

Disaster Management Plan

Transport Department



Uttarakhand

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Vocabulary

ARTO	:	Assistant Regional Transport Officer
CAP	:	Contingency Action Plan
CMG	:	Crisis Management Group
CRF	:	Claimity Relief Fund
DDMA	:	District Disaster Management Authority
DEOC	:	District Emergency Operation Centre
ERS	:	Emergency Response System
IDRN	:	Indian Disaster Resource Network
IPCC	:	Intergovernmental Panel On Climate Change
IRS	:	Incident Response System
IRT	:	Emergency Response Team
NDRF	:	National Disaster Response Fund
RO	:	Regional Officer
RTO	:	Regional Transport Officer
SDRF	:	State Disaster Response Fund
SDRF	:	State Disaster Response Force
SMS	:	Short Message Services
SOP	:	Standard Operating Procedure
UKSDMA	:	Uttarakhand State Disaster Management Authority

Preface

The geophysical conditions, variation in climatic components and recent occurrence of disasters have made clear that the state Uttarakhand is a multi-hazard prone state of the country. On one hand, the state is a very attractive tourist destination as almost 86 per cent of its area is hilly and 65 per cent is forested and tourism is a major business here. On the other hand, the state's vulnerability is also increasing due to natural calamities like flash floods, landslides and earthquakes. Considering the vulnerabilities of the state and recent occurrences of different disasters, the state has become sensitive and taken several measures and initiatives to enhance capacity of the disaster management system. In this process, and, empowering the operational centres, district administration and other institutions, capacity building of the state and district departments' community and other stakeholders is being done. In order to increase activism in the disaster management work of the state's main departments related to various disasters, it is necessary that they have a clear understanding of their role and responsibilities at the time of disaster and the systematic arrangement of work and coordination of other departments. The State Disaster Management Authority (SDMA) has prepared the Departmental Disaster Management Plan of the Transport Department with departmental cooperation in compliance with Article 40 of the Disaster Management Act, 2005.

To prepare this departmental disaster management plan, various guidelines, regulations and schemes issued at the central and state level such as – Disaster Management Act 2005, the SOPs and guidelines issued by the National Disaster Management Authority, SOPs prepared for various disasters by different states of the country, Departmental Disaster Management Plan and IRS guidelines – were consulted. Apart from this, various information related to the department was collected by meeting the department and district level officials.

This departmental disaster management plan will help the department to work effectively in disaster situations.

Objective

The main objectives of this planning document are as follows :

- Ensure the integration to disaster risk reduction measures in the routine developmental works and services provided by the Transport department.
- Ensure rapid and effective response in case of any disasters
- Ensure the protection of the physical resources of the Department.
- Quick reset in case the departmental resources affected by disaster.

Planning Strategy

In order to prepare the Departmental Disaster Management Plan of the Transport Department, the state's hilly and plain situation and changes in the nature of disasters according to the same and the potential damage and its effects are kept in mind. The strategies adopted for preparing the plan can be seen under the following points :

- In order to come to a common understanding of standard operating procedures and departmental disaster management plan, an initial meeting was held with the officials of the concerned departments.
- To prepare the departmental disaster management plan and the standard operating procedures, various guidelines, regulations and schemes such as – Disaster Management Act 2005, the SOP and guidelines issued by the National Disaster Management Authority, SOPs prepared for various disasters by different states of the country, Departmental Disaster Management Plan and IRS guidelines – were examined.
- The present working system and the disasters in districts were discussed in the meetings with the state level office of the Transport Department.
- In view of preparing the Disaster Management Plan, the pattern of the disasters, the structure of the department and the work at the district level were kept in mind while selecting the sample Districts.
- Sample districts were visited/toured and meetings were held with the officials and the community. Attempts were made to understand the timing of departmental activities before, during and after the disaster, officials/workers responsible for those activities and the time of editing the activities. In addition to this, the role of the Department before, during and after the disaster, the physical resources available in the department, abilities and weaknesses were also discussed.
- Work was also undertaken to collect data on damage caused by disasters, human resources, plans and distributions etc.
- The first draft of the Disaster Management Action Plan was prepared and shared with the department and it was updated on the basis of suggestions received from the Department.
- In a joint meeting of the Transport Department and the State Disaster Management Authority, this disaster management plan was reviewed and based on the suggestions receives, it was rewritten and the last draft of the disaster management plan was submitted to the Disaster Management Committee for the recommendation.
- The Department submitted the proposed disaster management plan to the State Disaster Management Authority.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Brief Introduction and Work of the Department

About the Department

The responsibility of the Transport Department, formed in the year 1945 under Section 133 A of the Motor Vehicles Act 1939, is to facilitate smooth transit in the state. During the disaster, there should be adequate vehicles in the state in view of removing/evacuating people from the disaster site and reaching the relief camps, hospitals or safe places and to ensure the availability of vehicles from time to time is a major task and hence it is an important department to execute response and mitigation action in any disasters. This Department operates under the leadership of the Transport Commissioner, Uttarakhand, who is responsible for completing the valid operation of all types of public and private buses.

Another branch of the Uttarakhand Transport Department is also operated and it is known as the "Uttarakhand Transport Corporation." Operated since 31 October 2003, this Corporation is responsible for providing the vehicles to the people of the state for travelling on national, state roads and in the districts.

Due to most of the roads in the state of Uttarakhand falling in the hilly areas, it is necessary to follow the guidelines issued by the department for the operation of buses and other vehicles. (Attachment 1)

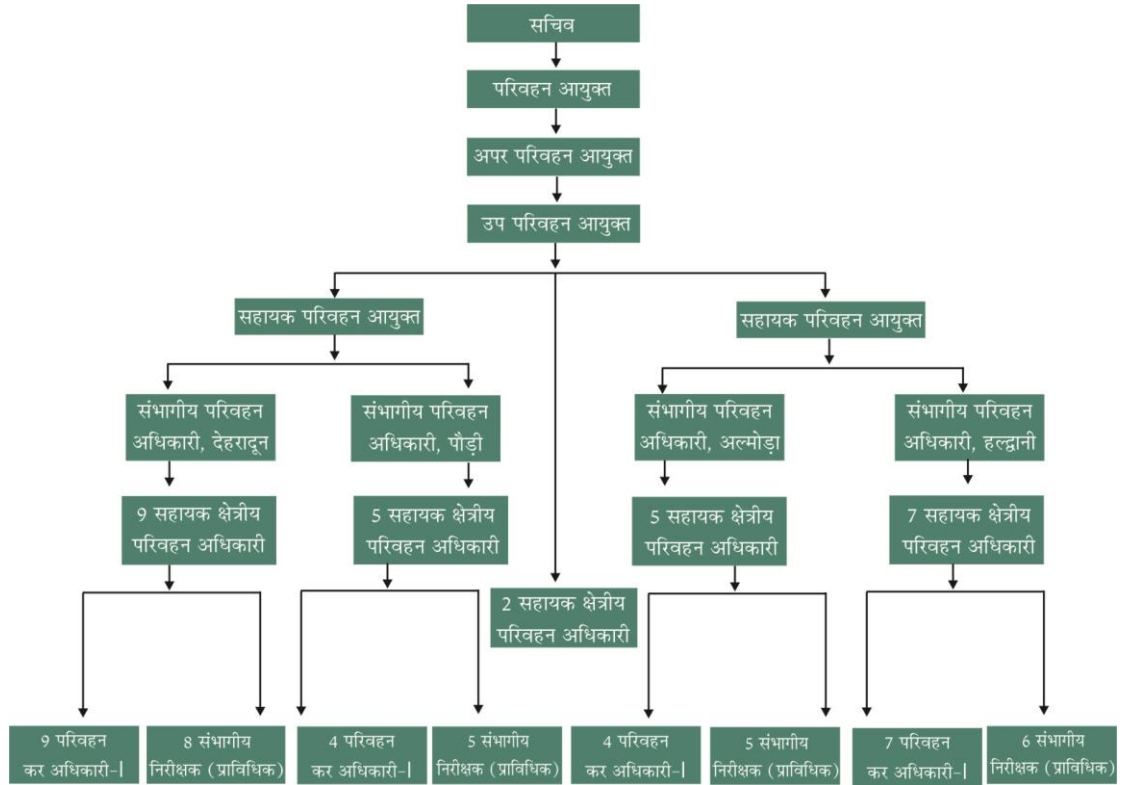
Resources Available with the Department

The Department currently has the following resources :

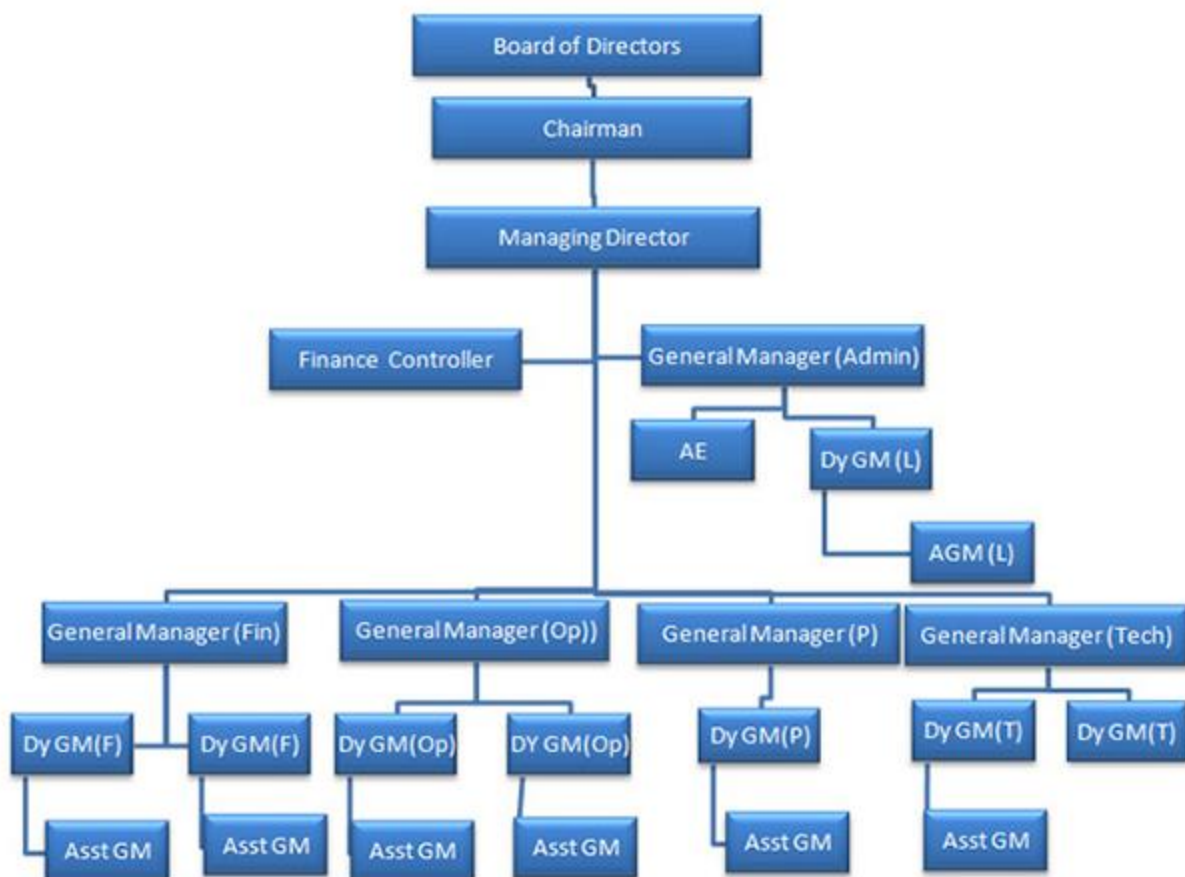
- There are about 1000 buses which are being operated under the direction of the Uttarakhand Transport Corporation on 35 national routes identified under the state and other routes.
- Private buses, taxis, large vehicles like truck, JCB and ambulance registered by private transport operators which run on some of the inter-state roads between Uttarakhand and Uttar Pradesh and which run on the roads of the state that are registered with the Department.
- The Department has 11 office buildings and the Corporation has 17 bus stations and workshops.

1.2 Departmental Structure

Uttarakhand Transport Department



Uttarakhand Transport Corporation



2. HAZARD, RISK, VULNERABILITY AND CAPACITY ASSESSMENT

2.1 The Nature, Intensity and Density of Disaster at the State Level

Uttarakhand: An Introduction

Uttarakhand is a hilly state in the Indian Himalayan region. Earlier, Uttarakhand was a part of Uttar Pradesh. On 9 November 2000, 13 hilly states of Uttar Pradesh were constituted together to form Uttarakhand as the 27th state of India. Located between 28°43' - 31°27' Northern latitude and 77°34' - 81°02' Eastern longitude, Uttarakhand is situated in the northern region of India.



Map 51: State map with district boundaries

Uttarakhand has a total area of 53483 km² and it is spread 301 km. in the east-west direction and 255 km. in the north-south direction. It is surrounded by China (Tibet) in the north, Nepal in the east, Himachal Pradesh in the west and northwest and Uttar Pradesh in the north. The state has 13 districts which are divided into two administrative units – Garhwal and Kumaon. Generally, the northern-western part of the state comes under the Garhwal unit and the south-eastern part comes under the Kumaon unit. There are seven districts under the Garhwal unit – Dehradun, Haridwar, Uttarkashi, Tehri, Pauri, Rudraprayag and Chamoli and six districts fall under the Kumaon unit and they are – Pithoragarh, Bageshwar, Almora, Nainital, Champawat and Udham Singh Nagar. Uttarakhand is primarily a Hindi speaking state. It is a different story that most of the country's reputed English medium schools are established in this state.

Uttarakhand falls in the category of most sensitive states in terms of climate-related risks. Particularly, mountainous areas are highly sensitive due to climate change and in the twentieth century, the state has been experiencing "more heat than average." According to the assessment report released by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), 2013 (A.R.4), due to glacier

melting in the Himalayan region, the incidence of flood in this area will increase, which will have a significant impact on water resources in the coming decades. Since the year 1816, the state of Uttarakhand has witnessed many aquatic-weather disasters. But in the case of intensity and frequency of aquatic disasters, the mid-19th century period was very bad. The years 1970, 1986, 1991, 2001, 2002, 2004, 2005, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2012 and 2013 for notable in terms of natural calamities for the state of Uttarakhand. With these disasters, the state suffered heavy losses and estimated loss of several million rupees, thousands of people lost their lives and a large number of animals died.

