

DHARMAPURI DISTRICT
DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLAN 2024

S.No.	Content	Page No
VOLUME - I		
1.	List of abbreviations present in the plan	3-6
2.	Introduction	7-9
3.	District Profile	10-28
4.	Disaster Management Goals (2015-2030) Sendai Framework	29-36
5.	Hazard, Risk and Vulnerability analysis. 1.Vulnerable Location 2.Relief Centres 3. First Responders 4. Rainfall details 5. Damages Details 6. NCC, NGO, and Nodal Officers Contact Numbers	37 - 70
6.	Institutional Mechanism and Preparedness	71 - 89
7.	Prevention & Mitigation Plan (2024-2030)	90- 134
8.	Response Plan – Including Incident Response System (covering Rescue, Evacuation and Relief)	135- 144
9	Preparedness Plan	145- 149
10.	Recovery and Reconstruction Plan	150-151
11.	Mainstreaming of Disaster Management in Developmental Plans <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kudimaramathu (PWD) • G.O.(Ms) No.50(Industries Dept. regarding desilting of Tanks) • THAI (RD & PR) • CDRRP • MGNREGA • Dry land farming • ADB – Climate Change Adaptation Scheme • IAMWARM etc., 	152-173
12	Community & Other Stakeholder participation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CBDRM • NGOs • Red Cross • Welfare Associations • Local Bodies etc., 	174-185

13	Linkages / Co – ordination with other agencies for Disaster Management	186-191
14	Budget and Other Financial allocation – Outlays of major Schemes	192
15	Monitoring and Evaluation	193- 202
16	Media and Information Management	203-223
17	Resources Required/Available for Disaster Related Activities	224-254
18	COVID -19 Disaster Preparedness and Mitigation	255-259
	Annexure	
19	Important GO's and Government Letters	260-308

1. List of Abbreviations present in the plan

Abbreviations	Expansion
AAO	Assistant Agricultural Officer
ADB	Asian Development Bank
ARF	Accident Report Form
BDO	Block Development Officer
BSNL	Bharat Sanchar Nigam Ltd.,
CEO	Chief Educational Officer
CBRN	Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear
CBDRM	Community Based Disaster Risk Management
CDRRP	Coastal Disaster Risk Reduction Project
CRF	Calamity Relief Fund
CWDS	Cyclone Warning Dissemination System
cu.m	Cubic Meter
DAC	District Advisory Committee
DDMP	District Disaster Management Plan
DDMA	District Disaster Management Agency
DDMC	District Disaster Management Committee
DEOC	District Emergency Operation Centre
DIC	District Industrial Centre
DM	Disaster Management
DMIS	Disaster Management Information System
DMT	Disaster Management Team
DPR	Detailed Project Report

DRDA	District Rural Development Agency
DSO	District Supply Officer
E.B	Electricity Board
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessments
ECS	Electronic Clearing System
EOC	Emergency Operation Centre
ESF	Emergency Support Functions
GIS	Geographic Information System
GOI	Government of India
GPS	Global Positioning System
IAMWARM	Irrigated Agriculture Modernization and Water-Bodies Restoration and Management
IAY	Indira Awaz Yojana
IAP	Immediate Action Plan
IAG	Inter Agency Group
IC	Incident Commander
ICS	Incident Command System
ICPS	Integrated Child Protection Scheme
IDRN	Indian Disaster Resource Network
IDZT	Inter Departmental Zonal Team
IEO	Independent Evaluation Organization
IFRC	International Federation of Red Cross
MAN	Mitigation Action Number
MEOC	Mobile Emergency Operation Centre
MNREGA	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Agency

M.T	Metric Ton
NCC	National Cadet Corps
NCMC	National Crisis Management Committee
NCCF	National Calamity Contingent Fund
NDMA	National Disaster Management Authority
NDRF	National Disaster Response Force
NEC	National Executive Committee
NEOC	National Emergency Operation Centre
NIDM	National Institute of Disaster Management
NH	National Highways
NGO	Non Governmental Organization
NRCP	National River Conservation Programme
NRHM	National Rural Health Mission
NSS	National Social Service
NYK	Nehru Yuva Kendra
PEO	Programme Evaluation Organization
PHC	Primary Health Centre
PDS	Public Distribution System
PRO	Public Relations Officer
PWD	Public Works Department
QRT	Quick Response Team
RI	Revenue Inspector
RDO	Revenue Divisional Officer
RD	Rural Development

SOP	Standard Operating Procedures
SDMA	State Disaster Management Authority
SDRF	State Disaster Response Force
SEC	State Executive Committee
SHN	Sector Health Nurse
SEOC	State Emergency Operation Centre
SLSC	State Level Sanctioning Committee
SRC	State Relief Commissioner
SSS	Social Security Scheme
TNCSC	Tamilnadu Civil Supplies Corporation
TNSDMA	Tamil Nadu State Disaster Management Authority
TWAD	Tamilnadu Water And Drainage
VAO	Village Administration Officer
VHN	Village Health Nurse
VHF	Very High Frequency
VP	Physical Vulnerability
WRO	Water Resources Organization

2. INTRODUCTION

India with diverse terrain from Himalayan Peaks to Indian Ocean Coastline and a history tracing back millennium has been traditionally unbreakable to many natural disasters. India in general is one of the most hazard prone Countries in the world. 60% of the country is prone to earthquakes of moderate to high intensity, 40 million hectares is prone to flood, 5,700 km long coast is prone to cyclones and Tsunamis and the whole of Himalayas are prone to landslides. Floods, droughts, cyclones, earthquakes and landslides have been recurrent phenomena. TamilNadu is prone to multi- hazards and is frequented by hazards of various nature and different intensities.

Disaster whether natural or man-made can strike anywhere at any time. The biggest problem with the disaster is the suddenness and swiftness of its occurrence. The loss created by it in terms of private, Community and public assets has been huge and astronomical. The DM act 2005 explains Disaster as a Catastrophe mishap, calamity or grave occurrence in any area, arising from natural or manmade causes or by accident or negligence which results in substantial loss of life or human suffering or damage to and destructions of property or damage to or degradation of environment and is of such a nature or magnitude as to be beyond the coping capacity by the community of the affected area.

The world over it has been experienced that a prompt, well-coordinated and effective response mounted in the aftermath of disasters not only minimizes loss of life and property but also facilitates early recovery. The important ingredients of an effective response system are integrated institutional arrangements, state of the art forecasting and early warning systems, failsafe communication system, rapid evacuation of threatened communities, quick deployment of specialized response forces and coordination and synergy among various agencies at various levels in dealing with any disaster. Most importantly, all the agencies and their functionaries must clearly understand their roles and responsibilities and the specific actions they have to take for responding to disaster or threatening disaster situations.

Disaster threatens sustainable economic development. Even a substantial scientific and material progress is made worldwide, the loss of lives and property due to disasters have not been enormously decreased. Hence there has been a paradigm shift in the focus of Disaster Management from response centric to laying greater emphasis on prevention, mitigation and preparedness as a means to avert or soften the impact of future emergencies.

Development of DDMP

Under section 31 of the DM Act 2005, it is mandatory on the part of District Disaster Management Authority (DDMA) to have a disaster management plan for every district to adopt plan for a continuous and integrated process of planning, organizing, co-coordinating and implementing measures which are necessary and expedient for prevention as well as mitigation of disasters. The main objective of the District Disaster Management Plan (DDMP) is to prevent loss of life and property through preparedness, prevention, mitigation and quick and coordinated response. Moreover it keeps the administration in a state of readiness to face any eventuality. DDMP is viable because it envisages the following factors critically from a practical point of view.

- Risk Assessment & vulnerability analysis
- Centre of quick and effective response
- Maintaining cohesiveness & uniformity in the formulation of a strategy
- Taking up disaster risk reduction issues in development process.

The Disaster Management Plans define priorities and provide guidelines for disaster management in the district. The planning is important from two aspects;

- The Output, and
- The Process

The output of planning process will be the District Disaster Management Plan. This plan provides strategic directions for disaster management, define resources available in the district, and describe SOPs for emergency response by the district government. The process of planning is extremely important, because this will raise awareness of stakeholders' about disaster risks and its management. It is imperative that extensive consultations are undertaken with stakeholders for development of the plan. A plan that is developed without proper stakeholder consultation would not be effective and realistic.

Need for the Plan:

Dharmapuri District situated in TamilNadu is prone to multihazards like earthquake, drought, flood, landslide and Road accidents. As a result, it was important to develop a plan that improves district's response to disasters while improving its ability to mitigate the disaster risks and increasing community's resilience by implementing the preparedness plan, and it was also deemed to be important to put a plan in place for dealing with disasters in an organized way with all the stake holders well aware of their role in responding to or preparing for disasters.

Aim:

- To reduce Vulnerability

- To minimize the destruction claimed by various Disaster

Objectives:

1. To identify the areas Vulnerable to major types of the hazards in the district.
2. To adopt proactive measures by the Government departments to reduce its effects at district level.
3. To define and assign the different tasks & responsibilities to stakeholders during the pre-disaster & post disaster phases of the disaster.
4. To enhance disaster resilience of the people, by way of capacity building.
5. To reduce the loss of public & government property, especially critical facilities and infrastructure, through proper planning.
6. To mitigate the effect of natural hazards in the district.
7. To develop the standardized mechanism to respond to disaster situation to manage the disaster efficiently.

DDMP plan is viable because it envisages the following factors critically from a practical point of view:

- Risk assessment & vulnerability analysis
- Culture of quick and effective response
- Maintaining cohesive acts & uniformity in the formulation of a strategy taking a wide range of heterogeneous factors passed by a Disaster and climate change factors.
- Taking up disaster risk deduction issues in development process.

REVIEW OF THE PLAN

The plan will be reviewed annually by the DDMA in the month of May or whenever needed to update the existing content/procedures.

Dharmapuri district, which came into existence from **02.10.1965** is situated in the North western Corner of Tamil Nadu and is bounded by Tiruvannamalai and KallaKuruchi Districts on the East, Salem District on the South, Krishnagiri District on the North and Kaveri river on the West. It is located between latitudes N 11 47' and 12 33' and longitudes E 77 02' and 78 40'. The total geographical area of Dharmapuri District is 4497.77 Sq Kms, i.e. 3.46% of Tamil Nadu.

Administrative Divisions

Revenue Divisions	
1. Dharmapuri	2. Harur

Revenue Taluks		
1. Dharmapuri	2. Palacode	3. Pennagaram
4. Harur	5. Pappireddipatti	6. Nallampalli
7. Karimangalam		

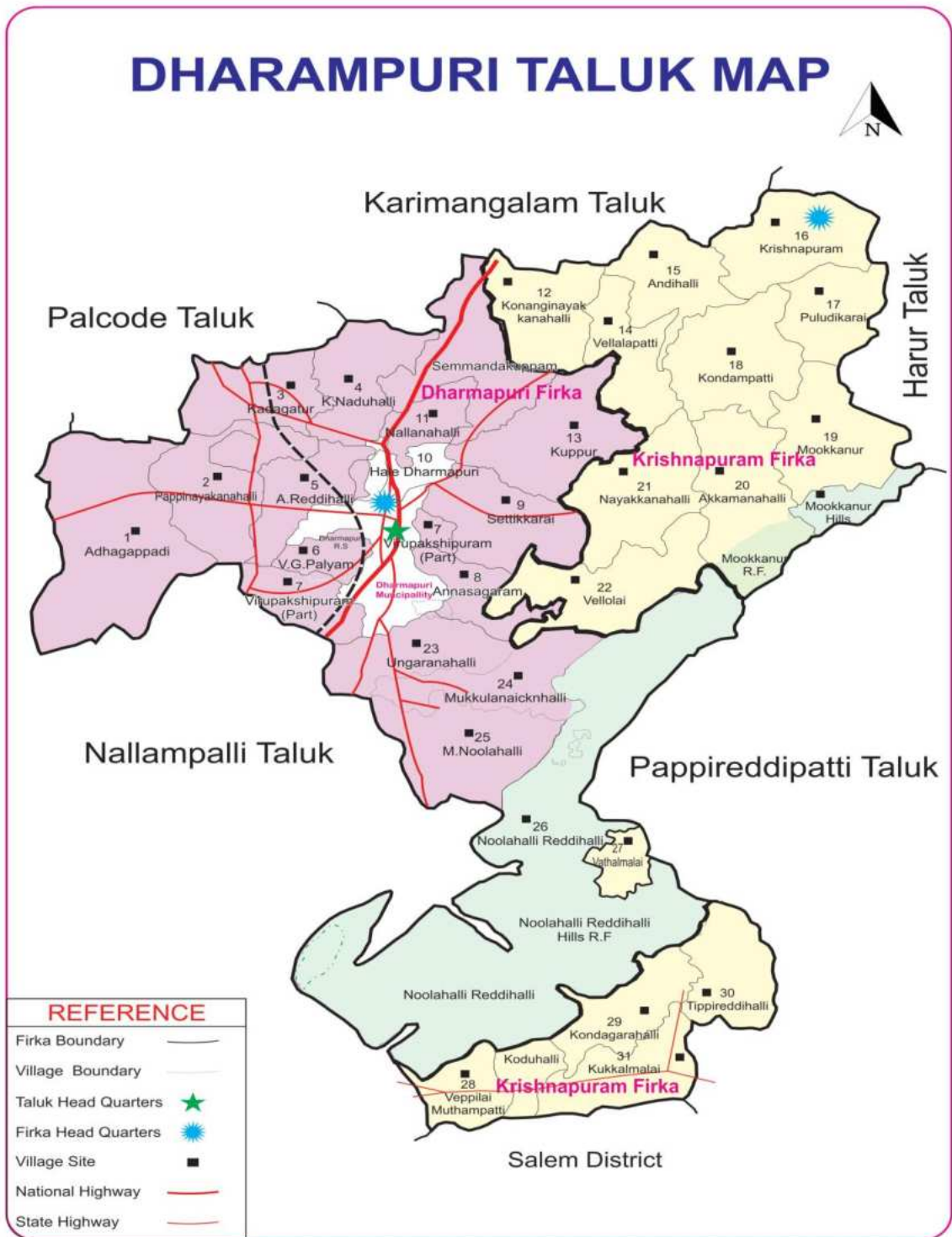
Panchayat Unions		
1. Dharmapuri	2. Nallampalli	3. Palacode
4. Pennagaram	5. Karimanagalam	6. Morappur
7. Harur	8. Pappireddipatti	9. Kadathur
10. Eriyur		

Town Panchayats		
1. Marandahalli	2. Palacode	3. Paupparapatti
4. Pappireddipatti	5. Pennagaram	6. B.Mallapuram
7. Kambainallur	8. Harur	9. Kadathur
10. Karimangalam		

Municipality

Municipality	1. Dharmapuri
---------------------	----------------------

Dharmapuri Taluk



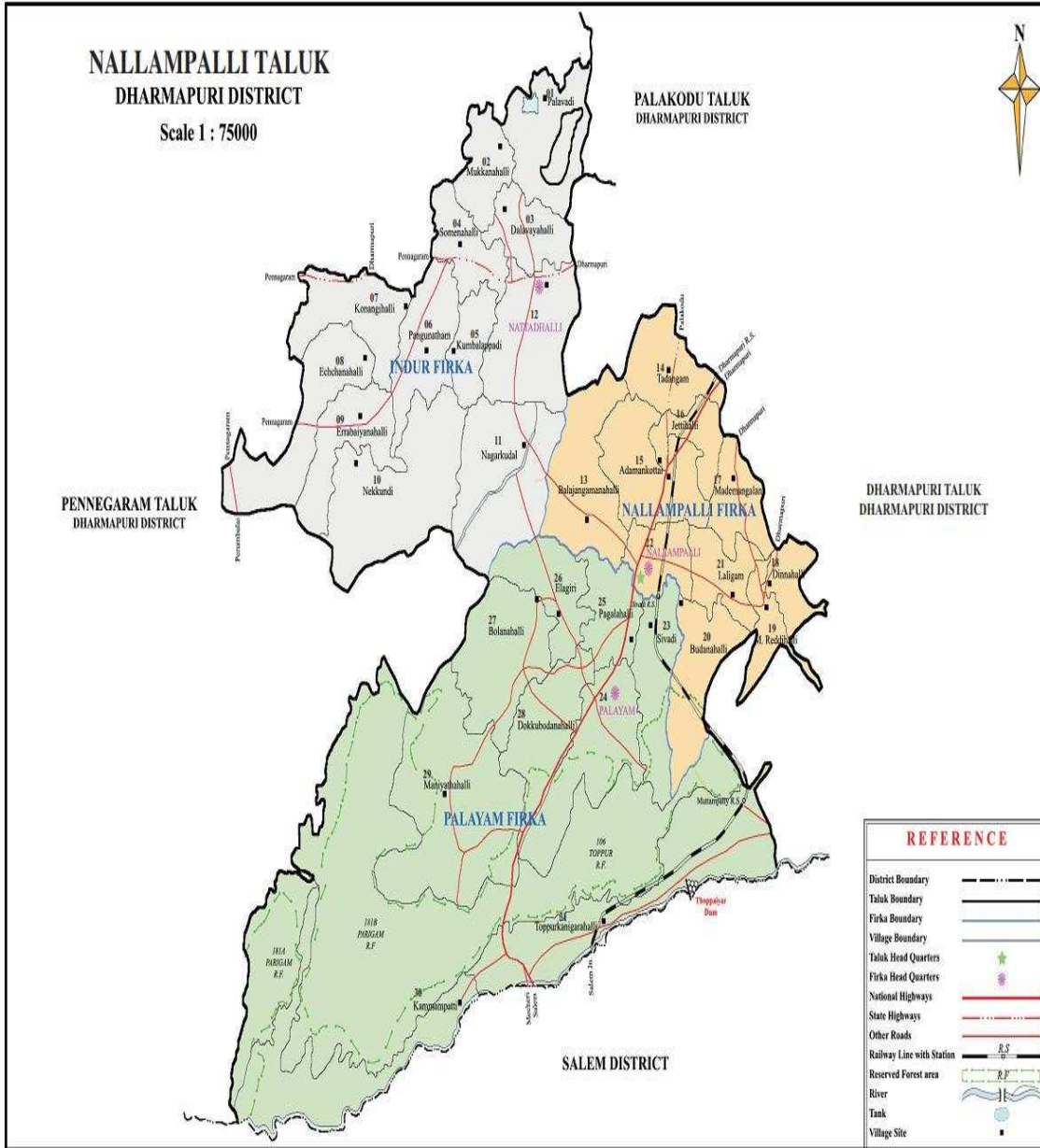
Revenue Villages - Dharmapuri Firka

1. Vellegoundampalayam	2. Virupachipuram	3. Kadagathur
4. Hale Dharmapuri	5. A. Reddihalli	6. K.Naduhalli
7. Adagapadi	8. Pappinayakkanahalli	9. Annasagaram
10. Ungaranahalli	11. Mukkalnayakanahalli	12. Mittanoollahalli
13. Settikarai	14. Nallanahalli	15. Semmandakuppam
16. Kuppur		

Revenue Villages - Krishnapuram Firka

1. Krishnapuram	2. Puluthikarai	3. Andihalli
4. Kondampatti	5. Konanginaikknahalli	6. Vellalappatti
7. Akkamanahalli	8. Naicknahalli	9. Vellolai
10. Mookkanor	11. Thippireddihalli	12. Kondagarahalli
13. V. Muthampatti	14. Goduhalli	

Nallampalli Taluk



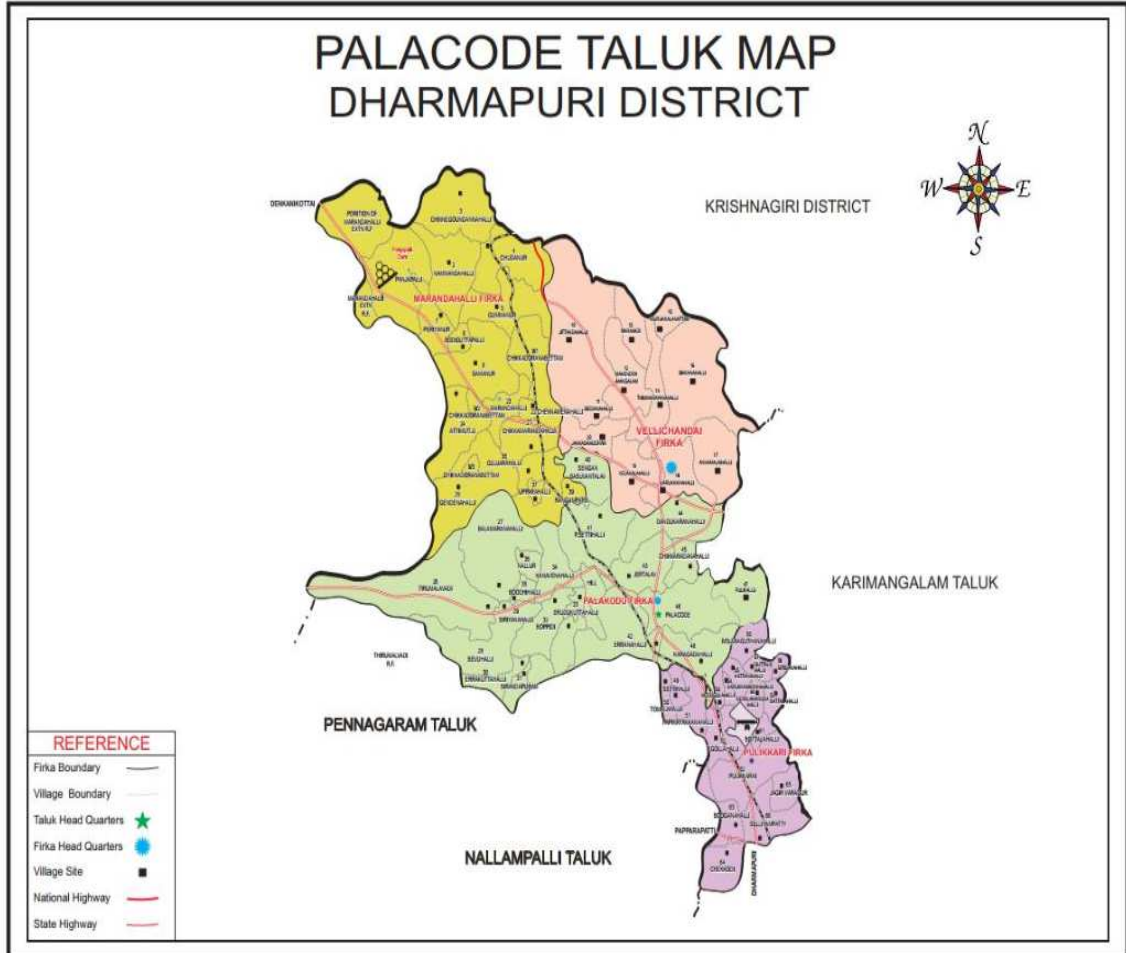
Revenue Villages - Nallampalli Firka		
1. Laligam	2. Madhemangalam	3. Boothanahalli
4. Balajangamanahalli	5. A.Jettihalli	6. Thadangam
7. Nallampalli	8. Adhiyamankottai	9. Mittareddihalli

10. Mittathinnahalli		
----------------------	--	--

Revenue Villages - Palayam Firka		
1. Sivadi	2. Pagalahalli	3. Elagiri
4. Boalanahalli	5. Palayam	6. Dokkubodanahalli
7. Maniathahalli	8. Thoppur	9. Kammampatti

Revenue Villages - Indur Firka		
1. Nathathahalli	2. Thalavaihalli	3. Somanahalli
4. Palavadi	5. Mookkanahalli	6. Nagarkodal
7. Eachanahalli	8. Earbainahalli	9. Koningihalli
10. Pangunatham		

Palacode Taluk



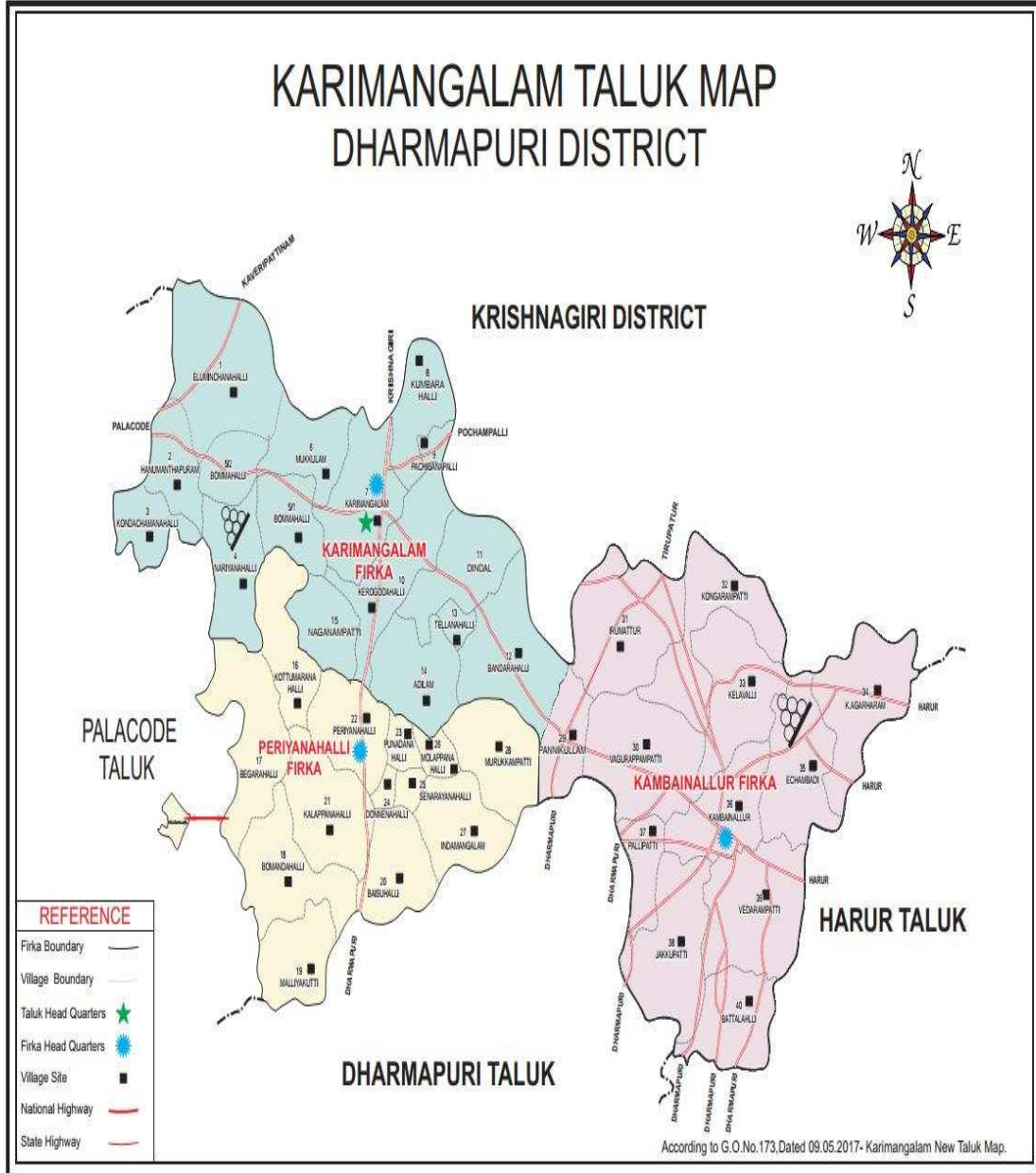
Revenue Villages - Palacode Firka		
1. Jertalau	2. Erranahalli	3. B Settihalli
4. Karagathahalli	5. Palacode	6. Belarahalli
7. Chikkarthanahalli	8. Belamaranahalli	9. Nallur
10. Thirumalvadi	11. Bevuhalli	12. Siranahalli
13. Thandukaranahalli	14. sengabasuvantalau	15. Pulikkal

Revenue Villages - Pulikkarai Firka		
1. Pulikkarai	2. Selliyampatti	3. Sekkodi
4. B.kollahalli	5. Booganahalli	6. Kattanahalli
7. Pappinayakkanpatti	8. Modhugulahalli	

Revenue Villages - Marandahalli Firka		
1. Athimutlu	2. Samanur	3. Panjappalli
4. Kummanur	5. Chinnagowndanahalli	6. Soodanoor
7. Chikkamarandahalli	8. Marandahalli	9. Koravandahalli
10. Belagapuram	11. Chikkathoranappattam	12. Periyanoor
13. Nammandahalli	14. Gujjarahalli	

Revenue Villages - Vellichandai Firka		
1. Karukkanahalli	2. Bikkanahalli	3. Velakalahalli
4. Magendhiramangalam	5. Jittanahalli	6. Jakkasamuthiram
7. Themmarayanahalli	8. Annamalahalli	

Karimangalam Taluk



Revenue Villages - Karimangalam Firka

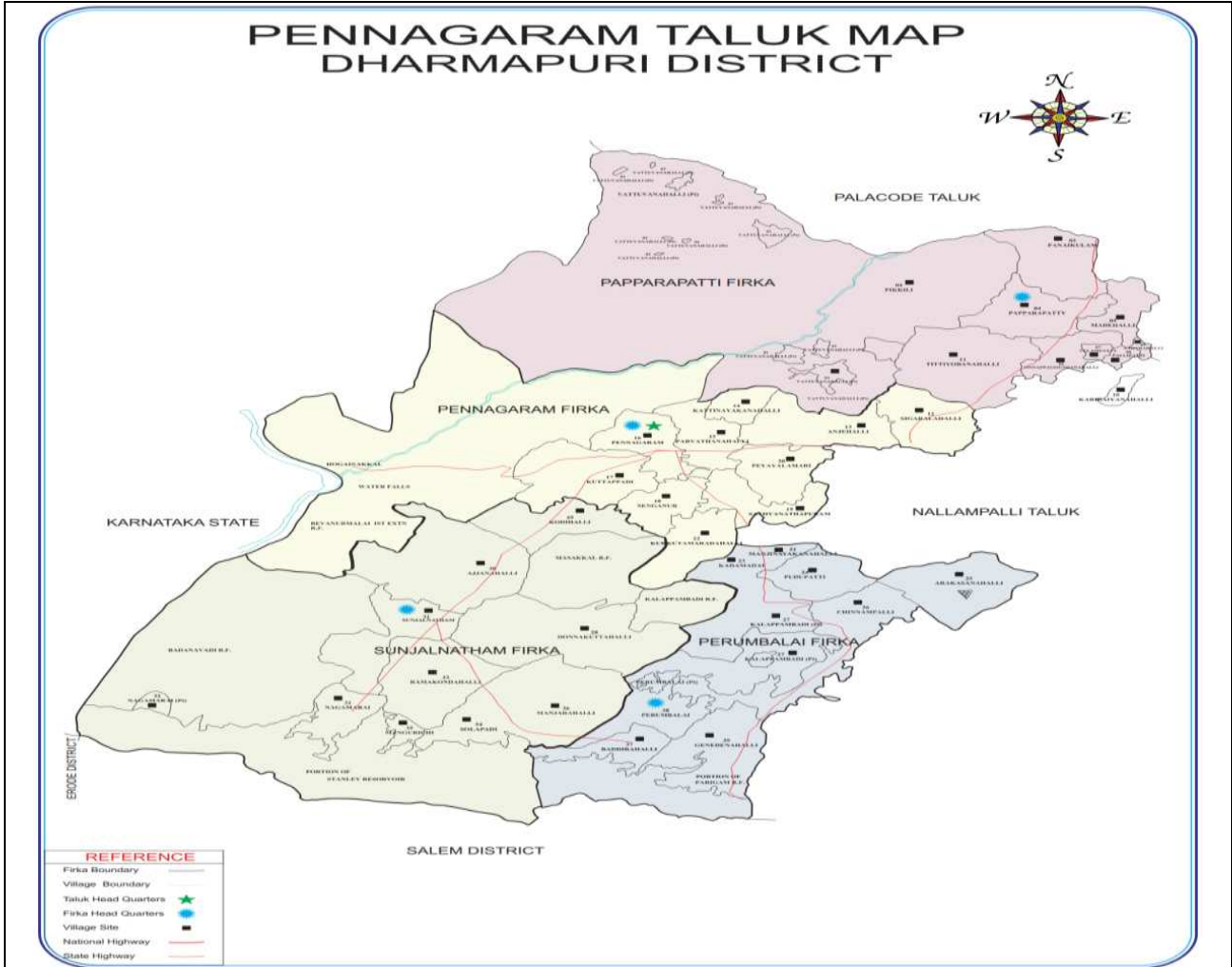
1. Karimangalam	2. Mukkulam	3. Kerakodahalli
4. Bommahalli	5. Adilam	6. Naganampatti
7. Dindal	8. Bandarahalli	9. Kumbarahalli

10. Nariyanahalli	11. Anumandhapuram	12. Elumichanahalli
-------------------	--------------------	---------------------

Revenue Villages - Kambainallur Firka		
1. Kongrapatti	2. Kelavalli	3. Irumathur
4. Pannikulam	5. Vagurappampatti	6. Kambainallur
7. K. Echampadi	8. K. Agraharam	9. Vetharampatti
10. Jakkupatti	11. Pathalahalli	

Revenue Villages - Periyannahalli Firka		
1. Periyannahalli	2. Punaththanahalli	3. Baisuhalli
4. Murukkampatti	5. Irundamangalam	6. Mallikuttai
7. Kottumaranahalli	8. Bogarahalli	9. Kalappannahalli
10. Poomandahalli		

Pennagaram Taluk



Revenue Villages - Pennagaram Firka

1. Koothapadi	2. Halepuram	3. Rangapuram
4. Sigaralahalli	5. Anjehalli	6. Sathiyathapuram
7. Paruvathanahalli	8. Pennagaram	9. peyalmari
10. Senganoor	11. Kookuttamaruthahalli	

Revenue Villages - Perumpalai Firka

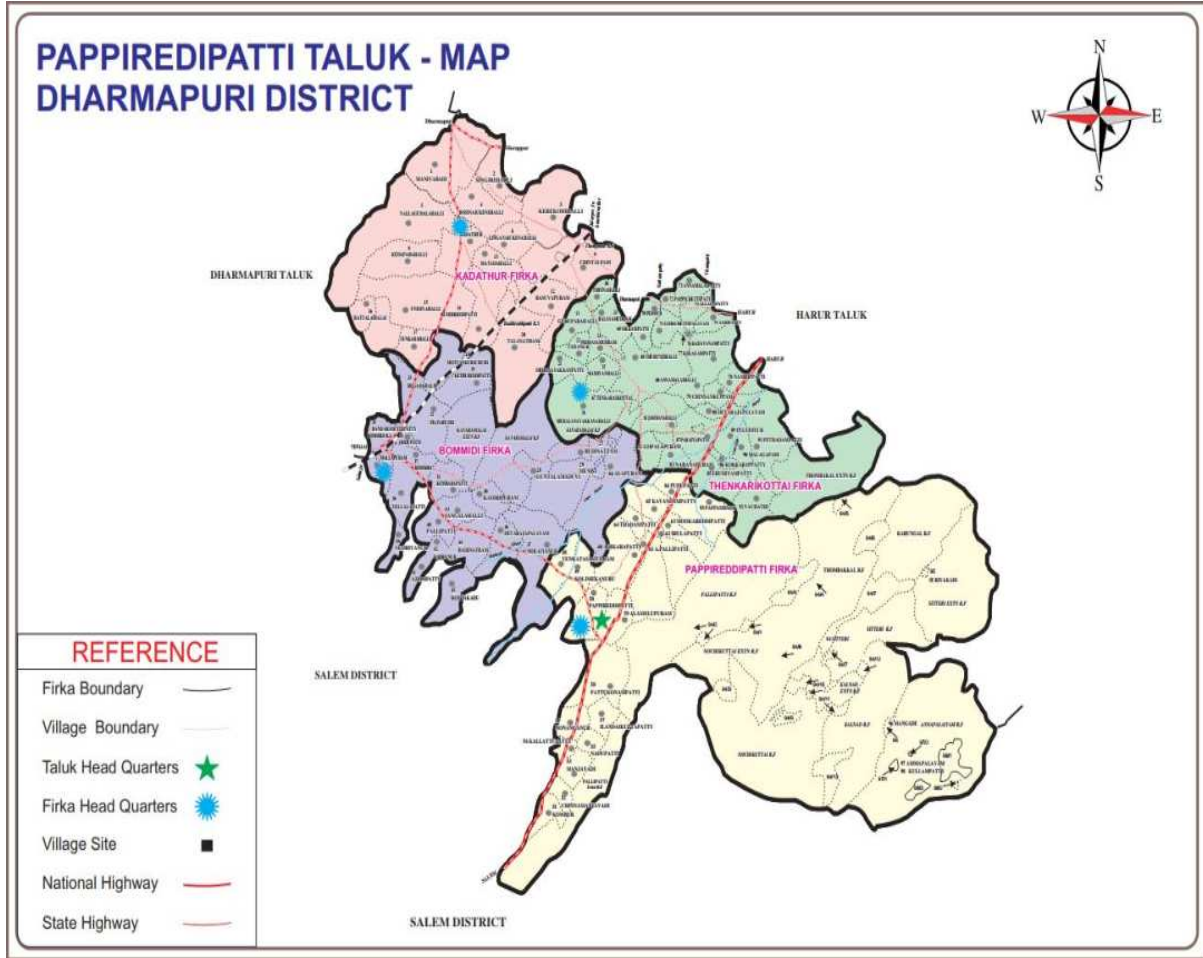
1. Kallappampadi	2. Manjanayakkanahalli	3. Chinnampalli
4. Arackkasanahalli	5. Perumbalai	6. Bathrahalli

7. Kendenahalli		
-----------------	--	--

Revenue Villages - Sunjalnatham Firka		
1. Ajjanahalli	2. Kodihalli	3. Sunjalnatham
4. Thinnabellur	5. Ramakondahalli	6. Manjarahalli
7. Dhonnakuttahalli	8. Sidumanahalli	9. Nagamalai

Revenue Villages - Papparappatti Firka		
1. Pikkili	2. Panaikulam	3. Paupparappatti
4. Onnappagoundanahalli	5. Madehalli	6. Pallipatti
7. Thithiyoppanahalli	8. Vattuvanahalli	9. Pavalanthur

Pappireddipatti Taluk



Revenue Villages - Pappireddipatti Firka

1. Vengadasamuthiram	2. Pappireddipatti	3. Manjavadi
4. Pattukonampatti	5. Adhikarapatti	6. A.Pallipatti
7. Irulapatti	8. Pudupatti	9. Sitheri
10. S.Ammapalayam		

Revenue Villages - Bommidi Firka

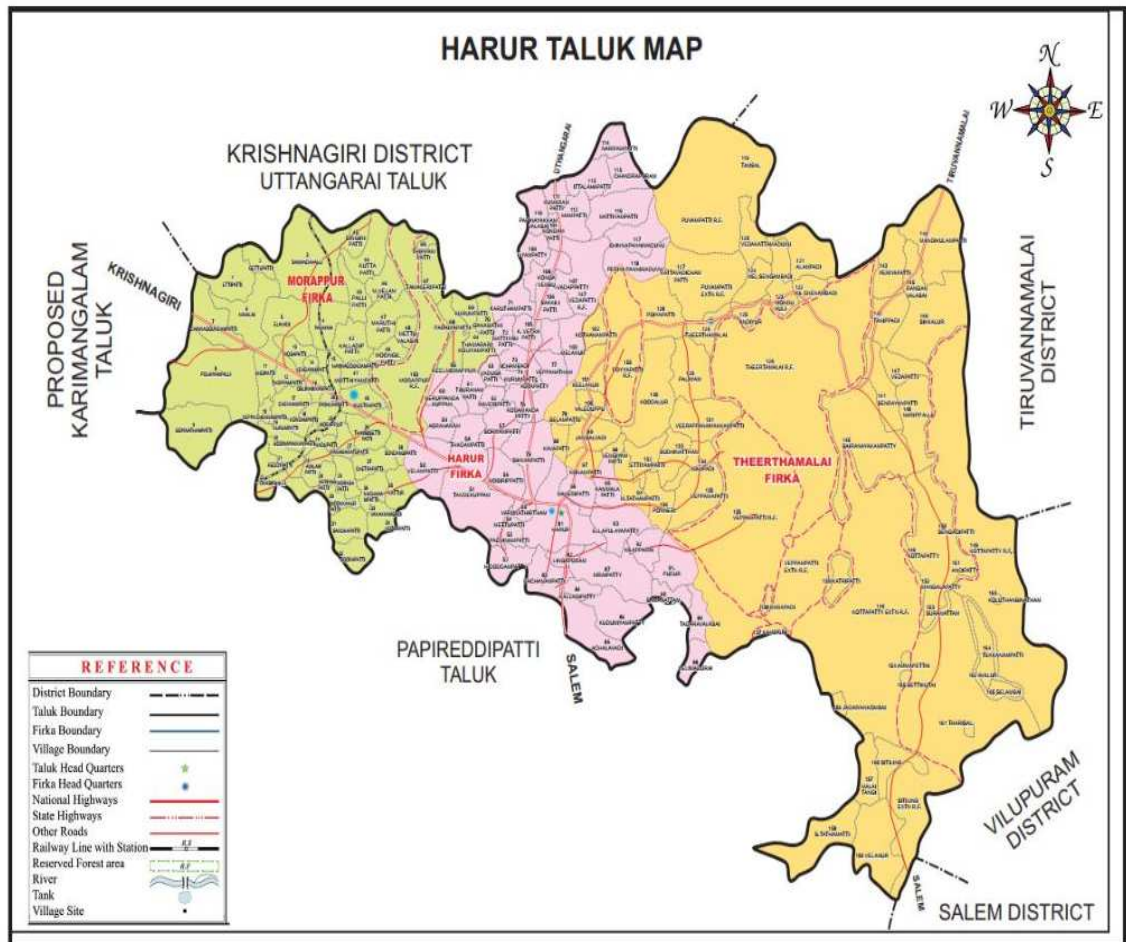
1. Regadahalli	2. Mottangkuruchi	3. Kethureddipatti
4. B. Mallapuram	5. Bommidi	6. B. Pallipatti
7. Baiyarnatham	8. Molaiyanoor	9. Menasi

10. Alapuram		
--------------	--	--

Revenue Villages - Kadathur Firka		
1. Keragodahalli	2. Maniyapadi	3. Singirihalli
4. Bosinayakkanahalli	5. NallaKutlahalli	6. Kadathur
7. Linginayakkanahalli	8. Sindhalpadi	9. Basuvapuram
10. Thalanatham	11. Buddireddipatty	12. Unisenahalli
13. Sungarahalli		

Revenue Villages-Thenkaraikottai Firka		
1. Kolagampadi	2. Chinnagkuppam	3. Jammanahalli
4. Thengaraikottai	5. Paraiyappatti	6. Naranapuram
7. Kokkarappatti	8. Vachathi	9. Bethathampatti
10. Gurubarahalli	11. Ramiyanahalli	12. Gopichettipalaiyam

Harur Taluk



Revenue Villages - Harur Firka		
1. H. Thottampatti	2. Achalvadi	3. Keeraippatti
4. Thatharavalasai	5. Harur	6. Ellapudaiyampatti
7. Moppiripatti	8. Agraharam	9. Vadugappatti
10. Veppanatham	11. K.Vettarappatti	12. Kongavembu

13. Mampatti	14. Santhirapuram	15. Mathiyampatti
--------------	-------------------	-------------------

Revenue Villages - Morappur Firka		
1. Thoppampatti	2. Elavadi	3. Samandahalli
4. M.Vettarapatti	5. Navalai	6. Bolaiyampalli
7. Setrappatti	8. Dhasirahalli	9. R.Gopinathampatti
10. Santhapatti	11. Maruthipatti	12. M.Velampatti
13. Kelmorappur	14. Paraiyapatti	

Revenue Villages - Thirthamalai Firka		
1. Poiyappatti	2. Kezhanoor	3. Sellampatti
4. Verappanayakanpatti	5. Veppampatti	6. Ettiyampatti
7. S.Thathampatti	8. Sitling	9. Kottapatti
10. Baiyarnayakanpatti	11.Vedakattamadu	12. Aandiur
13. Periyapatti	14. Narippalli	

Climate and Rainfall

The climate of the Dharmapuri District is generally warm. The hottest period of the year is generally from the months of March to May, the highest temperature going up to 39.2 C in April. The Climate becomes cool in December and continuous so up to February, touching a minimum of 15.2 C in January. On an average the District receives an annual rainfall of 1053.99 mm.

Soil

The Soil type ranges from black to mixed loam; Red sandy soils are seen in Harur Taluk. Black and loam soil are found in Dharmapuri Taluk. Generally the soil is low in Nitrogen and Phosphate content with no marked variation between Taluks.

