMES OF REVENUE CIRCLE :
- i) Baska Rev. Circle, Add: Mushalpur (HQ in Baksa)
 - ii) Baganpara Rev. Circle, Add: Baganpara (HQ in Baksa)
 - iii) Barama Rev. Circle, Add: Barama (HQ in Baksa)
 - iv) Jalah Rev. Circle, Add: Jalahghat (HQ in Baksa)
 - v) Tamulpur Rev. Circle, Add: Tamulpur (HQ in Baksa)
 - vi) Goreswar Rev. Circle, Add: Goreswar (HQ in Baksa)
 - vii) Tihu Rev. Circle, Add: Tihu Town (HQ in Nalbari)
 - viii) Ghagrapar Rev. Circle, Add: Ghagrapar (HQ in Nalbari)
 - ix) Rangia Rev. Circle, Add: Rangia (HQ in Kamrup)
 - x) Sarupeta Rev. Circle, Add: Sarupeta (HQ in Barpeta)
 - xi) Barnagar Rev. Circle, Add: Sorbhog (HQ in Barpeta)
 - xii) Bajali Rev. Circle, Add: Bajali (HQ in Barpeta)
 - xiii) Patharighat Rev. Circle, Add: Patharighat (HQ in Darrang)
8. NOS. OF DEV. BLOCKS : 15 (7 Block Office HQ in Baksa)
9. NAMES OF DEV. BLOCKS :
- i) Baska Dev. Block, Add: Mushalpur (HQ in Baksa)
 - ii) Tihu-Barama Dev. Block, Add: Barama (HQ in Baksa)
 - iii) Dhamdhama Dev. Block, Add: Baganpara (HQ in Baksa)
 - iv) Jalah Dev. Block, Add: Jalahghat (HQ in Baksa)
 - v) Tamulpur Dev. Block, Add: Tamulpur (HQ in Baksa)
 - vi) Goreswar Dev. Block, Add: Goreswar (HQ in Baksa)
 - vii) Nagrijuli Dev. Block, Add: Nagrijuli (HQ in Baksa)

viii) Gobardhana Dev. Block, Add: Barpeta Rd. (HQ in Barpeta)

ix) Rangia Dev. Block, Add: Rangia (HQ in Kamrup)

x) Tihu Dev. Block, Add: Tihu (HQ in Nalbari)

xi) Chakchaka Dev. Block, Add: Sorbhog (HQ in Barpeta)

xii) Sipajhar Dev. Block, Add: --(HQ in Darrang)

xiii) Bajali Dev. Block, Add: Bajali (HQ in Barpeta)

xiv) Barigog-Banbhag Dev. Block, Add: -- (HQ in Nalbari)

xv) Bihdia-Jajikona Dev. Block, Add: Rangia subdivn(HQ in Kamrup)

10. NOS. OF POLICE STATION : 7
11. NOS. OF OUT POST : 9
12. NOS. OF PETROL POST : 5
13. NOS. OF TEA GARDEN : 4 (Doomni TE, Nagrijuli TE, Fatemabad TE, MENAKA TE)
14. NAMES OF MAIN TEA GARDEN : i) Doomni TE, Under Baska Rev. Circle.
ii) Nagrijuli TE, Under Tamulpur Rev. Circle.
iii) Menaka TE, Under Tamulpur Rev. Circle.
iv) Fatemabad TE, Under Barnagar Rev. Circle.
15. NOS. OF BTC CONSTITUENCY : 11
16. NAMES OF BTC CONSTITUENCY : i) 20- Mathanguri (open)
ii) 21- Salbari (ST)
iii) 22- Koklabari (ST)
iv) 23- Dihira (open)
v) 24- Musalpur (ST)
vi) 25- Baganpara (ST)
vii) 26- Darrangajuli (ST)
viii) 27- Nagrijuli (non ST)
ix) 28- Tamulpur (ST)
x) 29- Suklai Serfang (ST)
xi) 30- Goreswar (ST)

17. NOS. OF ASSEMBLY CONST. : 3 (Viz. 63-Chapaguri, 62-Barama, 58-Tamulpur)

18. NOS. OF VILLAGE : 687

19. NOS. OF MAJOR RIVERS : 6

20. NAMES OF MAJOR RIVER : i) Beki
ii) Manas
iii) Pagladia
iv) Puthimari
v) Pahumara
vi) Kaldia

21. Nos of cirlewise village

Sl	CIRCLE NAME	TOTAL VILLAGE	NOS. OF REVENUE VILLAGE	NOS. OF FOREST VILLAGE	NOS. OF NC VILLAGE (including Forest villages)
1	Baska	82	82	0	4
2	Baganpara	44	44	0	11
3	Barama (Part)	36	36	0	0
4	Tihu (Part)	11	11	0	0
5	Jalah (Part)	79	65	14	14
6	Tamulpur	182	182	0	6
7	Goreswar (Part)	94	94	0	0
8	Ghagrapar (Part)	3	3	0	0
9	Patharighat (Part)	1	1	0	0
10	Rangia (Part)	6	6	0	0
11	Sarupeta (Part)	54	54	0	0
12	Barnagar (Part)	93	87	6	6 (4F+2NC)
13	Bajali (Part)	2	2	0	0
	DISTRICT TOTAL=	687	667	20	41

22. RAILWAY STATION : 1 (Goreswar) (Route: Rangia-Goreswar-Udalguri)

23. CO-ORDINATES : Geographical Coordinates of Important Building

Sl	Name of Building	Latitude	Longitude
1	Deputy Commissioner Office	91 degrees 21.57 minutes East	26degrees39.39minutes North
2	S.P.Office,Mushalpur	91 degrees 20.53 minutes East	26degrees39.39minutes North
3	Baska Rev Circle ,Mushalpur	91 degrees 20.47 minutes East	26degrees39.49minutes North
4	District Centre ,Mushalpur	91 degrees 20.48 minutes East	26degrees39.47minutes North
5	Fire Station,Mushalpur	91 degrees 20.35 minutes East	26degrees39.39minutes North
6	200 Bedded Civil Hospital ,Mushalpur	91 degrees 20.37 minutes East	26degrees39.49minutes North