Hydro met Disasters

The following disasters mainly fall under hydro met disasters –

- flash flood/flood
- Heavy rain
- Cloud burst
- Loo and frost conditions
- Avalanche
- Drought
- Thunderstorm and lightning

Geological Disasters

In addition to the aquatic-weather disasters, there are some disasters that are the result of movements inside the Earth, such as :

- Landslide
- Earthquake
- Dam breaking/dam flows away

Man-Made Disasters

Other than natural disasters, there are certain disasters which are the result of human activities, such as :

- Stampede
- Road accident
- Forest Fire

Some Major Disasters

Some of the main natural calamities in the state and details related to them are given below :

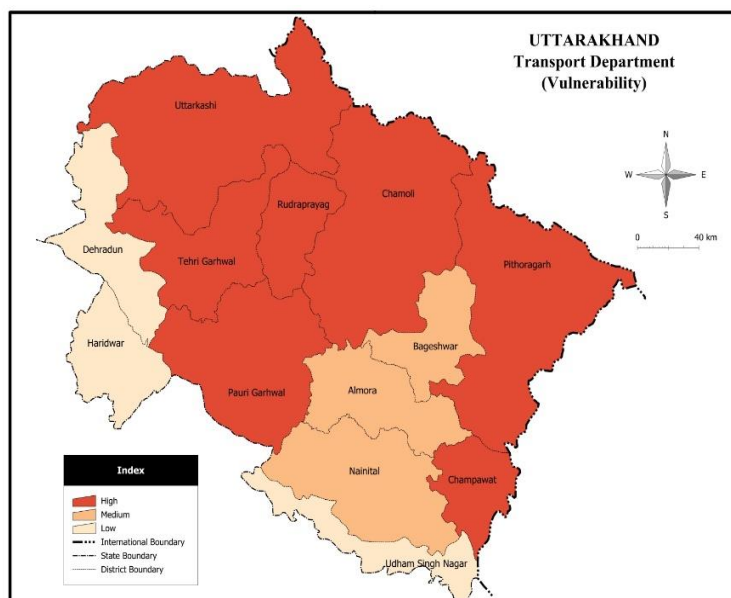
- There were two fierce incidents of landslide in Sher-Ka-Daanga in Nainital in 1867 and 1880. In 1880, the landslide happened due to heavy rain and tremors of earthquake. A large number of houses were destroyed during this landslide. A portion of Naini Lake was permanently wrecked with debris.
- Due to floods in the Alaknanda river in 1893, landslide occurred near Birehi Ganga river and the confluence of Alaknanda river, due to which there was a huge blockage of 10-13 meters in the river. One guarder bridge breached and another got damaged.
- Flash floods came along with landslide in the Rishi Ganga river in 1968. Due to landslide in Reni village, there was a blockage in Rishi Ganga river in Garhwal.

- Patel Ganga, a branch of the Alaknanda river, suffered landslides in the year 1970, due to which the river Patel Ganga was blocked and it turned into a lake-like water source. Due to the sudden disruption of this lagoon water source, sudden floods in the Alaknanda river caused floods and consequently, they were faced with many landslide incidents.
- During 1971, there was a severe landslide on the banks of the Kanauldiya Gaad, a branch of river Bhagirathi in the upper reaches of Uttarkashi. The debris from the landslides created a cone's shape, causing the water surface to be up to 30 meters high and the water stream split causing the rapid flooding in the areas below.
- During the period of June 2013, incidents of cloudburst continued for several days, resulting in massive floods and landslides. Due to the disaster caused by this multi-day cloudburst, there was a huge loss of lives and money. After the tsunami in 2004, this disaster was counted as one of the biggest disasters.

2.2 Historical Analysis of the Risks of Departmental Resources

Vulnerability of the Transport Department

According to the Department, the hilly districts of the state are in highly vulnerable category in terms of risk, while the plain districts are relatively less sensitive. On this basis, in order to see the sensitivity of the districts according to the departmental opinion, it is clear



that Uttarkashi, Pithoragarh, Champawat, Chamoli, Pauri Garhwal, Tehri Garhwal and Rudrapur districts of the state are included in the most sensitive category. Whereas Nainital, Almora and Bageshwar districts fall under the moderate category in terms of vulnerability and Haridwar, Dehradun and Udham Singh Nagar are in the least vulnerable category.

2.3 Climate and Climate Induced Challenges

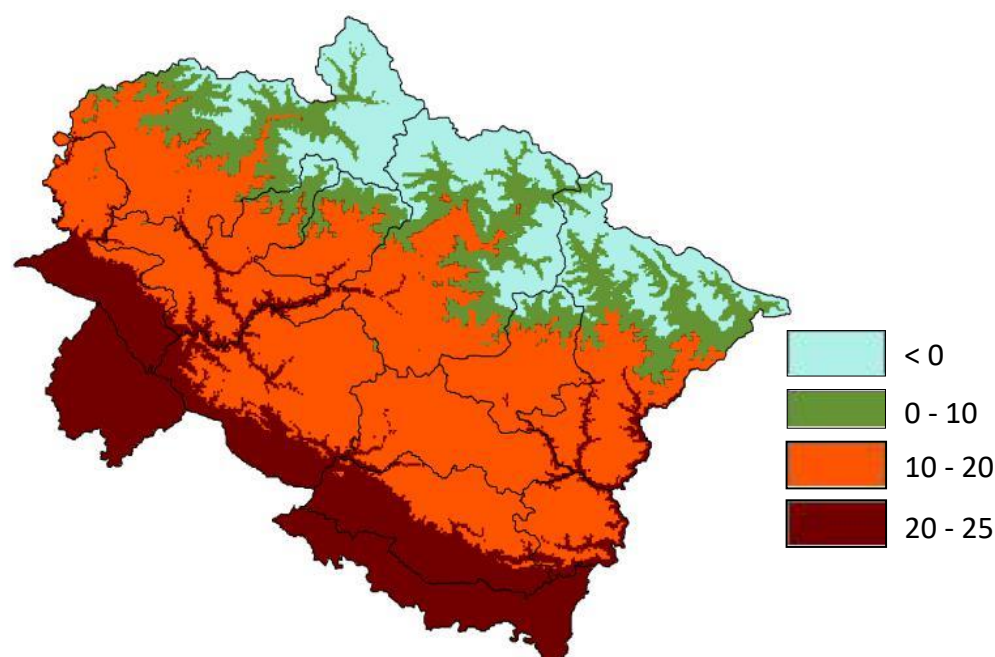
Climate

The state is mainly divided into two climate regions. Majority of the state's area is hilly while some area is plain. The climate in the plain area is somewhat similar to the climate in other plain areas of the country. There are prolonged winters and even snowfall in the hilly areas. The state receives a good quantity of rains during

the monsoon season and light showers during the summers. The average annual rainfall in the state is 1230 mm. Generally, the rainy season starts at the end of April in the state and it continues till September. There is heavy rainfall between June and September. Maximum rainfall occurs during the first week of July and there is continuous rainfall from August till the first week of September. It is hottest in the plain areas of the state wherein they experience humid summers and the temperatures go higher than 40°C. Winters are exceptionally cold and the temperature dips below 5°C. The lowest temperature recorded in the state has been -5 to -7°C. There is a marked difference in the climatic conditions of the areas situated on the highest hill in the state and the lower regions. Not only does the difference in temperature appear during different seasons, but differences in temperature are also displayed at different altitudes. Uttarakhand is situated on the southern slope of the Himalayan range. From the glacier at the highest altitude to the sub-tropical forests located at the lowest altitude, there is a difference in the climate and vegetation found. In the upstream Gangetic plains, there are humid forests and there are savannas and grasslands in the dry lowlands.

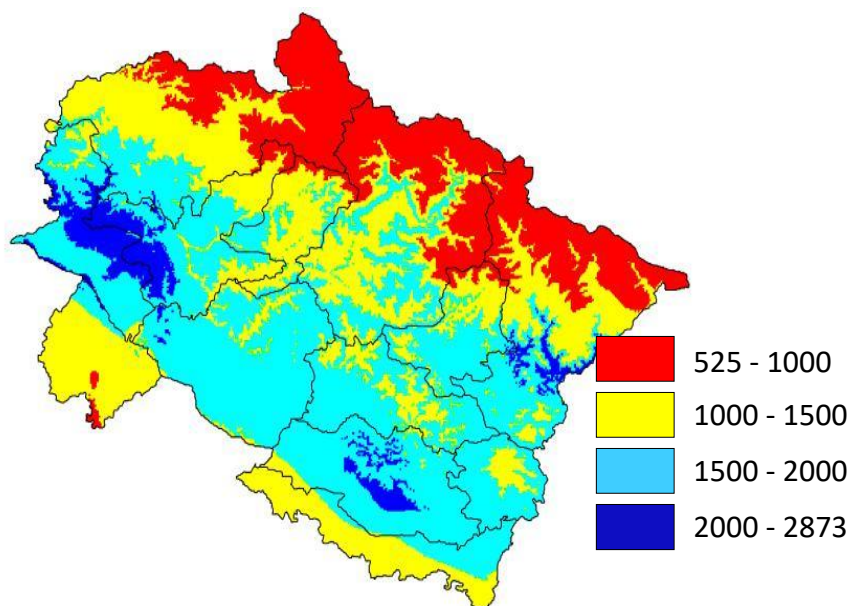
The average annual rainfall of the state varies spatially. For example, the average annual rainfall in Srinagar (Garhwal) is 920 mm whereas the average annual rainfall in Nainital is 2500 mm. However, the distribution and variation of rainfall depends on the geographical condition, slope and nature of the space. Generally, there is high rainfall in low-lying areas like Nainital and Dehradun, which gradually decreases with the increase in height. Three-fourths of the entire rain occurs during the monsoon season while the remaining one-fourth is spread over other seasons. Generally, rains start here from the third week of June, which continues till July/August.

Map 3 : Annual average Temperature (in °C)



Source : Uttarakhand State Action Plan on Climate Change, 2014

Map 4 : Annual average Rainfall (in mm)



Source : Uttarakhand State Action Plan on Climate Change, 2014

Trend of Climate Change

Climate change is the main global, environmental and developmental problem. Although all possible outcomes of climate change have not been understood yet, nevertheless, it has now been established that due to extreme weather events, floods and droughts, sea level rise and extreme climatic differences, there is a large possibility of adverse effects from sinking of coastal areas. Given the studies and results, there may be a significant difference in the methods and tendencies of the weather parameters from one place to another. There is a mixed trend in the whole of Uttarakhand in seasonal standards. For example, in the entire plains including Pantnagar, the trend of rainfall is in increasing order and the maximum temperature is decreasing. Based on the temperature data available of the last 53 years (1955-2007), it is seen that temperature is rising in a low hill station like Almora. This data indicates that the 17.55°C average annual temperature of Almora has increased by 0.46°C during the last 53 years. This initial observation indicates that the average temperature in the state is increasing. Similarly, on the basis of the rainfall statistics of the last 53 years (1955-2007), it was seen that rainfall has reduced in Almora. Observing the normal monthly distribution of rainfall in the region shows that maximum rainfall occurs in the month of July.

The state is experiencing following changes in the climate scenario:

- Annual rainfall is decreasing and become erratic.
- The availability of surface and ground water is decreasing.
- There has been a reduction in the average rainfall during winters.
- Incidents of heavy rainfall in short time durations are increasing.
- The outbreak of vector borne diseases is increasing.

- The temperature is continuously increasing.
- There is continuous increase in the average annual temperature.
- The number of winter/cold days is decreasing, the winter days are becoming hot and there is reduction in snowfall.

Future Climate Change Projection

According to the State Action Plan on Climate Change, the annual temperature will increase by 0.7°C by the year 2030. In comparison to the year 1970, an increase of 1.7°C-2.2°C has been registered in the temperature. There is also an estimation of increase in seasonal air temperature in all seasons. It is also predicted that there is a chance of a temperature drop of 2.6°C in the winter months (October, November and December) in 2030.

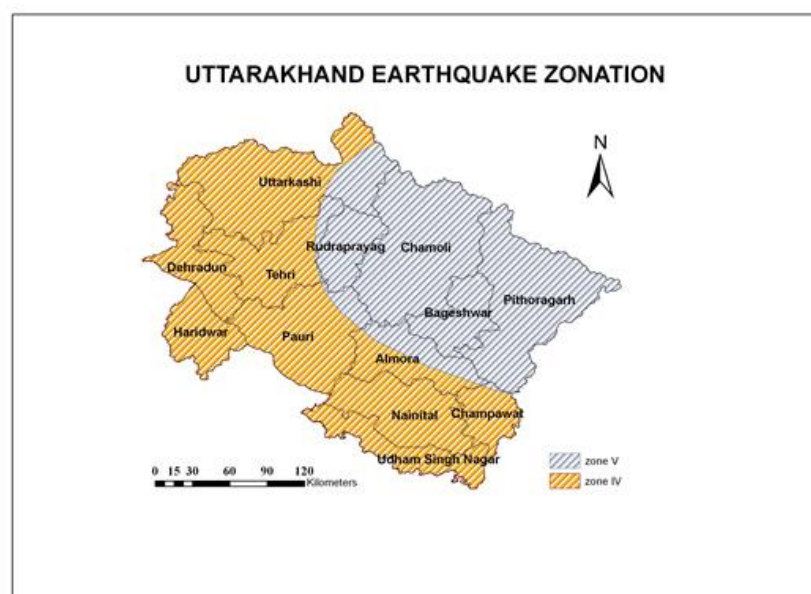
According to the PRECIS Model, the annual rainfall in the state can fluctuate, i.e., the annual rainfall of the state may be 1268 mm to 225.2 mm less or more and maximum 1604 mm to 175.2 mm less or more. According to these estimates about rainfall, the state is expected to get 60 mm to 206 mm more rainfall in the year 2030. That is, by the year 2030, the state's annual rainfall is expected to increase by 5-13 per cent. All the regions of the state are expected to get more rainfall in all seasons and there is also a possibility that there may be more than 12 mm increase in rainfall in the months of June, July, August and September. Whereas there is an expected increase of 5 mm in the rainfall occurring in the winter season months of January and February. In the months of October, November and December, minimum increase in volume will be recorded. According to the model, there is a chance of more than 50 per cent increase in the annual rainfall of some areas/regions of the state by the year 2030. There is also a chance of a 2-12 per cent increase in the rain intensity in the Himalayan region.

State Sensitivity/Vulnerability in Relation to Climate Change

Due to its geographical conditions, the state of Uttarakhand comes under the category of multi-disaster affected states. There is an outbreak of floods, flash floods, avalanche, landslides, earthquakes, droughts, forest fires and general fire, hailstorm, lightening, road accidents etc. in the state, but earthquake and landslide are the main disasters here. It is worth considering that one-fourth of the state's area comes in Seismic Zone 5 in terms of earthquake. If the state is compared to other states at the national level, then Uttarakhand is one of the first five states in the country in terms of most proneness to natural hazards, namely earthquake, flash floods due to cloud burst, landslides, avalanches, forest fires and continuous drought disaster in the summer. With these recurrent calamities, there is a great loss of natural resources, basic infrastructure and human life in the state. Although the intensity of earthquake in Uttarakhand in the year 1991 and in 1999 in Chamoli was less but in the coming days, it was likely to become a major hub of earthquake in the state due to tectonic movements of continental plates. The growing population and the continuous infrastructure development has increased the state's

vulnerability in the context of earthquake. Here are some key points of state's sensitivity to note :

- According to Vulnerability Atlas of India, approximately 56 per cent of homes in Uttarakhand are made of clay, raw bricks and stones. The above data shows the state's very high sensitivity in disasters like earthquake, landslide, accelerated flooding and cloudbursts. According to the figures in India's Vulnerability Atlas, this state comes under the most seismic risk areas of the country.