POPULATION (*as per 2011 census)

In 2011, Dharmapuri had population of 1506843 of which male and female were 774303 and 732540 respectively. In 2001 census, Dharmapuri had a population of 1242615 of which male were 641541 and remaining 513774 were females. The initial provisional data released by census India 2011, shows that density of Dharmapuri district for 2011 is 335 people per sq.km. In 2001, Dharmapuri district density was at 286 people per sq. km. Average literacy of Dharmapuri in 2011 was 68.5 compared to 60.31 of 2001. If things are look out at gender wise, male and female literacy were 76.9 and 59.80 respectively. For 2001 census, same figures stood at 70.52 and 49.47 in Dharmapuri District. Total literate in Dharmapuri District were 917709 of which male and female were 527599 and 390110 respectively. In 2001, Dharmapuri District had 677674 in its district. With regard to Sex Ratio in Dharmapuri, it stood at 946 per 1000 male compared to 2001 census figure of 932. The average national sex ratio in India is 940 as per latest reports of Census 2011 Directorate. In 2011 census, child sex ratio is 911 girls per 1000 boys compared to figure of 869 girls per 1000 boys of 2001 census data.

Agriculture

The district economy is mainly agrarian in nature. Nearly 70% of workforce is dependent on agriculture and allied activities. The district is one among the most backward and drought-prone areas in the state.

- ❖ Total Geographical Area – 3,42,999 Ha.
- ❖ Total Cultivated Area under All Crops – 2,48,798.370 Ha.
- ❖ Irrigated Area – 1,09,204.685 Ha.
- ❖ Rainfed Area – 139593.685 Ha.
- ❖ Net Cultivated Area – 166843.030 Ha.
- ❖ Total Farm Families – 1,62,974 No.s
 - Marginal Farmers – 1,64,210 No.s (78%)

- Small Farmers – 29,473 No.s (14%)
- Medium and Large Farmers – 16,243 No.s (8%)

Horticulture

Dharmapuri district is one of the potential district for cultivation of horticultural crops. Total area under cultivation is 195740 ha. In that, Horticultural crops have been cultivated in about 80000 ha and the prominent crops under cultivation are Mango, Banana, Tomato, Bhendi, Brinjal, Radish, Gourds, Tapioca, Turmeric, Rose, Jasmine, Tuberoses and Chrysanthemum. Mango is the major crop grown in this district. The average annual rainfall for the district is 853.1mm per annum.

To increase the production, productivity and income of farmers, various schemes are being implemented through Department of Horticulture and Plantation crops. Hi-tech production techniques among farmers are being introduced by various schemes like polygreen house construction, shade net house, mulching, distribution of Vegetable portray seedlings of high yielding varieties and Grafted / Seedlings of fruit crops of high yielding varieties are being implemented.

Nine Fold Classification

Sl.No	Land Classification	Area		Difference	Percentage
		Current	Last Year		
a	Forest	57398.975	57398.975	0.000	0.00
b	Uncultivable waste	15803.539	15803.549	-0.010	0.00
c	Non Agri Uses				
	- Building	7949.669	7949.559	0.110	0.00
	- Roads	6466.414	6468.464	-2.050	-0.03
	- Railway Lines	572.180	570.13	2.050	0.36
	- Rivers	4918.920	4918.920	0.000	0.00
	- Canals	2157.941	2157.941	0.000	0.00
	- Check Dams	7155.500	7155.500	0.000	0.00
	- Swamp Area	2296.315	2296.315	0.000	0.00
	- Social Forest	12523.075	12523.075	0.000	0.00
	- Others	7849.070	7849.070	0.000	0.00
	- Total	51889.084	51888.974	0.110	0.00
d	Cultivable waste land	2686.924	2686.924	0.000	0.00
e	Permanent Pasture & Grass Land	6209.740	6209.740	0.000	0.00
f	Misc. Tree Crops & Groves	2838.085	2838.065	0.020	0.00
g	Current Fallow	28001.240	30766.079	-2764.839	-8.99

h	Other Fallow	11328.243	12432.391	-1104.148	-8.88
i	Net cultivated Area	166843.030	162974.163	3868.867	2.37
	Total	342998.860	342998.860	0.000	0.000
	Unclassified Forest	0.000			
	Reserve Forest	106778.141			
	Total Geographical Area	449777.001			

Fisheries

Dharmapuri being an inland district, fishing is restricted to inland only here. Main varieties of fish available are katla, rogu, mirgal, common and carp.

Mineral Resources

Dharmapuri district is endowed with sizeable reserves of granite. High quality black granite is available in Pennagaram, Harur and Palacode blocks. Quartz is available at Kendiganapalli Village of Pennagaram Taluk, A.Velampatti of Harur taluk and Pethathampatti of Pappireddipatti Taluk. Another High value mineral available here is Malibdinum, which is identified as a good conductor. It is available in Harur.

INFRASTRUCTURAL FACILITIES:

1. ROADS

Dharmapuri is well connected by major National highway NH-44. Commonly called north-south corridor which originates from Srinagar and terminates at Kanyakumari passes through the district. It is also connected by State Highways such as SH-17 (Dharmapuri-palacode-Hosur-Malur) upgraded to National Highways NH-844, SH-60 (Hogenakkal-Pennagaram-Dharmapuri-Tirupattur), & SH-60A(Dharmapuri-Harur) via Morappur, NH- 179A (Salem- Vaniyambadi).

2. RAILWAYS

The Salem to Bangalore broad gauge Railway line and Chennai-Coimbatore broad gauge line are passing through the District altogether accounts for 126.0 kms and dharmapuri to morapur broadpage railwayline for 35kms working going on.

3. COMMUNICATION:

The District has a well developed network of Post and Telegraph Offices numbering about 289 and 35 Telephone Exchanges.

TOURIST PLACES:

Hogenakkal, Theerthamalai and Vathalmalai are three important tourist places of Dharmapuri District.

4. DISASTER MANAGEMENT GOALS (2015 -2030):

Section 31 of Disaster Management Act 2005 (DM Act), makes it mandatory to have a disaster management plan for every district. DDMP shall include Hazard Vulnerability Capacity and Risk Assessment (HVCRA), prevention, mitigation, preparedness measures, response plan and procedures. An indicative list with possible plan objectives is given below:

- i. To identify the areas vulnerable to major types of the hazards in the district.
- ii. To adopt proactive measures at district level by all the govt. departments to prevent disaster and mitigate its effects.
- iii. To define and assign the different tasks and responsibilities to stakeholders during the pre-disaster and post-disaster phases of the disaster.
- iv. To enhance disaster resilience of the people in the district by way of capacity building.
- v. Reduce the loss of public and private property, especially critical facilities and infrastructure, through proper planning.
- vi. Manage future development to mitigate the effect of natural hazards in the district.
- vii. To set up an Emergency Operations Centre at the District level to function effectively in search, rescue, response.
- viii. To develop the standardized mechanism to respond to disaster situation to manage the disaster efficiently.
- ix. To set up an early warning system so as to prepare the community to deal with the disaster and responsive communication system based upon fail-proof proven technology.
- x. To prepare a response plan based upon the guidelines issued in the State Disaster Management Plan so as to provide prompt relief, rescue and search support in the disaster affected areas.
- xi. To adopt disaster resilient construction mechanism in the district by way of using Information, Education and Communication for making the community aware of the need of disaster resilient future development.
- xii. To make the use of media in disaster management.
- xiii. Rehabilitation plan of the affected people and reconstruction measures to be taken by different govt. departments at district

level and local authority. The District Disaster Management Plan (DDMP) is the guide for achieving the objective i.e. mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery. This Plan needs to be prepared to respond to disasters with sense of urgency in a planned way to minimize human, property and environmental loss.

SENDAI FRAMEWORK

The Sendai Framework is a 15-year, voluntary, non-binding agreement which recognizes that the State has the primary role to reduce disaster risk but that responsibility should be shared with other stakeholders including local government, the private sector and other stakeholders.

It aims for the following outcome:

The substantial reduction of disaster risk and losses in lives, livelihoods and health and in the economic, physical, social, cultural and environmental assets of persons, businesses, communities and countries.

It is the outcome of stakeholder consultations initiated in March 2012 and inter-governmental negotiations held from July 2014 to March 2015, which were supported by the UNISDR upon the request of the UN General Assembly.

UNISDR has been tasked to support the implementation, follow-up and review of the Sendai Framework.

The Seven Global Targets

- (a) Substantially reduce global disaster mortality by 2030, aiming to lower average per 100,000 global mortality rate in the decade 2020-2030 compared to the period 2005-2015.
- (b) Substantially reduce the number of affected people globally by 2030, aiming to lower average global figure per 100,000 in the decade 2020 -2030 compared to the period 2005-2015.
- (c) Reduce direct disaster economic loss in relation to global gross domestic product (GDP) by 2030.
- (d) Substantially reduce disaster damage to critical infrastructure and disruption of basic services, among them health and educational facilities, including through developing their resilience by 2030.

- (e) Substantially increase the number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies by 2020.
- (f) Substantially enhance international cooperation to developing countries through adequate and sustainable support to complement their national actions for implementation of this Framework by 2030.
- (g) Substantially increase the availability of and access to multi-hazard early warning systems and disaster risk information and assessments to the people by 2030.

The Four Priorities for Action

Priority 1. Understanding disaster risk

Disaster risk management should be based on an understanding of disaster risk in all its dimensions of vulnerability, capacity, exposure of persons and assets, hazard characteristics and the environment. Such knowledge can be used for risk assessment, prevention, mitigation, preparedness and response.

Priority 2. Strengthening disaster risk governance to manage disaster risk

Disaster risk governance at the national, regional and global levels is very important for prevention, mitigation, preparedness, response, recovery, and rehabilitation. It fosters collaboration and partnership.

Priority 3. Investing in disaster risk reduction for resilience

Public and private investment in disaster risk prevention and reduction through structural and non-structural measures are essential to enhance the economic, social, health and cultural resilience of persons, communities, countries and their assets, as well as the environment.

Priority 4. Enhancing disaster preparedness for effective response and to “Build Back Better” in recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction

The growth of disaster risk means there is a need to strengthen disaster preparedness for response, take action in anticipation of events, and ensure capacities are in place for effective response and recovery at all levels. The recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction phase is a critical opportunity to build back better, including through integrating disaster risk reduction into development measures.

Implementation guides for the Sendai Framework

The Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction charts the global course over the next 15 years. During the consultations and negotiations that led to its finalization, strong calls were made to

develop practical guidance to support implementation, ensure engagement and ownership of action by all stakeholders, and strengthen accountability in disaster risk reduction.

Paragraph 48 (c) of the Sendai Framework calls upon “the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR), in particular, to support the implementation, follow-up and review of this framework through [...] generating evidence-based and practical guidance for implementation in close collaboration with States, and through mobilization of experts; reinforcing a culture of prevention in relevant .

PRIORITY:

S.No	Priorities	Roll of district administration	Action taken
1	Priority.1 Understanding Disaster Risk	Call a meeting all local village headman and Municipal Commissioners sensitize them about the need.	Periodical meeting is being conducted with all village headman level and Municipal Commissioner in this regard .
		2) Create damage data base which each District suffers as a result of any natural calamity.	In the District level the damage data’s were collected and maintained in separate register for follow up action.
2	Priority.2 Strengthening Disaster Risk governance to manage Disaster Risk.	1)Ask the urban local bodies and the panchayats in their District to strictly follow building bye-laws. In villages where there are no building bye-laws the Village Headman need to be told that they should ensure that houses built in their villages are earthquake resilient and flood resilient.	The District Collector conducting meeting at the time of sensitivity in Urban areas and local areas and instruct them to strictly follow building bye-laws and ensure the construction of earthquake resilient, flood resilient houses in the village.
		2) The Flood prone / earthquake prone areas to be clearly identified both in the cities and the villages and ensure that future construction of buildings are made with precaution that the buildings are earthquake proof and flood	The Flood prone areas were identified in both urban and rural and ensured that future construction of buildings stability with precaution that building are earthquake proof and flood

		resilient.	resilient.
3	Priority.3 Investing in Disaster Risk Reduction for resilience.	1)The District Collector should ensure that all the schemes in the District undertaken in the Govt. or the Private Sector are able to withstand any disaster. 10%of all funds at the District level must be devoted to Schemes can be Flood Control Dams; Cyclone Shelters, Small Irrigation Systems (to fight drought) etc.	In the District level all the schemes undertaken by the State Govt. and the private sector can with stand disaster Risk 10% funds are earmarked. Flood control Dams Cyclone Shelters, Small Irrigation Systems (to fight drought) etc.
		2)The Private Builders in the District to be called and sensitized about the need to construct buildings which are able to withstand any natural disaster.	To avoid natural disaster the private builders are in the District are called and sensitized about to fight against natural calamities.
4	Priority.4 Enhancing Disaster preparedness for effective response.	1)The District Collector should call a meeting of District Disaster Management Authority (DDMA)'s every 3 months even if here is no calamity and discuss preparedness.	In the District concerned periodical meeting of District Disaster Management authority conducting meeting every 3 months even there are no natural calamities and also to discuss the preparedness. Preparedness works to be made with the line departments is enclosed in Annexure.I
		2) The District Collector must meet the Forecasting Agencies during the monsoons very frequently. They should also meet the forecasting Agencies 4 weeks before every monsoon.	The District Collector meets the Forecasting Agencies during the monsoons every frequently and before the monsoon for the preparedness and to make necessary arrangements.
		3) The District Collector must prepare Standard Drill for responding to Cyclone /Flood / Tsunami etc.	The District Collector inviting Fire Force for the Mock Drill regarding fire rescue operations.

		4)The District Collector should check up their preparedness for heat wave in summers and cold wave in winters.	The District Collector has arranged to add through the medias to make them aware of preparedness during the summer and rainy seasons. In addition to that press release issued to the public to make them awareness.
		5)Conduct regular drills involving the police, Civil defence and Fire Service.	Through the Mock drills the civilians understood the Risk and remedies.
		6)The must impart training to village level workers viz., ASHA ANMs, Anganwadis and promote disaster sensitivity.	Imparting training to the village level workers like Anganwadis and other line departments periodically to promote disaster sensitivity in the particular areas. In addition to that Divisional level RDO's and Taluk level Tahsildars were conducting awareness meeting.

FORMAT -2 TARGETS

SL No.	Target	Role of the District Administration	Action Taken Report
1	Target -1 Reduce the Disaster Mortality	1) District Collector must strengthen the Early warning Systems.	The District level Early Warning committee members namely Chairman, Vice Chairman and Members closely monitor the Early Warning systems to strengthen it and reduce the Disaster Mortality.
		2) Conduct of frequent mock drills and check the authorities response as to how quickly they can warn the people living along the sea shores or low lying areas.	Frequent Mock Drill have been conducted by the Fire service personnel and it is meant for Reduction of Disaster Mortality.

		3) Mock Drills in schools for responding to earthquake should also be undertaken.	Mock drills in schools for responding to earthquake have been conducted with help of Fire service personnel time to time when the necessity arises.
2	Target -2 Reduce the number of people affected as result of natural disasters.	1) District Collector should ask the people to move away from the low lying areas. All embankments must be removed from encroachments and strengthened.	The District collector make visit during the rainy season to remove embankments, encroachments and to strengthen measures for disaster prevention
		2) No new construction whether in Government or Private Sector must be made. Ensuring that the construction site is raised sufficiently so as to not to be inundated during monsoons. All such construction works should be earthquake resilient.	The construction of house buildings both private and Government site made raised sufficiently to avoid earthquake resilient.
3	Target -3 Reduce the direct disaster economic loss.	Reduce the direct disaster economic loss. District Collector should ensure that the economic loss as a result of the disaster goes down with each passing year. It is advised that the District Collector should undertake a hazard, vulnerability and risk assessment To explain the concept further, let us assume that earthquake is a hazard and building are vulnerable. Risk is the loss of life and property. Therefore, District Collector should identify buildings that are unsafe whether in rural areas or urban areas and suitably warn the population about the vulnerability of the building they are living.	The District Collector assessing the economic loss due to hazard, vulnerability and risk factors at the time of occurrence and also to identify the economic loss accordingly and warn the population at the time of emergency.

4	<p>Target -4</p> <p>Reduce the damage to critical infrastructure and basic services.</p>	<p>1) Reduce the damage to critical infrastructure and basic services. The District Collector should ensure that all infrastructure is built to with-stand earthquake and floods and adequate engineering safety is inbuilt. A meeting of all Engineering Departments should be called and ensure that they should make the design of the Government Schemes (like schools, hospitals, bridges and dams) which are building to withstand the natural disaster.</p>	<p>The District Collector ensuring with the line departments PWD, Local bodies and Municipality to strengthen the infrastructure with help of engineering support.</p>
5	<p>Target -5</p> <p>Developing local Disaster Risk strategy</p>	<p>1)Developing local Disaster Risk Reduction strategy.</p> <p>The District Collector should take the services of Seismologist and ask for mapping of the District to that it is known which part of the District is more prone to earthquake. Similarly based on the past experience, the District Collector should earmark areas in the District which are traditionally flood / cyclone prone. Accordingly, in such areas no big investments should be undertaken. Any small construction that may be allowed should be resilient to disasters.</p>	<p>To develop local Disaster Risk the reduction District Collector evolved strategies to reduce the Risk and identified areas in the District.</p>
6	<p>Target -6</p> <p>Enhance international cooperation</p>	<p>District Collector should share with the State Government the existing local technical / traditional knowledge of the people of the District to fight disasters. Any knowledge which is specific to the District must be shared with the State / Central Government.</p>	<p>The line Departments of the District has extending the co-operation with help of traditional knowledge and to fight against disasters.</p>

7	<p>Target -7</p> <p>Increase the availability and access to Early Warning</p>	<p>Availability and access to Early Warning Systems-</p> <p>District Collector should call a meeting of all Early Warning Agencies like the Central Water Commission, IMD, INCOIS and GSI and discuss the ways and means by which the technical warning issued by these agencies are converted into simplified understandable information to the primary responders, which are the local police and Tahsildars to the people and the growing needs to develop and fine tune More and more drills should be conducted across the villages, scholls and crowded areas, the more drills should and crowded areas, the Malls etc.,</p>	<p>The District Collector has convened frequent meeting with the Line Departments and other agencies involving rescue operation. The Early Warning committee consist of Chairman, Vice Chairman and other members all together to monitor the Early Warning System</p>
---	--	--	--

5. HAZARD, RISK, VULNERABILITY CAPACITY ANALYSIS

Scope and Purpose of District Disaster Management Plan:

The present plan-2022 will apply to risk of (a).small-scale and large scale (b) Frequent and infrequent (c). sudden, slow and on set disasters caused by man-made or natural hazards as well as related to environmental, technological and biological hazards. It aims to guide the multi-hazard management disaster risk in development at all levels as well as within and across all sectors

DDMP discussed in detailed about types of disasters prone to the district. Natural disasters related to weather like flood, lightning and thunder, drought and Heat wave. It also discussed about man-made disasters like fire accident, road accident, etc. This will be discussed detailed in Hazard, Risk and vulnerability assessment chapter.

District Disaster Management Plan discussed about management of any type of disasters, occurrence of any one disaster always brought us two or many secondary disasters, say flood may cause epidemic outbreak, earthquake may result in fire accidents, dam failure, bridge collapse etc. Thus DDMP focus on multi-hazard management disaster risk in development at all levels as well as within and across all sectors.

Expected Outcome:

Expected outcome of District Disaster Management Plan (2022) is substantial reduction in disaster risk and losses in lives, livelihoods and health in the economic, physical, social, cultural and environmental assets of persons, business & communities.

Aims and Objective:

The aims and objectives of the Plan is to minimize the loss of lives and social, private and community assets because of natural and manmade disasters

1. To assess the risks and vulnerabilities associated with various disasters.
2. To develop appropriate disaster prevention and mitigation strategies.
3. To provide clarity on roles and responsibilities for all stakeholders concerned with disaster management so that disasters can be managed more effectively.
4. To develop & maintain arrangements for accessing resources, equipment, supplies and funding in preparation for disasters that might occur.
5. To ensure that arrangements are in place to mobilize the resources and capability for relief, rehabilitation, reconstruction and recovery from disasters.
6. To create awareness and preparedness and provide advice and training to the agencies involved in disaster management and to the community.
7. To carry out restoration and rehabilitation measures soon after the disaster strike.

Vulnerability Assessment:

To understand risks, it is important to assess vulnerable areas. The PS/CRA has given guidelines to identify a location as Very High Vulnerability, High Vulnerability, Moderate Vulnerability, Low Vulnerability, as per the following norms:-

Very High Vulnerability	a) Inundation of water and water level was more than 5 feet due to heavy rains or discharge from waterbodies b) Rescue operations carried out with the help of Central Forces/SDRF c) Areas which are cut off and became inaccessible for undertaking rescue and relief operations d) Loss of lives or large scale evacuation carried out
High Vulnerability	a) Inundation of water and water level was 3-5 feet b) Rescue operations carried out only by Local police or Fire services and local community
Medium Vulnerability	Inundation of water and water level was 2-3 feet
Low Vulnerability	Stagnation of water was below 2 feet

VULNERABLE LOCATION

Abstract

S. NO	NAME OF THE TALUK	NO. OF VERY HIGH VULNERABILITY (ABOVE 5FT)	NO. OF HIGH VULNERABILITY	NO. OF MEDIUM VULNERABILITY (2-3FT)	NO. OF LOW VULNERABILITY	TOTAL
[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]	[7]
1	Dharmapuri	0	0	1	0	1
2	Nallampalli	0	0	0	0	0
3	Karimangalam	0	0	0	0	0
4	Palacode	0	1	1	19	21
5	Pennagaram	1	0	0	0	1
6	Harur	0	0	0	1	1
7	Pappireddipatti	0	0	2	0	2
TOTAL		1	1	4	20	26

List of VULNERABLE LOCATION

Sl. No	LEVEL 1 REVENUE VILLAGE WARD	LEVEL2 MUNICIPALITY CORPORATION DIVISION FIRKA /Nodal Officer	Name of the Taluk	LEVEL0 VULNERABLE LOCATION	Vulnerability Category
1	KONDAGARAHALLI	KRISHNAPURAM/TAHSILDAR, DHARMAPURI	DHARMAPURI	VATHALMALAI	MEDIUM
2	CHINNEGOUNDANAHALLI	PALACODE/TAHSILDAR, PALACODE	PALACODE	DHOOLCHETTI ERI&SMALL ERI	LOW
3	DHANDUKARANAHALLI	PALACODE/TAHSILDAR, PALACODE	PALACODE	MADHAN ERI	LOW
4	DHANDUKARANAHALLI	PALACODE/TAHSILDAR, PALACODE	PALACODE	DHANDUKARAN AHALLI ERI	LOW
5	ERRANAHALLI	PALACODE/TAHSILDAR, PALACODE	PALACODE	MOONGAPATTI ERI	LOW
6	ERRANAHALLI	PALACODE/TAHSILDAR, PALACODE	PALACODE	ERRANAHALLI ERI	LOW
7	THIRUMALVADI	PALACODE/TAHSILDAR, PALACODE	PALACODE	KESARGULI DAM	LOW

8	SENGANBASUVANTHALAV	PALACODE/ TAHSILDAR, PALACODE	PALACODE	SENGANBASUV ANTHALAV ERI	LOW
9	PERIYANUR	MARANDAHALLI/ TAHSILDAR, PALACODE	PALACODE	AMANNITHALAV ERI	LOW
10	PERIYANUR	MARANDAHALLI TAHSILDAR, PALACODE	PALACODE	PERIYANOOR ERI	LOW
11	ATHIMUTULU	MARANDAHALLI TAHSILDAR, PALACODE	PALACODE	KUMARACHETTI ERI	HIGH
12	Harur	Harur/ TAHSILDAR, HARUR	Harur	Periya Eari, (Raja Kalvai)	LOW
13	KOOTHAPADI	PENNAGARAM/ TAHSILDAR, PENNAGARAM	PENNAGARAM	NAGAR KOVIL KOTHICAL PARAI MANAL THITTU MUTHALI PANAI AREA PARISAL THURAI	VERY HIGH
14	VADAKARAI	THENKARIKOTTAI/ TAHSILDAR, PAPPIREDDIPATTI	PAPPIREDDIPATTI	VADAKARAIGRO UND BRIDGE	MEDIUM
15	SITHERI	PAPPIREDDIPATTI/ TAHSILDAR, PAPPIREDDIPATTI	PAPPIREDDIPATTI	SITHERI GROUND BRIDGE	MEDIUM
16	JARTHALAVU	PALACODE/ TAHSILDAR, PALACODE	PALACODE	JERTHALAV ERI	LOW
17	PANCHAPALLI	MARANDAHALLI/ TAHSILDAR, PALACODE	PALACODE	PANCHAPALLI	MEDIUM
18	JARTHALAVU	PALACODE/ TAHSILDAR, PALACODE	PALACODE	JERTHALAV ERI	LOW
19	JARTHALAVU	PALACODE/ TAHSILDAR, PALACODE	PALACODE	ENDAPATTI	LOW
20	SAMANUR	MARANDAHALLI/ TAHSILDAR, PALACODE	PALACODE	NALLAMPATTI ERI	LOW
21	SAMANUR	MARANDAHALLI/ TAHSILDAR, PALACODE	PALACODE	KADAPARAI ERI	LOW
22	SAMANUR	MARANDAHALLI/ TAHSILDAR, PALACODE	PALACODE	VEERAGOUNDA N ANICUT	LOW
23	SAMANUR	MARANDAHALLI/ TAHSILDAR, PALACODE	PALACODE	SAMANERI	LOW
24	BELARAHALLI	PALACODE/ TAHSILDAR, PALACODE	PALACODE	THAMARAI ERI	LOW
25	DHANDUKARANAHALLI	PALACODE/ TAHSILDAR, PALACODE	PALACODE	DHODDARDHAN AHALLI ERI	LOW
26	DHANDUKARANAHALLI	PALACODE/ TAHSILDAR, PALACODE	PALACODE	KONDASAMANA HALLIERI	LOW

Status report of Relief Centers														
SI.No	Name of the Taluk	Details of relief centers			Building type					Stages of relief centers				
		No.of relief centers	No.of rooms	Room Capacity	College	Community Hall	Multipurpose Evacuation Shelter	Other Buildings	School	Thirumana Mandapam	With RDO	With Collector	Approved	Rejected

1	Dharmapuri	4	25	800	0	0	0	0	4	0	3	1	0	0	0
2	Harur	9	56	2265	0	1	0	0	8	0	9	0	0	0	0
3	Karimangalam	24	174	11430	0	1	0	0	22	1	24	0	0	0	0
4	Nallampalli	3	27	600	0	0	0	0	3	0	3	0	0	0	0
5	Palacode	12	66	1304	0	0	0	0	12	0	12	0	0	0	0
6	Pappireddipatti	11	58	3750	0	1	0	1	8	1	11	0	0	0	0
7	Pennagaram	6	28	550	0	0	0	0	5	1	5	0	1	0	0
Grand Total		69	434	20699	0	3	0	1	62	3	67	1	1	0	0

Status report of Relief Centers

Sl.No	Name of the Taluk	Village name	Details of relief centers			Building type						Stages of relief centers				
			No.of relief centers	No.of rooms	Room Capacity	College	Community Hall	Multipurpose Evacuation Shelter	Other Buildings	School	Thirumana Mandapam	With RDO	With Collector	Approved	Rejected	Commenced operation
1	Dharmapuri	VATHALAMALAI	1	5	200	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
2	Dharmapuri	VELLAIKKAVUNDANP ALAIYAM	1	5	150	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
3	Dharmapuri	VIRUPAKSHIPURAM	2	15	450	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	1	0	0	0

Total - DPI			4	25	800	0	0	0	0	4	0	3	1	0	0	0
4	Harur	ACHALAVADI	1	6	5	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
5	Harur	AMMAPETTAI	2	14	550	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0
6	Harur	KILAPPARAI	4	25	1310	0	1	0	0	3	0	4	0	0	0	0
7	Harur	KILCHENGAMPADI	1	6	300	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
8	Harur	KOTTAPATTY	1	5	100	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
TOTAL - HR			9	56	2265	0	1	0	0	8	0	9	0	0	0	0
9	Karimangalam	AGRAHARAM	1	1	200	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
10	Karimangalam	BANDARAHALLI	1	5	560	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
11	Karimangalam	BEGARAHALLI	1	25	1250	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
12	Karimangalam	BOMMAHALLI	1	4	100	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
13	Karimangalam	DINDAL	3	6	620	0	1	0	0	2	0	3	0	0	0	0
14	Karimangalam	HANUMANTHAPU RAM	1	6	300	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
15	Karimangalam	ICHCHAMBADI	2	3	600	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0
16	Karimangalam	IRUMATTUR	1	25	1200	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
17	Karimangalam	JAKKUPATTI	1	4	250	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
18	Karimangalam	KAMBAINALLUR	1	9	450	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
19	Karimangalam	KELAVALLI	1	6	200	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
20	Karimangalam	KEREKODIHALLI	1	2	1800	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
21	Karimangalam	KONGARAPATTI	1	3	250	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
22	Karimangalam	MALLIYAKUTTAI	1	25	1000	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
23	Karimangalam	MURUKAMPATTI	1	4	200	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
24	Karimangalam	PANNIKULAM	1	5	400	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
25	Karimangalam	PUMANDAHALLI	1	30	1500	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
26	Karimangalam	PUNADANAHALLI	2	4	250	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0
27	Karimangalam	VAGURAPPAMPATTI	1	2	100	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
28	Karimangalam	VEDARAMPATTI	1	5	200	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
TOTAL - KMM			24	174	11430	0	1	0	0	22	1	24	0	0	0	0

29	Nallampalli	KAMMAMPATTI	1	7	200	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
30	Nallampalli	LALIGAM	1	15	200	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
31	Nallampalli	TOPPUR KANIGARAHALLI	1	5	200	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
TOTAL - NLP			3	27	600	0	0	0	0	3	0	3	0	0	0	0
32	Palacode	ATTIMUTLU	1	2	100	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
33	Palacode	BALARAHALLI	1	10	100	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
34	Palacode	CHIKKARDANAHALLI	1	2	100	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
35	Palacode	DANDUKARANAHALLI	2	6	104	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0
36	Palacode	ERRANAHALLI	2	7	200	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0
37	Palacode	JERTALAV	1	4	100	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
38	Palacode	PANJAPALLI	1	20	200	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
39	Palacode	PERIYANUR	1	7	200	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
40	Palacode	SANGANBASUVA NTALAV	1	6	100	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
41	Palacode	THIRUMALVADI	1	2	100	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
TOTAL - PLD			12	66	1304	0	0	0	0	12	0	12	0	0	0	0
42	Pappireddipatti	ADIKARAPATTY	1	7	200	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
43	Pappireddipatti	ALMELUPURAM	2	2	400	0	1	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0
44	Pappireddipatti	BAIRNATHAM	1	2	400	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
45	Pappireddipatti	MANJAVADI	1	8	450	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
46	Pappireddipatti	NALLAGUDALAH ALLI	1	8	500	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
47	Pappireddipatti	PUILPARUTHI	1	4	350	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
48	Pappireddipatti	SITTERI	1	10	500	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
49	Pappireddipatti	SUNKARAHALLI	1	5	350	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
50	Pappireddipatti	TENKARAIKOTTAI	2	12	600	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	0
TOTAL - PRPT			11	58	3750	0	1	0	1	8	1	11	0	0	0	0
51	Pennagaram	Alepuram	1	4	100	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
52	Pennagaram	Koothapadi	3	14	250	0	0	0	0	2	1	2	0	1	0	0
53	Pennagaram	Pennagaram	1	6	100	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0

54	Pennagaram	Ramakondahalli	1	4	100	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
TOTAL - PGM			6	28	550	0	0	0	0	5	1	5	0	1	0	0
Grand Total			69	434	20699	0	3	0	1	62	3	67	1	1	0	0

Status report of Voulnteers / First responders						
Sl. No		Genders			Volunteer type	
		Female	Male	Transgender	Individual	Belongs to organization
1	Dharmapuri	29	311	0	339	1
2	Harur	33	503	0	536	0
3	Karimangalam	10	163	0	173	0
4	Nallampalli	16	164	0	180	0
5	Palacode	47	303	0	350	0
6	Pappireddipatti	37	395	1	433	0
7	Pennagaram	83	263	0	346	0
TOTAL		255	2102	1	2357	1

RAINFALL DETAILS OF DHARMAPURI DISTRICT.

(in mm) past 5 Years as on 20.09.2024

S. No	Month	Normal	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
1	January	4.00	0.00	9.91	0.43	60.01	8.96	0.00	10.13
2	February	7.60	0.63	0.00	0.00	4.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Winter		11.60	0.63	9.91	0.43	64.01	8.96	0.00	10.13
3	March	15.90	14.89	4.60	10.91	0.0	11.31	59.11	0.00
4	April	46.40	22.63	27.50	79.67	60.2	46.09	51.23	0.00
5	May	107.30	132.87	97.27	51.46	60.0	169.29	140.19	167.77
Summer		169.60	170.39	129.37	142.04	120.20	226.69	250.53	167.77
6	June	54.30	38.80	55.10	40.63	71.5	95.07	58.66	85.23

7	July	67.30	32.41	42.60	171.73	142.4	120.70	53.03	24.67
8	August.	99.30	4.93	90.36	113.34	84.0	259.51	55.42	149.38
9	September	159.90	91.52	212.80	157.70	94.6	101.4	160.6	6.96
South West Monsoon		380.80	167.66	400.86	483.40	392.57	576.69	327.75	266.23
10	October	161.80	85.99	168.90	130.31	154.0	189.27	47.26	0.00
11	November	112.60	43.13	65.64	87.09	284.4	110.4	105.3	0.00
12	December	39.80	0.74	39.16	67.41	38.8	65.3	4.0	0.00
North East Monsoon		314.20	129.86	273.70	284.81	477.20	364.99	156.48	0
TOTAL		876.20	468.54	813.84	910.68	1053.99	1177.33	734.76	444.13

Details Of Loss Of Human, Injury, Cattle Loss And Hut Damages 01.07.2023 To 30.06.2024			
Sl. No	Category	2023	2024
Human Loss & Injury			
1	Human Loss	0	4
2	Injury	2	2
Cattle Loss			
3	Cow	5	12
4	Calf	0	0

5	Goat	0	7
6	Buffalo	0	0
Hut Damages			
7	Hut Partly	5	5
8	Hut Fully	0	0
9	Pucca Partly	17	54
10	Pucca Fully	4	2

NCC

<u>DISTRICT - DHARMAPURI</u>				
<u>NCC CO ORDINATOR</u>				
SNO	NAME OF THE CO ORDINATOR	NAME OF THE SCHOOL	PHONE NUMBER	No. of student
1	C.MURUGESAN	Adhiyaman GBHSS, DHARMAPURI	8838364550	50
2	N.GANESAN	AAGBHSS, ADHIYAMANKOTTAI	9791238336	50
3	M.FAIROSE BASHA	GBHSS, PENNAGARAM	9942526402	50
4	M.CHAKRAVARTHI	GHSS LALIGAM	8610233510	50
5	K.PALANISAMY	GBHSS KAMBAINALLUR	9080320443	100
Total				300

Joint Director of Gortegiate Education Dharmapuri Region.Dharmapuri-636 7o5.

SNO	NAME OF THE CO ORDINATOR	NAME OF THE SCHOOL	PHONE NUMBER	No. of student
1	Thru. A. THEERTHAGIRI	Arts College, Dharmapuri	9578435032 80	80

DHARMAPURI DISTRICT-NGOS ADDRESS

DHVANI MEMBER list

S No	Name	Address	Designation
1	J.ANANDHAN	Avvaiyar Rural Development Service (ARDS) II Floor, Amirtham Complex, M.G Road, Palacode (Po &Tk) Dharmapuri (Dt). Pin : 636 808 cell:9443055240	President
2	T. SELVARAJ,	POWER - NGO, No.111, Nethaji byepass Road, Opp to KV hospital, DHARMAPURI. 636701. Mobile 94436 33404.	Secretary
3	D. LATHA,	POTHIGAI NGO pagalahalli(po), Nallampalli-T.k,Dharmapuri-Dt, 636807.Cell:9842684094	Treasurer
4	K. Duraimani	seva ngo51, police colony, Raj medical opp, Pauparapatti po,Pennagaram tk, Dharmapuri district,636809, Cell:9442826719	Vice President
5	V. Chandrakala	REED NGO Rayakottai Road,Marandahalli- PO Pin :636 806 Palacode –Tk Dharmapuri – Dt.Cell9443635265	Joint Secretary
6	N.Kamalakkannan	IRDO 58/1, Post office st, Paupparapatti – Post,Pennagaram - Taluk, Dharmapuri – District,Pin 636809 cell:9443513908	Ec member
7	V.S.Karpagavalli	DEEPAM Ngo Santhi Nilayam, Periyar Nager, Harur-, Dharmapuri dt pin636903 Cell:94431 18638	Ec member
8	R. Dharmalingam	RDS-Ngo New Teachers ColonyKadathur, Dharmapuri dt-635 303 cell:9442438824	Ec member
9	P.Vasagar,	Gandhiji Sevalayam Kadamadai-Vill, Karagathahalli- PO, Palacode-Tk Dharmapuri (Dt).	Ec member

		Pin : 636 808, cell 9442855641	
10	T.Govindasamy-	DNC NGO Karimangalam-Tk-Dharmapuri(Dt), 635 205. Cell no:7010354154.	Ec member
11	G. Kumaresan	VAIGAI NGO Eriyur vi po, Pennagaram Tk, Dharmapuri Dt Pin 636810, Call. 9080266050	Ec member
12	A.Shankar	Director DEEPS- Ngo 636/810 BDO Office Off Pennagaram- po,tk, Dharmapuri dt, pin-636810 cell 9443492643	Member
13	G. Ranganayaki	BSVD NGO Dr. Rajendran Hospital Old Bilding ,2nd floor MG road Palacode Tk Dharmapuri dt pin 636808 cell : 9487200887.	Member
14	A.Saravanan	Director SEEDS- Ngo Kamarajar Nager st, Nallampalli-PO-TK Dharmapuri dt P-636 807 cell- 9597776302.	Member
15	P.S.Vel Murugan	Darummas-NGO Thirthagiri Nager st, Palacode (Po &Tk) Dharmapuri (Dt).Pin : 636 808 cell 9884970827	Member
16	V.Dhanalakshmi	SMD-NGO 2/12.8 OLD POLICE STATION OPPOSITE PENNAGARAM MAIN ROAD, INDUR –PO,NALLAMPALLI –TK DHARMAPURI-DT-636803 CELL- 9943562381	Member
17	S. Sivakumar	10/91, T. V. K. Nagar, Harur Post & Taluk, Dharmapuri District Pin : 636903. Cell:9443910434,	Member
18	S. Kasimani	PPDC-NGO No. 10 First Floor Pennagaram MainRoad Kumaraswamypettai Dharmapuri 636701 Cell no. 9442913877	Member
19	D.Ravichandran	DRCS-NGO D.NO 7/71,6 Cross .Appovu Nagar.Dharmapuri dt Pin-636 701.Cell 9443697274	Member
20	Shine Thmas	Director Hebran- Ngo Avvai Nager Collectorate.po Dharmapuri dt Pin-636705 cell9842638582	Member

21	M. Mahadevaiah	S.R.C. NGO,Door no 177. Krishnapuram village,post. Suruthy resource centre krishnapuram. CBI Bank opposite building.thirpathur main road. Dharmapuri .dist. tamil Nadu pin 635202. cell 9443941636. Landline 04342243544.	Member
22	S.Sarala	VIP Ngo 8/14J,Anthony Colony, NethajiBupass Road. Dharmapuri dt,Pin-636701,Cell:96004 79992	Member
23	M.K.Mahendiran	Mnss-Ngo Beramanar street Near SBIBank, Pennagaram-tk,Dharmapuri dt, pin-636810 Cell:9842284069	Member
24	K.Ramasamy	RRC ngo Indianbank of star, Paupparapatti-po ,pennagaram-tk, Dharmapuri-Dt Pin 636809, cell .8870125123	Member
25	K.இராஜலிங்கம்,	மேலாண்மை அறங்காவலர், TAPWT, 1/257 திப்பம்பட்டி Po, காரிமங்கலம் tk, தர்மபுரி Dt, 635202. Cell:9443847459.	member
26	S.Poovendharasu	Anbu-Ngo Mullai Nilayam ,Kadhir Nayakan patti(PO) Kadathur-via,Harur-TK Dharumapuri-Dist pin635303 cell:9442262675	member
27	G. Venkatesan	vipro NGO Morappur,skc complex Krishnagiri main road morappur,harur tk, Dharmapuri dt,9095515949	member
28	K .Kamalakaran	SIRPI- Ngo Dhasarahalli-Vill&Post, Harur-taluk, Dharmapuri dt, Cell:9942075840	Joint member
29	T. Govindsamy	CSDP NGO 11/14,Ifloor,west Street, Karimangalam-PO-Tk- Dharmapuri(Dt), 635 205. Cell o:9843797205	Joint member
30	K.Perumal	CET ngo Indianbank of starPaupparapatti-po ,pennagaram-tk Dharmapuri-Dt Pin 636809, cell 9994529674	Joint member
31	Vegatesan	PSRCS Ngo gollamariyamman koil st, Mulluvadi Po, Pennagaram_TK. Dharmapuri dt, pin-636810 9025838430	Joint member
32	K.Elairaja	CMRC- Ngo	Joint member

		B.Agraharam pennagaram-tk Dharmapuri-Dt cell 9486569596	
33	V.Prakash,	V4U Trust, No.125, Valluvar Nagar,Avvai Vazhi, Near Railway Gate, DPi, 9362233323	Joint member

DHARMAPURI DISTRICT-NGOS ADDRESS

Sl. No.	Name of the NGO	Phone Number	Cell Number
1	Thiru.V.Yenjerappa, Project Co-ordinator, MYRADA/PLAN, Dharmapuri & Krishnagiri Project, Ganaodhayam Training centre,Kelamangalam Road,Achettipalli Gate,Thulasi Nagar, Mathagiri Post,Hosur-635 110	04344 262386	9486569596
2	Thiru.Chinnasamy, Director, Village People Development Plan (VPDP), 5/2C,Narasimmachari Street, Town E.B.Office near, Dharmapuri-636 701		9443633390
3	Thiru.Barn David, Director, Society for People Environment & Economic Development (SPEED), Pennagaram Main Road, Indur (Vill) & (Po), Dharmapuri-636 803.		9443464829
4	Thiru.Karpagavalli, Director, Development for Educational Environment, Parity and Awareness Movement Project (DEEPAM), Santhi Nilayam, Govt.Girls Hr.Se.School backside,Periyar Nagar, Harur-636 903.	04346- 221880	9443118638
5.	Thiru.A.Saravanan, Director, Social Economic and Environment Development Society (SEEDS-NGO), E.B.Office Road, Kamaraj Nagar, Nallampalli Po, Dharmapuri-636 807.		9443081776
6	Thiru.T.Selvaraji, Director, People Organisation for Women Empowerment and Reform(POWER), 81/44, First Floor, Nedumaran Nagar, Dharmapuri-636 703.	04342- 26831	9443633404
7	Thiru.Kuppusamy, Director, Poor People Development Centre (PPDC), 10,Opp.Madheswara Theatre, Kumaraswamipettai,Dharmapuri.	04342- 269467	9443283082, 9791273163

8	Thiru.S.Sivakumar, Director, Community Rural Development Society (CRDS), Thiru.Vi.Ka.Nagar, Harur (Po) & Tk,Dharmapuri District.	04346-262713	9443910434
9	Thiru.Dharmalingam, Director, Rural Development Society (RDS), 4/9A, Agraharam Street, Kadathur Post, Pappireddipatti (Tk), Dharmapuri-635 303.	04346-265619	9444735477, 9965684686
10	Thiru.M.Elamathi, Director, Mullai Santha Education Trust (MSET), 87/10, Thiru.Vi.Ka.Nagar, Harur (Po) & Tk, Dharmapuri District.	04346-222277	9842483622
11	Tmt.M.Jayalakshmi, Director, Guild of Service to Community (GOS) Bashir Fancy 2 nd floor, Near A.V.Theater,Dharmapuri-636 701		9442690671
12	Thiru.Kamalakannan, Director, Integrated Rural Development Organisation (IRDO) 58/1, Post Office Street, Paupparapatty Post, Pennagaram Tk,Dharmapuri-636 809		9443513908
13	Thiru.Murugesan, Director, Bommanur Society for Village Development (BSVD) 101,Theerthagiri Nagar, Palacode Post, Dharmapuri District.	04348 320700	9994298793
14	Thiru.J.Anandhan, Director, Avvaiyar Rural Development Service (ARDS), Amirtham Complex, M.G.Road, Palacode (Po) & Tk) Dharmapuri District 636 808	04342 695399	9443055240
15	Thiru.P.Pachiappan, Director, Adhiyaman Community Development Society (ACDS), 2/818, Nelli Nagar, Pidamaneri, Dharmapuri.	04342 250261	9443509561
16	Thiru.G.Nagarajan, Director, Integrated Rural Development Trust (IRDT), "Srishti Bhavan" Thirumalvadi, Giddampatti (Post) Paupparapatti, Dharmapuri District-636 809	04342 245539	9443635265
17	Thiru.P.Pugalenthi, Director, Development Research Foundation (DRF),		9443906960 & 9486016720