Map 5 : Uttarakhand Earthquake Zonation map

- The frequency of landslide event has increased due to its topographic c and the climate conditions of the region. The process of rapid deforestation, construction of dams or reservoirs, housing scheme, road construction in Uttarakhand has increased the vulnerability of the state to earthquake and landslides. Every year this is causing extensive damage to life and property. The major landslide events in various parts of the state noticed in the years 1979, 1986, 1998, 2002, 2004, 2008 and 2009.
- Usually, the onset of monsoons in the state is at the end of April which continues till September. Due to heavy rainfall from June to mid-September, flooding in the low-lying areas is more frequent which induce soil erosion. The rapid pace of deforestation in the Himalayan region for construction have also caused flash flood during the monsoon while in other months the state also experiences drought condition. The increasing soil erosion, have also reduced the water holding capacity of the rivers due to siltation or rising of river bed.
- The cases of extreme rainfall events due to cloudbursts induces flash floods and breaching of dam/ embankment in the state. Although, this does not happen on a regular basis. Yet there were major incidents of cloudburst in the state in the years 2002, 2004, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010 2012, 2014 and 2016.

- More rainfall in fewer days is now become a new normal which causing flash flood and landslide. Sometimes excessive rainfall in the upper reaches of the mountains, cause flooding in low lying areas. Such flooding sometimes cause more damage compared to usual floods.
- Man-made and natural factors are responsible for increasing drought condition in the state. Due to climate change, the state is not receiving normal rainfall. In the last few years, it has been observed that due to some man-made activities such as, deforestation, excessive tapping of ground water, and pollution, the conditions of drought have become more prominent in the state.

In addition to the above disasters, the increasing vulnerability the state is also due to social, physical, environmental and economic capacity of the people. Increasing urbanization, lack of awareness and limited capacity to deal with disasters within the community, weak administrative structure and poor connectivity of remote hilly areas with road infrastructure, all these factors are the main bottlenecks to promote effective response.

2.4 Institutional Arrangement

Three tier Institutional arrangements (National, State and District) have been provisioned under the National Disaster Management Act, 2005 to respond and adopt mitigation measures to reduce the impact of disasters. With the enactment of the Disaster Management Act 2005, the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) was constituted. The NDMA's approach involving all stakeholders is to develop a "safe and calamity-resistant India" with a holistic, active, technology-based strategy and promote the culture of prevention, preparation and mitigation. Considering the importance of disaster management as a national priority, the Government of India constituted a high-level committee for the development of the NDMA in August 1999 and the National Committee was formed after the earthquake in Gujarat. Its purpose was to recommend effective mechanisms to reduce disaster plans and disaster. The Tenth Five Year Plan and the 12th Finance Commission were focused on the causes of disaster prevention. In the end, on 23 December 2005, the 12th Finance Commission reviewed the financial system for disaster management. Subsequently, the National Disaster Management Authority was constituted under the chairmanship of the Prime Minister, the State Disaster Management Authority was constituted under the chairmanship of the Chief Minister and the District Disaster Management Authority was constituted under the chairmanship of the District Magistrate.

Table 1: Disaster Management Authority System and Task

Disaster Management System	Main department	Task
At the national level	National Disaster	NDMA was constituted for better coordination of disaster management at the national level. It is a multi-disciplinary body

	Management Authority	with the nodal officers of all the concerned departments/ministries/organizations. In addition to these developments, the Ministry of Disaster Management under the Government of India prepared a National Contingency Plan. Simultaneously, the National Emergency Operations Centre, including all the necessary equipment and state-of-the-art technologies for disaster management, was started under the Home Ministry.
At the state level	Uttarakhand State Disaster Management Authority	Uttarakhand State Disaster Management Authority has been constituted under the chairmanship of the Chief Minister in which the ministers of the respective departments are members. The Disaster Management Department is responsible for the guidance of disaster related matters, prior preparation, mitigation, relief, rehabilitation, restoration etc. work in Uttarakhand. The Chairman of the Executive Committee on Disaster Management in the state of Uttarakhand is Chief Secretary, Uttarakhand.
At the district level	District Disaster Management Authority	The District Disaster Management Authority has been constituted under the chairmanship of the District Collector/Magistrate of the concerned district. The District Disaster Management Authority is responsible for all the stages of the disaster – pre-preparation, mitigation, relief, rehabilitation, and restoration – in light of the directions from the state disaster authorities.

Institutional Framework at the National Level

National Disaster Management Authority

According to the Disaster Management Authority Act 2005, a National Disaster Management Authority will be constituted comprising a total of nine members including a Chairman and eight members. Some key points related to the National Disaster Management Authority are listed below :

- The Prime Minister of India will be the Ex-Officio Chairman/ President of the National Authority.
- The Chairman will suggest the names of the other members. There will not be more than nine members.
- Under section (E) of sub-section (2), one member of the nominated member shall be posted as Vice President of the National Authority.

National Disaster Management Plan

The National Disaster Management Plan works to provide all government structures and guidelines for all phases of the management cycle. That National Disaster Management Plan is a “dynamic document” which means it will be made better from time to time, covering the various trainings and activities being done globally in the field of disaster management. The National Disaster Management Plan speaks of minimizing the losses due to the disaster, and also explains which activity will be performed in which stage and under whose direction will it be carried out. Various stages of disaster management in the National Disaster Management Plan like prior preparation, mitigation, response, restoration and rehabilitation activities will be expanded in a standardized manner.

Institutional Framework at the State Level

Uttarakhand State Disaster Management Authority (USDMA)

Just like at the national level, there is an institutional framework for disaster at the state level as well. In Uttarakhand, many initiatives have been taken to prepare the institutional structure for disaster management. The Disaster Management Authority has been constituted in Uttarakhand under the Chairmanship of the Chief Minister. The responsibility of management of various types of disasters falls on the Department of Disaster Management, which acts as a nodal office for disaster management in the state. The implementation and supervision of disaster management activities in the state is done by the Chief Secretary, Department of Disaster Management. In the event of emergency, the task of marking and nominating various nodal departments is done by the Chief Secretary (Disaster). The State Disaster Management Authority carries out the following key activities:

- For all the aspects of disaster management for Uttarakhand – work on assessment, planning and implementation of schemes related to prevention, mitigation, pre-preparation and response.
- Ensure better coordination between the state and the centre during the event of disaster.
- In the whole of Uttarakhand, covering all the units and agencies of the government, forming a uniform control, direction and coordination framework so that in order to respond in an emergency, pre-preparation, mitigation and prevention activities can be smoothly edited.

State Emergency Operation Centre (SEOC)

At the state level, the State Emergency Operation Centre is being operated 24 hours every day of the week in the office of the Uttarakhand State Disaster Management Authority. The emergency telephone number for the State Emergency Operation Centre is 1070. The State Emergency Operation Centre will be in intensive coordination with all types of natural and man-made threats and technical agencies responsible for any disaster. Along with this, it will also work to notify the Response Officer (RO) to maintain continuous communication with all levels and the community. The State Emergency Operation Centre will be equipped with a trusted communication system (telephone, radio communication etc.).

Main Responsibilities

The following are a few of the main responsibilities of the State Emergency Operation Centre :

- Coordination with various local technical agencies issuing prior warnings of various hazards.
- It will set up a system with the media under which the media will ensure the transmission of information.
- Creating awareness among the concerned beneficiaries, including community and police department, on the urgent activities being carried out during the communication system for the previous warning and especially during the disaster.
- Ensuring the discharge of responsibility of all departments/officers/employees related to the disaster response system.

Institutional Framework at the District Level

System at the District Level

According to the guidelines given in the Disaster Management Act 2005, the District Disaster Management Authority has been constituted at the district level. Based on the requirement, relief is provided by the Disaster Management Department. At the district and state level, the participation of the District Magistrate is necessary at the stages of counter notification and rehabilitation.

District Disaster Management Authority (DDMA)

A District Disaster Management Authority was established in each and every district. In this Authority constituted under the Chairmanship of the District Magistrate, there shall be seven members as per the guidelines laid down by the State Government and the Disaster Management Act. For the smooth implementation of the District Disaster Management Authority, arrangements have been made for the formation of the Executive Committee under the chairmanship of the District Magistrate. The organizational structure of the District Disaster Management Authority is as follows – the structure of the Executive Committee is as follows :

- 1) District Magistrate – Ex-Officio Chairman
- 2) President, Zila Parishad – Co-Chair
- 3) Police Superintendent – Ex-Officio Member
- 4) Chief Medical Officer – Ex- Officio Member
- 5) Deputy Development Commissioner – Ex-Officio Member
- 6) Additional District Magistrate (Finance/Revenue) – Ex-Officio Member
- 7) Senior engineers of the district – Ex-Officio Member

Additional District Magistrate (Finance/Revenue) will be the Chief Nodal Officer of the District Disaster Management Authority.

DDMA is primarily responsible for preparing the District Disaster Management Plan, identifying sensitive sites in the context of disaster within the district, coordinating with national and state level different schemes in terms of disaster

management, coordinating with all the respective departments at the district level at various stages of disaster, if necessary, to issue guidelines of departments to adopt measures for the prevention and mitigation of disaster etc. Along with this, monitoring of the work done by the departments in different phases of the disaster is also a major task of the DDMA.

District Emergency Operation Centre (DEOC)

Generally, the District Emergency Operation Centre, established in the District Disaster Management Authority office, is equipped with various information, technology based state-of-the-art equipment, computed with Internet facility etc. This Centre, which is function 24 hours all seven days, is operated through the district administration. This Centre has all the facilities like rescue kits, wireless etc. Along with this, it is equipped with facilities like ham, early warning system etc. The District Project Officer is in-charge of this Centre and she/he works under the direction of the Additional District Magistrate (Finance/Revenue).

This DEOC is connected to all the governmental departments. Inventory of resources and information related to all departments is uploaded on the network of information and technology in which information related to available human and physical resources, their area of work, vehicles, other equipment etc. with firefighters, police department, health department, food and supplies department, city council, transport department, public works department etc. This inventory is very important and helpful in relation to adequate availability of resources at the district and state level at the time of emergency.

2.5 Man-made Disasters: Road Accident

Road accident, under man-made disasters, is a major disaster especially for the Transport Department. The increasing number of vehicles due to development, the attitude of people regarding driving and not strictly adhering to traffic rules are some of the main reasons which increase the intensity of this disaster. Road accidents and human losses due to it occurring in the last five years in the state of Uttarakhand are displayed through the following table :

Table 2: Details of road accidents and damage caused by it in the last five years in the state

S. N.	Year	Number of Accidents	Number of Deceased	Number of Injured
1	2013	1297	766	1503
2	2014	1410	878	1531
3	2015	1523	913	1657
4	2016	1591	962	1735
5	2017	1603	942	1631

2.6 Departmental Challenges and Areas of Improvement

In addition to the coordination between the main departments, there are some other issues related to the department, on which the officials of the state and the district level need to meet jointly in order to arrive at a solution. In reality, these challenges are related to the human resources, the technical capacity of the staff and the absence of infrastructure, due to which both the response time and the quality of service during the disaster are affected. In view of multi disasters and disaster preparedness, response to disaster and restoration and reconstruction work after disaster, the following are the challenges before the Transport Department on which the department needs to work :

Issues and Challenges

- Not enough items for the maintenance of a unit of the Corporation with the Corporation. While buses are easily damaged in mountainous and inaccessible paths.
- It takes time to get an acquisition order, whereas time is of prime importance during the disaster.
- Because the process of payment of acquired vehicles is long and complex and due to the determination of the rent rates for the vehicles acquired for the disaster, many times the vehicle owners are hesitant to give their vehicles.
- Registered government vehicles are not available at the time of the disaster.

Steps Taken to Combat Challenges

To combat these issues and challenges, some steps should be taken immediately at the departmental level. These steps are as follows :

- Transport Corporation should have adequate money in the maintenance area, so that after the disaster they can repair the damaged buses immediately.
- The acquisition order should be passed on the basis of earlier warning and it should be made available at the stations along with the Assistant Divisional Transport Officer of the sensitive districts so that the work can be started on time during the disaster.
- Procedure for payment of acquired vehicle should be simplified and rental rates for vehicles should be made separately.

3 MEASURES TAKEN BY THE DEPARTMENT AT DIFFERENT STAGES OF DISASTER

During the disaster, the Transport Department has a significant responsibility to bring the public and the resources to safer places. Similarly, transporting the teams engaged in relief and rescue operations to the affected areas, sending them back to their base camp, transport of relief materials, taking the injured to the hospitals, arranging vehicles to transport the community to safe places and arranging vehicles for all these tasks in the responsibility of the Transport Department. The Department has to make -preparations to carry out the above tasks. Thus, the Transport Department plays an important role in the three stages of disaster, before, during and after. In this section of the document, activities of the department are given for the various stages of the disaster. Along with this, SOP has been prepared on the guidelines for editing activities in different phases. (Attachment No. 1)

3.1 Pre- disaster Actions (Prevention, Mitigation and Pre-Preparation)

To reduce the effects of any disaster, prevention, mitigation and preparedness measures and activities proved to be very effective. These are activities that are going on for a long time and which can be incorporated with the developmental activities of the department. The Corporation has the responsibility to ensure the transport facility to the state. In addition, in hilly areas where human resources are not very effective, there is a special requirement of machines and due to being a major source of energy, there is a special requirement for transportin relief and rescue work during a disaster. Therefore, along with the daily activities of the Transport Corporation, other such measures can be adopted by them, which can be helpful in reducing the impact of disasters. It is compulsory to integrate these activities with the department's generalized developmental schemes/programmes. Under these measures, those points are kept which work towards reducing the impact of the disaster and increase the ability of the department and the community to deal with the disasters.

These activities are continued throughout the year under various schemes/programmes run by the department and financial arrangements are made from various items for editing them. In addition to this, for the determination of activities for disaster prevention, mitigation and strengthening of staff by organizing through the District Disaster Management Authority, the Additional District Magistrate (Finance/Revenue) will provide proper funding through the Disaster Management Department.

Activities to be edited under this stage are as follows :

Identification of Sensitive/Vulnerable Areas and Planning

Planning for prevention and preparation for disasters is a necessary component. Identifying sensitive areas/districts based on sensitivity assessment and working on priority basis in those areas is an effective step towards reducing the effects of the disaster. The sensitivity of the region or district has been determined on the following grounds :

- Based on the statistics provided by the department on disaster incidents and the damage caused by them – On the basis of information received from the department and data provided by the department, the areas where the incidence of disasters has happened repeatedly are the most sensitive areas/districts.
- On the basis of available resources – In areas/districts where the required resources are not available in adequate quantity to the department, the area belongs to the sensitive area in terms of disaster.
- Areas distant from the main route – Areas where there is no accessibility facility or where there is no road facility. Generally, such areas are more sensitive than those equipped with roads.

The following preparations will be required to deal with the disaster for the identified sensitive districts/areas on the above grounds :

- To constitute a Disaster Management Team and appoint a Nodal Officer within the department so that coordination with other departments can be established.
- To meet the minimum requirements of IRS for flood, landslide and accelerated floods, such as - ensuring the appointment of competent authorities and other personnel in planning, logistics and operation wing and make their information available to the State and District Emergency Operation Centre. (Order No. 1501/XVIII – (2)/16-13 (5)/2007 Date: 21 June 2016).
- Identify the most vulnerable roads in terms of disaster.
- In accordance with the definitions and standards laid down by the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways, mark the sites of fatal road accidents in the last five years as black spots.
- For the prevention of road accidents, ensure the formation of State Road Safety Council at the state level and District Road Safety Committees under the chairmanship of the District Magistrate at the district level. (Notification No. 549(1)/ix-1/23-(2014)/2017 Date: 24.07.2017)

- To ensure the formation of an observation committee to review the road accidents. (Notification No. – 316/ix-1/25/2015 Date: 24.07.2017)
- To make sure that it is compulsory to wear helmets for the person sitting in the back seat in terms of road safety. (Notification No. – 320/ix-1/95(2015)/2016 Date: 20.11.2017)
- Under the Central Motor Vehicle Rules, 1989, the speed governor must be made mandatory for vehicles manufactured from 1.08.2015. Also, ensure installation of speed governors in old vehicles. (Notification Date: 21.09.2017)
- Updating list of vehicles or rental vehicles available with all government departments.
- Prepare a list of all small and big vehicles and their owners registered within the state, including their contact number at the district level.
- Make sure to prepare a list of all major and useful vehicles such as – JCB, truck, ambulance etc. with automobile owners and make them available in SDM, development blocks and all stations.
- Ensure that the list of all types of vehicles and their owners available under the department is updated every three months.
- To coordinate with the RTO offices located in nearby districts so that additional vehicles can be taken as needed in case of disaster.
- To coordinate with District Supply Officer and Police Department for effective response.
- To ensure effective work during the response, ensure the delivery of the acquisition order in advance to the department on the basis of the previous warning of the disaster.
- To prepare the list along with all departmental officers, employees' names, addresses and contact numbers and to make sure they are handed over to the district administration.

Need Assessment, Infrastructure Strengthening and Human Resource Development

Keeping in mind the disasters in the state of Uttarakhand, it is necessary to ensure structural restructuring and adequate system of human resources along with assessing requirements in the development schemes within the department. Under this, in the activities undertaken by the department, on one hand, where strengthening of departmental buildings/staff quarters has been discussed, on the other hand, the department has mentioned the need to increase the capacity of the

work while eliminating the shortage of human resources. The following activities are recommended under this –

- Given the responsibilities and functions of the department in relation to the disaster, assess the need for human and physical resources.
- Ensure that all the newly created office buildings be constructed at the safe places in terms of disaster.
- Ensure arrangements of human resources on the basis of recommendations within the department.
- To ensure the establishment of a Road Safety Fund by depositing 25 per cent of the amount of customs duty charged by the administration from the *challan* of vehicles by the Transport and Police Departments. (Notification No. – 840/ix-1/79(2016)/2017 T.C. Date: 20.11.2017)

Need Assessment and Capacity Building

The capacity building of staff and community under the preparedness level of the department is an important element. Given the change in the nature of the disaster, it is necessary to conduct training/orientation on certain subjects for capacity building of each level. This is necessary since the community directly faces any disaster. Therefore, it is also a great responsibility of the department to conduct awareness drives at the community level. Under the requirement assessment and capacity addition, the following activities are recommended in the document :

- Ensure the provision of training of departmental staff at the department level.
- To ensure the establishment of a large driver training institute at the divisional level for the training of the drivers for smooth movement of the vehicle in hilly areas.
- Ensuring the mandatory establishment of simulators in each training school, strengthening the prescribed standards for the driving training schools/institutions established in the private sector.
- According to the Uttarakhand Motor Vehicle Rules 2011, prior to the renewal of licenses of commercial vehicle drivers, organize mandatory refresher training for them.
- To ensure the applicants take computerized examination before issuing a license to applicants coming to the transport office in view of efficiency development in the drivers.
- Ensure active participation of the department in the rehearsal organized by the Disaster Management Department.
- Be connected to the Disaster Management Committee through a WhatsApp group and be in regular contact with them so that information is received on time.
- To organize road safety programmes in schools regularly from time to time to make common masses aware about road safety.

Nodal Agency for Early Warning

The early warning system plays an important role in reducing the risks of any type of disaster. The department or organization which has a more active early warning system from the state to the district level, the lesser the risk to that department or organization in the context of the disaster. The early warning system should work in both directions, from top to bottom and from bottom to top. That is, prior warnings or information received from the government level are important for preparing the community for disaster relief and it is also necessary for the administration to take information from the community in order to plan locally.

Institutions authorized by the Government of India to give initial warning during the various disasters in respect of disasters at the department level are as follows:

Table 3: Institutions authorized by the Government of India to issue early warning for different disasters

Disaster	Authorized Institution
Flood	Central Water Commission
Heavy Rain/ Cloud Burst, Landslide	Geological Survey of India
Avalanche	Snow/Ice and Avalanche Study Establishment
Loo and Cold Wave	Indian Meteorological Department

The Government of India classifies the warning of danger according to the level of intensity of disasters. Details of various disasters and related warnings are as follows :

Heavy Rain/Flood/Flash Flood

A network of flood warning stations and daily water bulletins have been developed in the following sections to provide flood related information and daily water bulletins to all designated office bearers and agencies of the Central Government, State Governments and District Administrations by the Central Water Commission for all major river valleys during the southeast monsoon season :

Table 4: Categorization of danger in terms of flood disaster

Category	Description
Fourth	Low flood (water level between warning level and danger mark)
Third	Moderate flood (water level below 0.50 metres, less than high flood level and above danger mark)
Second	High flood (water level below high flood level but at 0.50 metres of high flood level)
First	Extraordinary flood (water levels at high flood level or above)

Landslide

Indian Geological Survey Division issues pre-warnings related to landslide to all authorized officials and institutions of the Central and State Government and the District Administration in the following categories :

Table 5: Categorization of danger in terms of landslide disaster

Category	Description
Fourth	Landslide of small intensity, whose impact site is far from human settlement and there is no loss of life and property.
Third	Landslides under this class are of relatively high intensity and this leads to loss of structural facilities like important highways and roads, railways and other civil facilities, electricity, water etc.
Second	The impact of landslides in this class is on people living near the settlement areas, resulting in loss of lives and property, but in small quantities.
First	Under this category are those landslides which are near populated areas like urban areas or denser populations. By doing any activity on such slides, human life and property are likely to suffer widespread losses.

Avalanche

In the context of avalanches, the Snow and Avalanche Study Establishment of the Defence Research and Development Organization, Chandigarh is responsible for issuing warnings to all the designated officers and agencies of the Central and State Governments and the District Administration. Avalanche related categorization is as follows :

Table 6: Categorization of danger in terms of avalanche disaster

Category	Description	Stage
Low	Generally, it is a favourable situation. In this situation, triggering is required in areas with heavy loads and extreme slopes. At such a time, lives/people are safe in the valley. Caution is required while walking on slopes.	Yellow
Moderate	This is partly an adverse situation. Most avalanche impact slopes and places with additional weight are more prone to its outbreak. It can also occur in the valley. In this situation, one should go on the slopes with extreme caution. One should be vigilant while roaming in the valleys and avoid variance on steep slopes. Caution should be taken in the selection of travel routes.	Yellow
High	This is an adverse situation. Its danger is prevalent in all the areas prone to avalanches. There is also a higher chance of its outbreak in the valley regions. In such a situation, all types of activities should be stopped. At this time, there is also the possibility of air borne avalanche.	Orange
All four sides	This is a very adverse situation. There is a possibility of a major avalanche on all possible avalanche slopes. At such a time, all types of activities should be stopped. At this time, there is also the possibility of air borne avalanche.	Red

Earthquake

Forecasting an earthquake disaster or its earlier warning is not possible. Still, it is possible to find out about earthquake and tremors and monitor them. Indian Meteorological Department is the nodal agency of the Government of India, which monitors seismic activities in the entire country and in nearby regions. The Indian Meteorological Department is responsible for assessing the parameters of earthquake sources immediately after the earthquake and provides information to all the concerned agencies of the Centre and State responsible for relocation and rehabilitation. It is also the responsibility of the Indian Meteorological Department to give earthquake information to the public information channels, press, media and post it on its website.

Table 7: Categorization of danger in terms of earthquake disaster

Category	Description	Stage
Low intensity	More than 5.0 on the Richter scale	Yellow
Moderate intensity	More than 5.0 on the Richter scale but less than 7.0	Orange
High intensity	More than 7.0 on the Richter scale	Red

3.2 Action during disasters

Under the Response Plan of the department, various preparations have been discussed to work during the disaster to deal with the disaster. Under this, the formation of the disaster cell and the disaster team and the appointment of the nodal officer is done in accordance with the standards of the Emergency Response System (ERS). According to the ERS standards, the team works in response to disaster while dealing with various associate departments. The Triggering Mechanism has been prominently included in the Response Plan, which makes the implementation of the Response Plan successful. The Transport Department performs the task while coordinating with the associate departments like– Uttarakhand State Transport Corporation, Civil Aviation, Food and Supplies Department, Police Department and District Disaster Management Authority.

Triggering Mechanism

In triggering mechanism, all departments and Emergency Operation Centres becomes active to respond immediately after alert message or any kind of information. Activities that have been identified under the Response Plan are those which are self-motivated activities to eliminate the effect of the disaster and those that can be induced instantly in the direction of reducing the losses. The main purpose of creating a triggering mechanism for natural disasters is to work in a controlled way in order to control its intensity and manage the situation in case of disaster. Triggering mechanisms can vary for natural disasters in different situations i.e. where the pre-warning system is available, the triggering mechanism will be different while the areas where the pre-warning system does not work, different triggering mechanisms will be adopted.

A. In case of availability of pre/early warning system

- Nodal agencies at the national level are authorized to collect information about incidents of natural disasters and to spread future possibilities about disaster. These nodal agencies will give prior notice of the potential danger based on the prediction of the disaster under the prescribed protocol for the National Emergency Operation Centre and the Home Ministry.
- Based on the forecasts received from the nodal agencies, the National Emergency Operation Centre and the Home Ministry will monitor the circumstances and issue warnings to the state and district level emergency operation centres and other authorized officials to be vigilant.
- Based on the severity of the situation, the National Emergency Operation Centre will be informed by the State Emergency Operation Centre and the District Emergency Operation Centre and other authorized officials to fully activate the emergency operation centre established at the state and district level.
- State and district level emergency operation centres, from the state to the development block, will give directions to the administrative mechanism to be prepared with their available human and other resources to respond to the situation of the disaster.
- Broadcasting of warnings to potential communities affected by disaster and their safe withdrawal from the potential area will be the first and foremost task.
- A dialogue mechanism should be established at the district level, so that real information can reach the people in their proper form.

B. In case of non-availability of pre/early warning system

In places where no pre-warning system related to natural disaster is working, there is a triggering mechanism to work under a specific procedure for clearance and relief work at the immediate level. The following procedures are adopted in such situations :

- The District Emergency Operation Centre, District Magistrate, Deputy District Magistrate will be informed about the incident by the people working at the field level and the nodal departments.
- The District Emergency Operation Centre will be fully operational to deal with the incident.
- The State District Disaster Management Authority/State Emergency Operation Centre will be informed of the incident by the District Emergency Operation Centre/District Magistrate and seek help from them.
- The State Emergency Operation Centre will be active and will inform the National Emergency Operation Centre. The National Emergency Operation Centre will receive the first information from here.
- Quick response teams, search and rescue teams and health and paramedical teams will be formed soon after getting the information.
- The District Magistrate themselves will review the situation and take coordination, order and control in their hands.
- Incident Response Team will be formed.

- A meeting of all concerned will be called by the District Disaster Management Authority to review the situation.
- A team will be constituted for a quick assessment of the loss due to the disaster.
- The concerned departments/agencies will get active to start the work related to electricity, communication, transportation etc.
- With the view to provide immediate relief to the disaster-affected people, arrangements for supply of food items, drinking water etc. will be ensured.
- After this, follow-up activity will be done by each concerned department at every level to monitor the Response and Relief work.

Incident Response System (IRS)

Incident Response System (IRS) is the effective system for working systematically during response. Keeping in mind the highest level of disaster, all the tasks to be performed in view of the possible problems are included. Keeping in view all possible response requirements under the Incident Response System, a team has been formed by involving officials from different sections and departments, who will work to fulfill their fixed responsibilities. All the members in the team know their responsibilities, actions and role. According to the state's administrative structure and the Disaster Management Act 2005, the RO/Incident Commander will be in-charge of the whole incident response management at the state and district level. IRS will work at all levels – state, district, tehsil and development block. Under the IRS, a nodal officer will be appointed from the Department of Transport, who will be responsible for disaster related work within the department. Along with this, she/he will have a fixed role in the IRS as well.

Activities Performed by the Department during the Disaster

During response, the Transport Department conducts the following key activities:

- Ensure arrangement of vehicles for transporting the relief and rescue team to the disaster site, transporting the injured, delivering food materials etc. during the disaster.
- Ensure to get acquisition order through the District Magistrate.
- Ensure constitution of a team for acquisitioning vehicles.
- Ensure borrowing of vehicles as per the acquisition order.
- For effective response during the disaster, ensure the arrangement of fuel at the time of the disaster with the help of the district administration.
- Ensure the use of government vehicles during the disaster a priority.

3.3 Post Disaster Actions

After the disaster, there is also a major role in the post-disaster phase of activetransport system is necessary to speed up the relief and rehabilitation work and to make general facilities easier for public life. The key activities carried out by the department in this phase are as follows :

- After the disaster, providing the vehicle to the relief and rescue parties to reach the destination.
- Releasing the acquired vehicles back.
- Prepare a list of acquired vehicles and send it to the district administration.
- According to the logbook as per the district administration, examine the estimated expenditure on man days and diesel.
- In the event of loss/damage of acquired vehicles, coordinate with the district administration to ensure its compensation to the vehicle owner.
- Ensure minimum payment of acquired vehicles.

4 MONITORING, REVIEW AND KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT OF DEPARTMENTAL DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLAN

4.1 Monitoring and Review

It is an important aspect to check the effectiveness and shortcomings in the process of implementation of Departmental Disaster Management Plan. Using this document as an effective implementation tool during the disaster, determining indices, periodically reviewing the measures to overcome deficiencies and by updating the plan from time to time, it will also be used as a monitoring tool for disaster management efforts. On the other hand, the learning process during the process of documenting the disaster management plan and its implementation will also help the department to assess its responsibility during the time of the disaster. At the departmental level, not only can the work done during the various stages be reviewed, but at the level of the State Disaster Management Authority, it will be seen whether the planned activities are going in the right direction or not.

In order to check the level of preparation and upgrade departmental coordination during emergency, mock drill may be a better method of rehearsal testing. It will be based on past experience of disaster and learning received. On one side of the mock drill, we will be able to evaluate the response activities, while on the other hand, it will also help in better coordination with administration, various departments, voluntary organizations, other stakeholders and communities. The mock drill will not only help in understanding the aspects that are missing from our plan, but if necessary, the department will also be helped in updating the plan. Due to continuous mock drills, the ability to respond is faster and better and the task of response and re-evaluation will also be done.