	Near IOB, Periyampatty & (Po), Palacode Tk, Dharmapuri District		
--	--	--	--

**EMERGENCY OPERATION CENTRE AND NODAL OFFICERS IN
DHARMAPURI DISTRICT**

S.NO	NAME OF THE DEPARTMENT EOC	NODAL OFFICER	TELEPHONE NUMBER	MOBILE NUMBER
1	REVENUE	P.A.G	04342-230564	9445008135
2	POLICE	A.S.P	04342-230000	9842117868
3.	Fire Service	District Officer	04342 -261018	9445086337
4	DEVELOPMENT	A.D.(Panchayat)	04342-232662	7402606941
5	MEDICAL	J.D. Medical	04342-262682	9444982663
6	HEALTH	D.D. Health	04342-232720	9787240055
7	ANIMAL HUSBANDRY	J.D. Animal Husbandry	04342-234744	9445001113
8	HIGHWAYS	D.E. Highways	04342-232932	8072557582 9443107122
9	PWD BUILDING	E.E	04342-230161	8220299906

10	TWAD	E.E	04342-260028	9363326736
11	AGRICULTURE	J.D	04342-232225	9443077195
12	EB	E.E.(TNEB)	04342-230735	9445855582
13	MUNICIPALTY	Commissioner	04342-260910	7397396253
14	BSNL	D.G.M	04342-234100	9443200505
15	FOOD & CIVIL SUPPLY	D.S.O	04342-233299	9445000216
16	TRANSPORT	G.M.(TNSTC)		9487997002

District Name: Dharmapuri

Sl. No.	Name of the Officer, (Thiruvallur)	Designation	Place	Office STD Code	Phone No	Mobile No
1	Tmt.K. Santhi, IAS.,	Collector	Dharmapuri	04342	230500, Fax 232800	9444161000
2.	Tr.S.S.Maheshwaran, IPS	Sudpt.of Police	Dharmapuri	04342	230000	9498102295
3.	Tr.C.Paul Princely Rajkumar	District Revenue Officer (i/c)	Dharmapuri	04342	230896	9445000908
4.	Tr. Gowrav Kumar	PO-DRDA /Addl. Collector, (Dev)	Dharmapuri	04342	230128	7373704209
5	I. Syed Mohideen ibrahim	Personal Assistant to Collector, (i/c)	Dharmapuri	04342	230886	9445008135
6	Tr.R.Gayathri	Revenue Divisional Officer	Dharmapuri	04342	260038	9445000428
7	Tr.R.Wilson Rajasekaran,	Revenue Divisional Officer	Harur	04346	221400	9445461802
8	Tr. S.Mohan	PRO	Dharmapuri	04342	230052	9498042426
9	Tr. K.Shnmugasundram	Tahsildar, Dharmapuri	Dharmapuri	04342	260927	9445000533
10	Tr.A. Lakshmi	Tahsildar, Pennagaram	Pennagaram	04342	255636	9445000536

11	Tr.V. Rajini	Tahsildar, Palacode	Palacode	04348	222045	9445000537
12	Tmt. J. Sivakumar	Tahsildar, Nallampalli	Nallampalli	04342	244456	9384094838
13	Tr. D. Govindharaji	Tahsildar, Karimangalam	Karimangalam	04348	242411	9384094839
14	Tr. Radhakrishnan	Tahsildar, Harur	Harur	04346	222023	9445000534
15	Tr. P. Valli	Tahsildar, Pappireddipatti	Pappireddipatti	04346	246544	9445000535
Public Works Department						
16	Er.S.Senthil Kumar	EE, WRD (RC Division) Dharmapuri	Dharmapuri	04342	230990	9965592970
17	Er.S. Ganeshan	AEE. Divisional Engineer(C&M)	Dharmapuri	04342	230420	9789773372
18.	K.Santhoshkumar,	Asst. Engineer	Pennagaram and Eriyur	-	-	8870601755
19	Er.M.Mohanapriya	Asst. Engineer	Nallampalli	-	-	9486686088
20	Er.V.Venkatesh	Asst. Divisional Engineer,	Palacode	-	-	9790408304
22	Er.V.Samraj	Asst. Engineer	Palacode	-	-	9003100747
23	Er.P.Malathi	Asst. Engineer	Karimangalam and Dharmapuri	-	-	9489112212
24	Er.R. Prabhu	Asst.Engineer	Harur and Morappur	04346-	220078	9994520739
25	Er.A.P.Kirupha	Asst.Engineer	Pappireddipatti , Kadathur and Harur	04346-	220078	8248261356
Educational Department						
26.	Tmt.Jothi Chandra	CEO	Dharmapuri	04342	233085	7373002611 9865081858
27.	Tmt. Dr.Maanzhithi	District Education Officer, (Elementry)	Dharmapuri	04342	234420	9750982376
28.	Tr. V.Vijayakumar	District Education Officer, (secn)	Dharmapuri	04348	-	9443664308 8344884483

29.	Tr. A.Ismail	District Education Officer, Elementary)	Harur	04346	222777	9080407007
30	Tr. Renugopal	District Education Officer, (Private Schools).	Dharmapuri	-	-	9443624211
Line Department						
Police Department						
Sl. No.	Name of the Officers	Designation	Place	Std Code	Res No.	Mobile No.
31	Mr. S.S.Maheshwaran, IPS	Sudpt.of Police	Dharmapuri	04342	230000	9498102295
32	Tr.N.Balasubramaniam	ADSP -HQ (Mike-11)	Dharmapuri	04342	230000	9842117868
33	Tr.G. Anbazhagan	Inspector	SB Inspector	04342-	230989	9498170002
34	T. A. Sivaraman	DSP	SDO Dharmapuri	04342-	264999	9498110861
35	Tr. C. Veludevan	Inspector	Dharmapuri Town	04342-	260026	9498168900
36	Tmt. T.S. Latha,	Inspector	Adhiyamankottai	04342-	244237	9498168987
37	Tr. S. Balakrishnan	Inspector	Mathikonpalayam	04342-	288192	9498170199
38	Tmt.K.Bhuvaneshwari	Inspector	Thoppur	04342-	246226	9498104783
39	Tr. D. Bushpakaran	SI	Krishnapuram	04342-	243363	9443084140
40	Tmt.D.Pushparani	Inspector	AWPS Dharmapuri	04342-	260058	9498169123
41	Tr.S. Sathishkumar	RSI	Dharmapuri Traffic -I	04342-	222100	8925882555
42	Tr. C.Chinnasamy	RSI	Dharmapuri Traffic -II	04342-	222100	9498170560
43	Tmt. R. Gomathi	RSI	Dharmapuri Traffic -III	04342	222100	6382179291
44	Tr.S.Jaganathan	DSP	SDO Harur	04346-	223344	6382078727
45	Tr.E. Senthirajmohan	Inspr	Harur	04346-	222034	9894338847
46	Tr.Saravannan	Inspr	Kottapatti	04346-	258335	9443035522
47	Tmt. Lakshmi	Inspector	GK Road	04346-	242100	9498169606

48	Tr. Gaikwad	SI	A.Pallipatti	04346-	251100	9498169759
49	Tmt.K. Vanmathi	Inspector	Pappireddipatti	04346-	246420	8610757667
50	Tr. Vignesh	SI	Bommidi	04346-	244460	9790082842
51	Tr. T. Sukumar	Inspr	Kadathur	04346-	265333	9443848134
52	Tr. P. Kaliappan	Inspr	Kambainallur	04346-	267230	8778695975
53	Tmt. Krishnaleela	Inspr	Morappur	04346-	263333	9488473722
54	Tmt. R. Amutha	Inspr	AWPS Harur	04346-	223744	9498170644
55	Tr.Manikandan	Inspr	Harur Traffic	-	-	9498169366
56	Tmt. Mahalakshmi	DSP	SDO Pennagaram	04342-	255771	9498230175
57	S.Umasankar	Inspector	Pennagaram	04342	255641	9498156300
58	Tr. Murali	Inspector	Hogenakkal	04342-	255641	9498106526
59	Tr.Yvarajan	Inspector	Eriyur	04342-	252526	9498177803
60	Tr. S. Kumaravel	Inspector	Papparapatti	04342-	245230	9442073825
61	Tmt. Elavarasi	Inspector	AWPS Pennagaram	04342-	255100	9498168279
62	Tr. K.Selvamani	RI	Pennagaram Traffic	-	-	9498170003
63	Tr. Chinnasamy	RSI	Pennagaram Traffic	--	--	9498169891
64	Tr. Blalashubramani	SI	Perumbalai	04342-	251281	9498172811
65	Tr. Saravanan	SI	Indur	04342-	242478	9498178956
66	Tr. K.M.Manoharan	DSP	Palacode	04348-	223000	9498170237
67	Tr. S. Balasundharam	Inspector	Palacode	04348-	222100	9498110707
68	Tr.Parthipan	Inspector	Karimangalam	04348-	241226	9498168855
69	Tr.T.Subramaniyan	Inspector	Marandahalli	04348-	233335	9498167271
70	Tr.K.Mahendran	SI	M Mangalam	04348-	238280	9498170589

71	G.Madhaiyan	SI	Panjapalli	04348-	237703	9498169389
72	Tmt.Veerammal	Inspector	AWPS Palacode	04348-	224100	9498174414
Fire service						
73	Tmt. Ambika	District Fire Officer	Dharmapuri	04342	261018	9445086337
74	Tr.M.Kalaiselvan	Assit. District Fire Officer	Dharmapuri	04342	261018	9445086338
75	Tr. P.Vengatesh	Station Officer (Transport in charge)	Dharmapuri	04342	230100	9445086340
76	Tr. Kamaraj	Harur	Harur	4346-	222093	9445086342
77	Tr. S.Selvam	Palacode	Palacode	04348-	248048	9445086365
78	Tr. S.Selvam (i/c)	Pennagaram	Pennagaram	04342-	246462	9445086365
79	Tr. S.Selvam (i/c)	Hogenakkal	Hogenakkal	04342-	254073	9445086365
80	Tr. . Kamaraj (i/c)	Pappiredipatty	Pappiredipatty	04346-	233355	9445086342
Health Department						
81	Dr.K.Amudhavalli,MD	Dean of Dharmapuri Medical College and Hospital	Dharmapuri	04342	233033	7358151228
82	Dr.M. Santhi, MBBS., DGO	Joint Director of Medical and Rural Health Services(i/c), Dharmapuri.	Dharmapuri	04342	262682	7358151887
83	Dr.K.R.Jayanthi, MBBS, DPH.,	DD, Health	Dharmapuri	04342	232720	7358122386
84	Dr. S. Kanimozhi, MBBS, MHA.,	HQRS Hospital Superintendent Government Head Quarters Hospital Pennagaram	Dharmapuri	04342	255674	935125542
85	Dr.Rajeshkannan, MBBS., DA.,	Chief Medical Officer, Govt. Hospital Harur	Harur	04346	222160	7358125509

86	Dr. C. Balasubramanian, MBBS., MD.,	Chief Medical Officer, Govt. Hospital Palacode	Palacode	04348	222025	7358125520
87	Dr. R. Arun, MBBS,DLO	Chief Medical Officer, Govt. Hospital Pappireddipatti	Pappireddipatti	04346	249221	7358125531
88	Dr. Dinesh (i/c)	APM DPI	Dharmapuri	04342	357844	9566508573
89	Dr. Prakashambethkar (i/c)	Epidemiologist	Dharmapuri	04342	357844	9080471828
90	Dr. Kanimozhi	DTTMO DPI	Dharmapuri	04342	357844	8778706127
91	Dr. Anitharaj	NCD Co-ordinator DPI	Dharmapuri	04342	357844	9994378446
92	Mr. Subramani,	District malaria Officer DMO DPI	Dharmapuri	04342	357844	9994715496
93	Mrs. Eshwari	DMCHO, DPI	Dharmapuri	04342	357844	8870550360
94	Mr. Mathiyazhagan (i/c)	PA to DDHS	Dharmapuri	04342	357844	9489238600
95	Dr.K.N.Gowrishankar	Block Medical Officer,	B.Mallapuram	04346	244680	984254947
96	Dr.P.Dhanasekaran	Block Medical Officer,	D.Thurinjipatti	04342	243343	9443083943
97	Dr.Sakthivel	Block Medical Officer,	Eriyur	04342	252548	9443250446
98	Dr.K.Arasu	Block Medical Officer,	Kadathur	04346	263035	9443483904
99	Dr.M.Sivaguru	Block Medical Officer,	Marandahalli	04348	233510	8012374358
100	Dr.K.Vasudevan	Block Medical Officer,	Palayampudur	04342	244250	9842078335
101	Dr.R.Tholkappian	Block Medical Officer,	Theerthamalai	04346	253461	9443213888 9943713888
Electricity Board						
102	Er.T.Sumathi, B.E	Superindng Engineer/ Dharmapuri	Dharmapuri	04342	230738	9445855582
103	Er.P.S.Shobana Devi	Executive Engineer/General/Dh armapuri	Dharmapuri	04342	230738	9445854989

104	Er.K.S.Saravannan	Assistant Executive Engineer/ Development cum PRO	Dharmapuri	04342	230738	9445855394
105	Er.S.Jaya	Executive Engineer/O&M/ Dharmapuri	Dharmapuri	04342	230764	9445855411
106	Er.C.Vanitha	Executive Engineer/O&M/ Palacode	Palacode	04348	222099	9445855491
107	Er.K.Muthusamy	Executive Engineer/O&M/ Harur	Harur	04346	222082	9445855525
108	Er.C.T.Senthilraj	Executive Engineer/O&M/ Kadathur	Kadathur	04346	265480	9445855549
Rural Department						
109	Tr.Gowrav Kumar	Additional Collector (Development) / Project Director (FAC)	Dharmapuri	04342-	233298	7373704209
110	Tmt, Lalitha	PA(PD)	Dharmapuri	04342	230001	7402606939
111	Tr. Fadhu Mohamed Nazeer	Project Officer Mahalirhittam	Dharmapuri	04342-	233298	9444098264
112	Tr. V.Manivasagam	Asst.Director (Panchayat)	Dharmapuri	04342	230849	7402606941
113	Tmt.M.Sathiya	Block Development Officer, Dharmapuri (B.P)	Dharmapuri	04342-	270013	7402606955
114	Tmt. S. Kalaivani	Block Development Officer, Dharmapuri (V.P)	Dharmapuri	04342-	270013	7402606956
115	Tr. M. Surulinathan	Block Development Officer Pennagaram (BP)	Pennagaram	04342-	255631	7402606959
116	Tmt. Shakila	Block Development Officer, Pennagaram (VP)	Pennagaram	04342-	255631	7402606960
117	Tmt. N. Meena	Block Development Officer, Palacode (B.P)	Palacode	04342-	222032	7402606967
118	Tmt. Renuka	Block Development Officer (V.P) Palacode	Palacode	04342-	222032	7402606968
119	Tr.P.Loganathan	Block Development Officer, Nallampalli (BP)	Nallampalli	04342-	244234	7402606957
120	Tr. Sarvothaman	Block Development Officer, Nallampalli (VP)	Nallampalli	04342-	244234	7402606958
121	Tr. R. Ganesan	Block Development Officer Karimangalam (BP)	Karimangalam	04348-	241247	7402606969

122	Tr. T. Neelamegam	Block Development Officer Karimangalam (VP)	Karimangalam	04348-	241247	7402606970
123	Tmt. Kalphana	Block Development Officer, Eriyur (BP)	Eriyur	04342-	252332	8925850349
124	Tmt. Kalphana	Block Development Officer, Eriyur (VP)	Eriyur	04342-	252332	8925850350
125	Abulkalam Azad	Block Development Officer Harur (BP)	Harur	04342-	222032	7402606961
126	Tr. S.Elankumaran	Block Development Officer, Harur (VP)	Harur	04342-	222032	7402606962
127	Tr. V.P.Ravichandiran	Block Development Officer, Pappireddipatti (BP)	Pappireddipatti	04346-	246432	7402606965
128	Tr. P. Krishnan	Block Development Officer, Pappireddipatti (VP)	Pappireddipatti	04346-	246432	7402606966
129	Tr. M.Manivannan	Block Development Officer(BP) Morappur	Morappur	04346-	263324	7402606963
130	Tr. M. Vadivelan	Block Development Officer (VP) Morappur	Morappur	04346-	263324	7402606964
131	Tr. Jagatheesan	Block Development Officer (BP) Kadathur	Kadathur	--	--	8925850360
132	Tmt. C.Kalaiselvi	Block Development Officer (VP) Kadathur	Kadathur	--	--	8925850336

Other Department

1. Municipality

133	Er.S. Bhuvanewari	Commissioner (i/c)	Dharmapuri	04342-	260387	7397396253
134	Er.S. Bhuvanewari	Engineer	Dharmapuri	04342-	261225	7397396254
135	Er. Arivalagan (i/c)	Assistant Engineer	Dharmapuri	04342-	261225	9994009697
136	Tr. A. Ravindiran	Town planning officer	Dharmapuri	04342-	261225	9442207220
137	Tr.Rajarathinam	Sanitary Officer	Dharmapuri	04342-	261225	9443410371
138	Tr. P.Ramanacharan	Sanitary Inspector	Dharmapuri	04342-	270200	9442717053

139	Tr. R. Govindharajan	Sanitary Inspector	Dharmapuri	04342	270200	9003310171
140	Tr.G.Suseendiran	Sanitary Inspector	Dharmapuri	04342-	261225	9715774499
141	Tr. C.Mathaiyan	Manager (i/c)	Dharmapuri	4342	260910	9788916684
142	Tr.C.Mathaiyan	Assistant & Revenue Inspector(i/c)	Dharmapuri	04342-	261225	9786979613
2. Town Panchayat						
143	Tr. S. Ganesh	AD Town Panchayat	Dharmapuri	04342-	230849	8925809215
144	Tmt.Vijaya sanker	E.O, Harur-(i/c)	Harur	04346-	222037	8925809315
145	Tr. Vijaya sanker	E.O, Kadathur	Kadathur	04346-	265008	8925809316
146	Tmt.A.Ayisha	E.O, Karimangalam	Karimangalam	04348-	241248	8925809317
147	Tmt. S. Indumathi	E.O, Palacode	Palacode	04348-	222002	8925809318
148	Tmt.Gomathi	E.O, Pappalapatti	Pappalapatti	04342-	248048	8925809319
149	H. Ravikumar	E.O, Pappireddipatti	Pappireddipatti	04346-	246462	8925809320
150	Tr. Senthilkumar	E.O, Pennagaram	Pennagaram	04342-	254073	8925809321
151	Tmt.A.Ayisha	E.O, Marandahalli (i/c)	Marandahalli	04348-	233355	8925809322
152	Tr.P.Jayaprakash	E.O, Kambainallur	Kambainallur	04346-	267460	8925809323
153	Tr. S. Muthu	E.O, B.Mallapuram	B.Mallapuram	04346	244437	8925809324
3. Animal Husbandry						
154	Dr.R. Elavarasan, BVSc	RJD (i/c) Animal Husbandry, Dharmapuri	Dharmapuri	04342	234744	9445001113
155	Dr.J.Ravichandiran, BVSc.,	Deputy Director, Cattle Breeding and Fodder Development, Dharmapuri	Dharmapuri	04342	231661	9445032513 8144874747
156	Dr.R.Ramesh, BVSc.,	Assistant Director Animal Husbandry, Dharmapuri	Dharmapuri	04342	234744	9445032563 7010921961
157	Dr.Ramakrishnan.,	Assistant Director Animal Husbandry, Harur	Harur	04346	223003	9445032755
158	Dr.J.Ravichandiran, BVSc.,(i/c)	Assistant Director Animal Disease of Interlligence Unit, Dharmapuri	Dharmapuri	04342	232613	9445032513 8144874747
159	Dr.C. Latha, BVSc.,	Veterinary Surgeon, Veterinary Hospital, Karimangalam.	Karimangalam.	04348	234774	9443053343

160	Dr.Elavarasan,BVSc.,	Clinician, Clinician Centre, Dharmapuri	Dharmapuri	04342-	230104	9443244662
161	Dr.Jayanthi, BVSc.,	Veterinary Surgeon, Veterinary Hospital, Pappireddipattyt	Pappireddipattyt	04346-	232613	9444278925
162	Dr. K.C.Sivakrishnan, BVSc.,	Veterinary Surgeon,(I/c) Veterinary Hospital, Palacode	Palacode	--	--	9445001162 7010458510
4. Agriculture Department						
163	Tr. V. Gunasekaran (i/c)	Joint Director of Agriculture	Dharmapuri	04342-	233225	9443077195
164	Tmt. R. Thenmozhi	Deputy Direct of Agriculture (SS)(i/c)	Dharmapuri	04342-	233225	7010172866
165	Tr.P.S.Arulvadiu	Deputy Direct of Agriculture (GOI)	Dharmapuri	04342-	233225	9843774567
166	Tr.Gunasekaran	Deputy Direct of Agriculture (FTC)	Dharmapuri	04342-	233225	9443077195
167	Tr.B.S. Chitra	Deputy Director of Agriculture / PA to Collector (Agri) (i/c)	Dharmapuri	04342-	234225	9080300345
168	Tmt.K.Sakayarani	ADA MI	Dharmapuri	04342-	234225	7904881744
169	Tmt.K. Saroja	Assistant Director of Agriculture, Nallampalli	Nallampalli	--	--	7010983841
170	Tr.Arulmani	Assistant Director of Agriculture, Palacode	Palacode	--	--	9952401900
171	Tmt.Bhuvanewari	Assistant Director of Agriculture, Karimangalam	Karimangalam	--	--	8526719919
172	Tr.Subramanian	Assistant Director of Agriculture, Pennagaram	Pennagaram	--	--	9443207571
173	Tmt.M. Sudha	Assistant Director of Agriculture, (i/c) Harur	Harur	--	--	9787223544
174	Tr. Palanivelu	Assistant Director of Agriculture, Morappur	Morappur	--	--	6369976049
175	Tr. S.Arunan	Assistant Director of Agriculture, Pappireddipatty	Pappireddipatti	--	--	9708086999
5.Horticulture Department						
176	Tmt.A.G. Fathima	Deputy Director of Horticulture	Dharmapuri	04342	234411, 232226	8870598982
177	Tmt. Sakthi	Assistant Director of Horticulture	Dharmapuri	04342	234411, 232226	9790161522
178	Tr.Govindharaj	Assistant Director of Horticulture Dharmapuri	Dharmapuri	--	--	9487995904

179	Tr.C.Durairaj	Assistant Director of Horticulture Nallampalli	Nallampalli	--	--	9443084223
180	Tr. C.Sakthivel	Assistant Director of Horticulture Pennagaram	Pennagaram	--	--	9443247427
181	Tr. N. Arulmurugan	Assistant Director of Horticulture Palacode	Palacode	--	--	9894500374
182	Tr.M.Anand	Assistant Director of Horticulture Karimangalam	Karimangalam	--	--	8015345067
183	Tmt. K.Kalaivani	Assistant Director of Horticulture Morappur	Morappur	--	--	9677795513
184	Tr.C. Rajeshkannan	Assistant Director of Horticulture Harur	Harur	--	--	7418653569
185	Tmt.T. Sangeetha	Assistant Director of Horticulture Pappireddipatti	Pappireddipatti	--	--	9788755049
186	Tmt. Suriya	Horticultural Officer	Officer	--	--	8883492961
187	Tr.Ashok	Horticultural Officer Dharmapuri	Dharmapuri	--	--	9344265736
188	Tr. K.Selvan	Horticultural Officer Karimangalam	Karimangalam	--	--	9443635500
189	Tmt.P.Sangeetha	Horticultural Officer Harur	Harur	--	--	9750390717
190	Tr.K.Murugan	Horticultural Officer Morappur	Morappur	--	--	9080467596
191	Tr. Ponmuthu	Horticultural Officer Pappireddipati	Pappireddipatti	--	--	6379207768
192	Tmt.M.Roja	Deputy Horticultural Officer Nallampalli	Nallampalli	--	--	9486080489
193	Tr.S.Arunkumar	Deputy Horticultural Officer Pallacode	Palacode	--	--	7338128440
194	Tmt.K.Vinothini	Deputy Horticultural Officer Pennagaram	Pennagaram	--	--	8608691289
6.TNSTC						
195	Tr. K. Selvam,	R.M.(TNSTC) DPI	Dharmapuri	04342	230315	9487997002
196	Tr.T. Mohankumar	D.M.(TNSTC)Dpi	Dharmapuri	04342	230315	9489900752
7.RTO						
197	Tr.D. Dhamodaran	RTO, Dpi	Dharmapuri	04342	230907	9384808242

198	Tr.A.K.Tharaneethar	MV Inspector Gr.I	Dharmapuri	04342	230907	9865379497
199	Tr.A.Kulothungan	MV Inspector Gr.I	Harur			9786202099
200	Tr.G.Venkudusamy	MV Inspector Gr.I	palacode	04348	296910	9487597672
8.District Supply Officer						
201	Tmt. C. Semmalai	Disriect Supply Officer	Dharmapuri	04342-	233299	9445000216
202	Tr.Alagusudaram	Taluk Supply Officer Dharmapuri	Dharmapuri	04342-	260927	9445000217
203	Tmt. Eswari	Taluk Supply Officer Pennagaram	Pennagaram	04342-	255636	9445000218
204	Tr. Senthilkumar	Taluk Supply Officer Palacode	Palacode	04348-	222045	9445000219
205	Tr. Palanisamy	Taluk Supply Officer Harur	Harur	04346-	222023	9445000220
206	Tmt.Sarashwathi	Taluk Supply Officer Pappireddipatti	Pappireddipatti	04346-	246544	9445000221
207	Tr.Maheshwaran	Taluk Supply Officer karimanglam	Karimangalam	04348-	242411	9442964557
208	Tr.Mani	Taluk Supply Officer Nallampalli	Nallampalli	04342-	244456	9445796432
9.TNCSC						
209	Tmt.. Thenmozhi	R.M.TNCSC	Dharmapuri	04342-	230792	9443938003
10. AD Fisheries						
210	G.Gogularamanan	Assistant Director of Fisheries	Dharmapuri	04342	233923	9384824260

HAZARD PROFILE OF DHARMAPURI DISTRICT

Dharmapuri District is prone to various hazards and these are categorized into the following five groups:-

NATURAL HAZARDS

A) Meteorological Hazard	
i) Floods	ii) Cloud Bursts
ii) Lightening & Thunder	iv) Drought
v) Forest Fires	
B) Geological Hazard	
i) Earthquake	ii) Landslides
C) Biological Hazard	
i) Epidemics (Both Human & Cattle)	
MAN MADE/HUMAN INDUCED	
A) Accidents	
i) Road/Rail accidents	ii) Building Collapse
iii) Fires	
B) Industrial Hazards	
i) Industrial accidents	

Various types of disasters

Earth quake

Earthquakes are quite devastating and sudden in nature, are one of the common types of disaster that may affect the district. The movement of large block along the crust planes resulting in the release of stored energy is the basic cause for earthquake. The district is situated in earthquake zone – III. The loss due to the lack of knowledge and unscientific method of construction further increases the vulnerability of district towards loss.

Land slides

Landslides are simply defined as the mass movement of rock, debris or earth down a slope and have come to include a broad range of motions whereby falling, sliding and flowing under the influence of gravity dislodges earth material. Landslide is a common phenomenon in the highland regions of the district especially during Monsoon season.

FLOOD

Accelerated runoff due to dam failure, heavy downpour in a particular area may result in flash floods and may cause harm to human and livestock life, property, agricultural land and other infrastructures.

Flash floods are short lived extreme events, which usually occur under slowly moving or stationary thunderstorms, lasting less than 24 hours. Along with this, the bursting of natural or man-made dams and cloudburst are other main causes of flash floods. As a result of the high velocity of the current which can wash away all obstacles in its way, this phenomenon has resulted in enormous loss of life and property in various parts of the region. Heavy rains and floods cause damages to cultivated land of the farmers and wash away the bridges, human-beings and cattle herds. Dharmapuri District in general (exemption- Panjapalli village of Palacode Taluk) falls under the low vulnerability category for flashfloods and cloud bursts.

Forest Fires

The most common hazard in forests is forest fire. Forest fires are as old as the forests themselves. They pose a threat not only to the forest wealth but also to the entire regime of fauna and flora seriously disturbing the bio-diversity and the ecology and environment of a region. During summer, when there is no rain for months, the forest become littered with dry senescent leaves and twigs, which could burst into flames ignited by the slightest spark. Due to the climatic conditions of the state, the houses are constructed with local material and the villages are inhabited in cluster, resulting in losses in the event of fire mishaps. Approximately 90 percent of the forest fires are human-induced, intentional or unintentional due to the negligence and poor knowledge of the people. Collections of forest produce, shifting cultivation, throwing smoldering bidis, and cooking food leads to forest fires dealing to the destruction of personal belongings, rendering the people shelter less.

Droughts

Drought is a long period with no rain or with much less rainfall than normal for a given area. Drought originates from deficiency of rain for a long time. It also called as slow disaster or creeping disaster. Several types of weather changes have also altered the normal rainfall pattern in an area and cause drought. And in last few years, it has been observed that human activities like soil erosion, also leads to drought.

Thunder and Lightning

Thunder and Lightning are common phenomena in the district both during Monsoon rains. Most of the casualties reported due to lightning and thunder are in Pre-Monsoon season. Losses to Human lives, livestock, houses and buildings and crops are also being reported extensively, due to this hazard.

Epidemics

Incidence of Epidemics like Malaria, (particularly endemic to Pennagaram Taluk) Viral fever, leptospirosis, hepatitis, Chikungunya, Dengue fever, cholera, filariasis, typhoid, etc has become common in the district. Now, additionally Corona Virus has also affect the people. Urban and hilly areas are more prone to epidemics.

Pest Attacks

Most of the people in the district depend on agriculture for their livelihood. Diseases such as Bacterial leaf blight, Blast etc. are very common in paddy fields. Blast in Ragi, Tikka leaf spots in Groundnut and Redrot in Sugarcane are also common in the district.

Road Accidents

Most of the accidents have occurred in National and State highways. The Hill area routes situated in the District are also accident prone areas in the district.

Boat capsizing

Coracle service is common in the Cauvery River at Hogenakkal and thereby creating chances for boat capsizing, and drowning and also few occurrences of man missing are also there in that area.

Serial bomb blasts

Bomb blast may happen at any time in any place at present. If such incidents happen, loss to human life and properties is likely to occur.

The table below summarizes the results of analysis of hazard, risk and disaster impact in Dharmapuri district

VULNERABILITY RANKING IN DHARMAPURI DISTRICT

Sl. No	Hazards	Probability Rating	Impact Rating	Vulnerability Ranking	Vulnerable Areas
1	Flood	3	3	9 (Moderate)	Villages situated near cauvery and pennaiar river embankments. Sathya nagar,

					ASTC nagar, Azhagapuri, Mathalapallam, Laligam lake side, Athimutlu, Indira nagar colony, Valluvar nagar, Vallimadurai dam surplus water outflow areas, Ellapudayampatti, Keeraipatti, Govindankuttai, Podhiampallan, Thalapallam and Eachampadi riverside areas.
2	Earthquake	3	3	9 (Moderate)	zone – III entire district
3	Road Accident	3	3	9 (Moderate)	NH Roads, Hogenakal and other hill Area routes
4	Fire	3	3	9 (Moderate)	Urban pockets and forest area near settlements
5	Industrial Accident	1	1	1 (Low)	Industrial areas
6	Epidemics	3	3	9 (Moderate)	Anywhere in district
7	Drought	3	3	9 (Moderate)	Entire district
8	Building Collapse	1	1	1 (Low)	Anywhere in district
9	Civil Unrest	1	1	1 (Low)	Anywhere in district
10	High Wind	1	1	1 (Low)	Anywhere in district
11	Food Poisoning	3	3	9 (Moderate)	Anywhere in district
12	Landslides/ Mud Flows	3	3	9 (Moderate)	Vathalmalai in Dharmapuri Taluk, Hogenakkal, Periyur, Vattuvanahalli, Perumbalai in Pennagaram Taluk, Sitheri in Pappireddipatti Taluk, and Sittlanni in Harur Taluk are Prone areas.
13	Animal Disease	3	3	9 (Moderate)	Anywhere in district
14	Dam Failure	1	1	1 (Low)	Anywhere in Dam site.

VULNERABILITY ANALYSIS:

The vulnerability of the district is defined by the ability to anticipate, cope with, resist and capacity to recover from any probable disaster. The factors like limited livelihood opportunities, low per capita income, under developed infrastructure, unplanned development, rapid urbanization, prevalent social structures, demographic expansion and environmental degradation make Dharmapuri District highly vulnerable to multi disaster.

VULNERABILITY BASED ON Structural Vulnerability:

Due to rapid urbanization, the buildings, constructions, and other infrastructures have been developed rapidly without taking into consideration the disaster vulnerability of the district. Most of the constructions are not disaster resilient or earthquake safe which increases the vulnerability of the population to various hazards.

Non structural vulnerability:

Dharmapuri district is vulnerable to multi hazards .The community is aware of these recurrent disasters and has some understanding & experience towards these disasters. However, the community is unaware of the risks arising out of rapid urbanization, unplanned development, deforestation, environmental degradation and other such potential disasters. This unawareness and inexperience to these situations poses added vulnerability to the community.

Social Vulnerability:

The social structure of Dharmapuri is divided on Caste, religion and ethnic lines which makes the minorities and poor highly vulnerable. As per 2011 census, 0 percent of the population of Dharmapuri comprises of Schedule Castes, Dalits and 0 percent of Schedule Tribes. Such groups generally get excluded in various proVillages and become more vulnerable out of their social status.

Further, a large population is exposed to risk as the district is highly populated and the literacy rate is very poor. Understanding of hazard, risk, dos & don'ts, and preparedness & mitigation methods etc. is limited as a large section of the community is illiterate. The vulnerable groups like children and women are at higher risk in the district as they are dependent on others.

Economic Vulnerability:

Being an agrarian district, the economy of district is primarily dependent on agriculture and its allied sector. The average size of land holding in the district is small and fragmented and as per 2011 census, 0 percent of the work force in Dharmapuri district comprises of marginal workers. The agriculture in Dharmapuri is highly dependent on the local rainfall which makes the district highly vulnerable to drought and flood.

Further the technology, Industry and other services are not much developed in the district which makes the district one of the poorest districts which resists the coping capacity of the district to anticipate, resist and recover from any threatening situation. Economic vulnerability is generally defined in terms of poverty therefore Dharmapuri district being economically poor and backward is highly vulnerable to multi hazards.

Environmental Vulnerability:

Due to urbanization and limited livelihood opportunities in the rural areas, people are migrating to urban areas creating additional pressure on the limited resources. These altogether form the key reasons for exploitation of the available resources, deforestation, unplanned development and various other related aftereffects including environmental degradation & risk of increasing man-made & human-induced disasters like

accidents, etc.

Technological Vulnerability:

There is lack of proper and effective technology to forecast, monitor and disseminate early warning information of onset of any threatening event in the district. This increases the risk of people living in vulnerable areas. Besides, lack of appropriate technology and information also resists the capacity of the district to mitigate the risk.

Physical Vulnerability:

The low lying areas, VPs inside and near the embankments are vulnerable to water logging problems as the soil in the district retains water for longer duration, and the VPs far away from the Village Panchayats of the district are classified into four categories based on their location with reference to river.

Vulnerability due to Climate:

The poor, marginal and farmers are vulnerable to seasonal hazards like heat waves, Lightning, Thunder strike and seasonal flooding. The sudden onset of monsoon and heavy rainfall not only damages the standing crops but also takes lives of the people and livestock. On the other hand, some parts of the district face drought due to monsoon failure

6. INSTITUTIONAL MECHANISM AND PREPAREDNESS
ACTIVITIES

Till the recent past, India had an entirely different mechanism for disaster management. But now after the incident of tsunami the entire scenario got changed from macro level to micro level management. A mechanism right from Nation up to District was developed after the formulation of DM Act 2005. The basic responsibility of undertaking rescue, relief and rehabilitation measures in the event of natural disasters, as at present, is that of the state Governments concerned. The Central Government supplements the efforts of the States by providing financial and logistic support. The district administration is the focal point for implementation of all governmental plans and activities including Disaster Management.

Other than the national, state, district and local levels, there are various institutional stakeholders who are involved in disaster management at various levels in the country. These include the police and Para-military forces, civil defense and home-guards, fire services, ex-service men, non government organizations (NGOs), public and private sector enterprises, media and HAM operators, all of whom have important roles to play. The institutional and policy mechanisms for carrying out response, relief and rehabilitation are well-established in the district. These mechanisms have proved to be robust and effective so far as response, relief and rehabilitation are concerned. This section gives a brief overview of the institutional mechanism for disaster management in the district.

National Level Mechanism

The administration of natural disaster management is the responsibility of the Ministry of Home Affairs, where as certain disasters

such as Drought, chemical and biological disasters as well as aviation disasters are dealt by the concerned Ministries..

National Crisis Management Committee

Cabinet Secretary, who is the highest executive officer, heads the National Crisis Management Committee (NCMC). Secretaries of all concerned ministries/Departments as well as Organizations are members of the Committee. The NCMC gives direction to the Crisis Management Groups as deemed necessary. The NCMC gives directions to any Ministries/Departments/ Organizations for specific action needed for meeting the Crisis situation.

National Crisis Management Group

The Central Relief Commissioner in the Ministry of Home Affairs is the Chairman of the Crisis Management Group, which consists of nodal officers from concerned Ministries. The CMGs function includes reviewing every year contingency plans formulated by various Ministries/Departments/ Organizations in their respective sectors.

NATIONAL DISASTER MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY (NDMA)

The NDMA, as the apex body for disaster management in the country, is headed by the Prime Minister and has the responsibility for laying down policies, plans and guidelines for DM (and coordinating their enforcement and implementation for ensuring timely and effective response to disasters.) The guidelines assist the Central Ministers, Departments and States to formulate their respective DM plans. It approves the National Disaster Management and DM plans of the Central Ministries/Departments. It takes such other measures as it may consider necessary, for the prevention of disasters, or mitigation, or preparedness and capacity building, for dealing with a threatening disaster situation. Central Ministries / departments and State Governments are expected to extend necessary cooperation and assistance to NDMA for carrying out its mandate. It oversees the provision and application of funds for mitigation and preparedness measures. NDMA has the power to authorize the Departments or authorities concerned to make emergency procurement of provisions or materials for rescue and relief in a threatening disaster situation or disaster. The general superintendence, direction and control of National Disaster Response Force (NDRF) are vested in and are executed by NDMA. The National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM) works within the framework of broad policies and guidelines laid down by NDMA.

The NDMA is mandated to deal with all types of disasters, natural or man-made. Whereas, such other emergencies including those requiring close involvement of the security forces and or intelligence agencies such as terrorism (counter-insurgency) law and order situation, serial bomb blasts,

hijacking, air accidents, Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear (CBRN) weapon systems, mine disasters, ports and harbour emergencies, forest fires, oil field fires, and oil spills continue to be handled by the National Crisis Management Committee.

NDMA may, however, formulate guidelines and facilitate training and preparedness activities in respect of Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear (CBRN) emergencies. Cross cutting themes like medical preparedness, psycho-socio care and trauma, community based disaster preparedness, information & communication technology, training, preparedness, awareness generation etc. for natural and manmade disaster also engages the attention of NDMA in partnership with the stakeholders concerned. Resources available with the disaster management authorities at all level, which are capable of discharging emergency support functions, are made available to the nodal Ministries / Agencies dealing with the emergencies at times of impending disasters / disasters.

THE NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The National Executive Committee (NEC) comprises the Union Home Secretary as the Chairperson, and the Secretaries to the GOI in the Ministries/ Departments of Agriculture, Atomic Energy, Defense, Drinking Water Supply, Environment and Forests, Finance Expenditure, Health, Power, Rural Development, Science and Technology, Space, Telecommunications, Urban Development, Water Resources and the Chief of the Integrated Defense Staff of the Chiefs of Staff Committee as members. Secretaries in the Ministry of External Affairs, Earth Sciences, Human Resource Development, Mines, Shipping, Road Transport & Highways and Secretary NDMA are the special invitees to the meetings of the NEC.

The NEC is the executive Committee of the NDMA, and is mandated to assist the NDMA in the discharge of its functions and also ensure compliance of the directions issued by the Central Government. NEC is to coordinate the response in the event of any threatening disaster situation or disaster.

STATE DISASTER MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY (SDMA).

At the State Level, the SDMA, headed by the Chief Minister, lays down policies and plans for DM in the State. It approves the State Plan in accordance with the guidelines laid down by the NDMA, coordinate the implementation of the State plan, recommend provision of funds for mitigation and preparedness measures and review the developmental plans of the different departments of the State to ensure integration of prevention, preparedness and mitigation measures.

The State Government shall constitute a State Executive Committee (SEC) to assist the SDMA in the performance of its functions. The SEC is headed by the Chief Secretary to the State Government and it coordinate and monitors the implementation of the National Policy, the National Plan and the State Plan. The SEC also provides information to the NDMA relating to different aspects of DM.

DISTRICT DISASTER MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY (DDMA)

The DDMA is headed by the District Collector with the elected representative of the local authority (Chairman) as the Co-Chairperson. DDMA acts as the planning, coordinating and implementing body for DM at the District level and take all necessary measures for the purposes of DM in accordance with the guidelines laid down by the NDMA and SDMA. It inter alia prepares the District Disaster Management Plan (DDMP) for the District and monitor the implementation of the National Policy, the State Policy, the National Plan, the State Plan and the District Plan. DDMA also ensures that the guidelines for prevention, mitigation, preparedness and response measures laid down by the NDMA and SDMA are followed by all Departments of the State Government at the District Level and the local authorities in the District.

PREPAREDNESS WARNING SYSTEM

An Emergency Operation Centre (EOC-control room) is opened in the Collector's Office, Dharmapuri with a direct line phone with hunting facility. Similarly control rooms are functioning in Divisional, Taluk, block level offices and also in the head offices of all the line departments. This set up will function round the clock and any emergency will be reported to the Collector's Office, concerned Taluk and Divisional Offices.

DISASTER WARNING SYSTEM

There are two kinds of warning systems VIZ (1) Warnings of threatened calamities sent from the area cyclone warning center, Chennai (IMD - India Meterological Department) (2) Information about and actual occurrence of calamity sent from the local VAO's. The VAO's should be made responsible to make the warning known to people by beat of tom-tom.

The warnings received from the area cyclone warnings center should disseminate to the local Officers from the District Head Quarters. The Local Officers in turn shall communicate the message to the local area through VAOs / Panchayat presidents so as to alert the people. Like-Wise the informations received from the Revenue. Subordinates are also passed on to the various departments, which are involved in the relief operation.

The Governments have introduced a new system of communication from the year 1985 called "Disaster Warning System". Under this system, the weather bullet in broadcast from the area cyclone warning centre will be received directly by the officers where control room has been opened.

During this period, the broadcast set operator should prepare himself to take down the message that would be broadcast through this system. As soon as he has taken down the message he should communicate the message to all concerned, at once, for taking necessary action. As message would be broadcast at any time, during the period of the bad weather, it is absolutely necessary that responsible Assistants are posted in turn system to attend to this important item of work, round the clock. The Tahsildars of all Taluks should take necessary action to communicate warning message received immediately to all concerned as and when received during the monsoon period.

All the Officers, who are entrusted with disaster relief operations, are requested to avail this facility by having a close contact with the officers who were monitoring this, ascertain the weather position, and plunge into action as circumstances warrant.

Warning of threatened calamities:

On receipt of the warning message from the meteorological department in the Collector's Office, the same will be communicated to the RDO, Dharmapuri/Harur and all the Tahsildars. The Tahsildars on receipt of the first warning, which is issued as far as possible 48 hours before the onset and follow bad weather, communicate the same to their subordinate and follow it up with the instructions received from the Revenue Divisional Officer, Dharmapuri/Harur.

The second stage of warning issued 24 hours prior to the commencement of the expected bad weather and subsequent bulletins will be broadcast through AIR. These bulletins will broadcast at frequent intervals by interrupting routine programmes and will contain the latest information about the position and intensity of the storm, its movement and details of the expected adverse weather. When the storm comes within the coverage of the coastal radars, it is continuously tracked and weather bulletins on the same are broadcast every hour from the nearest All India Radio Station.