The department should certainly perform the following tasks :

- Adding the activities of mitigation and prevention in the departmental annual work plan.
- Developing performance index involving time limit and expected results. This index should be both quantitative and qualitative.
- Execute mitigation and prevention plan.
- Conduct quarterly review of programmes operated at the state and district level.
- Review pre-preparedness and reaction mechanism.
- Preparation of index of pre-preparation and response results.
- Provide review and feedback at the state and district level after the disaster.
- Training of officials on disaster management through the medium of State Disaster Management Authority/District Disaster Management Authority.
- Update the District Disaster Management Authority at the end of April every year.

The assessment and evaluation of the Departmental Disaster Management Plan will be determined on the basis of the following points :

- Availability of resources
- Coordination between different departments/agencies
- Participation of the community
- Participation of voluntary organizations
- Participation of insurance companies

4.2 Roles and Responsibilities of State Units of the Department and the State Emergency Operation Centre in Monitoring and Evaluation

Local Level Implementation of Departmental Disaster Management Plan

- Marking and ensuring the implementation of disaster risk reduction in all development projects and schemes.
- Examine the resources available in the districts every six months and check whether they are adequate and active.
- On the basis of analysis, the department has to take approval from the concerned officials for the use of development funds for the removal of unused and scraped resources and the purchase of new resources in their place.
- Monitoring that all activities related to prevention, mitigation, pre-preparation and response are being implemented correctly within the district.
- Identifying the activities funded by the Central or State government that can be used for disaster management by the head of the department at the state level. In the meantime, the standards of the centrally sponsored schemes should also be kept in mind.

Audit of the Implementation

The monitoring and evaluation work can be done by various audits of the department. Some of those are as follows :

- Electricity audit of important infrastructure, including urban areas.
- Fire safety audit of all important infrastructure of the department, including urban areas.
- Emphasize the use of National Building Code during the construction of departmental buildings, hospitals etc.

4.3 Documentation of Learning

Updating the Plan

Departmental Disaster Management Plan is a “living document” and according to the State Disaster Management Act 2005, before May each year, the state level departmental head or nodal officer (disaster) will update this document with the help of departmental disaster management team. Following the guidelines approved by the Uttarakhand State Disaster Management Authority in updating this document, the following points will be considered :

- Identifying and listing of sensitive/vulnerable areas.

- Identifying and listing of necessary resources.
- Updating human resources.
- Identifying technical necessities, equipment/machines and update them accordingly.
- Understanding the issue of inter-departmental coordination and coordination with other departments and working towards improving it.
- Linking disaster management activities with other plans/programmes.

Reporting and Documentation

Every year before March, annual report/documentation should be done of the implementation of the Departmental Disaster Management Plan, in which the process of preparing the disaster management plan, adopted strategy, main achievements, challenges, coordination, desired help from the State Disaster Management Authority/District Disaster Management Authority are included. A few case studies related to disaster management plan should also be included in this document.

Evaluation Post Disaster

The Transport Department will evaluate its performance based on the tasks related to its department. After the relief and rehabilitation activities are completed after the disaster, the department should carry out the following evaluation tasks :

- Nature of interventions and cooperation by the state
- Suitability of institutional structure, nodal officer and other authorized officials
- Time and resources taken for the response
- Coordination with associate departments
- Institutional arrangement and its work
- Need and necessary correction of operational procedures
- Effectiveness of monitoring
- Communication and logistic related issues

4.4 Index for Monitoring

The following checklist can be helpful for monitoring the work done by the department in various stages of disaster :

Table 8 : Monitoring Index for Different Stages

Preparation	Yes	No
▪ Prepare a list including names and addresses of all registered government and non-government vehicle owners. ▪ Keep information about the vehicles of neighbouring districts. ▪ Examine and repair the vehicles on a specific timeline.		

▪ Prepare a list including name, address and phone number of all drivers, conductors and other officers and employees.		
During the Disaster		
▪ Receive acquisition order from the District Magistrate. ▪ Provide a copy of the acquisition order at all locations from the Deputy District Magistrate level. ▪ Provide fuel for vehicles with the help of the district administration.		
After the Disaster		
▪ Release the acquired vehicles. ▪ Inspect the logbook of acquired vehicles. ▪ Ensure compensation to the vehicle owner on the basis of inspection.		

5 BUDGET AND FINANCIAL ASSESSMENT

5.1 State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF)

In accordance with the provisions of the Disaster Management Act 2005 and on the recommendations of the 13th Finance Commission, the State Disaster Response Fund was formed in place of the Calamity Relief Fund (CRF). In this Fund, 75 per cent contribution is from the Central Government and 25 per cent contribution is from the State Government. The Central Government gives its contribution in two stages/phases every financial year in the months of June and December. Similarly, the State Government also gives its 25 per cent contribution to the SDRF in two stages/phases every financial year in the months of June and December. In case of a certain disaster, if the Home Ministry takes cognizance of it, then on the request of the State Government, the Central Government can give 25 per cent of its contribution of the incoming year in advance, which will be adjusted in the contribution of the coming year. According to the guidelines of the Constitution and the State Disaster Response Fund administered by the Home Ministry under the Government of India, the State Disaster Response Fund will be used to provide immediate relief to the people affected by landslide, earthquake, flood, fire, avalanche, cloud burst and attack of insects. The Principal Secretary of the State will decide on the issues related to all the immediate expenses related to the relief of the State Disaster Response Fund.

5.2 National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF)

In accordance with the provisions of the Disaster Management Act 2005 and on the recommendations of the 13th Finance Commission, the National Disaster Response Fund was formed in place of the Calamity Relief Fund (CRF) at the Government of India level. The administrative arrangement of the National Disaster Response Fund is in the hands of the National Executive Committee. In the event of severe disaster, when relief work cannot be completed by the State Disaster Response Fund, after providing some necessary procedures at that time, additional assistance is provided by the Central Government through the National Disaster Response Fund. For this, it is necessary for the State Government to submit a memorandum mentioning area damages and necessary funds. After getting the state's memorandum, an inter-union central team is formed and they are given the responsibility to assess the physical funding of the damage and to assess the necessary funds for the relief work according to the existing materials and standards. After the deliberations by the Home Secretary on the report submitted by the inter-ministerial team/National Executive Committee, the Central Team Report by the High Level Committee comprising Finance Minister, Agriculture Minister, Home Minister and the Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission and on the basis of recommendation of the inter-ministerial team, the request of the state government is considered and funds are recommended from the National Disaster Response Fund keeping in view the current contents and standards. In case of disaster, the Centre, immediately under the State Disaster

Response Fund, provides the remaining part of its 75 per cent contribution. The expenditure from the State Disaster Response Fund/National Disaster Response Fund is done by the State Government. With the help of the Ministry of Finance, the expenses incurred by the State Disaster Response Fund and the National Disaster Response Fund as determined by the Ministry of Home Affairs of the Government of India are spent only on the basis of the necessary items for relief in the standard and catastrophic disasters.

5.3 Chief Minister Relief Fund

At the state level, the Chief Minister Relief Fund has been set up for the purpose of providing immediate assistance to people affected by natural disasters or to people affected in road, air or rail accidents.

5.4 Uttarakhand Road Transport Accident Relief Fund

Uttarakhand Road Transport Accident Relief Fund has been set up to provide relief to the injured/deceased dependents in a road accident, whose detailed explanation is given under the following points :

- Under the Section 8 of the “Uttarakhand Motor Vehicles Taxation Improvement Act 2003,” to provide financial assistance to the dead dependents and the injured in the event of accident of passengers related to public services.
- In case of any public service accident, the affected persons are given Rs. 1,00,000.00 in the event of death, Rs. 40,000.00 on severe injuries and Rs. 10,000.00 on light injuries as assistance from this fund.

5.5 Issuing Funds to Departments and Districts

Due to natural calamities, contingency assistance for affected persons/families, to set up relief camps, to run *Langars*, to set up camps for animals, to provide compensation amount to the families of the dead, to provide compensation in case of damaged house, to provide support to displaced families and animals, to assist in the reconstruction of homes falling/destroyed from natural disasters etc., the required fund is provided through the District Magistrate. In case of damage to public property, funds are issued to the concerned department for their immediate repair and maintenance. After receiving request from the District Magistrate/concerned department, funds are allocated after receiving the recommendation from the State Executive Committee. However, for the pure relief, funds are issued as per the specific Relief Commissioned/Chief Secretary and in the next meeting of the State Executive Committee, it is presented for recommendation. In order to avoid delay in the relief work in the state of disaster, the District Magistrates have been instructed to make available the grace amount from the available funds in the district and register it after receiving relief from a specific Relief Commissioner.

Human & Physical assets available at Department**Human assets**

S.N.	Name of Officer	Designation	Tel / Mobile No	Name of Office
1	Mr. D. Santhial Pandiyan	Transport Commissioner	0135 2608105,6,7	Transport Commissnor office
2	Smt. Sunita Singh	Add. Transport Commissioner	8171236404	
3	Mr. S.K. Singh	Assistant Transport Commissioner	9411112167	
4	Mr. Vikram Singh Jantwal	Senior Account Officer	9412394178	
5	Mr. Naresh Sangal	Ass. Director, Road Safty	9997057757	
6	Mr. Hira Singh Bergali	Ass. Director, Road Safty	9897158227	
7	Mr. Prem Singh Negi	Ass. Account Officer	9557458494	
8	Mr. Sudhanshu Garg	Regional Transport Officer	9411112166	Dehradun
9	Mr. Rajiv Mehra	Regional Transport Officer	9411112159	Haldwani/Almoda
10	Mr. Dinesh Chand Pathoi	Regional Transport Officer	9411112160	Paudi
11	Mr. Sahailesh Kr. Tiwari	Asst. Regional Transport Officer (Admin.)	9411112155	Rooraki
12	Mr. Sunil Sharma	Asst. Regional Transport Officer	9411112163	Vikasnagar
13	Ms. Anita Chamola	Asst. Regional Transport Officer	9411112157	Rishikesh
14	Ms. Anita Chand	Asst. Regional Transport Officer (Admin.)	9458302376	Kashipur
15	Mr. Sandeep Saini	Asst. Regional Transport Officer (Admin.)	7830354847	Almoda/Ranikhet
16	Mr. Gurudev singh	Asst. Regional Transport Officer (En.)	9411115680	Haldwani
17	Mr. Nand Kishore	Ass. Regional Transport Officer (Admin.)	9720502762	Udhamsingh Nagar
18	Mr. Dwarika Prasad	Ass. Regional Transport Officer (En./Admin.)	9719790890	Paudi
19	Mr. Anand Kr. Jaiswal	Ass. Regional Transport Officer	9917267391	Head Office
20	Mr. Arvind Kr. Pandey	Ass. Regional Transport Officer (En.)	9411112151	Dehradun
21	Mr. Vimal Pandey	Ass. Regional Transport Officer (Admin.)	9358192234	Ramnagar
22	Mr. Manish Tiwari	Ass. Regional Transport Officer (Admin.)	9411112169	Haridwar
23	Ms. Rashmi Bhatt	Ass. Regional Transport Officer (Admin.)	9917222944	Tanakpur

24	Ms. Pooja Nayal	Ass. Regional Transport Officer (En.)	7409965890	Bageshwar
25	Mr. Sandeep Verma	Ass. Regional Transport Officer (Admin.)	9837903787	Hadwani
26	Mr. Surendra Kumar	Ass. Regional Transport Officer	9411112156	Haridwar
27	Mr. Ram Prakash Rathor	Ass. Regional Transport Officer (En.)	9412940777	Udhamsingh Nagar
28	Mr. Rawat Singh	Ass. Regional Transport Officer	9458916981	Kotdwar
29	Mr. Chakrapani Mishra	Ass. Regional Transport Officer	9560904773	Uttarkashi
30	Mr. Mohit Kothari	Ass. Regional Transport Officer	8126432483	Rudraprayag
31	Mr. Alok Joshi	Ass. Regional Transport Officer	8965884602	Almoda
32	Ms. Alvin Roxy	Ass. Regional Transport Officer	7252801881	Karnprayag
33	Ms. Rashmi Pant	Ass. Regional Transport Officer	9917244406	Head Office
34	Mr. Jyotishankar Mishra	Transport Tax Officer - 1	8894342929	Tihri
35	Mr. Vipin Kumar Singh	Transport Tax Officer - 1	9837941680	Tanakpur
36	Mr. Navin Kr. Singh 2	Transport Tax Officer - 1	8449939999	Pithauragarh
37	Mr. Nikhilesh Kr. Ojha	Transport Tax Officer - 1	9410035573	Rooraki
38	Mr. Ashit Kr. Jha	Transport Tax Officer - 1	9997759548	Nainital
39	Mr. Pankaj Srivastava	Transport Tax Officer - 1	9719076999	Rudraprayag
40	Mr. Ratnakar Singh	Transport Tax Officer - 1	9675807880	
41	Ms. Sangeeta Bhatt	Transport Tax Officer - 1	9997511443	Dehradun
42	Mr. Kulvant Singh Chauhan	Transport Tax Officer - 1	9412934189	Rishikesh
43	Mr. Krishna Chand	Transport Tax Officer - 1	8456142845	Ranikhet
44	Ms. Damini Aroda	Transport Tax Officer - 1	8218443586	Almoda
45	Mr. Nikhilesh Sharma	Transport Tax Officer - 1	9718524002	Bageshwar
46	Ms. Shashi Dubey	Transport Tax Officer - 1	8171371380	Kotdwar
47	Ms. Neha Jha	Transport Tax Officer - 1	8445550080	Ramnagar
48	Mr. Rajendra Viratiya	Transport Tax Officer - 1	9897696329	Paudi
49	Mr. Aman	Transport Tax Officer - 1	7060713125	Karnprayag
50	Mr. Jitendra Bahadur chand	Transport Tax Officer - 1	9761882936	Uttarkashi
51	Mr. Mukesh Kr. Saini	Transport Tax Officer - 2	7248726848	Goverdhanpur
52	Mr. Jitendra Kumar	Transport Tax Officer - 2	7895130020	Pulbhatta
53	Mr. Satendra Raj	Transport Tax Officer - 2	9412153269	Asharodi
54	Mr. Shanti Prasad	Transport Tax Officer - 2	9412159171	Pulbhatta
55	Ms. Nirmala Arya	Transport Tax Officer - 2	8936935475	Rudrapur Chak