When the communication channels with the meteorological Centre at the Chennai breaks down during disturbed weather conditions and facilities of obtaining latest information about cyclone warning over phone from the nearest cyclone detection radar station may be availed of. The phone numbers are given below:

Government Control Room Details

Department	PhoneNumber	Fax
------------	-------------	-----

Control Room, Fax. No Deputy Director General of Meteorology, Regl.Met.Centre, 50, College Road, Chennai.6	044-28230091, 044-28230092	044-28276452, 044-28271581
Director, Area Cyclone 044-28229860 Warning Centre (ACNC), Regl. Met. Centre, Chennai	044-28229860	041-7286, 041- 6457
Duty Officer, Regl.Met Centre, Chennai (Round the Clock) 044- 2827101 During Office Hours 044-28271578		044-28271951, 044-28271004
Cyclone detection Radar Chennai Cyclone warning Dissemination System (CWDS), Chennai 044-28277062		044-28560187, 044-28271937, 044-28277062

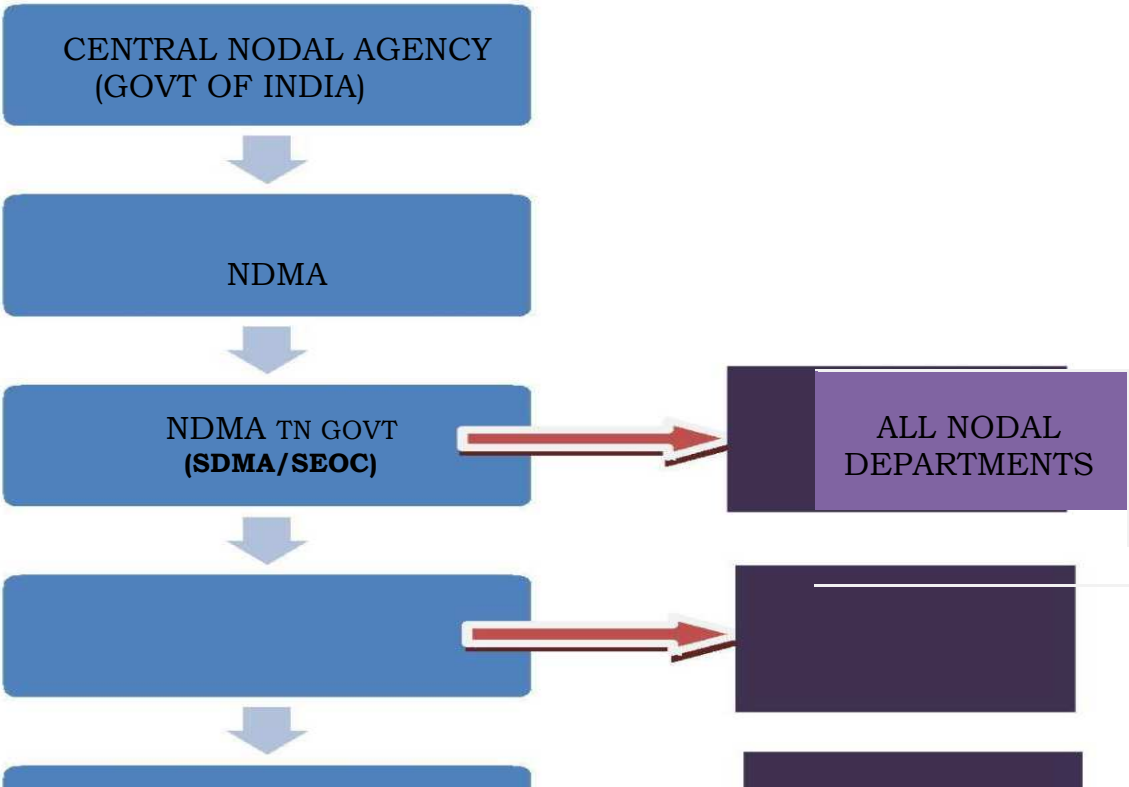
On the receipt of the second stage of warning the information about the time and Centre of the storm striking the area should be disseminated to the public by widespread beat of tom-tom and through mike fitted police jeeps/vans. The People should be advised to take shelter in the designated safer places. The Tahsildar should make the Revenue Inspectors responsible for the proper communication of the warning messages.

DISTRICT EMERGENCY OPERATION CENTRE (DEOC)

EOC is a control room responsible for coordinating the response functions in an organized and strategic manner. The common functions of all EOC's are to collect, gather and analyze data; make decisions that protect life and property and disseminate those decisions to all concerned agencies and individuals. The District Collector is the focal point at the district level and assisted by Sub Divisional Officers, Line Departments, District Fire and Police stations, Tahsildars, Block Development Officers, Village Panchayat and Mobile Teams (Field reporting teams). The EOC centre has designated space with required equipments for all the Emergency Support Functions (ESFs) at the time of an emergency. The place is designated for the nodal officer of the primary department who are required to coordinate the activities in the district with their own department and

support agencies/departments. They shall communicate with them by using dedicated telephones and other communication facilities for the EOC.

WARNING MECHANISM FOR DISASTERS



DDMA/DEOC

ALL NODAL
DEPARTMENTS

SUB DIVISIONAL
MAGISTRATE

ALL NODAL
EPARTMENTS

TAHSILDAR/BDO

VILLAGE LEVEL DISASTER
MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

GENERAL
PUBLIC

Role of the DEOC during Emergency Response

DEOC shall discharge the following functions:

1. On receipt of information either from NEOC/SEOC or from Early Warning agencies or field functionaries from Sub-divisions, Blocks, or any other reliable sources, District Emergency Operation Centre shall be activated fully as per laid down protocol.

2. DEOC shall issue alerts/warning to all designated authorities at district, sub-division and block level and elected representatives at the Panchayat level for which an 'Information Dissemination Plan' is already prepared.

The information will also be communicated to:

- a) District Magistrate
- b) Emergency Support Functioning's (ESFs)
- c) Members, District Disaster Management Authority (DDMA)
- d) District Health Department for communicating to health centers at the disaster site.
- e) Emergency Operating Centre
- f) State Relief Commissioner (SRC)
- g) State Emergency Operation Centre (SEOC)
- h) MLAs and MPs of affected areas

1. DEOC shall send First Information Report to SEOC and NEOC and thereafter Daily Situation Report till situation normalizes. (Format for FIR is in the annexure).
2. DEOC shall collect all relevant information and appraise the status to the designated decision making authorities.
3. DEOC shall maintain all records and documents related to the response.
4. It shall activate all or relevant ESFs of District, as the situation so warrants.
5. Constantly communicate with Mobile Emergency Operation Centre (MEOC) and Incident Commander (IC).

DISTRICT ADVISORY COMMITTEE (DAC):

A District Advisory Committee has been formed with the Collector as its Chairman, the District Revenue Officers as Vice Chairman, and the following Officers are the Official Members. The following are the Official Members of the District Advisory Committee.

1.District Collector/District Relief Commissioner	-	Chairman
2.District Revenue Officer	-	Vice Chairman
3. Project Director(DRDA), Dharmapuri	-	Member
4.Assistant Director, Statistics	-	Convener/Member Secretary
5.Superintendent of Police, Police Department	-	Member
6.Divisional Fire Officer, Department of Fire and Rescue Services	-	Member
7. Joint Director, Department of Agriculture	-	Member
8.Deputy Director, Department of Horticulture	-	Member
9. Joint Director, Department of Animal Husbandry	-	Member
10. Assistant Director, Department of Fisheries	-	Member
11.Manager(DIC) Department of Industries & Commerce-Member	-	Member
12.Executive Engineer, Tamil Nadu Water Supply & Drainage Board-Member	-	Member
13.District Environmental Engineer, (TNPCCB)	-	Member
14.Executive Engineer /Assistant Executive	-	Member
15. Executive Engineer, Urban habitat Board	-	Member
16. Assistant director (Pts) Department of Rural Development & Panchayat Raj	-	Member
17. Corporation/Municipal Commissioners, Municipal Administration Department	-	Member
18.Executive Engineer, PWD, Irrigation Division	-	Member

19. Deputy Director, Department of Public Health and Preventive Medicine	-	Member
20. Superintending Engineer, Tamil Nadu Electricity Board	-	Member
21. Divisional Engineer, Highways Department	-	Member
22. Chief Educational Officer, Department of Education	-	Member

The meeting of the District Advisory Committee shall be conducted by the Collector during September every year, so that the Collector can have a detailed discussion with each department officer regarding the precautionary measures to be taken in the event of any emergency during disasters and the department officers shall be entrusted with various responsibilities to be carried out during such eventuality.

Classification of the institutions at district level:

The various institutions at district level can be classified in different groups as below as per levels:

The various institutions at district Dharmapuri can be classified as per their

Administrative levels which are as below:

- District level
- Sub Division level
- Taluk level
- Block level
- Village level has been constituted and their details have been given in Annexure (32-256)

**DISASTER MANAGEMENT TEAM
TALUK LEVEL**

DEPARTMENT	-	NODAL OFFICER
Revenue	-	Tahsildar
Development	-	Block Development Officer
Police	-	Inspector
Medical	-	Medical Officer / Government Hospital
Fire & Rescue	-	Fire officer
Health	-	Senior Doctor / PHC
Highways	-	Assistant Diector
Animal Husbandry	-	Veterinary Assistant Surgeon
PWD (Building)	-	Assistant Engineer
E.B	-	Assistant Engineer
Civil Supply	-	Taluk Supply Officer
Transport	-	Branch Manager
P.W.D (Irrigation)	-	Assistant Engineer
Education	-	Assistant Educational Officer
Communication	-	Assistant Public Relation Officer

**DISASTER MANAGEMENT TEAM
BLOCK LEVEL**

DEPARTMENT	-	NODAL OFFICER
Revenue	-	Headquarters Deputy Tahsildar
Development	-	Deputy Block Development Officer (Administration)
Police	-	Sub Inspector
Medical	-	Senior Doctor/ Government Hospital
Fire & Rescue	-	Assistant Fire Officer
Health	-	Block Medical Officer
Highways	-	Assistant Engineer
Animal Husbandry	-	Veterinary Doctor
PWD (Building)	-	Junior Engineer
E.B	-	Junior Engineer
Transport	-	Assistant Branch Manager
P.W.D (Irrigation)	-	Junior Engineer
Education	-	Additional Assistant Education Officer

**DISASTER MANAGEMENT TEAM
FIRKA LEVEL**

DEPARTMENT	-	NODAL OFFICER
Revenue	-	Revenue Inspector
Development	-	Fitter/ Executive Officer
Police	-	Sub Inspector
Medical/ Health	-	Firka Headquarters – Senior Doctor /P.H.C
Highways	-	Firka Headquarters – Revenue Inspector
Fire	-	Senior Fireman
E.B	-	Firka Headquarters- Lineman
Animal Husbandry	-	Veterinary asst surgeon
PWD (Building)	-	Assistant Engineer
Transport	-	Superintendent Branch Office
Civil Supply	-	Special Revenue Inspector
Education	-	Firka Headquarters Hr.sec.School, Head Master

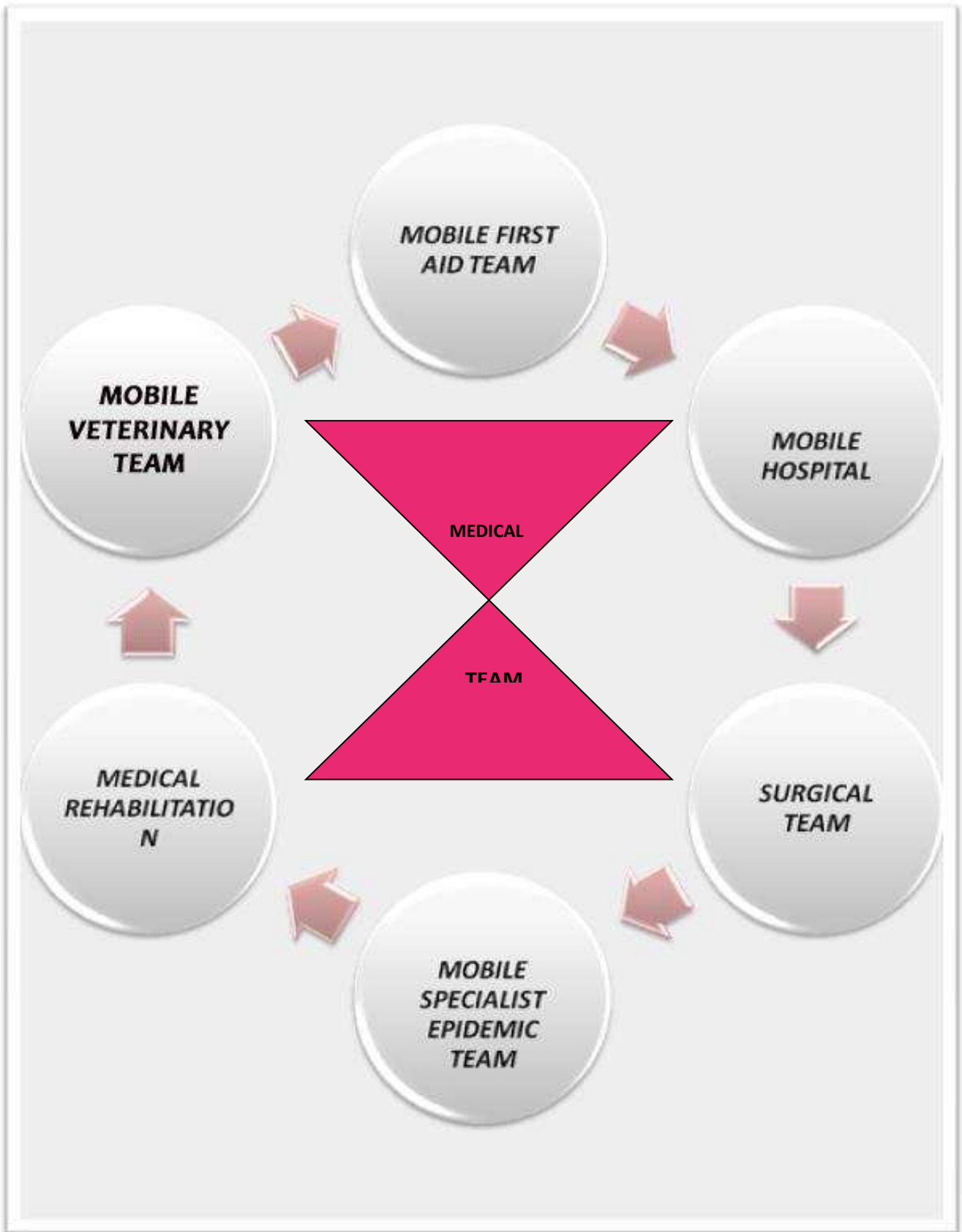
LOCAL REPRESENTATIVES:

- Assistant Project Officer, Self Help Group
- Project Officer, Mahalirthittam
- NGO
- NYK
- N.C.C/N.S.S Headquarters coordinator superintendent

SEARCH AND RESCUE TEAMS



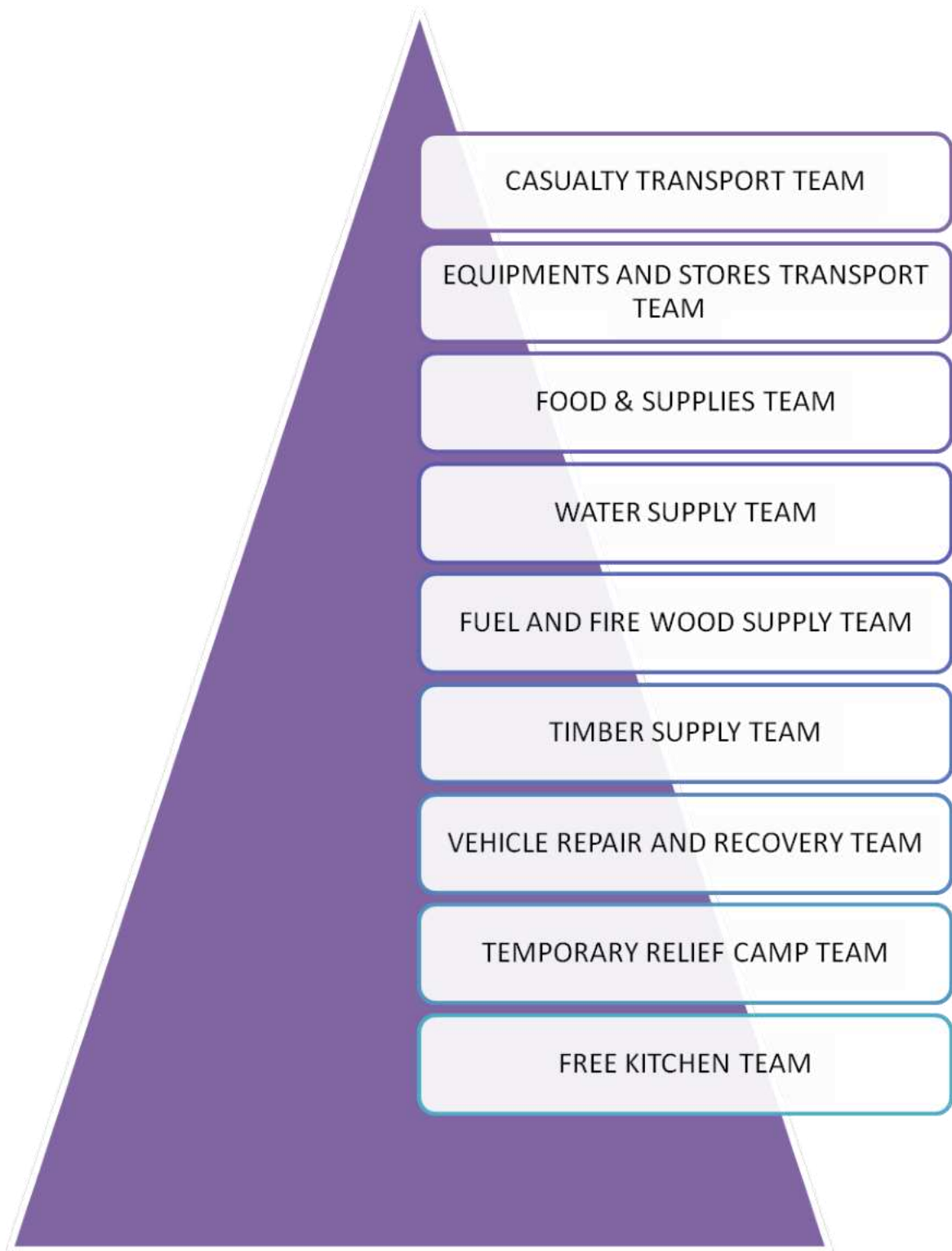
MEDICAL TEAM



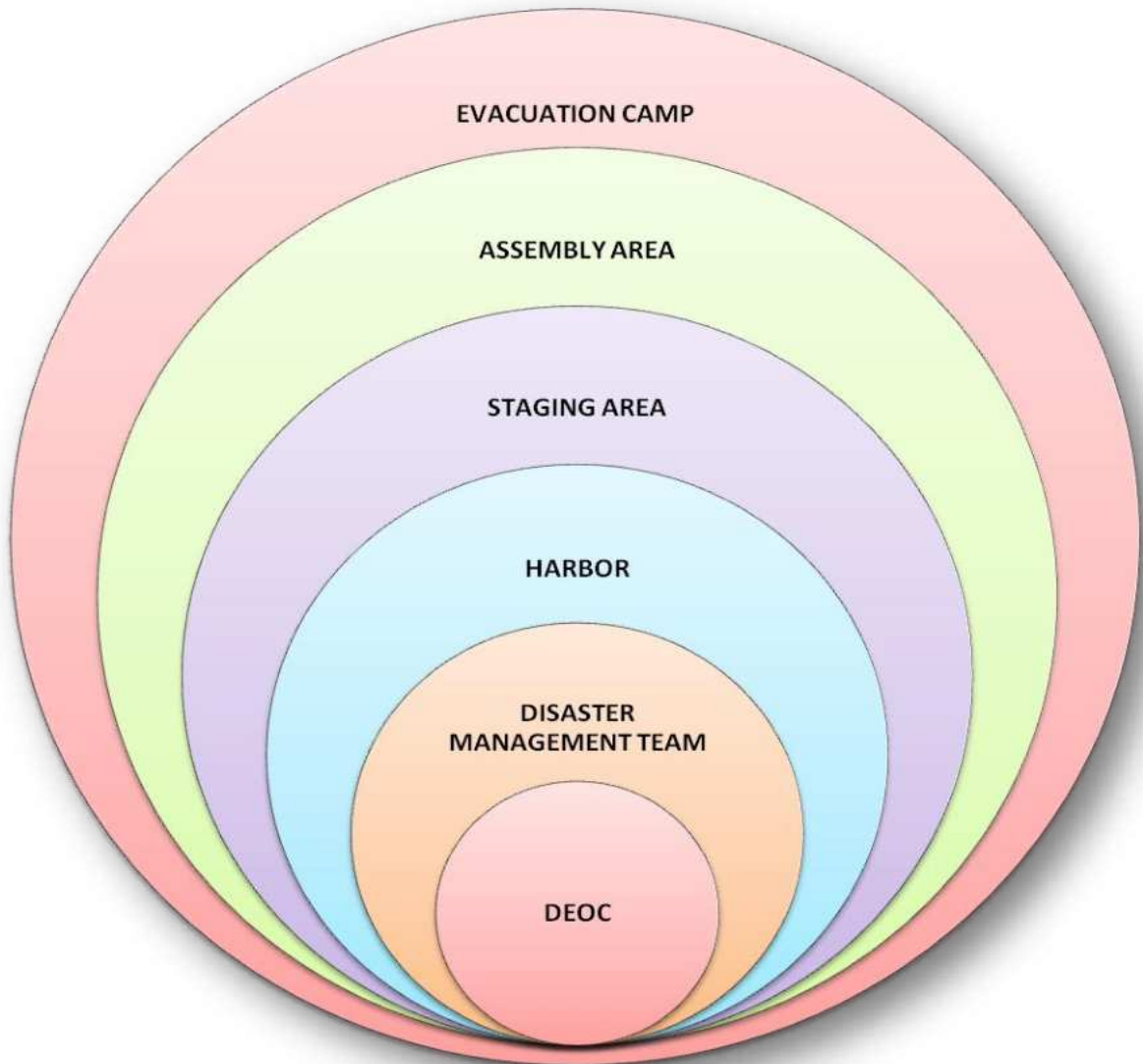
INFRASTRUCTURE TEAM I



INFRASTRUCTURE TEAM II



COMMUNICATION TEAMS



DISASTER MANAGEMENT TEAM VILLAGE LEVEL

DEPARTMENT	-	NODAL OFFICER
Revenue	-	V.A.O
Development	-	Panchayath Secretary
Police	-	Head Constable
Medical/Health	-	Health Inspector
Fire & Rescue	-	Head Constable
Civil Supply	-	Special Revenue Irrigation
Highways	-	Road Inspector
Animal Husbandry	-	Veterinary Inspector
E.B	-	Lineman
Transport	-	Superintendent of Branch Office
P.W.D (Irrigation)	-	Laskar
Education	-	Head Master/ Higher School / High School/Elementary School

LOCAL REPRESENTATIVES:

- Self Help Group
- Project Officer, Mahalirhittam
- NYK
- NCC/NSS
- Other Prominent N.G.O.S

VILLAGE LEVEL TEAMS

1. Early Warning Team
2. House hold preparedness team
3. Co-Ordination Team
4. Shelter Management Team
5. Evacuation Plan
 - i) Vulnerable House hold in charge team
 - ii) Vulnerable People in charge team
6. Animal Evacuation Team
7. Search & Rescue Team
8. First Aid Team
9. Security / Patrol Team
10. Head Count Team
11. Situation Assessment Team
12. Relief Distribution Team
13. Community Kitchen Team
14. Damage Assessment Team
15. Water & Sanitation Team
16. Documentation Team.

DUTIES OF THE DISASTER MANAGEMENT TEAM

- Confirm the Occurrence
- Organize all your Department staff at the Incident Site
- Check whether all your available Department staff is assembled at the Incident site.
- Mobilize necessary Equipments/Manpower/Medicines/Services for the Incident site from the available area.
- “Reserve” for all resources to be kept ready
- Alert & activate your Department EOC in a manner that it can respond to the situation 24×7 till all the relief measures are over.
- Co-ordinate with all the line departments.
- Make calls periodically and check for the details of needy resources at the Incidents site and respond to it immediately.
- Update about improvements in activities/responses to the Chairman/District Collector.
- Frequently pass over the information collected from the site to the Department EOC and also to District EOC.
- The EOC should be functional/active all the relief measures are given to the affected people and also till the restoration works are over.

7. PREVENTION & MITIGATION PLAN (2024-2030)

General

During normal times maintenance of, equipments, other resources and other standards of services should be carried out regularly.

Normal time Activity

- The departments to take appropriate measures to ensure the community participation.
- Every department must have their own disaster response plan to avoid confusion, delay in action and cost effectiveness.
- Orientation and training programmes accompanied by simulated exercise to be carried out regularly.
- Special skills required during emergency operation need to be imparted to all the officials and the staff of all the departments.
- To the extent possible, preventive measures as recommended in preparedness & mitigation document of DDMP should be undertaken to improve departmental capacity to respond to a disaster.
- Nodal person for every department to be selected.
- Access preparedness level and report to the collector every 6 months.
- Maintain a list of disaster prone areas in the district.

On Receipt of Warning

- All available staffs to be made available to the collector for disaster management.
- If more personal required, out of station officers, staffs those on leave may be recalled.
- Prepare list of retired persons and use them too as resources, during emergencies.
- All staffs should work under the overall supervision & guidance of District Disaster Manager/ Collector.
- Ensure every personal working within the district come under the direction & control of DDM during emergency.
- Review and update precautionary measures & procedures and review with staff about the precautions that have been taken to protect equipments and also the past disaster procedures to be followed.

- Fill departmental vehicle with fuel and park them in a protected area.
- Activate your control room and establish communication with District emergency operation centers & also with your departmental & field offices.

Normal carries out all emergency repairs

Normal has a periodical checkup and Inspection of your resources.

Normal Report all the activities to the head office.

Normal Nodal Officer

- Should be familiar with pre-disaster precautions & post disaster procedures.

- Should be familiar with departmental procedures.

Normal Should keep in ready list of all human/machinery resources with all details.

Normal All departmental vehicles should be inspected, fuel tanks filled and batteries and electrical wiring covered.

Normal Periodically check available stocks of equipments and materials that are needed.

Normal Provide information to all concerned, about disaster, likely damages and information about ways to protect the same.

Normal All valuable equipments and instruments should be packed in protective covering & stored in room the most damage-proof.

Normal Establish work schedules to ensure that the adequate staffs are available.

- Establish a public information center with a means of communication, to assist in providing an organized source of information.
- Create awareness to NGO's other relief about the organization departmental resources.
- Plan for emergency accommodations for Department staff

REVENUE DEPARTMENT

Normal Time Activities:-

1. To prepare a comprehensive and separate plan of his jurisdiction as well as the consolidated Taluk Disaster Management Plan (TDMP) in consultation with Block Development Officer (BDO) including the details of resources as a part of TDMP. TDMP should include.

- a). A map of Disaster Prone areas in the Taluk, history of his Taluk, Geographical conditions, occupational details, settlements, Rain, irrigation and industries etc.
- b). Safe alternative routes to utilize during disaster in the disaster prone areas.
- (c) Key officers of all the departments, staff, vehicles and buildings.
- (d) Details of control room arrangement.
- (e) Details of geographical groups and assignment of Zonal Officer consisting the staff of Taluk office & other taluk level officers etc.,
- (f) Details of food grain storage places in the Taluk & Fair Price Shops.
- (g) Details of vehicles, boats and equipments available in the Taluka for rescue operation.
- (h) Set up for communication to communicate the messages from village to village.
- (i) Details & operating systems for Taluk Disaster Management Committee.
- (j). List of NGOs and self help groups and their addresses and phone Numbers in Taluk in the prescribed annexure.
- (k) Orientation Training to various Taluk level officers and departments for effective functioning of control room, co-ordinations & operations.
- (l) Details of salt pan workers & fisherman who can become the victims of Disasters, and sufficient arrangement to contact the owners of saltpan.
- (m) Special appointments of persons in charge of control room.
- (n) Hazard analysis, seasons, possibilities of disasters and review of Disaster History.
- (o) Review of disaster prone areas, risks, response plan, resources and utility of resources & equipments.
- (p) Strategy for disaster management.

(2) To update the VDMP & TDMP twice in a year.

(3) To check the condition of safe shelters in each village included in the VDMP during his visit to a particular village & if necessary, get it repaired by co-

coordinating with the local authorities, available financial resources & voluntary organizations.

(4) Repairing of roads & ways leading to safe shelters by coordinating with various development plans/schemes.

(5) Evacuation plan as a part of TDMP.

(6) To undertake development projects like rural housing, scarcity relief works, disposal of rainwater and water conservation and water harvesting.

(7) To co-ordinate scheme for poverty eradication, self-employment & the schemes of other departments.

(B) On receiving the warning

(1) To review the alarming situation in the meeting of TDMP headed by the R.D.O.

(2) Assigning the work as to what to be done by which officer in the case of disaster hits.

(3) To review and have co-ordination task.

(4) To alert & activate the functionaries related to early warning and communication looking to the possibilities of Disaster and will see that the warning messages are intimated to the members of DMTs, Sarpanch, Talati, Head Master etc quickly.

(5) Distribution of work for operation of round the clock control room.

(6) Compulsory presence of all Taluka level staff in their head quarters.

(7) To instruct all the staff to remain present at their respective places.

(8) To send the vehicles with mikes & sound system for the areas of top priorities.

(9) Shifting the people living in low lying areas, seashores, and economically weaker people socially and economically backward families & houseless families to the Indira Awas Yojana, sardar Awas Yojana & such other scheme.

(10) To send sub-zonal/zonal officers for search & rescue work, shifting & relief works in their respective TDMP/VDMP routes for the permanently disaster prone areas.

(11) To work out the arrangements for search & rescue operation, shifting of people and utilization of human resources at per necessity with the help of DMTs and local community through zonal officers.

(12) To arrange for temporary shelter for the people evacuated on giving the warning in advance.

(13) To procure the vehicles to shift the people to the safer place when necessary.

(14) To undertake the operation of forceful evacuation of people if they are not ready to leave even after warning.

(15) To arrange for food, drinking water, medicines at temporary shelters and relief camps with the help of local NGOs, doctors, industrial houses etc.

(16) To make in advance preparations for relief activities through local NGOs, Industrial houses, and donors over and above normal norms of the relief.

(17) To work out the financial estimates for search & rescue and immediate relief and procure enough help from the district authority.

(C) Post Disaster Activities:-

- (1) To segregate the villagers & areas victimized by the disaster & activate the DMTs.
- (2) To start relief activities including emergency relief distribution and work out the strategy of damage assessment and provide the formats for the same & explain to all the staff members.
- (3) To guide the team members about the payments of relief accident to damage as per the rules and policies of the government before the start the duty.
- (4) To make transparent arrangements at village & Taluka level for the transportation and distribution of Govt. relief amount & materials.
- (5) To make due arrangements to see that there should be no haphazard distribution of relief material so that needy people are not deprived of it.
- (6) To arrange for drinking water and essential things at community kitchen/relief camps as per the necessity.
- (7) To work out the primary estimates of the damage.
- (8) To provide the correct information of damage to the district administration and control room.
- (9) To undertake the rescue operations to save the trapped people through DMTs, trained police personnel & swimmers on need base.
- (10) To requisite more vehicles for rescue work, shifting the people to temporary/permanent dispensary for treatment through DMTs, NCC, Home guards, local police, Para military forces etc;
- (11) To arrange for identification of the people who died; maintain the dead bodies till legal procedure is over.
- (12) To immediately dispatch the damage survey teams consisting the technical persons from the various departments.
- (13) To make arrangement for the transport to bring back the people to their areas after the disaster.

TELECOM DEPARTMENT

Normal Time Activities: -

- (1) While preparing a separate plan regarding telephones in his jurisdiction should includes the following details of resources.
 - (a). Details of all the staff members under him.
 - (b). Details of buildings, vehicles, and equipments under him including the contractors and the vehicles and equipments used by them.

- (C). Maps showing the details of telephone exchanges, D.Ps, important telephone lines, hot lines, telex lines, microwave towers under him with statistical data.
- (D). Details of telephone numbers of water supplies, Control Room, hospitals, drainage system, railway stations, bus depots, strategically important places, ports, Army Air force Navy camps, Jail, Police Station and other sensitive places, light houses, major industrial units, and other communication channels which can be used during emergency.
- (E). Action plan for repairs/alternative arrangement in case of disruption of telephone line and microwave towers.
- (F). Inspect the telephone exchanges/sub exchanges in the damage prone area at every 3 months.
- (G). To make an action plan to avail immediately and timely, telephone poles, D.Ps, transformer to the established the communication system.
- (H). To prepare an action plan to avail temporarily, technical personnel from the nearby district, staff and vehicles from the taluka office which are not affected in consultation with district authority.

(2) To appoint an officer not below the rank of telephone inspector to coordinate the taluka control room during emergency.

(3) To maintain the equipment under them such as diesel generators, dumpers, generator, cutters, tree cutters, ladders, ropes, flood lights, shovels, axes, hammers, RCC cutters, cable wires, fire equipments, de-dusting equipments etc; which can be used during emergency and ensure every month that these are in working condition.

(4) To ensure that the telephone lines at the shelters, emergency hospital, police stations, Control Room and other place of emergency services which can be used during disaster are not disrupted.

(5) To prepare a list of public properties related to the telephone department which are in the damage prone areas and will make advance arrangements to lessen the damage.

(B) On Receiving the Warning:-

(1) To contact the Taluka Control Room and assist in the work assigned to him as a part of his duty.

(2) To ensure that the staff under his control are on duty at the headquarters.

(3) To assign work to his subordinate officers/employees as per the TDMP and send them to the sites.

(4) To receive instructions from the Taluka Liaison Officer and will do the needful.

(5) To ensure the availability of resources included in the TDMP and establish contacts for the same during emergency.

(6) Consult the liaison officer/Mamlatdar to discontinue the units which are damage prone or for the safety of the people and the property.

(7) Make groups having vehicles for emergency work and will assign the areas out of affected areas to them.

(8) To set up a temporary control room for the exchange of information for emergency work and will appoint a nodal officer.

(C) Post Disaster Activities: -

(1) To follow the instruction of the Taluk Liaison Officer.

(2) To perform the duties assigned to him for search and rescue work.

(3) To deploy the resources and men power available to manage the disaster.

(4) To review the situation regarding disconnected telephone lines due to safety majors and reestablish the communication network as soon as possible.

(5) To send the Disaster Management Teams [Task Forces] with necessary equipments for restoration of the telephone lines speedily where the lines are disrupted and to such places; which are strategically important.

(6) He will contact the Circle Officer or the Central Control Room to obtain the equipments, machines vehicles, manpower, and technical personnel to restore the telephone lines.

(7) To arrange to obtain external help to manage the disaster.

(8) To prepare a primary survey report of damage in his area and will send the same to taluka / district control room and also to his administrative head within 6 hours.

(9) To arrange for temporary hotlines services or temporary telephone connections at Taluka Control Room, Hospitals, Shelters, Ports, Jails, Police Station, Bus depots etc; with D.G sets if necessary.

(10) To immediately under take the emergency repairing works.

Forest Department:

Objective

Forest protection

- Access the extent of damage to forests, nurseries & storage places.
 - Assess requirements to salvage or replantation.
 - Establish contract with remote sensing department to assess damage.
 - To ensure employment assurance to disaster hit people, afforestation measure should be co-ordinated with DRDA
 - To ensure stabilization of slopes afforestation measures should be coordinated with soil conservation department.
- Pest & disease monitoring system should be developed

AGRICULTURE

Objective

- Restore the agricultural operation
- Crop protection
- Restore agriculture market.

On receipt of warning:

- Determine what damage, post disaster diseases may be expected and what insecticides will be required.
- Ensure speedy, of extra supplies.
- Set up extension terms for crop protection.
- Provide information to all concerned about disasters, likely damages to crops and plantations and information about ways to protect the same.
- Extension officers should be assisted to
 - Establish work schedules to ensure availability of adequate staff.
 - Set up teams of extension personnel & assistants for disaster sites.

Relief & Rehabilitation:

- Assess the extent of damage to soil, crops plantation.
- Assess requirements for replantation or salvaging.
- Make extensive use of soil and water testing laboratories.
- Estimate the requirements of
 - Seeds
 - Fertilizers
 - Pesticides & Labour
- Organize transport, storage and distribution of requirements.
- Ensure whether full picture of risks is maintained by a pest and disease monitoring system.
- Assist farmers to reestablish their contacts with agriculture produce market.
 - Ensure whether appropriate prices are offered to farmers

TANGEDCO

Objective**Normal time activity:**

Establish a disaster management tool kit comprising cable cutters, pulley blocks, jungle knives, axes, crowbars, ropes, hacksaws and spanners at each sub-station.

In a disaster situation:

- Assist the authorities to make arrangements for standby generators from the time of receipt of alert warning in
 - Hospitals
 - Water supply stations
 - Collector office
 - Police station
 - Telecommunication buildings
- Review the total extent of damage to power supply stations

Relief Rehabilitation:

- Arrange for clearing of damaged poles & salvage of conductors and insulators.
- Begin repair/construction work at the earliest.
- Assist hospital in establishing emergency supply by assembling generators and other emergency equipments.
- Establish temporary electricity supplies for
 - Other by public facilities, public water system etc.,
 - Transit camps, feeding center, relief camps, and district control room.
 - Relief material go downs.
- Assess damages on the recommendation of Higher Authorities send
 - Cables, poles, transformers & other needed equipment.
 - Vehicles & additional tools.

PWD Department

Objective

- Restoration of roads to their normal condition.
- Repair/reconstruction of public utilities and buildings.

On receipt of warning

- Heavy vehicles to be moved to areas likely to be damaged and secured in a safe place.
- Inspection of all roads, bridges, government buildings & structures must be done.
- Endangered structures are to be identified.
- Extra transport vehicles to be dispatched and stationed at safe and strategic spots along routes likely to be effected.

Emergency tool kits must be made available and should include

- Crosscut saws
- Axes
- Power chair saw
- Sharpening files
- Chains & tightening wrenches
- Pulley block with chair and rope
- Designation of routes strategic to evacuation and relief should be identified.
- Establish a priority listing of roads to be opened first for Egg. Roads to hospitals & main trunk routes.
- Give priority attention to urgent repair works in disaster affected areas.
- Identify location & gratify of construction materials required for setting up transit and relief camps & feeding centers.

POLICE DEPARTMENT

Objective

To maintain Law & Order.

Normal time Activity

- Assess preparedness level and report the same periodically.
- Maintain list of disaster prone areas in the district.

- To facilities handling of road accidents involving hazardous materials, organize training on hazardous chemicals for police officers.

On receipt of warning:

- Establish radio communication with SEOC, DEOC & other departmental offices.
- Provide officer-in-charge-police or the field staff based on the need with authorization to
 - Recruit casual labourers.
 - Procure emergency tool needed equipment & materials locally.
 - Expend fund for emergency need
 - Provide guards as needed for depots such as co-operative food store & pole shops etc.
 - Identify anti-social elements & take precautionary measures.
 - To build confidence among public.

After Disaster

- Dispatch officers immediately after disaster to systematically identify and assist people & communities in life threatening situations.
- Assist community in identification & transportation of seriously injured people.
- Assist & encourage community in road-clearing options.
- Regulate traffic & identify roads that are to be made one-way to be blocked, alternate routes, and overall traffic arrangement.
- Patrol on all highways & other access roads to disaster site.
- Provide security in transit & relief camp, affected villages, hospitals & medical centers.
- Divert traffic away from disaster area.
- Provide security arrangement for WIP & VIP visit.
- Take necessary action against hoarders, black marketers & manipulation of relief material.
- Activate public information center in conjunction with other government offices to
 - Respond to personal inquiries about the safety of relatives in the affected areas.
 - Compile statistics about affected communities, losses, complaints & needs.
 - Respond to the many specific needs that will be presented.
- Serve as a rumour control center reassures the public.
- Carry out standard postmortem procedures.
- Monitor need & welfare of sheltered people in relief camps.
 - Co-ordinate with military service personnel in the area.

HEALTH

Objective

- To provide efficient & quick treatment
- To prevent outbreak of epidemic.

On receipt of warning:

- Stock emergency medical equipment that may be required for disaster.
- To obtain extra supplies of medical items determine type of injuries/illness expected and drugs & other medical items required.
- Train all hospital staff about disaster, likely damages & effects and information about ways to protect life, equipment and property.
- Discharge all ambulatory patients.
- Relocate Non-ambulatory patients to the safest areas within the hospital.
- Ensure safest rooms are
 - On ground floor
 - Rooms in center of the building that are away from windows.
 - Rooms with concrete ceiling
- Provide candles, matches, lanterns & extra clothing to patients for their comfort.
- Assemble and sterilize surgical packs
- Cover the stock with polythene as an added safety measure.
- Store sterilized surgical pack in protective cabinet.
- Pack all valuable instruments in a protective covering.
- Store-rooms are to be most damage proof.
- Unplug all electrical equipments when disaster warning is received.
- Check for a buffer stock of fuel.
- Check generator for its operation.
- Arrange for emergency supplies of anesthetic gases.
- Categorize and check stocks of equipments & drugs in following manner.
 - Drugs used in treatment of cuts & fractures.
 - Drugs used for treatment of disaster, water-borne disease & flue.
 - Drugs use to treat burns and tight infections.

- Drugs for detoxification including breathing equipments.
- Assess the level of medical supplies in stock including
 - Fissure materials
 - Surgical dressings
 - Splints
 - Plaster rolls
 - Disposable needles and syringes
 - Local antiseptics
- Prepare area for receiving large number of casualties.
- Develop emergency admission procedures.
- Orient field staff, standards of services, procedures including tagging.
- Establish work-schedules to ensure adequate staff are available for in patient needs.
- Organize in house emergency medical teams to ensure adequate staff to handle emergency casualties.
- Set up teams of doctor, nurses and dresses for visiting disaster affected areas.
- Establish health facility and treatment centers at disaster sites.
- Clarify procedures between
 - Peripheral hospital
 - Pvt hospital
 - Blood bank
 - General hospital
 - Health services established at transit camp, relief camp & affected villages.
 - Maintain check post & surveillance at Transport depot & all entry and exit points from affected area, especially during threat or existence of an epidemic.
 - Develop an injury & disease monitoring system.
 - Carry out monitoring epidemics, water and food quality and disposal of waste in transit and relief camps, feedings centers and affected villages.
 - To protect staff from hostile actions and also to keep curious persons from entering hospital area seek security arrangements.
 - Create awareness to local rescue group and ambulance team about the resources in each hospital.

PWD (WRO)

Objective

- To restore water supply to the affected area
- To monitor flood situation
- To protect irrigation infrastructure.
- To restore damaged infrastructure.

Normal time activity

- Identify flood prone rivers and areas.
- Activate flood, monitoring mechanism.

- Mark water level gauges on rivers, dams & reservoirs.
- Establish disaster management tool kits at sub divisional level.

On receipt of warning:

- Inform people to store emergency supply of drinking water.
- Make sure whether the hospital storage tank is full.
- Inspect inlet and outlet to tanks to ensure water ways are unobstructed.
- Well secure may repairs/bender construction activity with sandbags, rock falls etc.
- Organize and Monitoring continually
 - Wells
 - Intake structures
 - Pumping stations
 - Pumping mains
 - The treatment plant
 - Bunds of dams.

After – Disaster

- Carry out emergency repair of all damages to water supply system.
- Assist health authorities to identify appropriate source of portable water.
- Take necessary precautions to ensure that no water is accessed from unacceptable sources by sealing such arrangements or by porting department guards.
- Arrange for alternate water supply and storage in all transit camps, feeding centers, relief camps, cattle camps is also the affected areas till normal water supply is restored.
- Ensure whether portable water supply is restored.
- Inspect round the clock and repair bunds of dams, irrigation channels, control gates and overflow channels.
- Inspect and repair pumps, generators, motor equipment and station building.
- Send vehicles and any additional tools & equipments needed.
- Make available a standby water supply.
- If existing supply is disrupted establish procedures for emergency distribution of water.
- Acquire tankers and establish other temporary means of distributing water on emergency bases.
- Acquire containers and storage tanks for storing water.
- Maintain minimum level of stocks including tools and disinfectants for emergencies.

ANIMAL HUSBANDARY

Objective

- To treat injured cattle.
- To protect and care abandoned/lost cattle.

On receipt of warning:

- Stock emergency medical equipment's and drugs that is required during disaster.
- Ensure extra supplies of medical items & materials.
- Educate all staffs about disaster, likely damages, effects and information about ways to protect life, equipment & property.
- Set up teams for visiting disaster site.

After disaster

- Organize transfer of injured live stock from village to veterinary aid centres wherever possible.
- Establish cattle camps and additional veterinary aid centre at disaster sites.
- Establish requirement of water, fodder and animal feed for cattle camps and organize the same.
- To avoid outbreak of any epidemic ensure adequate sanitary conditions.
- Develop injury and disease monitoring system.
- Maintain enough stocks of surgical packs.

If death of animals / Birds occurred after conducting post mortem. The Post mortem certificate will be given immediately by concerned Veterinary Assistant Surgeon so the Government relief cash give as early possible to the live stock owner.

SOP-OPERATION WISE

This chapter explains about the operations and responsibilities of the line departments that are to be involved during disasters.

Communication:

Aim: Restoration of communication facility.

Objective:

To ensure the smooth flow of information that can reach at State/District level in a time sensitive manner.

Difficulty that may arise during disaster:

- Due to the panic created in the community, congestion in the network may occur because of increased calls.
- Clear picture about the extent of damage to communication can't be arrived from the initial reports.
- The affected site may cut off from the DEOC/SEOC.
- The officials on site may find difficulty in communication.

Line department/Nodal Agency:

BSNL

Supporting Departments:

NIC, Police, EB, Pvt telecom/mobile operators.

Law & Order:**Aim:**

Protecting the property and valuable commodities of the public.

Objective:

- To control crowd.
- To avoid riot situations.

Difficulties:

- People will gather at a place.
- Panic situation may be there.
- Crowds may go out of control.
- Chances for riots will be there.

Nodal officer: S.P.

Supporting Agency:

Home guards, Defense, Revenue.

Evacuation:

Aim:

Evacuation of affected people to a safer place during disaster.

Objective:

- To establish evacuation plan.
- To identify fastest evacuation routes.
- To establish alternate route.
- To co-ordinate evacuation logistics during field operation.

Difficulties that may arise:

- Buildings may get damaged and would not remain serviceable.
- Many structures may get damaged simultaneously.
- An urgent read may arise to evaluate large quantity of people.

Nodal officer: RDD concerned.

Supporting Departments: Police, Home Guards, RTO, Transport, NGO's, Vos'.

Water supply:

Aim:

To provide hygienic drinking water to be affected population.

Objective:

- To provide basic quantity of clean drinking water.
- To provide water for other purposes.
- To prevent water from contamination.
- To prevent spread of water contaminated diseases through supply of hygienic water.

Nodal officer: E.E (TWAD) P.O (DRDA)

Supporting Departments: E.E (WRO), Comer Municipal Corporation.

Medical Response & Trauma Counseling:

Aim:

To treat injured people and to reduce fear.

Objective:

- To look after emergency treatment for injured people.
- To give Trauma counseling for needy people.

Difficulties:

- Outbreak of epidemic diseases.
- Hospital services may get affected.
- Larger need for emergency medical services by affected population.

Nodal officer: J.D (Health)

Supporting Departments: D.D (Health), Dean, A.D (Health), CMO, Red Cross, NSS, Pvt, Hospitals, V.O, District Malaria officer.

ELECTRICITY

10.1 NO.OF POWER GENERATING STATIONS

Year: 2023-2024

Sl.No	Name of the Power Stations	Year of Operation	Installed Capacity (M.W.)	Generation (M.U.)	Station Consumption (M.U)	Net Unit Sent out (M.U.)
1	Hydro			Nil		
2	Thermal					
3	Gas Turbine					
4	Wind Mills					

Source: Dharmapuri Electricity Distribution Circle, Dharmapuri

10.2 QUANTUM OF POWER PURCHASED

Year: 2023-2024

Sl.No	Power purchased sectors name	Power Purchased in M.U
1	HTSC 46, M/S Kumaragiri Textiles	
2	HTSC 82, M/S Southern spinner and processors Ltd	
3	HTSC,131 M/S P.M.P Textiles	
4	HTSC, 187 M/S Thagadoor spinning Mills	Permenant dismantled
5	HTSC 227, M/S Saravana spinning Mills	
6	HTSC 69, M/S Dharmapuri Roller Floor Mills	
7	HTSC 105,M/S Thangvel spinning mills	
8	HTSC 172,M/S PMP Textiles	
9	HTSC 201 M/S Senthilnathan spinning mill(P) Ltd	
10	HTSC 212 M/S Saravana Spinning Mills	

11	HTSC 304 M/S Hatsun Argo Products Unit I	
12	HTSC 374 M/S Hatsun Argo Products Unit II	
13	HTSC 120 M/S Ram Subbu Spinners	
14	HTSC 318, M/S JayaGowri Spinning Mills	
15	HTSC 363, M/S Cavin Industries Ltd	
16	HTSC 495, M/S SKM Animal Feeds	
	Total	

Source: Dharmapuri Electricity Distribution Circle, Dharmapuri

10.3 POWER CONSUMPTION SECTOR WISE

Year: 2023-2024

SL. NO.	Sectors	Consumption (M.U)		% of the Consumption	
		HT	LT	HT	LT
1	Industries	3210.03	56.17	30.82	5.2
2	Agriculture & Huts	---	21.6	---	2.57
3	Domestic	---	401.03	---	65.73
4	Commercial	201.17	93.13	2.97	13.12
5	Public lightening and Public Works	12.47	42.03	0.1	6.08
6	Sales to licences	---	---	---	---
7	Sales to other States	---	---	---	---
8	Miscellaneous	6163.92	40.76	66.11	7.03
	Total	9587.59	654.72	100	99.73

Source: Dharmapuri Electricity Distribution Circle, Dharmapuri

10.4 PEAK DEMAND AND ENERGY OUTPUT

Year: 2023-2024

Power Demand	Details
1722.8	Energy output per Annum in Milliun units

Source: Dharmapuri Electricity Distribution Circle, Dharmapuri

10.5 REVENUE FROM ELECTRIC SCHEMES AND COST PER UNIT

Year: 2023-2024

Sectors	Cost per unit in Rs.	Income in Rs.in '000'
Government	NIL	NIL
Public	NIL	NIL
Private	NIL	NIL
Total		

Source: Dharmapuri Electricity Distribution Circle, Dharmapuri

10.6 TRANSMISSION AND DISTRIBUTION OF ELECTRICITY

Year: 2023-2024

Sl.No	Item	Unit	Achievement
1	Hydro (M U)	NIL	
2	Wind mill (M W)		

Source: Dharmapuri Electricity Distribution Circle, Dharmapuri

10.7 Capacity of Transformers

Year: 2023-2024

Sl.No	Name of the Sub Stations	Power Transformers Details			Total(KVA)
		Voltage Ratio	Nos.	Capacity (KVA)	
1	Palavadi 400/230-110KV	400/230	2	2X315	630
		400/110	2	2X200	400
2	Karimangalam 230/110 KV	230/110	3	3X100	300
3	Karimangalam 110/33-11 KV	110/33	2	2X16	32
		110/11	2	2X16	32
4	Ramiyanahalli 110/33-11 KV	110/33	2	2X16	32
		110/11	1	1X16	16
5	Vellichandai 110/33-11 KV	110/33	3	3X16	48
		110/11	2	2X16	32
6	Adhiyamankottai 110/11 KV	110/11	3	3X10	30
7	Harur 110/11 KV	110/11	2	2X16	32
8	Pennagaram 110/33-11 KV	110/33	3	1X16+2X25	66
		33/11	2	2X8	16
9	Dharmapuri 110/33-11 KV	110/33	1	1X16	16
		110/11	3	3X10	30
10	Pappireddipatti 110/33-11 KV	110/33	2	2X10	20

		110/11	2	2X16	32
11	Mampatty 110/33 KV	110/33	2	2X16	32
12	Sogathur 110/11 KV	110/33	1	1X16	16
		110/11	2	2X16	32
13	Ilakampatty 110/11 KV	110/11	1	1X16	16
14	Bommidi 110/33-11 KV	110/11	2	2X10	20
		110/33	2	2X16	32
	Total				

27. NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY GENERATION

27.1 NO. OF SOLAR ENERGY GENERATING UNITS IN THE DISTRICT WITH PRODUCTION DATA

Year: 2023-2024

SL. NO.	Name and Place of Solar energy system exist	Install Capacity (in Mega Watts)	Generation (in Mega Watts)
NIL			

District Profile

Year 2023-24

12	ELECTRICITY		
A	Generation of Electricity (in m.u.)		
a	Hydro		NIL
b	Wind Mill Generation		NIL
c	Thermal		NIL
d	Power Purchased		NIL
e	Gas Turbine		NIL
B	Consumption of Electricity (in m.u.) Kwh.	HT	LT

a	Agriculture	NIL	38071.93
b	Industry	140.95	84123.04
c	Commercial	162.05	12008.12
d	Domestic	NIL	36098.14
e	Public Lighting & Water Works	3103.97	71706.08
f	Sales to Licensees	NIL	NIL
g	Sales to Other States	NIL	NIL
h	Miscellaneous	2204.33	130186.05
C	Rural Electrification		
1	Number of Pump sets Energized (during the year)		1018
2	Number of Pump sets Energized (as on the year)		92886
Source: Tamilnadu Electricity Board, Dharmapuri.			

Electricity:

Aim:

Restoration of electricity distribution system after a disaster.

Objective:

- To repair power station damages.
- To repair power the damages.

Difficulties:

- Major electricity failure may be there.
- Electricity failure may be prolonged.
- Panicked people.
- Occurrence of halt of all activity.
- Jamming of communication networking system in the affected site may happen.

Nodal officer: S.E (TNEB)

Supporting Departments: Electrical wings in PWD & DRDA.

Helpline & Warning Dissemination

Aim:

To circulate information to public about the welfare of citizens of affected areas.

Objectives:

- To manage tremendous flow of information.
- To provide helpline.
- To provide warning dissemination.

Difficulty:

- Flood of information may be there.
- Confusion about injured population may occur.

- The communication with affected areas may be paralyzed.

Nodal officers: Revenue.

Supporting Departments: PRO, NIC, NGO, and VO.

Equipment Support, Debris & Road Clearance:

Aim:

To re establish ground routes.

Objective:

- To clear out debris's in the affected places.

Difficulty:

- Accessibility to disaster affected area depends upon reestablishment of ground routes.
- Early damage assessment may be incomplete, inaccurate and general.
- Rapid assessment may be required to determine response time.
- Requirement of Engineers & Masons in large scale for inspection of present buildings.

Nodal officers: E.E (PWD), D.E (Highways)

Supporting Departments: Municipal Commissioner, DRDA, and BDO.

Transportation:

Aim:

Providing smooth transportation to all areas.

Objective:

- To ensure quick & safe movement of materials and humans.
- To co-ordinate the use of transportation resources to support the emergency needs.

Difficulty:

- Infrastructures of the state civil transportation will sustain damages.
- Access to the disaster area will be limited.
- Routes may be damaged or repaired limiting accessibility to affected area.
- Congestion of transportation services due to movement of relief supply.

Nodal officer: G.M (Transport) & RTO

Supporting Agency: Pvt Transporters, NGO, and VO.

Relief (Food, Clothes & Shelter)

Aim:

Disbursing relief materials to nullify the massive destruction of life and property due to disaster.

Objective:

- To ensure co-ordination of activities involving with emergency provisions.

- To provide temporary shelter.
- To provide emergency meals feeding.
- To provide bulk distribution of relief supplies to disaster.
- To provide the basic needy supply to disaster managers and relief workers.

Difficulties:

- Shortage of critical resources may arise.
- Affected area may be larger.
- At the time by resource shortage immediate assistance to the community may arise.

Nodal officer: D.S.O.

Supporting Departments:

Revenue, J.R. (Co-operation), DR, R.M (TNCSC), Revenue, Transport, NGO, Red Cross & Vo.

FORMATS AND REPORTS

In the event of any disaster Preliminary report and action taken report should be sent to the Govt. within 24 hrs. Thereafter daily reports on losses & relief activities undertaken should be sent.

Formats for effective monitoring of relief camps are developed which can be used for review of situation at local level by the concerned authorities.

INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM

The ICS organization functions through in the field. The District Collector as the chairman of the DDMA is a Responsible Person as overall in charge of the Incident Command management. If needed, he can delegate his functions to any other responsible officer or appoint another senior officer as an incident commander. On activation of the Incident Command system, all line departments/ Organizations/individuals shall follow the directions of the Incident Commander as condition demands. He can divert all mechanisms and resources in the district to fight against a scenario leading to disaster/calamity in the district. On activation of ICS, an operation section with a chief and associates, planning section with a leader and associates, logistic section with a leader and section chief and finance section with a leader and associates shall be assume their roles. This is the sole discretion of the Incident Commander to appoint the Section chief. These section chiefs are vested with commanding authority and logistic assistance to deliver the concerned responsibility.

The chief and associates for the different sections are as nominated below:

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

2. The DC shall not be given any responsibility in the incident command chain since they are to look after the onsite EOC in their territory or as assigned to the affected areas as well as they are the Team Leaders of Incident Management

3. Teams (IMTs) in each Onsite Emergency Operation Centre.

Major Functions of Incident Commander:

The general functions of the Incident Commander are as follows:

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

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

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

Major Functions of Operation Section Chief:

Responsible for management of all operations directly applicable to primary mission

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

Major Functions of Planning Section Chief:

- Collection, evaluation, dissemination and use of information about the development of incident and status of resources. Information needed to understand the current situation
- Prepare alternative strategies and control of operations,
- Supervise preparation of Immediate Action Plan (IAP)
- Provide input to IC and Operation in preparation of IAP
- Reassign of service personnel already on site to other positions as appropriate
- Determine need for any specialized resources in support of the incident

Major Functions of Logistic Section Chief:

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

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

The Finance section is basically of the administration and managing finance. The major roles of this section include managing

- (1) Incident Command Post,
- (2) Staging Areas,
- (3) Base, and
- (4) Camps.

The major functions are:

- Minimize excessive communication of resources calling for assignment
- Allow 1C to properly plan for resources use and allow for contingencies

Quick Response Team / Disaster Management Team (QRTs/DMT)

Each ESF should be well prepared to set up its coordination desks in all the Onsite EOCs as well as in the District EOC at the time of disaster. With this intention, they have to designate a nodal officer and an alternate nodal officer with specific responsibility. Besides they have to constitute a Head Quarter Team as well as Quick Response Teams (QRTs) and minimum three Field Response Teams (FRTs) with at least five members each. The name and address of the team members shall be updated time to time with latest contact number. It is the function of the Working Group - III for plan review and Updating, to coordinate the disaster management teams. The supporting agencies will directly report to the nodal agency and the nodal agency will report to the Incident Commander regarding its functions.

Key Actions at DDMA level:

Seek cooperation of neighboring district as per existing contingency plans and understanding.

- Request Divisional Magistrates and Relief Commissioner to activate Divisional resources and mechanisms.

- Request SDMA and Relief Commissioner State for activation of State resources and mechanism and to do necessary follow up with National authorities.

- Prepare for receiving Divisional, State and National level agencies (resources), their quick briefing, plan of actions if possible and deployment support.

- Enable additional capacity of EOC to support State/National level resources in coordination.

- Develop strategies for response and recovery in coordination with authorities and other agencies at national and state level.

- After dealing with immediate priorities, make quick assessment.

Support from Indian Armed Forces:

Having the expertise, the armed forces are of great advantage in minimizing the damage to the life, property and infrastructure. The armed forces are strategically located throughout the country.

- The Response Officer (District magistrate) may ask for the assistance of the armed forces when it seems that the district administration is no more capable of functioning in the disaster situation.

- The responsible may ask the assistance of the nearby stationed unit of armed forces.

- The armed forces work under the civil administration in the affected area.

- The armed forces will work in close coordination with the EOC of that district.

- The commanding officer of the operating unit will share the situation report

- If there is no armed force unit in the district, then the responsible officer may ask the divisional commissioner to communicate with the commanding officer of the armed force unit in that area and ask for his assistance.

MITIGATION

Despite having almost similar exposures disaster has greater impact on humans in developing countries than the developed countries due to poor land use planning, environmental management and lack of regulatory mechanisms. Therefore, disaster risk can best be addressed through integrating the developmental planning, programmed and processes. The mapping of hazards, identification of elements at risk and exposure data assists in quantifying risk. Thereafter risk reduction initiatives can be taken. Mainstreaming DRR is a prerequisite for safe and sustainable development. Some of the key sectors where integration of DRR can be done are as follows:

Public Infrastructure:

- (i) Incorporate disaster risk impact assessment as a part of any planning process.

- (ii) Site analysis and risk sensitive land-use planning

- (iii) Avoid development in hazard prone areas or adopt treatment and mitigation measures.

- (iv) Strengthen compliance to the various provisions of the codes-set up.

- (v) Make Disaster resistant technologies mandatory in case of all constructions using public/ corporate funds.

- (vi) Training and capacity building to be made frequent.

a) Health Sector:

- (i) Ensure hospitals and health facilities are not located in hazard-prone areas.

- (ii) Analyze the internal and external vulnerabilities of existing health care facilities during Emergencies.

- (iii) Retrofitting of the critical hospitals.

- (iv) Prepare and implement hospital preparedness plan.

(v) Frequent Training of doctors on mass casualty management, trauma care and emergency medicine.

(vi) Training of health workers on emergency preparedness and response.

(vii) Strengthening of disease surveillance system.

GO-NGO & IAG COORDINATION;

Development of a database of NGOs at all levels working in the field of disaster management and emergency response focusing on geographic outreach and thematic capacities of the organizations will be prepared. Capacity of identified NGOs in disaster management and emergency response will be build. Inter-Agency Group (IAG) will be formed in the State with an objective to:-

i) Promote and institutionalize unified response strategy in humanitarian crisis;

ii) Mainstreaming the emergency preparedness as in integrated development strategy;

iii) Systematize the emergency response mechanism;

iv) Bringing in the culture of "working together" in emergencies and normalcy and

iv) Engagement in activities that will build the capacities of stakeholders and local communities to cope with Calamities.

FIRE ACCIDENTS

To deal with the fire incidents in the district, there are two fire service stations. Fire extinguishers are being installed in all the offices of the districts and all heads of offices have been directed to take immediate action on it. In case of fire incidents occurring in the district, Home Guards and Police are available for deployment. During emergent situation these trained police men and Home Guards are readily available for deployment. At the community level, disaster management committees are formed and District is working on capacity building of the committee members to handle any sudden fire incident.

MAJOR AND MINOR DISASTERS ADDRESSED THROUGH MITIGATION MEASURES

a) Drought

b) Flood

DROUGHT

- To meet with this disaster RD department and TWAD Board are identifying the water scarcity areas and installing the hand pumps in the drought prone areas. Besides this, the traditional water sources are also periodically cleaned and disinfected for making them usable. In parts where drinking water sources completely dry-up; the drinking water is supplied through tankers in the summer season. This position is reviewed with RD Department during summer season from time to time. Hand Pumps are being installed in drought prone area as a long term strategy. In order to contain adverse effects of drought on Agriculture and Horticulture, District is using Hogenakkal Kootukudineer thittam MNREGA, DPAP and Watershed project to enhance irrigational potential by way of constructing water harvesting structure. Revenue and other departments are geared up to immediately take on the task of loss assessment to provide relief to farming community as per the provisions of relief manual and also to submit the case for special assistance from the State as well as the Central Government.

DISTRICT WATERSHED DEVELOPMENT AGENCY, DHARMAPURI

State Level Nodal Agency(SLNA) has been constituted by the State Government for the implementation of watershed programmes at State level.

Funds are routed through SLNA. District Watershed Development Agency(DWDA) is responsible for the implementation of scheme at District level.

Dharmapuri District Watershed Development Agency(DWDA) was established during 2004 so as to implement watershed development schemes

in the district. District Collector is the Chairman of the DWDA and the district Joint Director of Agriculture is acting as the Project Officer.

OBJECTIVES OF IWMP:

The main objectives of the IWMP are to restore the ecological balance by harnessing, conserving and developing degraded natural resources such as soil, water and vegetative cover. The outcomes are prevention of soil run-off, regeneration of natural vegetation, rainwater harvesting and recharging of the ground water table. This enables multi-cropping and the introduction of diverse agro-based activities, which help to provide sustainable livelihoods to the people residing in the watershed area.

IWMP-I to XII projects are being implemented in Nallampalli, Pennagaram, Palacode, Harur, Morappur, Pappireddipatty, and Karimangalam blocks. 121 watersheds are selected in the above mentioned blocks to treat an area of 60333 ha.

The central assistance for the scheme is 60% and the state share is 40% from 2022-23.

Cluster approach is being adopted in selection of projects average size of project area is about 5000 ha. The cost norms per hect is rupees 12000.

GOAL OF THE DISTRICT WATERSHED DEVELOPMENT AGENCIES

To overcome the natural calamities in future the agency have prepared a District Irrigation Plan for a plan period of seven years from 2016-17 to 2023-24. In this plan the District Watershed Development Agency included 635 Nos of Farm Ponds in all blocks, 1622 Nos of Major Check Dams 19 Nos and Medium Check Dams 4 Nos for 2021-2022 allocation. of Percolation Tanks in all blocks, 522 Nos of Cattle Ponds in all blocks, 613 Nos of Sunken Ponds in all blocks and 301 Nos of Rejuvenation of Wells and Recharge Shafts in all blocks. Works orders approved major 4 checkdams and meddiyam 19 checkdams for 2021 – 2022 allocation.

USEFULNESS OF THE SCHEMES DURING DROUGHT

Dharmapuri district is rain shade one and prone to drought frequently. Hence this watershed programme is most suitable one for this district is the pioneer district in implementing the Drought Prone Area Programme(DPAP) since 1984. Twelve Drought Prone Areas Programme was implemented in this District. Due to water harvesting structures constructed under this programme water level in the open wells and bore wells are increased and very useful during summer season as the structures have water during the season for usage for human and for animals.

Rural Development :

- To identify all thatched roof houses and to replace it with puccah concrete houses under PMAY, Green House Scheme etc.,
- MNREGA to be carried out
- To provide alternate road to vathalmalai through sungarahalli
- To provide road to Yemanur villages which are located in the infringement areas
- To provide alternate road to Erimalai, Kotturmalail of pennagaram Taluk
- In all 251 Grama Panchayat abandoned Borewell 1100 No's converted into Recharge Shaft for ground water Recharge.
- In Government Building to Revive the Rooftop Rainwater Harvesting Structure to all 251 Grama Panchayat.

Education Department:

- To demolish all the dilapidated and abandoned buildings in a phased manner, and to commence construction of new Earthquake resilient buildings.

Hogenakkal Project:

- To provide Hogenakkal drinking water supply to vathalmalai & Erimalai in habitations

Agriculture:

- To make a comparative study about soil fertility before and after mixing Silt & Clay to improve productivity through formation of soil rejuvenation committee

- To extrapolate the Paddy cultivation to other area as the ongoing desiltation scheme would raise ground water table
- To identify areas under water shed development in water scarce area
- To harness the runoff water collected at uppam pallam be diverted to Chengan Pasuvan thalav village
- To explore all the possibilities to meet the projected water demand (2023) & to fill the water gap

Local body:

- To mandate all new building to be installed with RWH Structure and to retrofit with RWH in all existing building.

Animal Husbandary:

- To cultivate tree fodders like Glyricidia, Serbania, Erythrina, Moringa, Albezzia to meet Fodder crisis along tank bunds, along school & college pavements.

Telecommunication:

- To install VHF towers at arasanatham in Vathalmalai village and Ootmalai to bring entire district under effective communication network

TNFRS:

- To conduct mock drill at district level and to extend mock drills from district level to block level and village level covering all vulnerable areas

Revenue:

- To create a new division with palacode as the Headquarter comprising pennagaram, Palacode and Karimangalam to meticulously monitor and implement all Disaster Management activities
- To carry out joint azmoizh by Revenue & Agriculture Department inspection to assess the exact crop cultivating and estimate the Drought/ Flood Damages during exigencies.

LAND SLIDES

To deal with this type of disaster, the machineries and equipments available in the district has been identified and inventory is prepared. Machinery available with the departments will be pressed into service without any loss of time. Liasion is also maintained with private construction companies operating in the district to identify equipment available with them and which could be requeioned in case of emergent situations. In order to mitigate the occurrence of landslides in the district retaining structures are being constructed through MNREGA, DPAP and

watershed projects. Besides this, special care is taken by concerned department while undertaking the new road construction work.

Need of the project:

Vathalmalai had about twenty five tribal villages (in seven Hamlets) and has the population of more than six thousand. Their main occupation is agriculture. The people in this region depends upon the nearby places like Dharmapuri mainland for their basic needs (such as food requirements, trade, education, medical facilities, etc) and livelihood opportunities. Since their habitations are located in the hilly tops, the need for approach road was felt. Due to increased demand from the local people, the Forest department has laid a Ghat Road from the foothills of Vathalmalai to Periyur Tribal village for the stretch of about 19.80 km (includes twenty one hairpin bends) during the year 2012-13 after which the road connectivity was improved.

During the month of May, 2015 and also during the monsoon period (October-November, 2015), most part of the road was damaged by sudden landslides that occurred due to incessant rainfall in the region. The habitations were cut off from the mainland. As part of disaster mitigation measures, Dumping of sand bags at vulnerable locations, clearing of blockages, construction of retaining walls, etc were carried out. Subsequently, the District authorities had banned the movement of heavy vehicles in this region.

Since the area is highly prone to landslides, repair of the damaged roads is the vital need of the hour. In order to prevent untoward incidents especially during the monsoon and in the same time to provide better access to the local people, suitable restoration works were identified and the estimation for carrying out the works is provided in this report.

FLOODS

Villages are given early warnings well before the onset of rainy season as well as during the rainy season in order to prevent losses to life and property. Quick reaction teams of District Police and Home Guards are kept at high alert in order to save the marooned people especially in the rainy season.

The following provisions will be incorporated by the District administration in the building bye-laws for buildings in flood prone areas:

(a) Plinth levels of all buildings should be 0.6 m above the drainage/flood submersion lines.

(b) In the areas liable to floods, all the buildings should preferably have double and multiple storeys. Wherever there are single storey buildings, a stairway will invariably be provided to the roofs so that temporary shelter can be taken there. The roof levels of the single storey buildings and the first floor level in double-storey buildings will be above 100-year flood levels so that the human beings and movable property can

be temporarily sheltered there during periods of danger on account of floods.

ROAD ACCIDENTS

In order to contain the incidence of road accidents, district has planned strategy to maintain round the clock road discipline through District Police.

b) Housing-Rural and Urban:

(i) Application of hazard resistant designs

(ii) Prepare construction guidelines for rural areas, Town Panchayats and Municipal Councils.

(iii) Amendment of Building bye-laws, Zoning regulations and Development Control Regulations.

(iv) Strengthening the enforcement of techno-legal and managerial regime.

(v) Training of masons, engineers, architects, contractors, promoter and builders.

(vi) Sensitization of the banking and financial institutions.

(vii) Promotion of disaster insurance in housing sector.

EARTH QUAKE

EARTHQUAKE MITIGATION PLAN

The golden rule is that there is no standard solution to mitigate a disaster risk. The goal of DDMA is to minimize the impact of disaster. Taking lessons from the past experiences of major earthquakes all over the country, where affected areas suffered mass scale devastation, district has elaborately planned a strategy to mitigate the effects of earthquake if it strikes the district.

Possible risk reduction measures being propagated in the District are:

- ❖ Engineered structures (designed and built) to withstand ground shaking.
- ❖ Architectural and engineering inputs put together to improve building design and construction practice in the district.
- ❖ Propagate earthquake resistant construction techniques for private buildings.
- ❖ Analyze soil type before construction and do not build structures on soft soil because buildings built on soft soils are more likely to get damaged even if the earthquake is not particularly strong in magnitude.
- ❖ Follow Indian Standard Code for construction of buildings Enforcement of building code and the byelaws.

- ❖ Land use control and restriction on density and heights of buildings, strengthening of important buildings, which need to be functional after a disaster.
- ❖ Conducting structural strength tests of important buildings, bridges, dams, barrage, houses, schools and hospitals.
- ❖ Conducting safety audits in all public institutions like Collectorate, Schools, Hospitals and Colleges to cover non-structural safety issues.
- ❖ strengthening and retrofitting in old structures and newer vulnerable structures will be required to be done so that short-comings in construction could be externally strengthened to a considerable extent to withstand the convulsions caused by Earthquake.

The Priority List for conducting of seismic vulnerability assessment and retrofitting is as below:

1. Buildings of State and National Importance - Historical Monuments/ archeologically important structures
2. Lifeline buildings, structures and critical facilities like schools, colleges and academic institutions; hospitals and health facilities, tertiary care centres and all hospitals designated as major hospitals.
3. Public utility structures like reservoirs and dams; bridges and flyovers; airbase, railway stations and bus station complexes.
4. Important buildings that ensure governance and business continuity, i.e., Collectorate and Office of Superintendent of Police, Bettiah
5. Multi-storeyed buildings with five or more floors in residential apartments, office and commercial complexes.

a) Housing

One such critical infrastructure that can lead to heavy casualties if not addressed properly and is highly susceptible to disasters and diminishes disaster resilience of the communities in a big way is Housing. The Government of India and State Government over past many years have focused on providing housing to the BPL families through various schemes such as popular Indira Awas Yojana (IAY) for rural areas, Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY) for urban areas and other interest subsidy house loan

schemes. However, the focus hasn't be laid to construct houses as per hazard scenario of the district. Thus, the following specific direction is provided to direct architects and engineers for constructing disaster resilient housing via Government schemes.

1.Indira Awas Yojna:

- i)** Study IAY housing typology and develop hazard resistant model design (taking into consideration of available local materials and culture).
- ii)** Training of DRDA officials and engineers,
- iii)** Awareness generation among villagers and community mobilization campaign,
- iv)** Construction of sample IAY units for promoting the technology;
- v) Training of Masons and community members on hazard resistant technology.

TECHNOLOGY OPTIONS FOR CONSTRUCTION OF HOUSES

i) Foundation

Taking into consideration the alluvial nature of the soil which normally has low bearing capacity, reduction in bearing capacity due to rising of water table and liquefaction potential of the water bearing soil under postulated earthquake intensity occurrences three types of foundation designs are suggested the choice of which will be based on the soil conditions met at the site. These are:-

a) Available stiff soil at a depth of about 60 cm below ground level which may not be eroded under flowing flood water nor subject to liquefaction in such a situation the strip foundation which is normally used by the people in the rural areas could be adopted.

b) If a stiff soil is available at a depth of less than 1.5 m brick pedestal piles may be used with a plinth level RCC beam at top to support the superstructure.

c) The situation where soft alluvial soil is met to larger depths, here a deep RC pile foundation has been suggested with appropriate RC bulb at the foundation. In such a situation a depth of up to 3m may be adopted. Such piles will also have to carry a reinforced concrete beam at the plinth level to support the super structure.

ii) Treatment at Plinth Level

The plinth level must be chosen above the ground level so as to provide security to the inmates under most frequent low flood conditions and above the drainage level in the village. In the case of the load bearing strip foundation the foundation masonry must be raised up to plinth level on top of which a damp proof course must be provided. In the case of brick pedestal or RC pile foundation, the pedestal and the piles will be raised sufficiently to provide a RC plinth beam on top. Such a beam will also serve

as the damp proof course. The gap between the ground level and the plinth beam will have to be suitably filled with a curtain wall constructed using brick, block, stone or plain concrete. However, to save funds it is suggested that this gap should be filled by rising the earth in the form of a platform going around the house properly compacted, which will serve as flooring inside as well as a sitting platform outside. The flooring inside the house is suggested to be kept compacted earthen floor with gobri lipping this could later on changed to a pucca floor by the house owner at his own cost.

iii) Super Structure Walls

There could be large number of options for wall construction such as solid brick walls (230 mm thk.), solid concrete block (200 mm thk.), compressed earth block (200 mm thk.) and hollow concrete blocks of 200 mm width etc. However, in consideration of reduction in cost and reduction of weight on the foundations a system of 230 X 230 brick columns with 115 mm thk. Brick wall built simultaneously with the columns has been suggested. In place of this arrangement Rat-trap brick wall of 200 thickness may also be adopted which will increase the weight of the foundation to some extent. The suggested wall system will provide full support to the roof slab without requiring any beams or the roof bands for seismic safety.

iv) Safety from Earthquake

From the earthquake safety consideration following reinforcing arrangement has been suggested for strengthening the super structure.

a. Provision of sill level RC band in all the walls of 230 width and 75 mm thick. With 2 bars of 8 mm dia. longitudinally and 6 mm dia. Links provided at 200 mm c/c.

b. Vertical reinforcing bars at the centre of the brick columns which will be anchored in the foundation masonry or in the reinforced concrete plinth beam at the bottom or into the roof slab at the top. Such a system will provide complete earthquake stability to the structure.

v) Roof

The reinforced concrete slab of 100 mm thickness with appropriate reinforcement to serve as shelter to the residence under high flood conditions. A low parapet of 150 mm height is provided on the roof to give a sense of safety to the persons climbing to the roof.

vi) Drawings of the proposed house

Taking into account the above technology options the drawings have been worked out for a single room house measuring 4.26 X 4.26 m plinth area. In sheet no. 01 & 02 given in the annexure, giving the plan and sections, the construction specifications, details of foundations and other reinforced concrete elements including the roof slab. The super-structure

walls are suggested to consist of eight brick columns with half brick thick panel walls constructed along with. However, one brick thick walls in rat-trap-bond can also be used on the same foundations. As a third alternative, flash bricks of twenty centimeter thickness could also be used considering their economy and availability.

Three types of foundation namely

- a) Strip foundation under the walls, or
- b) Eight brick pedestals with RC plinth beam at top, or
- c) Precast RCC pile pedestal foundations at eight points along with a plinth beam at the top have been proposed. The type of foundation to be used will have to depend upon the soil condition at the site.

vii) Over all remarks

This system of construction will provide adequate protection to the residents against floods, high winds as well as earthquakes both in seismic zones IV & V intensities. To cut the initial costs the following items are not included in the design

- a. Door/window
- b. Pucca floor in the house.
- c. Plastering/pointing in the walls.
- d. A high parapet on the roofs.
- e. A pucca staircase.
- f. A pucca partition in the house

It is suggested that the beneficiary should initially provide the following facilities

on its own:-

- i. Door/window chaukhat & shutters of whatever kind the beneficiary could afford.
- ii. The earth fill upto below the plinth level extending beyond the house to the extent he could achieve the land available to him.
- iii. A bamboo mat partition in the house to separate the cooking and living space.
- iv. A wooden/bamboo ladder to climb to the roof at the time of the need.
- v. A mat fence of appropriate height all round above the masonry parapet. With all these cost additions, the beneficiary can make his house as comfortable as he could afford besides the full safety provided to the family from floods, winds as well as earthquakes.

b) Residential and non-residential government buildings

Building construction department is the lead department for the construction, renovation, upgradation and maintenance of all government buildings belonging to different line departments. The department must ensure that all the buildings built follow the national building code and building by-laws in the construction of its buildings. They shall also start on conducting structural strength tests on all the important buildings that

includes Hospitals, PHCs and Health Sub Centre, Veterinary Hospitals, Community Halls, Sub-Divisional Office, Collectorate, SC/ST residential schools and hostels, Anganwadi centres, Court Building, Warehouses and Block and Taluk offices.

c) Schools

The construction of school buildings shall strictly follow national building code and building by-laws in the construction of its buildings. Schools shall work to decrease its SCR (Students per Classroom ratio) in order to reduce the chances of stampede in case of any hazard, and mitigate the risk from floods and particularly earthquake. There is an immediate to increase the number of schools and classrooms within existing schools to mitigate the risk which will also help improve the quality of education delivered.

d) Bridges, Dams, Barrage

The existing bridges, dams and barrage in the district shall undergo structural strength tests to check their longevity and ability to withstand floods and earthquakes. Moreover, size of the bridges must be adequate so as to prevent afflux caused by obstruction to the flow of water.

e) Roads and Railways

On roads or railway routes constructed on water bodies or rivers with water flowing through culverts or causeways, the size must be adequately big so that there is no obstruction even in case of flood levels. This otherwise causes afflux due to inadequate waterway, i.e., bridges, culverts and causeways for passage of storm water. The result is increased vulnerability of the area to flooding and drainage congestion, submergence of roads and railway embankments and breaches in them. Moreover, the top level of the railway/road embankments is also often not kept above the flood levels in the area that cuts of the areas. During field visits to interact with rural communities Thus infrastructural activities by different organisations such as Indian Railways, National Highway Authority of India (NHAI) and implementation of various projects such as construction of bridges in the flood prone areas need to be carried out by duly considering the requirements for making them flood resilient.

HAZARD-WISE MITIGATION MEASURES

Mitigation measures discussed below have been done specific to hazards and is the most critical component of disaster preparedness. These measures when taken in the form of development projects by various departments will help to considerably lessen hazards turning into disasters or lessen the damage. The measures to be taken addressed below are both structural and non-structural. The Mitigation Action Number (M.A.N.) against

each mitigation action will be the key component for monitoring of the DDMP and respective department/stakeholder organization will be required to submit their projects completed against the M.A.N.

EARTHQUAKE

The prime structural mitigation measures that are expected to considerably reduce the impacts of earthquake are:

Mitigation Action Number (M.A.N.)	Mitigation Measures	Scheme / Programme / Implementing Department
EQ 1	Making use of the architecture, design and technology for the housing projects under Indira Awas Yojana (IAY)	Rural Development and Rural Works Department for IAY and other infrastructural projects in rural areas.
EQ 2	Seismic strengthening and retrofitting in old structures so that short-comings in construction could be externally strengthened to a considerable extent to withstand the convulsions caused by Earthquake.	Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan
EQ 3	Release of guidelines by the District Administration for earthquake-resistant constructions and retrofitting in the district. Guidelines given Infrastructure section for construction of Houses via IAY can be used. Utilization of National Building Code & State Bye-laws while undertaking construction	Building Construction Department Urban Development & Housing Department
EQ 4	Yearly inspection of structural strength of residential and non-residential govt. buildings of different line departments within the district. Also, early inspection of buildings in case of a major earthquake above 5.5 on richter scale and buildings affected by heavy floods	Building Construction Department
EQ 5	Certification of Buildings both at planning and completion stage.	Building Construction Department
EQ 6	Formation of Earthquake Mitigation Team of the architects, engineers and masons to form a group of entrepreneurs to work on turn-key basis in the area of new-construction or retrofitting. They shall also do advocacy to convince people of the necessity to have the construction of earthquake resistant buildings and retrofitting.	Building Construction Department
EQ 7	Mock drills will be conducted for industrial units, offices, schools and hospitals, as well as for specific urban and rural areas to create greater public awareness.	Fire and Rescue Department
EQ 8	Medical preparedness by focusing on likely	Hospitals, PHCs, Health

	injuries, outbreak of diseases and other post earthquake public health problems including psycho-social trauma	Sub-Centers of Health Department
--	--	----------------------------------

FIRE

The prime structural mitigation measures that are expected to considerably reduce the impacts of fire are:

Mitigation Action Number (M.A.N.)	Mitigation Measures	Scheme/ Programme / Implementing Department
F 1	Certification of Buildings both at planning and completion stage.	Fire Department
F 2	Moving away from Thatched houses to brick houses or mud houses	1. Indira Awas Yojana (IAY) under Rural Development Department. 2. Promoting construction of Pakka houses amongst the community.
F 3	Wiring of houses and buildings properly insulated and fitted with cut-outs, fuses and fire alarms	Placing easily operatable fire extinguishers at proper places in high rise buildings.
F 4	Formation of community fire fighting party and their capacity building.	Civil Defence Department Fire Department
F 5	Provision of fire extinguishers in all major government institutions that includes schools, hospitals, District and Block offices, petrol pumps, warehouses, etc. Providing training to employees (school teachers / doctors / staff/officers) on operating fire extinguishers. Also, ensuring fire extinguishers are refilled before expiry date.	All major schemes and departments affiliated with construction of these buildings. Below is the list but it's not limited to these: Building Construction Department <u>SarvaShikshaAbhiyan</u> (SSA) buildings. <u>RashtriyaMadhyamikShiksha Abhiyan</u> (RMSA) building
F 6	Making it mandatory to have emergency exit facility in high rise office buildings and apartments, both public and private.	Monitoring by DDMA
F 7	Keeping buckets filled with sand in every major public institution including schools, hospitals, government buildings, distribution outlets, etc.	Monitoring by DDMA

F 8	Setting up of one new fire station for one of the Eight blocks	Fire and Rescue Department
------------	--	----------------------------

Safety measures taken to reduce the accidents by the District Administration.

Introduction.

Dharmapuri District is located in NH 44 with a stretch of 53 Kilometers, national highways and State Highways 322.7 kms, Major District Road 253.24 Kms, Other District Road 794.91 Kms. Out of this, the accidents prone areas are Harur Katcherimedu, Navalai, Odasalpatty junction road, Oddapatty junction road, Hogenakkal Ghat Section, Paupparatty Junction road, Thoppur Ghat section, Gundalpatty junction road, Agaram Junction Road, Periyampatty Junction Road and Karimangalm Junction Road.

In past 5 years (2016 to 2020) there have been 1346 fatal accidents occurred and 1155 persons died in all kinds of road accidents in this District. Most of the accidents occurred in Other District Roads and State Highways at village road junctions.

1. Safety measures on Road Sides.

The proposal for a fly over at Thoppur Ghat section has been sent to National Highways Authority of India. In the meantime, to avoid accidents in this area, the centre median height is increased upto 4 feet. The speed breakers lay at all junction roads at Gundalpatty, Agaram, Periyampatty and Karimangalm. Also the road structure is modified at various accident prone areas in all kind of roads to reduce the accidents in future.

Safety walls have been constructed at all wells which are access in all kind of roads in Dharmapuri District. Road side trees which are disturbing the vehicle transports are removed. Speed breakers and sign boards are erected in all junctions in village roads which are joining with National Highways, State Highways and other District Roads. The Barry guards are placed in front of Road side Schools and Colleges.

In order to reduce the accidents, the over speeding vehicles are identified using the Speed Radar Gun and the fine is charged through e- Challan. From 28.06.2021 to 07.07.2021, the total of 899 vehicles were identified as over speeding and it is charged to fine amount of Rs.3,59,600 through e-challan.

In order to avoid the Slippery, the Milling work has been done from kattamedu to Thoppur Police quarters.

The announcement to Vehicle drives to reduce the speed is done through public address system

The Shurbs have been grown and maintained properly in the Central Median, and hence the flash light from the opposite vehicle is avoided.

2. Two Wheeler rally programme

In Dharmapuri District, rally is conducted every month to create awareness among the public and two wheeler users about helmet wearing to reduce accidents. At the time of rally pamphlets are distributed to the Public and Two Wheeler riders. Also, a campaign vehicle with audio announcement fielded in main junctions and public gathering places in this District.

3. Helmet wearing awareness programme in Schools and Colleges.

As a part of the helmet awareness programme, the meeting is conducted on regular basis in Schools and Colleges. About 3 lakhs pamphlets have been distributed to all the Schools and Colleges through Educational Department officials concerned. All students got their parents signature in declaration forms and handed over it to the schools concerned. In this pamphlets contain instructions and caution is given urging the need of wear the helmet and failing which, all the documents of the two wheeler including driving licence of the riders shall be impounded u/s 206 of the MV Act 1988. Two lakhs helmet awareness stickers are distributed to the school / college students and advised them to paste at shoe racks for daily remember. Also Two lakhs stickers which contains helmet awareness slogan and help line phone numbers were distributed to the public and advised them to paste on Cell phone covers. In Dharmapuri District all Cinema Theatres are instructed to screen helmet awareness short film to the public.

4. Action taken to avoid travelling in Goods Vehicle.

Unorganised labourers, most of the group of labours especially Agricultural works etc., are boarding the NCP vehicle (Light Goods Vehicle) for transportaion. Also frequently the public use the Goods Vehicle to attend the funeral. Due to this practice, the accident and fatal rate and is very prevalent nowadays increased in past years.

Awareness have been created by putting flexe boards at public gathering places and main junctions like bus stands, village bus stops and tourist spots to reduce the accident.

5. Action taken to avoid over load passengers in Autorickshaws.

Meetings are regularly conducted with Autorickshaw owners/drivers and advices are given to them to adhere to the rules and regulations of the traffic to restrain the over loading passengers in Autorickshaws. Also the Transport Officials are monitoring the Autorickshaws movements and action is being taken on erring vehicles.

6. Action taken To avoid accident in National and State Highways Junction.

Meeting conducted every month and diffect notified by enforcing officials is promptly rectified.

7. Road Safety week programme observed in this District.

During the month of every January, road safety week is being observed throughout the State in a befitting manner to bring road safety awareness among the road users. Further a separate programme was scheduled on road safety by the District Collector and same is being observed.

8. One day Seminar on Road Safety.

One day Seminar on Road Safety was conducted with the College Principals, School Head Masters, Teachers and Students participated. Four groups have been formed for discussions on road safety in the following topics.

Group – A – Education on Road Safety.

Group – B – Engineering on Road Safety.

Group – C – Emergency Care on Road Safety.

Group – D – Enforcement on Road Safety.

The above group leaders submitted their valuable suggestions on road safety awareness and to reduce the road accidents in Dharmapuri District.

As decided in the seminar, four expert team have setup, which comprisesof representative of above said 4 E's and local bodies in all 8 Blocks in this District concerned. This team will meet 15 days once and analyze the road accidents during the periods and to submit the report on road accidents and suggestions to prevent that kind of accidents in future. The District Road Safety Committee to take action based on this report to prevent the accidents in this district.

9. Advertisement in Local TV Channels and Theatres.

Road Safety advertisement such as helmet awareness, avoiding drink and drive, rash driving, avoiding use of cell phone and traffic rules are regularly screened in all local TV channels and Cinema Theatres in Dharmapuri District. Flex Banners which displays Road Safety Slogan are erected in all Government Offices, Schools and Colleges in Dharmapuri District to create the road safety awareness to reduce the accidents.