56	Mr. P.C. Pandey	Transport Tax Officer - 2	9412018206	Bhagwanpur
57	Mr. Vimal Kr. Upreti	Transport Tax Officer - 2	9412035841	Rudrapur Chak
58	Mr. Pramod Chaudhry	Transport Tax Officer - 2	9720858111	Rudrapur Chak
59	Ms. Vishnu Maya	Transport Tax Officer - 2	9412056610	Asharodi
60	Mr. Raj Vilochan Bahuguna	Transport Tax Officer - 2	9897416311	Chidiyapur
61	Mr. Anil Singh	Transport Tax Officer - 2	9456494026	Chidiyapur
62	Mr. Pramod Karnatak	Transport Tax Officer - 2	9411161317	Kashipur Chak
63	Mr. Mahavir Singh	Transport Tax Officer - 2	9756801089	Kulhad
64	Mr. Parikshit Singh Bhandari	Transport Tax Officer - 2	9568129211	Asharodi
65	Mr. Anand Prakash Gupta	Transport Tax Officer - 2	8445390022	Pulbhatta
66	Mr. Harish Kr. Sati	Transport Tax Officer - 2	9758435220	Kaudiya
67	Ms. Shweta Rauthan	Transport Tax Officer - 2	9012811498	Asharodi
68	Mr. Bharat Bhushan	Transport Tax Officer - 2	9557543096	Narsan
69	Ms. Manisha Shah	Transport Tax Officer - 2	8923742225	Chidiyapur
70	Mr. Mahipal Datt Papnoi	Transport Tax Officer - 2	9458900304	Kaudiya
71	Ms. Sangita Dhiman	Transport Tax Officer - 2	9917456594	Bhagwanpur
72	Mr. Vijay Kr. Arya	Transport Tax Officer - 2	9756511964	Kashipur Chekpost
73	Mr. Nandan Prasad Arya	Transport Tax Officer - 2	9012119119	Majhaura
74	Mr. Mukesh Bharti	Transport Tax Officer - 2	8979070269	Narsan
75	Mr. Manoj Kumar Tyagi	Regional Inspector	9897221241	Tihri
76	Mr. Arvind Yadav	Regional Inspector	9412070978	Rishikesh
77	Mr. Devendra Singh	Regional Inspector	8057811266	Haldwani
78	Mr. Alok Kr.	Regional Inspector	9358126345	Dehradun
79	Mr. Chandrakant Bhatt	Regional Inspector	7579080540	Paudi
80	Mr. Vinod Gunjyal	Regional Inspector	9411116526	Udhamsingh Nagar
81	Mr. Ajay Kr. Arya	Regional Inspector	9827402215	Karnprayag
82	Mr. Romesh Kr. Agrawal	Regional Inspector	9760652343	Head Office
83	Mr. Pradeep Singh Rauthan	Regional Inspector	8979884055	Head Office
84	Mr. Anand Vardhan	Regional Inspector	9897929333	Head Office
85	Mr. Vikas Singh	Regional Inspector	9412956282	Head Office
86	Mr. Rajesh Kumar	Regional Inspector	9758141560	Head Office
87	Mr. Praveen Kr.	Regional Inspector	9897624953	Head Office
88	Mr. Bhanu Prakash Badoni	Regional Inspector	8279402534	Bageshwar
Name		Designation	Duty Place	
89	Mr. Ayaz Husain	Chief Administrative Officer	Karnprayag	
90	Mr. Indrajeet Singh	Chief Administrative Officer	Rudki	
	Mr. Digvijay Singh	Chief Administrative Officer		
91	Mr. Narendra Singh Bhandari	Chief Administrative Officer	Paudi	

92	Mr. Manoj Sanwal	Chief Administrative Officer	Tanakpur
93	Mr. Anil Anand	Chief Administrative Officer	
93	Mr. Deepak Kr. Sharma	Chief Administrative Officer	Uttarkashi
94	Mr. Navin Chand Maithani	Senior Administrative Officer	Head Office
95	Mr. Dharmpal	Senior Administrative Officer	Head Office
96	Mr. Pramod Naudiyal	Senior Administrative Officer	Head Office
97	Mr. K.R. Arya	Senior Administrative Officer	Kashipur
98	Mr. Sushil Kr. Niranjana	Senior Administrative Officer	Vikasnagar
99	Ms. Pramod Mishra	Senior Administrative Officer	Dehradun
100	Mr. Dinesh Kr. Verma	Senior Administrative Officer	Majhaura
101	Ms. Surekha Sapalok	Senior Administrative Officer	Dehradun
102	Mr. Devendra Singh Rawat	Senior Administrative Officer	Bageshwar
103	Mr. Hari Singh	Senior Administrative Officer	Goverdhanpur
104	Mr. Sayeed Ahmad	Senior Administrative Officer	Rudki
105	Ms. Sushma Chaudhry	Senior Administrative Officer	Udhamsingh Nagar
106	Ms. Sandhya Mishra	Senior Administrative Officer	Rishikesh
107	Ms. Laxmi Kashyap	Senior Administrative Officer	Haldwani
108	Ms. Magni Hayki	Senior Administrative Officer	Ramnagar
109	Mr. Suresh Chand Bacheti	Senior Administrative Officer	Kulhad
110	Ms. Archana Sharma	Senior Administrative Officer	Dehradun
111	Mr. Vinod Bhatt	Senior Administrative Officer	Rishikesh
112	Mr. Dilwar Singh Gusain	Senior Administrative Officer	Narsan
113	Ms. Shanti Pandya	Senior Administrative Officer	Ramnagar
114	Ms. Kukhsana Shamsi	Senior Administrative Officer	Asharodi
115	Mr. Manoj Negi	Senior Administrative Officer	Kaudiya
116	Mr. Bhupendra Singh Bisht	Senior Administrative Officer	Dehradun
117	Mr. Shyam Singh Latwal	Senior Administrative Officer	Haldwani
118	Mr. Vipin Chand Ramola	Administrative Officer	Head Office
119	Mr. Harshmani Semwal	Administrative Officer	Head Office
120	Mr. Mohan Singh Chamyal	Administrative Officer	Rishikesh
121	Mr. Ramesh Chand Sanval	Administrative Officer	Banbasa
122	Mr. Jagdish Garola	Administrative Officer	Paudi
123	Mr. Surendra Singh Negi	Administrative Officer	Haridwar
124	Mr. Ramesh Singh	Administrative Officer	Haridwar
125	Mr. Prem Datt Bijlwad	Administrative Officer	Rishikesh
126	Mr. Sanjiv Kr. Mishra	Administrative Officer	Haridwar
127	Mr. Vijay Singh Gusain	Administrative Officer	Rudki
128	Mr. Devendra Singh Rawat	Administrative Officer	Rishikesh
129	Mr. Chandramohan Singh Rawat	Administrative Officer	Haridwar
130	Mr. Kripal Datt Joshi	Administrative Officer	Dehradun

131	Mr. Munesh Naudiyal	Administrative Officer	Haridwar
132	Mr. Vijay pal	Administrative Officer	Dehradun
133	Mr. Mohan Lal	Administrative Officer	Haridwar
134	Mr. Krishna Kishor	Administrative Officer	Dehradun
135	Mr. Updesh Majkhola	Administrative Officer	Vikasnagar
136	Mr. Jitendra Singh Negi	Administrative Officer	Rudrapur
137	Mr. Bachhi Singh Mehra	Administrative Officer	haldwani
138	Mr. Anand Ballabh Pandey	Administrative Officer	haldwani
139	Mr. Mukul Mamgai	Administrative Officer	Dehradun
140	Mr. Umesh Chand	Administrative Officer	Head Office
141	Mr. Rajendra Singh Rawat	Accountant	Head Office
142	Mr. Sumant Bhatt	Accountant	Kotdwar
143	Mr. Dharmendra Singh Rawat	Accountant	Dehradun
144	Mr. Mahendra Kumar	Accountant	Dehradun
145	Mr. Amit Kumar	Senior Account Auditor	Head Office
146	Mr. Krishna Chand Joshi	Senior Personnel Assistant	Head Office
147	Ms. Ambika Kukreti	Senior Personnel Assistant	Head Office
148	Mr. Pawan Kumar	Senior Personnel Assistant	Head Office
149	Mr. Kamalkant Semwal	Chief Assistant	Head Office
150	Mr. Shanti Prasad Maithani	Chief Assistant	Head Office
151	Mr. Vinod Pathak	Chief Assistant	Head Office
152	Ms. Nita Bhandari	Chief Assistant	Head Office
153	Ms. Neera Lohni	Chief Assistant	Head Office
154	Mr. Pan Singh Rawat	Chief Assistant	Pithauragarh
155	Mr. Harish Chand Bhadri	Chief Assistant	Udhamsingh Nagar
156	Mr. Kishan Singh Negi	Chief Assistant	Dehradun
157	Mr. Manoj Pathak	Chief Assistant	Kotdwar
158	Mr. Rupesh Garhwali	Chief Assistant	Chidiyapur
159	Mr. Rajendra Prasad	Chief Assistant	Dehradun
160	Mr. Mukesh Navani	Chief Assistant	Rishikesh
161	Mr. Suresh Kotnala	Chief Assistant	Rishikesh
162	Mr. Narendra Singh Negi	Chief Assistant	Dehradun
163	Mr. Vijaypal Rawat	Chief Assistant	Dehradun
164	Mr. Sunderlal Pandey	Chief Assistant	Dehradun
165	Mr. Krishna Kishor Bijlwad	Chief Assistant	Goverdhanpur
166	Mr. Daulatram Pandey	Chief Assistant	Dehradun
167	Mr. Sanjeev Singh Chauhan	Chief Assistant	Tihri
168	Mr. Rajendra Singh Bist	Chief Assistant	Paudi
169	Mr. Jayant Vashisth	Chief Assistant	Udhamsingh Nagar

170	Mr. Girish Chand	Chief Assistant	Head Office
171	Mr. Mukul Agrawal	Chief Assistant	Udhamsingh Nagar
172	Mr. Bhaskaranand Joshi	Chief Assistant	Almoda
173	Mr. Jitendra Sing Bist	Chief Assistant	Dehradun
174	Mr. Satyendra Bhoj	Chief Assistant	Almoda
175	Mr. Puran Chand Pandey	Chief Assistant	Tanakpur
176	Mr. Ramesh Kr. Suneja	Chief Assistant	Pithauragarh
177	Mr. Neeraj Chauhan	Chief Assistant	Haldwani
178	Mr. Anand Ballabh Upreti	Chief Assistant	Haldwani
179	Mr. Tarkendra Vashnav	Chief Assistant	Udhamsingh Nagar
180	Mr. Mahendra Singh Negi	Chief Assistant	Haldwani
181	Mr. Harish Chand Pandey	Chief Assistant	Almoda
182	Mr. Gret Valia	Chief Assistant	Haldwani
183	Mr. Bhagwan Singh	Chief Assistant	Pithauragarh
184	Mr. Gurmukh Singh	Chief Assistant	Udhamsingh Nagar
185	Mr. Rajendra Kr. Tiwari	Chief Assistant	Dehradun
186	Mr. Jasvir Singh	Chief Assistant	Haldwani
187	Mr. Mukesh Tiwari	Chief Assistant	Haldwani
188	Mr. Amit Kr. Sati	Chief Assistant	Haldwani
189	Mr. Devendra Singh manwal	Chief Assistant	Dehradun
190	Mr. Kuldeep Singh Negi	Chief Assistant	Kotdwar
191	Mr. Mukul Kannujia	Chief Assistant	Dehradun
192	Mr. Yashvir Singh Bist	Chief Assistant	Dehradun
193	Mr. Suresh Chand Pandey	Chief Assistant	Pithauragarh
194	Mr. Animesh Agrawal	Chief Assistant	Haridwar
195	Mr. Pradeep Singh	Chief Assistant	Dehradun
196	Ms. Meenakshi Naithani	Personal Assistant	Head Office
197	Ms. Anjana Devi	Personal Assistant	Head Office
198	Mr. Sachin Kumar	Personal Assistant	Almoda
199	Mr. Akhilesh Kumar	Personal Assistant	Haldwani
200	Mr. Deepak Kumar	Personal Assistant	Dehradun
201	Mr. Anil kumar	Personal Assistant	Paudi
202	Mr. Vijendra Kumar	Assistant Accountant	Head Office
203	Mr. Niwas Chandra Gahtodi	Assistant Accountant	Haldwani
204	Ms. Asha	Assistant Accountant	Head Office
205	Mr. Sudhir Kr. Rana	Senior Assistant	Head Office
206	Ms. Beena	Senior Assistant	Head Office
207	Mr. Manish Chandra	Senior Assistant	Head Office
208	Mr. Yatin Tiwari	Senior Assistant	Bageshwar

209	Mr. Rajiv Sharma	Senior Assistant	Dehradun
210	Mr. Rajendra Singh Negi	Senior Assistant	Kashipur
211	Mr. Fahim Ahmad	Senior Assistant	Dehradun
212	Mr. Naresh Chandra Pant	Senior Assistant	Dehradun
213	Mr. Sanjay Pundir	Senior Assistant	Narsan
214	Mr. Sanjay Tiwari	Senior Assistant	Haridwar
215	Mr. Vinod Kumar Chamoli	Senior Assistant	Pithauragarh
216	Mr. Anil Singh Rawat	Senior Assistant	Pithauragarh
217	Mr. Rohit Melkani	Senior Assistant	Haldwani
218	Ms. Gangotri Gunjyal	Senior Assistant	Dehradun
219	Mr. Khasti Ballabh Joshi	Senior Assistant	Pulbhatta
220	Mr. Ajay Naudiyal	Senior Assistant	Kotdwar
221	Mr. Lalit Mathpal	Senior Assistant	haldwani
222	Mr. Ashish Mohan Pandey	Senior Assistant	Haldwani
223	Mr. Mahendra Singh Rawat	Senior Assistant	Dehradun
224	Mr. Pradip mandrawal	Senior Assistant	Dehradun
225	Ms. Jyoti Badola	Senior Assistant	Haldwani
226	Mr. Narendra Miyan	Senior Assistant	Dehradun
227	Mr. Rajendra Behra	Senior Assistant	Haridwar
228	Mr. Ramesh Chand Tiwari	Senior Assistant	Tanakpur
229	Mr. Jagdish Chandra Bhatt	Senior Assistant	Tanakpur
230	Mr. Navneet Joshi	Senior Assistant	Haldwani
231	Ms. Pooja Khulbe	Senior Assistant	Haldwani
232	Mr. Brij Mohan	Senior Assistant	Dehradun
233	Mr. Harinder Singh Bafila	Senior Assistant	haldwani
234	Mr. Nishchay Joshi	Senior Assistant	Bageshwar
235	Mr. Pravin Kandari	Senior Assistant	Chidiyapur
236	Mr. Amit Kr. Gupta	Senior Assistant	Asharodi
237	Mr. Khem Singh Negi	Senior Assistant	Haldwani
238	Mr. Pavan Bhatt	Senior Assistant	Karnprayag
239	Mr. Gokul Singh	Senior Assistant	Pulbhatta
240	Mr. Chandrashekhar pandey	Senior Assistant	Chidiyapur
241	Mr. Tyagendra Singh Rawat	Senior Assistant	Bhagwanpur
242	Mr. Shailendra Singh Bist	Senior Assistant	Kulhad
243	Mr. Manoj Singh Rawat	Senior Assistant	Kotdwar
244	Mr. Manish Purohit	Senior Assistant	Kotdwar
245	Ms. Sarita Bahuguna	Senior Assistant	Dehradun
246	Mr. Navin Bhatt	Senior Assistant	Tanakpur
247	Mr. Vijendra Rana	Senior Assistant	Paudi
248	Mr. Anup Lingval	Senior Assistant	Karnprayag

249	Ms. Neetu Saxena	Senior Assistant	Udhamsingh Nagar
250	Mohd. Asif	Senior Assistant	Haldwani
251	Mr. Pyar Das Verma	Senior Assistant	Kulhad
252	Mr. Gajpal Singh	Senior Assistant	Paudi
253	Ms. Meera Rawat	Senior Assistant	Paudi
254	Mr. Amit Kr. Kannujia	Senior Assistant	Chidiyapur
255	Mr. Javed Akhtar	Senior Assistant	Dehradun
256	Mr. Ram Singh Pingal	Senior Assistant	Udhamsingh Nagar
257	Mr. Mahmood	Senior Assistant	Dehradun
258	Mr. Vinay Rana	Senior Assistant	Rishikesh
259	Mr. Lalit Mohan Arya	Senior Assistant	Haldwani
260	Mr. Surajpal	Senior Assistant	Bhagwanpur
261	Mr. Anil Kr. Bharti	Senior Assistant	Tihri
262	Mr. Harish Chandra	Senior Assistant	Haldwani
263	Mr. Amit Raj	Senior Assistant	Tanakpur
264	Mr. Kamal Prasad Gaud	Senior Assistant	Rishikesh
265	Mr. Prakash Nath	Senior Assistant	Haldwani
266	Mr. Janvir Singh Rawat	Senior Assistant	Rishikesh
267	Mr. Narendra Singh Mahipal	Senior Assistant	Dauraha
268	Mr. Vineet Kumar	Senior Assistant	Haridwar
269	Mr. Aslam Ali	Senior Assistant	Vikasnagar
270	Mr. Vinod Kumar	Senior Assistant	Uttarkashi
271	Mr. Bhupendra Singh Rawat	Senior Assistant	Narsan
272	Mr. Navin Kumar	Senior Assistant	Vikasnagar
273	Mr. Chandan Prakash	Senior Assistant	Majhaura
274	Mr. Manoj Kumar	Senior Assistant	Rudraprayag
275	Mr. Charu Chandra	Senior Assistant	Haldwani
276	Mr. Vinod Nirala	Senior Assistant	Paudi
277	Mr. Amit Lingval	Senior Assistant	Paudi
278	Ms. Sapna Rani	Senior Assistant	Haridwar
279	Mr. Pravin Kumar Navriya	Senior Assistant	Kashipur chak
280	Mr. Deepak Pandey	Senior Assistant	Rishikesh
281	Ms. Manorama Arya	Senior Assistant	Udhamsingh Nagar
282	Mr. Sandeep Bhandari	Junior Assistant	Head Office
283	Ms. Tanuja Joshi	Junior Assistant	Head Office
284	Ms. Swati Badhani	Junior Assistant	Head Office
285	Mr. Mahesh Kumar	Junior Assistant	Head Office
286	Mr. Praveen Uniyal	Junior Assistant	Head Office
287	Mr. Ashish Saklani	Junior Assistant	Head Office

288	Mr. Bhim Singh Vertval	Junior Assistant	Head Office
289	Mr. Sunil Singh	Junior Assistant	Head Office
290	Mr. Ravi Kumar – II	Junior Assistant	Head Office
291	Mr. Vipin Kumar	Junior Assistant	Head Office
292	Mr. Pakesh Kumar	Junior Assistant	Head Office
293	Mr. Kaustubhanand Pant	Junior Assistant	Haldwani
294	Mr. Ramesh Chandra sharma	Junior Assistant	Kotdwar
295	Mr. Kalyan Singh Rawat	Junior Assistant	Kotdwar
296	Mr. Govind Singh Dhela	Junior Assistant	Udhamsingh Nagar
297	Ms. Sumanlata Naithani	Junior Assistant	Haridwar
298	Mr. Anil Singh Rawat	Junior Assistant	Paudi
299	Mr. Bhupendra Singh	Junior Assistant	Paudi
300	Mr. Dhanvir Danosi	Junior Assistant	Paudi
301	Mohd. Akram	Junior Assistant	Kaudiya
302	Mr. Ashish Bhandari	Junior Assistant	Rudraprayag
303	Mr. Surendra Datt Khanduri	Junior Assistant	Dehradun
304	Mr. Kapil singh Rawat	Junior Assistant	Dehradun
305	Mr. Vimal Sanval	Junior Assistant	Udhamsingh Nagar
306	Mr. Krishna Chandra	Junior Assistant	Dehradun
307	Mr. Bhuvanesh Gusain	Junior Assistant	Uttarkashi
308	Ms. Sarita Devi	Junior Assistant	Paudi
309	Mr. Vikram Singh	Junior Assistant	Paudi
310	Ms. Anjani Napalchyal	Junior Assistant	Pithauragarh
311	Mr. Rakesh Negi	Junior Assistant	Karnprayag
312	Mr. Prem Singh Rawat	Junior Assistant	Haldwani
313	Mr. Rakesh Gangola	Junior Assistant	Haldwani
314	Mr. Chandra Prakash	Junior Assistant	Bageshwar
315	Mr. Balvant Singh	Junior Assistant	Haldwani
316	Mr. Vasim Ahmad	Junior Assistant	Almoda
317	Mr. Sudhir Ramola	Junior Assistant	Paudi
318	Mr. Rakesh Bist	Junior Assistant	Paudi
319	Ms. Yashoda Bist	Junior Assistant	Rudraprayag
320	Ms. Kalpna Bhandari	Junior Assistant	Haldwani
321	Mr. Hemchandra Arya	Junior Assistant	Tanakpur
322	Mr. Chandan Singh Mehra	Junior Assistant	Almoda
323	Mr. Rahul	Junior Assistant	Uttarkashi
324	Mr. Manoj Kr. Mishra	Junior Assistant	Almoda
325	Mr. Atul Nautiyal	Junior Assistant	Karnprayag
326	Mr. Jaipal singh Rana	Junior Assistant	Kashipur
327	Ms. Kavita Pant	Junior Assistant	Haldwani

328	Mr. Tara Datt Kholiya	Junior Assistant	Bageshwar
329	Mr. Ravindra Kr. Arya	Junior Assistant	Rudrapur Chak
330	Mr. Rajkumar Sahni	Junior Assistant	Ramnagar
331	Mr. Mahendra Singh Bist	Junior Assistant	Kotdwar
332	Ms. Rashmi Negi	Junior Assistant	Rudraprayag
333	Mr. Girija Shankar pandey	Junior Assistant	Haldwani
334	Mr. Kapil Uniyal	Junior Assistant	Uttarkashi
335	Mr. Ravi Kumar – I	Junior Assistant	Uttarkashi
336	Mr. Chandrapal	Junior Assistant	Bageshwar
337	Mr. Rajendra Singh Bist	Junior Assistant	Almoda
338	Mr. Himanshu Tadagi	Junior Assistant	Haldwani
339	Mr. Heera Ballabh Joshi	Junior Assistant	Dehradun
340	Mr. Nitish Maithani	Junior Assistant	Haridwar
341	Mr. Imran Ali	Junior Assistant	Tihri
342	Mr. Santosh Dabral	Junior Assistant	Haridwar
343	Mr. Rakesh I.S. Mehta	Junior Assistant	Udhamsingh Nagar
344	Mr. Shekhar Saini	Junior Assistant	Rishikesh
345	Mr. Dhruv Singh	Junior Assistant	Kotdwar
346	Mr. Arun Kr. Saini	Junior Assistant	Karnprayag
347	Mr. Rohit Kumar	Junior Assistant	Tanakpur
348	Mr. Aakesh Kumar	Junior Assistant	Kashipur
349	Mr. Ajay Prakash	Junior Assistant	Tihri
350	Mr. Aakash Kumar	Junior Assistant	Rudraprayag
351	Ms. Berkha	Junior Assistant	Rishikesh
352	Mr. Ajay Singh	Junior Assistant	Rudki
353	Mr. Sanjay Singh	Junior Assistant	Rudki
354	Ms. Rajeshwari	Junior Assistant	Karnprayag
355	Mr. Surjit Kumar	Enforcement Superwiser	
356	Mr. Bhagwan Singh	Enforcement Superwiser	Udhamsingh Nagar
357	Mr. Jagdish Chandra Joshi	Enforcement Superwiser	Tanakpur
358	Mr. Suresh Chandra Verma	Enforcement Superwiser	Dehradun
359	Mr. Virendra Singh Tolia	Enforcement Superwiser	Narsan
360	Mr. Mahipal Singh	Enforcement Superwiser	Paudi
361	Mr. Gajendra Singh	Enforcement Superwiser	Head Office
362	Mr. Jaman Singh Bhaisoda	Enforcement Superwiser	Tanakpur
363	Mr. Jagat Singh	Enforcement Superwiser	Almoda
364	Mr. Dipip singh	Enforcement Superwiser	Pithauragarh
365	Mr. Balvant Singh Rana	Enforcement Superwiser	Udhamsingh Nagar
366	Mr. Anand Singh Bist	Enforcement Superwiser	Tanakpur

367	Mr. Dev Singh	Enforcement Superwiser	Haldwani
368	Mr. Darshan Singh Rana	Enforcement Driver	
369	Mr. Sohan lal	Enforcement Driver	Pithauragarh
370	Mr. Dharm Prakash	Enforcement Driver	Tihri
371	Mr. Ayodhya Prasad	Enforcement Driver	Paudi
372	Mr. Gopal Singh	Enforcement Driver	Uttarkashi
373	Mr. Surendra Singh Negi	Enforcement Driver	Haridwar
374	Mr. Mahendra Singh	Enforcement Driver	Pithauragarh
375	Mr. Sanjay Kumar	Enforcement Driver	Rishikesh
376	Mr. Arun Bharti	Enforcement Driver	Head Office
377	Mr. Kamal Kumar Bansal	Enforcement Driver	Rishikesh
378	Mr. Gurusevak Singh	Enforcement Driver	Head Office
379	Mr. Puran Singh Bist	Enforcement Driver	Haldwani
380	Mr. Ramesh Chandra	Enforcement Driver	Vikasnagar
381	Mr. Shiv Prakash Ravat	Enforcement Driver	Haldwani
382	Mr. Girish Chandra Sati	Enforcement Driver	Kashipur
383	Mr. Suryaprakash Chaudhry	Enforcement Driver	Haldwani dal
384	Mr. Brijmohan Chandel	Enforcement Driver	Udhamsingh Nagar
385	Mr. Izharul Haq	Enforcement Driver	Haridwar
386	Mr. Sushil Kumar	Enforcement Driver	Dehradun
387	Mr. Dev Bhaskar	Enforcement Driver	Paudi
388	Mr. Tulsi Chauhan	Enforcement Driver	Dehradun
389	Mr. Arjun Singh	Enforcement Driver	Rudraprayag
390	Mr. Dharm Singh Rawat	Enforcement Driver	Head Office
391	Mr. Ram Chandra	Enforcement Constable	Haldwani
392	Mr. Jai Chand	Enforcement Constable	Kaudiya
393	Mr. Rajendra Kumar	Enforcement Constable	Kulhad
394	Mr. Rakesh Thapliyal	Enforcement Constable	Narsan
395	Mr. Santosh Semwal	Enforcement Constable	Narsan
396	Mr. Ranjan Majumdar	Enforcement Constable	Narsan
397	Mr. Jethu singh	Enforcement Constable	Bhagwanpur
398	Mr. Anand Singh Aswal	Enforcement Constable	Narsan
399	Mr. Nathilal Bhatt	Enforcement Constable	Rishikesh
400	Mr. Naresh Negi	Enforcement Constable	Narsan
401	Mr. Mukesh Kumar Verma	Enforcement Constable	Narsan
402	Mr. Ashwani Kr. Chauhan	Enforcement Constable	Haridwar
403	Mr. Barumal	Enforcement Constable	Vikasnagar Dal
404	Mr. Govind Singh Fertyal	Enforcement Constable	Haldwani
405	Mr. Gokul Singh Supyal	Enforcement Constable	Pithauragarh
406	Mr. Anand Kr. Ratudi	Enforcement Constable	Dehradun

407	Mr. Sanjay Kumar	Enforcement Constable	Kaudiya
408	Mr. Shoorveer Singh	Enforcement Constable	Karnprayag
409	Mr. Girish Chandra Kandwal	Enforcement Constable	Almoda
410	Ms. Lata Bhatt	Enforcement Constable	Haldwani
411	Ms. Laxmi Thapa	Enforcement Constable	Dehradun
412	Mr. Rajendra Singh	Enforcement Constable	Rudraprayag
413	Mr. Rakesh Joshi	Enforcement Constable	Asharodi
414	Mr. Ganesh Chandra	Enforcement Constable	Haldwani
415	Mr. Devendra Singh	Enforcement Constable	Haldwani
416	Mr. Kuldeep Singh	Enforcement Constable	Haridwar
417	Mr. Deepak Kumar	Enforcement Constable	Chidiyapur
418	Mr. Navin Kr. Nautiyal	Enforcement Constable	Rudrapur Chak
419	Mr. Surendra Singh Rana	Enforcement Constable	Rudrapur Chak
420	Mr. Subodh Prasad Gairola	Enforcement Constable	Pulbhatta
421	Mr. Anantram Rawat	Enforcement Constable	Pulbhatta
422	Mr. Anil Kumar	Enforcement Constable	Pulbhatta
423	Mr. Bhavan Singh	Enforcement Constable	Pulbhatta
424	Mr. Arvind Singh	Enforcement Constable	Kashipur Chak
425	Mr. Rajendra Prasad	Enforcement Constable	Tanakpur
426	Mr. Shawn Singh	Enforcement Constable	Vikasnagar
427	Mr. Ajit Kumar	Enforcement Constable	Pulbhatta
428	Mr. Mahesh Chandra Joshi	Enforcement Constable	Choraha
429	Mr. Anil Kumar	Enforcement Constable	Choraha
430	Mr. Virendra Singh	Enforcement Constable	Narsan
431	Mr. Manoj Singh Bhandari	Enforcement Constable	Pulbhatta
432	Mr. Vijaypal	Enforcement Constable	Pithauragarh
433	Mr. Puneet Kr. Nagar	Enforcement Constable	Narsan
434	Mr. Gulab Singh	Enforcement Constable	Pulbhatta
435	Mr. Devendra Giri	Enforcement Constable	Bageshwar
436	Mr. Pramod Singh	Enforcement Constable	Kulhad
437	Mr. Mohd. Mursalin	Enforcement Constable	Kulhad
438	Mr. Pushkar Singh Negi	Enforcement Constable	Bhagwanpur
439	Mr. Mahendra Singh	Enforcement Constable	Rudrapur
440	Mr. Sonu	Enforcement Constable	Kashipur Chak
441	Mr. Arvind Singh Hayaki	Enforcement Constable	Tanakpur
442	Mr. Shankar Singh Pundir	Enforcement Constable	Kashipur
443	Mr. Neraj	Enforcement Constable	Rudki
444	Mr. Deepak Nautiyal	Enforcement Constable	Dehradun
445	Mr. Mukhtar Ali Abbas	Enforcement Constable	Kashipur Chak
446	Mr. Pavan Singh	Enforcement Constable	Rudrapur
447	Mr. Mohar Singh	Enforcement Constable	Goverdhanpur