1. Awareness to Road Users

The total number of registered motor vehicles have been growing at 11% per annum during the period from 2016 to 2021 in this district. Particularly, personalized mode of transport like Cars and Two wheelers is in the increasing trend. But the road infrastructure is same. Due to increasing of road users and negligence of road traffic rules the accident growing is unavoidable. Hence the public awareness on road safety is only to curb the road accidents.

11. Rescue team

During road accidents, a rescue team of Fire, Police, 108 Ambulance, Transport and Highways department officials are being rushed to the spot within few minutes of the *accident to give first aid victims and to clear the stranded road traffic immediately.* The three stake holder Departments viz. Police, Transport and Highways are make entries in the Accident Report Form (ARF) immediately after accidents. Before issuing Learners Licence and Driving Licence necessary class and tests were strictly conducted and followed by the Motor Vehicles Inspectors in this department.

The Police, Transport and Highways Department officials are instructed to take appropriate action to reduce the accidents rate by 50% in this year 2021 in the Dharmapuri District.

FLOODS, SOIL EROSIONS & DROUGHTS

The prime structural mitigation measures that are expected to considerably reduce the impact of floods, soil erosion and droughts are:

Mitigation Action Number (M.A.N.)	Mitigation Measures	Scheme / Programme / Implementing Department
F S1	Renewal or Restoration of sewerage /	Municipality & RD

	drainage / storms water drains / solid waste disposal systems to prevent urban flooding. Give due to priority to low lying areas in the fixation or construction of new drainage systems.	Department
F S2	Revival and maintenance of traditional practices of agar, pyres and ponds system for diverting and storing flood water and making use of the same for multipurpose activities including irrigation, restoration of water tables, etc. Senior citizens from the local areas will have to be reached out to that have better understanding and knowledge about the system.	Lead Department: RD Other Implementing Departments : PWD (Irrigation) Minor Irrigation Agriculture Rural Development TWAD
F S3	Conversion of rivulets and tributaries into reservoirs for storing flood water for use after monsoon season. For this, major river-based GIS mapping would be required. Besides the bed of the rivulets and tributaries would have to be properly structured and meticulously maintained.	Lead Department: RD Other Implementing Departments : PWD (Irrigation) Minor Irrigation Agriculture Rural Development TWAD
F S4	Deepening of Lakes & Ponds	Lead Department: RD Other Implementing Departments : PWD (Irrigation) Minor Irrigation Agriculture Rural Development TWAD
F S5	River Bank Plantation of: (a) large trees with deep root systems in upper reaches, (b) a good mix of trees, shrubs and ground cover that may bind middle reaches and(c) trees, shrubs and ground cover with matted root systems and flexible branches at the lower reaches. This helps the soil in enhancing its capacity to hold water thus reducing chances of drought and also prevents soil erosion.	1. Social Forestry Scheme under Forest Department 2. Plantation under MGNREGS by Rural Development (DRDA)
F S6	Installations/renovation of Tube Wells needs to be taken up in greater number.	RD Department
F S7	Digging of recharge wells to conserve water through rain water harvesting and by developing	RD Department
F S8	Extensive use drip / sprinklers for irrigation purposes for water conservation through intelligent use of water.	RD Department JD Agriculture DD Horticulture

8. RESPONSE PLAN

Every Disaster situation needs an immediate response since the emergency situation has already created the chaotic conditions on the site of incidence.

Objectives:

- To save life and property
- To reduce hardships and sufferings
- To restore the essential life support and community system
- To mitigate further damage or loss
- To provide the foundation for further recovery and reconstruction

Disaster Response is a multi agency function. Effective response planning requires realistic identification of the likely response functions, assignment of specific tasks to the individual response departments/agencies, identification of the equipments, supplies and personnel required for performing the assigned task. The response can be prompt and effective only when there is advance planning. Planning needs testing through mock drills in order to make it better. The roles and responsibilities need to be defined well in advance and chain of command is defined and well understood. The institutional mechanism need to be ensured and integrated synergized and proactive approach in dealing with any disaster.

RESPONSE ACTION

Priorities for Action

1. Ensure that disaster risk reduction is a national and a local priority with a strong institutional basis for implementation.
2. Identify, assess, and monitor disaster risks and enhance early warning.
3. Use knowledge, innovation, and education to build a culture of safety and resilience at all levels.
4. Reduce the underlying risk factors
5. Strengthen disaster preparedness for effective response at all levels.
6. Involve community in being prepared, in preventing and mitigating disasters.

When Disaster Strikes

Activation of DEOC (District Emergency Operation centre)

- Assimilate information according to the need of the situation
- Collate information regarding approach, alternate routes, water sources, layout of essential services which may be affected, etc.
- Prepare disaster site map with indications of the extent to which other areas may be affected, etc.

Evacuation and Rescue

- Assess search and rescue requirements
- Assign well defined areas of operation
- Assign specific response functions to service divisions
- Coordinate PRI/NGO activity to ensure community participation
- Direct, supervise and provide assistance wherever necessary for relief camps, cattle camps, relief supplies to relief camps or Site Operations Centre.
- Law and order

- Set up coordination groups representing different groups.

Planning Support

- Communication
- Disposal of dead animals
- Emergency supply of water and cooked food
- First Aid and Post First Aid Medical attention
- Identification and disposal of dead
- Salvage operations
- Security
- Transportation
- Transit camps

Relief

- Financial-Manage disbursement of relief funds
- Food, Water, shelter
- Sanitation

Health

Coordinate with adjoining districts for supply of

- Ambulances, access to hospitals
- Blood
- Medical relief
- Medical equipment and medicines

Ensure Supervision of maintenance of standards in Communities regarding storage of rations, sanitation, water supply, disposal of waste Transit and relief camps with cooking arrangements, sanitation, water supply, disposal of waste and health services.

- Monitor
- Disposal of death
- Disposal of carcasses
- Preventive medicine and anti-epidemic precautions
- Supply food, water supplies, maintenance of sanitation and disposal of waste
- Services of investigation laboratories
- Treatment of injured and sick
- Organize mobile medical teams of specialists for immediate response.

Implement procurement/hire/requisition of materials

- Direct supplies being provided by NGOs/VOs/ other organizations including private donors
- Ensuring receipt, safe storage and transport of supplies and materials
- Ensure proper maintenance of vehicles and equipment

- Respond to reinforcement needs including manpower deployment

Establish communication links with

- All state departments
- Central govt. departments such as defense services, airport authorities, metrological, seismological, remote sensing.
- State level disaster management committee

Information Management

- Monitor disaster warnings and weather condition
- Set up media centre to share information with radio, television and print media and community

Reporting

- Assimilate preliminary information report received from field
- Identify specific items for follow-up
- Report to the chief secretary/SLDMC on deployment of reinforcements of staff and resources

INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM

As per the report received from the Rapid Damage Assessment Team, DEOC will ask for the representative from all the nodal departments in the district and they will send their representative to the DEOC. The District Collector shall assume the charge of the Incident Commander at the DEOC level. Immediately the member of the DDMA will prepare the Incident Action Plan and direct the respective departments to execute the plan on the incident site. There is an urgent need for a proper and well prepared response system which would have a well thought out pre-designated roles for each member of the response team, systematic and complete planning process, system of accountability for the IRT members, clear cut chain of command, effective resource management, proper and coordinated communications set up system for effectively integrating independent agencies into the planning. It also incorporates the entire task that may be performed during DM irrespective of level of complexity. Various sections, branches and units needs not to be activated at the same time but needs to be activated only as and when they are required, as everyone will know what needs to be done, who will do it and who is in command etc.

Responsible Officers (ROs) have been designated at district level as overall in-charge of the incident response management. The ROs may however delegate responsibilities to Incident Commanders (IC) who in turn will manage the incident through IRTs. The IRTs will be pre-designated at all levels i.e. District, Sub Divisions and Taluks and Blocks. On receipt of early warning, the RO will activate them. In case a disaster occurs without any warning, the local IRT will respond and contact RO for further support, if required. A Nodal Officer has to be designated for proper co-ordination between District and Sub Division/field level. The IRS System in the District would be grounded properly by imparting training to all the Govt.

functionaries and other stakeholders so that the response is coordinated and effective and also devoid of chaos.

Infrastructure Restoration

- Coordinate with departments for restoration of facilities like roads, power, water, telephones, public buildings, bridges, etc
- Coordinate with departments for construction of facilities like
 - Educational facilities
 - Helipads
 - Medical facilities
 - Postal facilities
 - Provision of hand-pumps
 - Shelters with sanitation facilities
 - Temporary structures of storage

General

- Adopt legal and official procedures in relief and compensation dispensation
- Maintenance of records and accounts

OPERATIONAL DIRECTION AND COORDINATION

District Collector being the Chairman of DDMA shall direct and coordinate all responses in the district to manage the disaster. Immediate upon receiving the information of the Disaster he will assess the magnitude of the Disaster and after such assessment if its magnitude and extent is limited to the jurisdiction of the Subdivision and is manageable at the Sub division level then he will direct the Revenue Divisional Officer concerned to coordinate all the responses in the area with the responding teams and will monitor the measures being taken at district level and guide and direct the SDM to take further measures if necessary.

10.4 DISTRICT DISASTER MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY

- DDMA shall assess the situation and give directions to the concerned department heads in the district for better handling of the situation.
- DDMA shall assess the situation by taking into consideration reports from all formal and informal sources and decide upon the level of the disaster.
- Issue necessary direction for handling the response, relief & restoration measures.
 - Call for outside support if necessary.
 - Keep the SDMA/SEC (State Executive Committee) informed about the situation.
 - Raise demands for support and assistance.
 - Assess the resource availability and issue necessary direction for pooling resources for speeding an effective response.
 - Process requests for NDRF/Army or any other specialized help.
 - Coordinate with Power projects developers NGS's, civil society for supplementing the efforts of Govt.

- Monitoring and reviewing the situation on a regular basis.

ROLE OF DISTRICT AND LOCAL AUTHORITIES

The DDMA and local authorities will monitor and assess any developing situation and respond to the situation and also keep apprised to the higher authorities. Training and equipping of response forces, community preparedness, training and creation of response caches at district level as it will provide the cutting edge to all response activities. Local authorities, Panchayati Raj Institutions, Urban local bodies will play a significant role in response and rescue operations, relief and rehabilitation, awareness generation and disaster preparedness, restoration of livelihood options and co-ordination with NGOs and Civil Society.

EMERGENCY WARNING AND DISSEMINATION

On receipt of information either from the SEOC or from the other nodal department regarding any warning of the ensuing natural Hazard, DDMA shall issue alerts to the general masses through the Tahsildars and BDOs along with press release through the public Relation Department and alert all the nodal departments at the district level to take preventive measures immediately and be ready for providing the Emergency Support Functions (ESFS). Meanwhile the meeting of the DDMA will be convened and the stock of the situation will be taken and report in this regard shall be forwarded to the SDMA for information.

DISASTER WITHOUT EARLY WARNINGS

In such cases where the disaster occurs without early warnings, DDMA upon the receipt of first report/information shall assess the stock of the situation and in such scenario where the disaster has caused the damages which is beyond the capabilities/ capacity of the local authority/SDM level to cope up with immediately it will be declared as districts level Disaster and such Information will be sent to the SEOC. Immediately thereafter the information shall be disseminated to the Nodal departments at the district level and meeting of the DDMA will be convened and the District Emergency Operation Centre will be activated.

RAPID DAMAGE ASSESSMENT AND REPORTING

A team headed by Tahsildar of the area concerned and officers from PWD, RD, EB, not below the rank of RDO and Health department BMO and Fire officer if available locally, will immediately rush to the spot and first hand assessment of damages and loss so done shall be forwarded to the RDO concerned for further dissemination to the DEOC. Thereafter this team will assess daily situation and send its report on the Performa annexed as Annexure-VI. The DDMA shall review each such report daily and send report

to SDMA on daily basis.

KEY RESPONDERS:

The role and importance of the community, village volunteers, village disaster management teams, village youth and women organizations, NGOs etc. under the leadership of local authorities, being the bedrock of the process of disaster response, is well recognized. For their immediate support, there are other important first responders like the Police & Fire Medical Emergency Services. Other important responders will be the Home Guards and youth organizations such as NCC, NSS & NYKS.

MEDICAL RESPONSE:

Medical Response has to be quick and effective. The execution of medical response plans and deployment of medical resources warrant special attention at district/ Sub Divisions and local level in most of the situations. The Voluntary deployment of nearest medical resources to the disaster site, irrespective of the administrative boundaries will be emphasized. Post disaster management of health, sanitation, and hygiene services is crucial to prevent an outbreak of epidemics. Therefore constant monitoring of any such possibility will be necessary. The 108 emergency services and Red Cross will complement and supplement the efforts of the health department in medical emergency response.

ANIMAL CARE:

Animal both domestic and wild are exposed to the effects of natural and man-made disasters. It is necessary to devise appropriate measures to protect animals and find means to shelters and feed them during disasters and their aftermath, through a community effort to the extent possible. Department of Animal Husbandry and fisheries concerned should devise measures at all levels to protect and treat injured animals, find shelters for them, and make provisions to feed them.

INFORMATION AND MEDIA PARTNERSHIP:

Dissemination of accurate information through electronic and print media is very important during disasters in order to avoid panic and confusion. Regular press briefings by trained disaster management officials are essential. Training in information management and accurate reporting with sensitivity and respect for privacy and custom will be undertaken at all levels.

STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURES (SOP):

The district, local authorities and other stakeholders prepare SOPs in consonance with State, District and local plans applicable to them. SOPs are prescribed for activities like search and rescue, medical assistance and casualty management, evacuation, restoration of essential services and communication at disaster sites etc. The other important activities are provision of food, drinking water, sanitation, clothing and management of

relief camps. These SOPs will be reviewed periodically for disaster response management in case of natural and man-made disasters.

ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF NODAL DEPARTMENTS AND AGENCIES AT DISTRICT LEVEL

NAME OF THE DEPARTMENT	ROLES AND RESPONSIBILTY ASSIGNED
REVENUE	IMMEDIATE ASSESSMENT OF LOSS, DISBURSEMENT OF RELIEF, COORDINATION BETWEEN DIFFERENR DEPARTMENTS FOR MANAGEMENT OF DISASTER, COMPILATION OF DATA, REPORTS AND FORWARDING THE SAME TO DDMA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT	PRIMARILY THERE ENTRUSTED TO MAINTAIN THE INFRASTRUCTURE VIZ ROADS, BRIDGES, CRITICAL BUILDINGS, IDENTIFICATION OF ALTERNATE ROUTES AND DEMOLITION OF DANGEROUS BUILDINGS, HAZARDS RESISTANT FEATURES DURING CONSTRUCTION AND ALL THE BUILDING LAWS.
TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING	ENSURING PROPER LAND USE IN THE DISTRICT, HAZARDS WISE ZONATION OF THE DISTRICT AND ENSURING THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE BUILDING LAWS.
MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION AND PWD(BUILDING)	ENSURE THE ADOPTION OF BUILDING BYE LAWS WHICH COORESponds TO THE EARTHQUAKE RESISTANT STRUCTURES BY THE LOCAL BODY, ZONATION OF THE LOCAL URBAN AREAS BY THE TOWN AND COUNTRY DEPARTMENT AS PER THE HAZARD AND DOVETAILING THE HAZARDS RESISTANT TECHNOLOGY IN THEIR PLANS.
RURAL DEVELOPMENT	ENSHRINED WITH THE RESPONSIBILITY OF RECONSTRUCTION OF THE HOUSES IN THE DISASTER AFFECTED AREAS.
EDUCATION	PREPARE THE CURRICULUM FOR DISASTER MANAGEMENT AND CONDUCT TRAINING PROGRAMMES FOR THE TEACHERS AND STUDENTS REGARDING HAZARDS RESISTANT TECHNOLOGY, MOCK DRILLS ETC.

IRRIGATION AND PUBLIC HEALTH	PRIMARY AGENCY FOR FLOODS, WATER SUPPLY, DROUGHT AND ISSUE OF WARNINGS FOR FLOODS, ARRANGEMENTS OF PUMPS ETC FOR WATER LOGGED AREA. REPAIR AND RESTORATION OF WATER SUPPLY IN THE DISASTER AFFECTED AREAS IMMEDIATELY.
-------------------------------------	--

EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTIONS ASSIGNED TO DIFFERENT DEPARTMENT IN THE DISTRICT

The emergency functions assigned to various departments at the time of Disaster are as follow:-

EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION	RESPONSIBILITY	DEPARTMENT
Communications	Will ensure the provision of state wide telecommunication, support to the state, and district in response efforts	BSNL.
Public health and sanitation	Provide coordinated assistance to supplement state and local resources in response to public health and medical care needs following significance natural or manmade disaster.	HEALTH
	Resources will be furnished when the state and district resource are overwhelmed and medical and public health assistance is requested from the State government.	FAMILY WELFARE
Power	To facilitate restoration of energy systems after a natural Disaster	EB
Transport	Provide coordination of state transport support and local Government. Coordinate the use of transportation resources to support the need of emergency support forces requiring transportation capacity to perform their emergency response, recovery and assistance missions. It will works with outside for transportation, coordination and preparedness resource request for assistance when needed.	TRANSPORT
Search and Rescue	Provide specialized life saving assistance to state and local Authorities. In the event of a major disaster or emergency. Its operational activities include locating, extricating and providing on site medical treatment to victims trapped in collapsed Structures.	FIRE, HOME GUARDS, POLICE

Donations	Donation management is necessary to control the flow of goods and services into a disaster area. If trucks, trains, and planes are allowed into the disaster area to draw their donations, they can easily interfere with other ongoing Disaster response operation. Uncontrolled donations can also put undue burden on disaster response operations as they required scarce response resources. Above all it is necessary to manage the flow of donated goods to be sure that the needs of disaster victims are being met as effectively expedite delivery of voluntary goods and services to support relief effort in a coordinated manner.	REVENUE
Public works and Engineering	Provides technical advice and evaluation engineering services, contracting for construction management and inspection, contracting for emergency repair of water, and waste water treatment facilities, potable water, emergency power, real state support to assist the states in meeting the goals related to life sustaining actions, damage mitigation and recovery activities following a major disaster. Provide PW and engineering support to assist need related to life saving or protecting prior to, during and immediately following an event perform immediate damage assessment of the infrastructure.	PWD
Information and Planning	To collect, process and disseminate information about an actual or potential situation. To facilitate the overall activities of all responders in providing assistance to an effected area. Should maintain a data base of all related disaster related information inform of GIS that will allow easy access and retrieval of information during a disaster.	REVENUE
Relief supplies	Coordinate activities with emergency provisions of temporary shelters, emergency mass feeding, and bulk distribution of coordinated relief supplies for victims of disasters, In some instances services may also be provided to disaster workers and logistical and recovery efforts, shelter, food and emergency first aid following a disaster, Operate disaster well fare information, to collect receive and report the status of victims and assist family reunification, and accordant bulk distribution of emergency relief supplies	REVENUE

Food	To identify the basic needs of food in the aftermath of a disaster or emergency. To obtain appropriate supplies and transporting such supplies to the disasters area and identify secure, and arrange to transport food assistance to the affected areas and authorize food stamp assistance following a major disaster of emergency requiring state response.	FOOD AND SUPPLY
Drinking water	To provide a minimum quantity of clean drinking water and to reduce the spread of disease through water during disaster times allow to people to perform daily task.	URBAN, RURAL DEPARTM ENT

Shelter	To meet the physical needs of individuals, families andCommunities for safe. comfortable living space. To meet primary social needs incorporating self management in the process.	PWD
Media	To provide and collect reliable information on the status ofDisaster and district victims for effective coordination of relief work at state level.	INFORMAT ION AND PUBLIC RELATION
Help lines	To collect, process and disseminate about of the welfare ofcitizens of the affected area and managing the tremendousflow of information. The speed with which information isreceived with which it changes requires that assistance bedeveloped to ensure accuracy as well as easy access. Thehelp lines will be responsible for providing, directing,and coordinating logistical resource operations .	DISTRICT ADMINSTR ATION, REVENUE

DISPOSAL OF DEAD BODIES

District administration will coordinate to arrange the mass cremation/burial of the dead bodies with support of police and forest department after observing all codal formalities and maintain the video recording of such unclaimed dead body and other after properly handing over the same to his kith or kin.

DISPOSAL OF CARCASSES

Department of animal husbandry in association with the local administration shall be responsible for disposal of the carcasses in case of mass destruction.

9. PREPAREDNESS PLAN

Contingency Plans

One of the most critical elements of disaster risk management is to have a contingency plan in readiness, which would clearly delineate the roles and responsibilities of various agencies within and outside the government, define the exact functions to be performed by them, the process to be followed in the performance of these functions, the tools and equipments to be kept in readiness, procurements to be made, evacuation drills to be followed, the emergency medical plan to be put in place etc. Such a contingency plan is prepared vertically with the national, provincial and district level and also horizontally for the different sectors – police, civil defense, health, fire service , food and civil supplies, agriculture, fisheries, water supply, roads and bridges and so on.

Standard operating procedures are laid down for each activity to avoid any confusion and to ensure coordination among the various agencies involved in the response, relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction programmes after the disasters. Such contingency plan will be reviewed periodically to update them according to changing situations and also to create awareness among all the stakeholders. Since the best way to keep the contingency plan in readiness is to conduct mock drills frequently so that the operational difficulties in implementation of the plan are sorted out at the ground level and the various agencies within and outside the government can work together in a coordinated and efficient manner when the disaster would actually strike Such mock drills are conducted at various levels to ensure operational readiness of the system.

REPAREDNESS PLAN

The basic responsibility for undertaking rescue, relief and rehabilitation measures in the event of disasters is that of the District Administration. The role of the State Government is only supportive especially in terms of finance,

warning, transport etc. Natural disasters can be minimized by a well prepared warning system combined with preparedness and man-made disasters can be minimized by stringent implementation of Rules and by proper education. A community, receiving proper warnings of impending hazards can resort to precautionary and mitigation measures.

Identification of the most vulnerable location is the foremost action in this regard. Digital map of the District with spatial and non-spatial data shall be prepared in appropriate scales. The maps of the Survey of India will be supplemented for information relating to specific and individual Disasters. Drawing of a blueprint of action, agencies to be involved, resources and funds will be made. The database of **GIS** and **GPS** will be obtained. Current information and climate, weather and structures will be compiled and brought on one platform so as to support the disaster management activities of each agency.

Collection of history of previous disasters is an essential aspect for future planning. The database will contain also the land use system in the district, infrastructures availability such as road, rail, hospital, communication facility, geography etc. A systemized functioning system by accepting governmental aids and also the non-governmental support will be made functional. Each participating department will have its own preparedness plan which will be linked to the district plan and then to the State plan.

The district has no independent forecasting system. The Meteorological department is the only access to forewarn the possibility of a range of disasters. The information received from the Meteorological Department is passed to the community as well as to the Mitigation Machinery from time to time. These communication links, forecasting and control rooms will be improved by modernizing the existing facilities. The present rain-gauges network is too coarse and a rainfall analysis based forecasting system has to be encouraged. Drought prediction is comparatively easier than all other natural disasters and drought is a recurring phenomenon in this district for the past decades. There is no Ocean or Cyclone observing system in the district. It is essential to modernize the computerized weather forecasting system of Meteorological Department.

Generally, nearby schools, A.D systemized .Shelters, Health Centres, building of private clubs/Organization are used as temporary shelters for human dwellings and animals in the event of a disaster in this District. School buildings are available in plenty in the surroundings and these buildings are used also as go-downs for storage of food, fodder and other essential relief materials. The prevailing Public Distribution System in the district meets the local requirement during such incidents. These systems are periodically alerted to cope up with any possible hazards.

For flood fighting, Village Panchayaths give prominence to construct bunds across the rivers and rivulets in their plan activities. No people are allowed to reside along the extreme banks of the rivers. A scenario building exercise will be undertaken each year before the onset of the monsoon or drought and the district machinery is properly geared up to overcome the hazards. The Police, the Fire Force, the Health department and other line departments are properly channelized for better management before the insurgence. Control rooms running 24 hours is already opened in the Collectrate, Taluk Offices and Other line departments well before the monsoon with proper co-ordination at the district level. The mobile phones have created a revolution in the field of Communication and its use in the mitigation activities is second to none. The communities itself are the first responders for rescue of disaster victims and their role is also important. The service of N.C.C., Scouts & Guides, NSS volunteers and other NGOs are also incorporated into the local level relief activities and they have created ground level awareness among the people.

Administrative Preparedness for Different Hazards.
EARLY WARNING DISSEMINATION

PREPARDNESS

- Setting up control room and managing of control room round the clock
- Assignment of duties to the district level officials and Dep collectors/Tahasildars/ BDOs
- Arrangement of vehicles and sound system for information dissemination
- NGO co-ordination and assignment of duty
- Proper record keeping and transmission of information to all the levels
- Early warning to fishermen
- Holding of Natural Calamity meeting
- Ensure functioning of warning and communication systems
- Create awareness with the target groups
- Ensure mock drill

SEARCH AND RESCUE

PREPAREDNESS
• Deployment of Police/ Fire force for search and rescue
• Co-ordination with NCC/ NSS/ Civil Defence/
• NDRF/Rajya Sainik Board etc. for rescue operation
• Ensure availability of the rescue materials
• Prepare inventory of shelter places and map indicating the shelter centers
• Provide and arrange Rescue Kit at risk areas

EVACUATION

PREPAREDNESS
• To warn people about the impending danger & to leave for safer places

• To co-ordinate with NGOs / Police for Support
• Arrangement of boats/ vehicles etc. for evacuation
• Evacuate people of marooned areas and administer emergent relief
• Deployment of Power boats/ Country boats (Govt./ Private) for evacuation

SHELTER MANAGEMENT

PREPAREDNESS
• Identification of shelters/ temporary shelters in high-elevated places and arrangement of tents etc.
• Arrangement of Food/ Drinking water/ Medicine in the shelter places
• Persons allocation for each shelters
• Arrangement of transportation
• Arrangement of safe shelter for animals
• Providing the lighting facilities for shelter places
• Deployment of Police personnel
• Temporary supply of safe drinking water

EMERGENT RELIEF/ FREE KITCHEN OPERATION

PREPAREDNESS
• Deployment of Vehicles
• Procurement and transportation of relief materials to affected pockets/areas
• Arrangement of free kitchen in the shelter camps and affected areas
• Assigning responsibilities to officials for distribution of emergent relief / running of free kitchen
• Co-ordinating with the NGOs / Other voluntary Organizations
• Monitoring

MEDICAL AID

PREPAREDNESS
• Deployment of Medical Staff
• Stock piling of Life saving drugs/ ORS packets/ Halogen tablets
• Treatment of the injured persons and Transportation of the injured to Hospitals
• Awareness messages to stop the outbreak of epidemics
• Disease surveillances and transmission of reports to the higher authorities on a daily basis.
• Vaccination
• Constitute mobile teams and visit the worst affected areas.
• Dis-infection of drinking water sources
• Identification of site operation camp
• To obtain/ transmit information on natural calamities to District

	Control Room
•	Advance inoculation programme in the flood/ cyclone prone areas
•	Arrangement of fodder/ medicines for the animals
•	Vaccination, site operation camps, carcasses disposal
•	List of the Medical staff members with contact address and telephone number
•	Constitute mobile teams and visit the worst affected areas.
•	Dis-infection of drinking water sources
•	Identification of site operation camps
•	To obtain/ transmit information on natural calamities to District Control Room
•	Advance inoculation programme in the flood/ cyclone prone areas
•	Arrangement of fodder/ medicines for the animals
•	Vaccination, site operation camps, carcasses disposal

INFRASTRUCTURE OPERATION

PREPAREDNESS	
•	Formation of task force with specific equipments
•	Assigning responsibilities for specific areas
•	Emergency cleaning of debris to enable reconnaissance
•	Coordinate road cleaning activities to assist local relief work and clearing roads, assemble casual labour provide a work team carrying emergency tool kit.
•	Towing vehicles, earth moving equipments, cranes, construct temporary roads
•	Keep National & other Highways clear from disaster effects and monitoring the situation

10. RECOVERY AND RECONSTRUCTION PLAN

This is a very important aspect of the district disaster Management Plan to restore the incident affected area back to its normalcy by way of taking up the restoration and reconstruction activities in the area. The strategy adopted for this as per the emergency functions assigned to the department at the district level and nodal departments will be as below:-

- 1) Short Terms Reconstruction activities
- 2) Long Term Reconstruction Planning

SHORT TERM RECONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES

The nodal departments which are assigned the responsibilities of reconstruction and restoration activities perform these activities and restore the minimum basic infrastructure in the area which is vital for sustaining human life in the area. These departments are PWD, HIGHWAYS, EB, and RD departments. The following construction/restoration activities shall be taken on priority:-

i) Restoration Of Basic Infrastructure :-

This include the restoration of roads, bridges , drinking watersupply, electricity, communication network and roads/paths leading to the villages on priority basis taking minimal time so that other activities be taken on the priority. The above departments and the other nodal agencies which have been assigned these activities prepare their departmental plans for such restoration and reconstruction.

ii) Restoration/Repair of the lifelines/critical buildings :-

Another short term activities shall be to repair/reconstruct the life lines buildings/critical buildings which are necessary for treating the affected

people or rehabilitating in these buildings as shelters. These buildings shall be identified by the concerned Village level Disaster Management committees and list shall be forwarded to the DDMA. Mainly these buildings shall be the hospitals. Schools, community centers, Govt. Offices, Court Buildings etc.

iii) Restoration of the Damaged Houses :-

The govt. will assist the people to get their houses repaired by the agencies in the minimum time span so that they are able to return to their normal life cycle.

LONG TERM RECONSTRUCTION PLAN

Once the minimum basic infrastructure and the buildings repaired or restored the departments at the district level shall take immediate action for long term reconstruction of the area and all the elements which are necessary to minimize the vulnerability of the fresh construction shall be incorporated in the plan and implemented properly. This will include the reconstruction of whole basic infrastructure if it has been damaged completely or beyond repair.

FINANCIAL GRANTS AND PROVISION

For restoration of the damaged buildings/houses either the state govt. has to make provisions for financial grants or the following strategy can be adopted:-

Insurance of the Buildings:-

Either the houses or the buildings should be insured in the district either by the owner or through the state govt. or on damage the return so received from the Insurance companies shall be utilized for reconstruction.

i) Short Term Loans: -

The govt. should extend the facility of short term loans to the affected families on subsidized interest rates.

ii) Assistance/financial aid: -

The govt. may provide the assistance/aid to the affected families may be through the existing schemes like Indira Awas Yojna/Rajiv Awas Yojna/Atal Awas Yojna etc or another special aid to the affected families schemes so the families under stress can be helped out in the reconstruction their houses.

iii) Grants: -

Another grant can be given to the affected families so that the person in distress can be helped out.

MEDICAL REHABILITATION

The persons who have witness the disaster might have been passing through the trauma or agony of losing their near and dear ones as well as the wounds they have received and the mental stress through which they are passing through can't be imagined by the other physiological and psychological rehabilitation is must.

i)Physiological Rehabilitation :-

The Chief medical officer Shimla shall constitute the appropriate teamswhich will visit the specific areas and regularly medically examine the persons so affected and will give the treatment.

ii)Psycho-social interventions :-

Another intervention required on behalf of the CMO shall be thepsychological treatment to the affected persons who have witnessed the trauma of the disaster.

**11. MAIN STREAMING OF DISASTER MANAGEMENT
IN DEVELOPMENT PLANS**

KUDIMARAMATHU SCHEME

The practice of “Kudimaramathu” was in vogue in the state, since the advent of irrigation, under which water users and farmers participate in the operation and maintenance of these systems.

In the G.O.Ms.No.54 PW (W1) Dept / Dt : 10.03.2017, Administrative sanction have been accorded for Rs.100 crores for the maintenance of tanks throughout the state under “Kudimaramathu Water Bodies Restoration with participatory approach” on pilot basis for the year 2016 – 2017. The contribution of Water User Association/ Farmers association fixed as 10%, it may be material or labour.

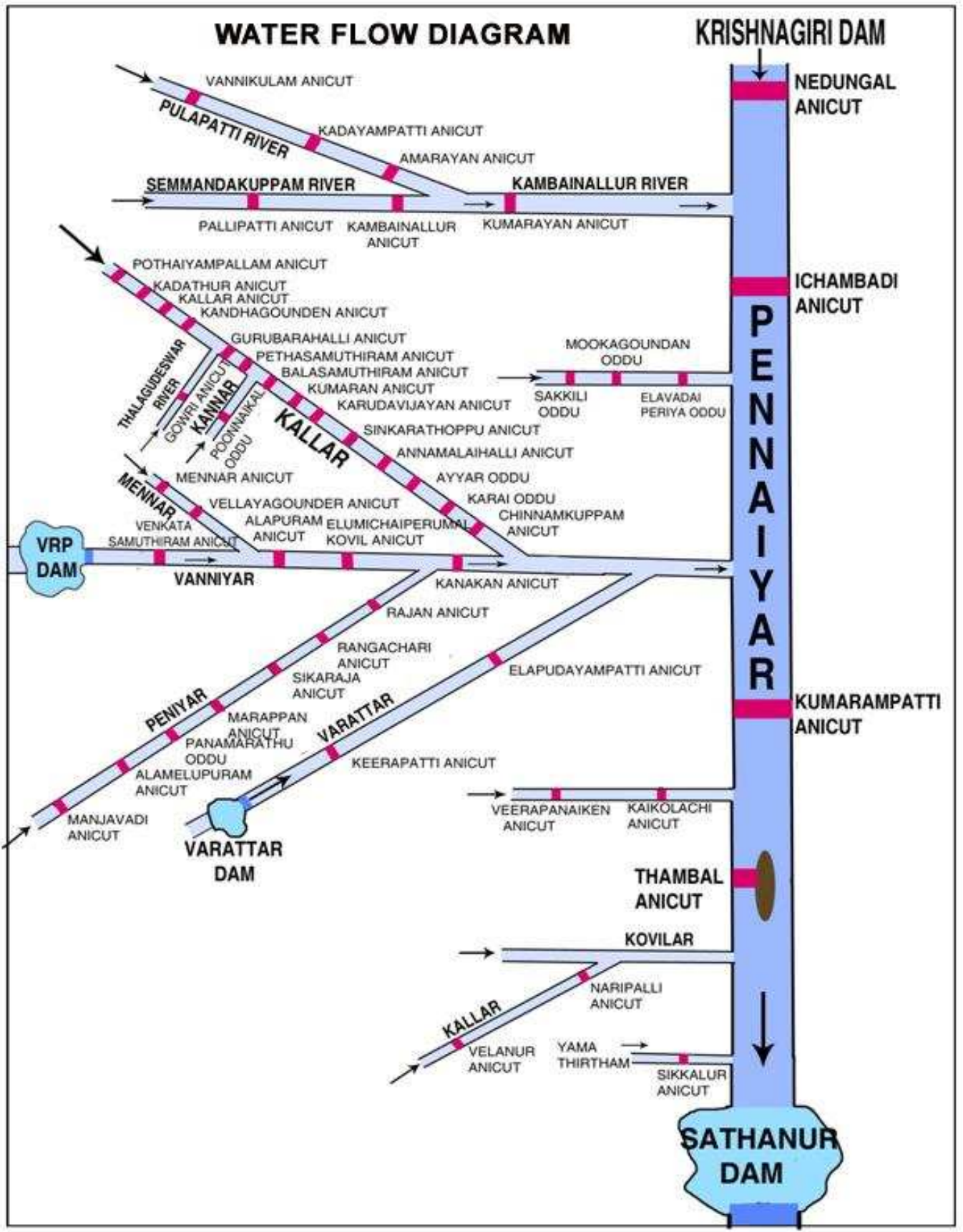
Under various state governments schemes 96 water bodies proposed for desilting and rejuvenation to the amount of Rs.9.50 crores.

PWD	=	06
RD	=	90

		96

For implementation these work orders are issued as detailed below:-

1. Removal of weeds, prickly pear and scrub jungle in the tanks and supply channels and canals.
2. Maintenance of bunds and clearing out the silt deposits in supply channels, canals and from leading channel of tank sluices.
3. Filling up the gullies or other inequalities caused by rain, by the treading of cattle etc., upon the bunds of tanks, supply channels and canals and
4. Repairs to sluices, shutters, surplus weirs, cross masonry structures, replacement of shutter etc.,



**Desilting of Reservoirs, MI Tanks and Ponds under control of
PWD and RD Departments and issued to the farmers and
Potters**

As per G.O. Ms.No. 50, Ind.(MMC-I) Dept. Dt: 27.4.2017, the following actions was carried out in this district.

1. In Dharmapuri district 567 water bodies out of 637 including 5 PWD reservoirs were notified in District gazette for lifting silt by farmers(88 % of tanks notified).
2. Focusing all eligible farmers with convergence of sugar mills, Farmer producer organization, Farmers availing MSDA subsidy in agriculture department, Potters registered with KVIB and identification of farmers through RDO, BDO and Agriculture officials.
3. Soil harvesting committees at District level, Block level and field level are extending escort service to farmers.
4. Agriculture and Horticulture officials are facilitating soil test at field and give technical guidance to the farmers lifting the silt from the tanks.
5. Around 25,000 farmers were identified through sugar mill co-operative form, Animal Husbandry, Agriculture subsidy availing farmers, Potters, Aavin federations, farmers through PACB secretaries and petitions from the farmers in GDP.
6. Online application processing through PACB and other Government E-centres.
7. Weekly convergence meeting with all important Departments Revenue, PWD, RD, Agriculture & Horticulture, Forest, LDM, NABARD etc.,
8. Converging banks through LDM, NABARD (AGM), Inspector of Factories, Inspector of Labours, RJD colleges education with PWD and RD department to create awareness among farmers utilizing the CSR activities.
9. Block level Mapping of all potential PWD and RD Department water bodies and connected farming lands..

BENEFITS OF BLENDING OF ERI SILT IN FARM LANDS

- ❖ Increased rain water storage in soil
- ❖ Increased Ground water recharge.
- ❖ Restoration of biological activity.
- ❖ Return of high value organic carbon to fields increase in total and available Micro Nutrients.

- ❖ Soil moisture retention has gone up by 4 to 7 days.
- ❖ Higher Plant Population and increase in plant height.
- ❖ Savings on Chemical fertilizers ranging from Rs.2500 to Rs.3000 / per Ha.
- ❖ In case of Maize, the increase in yield may be go up to 700kgs/per Ha.
- ❖ In case of Cotton, the increase in yield may be go up to 1000kgs/Per Ha.

To monitor the desilting and lifting of the silt by the farmers, the district administration has instructed to form the following teams.

1.District Level Soil Rejuvenation Committee .

- District Collector
- District Revenue Officer
- Project Director, DRDA
- Special Officer, Sugarmills
- Executive Director, PWD (WRO)
- Executive Engineer, RD
- Joint Director, Agriculture
- Deputy Director, Horticulture
- Regional Transport Officer - To arrange for JCB.
- Assistant Director, Mines
- Lead Bank Manager
- Inspector of Factories
- Inspector of Labors To dovetailing CSR funds

Block Level Soil Rejuvenation Committee

- Assistant Executive Engineer, RD
- Block Development Officers (BP & VP)
- Sub Divisional Officer, PWD (WRO)
- Assistant Director, Agriculture
- Thasildar, SSS.

- Break Inspector, Transport
- Inspector, Police Department.

Village Level Soil Harvesting Committee

- Zonal Deputy BDO
- Agriculture Officer, Agriculture To Facilitate Soil Test
- Agriculture Officer, Horticulture
- Assistant Engineer, RD
- Overseers, RD
- Panchayat Secretaries
- Village Administrative Officers

- ❖ The district Administration instructed to complete the desilting before Monsoon period to achieve the original capacity to store the rain water from South west monsoon for the purposes that ensures the sustainable drinking water supply and increased crop productivity and irrigated area.

District Level Soil Rejuvenation Committee .

- District Collector
- District Revenue Officer
- Project Director, DRDA
- Special Officer, Sugarmills
- Executive Director, PWD (WRO)
- Executive Engineer, RD
- Joint Director, Agriculture
- Deputy Director, Horticulture
- Regional Transport Officer - To arrange for JCB.
- Assistant Director, Mines
- Lead Bank Manager
- Inspector of Factories
- Inspector of Labors To dovetailing CSR funds

Block Level Soil Rejuvenation Committee

- Assistant Executive Engineer, RD
- Block Development Officers (BP & VP)
- Sub Divisional Officer, PWD (WRO)
- Assistant Director, Agriculture
- Thasildar, SSS.
- Break Inspector, Transport
- Inspector, Police Department.

Village Level Soil Harvesting Committee

- Zonal Deputy BDO
- Agriculture Officer, Agriculture To Facilitate Soil Test
- Agriculture Officer, Horticulture
- Assistant Engineer, RD
- Overseers, RD
- Panchayat Secretaries
- Village Administrative Officers

- ❖ The district Administration instructed to complete the desilting before Monsoon period to achieve the original capacity to store the rain water from South west monsoon for the purposes that ensures the sustainable drinking water supply and increased crop productivity and irrigated area.

MGNREGA

The District Rural Development agency has registered rural families to benefit from this scheme. Hence registered number of job cards issued are all getting employment throughout the year with 100 days. Also differently abled persons are getting employed from this scheme. With the allocation the important works like desilting of New Ponds, Earthen Bund, Stone Bund, Farm Pond etc have been done. Apart from these works Anganwadi Building, Milk Produce Co-operative Society and Food Grain Storage Building are constructed and handed over to Village level government officers to do their regular works.

10 blocks in Dhamrpuri district with the convergence of the line department like ICDS, Agriculture, Horticulture, Sericulture & Animal husbandary also proposals received for Anganwadi Centre, Dug Well, Cattle Shelter & Goat Shelter and etc.,

In respect of infrastructure development the scheme also execute 251 Village Panchayats Like Anganwadi buildings, Village Secretariat, Rural Sports Centre, School Compound Wall, Milk Produce Co-operative Society, Food Grain Storage Building are proposed in this year to help the rural publics.

MGNREGA achieves twin objectives of rural development and employment. The MGNREGA stipulates that works must be targeted towards a set of specific rural development activities such as: water conservation and harvesting, Rural connectivity, Flood control and protection such as construction of embankments, etc. Formation of new ponds, percolation tanks and construction of small check dams, Minor Bridge and Farm Ponds are also given importance. The employers are given work such as land leveling, tree plantation, etc. It has a very broad spectrum which can be used for the benefit of the population that are vulnerable and are likely to be affected.

1. Construction of Tube wells can be done.
2. Building of Roads for places which are not connected to other parts of the district.
3. Leveling of 1 areas.

Scope of work-some illustrations:

- i)** Water conservation and water harvesting;
- ii)** Drought proofing, including afforestation and tree plantation;
- iii)** Irrigation canals, including micro and minor irrigation works;
- iv)** Plantation and Horticulture;
- v)** Land development;
- vi)** Flood control and protection works, including drainage in water logged areas;
- vii)** Rural connectivity to provide all weather access.

Animal Husbandry Department
Dharmapuri Dist.

The Department of Animal Husbandry has been implementing state Fodder Development scheme for the past 8 years to encourage the farmers to cultivate fodder crops and there by increase milk production by which the economical status of the farmer is raised.

The following components were implemented under this scheme in the year 2024-25 to increase fodder production and mitigate drought.

1. Cultivation of Green Fodder as intercrop in Plantations/ Orchards:

1. In this component around 30 acres of coconut and mango plantation farm area were intercropped with fodder crops like Multi cut fodder crops including Co4, Maize, COFs 29, and Desmanthes were intercropped.
2. Over 660 tonnes of green fodder has been produced through the scheme.
3. This component helps in effective utilization of farm in are and also helps in avoiding wastage of water that is been irrigated to fruit trees.

2. Distribution of chaff cutters.

In this component 270 chaff cutters were provided to beneficiaries. Chaffing fodder helps in reducing the green fodder wastage while feeding animals. The strong stem portion is also chaffed and thus no part of the green fodder is left unused.

3. Availability of Green fodder and Dry Fodder during the next

Over 70% of the required dry fodder is made available through the harvest remains of paddy, Cholam, Cumbu Gram husks and Groundnuts hulls are parts of ereal and pulses plants.

Over 80% of the require dry fodder is available through forage crop cultivation in almost all hamlets of the district

Grasses grown in meikkal lands and in common yards of the panchayat is made available to animals for grazing.

Disaster Management

Pre-monsoon preparedness-2024

Measures to be adopted in advance to meet the situation

Tamil Nadu received rainfall through North East Monsoon during September to November every year with wide variation of severity. In order to control and manage the probable loss of livestock of livestock due to floods or due to disease outbreaks, the following measures taken up by the Regional Joint Directors of districts.

A. CONTROL ROOM :

The control Room will be temporarily established at the District level for proper monitoring of flood related activities. The Veterinarian / Para Veterinarian will be deputed to register all the telephone calls received along with messages and actions taken thereof. The contact number RJDAH Office: Mr.Kovarthan : 04342 234744.