448	Mr. Kushal Singh Bist	Enforcement Constable	Dehradun Dal
449	Mr. Dinesh Keshavate	Enforcement Constable	Kaudiya
450	Mr. Virendra Kr. Joshi	Enforcement Constable	Almoda
451	Mr. Vijendra Prasad	Enforcement Constable	Rishikesh
452	Mr. Harish Mehra	Enforcement Constable	Pulbhatta
453	Mr. Arjun Singh Rana	Enforcement Constable	Asharodi
454	Mr. Navin Chandra Goswami	Enforcement Constable	Kaudiya
455	Mr. Anil Kumar Singh	Enforcement Constable	Haridwar
456	Mr. Maya Ram	Enforcement Constable	Kaudiya
457	Mr. Anil Kr. Karki	Enforcement Constable	Bageshwar
458	Mr. Sandip Kumar	Enforcement Constable	Kaudiya
459	Mr. Prempal	Enforcement Constable	Kaudiya
460	Mr. Mohd. Irshad	Enforcement Constable	Narsan
461	Mr. Jitendra Kr. Singh	Enforcement Constable	Bhagwanpur
462	Mr. Manmohan Singh	Enforcement Constable	Chidiyapur
463	Mr. Yogesh Bist	Enforcement Constable	Rudrapur Chak
464	Mr. Ravindra Singh	Enforcement Constable	Kashipur Chak
465	Mr. Sandeep Kumar	Enforcement Constable	Bhagwanpur
466	Mr. Tirmal Singh	Enforcement Constable	Pulbhatta
467	Mr. Pramod Kumar	Enforcement Constable	Vikasnagar Dal
468	Mr. Kundan Singh	Enforcement Constable	Chidiyapur
469	Mr. Arvind Bharat Singh	Enforcement Constable	Majhaura
470	Mr. Rajiv Tiwari	Enforcement Constable	Tanakpur
471	Mr. Yogesh Chandra Joshi	Enforcement Constable	Rudrapur Chak
472	Mr. Pramod Kumar	Enforcement Constable	Asharodi
473	Mr. Vikram Singh	Enforcement Constable	Kulhad
474	Mr. Panpal Kumar	Enforcement Constable	Narsan
475	Mr. Bhupendra Kumar	Enforcement Constable	Narsan
476	Mr. Bhagat Singh	Enforcement Constable	Kotdwar
477	Mr. Shashikant Tengoval	Enforcement Constable	Chidiyapur
478	Mr. Sushil Kumar	Enforcement Constable	Rishikesh
479	Mr. Ganesh Prasad	Enforcement Constable	Rudraprayag
480	Mr. Arjun Singh	Enforcement Constable	Bhagwanpur
481	Mr. Vinod Rawat	Enforcement Constable	Head Office
482	Mr. Diwan Singh panwar	Enforcement Constable	Narsan
483	Mr. Mehtab Ali	Enforcement Constable	Head Office
484	Mr. Shivkumar Bahuguna	Enforcement Constable	Pithauragarh
485	Mr. Ranveer singh	Enforcement Constable	Haridwar
486	Mr. Ramesh Chandra Pant	Enforcement Constable	Head Office
487	Mr. Prabindra Lal	Enforcement Constable	Kotdwar
488	Mr. Adarsh Kumar	Enforcement Constable	Rishikesh

489	Mr. Krishna Kumar Antiwal	Enforcement Constable	Paudi
490	Mr. Kapil Prasad	Enforcement Constable	Dehradun
491	Mr. Lalit Mohan Kandari	Enforcement Constable	Chidiyapur
492	Mr. Navin Kumar	Enforcement Constable	Kashipur chak
493	Mr. Neeraj Kumar	Enforcement Constable	Goverdhanpur
494	Mr. Sumit Kumar	Enforcement Constable	Bhagwanpur
495	Mr. Arun Kumar	Enforcement Constable	Goverdhanpur
496	Mr. Ashish Kumar Nainwal	Enforcement Constable	Pulbhatta
497	Mr. Navin Singh	Enforcement Constable	Chidiyapur
498	Mr. Chandan Singh Supyal	Enforcement Constable	Almoda
499	Mr. Godhan Singh Bist	Enforcement Constable	Bageshwar
500	Mr. Kuldeep Singh Negi	Enforcement Constable	Haridwar
501	Mr. Kailash Chandra Joshi	Enforcement Constable	Almoda
502	Mr. Chandan Singh Dhela	Enforcement Constable	Majhaura
503	Mr. Pradeep Kumar	Enforcement Constable	Narsan
504	Mr. Narendra Singh Rawat	Enforcement Constable	Tihri
505	Mr. Sunil Kumar Kotnala	Enforcement Constable	Rishikesh
506	Mr. Ashwani Kumar	Enforcement Constable	Haridwar
507	Mr. Laxman Singh Bhandari	Enforcement Constable	Paudi
508	Mr. Ajay Singh	Enforcement Constable	Asharodi
509	Mr. Prakash Chandra Semval	Enforcement Constable	Dehradun
510	Mr. Navratna Singh	Enforcement Constable	Paudi
511	Mr. Nandan Singh	Enforcement Constable	Udhamsingh Nagar
512	Mr. Amit Kumar	Enforcement Constable	Head Office
513	Mr. Jaiprakash	Enforcement Constable	Karnprayag
514	Mr. Narendra Pratap Singh	Enforcement Constable	Rudraprayag
515	Mr. Amod Prakash	Enforcement Constable	Paudi
516	Mr. Narendra Singh Rawat	AnuSewak	Head Office
517	Mr. Mohan Thapa	AnuSewak	Head Office
518	Mr. Omprakash (Sweeper)	AnuSewak	Haldwani
519	Mr. Narendra Singh (Guard)	AnuSewak	Tanakpur
520	Ms. Vimla Mehra	AnuSewak	Haldwani
521	Ms. Vimla Rautela	AnuSewak	Haldwani
522	Mr. Rajendra Singh Rana	AnuSewak	Haldwani
523	Ms. Mamta Pant	AnuSewak	Haldwani
524	Ms. Pushpa Devi	AnuSewak	Udhamsingh Nagar
525	Mr. Bhupendra Singh	AnuSewak	Tanakpur
526	Mr. Govind Singh Gunjyal	AnuSewak	Almoda
527	Mr. Bhuvan Chandra Mishra	AnuSewak	Bageshwar

528	Ms. Anju Devi	AnuSewak	Pithauragarh
529	Ms. Deveshvari Bhandari	AnuSewak	Dehradun
530	Mr. Bhagwati Prasad Thapliyal	AnuSewak	Dehradun
531	Mr. Gajendra Singh	AnuSewak	Dehradun
532	Mr. Gopal Kashyap	AnuSewak	Dehradun
533	Mr. Preetam Singh	AnuSewak	Dehradun
534	Mr. Jagdish Singh Garbyal	AnuSewak	Haridwar
535	Mr. Suresh Kumar Singhal	AnuSewak	Haridwar
536	Mr. Munnalal	AnuSewak	Rishikesh
537	Mr. Bharat Singh Negi	AnuSewak	Tihri
538	Mr. Pradeep Singh Sajvan	AnuSewak	Paudi
539	Mr. Kishor Bahuguna	AnuSewak	Karnprayag
540	Mr. Jashoda Lingwal	AnuSewak	Kotdwar
541	Ms. Asha Verma	AnuSewak	Dehradun
542	Mr. Ramgopal	AnuSewak	Rishikesh

Physical Resources

Office buildings

- Head Office, Dehradun
- Regional Transport Office, Dehradun
- Regional Transport Office, Paudi
- Regional Transport Office, Haldwani
- Regional Transport Office, Almora
- Assistant Regional Transport Office, Vikas Nagar
- Assistant Regional Transport Office, Rishikesh
- Assistant Regional Transport Office, Haridwar
- Assistant Regional Transport Office, Kotdwar
- Assistant Regional Transport Office, Udham Singh Nagar
- Assistant Regional Transport Office, Pithauragarh

Vehical

- Total 22 Staff Car available at departmental level.

Details of Officials/Staff at State level

Name of Officials/Staff	Designation	Contact No.	Duty Place	Roles and Responsibilities
Mr. D. Senthil Pandiyan	Transport Commissioner		Transport Commissioner Office	Departmental Supervision/ Contorl/ Direction/ Coordination and determination of Policy
Smt. Sunita Singh	Add. Transport Commissioner	8171236404	Transport Commissioner Office	
Mr. Vikram Singh Jantwal	Senior Finance Officer	9412394178	Transport Commissioner Office	
Mr. S.K Singh	Assistant Transport Commissioner	9411112167	Transport Commissioner Office	To available means of Transport and implementation of SOP
Mr. Sudhanshu Garg	Regional Transport Officer	9411112166	Dehradun	
Mr. Rajeev Mehra	Regional Transport Officer	9411112159	Haldwani/ Almora	
Mr. Dinesh Chand Pathoi	Regional Transport Officer	9411112160	Paudi	
Mr. Shailesh Kumar Tiwari	Assit. Regional Transport Officer (Adminstration)	9411112155	Rooraki	
Mr. Sunil Sharma	Assit. Regional Transport Officer	9411112163	Vikas Nagar	
Ms. Anita Chamola	Assit. Regional Transport Officer	9411112157	Rishikesh	
Mrs. Anita Chand	Assit. Regional Transport Officer (Adminstration)	9458302376	Kashipur	
Mr. Gurudev Singh	Assit. Regional Transport Officer (Enforcement)	9411115680	Haldwani	
Mr. Nand Kishor	Assit. Regional Transport Officer (Adminstration)	9720502762	Udhamsingh Nagar	
Mr. Dwarika Prasad	Assit. Regional Transport Officer (Enforec/Admin.)	9719790890	Paudi	
Mr. Anand Kumar Jaiswal	Assit. Regional Transport Officer	9917267391	Uttarkashi	
Mr. Arvind Kumar Pandey	Assit. Regional Transport Officer (Enforcement)	9411112151	Dehradun	

Mr. Vimal Pandey	Assit. Regional Transport Officer (Adminstration)	9358192234	Ramnagar
Mr. Manish Tiwari	Assit. Regional Transport Officer (Adminstration)	9411112169	Haridwari
Mrs. Rashmi Bhatt	Assit. Regional Transport Officer (Adminstration)	9917222944	Tanakpur
Ms. Pooja Nayal	Assit. Regional Transport Officer (Enforcement)	7409965890	Bageshwar
Mr. Sandeep Verma	Assit. Regional Transport Officer (Enforcement)	9837903787	Haldwani
Mr. Surendra Kumar	Assit. Regional Transport Officer	9411112156	Haridwar
Mr. Ram Prakash Rathaur	Assit. Regional Transport Officer (Enforcement)	9412940777	Udhamsingh Nagar
Mr. Rawat Singh	Assit. Regional Transport Officer	9458916981	Kotdwar
Mr. Jyotishankar Mishra	Transport Tax Officer - 1	8894342929	Tehri
Mr. Vipin Kumar Singh	Transport Tax Officer - 1	9837941680	Tanakpur
Mr. Navin Kumar Singh-2	Transport Tax Officer – 1	8449939999	Pithauragarh
Mr. Nikhilesh Kumar Ojha	Transport Tax Officer - 1	9410035573	Enforcement Team, Rooraki
Mr. Ashit Kumr Jha	Transport Tax Officer – 1	9997759548	Enforcement Team Nainital
Mr. Pankaj Srivastava	Transport Tax Officer – 1	9719076999	Rudraprayag
Mr. Ratnakar Singh	Transport Tax Officer – 1	9675807880	Enforcement Team, Chakrata
Mrs. Sangeeta Bhatt	Transport Tax Officer – 1	9997511443	Dehradun
Mr. Kulwant Singh Chauhan	Transport Tax Officer – 1	9412934189	Uttarkashi
-	-	-	Kashipur
Mr. Manoj Kumar Tyagi	Regional Inspector	9897221241	Tehri
Mr. Arvind Yadav	Regional Inspector	9412070978	Rishikesh
Mr. Devendra Singh	Regional Inspector	8057811266	Haldwani
Mr. Alok Kr.	Regional Inspector	9358126345	Dehradun
Mr. Chandrakant Bhatt	Regional Inspector	7579080540	Paudi

Mr. Vinod Gunjyal	Regional Inspector	9411116526	Udhamsingh Nagar
Mr. Ajay Kr. Arya	Regional Inspector	9827402215	Karnprayag
Mr. Anand Vardhan	Regional Inspector	9897929333	Paudi
Mr. Pradeep Singh Rauthan	Regional Inspector	8979884055	Kotdwar
Mr. Vikas Singh	Regional Inspector	9412956282	Tehri
Mr. Rajesh Kr. Singh	Regional Inspector	9758141560	Pithauragarh
Mr. Praveen Kumar	Regional Inspector	9897624953	Uttarkashi
Mr. Romesh Agrawal	Regional Inspector	9760652343	Rudraprayag
Mr. Mukesh Kr. Saini	Transport Tax Officer – 2	7248726848	Goverdhanpur
Mr. Jitendra Kumar	Transport Tax Officer – 2	7895130020	Pulbhatta
Mrs. Nirmala Arya	Transport Tax Officer – 2	8936935475	Rudrapur Chekpost
Mr. P.C. Pandey	Transport Tax Officer – 2	9412018206	Bhagwanpur
Mr. Vimal Kr. Upreti	Transport Tax Officer – 2	9412035841	Rudrapur Chekpost
Mr. Pramod Chaudhari	Transport Tax Officer – 2	9720858111	Rudrapur Chekpost
Ms. Vishnu Maya	Transport Tax Officer – 2	9412056610	Kulhal
Mr. Raj Vilochan Bahuguna	Transport Tax Officer – 2	9897416311	Chidiyapur
Mr. Anil Singh	Transport Tax Officer – 2	9456494026	Chidiyapur
Mr. Pramod Karnatak	Transport Tax Officer – 2	9411161317	Kashipur Chekpost
Mr. Mahavir Singh	Transport Tax Officer – 2	9756801089	Bhagwanpur
Mr. Parichhit Singh Bhandari	Transport Tax Officer – 2	9568129211	Asharodi
Mr. Anand Prakash Gupta	Transport Tax Officer – 2	8445390022	Majhaura
Mr. Harish Kr. Sati	Transport Tax Officer – 2	9758435220	Uttarkashi
Ms. Neha Jha	Transport Tax Officer – 2	8445550080	Kashipur Chekpost
Ms. Shweta Rauthan	Transport Tax Officer – 2	9012811498	Asharodi
Mr. Bharat Bhushan	Transport Tax Officer – 2	9557543096	Narsan

Ms. Manisha Shah	Transport Tax Officer – 2	8923742225	Chidiyapur	
Mr. Mahipal Dutt Papnoi	Transport Tax Officer – 2	9458900304	Kaudia	
Ms. Sangeeta Dheman	Transport Tax Officer – 2	9917456594	Bhagwanpur	
Mr. Vijay Kumar Arya	Transport Tax Officer – 2	9756511964	Kashipur Chekpost	
Mr. Nandan Prasad Arya	Transport Tax Officer – 2	9012119119	Majahula	
Mr. Mukesh Bharati	Transport Tax Officer – 2	8979070269	Narsan	