B. VACCINATION OF ANIMALS AGAINST PREVAILING ENDEMIC DISEASES :

Vaccination of animals carried out in all the endemic areas of the district prior monsoon in order to provide optimal protection during the ensuing northeast monsoon periods. So far

➤ Anthrax Vaccine	:	7750	doses
➤ Foot and mouth disease	:	123797	doses
➤ Brucello	:	55310	doses

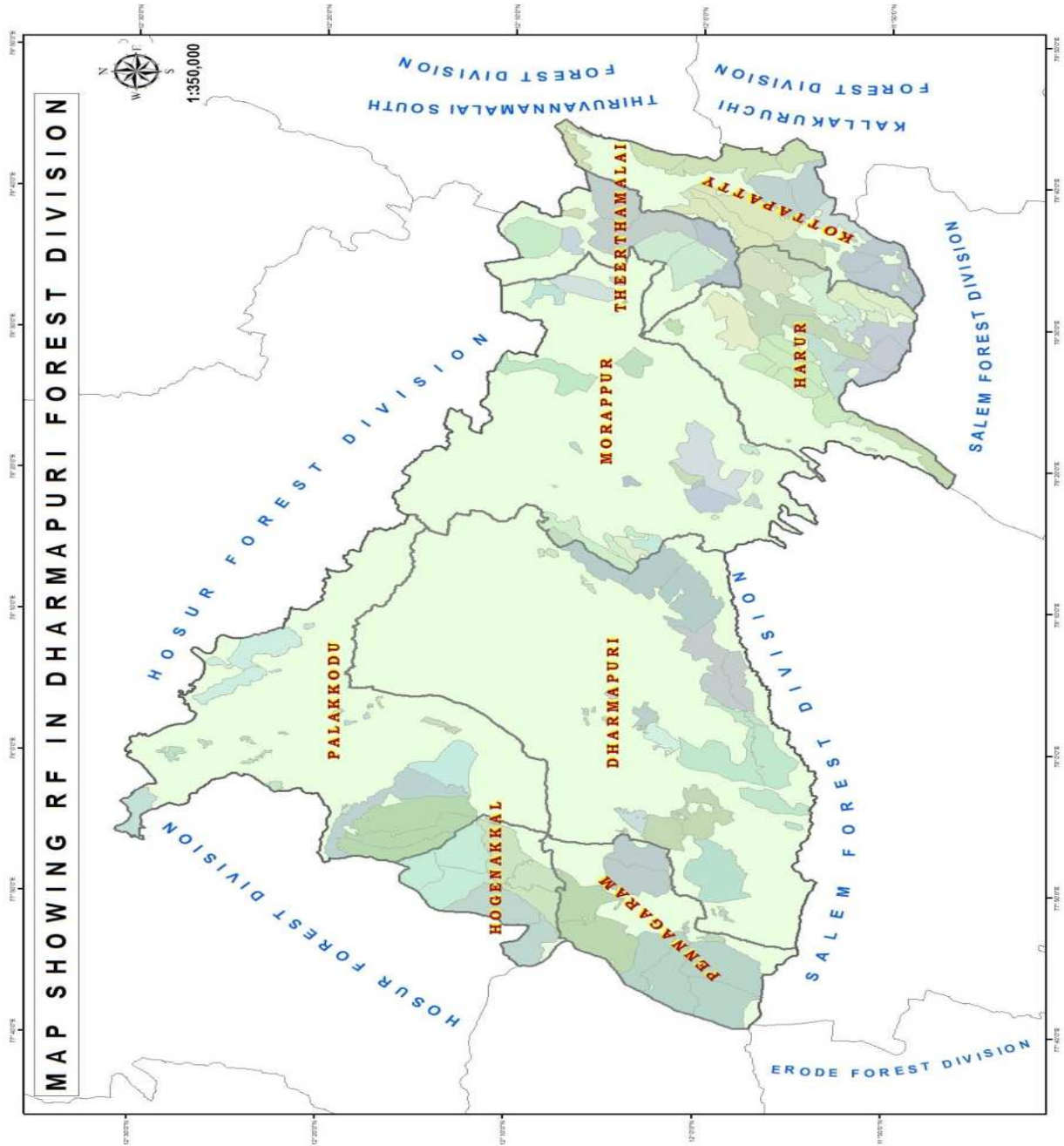
The Animal Disease Intelligence Units (ADIUs) present in the districts monitored the vaccination activities which are being carried out by the respective local veterinary institutions. Sufficient stock of vaccines maintained in the districts at ADIU level and in ILRs in Block level for ease of the convenience.

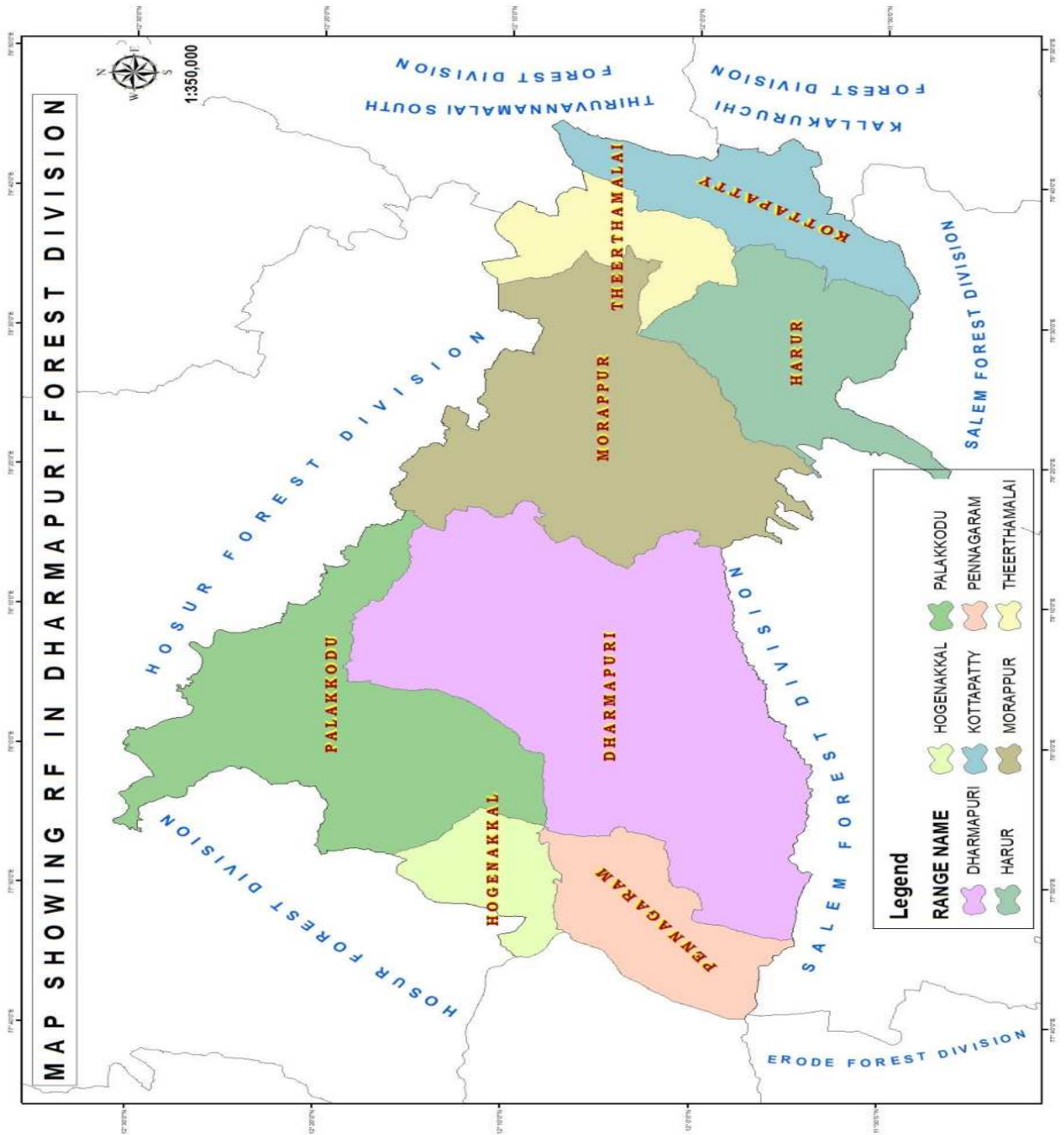
STOCKING OF VACCINES :

Adequate stock of buffer VACCINE FOR THE DISEASE LIKE Hemorrhagic Septicemia, Black Quarter, Anthrax, Sheep pox, Food and Mouth Disease, Peste de Petits Ruminants (PPR) and Ranikhed Disease stocked in Animal Diseases Intelligence Units (ADIU).

As of now	Brucellosis	-	78690
	HSV	-	NIL

FOREST DEPARTMENT





Details of RF & RL in Dharmapuri Forest Divisions

There are 139 Reserved Forest (1,60,092.877 ha) and Reserved Lands (4,915.130 ha) in this division. The details are as follows,

Sl. No.	Name of Range	Reserved Forest		Reserved Lands		Total Extent (in. ha)
		No. of RF	Extent (in. ha)	No. of RLs	Extent (in. ha)	
1	Dharmapuri	29	26,685.930	6	1,511.175	28,197.105
2	Palacode	34	19,260.805	8	2,968.330	22,229.135
3	Pennagaram	10	21,525.165	2	84.485	21,609.650
4	Hogenakkal	4	16,460.690			16,460.690
5	Harur	17	26,118.585	1	35.995	26,154.580
6	Kottapatty	11	20,828.700			20,828.700
7	Morappur	28	13,995.515	4	301.020	14,265.435
8	Theerthamalai	6	15,217.497	1	141.25	15,217.497
		138	160092.887	22	4,915.130	1,65,008.017
Total Geographical Area of the District				-	4,49,777.000 ha	
Total Forest Area				-	1,65,008.017 ha	
Forest Cover of the District				-	36.69%	

5. Reorganization and Present Administrative Set up

In the year 2018, Government ordered to disband few divisions. Harur Forest Division was one among them and it was disbanded from April 2018. All four territorial ranges were brought under the control of Dharmapuri Forest Division. The present Dharmapuri Division has following 8 territorial ranges and in co-terminus with revenue jurisdiction of Dharmapuri Forest Division.

- 1) Dharmapuri
- 2) Palacode
- 3) Pennagaram
- 4) Hogenakkal
- 5) Harur
- 6) Morappur
- 7) Theerthamalai
- 8) Kottapatty

Special Ranges

Survey and Demarcation Range, Dharmapuri
Forest protection and squad Range, Dharmapuri

6. The Division has to be implemented following work programme and some other programmes by co-ordination with District administration.

Wetland Management

Biodiversity Management Committee

Joint Forest Management Committee

The Role and Responsibilities of District Administration in the above programmes are attached here as Annexures.

7. Disaster and Action taken Measures.

The Forest Fire is defined as big disaster by Forest Department.

7.1. Forest Fire

Dharmapuri division is having a large dry deciduous tract vulnerable to annual fires. Precautionary measures of cutting fire lines and fire tracing helps in preventing any major fire and also prevent the spread of fires. Annually Forest fire has been occurred from the month January to June. The following table shows the occurrence of forest fire.

Sl. No	Name of the Range	No of fire occurs	Fire occurred extent (in. ha)
1	Dharmapuri	1	0.18
2	Palacode	14	1.03
3	Pennagaram	-	-
4	Hogenakkal	7	3.75
5	Harur	18	7.62
6	Kottapatty	20	46.45
7	Morappur	2	1.270
8	Theerthamalai	4	2.79
Total		66	62.09

7.2 Action Taken Measures

1. Fire line creation

2. Conducting Awareness programme / camps in schools and Forest fringe villages to public
3. Eco development of fringe villages through their Village Forest Councils, Joint Forest management Committees to reduce pressure on the forests by providing institutional mechanism for support, through ecologically viable livelihood options and also to bring about sectoral integration by engaging sociologist.
4. Construction of Fire Watch Tower
5. Creation of water storage structure like Check Dam / Percolation Pond etc.,
6. Creation of Fire Alert system to Frontline staffs.

1. **Fire prevent line in Kottapatty , Sittilingi RF, of Kottapatty Range during 2023-2024**



Anti Poaching Camp



Retaining Room with Frontline Women Staff building in Theerthamalai Range - Newly Constructed



Water Storage Structure



Compensatory Afforestation Work



Construction of Augumentation of drinking water for wild animals in Palacode Range



Construction of Check Dam and Percolation Pond in and Theerthamalai Forest Range during 2023-2024





DROUGHT

As per the 25 years rainfall data analysis, average rainfall of Dharmapuri District is 853.1mm. During 2017, 891.73 mm rainfall reported. During Southwest Monsoon and Northeast Monsoon 2018, so far 212.2 mm rainfall reported. Based on these analysis rainfall deficit exists in Dharmapuri District. So, in summer there is a possibility of outcome of drought in this District.

As per the frequent instructions given by the Additional Chief Secretary / Commissioner of Revenue Administration in the video conferences, drought mitigation measures have also been taken in this district. To mitigate the drought situation various awareness programmes have been conducted among the farmers in the Block level and village level. Crop insurance like Prime Minister Fasal Bheema Yojana (PMFBY) has been popularized among the farmers.

Water conservation activities such as summer ploughing ,contour bunding ,ploughing across the slope, Formation of farm pond and percolation ponds and construction of check dams are all carried out under MSDA Scheme (Mission on sustainable agriculture)and extensively through DWDA (District Water Shed Development Agency). Water conservation methods help to increase the water retention period of the soil there by enhancing the survival of the crop during critical stages.

Implementation of Micro irrigation scheme with 100 percent subsidy has a profound success in increasing the crop area and productivity .Micro irrigation through Drip and Sprinkler irrigation has served in protecting ground water reserve and found helpful in mitigating drought during the periods of deficient rainfall.

In Dharmapuri District during 2017- 18 total number of 142 defunct borewells/ tubewells have been converted into recharge pits.

TN IAMP

Agriculture & Horticulture

The important crops cultivated in Dharmapuri District are Paddy, Maize, Ragi, Tapioca, Mango, Groundnut, Vegetables and Flowers. The district has an excellent scope for agri business by exporting of vegetables, fruits and flowers to other Countries viz., Singapore and Malaysia through Bangalore Airport (Palacode to Bangalore is 100 kms). Already, a Primary Processing Center for perishable commodities has been established at Palacode under Supply Chain Management Scheme which will provide infrastructure facilities for export.

Block Wise Ayacut Area Details

S.No	Sub Basin	Block	Number Of Anaicut	Ayacut Area(Ha)	Number Of Village Beniefited
1	Pamber to krishnagiri	Harur,	1	695.35	6
		Morappur	1	488.08	4
2	Mettur noyal	Nalamballi,	1	829.96	1
		Pennagaram	1	806.88	4
3	Vaniyar	Morappur	1	3951.39	3
		Harur	1		5
		Pappiredipatti	1		2
4	Chinnar	Palacode	1	4317	8

Number Of Open Wells, Bore Wells,

S.No	Sub Basin	Block	OPEN WELLS	BORE WELLS
1	Pamber to krishnagiri	Harur,	4225	267
		Morappur	2789	428
2	Mettur noyal	Nalamballi,	80	170
		Pennagaram	120	180
3	Vaniyar	Morappur	1897	324
		Harur	2410	412
		Pappiredipatti	980	45
4	Chinnar	Palacode	4275	254

Existing Irrigation potential

S.No	Sub Basin	Block	FULLY IRRIGATED AREA (HA)	PARTIALLY IRRIGATED AREA(HA)	GAP AREA (UN-IRRIGATED AREA) (HA)	TOTAL (HA)
1	Pamber to krishnagiri	Harur,	4130	1028.96	2057.25	7216.36
		Morappur				
2	Mettur noyal	Nalamballi,	66.4	398.38	365.18	829.96
		Pennagaram	72.92	487.94	490.02	1050.88
3	Vaniyar	Morappur	2504	489	958.13	3951.13
		Harur				
		Pappiredipatti				
4	Chinnar	Palacode	2107.65	1277.67	951.71	4337.03

Existing Constraints, Challenges and Countermeasures

Constraints & Challenges	Countermeasures
Ground Water Table very low	Micro Irrigation and other water saving technologies to be introduced.
Inferior quality seeds and planting material are generally used by farmers	Quality planting material supplied through department of horticulture .The hybrid seeds are available from private sources and it will be procured and supplied to the farmers by following the WB Procurement norms.
Limited Planting material available from GOVT sources	Seeds are supplied to the farmers by the department after procuring hybrid seeds through tender system
Adverse Climate Condition	Drought resistant and high yielding crops are chillies and other vegetable crops are to be suggested.
Low price for produce especially for vegetables	Staggered planting methods recommended to the farmers so as to maintain the price fall in vegetables especially during peak period of harvest .It is recommended to choose varieties suited for early and late sowing.

CHIEF MINISTER DRY LAND DEVELOPMENT MISSION **(CMDDM)**

The Mission will focus on expanding the cultivated area by bringing more uncultivated or fallow land under cultivation, besides focusing on the existing area under Pulses, Millets, Oilseeds and cotton for increasing the productivity of these crops.

In Dharmapuri District, 28,000 ha of area has been selected in all the 8 blocks and Dryland Cluster should consist of all drylands falling in one or more contiguous Village Panchayats aggregating to an area of 2,000 Ha per cluster during 2022-23. This project would be implemented from 2016-17 to 2022-23 in a phased manner. Block level teams and cluster development teams were formed for successful implementation of scheme and this team members are consist of Agriculture and line department's officials.

1. The Dryland cluster shall be of 20,000 ha in extent within one or two villages as contiguous as far as possible.
2. If 20,000 ha cluster cannot be formed within one Panchayat, area of adjacent Panchayat may be included.
3. No fallow land except Current Fallow should be selected for cluster.
4. The Dry land selected should have been cultivated at least in one season of the **Three** previous years.
5. The Dryland should not be a garden land or land with Perennial crops.
6. The Cluster Development Team (CDT) shall list down the village wise extent of Dryland available with villages having higher proportion of Dryland and arrange 20 such villages in descending order of extent of dryland available.
7. Then select a viable PACCS for the first village where highest extent of dryland available and then identify other villages abetting to the major village, having next higher dryland area to form a 20,000 ha Cluster.
8. While forming a Cluster, the whole village may be accommodated and partial inclusion of a village may be avoided. It may be around 950-1050 ha range.
9. Identify the area under different crops from the farmer wise data collected by the CDT and then assess the requirement of seeds and other required inputs based on the data.

B.Guidelines for formation and functioning of cluster Development Team(CDT)

The Cluster Development Team (CDT) will be formed with the Agricultural Officer/Deputy Agricultural officer of the concerned Block as **Cluster Coordinator**.

- I. The members in CDT shall be
 - (i) Assistant Engineer / Junior Engineer of Agricultural Engineering Department
 - (ii) Assistant Agricultural Officers of Agriculture Department
 - (iii) Assistant Agricultural Officers of Agriculture Marketing and agri Business dept.
- II. The Base Line Survey shall be conducted by CDT in each selected village after perusal of the village records, interaction with formers and by conducting transect survey.
- III. The expenditure should be made based on resolutions passed by CDT.
- IV. A separate cash book should be maintained for the schme.

C. Guidelines for The Functioning Of Block Level Team

a. The Block Assistant Director of Agriculture is the **Coordinator** of the Block Level Team) Assistant Executive Engineer of AED and Agricultural Officer of Agricultural Marketing And Agri.Business Department Are the Members.

b. Block Level Team Will guide and supervise the Activities of the respective CDT.

D. District Level Team

The District Level Team headed by the District Collector, Joint Director of Agriculture, Executive Engineer - Agricultural Engineering and dupty Director of Agriculture, agriculture Marketing and agri. Business Department, Will Guide And Supervise the activities of all culters in the mission area of the district.

12 COMMUNITY & OTHER STAKEHOLDERS PARTICIPATION

Classification of Stake holders:

Government Stakeholders: This includes the DDMA, line departments, ESFs, local self governance etc., as below:

District Disaster Management Authority (DDMA):

DDMA is an institution constituted as per the National Disaster Management Act, 2005 at a district level to ensure effective management and response to any disaster.

Line Departments:

There are 00 line departments in the district and are accountable to district administration.

Government Stakeholders:

NGOs:

There are several non-governmental organizations actively working in the district on various issues including disaster management, capacity building, strengthening community capacities etc.

Coordination and Integration at District Level:

ESF:

The ESFs aim to ensure continuity of services important for human life and dignity, enabling smooth governance and other socio-economic-political systems of the district during disaster and pre-disaster times.

ICS:

Incident Command System is a combination of facilities, logistic, personnel, finance,

Quick Response Team/ Disaster Management Team (QRTs/DMT):

The quick response team is formed to ensure prompt and effective emergency response with pre planned strategy and pre designated task, role and responsibility.

Role and Responsibilities of Stakeholders:

Government Stakeholders:

District Disaster management Authority (DDMA):

In general the role of District Disaster Management Authority Dharmapuri is to plan, coordinate, implement and to carry out any other measures for disaster management in the district as per the guidelines laid down by National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) and State Disaster Management Authority (SDMA).

DDMA advisory Committee:

As per the provisions of the National disaster management Act, the DDMA shall appoint an advisory committee of the professionals in the district for advising DDMA on various planning and executive functions from time to time.

Line Departments:

In general the role of these departments is to carry out the functions as instructed by the District Collector regarding Disaster management in the District.

Non Government Stakeholders:

Number of active non-governmental organization present in the district have played critical role in community capacity building on various issues including disaster management, village level planning, formation of task forces, capacity building of youth, women group etc. Their role is crucial for effective outreach to the communities and targeting of actual beneficiaries in relief, response and rehabilitation phases.

ESF

The broad guidelines are:

Each ESF shall have a nodal agency, primarily a government agency responsible for providing that service:

1. Search and Rescue
2. WASH
3. Food
4. Shelter
5. Health
6. Education
7. Livestock
8. Livelihoods
9. Energy
10. Communication
11. Protection: Social welfare, Child protection, Dalit/Tribal/minorities, other vulnerable groups
12. Public Works
13. Transport
14. Information and Planning
15. Help lines
16. Law and Order

17. Media

Key Functions of ESF management committee are:

- Collate annual action plans for each ESF and monitor its Implementation
- Recommend projects and activities for DRR to be included in the development activities of nodal and support agencies for each ESF collaborate assessments from each ESF during emergencies and suggest strategies for intervention to DDMA.
- Finalize strategies for Response and recovery interventions
- Coordinate overall response
- Document lessons learnt and good practice
- Ensure grievance redressal mechanisms.

Quick Response Team / Disaster Management Team (QRTs/DMT)

Each ESF should be well prepared to set up its coordination desks in all the Onsite EOCs as well as in the District EOC at the time of disaster. With this intention, they have to designate a nodal officer and an alternate nodal officer with specific responsibility. Besides they have to constitute a Head Quarter Team as well as Quick Response Teams (QRTs) and minimum three Field Response Teams (FRTs) with at least five members each. The name and address of the team members shall be updated time to time with latest contact number. It is the function of the Working Group - III for plan review and Updating, to coordinate the disaster management teams. The supporting agencies will directly report to the nodal agency and the nodal agency will report to the Incident Commander regarding its functions.

Key Actions at DDMA level:

Seek cooperation of neighboring district as per existing contingency plans and understanding.

- Request Divisional Magistrates and Relief Commissioner to activate Divisional resources and mechanisms.
- Request SDMA and Relief Commissioner State for activation of State resources and mechanism and to do necessary follow up with National authorities.
- Prepare for receiving Divisional, State and National level agencies (resources), their quick briefing, plan of actions if possible and deployment support.
- Enable additional capacity of EOC to support State/National level resources in coordination.
- Develop strategies for response and recovery in coordination with authorities and other agencies at national and state level.
- After dealing with immediate priorities, make quick assessment

Support from India Armed Forces:

Having the expertise, the armed forces are of great advantage in minimizing the damage to the life, property and infrastructure. The armed forces are strategically located throughout the country.

- The Response Officer (District magistrate) may ask for the assistance of the armed forces when it seems that the district administration is no more capable of functioning in the disaster situation.
- The responsible may ask the assistance of the nearby stationed unit of armed forces.
- The armed forces work under the civil administration in the affected area.
- The armed forces will work in close coordination with the EOC of that district.
- The commanding officer of the operating unit will share the situation report with the responsible officer.
- As per the situation, the armed force will support the medical, food and shelter needs.
- If there is no armed force unit in the district, then the responsible officer may ask the divisional commissioner to communicate with the commanding officer of the armed force unit in that area and ask for his assistance.

Community Based Disaster Risk Management (CBDRM)

A process in which risk communities (people) are actively engaged in the identification, analysis, treatment, monitoring and evaluation of disaster risks in order to reduce their vulnerabilities and enhance capacities. This means the people are at the heart of decision making and implementation of disaster risk management activities.

Objectives of CBDRM:

- Response Mechanism To Save Life, Livelihood, Livestock & Assets With Available Resources
- Leads To Multi-pronged Development Interventions To Address The Root Cause Of Vulnerability
- To hasten post – event recovery
- Leads To A Self Reliant Disaster Proof Community.

Who constitutes Community

Community
 Elected members
 Government
 NGOs/ CBOs/ Civil Society
 Donors
 Academicians
 Corporate Sectors
 Banks/Insurance...etc

The community can be homogenous or heterogeneous a group that is organized around common values and is attributed with social cohesion within a shared geographical location, generally in social units larger than a household .

First Responders

Community First Responder (CFR) is a person available to be dispatched by an ambulance control centre to attend medical emergencies in their local area. They can be members of the public, who have received basic training in life saving interventions such as defibrillation, off duty ambulance staff, or professionals from a non-medical discipline who may be nearby or attending emergencies, such as firefighters or security officers. Community first responders are found in the emergency healthcare systems of the United Kingdom, the United States, Israel and Australia.^[1]

Role

Community First Responders are there to provide assistance to those with a medical emergency, and most importantly to start and maintain the chain of survival in cardiac arrest patients until a fully equipped ambulance arrives. The schemes were originally envisaged for rural areas where emergency medical services response is likely to be delayed beyond the approximate 8–10 minutes during which a cardiac arrest is likely to become irreversible. The schemes have since expanded to more populous areas, where the benefit of early intervention can still prove life saving, and the volume of people available to ambulance control assists them with meeting.

Examples of first responders include "co-responders" (police or fire service), members of staff of a shopping mall or other public place, members of a first aid organisation, lifeguards, community first responders, and others who have been trained to act in this capacity. Employees of the statutory ambulance services may also act as first responders whilst off-duty.

Operations In general, first responders are sent to immediately life-threatening situations such as cardiac arrest. Some ambulance services restrict the type of calls which responders can attend, either through blanket prohibition or by more detailed call screening by the emergency dispatch centre. This is because responder

RED CROSS

Programmes and Activities :

The Indian Red Cross's programmes are grouped into four main core areas: Promoting humanitarian principles and values; Disaster response; Disaster preparedness; and Health and Care in the Community.

Red Cross promotes the **Humanitarian values** , which encourage respect for other human beings and a willingness to work together to find solutions to problems. From the seven fundamental principles, the movement aims to influence the behaviour of all the people.

Disaster response continues to represent the largest portion of IRCS work, with assistance to millions of people annually ranging from refugees to

victims of natural disasters.

The sharp increase in the number of natural disasters countrywide in recent years has prompted the Red Cross to devote more attention to **Disaster preparedness** activities. These aim to make Red Cross Societies and communities more aware of the risks they face, how to reduce their vulnerability, and how to cope when disaster strikes.

Too many people die as a result of no access to even the most basic health services and elementary health education. **Health and community care** has become a cornerstone of humanitarian assistance, and accounts for a large part of Red Cross spending. Through these programmes, the Red Cross aims to enable communities to reduce their vulnerability to disease, and prepare for and respond to public health crises.

Guiding and supporting the development of its Societies is one of the Red Cross's fundamental tasks and runs through these four core areas and others. **Capacity building** programmes and activities include : management and volunteer training, improving branch structures, planning, fund-raising and gender equality. creating the opportunity for Red Cross Societies to network .

Other **Major activities** includes : hospital services, blood bank, HIV/AIDS programmes, home for disabled servicemen ,vocational training centers, tracing activities, maternity , child and family welfare, nursing, junior red cross activities, preparedness and prevention of communicable & infectious diseases, relief operations in fire, railway & other accidents and events .

Promoting Fundamental Principles and Humanitarian Values

The International Committees of the Red Cross and National Societies have a consistent and inspirational approach to promoting humanitarian values and the seven Fundamental Principles of the Red Cross and Red Crescent movement.

The aim is to influence the behaviour of the people we work with, through a better understanding of Fundamental Principles and humanitarian values. The three main target groups are those working within Red Cross and Red Crescent societies, public and private authorities and members of the communities where we work.

The main priorities are:

Developing a better understanding internally

New initiatives are being taken to ensure that Red Cross Red Crescent volunteers and staff understand and act on the basis of the Fundamental Principles in their work with vulnerable people in times of peace, disaster or armed conflict. Training includes : the legal and ideological basis of the Red Cross Red Crescent, decision-making processes, mandates, as well as communications and relations with others.

Influencing behaviour in the community.

The values that the Movement has formally stated to be of importance for promotion are : the protection of life, health and human dignity respect for the human being non-discrimination on the basis of nationality, race, gender, religious beliefs, disability, class or political opinions mutual understanding, friendship, cooperation and lasting peace among people service by volunteers

Disaster Relief

The Indian sub continent is highly prone to droughts, floods and other natural calamities. Among the states as many as 22 states are said to be multi-disaster-prone regions.

Among all the disasters that occur in India , floods are the most devastating. Over 40 million hectare of land has been identified as flood prone. An average of 18.6 million hectare of land is flooded annually. The Ganga-Brahmaputra-Meghna basin, which carry 60 % of the nation's total river flow causes floods.

Another killer is the earthquake -the most dangerous and disastrous.About 57% of the total area in India is vulnerable to seismic activity of varying intensities. Generally areas located in the Himalayan and sub Himalayan region and Andaman and Nicobar islands are vulnerable to earthquakes.

Drought is an eternal feature of Indian livelihood. 18% of the country's total area is drought prone. Approximately half of the Indian population is affected by drought annually. 68% of the total cultivated area is estimated to be drought prone.

India has the gift of having long coastline, running to about 8040 km. This is exposed to tropical cyclones in the Bay of Bengal and Arabian Sea in the ratio of 4:1. The Indian Ocean is one among the six key cyclone-prone regions of the world. The coromandel coastal line is more prone - about 80% of the total cyclones generated in the region hit here.

Indian Red Cross with the assistance of the Federation and other National Societies reach humanitarian services to the victims of calamities.

Disaster Response

Poverty and war. Flooding and drought. Earthquakes and environmental disasters. Billion people were affected by disasters in the past. The impact is high; leaving people traumatised by the death of family and friends, their lives devastated by the loss of homes, possessions and stocks of food.

Disasters are becoming more complex, with increasingly long-term

consequences as they strike countries with economic problems or political instability, and weaken already fragile public services such as health, water and sanitation. Recurrent crises, such as floods year after year, give people and their crops no time to recover.

Disasters disproportionately affect the poor: over 90 per cent of the total of disaster-related deaths occur in developing countries, where the economic losses they cause hit far harder than in industrialised nations and can wipe out years of economic development.

As a result, the impact of disasters has increased dramatically in the last few decades in terms of the number of people affected and the length of time they are affected for. This trend is expected to keep rising in coming years.

Bringing emergency relief to refugees and victims of poverty and disasters has been a key activity of the Red Cross and its member Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies for the last several years.

The emergency phase of a relief operation aims to provide life-saving assistance; shelter, water, food and basic health care are the immediate needs; along with a sense of humanity and a sign that someone cares. Subsequent needs include reconstruction and rehabilitation. These needs can continue for several years, particularly in the case of refugees and victims of socio-economic collapse. IRCS approaches to disaster response on these lines and works to improve the quality of humanitarian assistance provided to beneficiaries. The Indian Red Cross Society has been equipping itself with its manpower and physical infrastructures for a nation-wide Disaster Preparedness/Disaster Response (DP/DR) programme. The urgent and serious need for substantial disaster preparedness measures in India had been recommended by a number of agencies (including DFID and the UK Disasters Emergency Committee) after major disaster response operations for the 1998 Super Cyclone in Orissa, the 2000 floods in Assam and the massive earthquake in Gujarat in 2001, Tsunami in 2004, Floods and earthquake in 2005. It is proved that the amount spent in prevention pays richly and saves a lot in relief.

Disaster Preparedness

The Indian Red Cross Society (with Federation support) initiated a nation-wide Community Based Disaster Preparedness (CBDP) training programme in 1999 after a series of awareness raising workshops between 1996 and 1998. In 2000, the National Society convened a national strategic planning workshop attended by 19 State Branches from which a strategic plan for DP/DR (2004-2007) was formulated and its activities are still continuing.

The vision of the programme is institutional strengthening, training and knowledge sharing through the establishment of a Disaster Management structure, programmes for strengthening and expanding community based

disaster preparedness (CBDP) in disaster affected areas.

Other activities:

Blood Bank: The Indian Red Cross is a pioneer in the field of blood services and one of the largest voluntary blood banks in India since 1962. IRCS regularly conducts motivational campaigns to organize Voluntary Blood Donation Camps. It has more than 100 blood banks all over the country under different states and district branches.

HIV / AIDS: The IRCS is very active in the prevention Of HIV / AIDS. It trains youth to disseminate information about the prevention of HIV / AIDS through Youth Peer Education Programme. It also has programmes and projects for children of HIV positive mothers, to provided comprehensive care.

Hospital Services: IRCS provides service for sick and wounded men of the defence forces. Trained IRCS Lady Welfare Officers run welfare services for these people in military Hospitals. The officers run and maintain amenity stores and libraries as well as diversionary therapy programmes such as teaching handicrafts to convalescing patients encouraging ailing soldiers to participate in recreational activities and to give Psychological support for their disability and sickness.

Homefor Disabled Servicemen: IRCS runs home in Bangalore for servicemen since 1946. The centre is provided with an operation theatre, Physiotherapy Department, recreation room, Library and diversionary therapy all free of cost.

Vocational Training Centre (V.T.C.): The IRCS provides opportunities to increase vocational skills and the earning opportunities of low-income groups and to raise the status of women socially and economically by making them available opportunities for learning and leadership. The VTCs were started in areas which are dominated by backward classes and tribal population. IRCS in respect for gender equality and to augment the participation of women in economic development process started 2 vocational Training Centres, one each at Salt Lake , Calcutta (West Bengal) and at Arakkonam (Tamil Nadu) in the years 1989 and 1993. These centres besides providing training to the needy women also have developed as nucleus points for promoting Women/ child development activities. These centres also serve as garment production centres for use by the society in its relief operations it helps in supplementing family income, enabling mothers to spend more liberally on the welfare and upbringing of their children, give economic independence and improve the status of women in the community, enhance their decision-making role and Improve the quality of life for the family and the communities in which they live.

Tracing Activities: IRCS helps people trace or send message to missing loved who have been separated ones through forced, unseen and inevitable circumstances when all other means of locating them have not yielded results. It also reunites families who have been separated under similar circumstances.

Maternity and Child Welfare: Maternity and Child Welfare schemes of National Headquarters were started in 1954 to extend Maternal and Child Development activities for the Weaker Section of the Community. The welfare activities are being continued through various Hospitals, Sub Centres and Bal Vikas Kendras.

Family Welfare: These are run by different states and district branches. All Red Cross MCW hospitals and centers, as well as family welfare clinics, carry out family welfare work. They motivate eligible couples to adopt small family norms and provide them with contraceptives and other family planning devices. Many of these centers are equipped to meet motivational and clinical arrangements

Nursing: The Red Cross MCW units teach home nursing skills to auxiliary nurses, midwives and housewives.

INDIAN RED CROSS PROJECTS: IRCS has lots of projects to its credit regarding Disaster preparedness, Disaster Management, HIV/AIDS, Tracing Activities and Maternity & Child Welfare etc.

Indian Red Cross Society Strategic Development Plan

Whether people live in huge cities or isolated villages, whatever language they speak, they all want to have the best for their children and families and to live in peace and harmony, with economic and physical security, personal dignity and in a supportive community. But too many people are at risk from situations that threaten their capacity to live with a minimum of socio-economic security and human dignity – they are vulnerable. Indian Red Cross works together with other National Societies all over the world “to improve the lives of vulnerable people by mobilizing the power of humanity.” The first part of this mission statement, “to improve the lives of vulnerable people”, captures these objectives while adding a dimension of capacity building, sustainability and dignity. Indian Red Cross works through “mobilizing the power of humanity” to provide support and solidarity. Indian Red Cross is open to all individuals, who can find in the Red Cross "space" in which to come together to exercise their responsibility to assist others and find solutions to community problems. The mobilization of beneficiaries, volunteers and donors is the manifestation of that responsibility. By working in this way – “mobilizing the power of humanity” – the Indian Red Cross empowers people, promotes cooperation and lasting peace. The vision of Indian Red Cross is to become “a leading humanitarian organization serving vulnerable people by the end of 2007” To fulfil this vision requires several development activities. Many of them have been identified during the process of developing this National Development Plan. Three strategic directions, four objectives and seventeen actions have been defined.

Three cross cutting strategic directions have been considered when developing this National Development Plan.

- Focus on disaster prone states
- R on core programs
- Focus on branch development

WELFARE ASSOCIATIONS

Voluntary Organizations and International Aid Agencies They may participate in the following activities:

- Joint need and damage assessment
 - Support government effort in reconstruction process especially in so far as the mandate requires them National Disaster Management Authority 126
- Provide technical support to reconstruction and recovery efforts
- Assist the government in disseminating public information regarding reconstruction and rehabilitation plan
- Training and capacity development of local communities

LOCAL BODIES

Ensure strict compliance with minimum standards of relief as per Section 12 of DM Act 2005

- Provide disaster-affected areas with clean drinking water and to prevent the spread of water borne diseases • Provide emergency water supplies when there is scarcity of potable water
- Respond to the public health needs so as to prevent and mitigate a sudden outbreak of epidemic, water and food contamination as well as other public health-related problems in the aftermath of a disaster
- Dept. of Water Resources and Drinking Water and Sanitation works with the logistic section of the state level IRT to provide effective services to the field level IRTs
- Necessary arrangements are made for supplying drinking water through tankers
- Necessary arrangements are made for supplying chlorine tablets
- MoU is in place with vehicle manufacturers for vehicle mounted RO Systems with integrated power source and pouch facility with a condition that system should be in place usually within 6 hours of placing order
- MoU is in place with companies for providing vehicle mounted heavy duty dewatering pumps with a condition to make them available usually within 6 hours of request
- Availability of hygienic portable toilets and bleaching powder through predisaster agreements/ contracts with suppliers

- Dept. of Food and Civil Supply works with the logistic section of the state level IRT to provide effective services to the field level IRTs for response
- Agreements/MoUs with organisations, trusts, and firms for setting up community kitchens in the affected areas
- Depending upon the requirement, coordinate with the relevant Central Ministry to make sure that the supplies reach the site on time
 - Deploy a dedicated team at the local level to receive the supplies, maintain log (manual or computerized), and distribute them at required locations
- Food godowns have sufficient food materials and not situated at vulnerable location

Failsafe communication plan is prepared with all early warning agencies

- Logistic section of the state level IRT coordinates with central agencies to provide effective communication support to the field level IRTs for response.
- State and district EOCs are equipped in the satellite phones/ VHF/ HF as a backup to the landline
 - All communication equipment, especially the satellite phones are in good working condition 24x7 on all days through regular testing
- Plans for communication including telephone and HAM is prepared for smooth coordination with the field level IRTs
- Establish protocols and responsibilities for coordinating with central agencies and various service providers
 - Prepare, update and maintain a District wise list of HAM Operators who could be contacted and deployed at the site of emergency
- Have binding agreements with telecom service providers to restore damaged facilities and set up temporary facilities on emergency basis
- Ensure Inter-Operability among different telecom service providers

**13. LINKAGES / CO – ORDINATION WITH OTHER AGENCIES
WITH DISASTER MANAGEMENT**

Sl.No	Nature of Disaster	Line listing of Officials Concerned
1	Any untoward incident in Railway track	All VAOs/ Panchayat Secretary in whose jurisdiction Railway track is available are alerted in one go through Bulk SMS with copy to RDO, Tahsildar Police Station, TANGEDCO, PHC etc.,
2	Any untoward incident in National Highway	All VAOs/ Panchayat Secretary in whose jurisdiction NH situated are alerted in one go through Bulk SMS Marking copies to RDO, Tahsildar Police Station, Highways Department, TANGEDCO, PHC etc.,
3	Any untoward incident in EB sub stations	All VAOs/ Panchayat Secretary in whose jurisdiction EB substation situated are alerted in one go through Bulk SMS with a copy to Police Station, Fire station, TANGEDCO, etc.,
4	Any untoward incident in Dam/water reservoirs	All VAOs/ Panchayat Secretary/ Irrigation Assistants etc., in whose jurisdiction Dam water reservoirs situated are alerted in one go through Bulk SMS.
5	Any untoward incident in Explosive Godowns	All VAOs/ Panchayat Secretary in whose jurisdiction Explosive Godowns/Site situated are alerted in one go through Bulk SMS.
6	Any untoward incident in Bus Depots	All VAOs/ Panchayat Secretary/Branch Manager TNSTC/MVIS in whose jurisdiction Bus Depots situated are alerted in one go through Bulk SMS.
7	Any untoward incident in Railway stations	All VAOs/ Panchayat Secretary/ Station Master/Police station/ Fire station/PHC etc., in whose jurisdiction Railway stations situated are alerted in one go through Bulk SMS.
8	Any untoward incident in any college	All VAOs/ Panchayat Secretary / Regional Joint Director/ Principal /Fire station/ Police station/ PHC etc., in whose jurisdiction any college situated are alerted in one go through Bulk SMS.
9	Any untoward incident in	All VAOs/ Panchayat Secretary/DBCWO/DADWO/Police

	any Hostel	station/PHC etc., in whose jurisdiction any Hostel situated are alerted in one go through Bulk SMS.
10	Any untoward incident in PHCs	All VAOs/ Panchayat Secretary/DD Health/Medical Officer/ Police station etc., in whose jurisdiction PHCs situated are alerted in one go through Bulk SMS.
11	Any untoward incident in Govt. Hospital	All VAOs/ Panchayat Secretary/JD Health/Police station/ Fire station etc., in whose jurisdiction in Govt. Hospital situated are alerted in one go through Bulk SMS.
12	Any untoward incident in poultry farm like birds death.	All VAOs/ Panchayat Secretary/JD Animal Husbandry/Assistant Veterinary Surgeon/Fire station etc., in whose jurisdiction poultry farm like birds death situated are alerted in one go through Bulk SMS.
13	Any forest fire	All VAOs/ Panchayat Secretary/DFO/Rangers/Fire station/Electricity Boar etc., in whose jurisdiction Any forest fire occurs are alerted in one go through Bulk SMS.
14	Any Issue in milk chilling plant	All VAOs/ Panchayat Secretary/MD Aavin/Police station/Fire station/PHC etc., in whose jurisdiction in milk chilling plant situated are alerted in one go through Bulk SMS.
15	Any issue in Hill area	All VAOs/ Panchayat Secretary/Police station/PHC etc., in whose jurisdiction in Hill area situated are alerted in one go through Bulk SMS.
16	Any issue in very high Vulnerable area	All VAOs/ Panchayat Secretary/ RDO/ Tashildar/ Zonal deputy Tashildar/ PHC/ Fire station etc., in whose jurisdiction very high Vulnerable area falls are alerted in one go through Bulk SMS.
17	Any issue in highly Vulnerable area	All VAOs/ Panchayat Secretary/ RDO/ Tashildar/ Zonal deputy Tashildar/ PHC/ Fire station etc., in whose jurisdiction in highly Vulnerable area falls are alerted in one go

		through Bulk SMS.
18	Any issue in moderately Vulnerable area.	All VAOs/ Panchayat Secretary/RDO/Tashildar/Zonal deputy Tashildar/PHC/Fire station etc., in whose jurisdiction in moderately Vulnerable area falls are alerted in one go through Bulk SMS.

Disasters and development are linked closely in that disasters can both destroy development initiatives and create development opportunities, and that development schemes can both increase and decrease vulnerability.

DEVELOPMENT PLANNING AND DISASTERS

Development planning roles of the Department of Town and Country Planning Main responsibility of the Department of Town and Country planning are the preparation of planning schemes for urban centres and the appraisal and approval of subdivision plans. The enforcement of land use regulations and plans, including the on-site monitoring of compliance with regulations, is not done by the department itself. In Urban areas, the Town Council are responsible for this, and in rural areas enforcement is the role of the local bodies.

Disaster aspects of Town and Country Planning

In the preparation of planning schemes for urban centres, the department identifies potential hazard areas with information provided by PWD, local authorities, Mineral Resources and historical data. The availability of hazard maps that clearly delineate hazard prone areas would offer tremendous assistance. Main problem is the enforcement of such general provisions.

Priority actions include the strengthening of institutional capacities, the preparation of a land use plan for environmental impact assessments (EIAs). The Strategy however, does not include specific priorities to address disaster mitigation issues from an environmental point of view. Possible linkage of environmental and disaster considerations in particular with regard to the role of Environmental Impact Assessments should be examined. These EIAs already address the impact of investments and projects on the natural environment and social conditions. The role of EIAs could be expanded to also review the disaster risks of investments. This would act more as a protection of the investment itself than as a protection of the environment. Nevertheless EIAs could develop into an instrument to prevent investment in hazard prone locations, in particular where these investments may increase risks further.

Development Schemes:

Prime Minister Awash Yojana : This scheme can be used for the rehabilitation of the affected villages by making constructions for the affected population.

Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan: This scheme can be used for creating awareness about mitigation and preparedness about accidents that are in control of man, in collaboration with educational institutions to the people so that they can make use of it when required.

NRHM: This scheme can be used to facilitate for voluntary first aid during disaster and training the local population to deal with minor injuries so that they do not have to wait for professional help to help any individual. Training of nurses can be carried out as a preparatory plan.

SWACH BHARATH MISSION: This scheme can also be used for providing sanitation in the relief camps to the affected population. Since relief camps are the places where lot of diseases and epidemics may break out, proper defecation and sanitation should be ensured by this scheme.

Puratchi Thalaivar MGR Sathunavu Thittam : The scheme can provide for food supply during emergency situations in the affected areas or even in the relief camps.

Risk Management Funding Short term provisions are expected to cover the immediate loss, incurred due to disasters. Whereas long term provisions include the set up of fire stations, watershed management, planting trees along the river etc.

Insurance schemes are important source of funds for restoration of private business enterprises. The Collector coordinates with Insurance Companies to speed up settlement of insurance claims. It will help in restoration of private business enterprises. He also coordinate with commercial banks for ensuring smooth flow of financial assistance from commercial banks for restoration of private business enterprises.

Agriculture department provides seeds and the required finance as loans through local banks for the resumption of agriculture activities.

The district administration elicits the support funding of agencies for the resumption of agriculture and livelihood activities. Revenue/Book Circulars contains standing instructions of the Government for distribution of ex-gratia payments to poor families, who suffer from disasters to initiate their recovery process. This assistance will be provided very promptly to the poor families by the functionaries of the Revenue Department.

Linkage of Development Programmes for Drought Relief

- The possibility of reorienting regular development programmes for drought relief and management is considered while implementing the Government schemes..
- The most important programmes, which is used for drought relief and management, are the NREGS and water conservation programmes supported by the Government.
- These programmes are used for generating employment in the drought-affected areas and building assets, such as tanks and wells, which can reduce the impact of drought.

- water supply schemes, regular schemes for fodder cultivation and agriculture are used for supporting various measures of drought relief.

Nodal Ministries at Union Level:

Ministries Responsible for Various Categories of Disasters:

Disasters	Ministries/Departments
Earthquakes and Tsunami	MHA/Ministry of Earth Sciences/IMD
Floods	MHA/Ministry of Water Resources/CWC
Cyclones	MHA/Ministry of Earth Sciences/IMD
Drought	Ministry of Agriculture
Biological Disasters	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
Chemical Disasters	Ministry of Environment & Forests
Nuclear Disasters	Ministry of Atomic Energy
Air Accidents	Ministry of Civil Aviation
Railway Accidents	Ministry of Railways

Nodal Departments at State Level

Sl. No	Type of Hazard	Primary Agency/Department	Supporting Agencies/Department
Water and Climate Related Disasters			
1	Floods	Department of Fire and Rescue	IMD, CWC, ES&T
2	Cloud Burst	Department of Fire and Rescue Department of Revenue	IMD and Revenue
3	Droughts	Department of Agriculture	IMD, CWC, Revenue
4	Thunder and Lightning	Department of Revenue	Revenue
Geologically Related Disasters			
5	Landslides and Mudflows	Geological Wing of Department of Industries, PWD, PD & UD	GSI, Ministry of Earth Sciences
6	Earthquakes	Department of Environment	IMD, Ministry of Earth Sciences/GSI
7	Dam Failures/ Dam Bursts	PWD(WRO)	Fire and Rescue
Chemical, Industrial And Nuclear			
8	Chemical and industrial Disasters	Departments of industries/Department of labour	EB, Departments of labour & employment, Home, NDRF
9	Nuclear Disasters	Department of Home	Central Ministry of Atomic Energy
Accident Related Disasters			
10	Forest Fires	Forest Department	Fire Department
11	Urban Fires	Department of Home(Fire)	Fire Department
12	Major Building Collapse	Department of UD	PWD, Health, Home and Admn

13	Serial Bomb Blasts	Department of Home	Admn, Health and Family Welfare
14	Festival related disasters	Department of Home	Admn, Health and Family Welfare/Department of Art language and culture
15	Electrical Disasters and Fires	HPSEB/ MPP and Power	Home, Health and Revenue
16	Air, Road and Rail Accidents	Department of Transport, Indian Railway and Civil Aviation/GAD	Home, Health and Family welfare
17	Boat Capsizing	Home	Home, Health and Family Welfare and Admn.
18	Village Fire	Department of Home	Home, Revenue, Health and Family Welfare
Biologically Related Disasters			
19	Biological Disasters and Epidemics	Department of Health	Home, Revenue and NDRF
20	Pest Attacks	Department of Agriculture and Horticulture	Home, Revenue. and NDRF
21	Cattle Epidemics	Department of Animal Husbandry	Home, Revenue. and NDRF
22	Food Poisoning	Department of Health	Home, Revenue. and NDRF

Nodal Agencies for Early Warning

Following are the Nodal agencies in the Government of India and in the state mandated for early warning of different natural hazards:

S. No	Disasters	Agencies	Agencies at State level
1	Cyclone	Indian Meteorological Department	Agriculture Department
2	Tsunami	Indian National Centre for Oceanic Information services	N/A
3	Floods	Central Water Commission	Home
4	Landslides	Geological Survey of India	Geology wing of industry Department.
5	Avalanches	Snow and Avalanches Study Establishment SASE(DRDO)	Department of Environment Science & Technology
6	Heat & Cold Waves	Indian Meteorological Department	Department of Revenue

14. BUDGET AND OTHER FINANCIAL ALLOCATIONS

With change of paradigm shift in DM from the relief-centric to proactive approach of prevention, mitigation, capacity building, preparedness, response, evacuation, rescue, relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction, effort would be made to mainstream and integrate disaster risk reduction and emergency response in development process, plans and programmes of the Government at all levels. This would be done by involving all the stakeholders –Government organisations, research and academic institutions, private sector, industries, civil society organization and community. DDMA will ensure mainstreaming of disaster risk reduction in the developmental agenda of all existing and new developmental programmes and projects which shall incorporate disaster resilient specifications in design and construction. Due weight age will be given to these factors while allocating resources. Project which help in reducing the existing vulnerability of the area would be given preference over projects which are likely to enhance it.

MITIGATION FUNDS

The disaster response funds would be used by the DDMA towards meeting expenses for emergency response, relief, rehabilitation in accordance with the guidelines and norms laid down by the Government of India and the State Government. The mitigation funds shall also be used by the DDMA for the purpose of mitigation.

RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE STATE DEPARTMENTS AND AGENCIES

All State Government Departments, Boards, Corporation etc will prepare their DM plans including the financial projections to support these plans. The necessary financial allocations will be made as part of their annual budgetary allocations, and ongoing programmes. They will also identify mitigation projects and project them for funding in consultation with the SDMA/DDMA to the appropriate funding agency. The guidelines issued by the NDMA is a various disasters may be consulted while preparing mitigation projects.

FINANCIAL ARRANGEMENTS

TECHNO-FINANCIAL REGIME

Considering that the assistance provided by the Government for rescue, relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction needs cannot compensate for massive losses on account of disasters, new financial tools such as catastrophe risk financing, risk insurance, catastrophe bonds, micro-finance and insurance etc., will be promoted with innovative fiscal incentives to cover such losses of individuals, communities and the corporate sector. In this regard, the Environmental Relief Fund under the Public Liability Insurance Act, 1991, enacted for providing relief to chemical accident victims is worth mentioning. Some financial practices such as disaster risk insurance, micro-finance and micro-insurance, warranty on newly constructed houses and structures and linking safe construction with home loans will be considered for adoption.

15. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

DISASTER MANAGEMENT TEAM

TALUK LEVEL

DEPARTMENT	-	NODAL OFFICER
Revenue	-	Tahsildar
Development	-	Block Development Officer
Police	-	Inspector
Medical	-	Medical Officer / Government Hospital
Fire & Rescue	-	Fire officer
Health	-	Senior Doctor / PHC
Highways	-	Assistant Diector
Animal Husbandry	-	Veterinary Assistant Surgeon
PWD (Building)	-	Assistant Engineer
E.B	-	Assistant Engineer
Civil Supply	-	Taluk Supply Officer
Transport	-	Branch Manager
P.W.D (Irrigation)	-	Assistant Engineer
Education	-	Assistant Educational Officer
Communication	-	Assistant Public Relation Officer

BLOCK LEVEL

DEPARTMENT	-	NODAL OFFICER
Revenue	-	Headquarter
Development	-	Deputy Block Development Officer (Administration)
Police	-	Sub Inspector
Medical	-	Senior Doctor/ Government Hospital
Fire & Rescue	-	Assistant Fire Officer
Health	-	Block Medical Officer
Highways	-	Assistant Engineer
Animal Husbandry	-	Veterinary Doctor
PWD (Building)	-	Junior Engineer
E.B	-	Junior Engineer
Transport	-	Assistant Branch Manager
P.W.D (Irrigation)	-	Junior Engineer
Education	-	Additional Assistant Education Officer

FIRKA LEVEL

DEPARTMENT	-	NODAL OFFICER
Revenue	-	Revenue Inspector
Development	-	Fitter/ Executive Officer
Police	-	Sub Inspector Junior
Medical/ Health	-	Firka Headquarters – Senior Doctor /P.H.C
Highways	-	Firka Headquarters – Revenue Inspector
Fire	-	Senior Fireman
E.B	-	Firka Headquarters- Lineman
Animal Husbandry	-	Veterinary asst surgeon
PWD (Building)	-	Assistant Engineer
Transport	-	Superintendent Branch Office
Civil Supply	-	Special Revenue Inspector
Education	-	Firka Headquarters Hr.sec.School, Head Master

Preparation and updation of DDMP

The organizational structure suggested in DDMP will be based on following three concepts:

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

District Disaster Management Plan of the district shall be a public document. The DDMP is the sum and substance of all the Horizontal and Vertical disaster management plans in the district. Horizontal plans include plans prepared by line departments such as Police, Fire Service, MMC, I & FC deptt, Civil Defence and other line departments and the Vertical plans include Sub divisional plans, Community plans, School plans, Hospital plans etc at the lower level and state disaster management plan and National disaster management plan at the higher level.

- Preparation of the District Disaster Management Plan is the responsibility of the District Disaster Management Committee of the district. The first draft plan is to be discussed in the DDMC and later the Chairperson of the DDMC shall rectify it.

- The same procedure is to be followed in the updating of the plan document. The District Disaster Management Plan is to be updated yearly by the District Disaster Management Committee. In order to update the document, all vertical and horizontal plans shall be collected and incorporated to the District Disaster Management Plan (DDMP).
- After each updating of the District Disaster Management Plan (DDMP), a version number shall be given serially. Copy of the updated document shall be circulated to each stakeholder of disaster management in the district.

Regular Updating of District Disaster Management Plan (DDMP)

Besides the above procedure of updating of the DDMP, a regular data collection system shall be set up at the district Emergency Operations Centre (EOC) and the data will be verified and uploaded by the EOC in-charge under the supervision of Chairperson, DDMC.

Post Disaster Evaluation Mechanism

Disasters are always unexpected. Each disaster causes huge loss of human lives and property. And every disaster repeats after a particular interval. Also lessons learnt from a particular disaster will help to plan for another potential hazard.

The DDMC Chairman shall make special arrangements to collect data on a particular disaster irrespective of size and vulnerability. This post disaster evaluation mechanism shall be set up with qualified professions, experts and researchers and the collected data shall be thoroughly crosschecked and documented in the EOC for further reference. This document shall be made with proper attention keeping in view the relief and rehabilitation measures.

Co-ordination with various agencies

The initial response to a disaster is usually provided by the emergency services supported by local authority, but many agencies can become involved. The emergency services have to maintain a state of readiness so that they can provide a rapid response and alert local authorities and other services as soon as possible. All organizations that need to respond quickly to a disaster should have arrangements which can be activated at short notice. These arrangements should be clearly established and promulgated.

Although involvement of different emergency services like Police, Fire Brigade and Hospital services is inevitable, some other Public Utility Services, such as local bodies, Railways, Air lines, etc., have to be involved also in most cases for dealing with the situation effectively. All such agencies are very different organizations, with different hierarchies and chains of command and responsibility, all taking different languages with different areas of expertise

and priorities. If rescue and recovery work is to be effective, all these different agencies have to work together in a co-ordinate way. All these agencies, therefore, have to be aware of each other's areas of responsibility and systems of working. Comprehensive discussion and agreement among these agencies in the planning stage and communication of the decisions down the chain of command to the lowest functionary of each agency and their training is, therefore, of utmost importance so that they know as to who is responsible for that and are aware of their roles and responsibility and can appreciate the need for Multi-Service Involvement in such a situation.

Conclusion

The different departments of the district government are assigned various activities. The Departmental Manuals of these departments lay down the responsibilities of different officers, including responsibilities for preventing disasters and for initiating appropriate response activities in the events of a disaster. However, this plan is not restricted to the responsibilities prescribed in the respective departmental manuals. It makes an effort to provide an institutional mechanism for a quick and co-ordinate response. The officers of different resource organizations are expected to initiate action on their own in the event of a disaster or a threat of a disaster. But, they are certainly expected to keep the District Magistrate and EOC informed of the action being taken by them and act promptly as per the directions from the higher authority.

In a disaster situation, a quick rescue and relief missions is essential. However, the ensuring damage can be minimized to a considerable extent if adequate preparedness levels are achieved. Indeed, it has been noticed in the past, that as and when attention has been paid to adequate preparedness measures, the loss to life and property has been considerably reduced.

RISK COMMUNICATION STRATEGIES

District Control Room : 1077

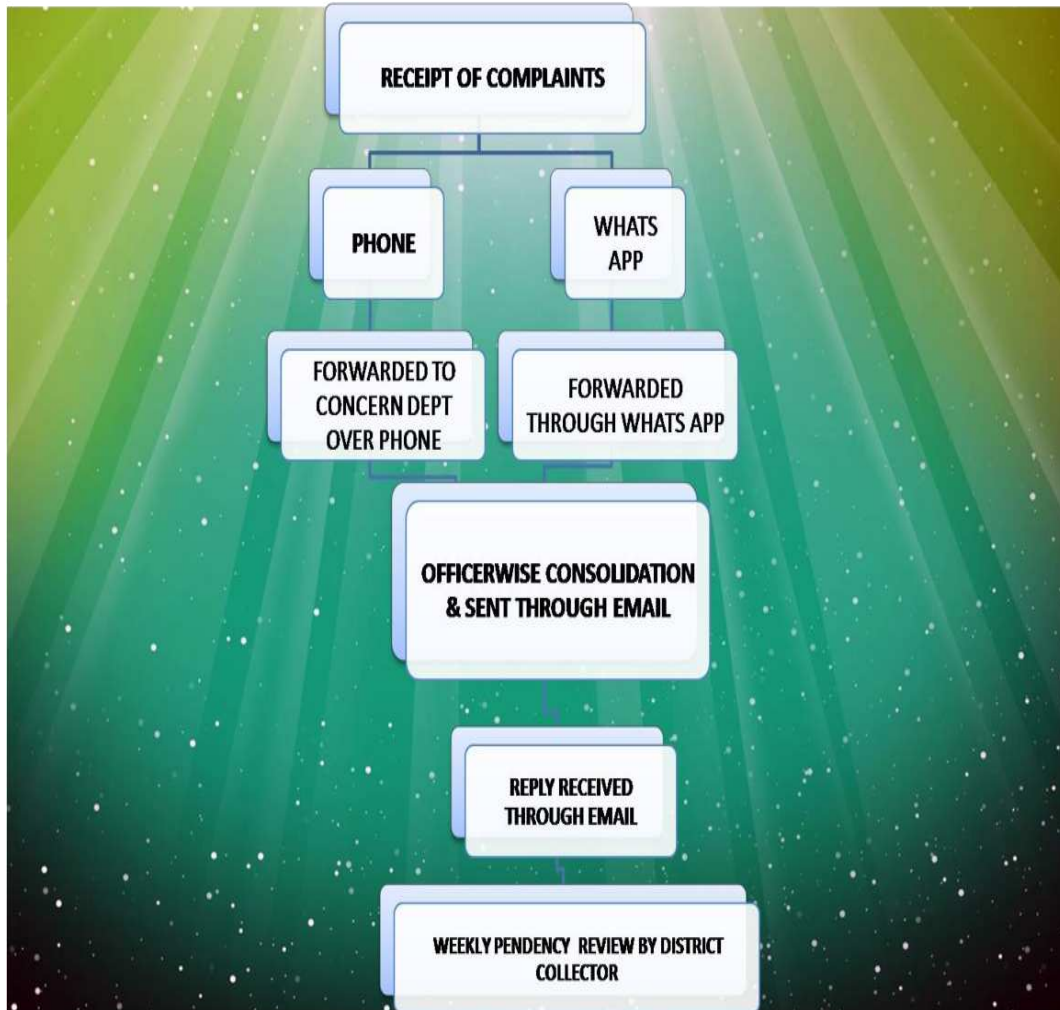
ESTABLISHMENT: 03.08.2013.

INFRASTRUCTURE IN CONTROL ROOM

OBJECTIVE:

- | | |
|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">❖ To make the District Administration more effective and responsive to public needs❖ To develop backward areas❖ To provide the required logistic support in times of law and order disturbances natural calamities❖ To implement the public welfare measures without any delay. | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 1077 (with hunting facility)• 04342-231500, 230562, 231077, 230067• 24 X 7 Man power in three shifts |
|--|---|

WORKING MECHANISM IN CONTROL ROOM



Awareness creation among public about Government schemes :

OBJECTIVE:

Awareness creation about Government Schemes in Public

The following strategies were adopted by the District administration to create awareness and knowledge to the general Public about the Government schemes under implementation and also those which are announced by the Government time to time.

- ❖ Setting up of Permanent Exhibition in collectorate to make the people to know about the existing Government schemes and other procedures

EASY ACCESS TO GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS:

Objective:

To Aid the public to easily access the Government Departments To achieve this objective the following measures were taken by the District Administration.

- ❖ District Government Offices telephone directory brought out with E-Mail-id.
- ❖ All VAOs and Panchayat Secretaries of the District are provided with E-mail for faster interaction and cross exchange of communications.
- ❖ Through the facilitation centre the public can get the Field Officials contact details to easily access them.

SETTING UP OF 24X7 FACILITATION CENTRE:

OBJECTIVE:

- Providing efficient delivery of services of various Government schemes to the people of Dharmapuri District.
- Providing relief and implementing rehabilitation measures for those affected.
- To receive the feedback/complaints on various schemes like Drinking water supply, Education, Public Distribution System, Health, Priceless Mixer Fan & Grinder, Noon Meal etc.
- Free access (Toll free phone) by the people from their door step round the clock(24x7).

The following strategies were adopted to achieve this.

- A 24x7 facilitation counter with four contact numbers viz, 1077 (with hunting facility),
- Provision of Whats app to receive complaints with necessary photographs/videos for improving the clarity of the complaint.
- Providing 365x24x7 manpower support covering all major departments on rotational basis in control room.
- Provision of CCTV to watch working mechanism of the employee in control room.
- Provision of Bio-metric attendance system to ensure the presence of the employee/monitoring officers in control room.
- Provision of computer system and accessories with Internet facility in control room.

Mode of Transformation used are

- ❖ Complaint received is communicated to concerned authorities by using ICT tools such as Phone, SMS, E-Mail, Whats app , Fax etc.,
- ❖ Action taken reply is informed to the complainant concerned are the once the issue is addressed.
- ❖ E-Mail usage has been ensured up to grass root level such as VAOs of Revenue Department, Panchayat Secretary of Rural Development Department and VHN of Health Department.

INTER DEPARTMENTAL COORDINATION:**Objective:**

To develop cooperation and encourage inter Departmental Coordination to promote team work.

To achieve this at District and field level

- Block level Convergence committee has been setup.
- Convergence meet on 2nd and 4th friday at all BDOs office Which facilitated with department coordination & cooperation.
- All issues with Departments are redressed at block level.

MONITORING OF A.N MOTHERS:**OBJECTIVE:****To ensure AN mothers health to develop a healthy Generation**

- All Anganwadi registered AN Mother is synchronized with AN Mother list of Health Department and left out is covered for healthy monitoring.
- Bio-metric to track AN Mother at various PHCs of the District for confirming the visit of AN Mother for regular checkup.
- Bio-metric to track AN Mother at various Anganwadis of the District for confirming the visit of AN Mother for receiving the for supplementary food.
- In Sitheri, all PHC and Anganwadi is also planted with five such plants, to demonstrate neutrional value of such plants to address Malneutrion in children at such tribal hilly place.
- **Solar water heater installed for PHCs.**

STUDENTS WELFARE:**OBJECTIVE:**

To promote health and create nature awareness in student community.

- All schools to plant Amla, Murungai, gua, vallarai, Pappaya, Curry leaf, Mint to create awareness on nutrient foods under MNREGA project.
 - LOFT board displayed in all Schools with toll free numbers 1077 with display of social issue on which the students has to report to District Administration.
 - Additional building in schools is used for setting up of exhibition of yoga and for productive use.

FORESTRY: OBJECTIVE:

To promote tree planting to increase forest cover

- Forest Department is made to focus on Tamarind/Palm tree plantation as more number of such trees were uprooted during road widening project. A report on the above line was already submitted for the Chief Minister's Best Practices Award'2015 to Government vide reference cited.

About "1077" Activities:

In our District Emergency Operation Centre Control room has Toll Free numbers 1077, 231500, 231077 and 25067 working in 24 hrs for Public grievance and disaster management. Besides introduction of Bio-metric attendance in the District Emergency Operations Centre, the CCTV monitoring system has been installed. Wide publicity regarding the toll free no.1077 has been given and awareness has been created among NGOs and school children regarding disaster management.

District Emergency Operation Centre is functioning with 4 land line telephones, VHF wireless, laptop and computer with internet connection, Fax, mobile phone, LED TV and CCTV monitoring system & Biometric attendance system.

District Emergency Operations Centre, Dharmapuri is manned round the clock and complaints received at District Emergency Operations Centre are handled in an efficient manner by segregating the complaints department-wise. Staff from different departments are also posted in the District Emergency Operations Centre on turn basis.

Complaints received in the District Emergency Operations Centre are immediately forwarded to the departments concerned through e-mail. A register is also being maintained in District Emergency Operations Centre with regard to the complaints received. Further, the complaints received at District Emergency Operations Centre are also being computerized since the establishment of District Emergency Operations Centre in Dharmapuri District.

During the visit to Dharmapuri District, the Additional Chief Secretary / Commissioner of Revenue Administration inaugurated the WhatsApp application for Disaster Management on 18.03.2015.

The Additional Chief Secretary / Commissioner of Revenue Administration had complimented the Collector, Dharmapuri for introducing several innovative measures to make the Emergency Operations Centre very efficient and effective for redressing the public complaints and grievances and for well co-ordinated effort in training and awareness generation vide Additional Chief Secretary / Commissioner of Revenue Administration Note No.003/2015, dated 20.03.2015.

During the meeting of Tahsildars (Disaster Management) on 19.3.2015, the Additional Chief Secretary / Commissioner of Revenue Administration instructed the other Tahsildars (Disaster Management) to take the District

Emergency Operations Centre, Dharmapuri as a model and adopt the best practices in their District Emergency Operations Centres also

DISTRICT RURAL DEVELOPMENT AGENCY

DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR THE YEAR 2024

- ❖ District rural development agency under the chairmanship of District Collector has taken efforts in disaster management and involving all the important Line departments in the district.
- ❖ DRDA has a exclusive 24x 7 control room with Land line complaint No.04342 230722. This control room is provided with one computer and operator to each block separately to receive complaints, forwarding to the Officer's concerned and receiving action taken report from them.
 - ❖ This control Room has been fully utilized by publics and the all field level officers to know the micro level problems and rectify then and there. The Nature of problem/location of complaints received during 2017 from January to April were analyzed and helps it know the places where to be immediate attention will be required and sorted out.
 - ❖ immediate attention will be required and sorted out.

I .Convergence of Line Departments:

- ❖ Block Level and Firka level teams were formed by the district administration and the team monitored very closely on daily basis to take corrective measures time to time. With the above multi throng strategies the district administration will be able to mitigate the drinking water problems in drought, Water bound problems and diseases in the SWM & NWM periods.
- ❖ DRDA also gave the list of the contractors who owns the needy equipments like Pocaline, JCB, Genset etc and its is very handy when the situation arises.

DRDA with the chairmanship of District Collector has regularly convening the convergence meeting with line departments like Forest department, Agriculture and Horticulture department, Revenue, Health , Education and Minorities Weaker & Vulnerable section etc. The following strategies are planned with the respective departments to the welfare of the district.

1. Agriculture Department:

Agriculture / Horticulture / Sericulture / Animal Husbandry Formers are to be Sensitized towards water conservation and fodder management and agriculture /Horticulture officers with the RDO's help to tie-up with colleges / industries / product association to setup fodder cultivation in PWD / WRO

Water buffer area and also in 35 veterinary dispensary itself and promotion of AZOLA as well.

2. District Watershed Development Agency:

To share list of water harvesting Structures like sunken pond, Farm pond ,Check dam etc made so as to explore sinking bore well in their area which may have better yield.

3. Education Department.

Two teachers per village panchayat are trained by TWAD. Such 502 Teachers Name and Cell Number Uploaded in DEOC Website who will act as Quality Check Appraisals for the next 3 Months Intensively and also will give water intelligence to district administration.

4. Health Department

All VHN / SHN off 48 PHC / 222 HSC are to share drinking water related information to 1077 Toll free 24 x 7 Control Room for attending the Problem Time to Time

- **Revenue**

Putting Tom Tom on water conservation, Heat wave etc, natural calamities by Village Administrative Officers.

With this Management plan District Rural Development Agency is to face the problems and to monitor and rectify the causes in any of the time as needed by the district administration.

Preparedness:

The Rural development Department has formed 3 tier teams that is at District level, block level and field level to organize and preparedness of the upcoming monsoon seasons.

The following measures are already taken by the guidance of district administration.

1. Teams formed with all important Line departments which are directly involving in disaster management.
2. Communication within the members of the team by forming Whats app group and Email Ids.
3. Regular meetings.
4. Panchayat Secretaries and VAOs to monitor and cleaning the al the water ways of bridges, culverts etc.
5. Procuring the important goods for the upcoming seasons.

16. Media and Information management

Media

Objective

- Acquire appreciation of role of the media in disaster response/emergency management.

Overview of the Role of the Media in Emergency Management

Not to be overlooked, at all levels of emergency management, is the role of the media in emergency management. Television, radio, and the print medium are pathways of information dissemination and channels of public demands—it is how most citizens learn about disasters. The media can be helpful, complementary, critical or indifferent.

Positive Role of the Media

In certain circumstances the news media provide an important disaster management public service, especially in broadcasting alerts, warnings, and advisories. They can also play a helpful role in supplying needed information to decision makers. Among media's potential public services are:

- Supplies information and directions to the affected public.
- Disseminates information on preparedness measures for future similar disasters.
- Stimulates volunteerism and donations, including blood donations.
- Discloses needs for improvement in governmental response.
- Sometimes withholds potentially counterproductive information.

Negative Role of the Media

The news media can also play a counter-productive role:

“...the media take a particular interest in the typically subjectivist category of disasters and crises that, without too much reference to tangible referents, feature craze, panic, and collective stress” (Rosenthal 1998, 158)

Perpetuate myths. Such as that:

- people always panic
- disasters incapacitate entire communities
- looting and lawlessness is a high probability
- all kinds of goods and services are needed—thus prompting unneeded and unwelcome donations.

This is primarily a function of an ignorant press; and whose responsibility is it to see that the media become better informed?

Obviously, public officials at all levels of government have this responsibility.

- Cause stress. News gatherers frequently make demands on responders and decision-makers for time and physical and human resources that are often needed in the emergency.
- Get in the way. And when they do this tends to complicate, interfere with, or confound the work of emergency management.
- Stimulate and encourage political interference. The media often looks for another point of view, particularly a controversial or provocative one. Often this translates into creating a soapbox for political opponents to criticize each other and to interfere.
- Look for someone to blame. Owing to the “freedom of the press,” news media are not obligated to report or withhold information simply because the government requests that it do so. Correspondents seldom cover the full scope and breadth of a major disaster. The disaster which emergency manager’s face is not always the same as the one depicted on television.

Local versus National Media

Local media tend to:

- Focus on the local effects of the disaster or incident.
- Concentrate on the details.
- Have better relations with local authorities than outside media.

National media tend to:

- Maintain interest during crisis and immediate aftermath.
- Provide general information with less attention to detail.
- Ask tougher questions of authorities than local media.
- Sensationalize.
- Believe in stereotyped disaster behavior mythologies.
- Attempt to control or manage the news.

Differences in Media Coverage

Television news organizations:

- Seek powerful visuals.
- Use short sound bites, often of disaster images & victims.
- Are often influenced by broadcast times and schedules.
- Are more tempted to distort or bias reportage in effort to “sell” it.

Radio news organizations:

- Tend to produce short reports.
- Focus on the immediacy of information conveyed.

- Can quickly get authorities and disaster information on the air, and thus serve useful warning function.

Print media:

- Are highly dependent on telephone linkages to transmit information to publishing offices.
- Have different if not fewer time constraints than TV or radio.
- Are able to provide much more depth and background than TV or radio news.
- Tend to produce longer lasting archives and records of events.

Effect of the News Media

How public officials and their response to disaster are perceived is very much a function of the news media. Critical coverage often is unpleasant. This can lead to friction between the media and emergency management personnel who are leery of media scrutiny of their actions, when they are trying to do their best to save lives and protect property. This is particularly the case when it is felt that the media is getting in the way.

Critical media coverage can also provide an incentive for political leaders and public officials to demonstrate responsiveness through investigations of incompetence, mismanagement, or wrong doing. Similarly, political officials observing the plight of aggrieved disaster victims on TV frequently causes official reaction. This has national as well as local repercussions. Some call this the CNN Syndrome, in that the ready accessibility of camcorders to local disasters results in national coverage of local events. Sustained national coverage can impel national and state leaders to respond to the event, even if their help has not been requested by local authorities.

Conveying urgency, immediacy, and even danger is the goal of most correspondents, though it may press the edges of responsible journalism. And, some media look for whatever is sensationalistic, engrossing, or controversial (as in disagreements among public officials or between them and other interests. Consequently, news gathering and investigative reporting may produce politically and managerially troublesome outcomes for the emergency manager. Disasters yield striking video, strong human interest, and they have the potential to “create” heroes and villains.

Public officials must be, or at least appear to be, responsive and sympathetic to the plight of citizens victimized by disaster. The media provides an important outlet for demonstrating this responsiveness. Thus the media/emergency management relationship is often a two-way street. Many emergency management organizations employ a *public information officer* to work with the press in disaster situations and to be responsible for the dissemination of disaster information to the public.

Importance of the News Media

The bottom line is that it is important to make the media part of the emergency management team prior to a disaster event. They should be brought into disaster planning and exercising activities. Their coverage will be more informed and accurate if they know the local players and programs ahead of time. You and the public you serve need a well-informed media. You need the media to communicate to the public in a disaster event so that you can:

- Reassure them that what needs to be done is being done.
- Communicate the progress that is being made.
- Provide correct and needed information and dispel rumors.

for Dealing with the Media

- Take the initiative—provide information as soon as it is available.
- Provide frequent updates (even if there is nothing new to report).
- Be prepared for a wide array of questions.
- Do not make “off-the-record” comments.
- Be honest and straightforward.
- Avoid ambiguity and do not guess at an answer—get back in touch with the media to provide information not immediately available.
- Seek to relate to the audience.
- Use a team approach and ensure media access to informed sources.
- Promptly return media calls and other inquiries.
- Make special preparations for television appearances. While viewers often forget content, they do remember style, including appearance and voice quality.
- Prepare for telephone interviews, including knowing who your interviewer represents and the planned use of the material.
- Provide photo and interview opportunities, including media access to safe zones within the affected area.
- Provide background information such as maps, charts and photos to enhance print and broadcast stories.
- Be respectful, tactful and diplomatic in dealing with journalists.

Information management

Effective information management for disasters is a vital component of international disaster response and relief. It is based on the premise that accurate and timely information is available before (early warning and monitoring), during, and after disasters.

Information management involves coordination, delivery of relief assistance, beneficiary involvement, marketing and external relations, monitoring and evaluation.

Information management:

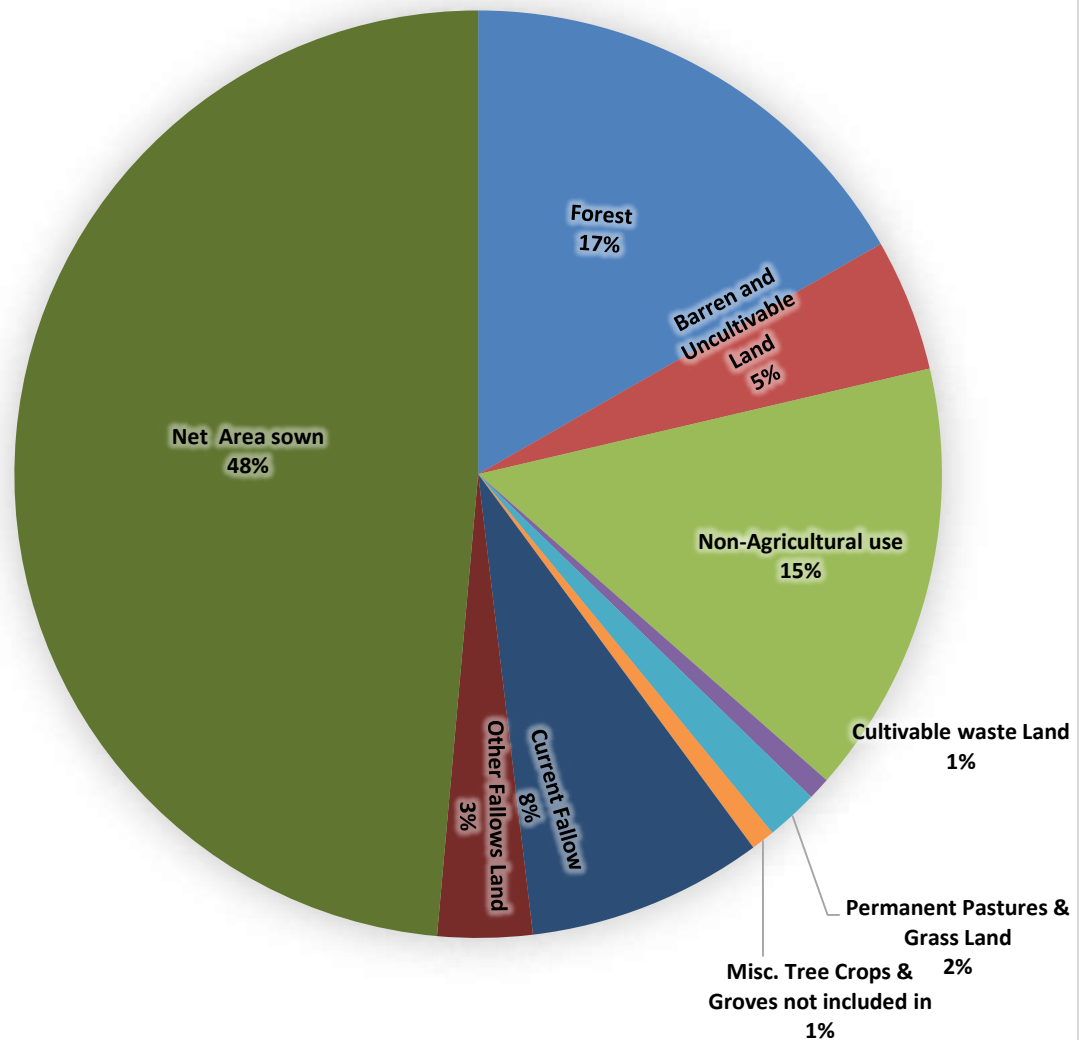
- saves lives through early warning
- reduces suffering in the wake of disasters, by providing tracing services, concise information on assistance packages, or clearly indicating where and when shelter will be provided
- promotes better media coverage of the world's neglected disasters so that global assistance might be more equitably allocated

Information management in disasters relies on the extended network of the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) and field-based staff to build on and maximize the use of existing expertise, access, and experience.

Disaster Management Information System (DMIS) is a vital component in the IFRC information management system.

AGRICULTURAL CENSUS

LAND UTILISATION PATTERN - LAND UTILISATION (IN HECT.)



- Forest
- Non-Agricultural use
- Permanent Pastures & Grass Land
- Current Fallow
- Net Area sown
- Barren and Uncultivable Land
- Cultivable waste Land
- Misc. Tree Crops & Groves not included in
- Other Fallows Land

LAND UTILISATION PATTERN - LAND UTILISATION (IN HECT.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Forest	Barren and Uncultivable Land	Non-Agricultural use	Cultivable waste Land	Permanent Pastures & Grass Land	Misc. Tree Crops & Groves not included in	Current Fallow	Other Fallows Land	Net Area sown	
57399	15804	51889	2687	6210	2838	28201	11328	166643	
7	IRRIGATION								
	i	Net Area Irrigated by (Hec.)							
		a	Government Canals			0			
		b	Tanks			0			
		c	Tube Wells			551			
		d	Other Wells			68343.38			
		e	Other Sources			0			
		f	Water Bodies			6			
	ii	Total Net Area Irrigated				68865.38			
	iii	Gross Area Irrigated				109204.69			
	iv	Name of the Rivers				Cauvery, South Penniyar, Vaniyar, Varataar			
	v	Name of the Lakes				Alapuram lake, and Annasagaram Lake			

Source: District Statistical Handbook 2021-22, Dharmapuri District

SOURCE: ASST. DIRECTOR OF ANIMALHUSBANDRY, DHARMAPURI

8		ANIMAL HUSBANDRY	
	i	Veterinary Institutions	96
	a	Veterinary Hospitals	3
	b	Veterinary Dispensaries	80
	c	Clinician Centers	1
	d	Mobile Dispensary	2
	i	Sub Centers	10
	a	Poultry Development as on	
	viii	Livestock and Poultry Population as per 20th Livestock census	
	a	Cattle	359788
	b	Buffaloes	25083
	c	Sheep	89313
	d	Goat	228386
	e	Poultry	5402843

SOURCE: DEPUTY REGISTRAR (DAIRY), DHARMAPURI

9		DAIRY DEVELOPMENT	
		Dairies (Govt)	1
		Daries (Pvt)	3
		Milk Chilling plant	32
		No of Milk Societies	260
		Milk Production(per day)	1,16,000

10		FISHERIES	
	a	Length of Coastal Line (Km.)	NIL
	b	No,of Coastal Blocks	NIL
	c	No.of Coastal Centres	NIL
	d	Marine Fish Production (Tonne)	NIL
	e	Inland Fish Production (Tonne)	4498.948
	F	Value Rs.in Lakhs (Inlandfish)	134.4242
	g	No. of fisherman engaged	260

SOURCE: DISTRICT FOREST OFFICE, DHARMAPURI.			
11		FOREST	
	A	Forest Area (Hec.)	
	a	Reserved Forests	1,60,092.887
	b	Unclassified Forests	239.540
	c	Reserved Lands	4915.130
	B	Out-turn of Forest Product	NIL
	1	Timber (Cu.m.)	10.881
	2	Fuel wood (MT)	219.613
	3	Pulpwood (MT)	NIL
	4	Sandalwood (MT)	NIL
	5	Rubber (MT)	NIL
	6	Bamboo (Tonne)	NIL
	7	Tea Green Leaves (Tonne)	NIL
	8	Wattle Bark (MT)	NIL
	9	Cashew (Tonne)	NIL

SOURCE: INSPECTOR OF FACTORIES AND DISTRICT INDUSTRIES CENTRE,
Dharmapuri

13		INDUSTRIES	
	1	No.of Working Factories (Registered)	2198
	2	No.of Mandays Worked (Lakhs)	13.86
	3	No.of Trade Unions	3
	4	No.of Strikes (No. of disbutes)	NIL
	5	No.of Lockouts	NIL
	6	Large Scale Industries (01.4.2022 to 31.03.2023)	1
	7	Medium Scale Industries (01.4.2022 to 31.03.2023)	2
	8	Small Scale Industries (01.4.2022 to 31.03.2023)	69
	9	Cottage Industries (01.4.2022 to 31.03.2023)	365

10. Name of the important Industries : Dharmapuri Roller flour Ltd and Dharmapuri District Co-operative Sugar Mills, Palacode, Subramania Sive Co-op. Sugar Mills, Harur, Dharmapuri Paper Mills, Eachampadi.

P.M.P.Spinning Mills, Dharmapuri.
Gowri spinning Mills, Dharmapuri.

SOURCE: ASST. DIRECTOR (KHADI &VILLAGE) DHARMAPURI.

14	s.no	Khadi & Village INDUSTRIES	Nos
	1	No.of working Factories (Registered) (1.04.2022 to 31.03.2023)	143+9
	2	No. of Mandays worked (Lakhs)	Not applicable
	3	No. of trade Unions	3
	4	No. of Strikes (No of disputes)	NIL
	5	No. of Lockouts	NIL
	6	Large Scale Industries	15
	7	Medium Scale Industries	4
	8	Small Scale Industries	146
	9	Cottage Industries	363

SOURCE: JOINT DIRECTOR OF MEDICAL AND RURAL HEALTH SERVICES, DHARMAPURI-PALACODE GH			
1		MEDICAL AND HEALTH	
	1	Modern Medicine	1
	a	No.of Hospitals	1
	b	Dispensaries	1
	c	Primary Health Centers Including Sidha PHC	0
	d	Health Sub Centers	0
	e	Other Medical Institution	0
	f	Beds in Hospitals and Dispensaries	106
	g	Total Number of Doctors	13
	h	Nursing Home	0
	i	Maternity & Child welfare clinic	1
	j	Total Number of Nurses	14
2		Indian Medicine	1
	a	No. of Hospitals	1
	b	Dispensaries	1
	c	Primary Health Centers	0
	d	Beds in Hospitals and Dispensaries	3
	e	Total Number of Doctors	1
	f	Total Number of Nurses	0

3		HOMOEOPATHY	
	a	No. of Hospitals	0
	b	Dispensaries	0
	c	Beds in Hospitals and Dispensaries	0
	d	Total Number of Doctors	0
	e	Total Number of Nurses	0

15		MEDICAL AND HEALTH	
	1	Modern Medicine	
	a	No.of Hospitals	1
	b	Dispensaries	
	c	Primary Health Centers Including Sidha PHC	
	d	Health Sub Centers	
	e	Other Medical Institution	
	f	Beds in Hospitals and Dispensaries	111
	g	Total Number of Doctors	
	h	Nursing Home	
	i	Maternity & Child welfare clinic	
	j	Total Number of Nurses	
2		Indian Medicine	2
	a	No. of Hospitals	
	b	Dispensaries	
	c	Primary Health Centers	
	d	Beds in Hospitals and Dispensaries	
	e	Total Number of Doctors	
	f	Total Number of Nurses	
3		HOMOEOPATHY	
	a	No. of Hospitals	

	b	Dispensaries	
	c	Beds in Hospitals and Dispensaries	
	d	Total Number of Doctors	
	e	Total Number of Nurses	

1		MEDICAL AND HEALTH	
	1	Modern Medicine	
	a	No.of Hospitals	1
	b	Dispensaries	1
	c	Primary Health Centers Including Sidha PHC	0
	d	Health Sub Centers	0
	e	Other Medical Institution	0
	f	Beds in Hospitals and Dispensaries	152
	g	Total Number of Doctors	21
	h	Nursing Home	0
	i	Maternity & Child welfare clinic	1
	j	Total Number of Nurses	42
2		Indian Medicine	1
	a	No. of Hospitals	1
	b	Dispensaries	1
	c	Primary Health Centers	0
	d	Beds in Hospitals and Dispensaries	3
	e	Total Number of Doctors	1
	f	Total Number of Nurses	0
3		HOMOEOPATHY	
	a	No. of Hospitals	0

	b	Dispensaries	0
	c	Beds in Hospitals and Dispensaries	0
	d	Total Number of Doctors	0
	e	Total Number of Nurses	0

SOURCE: JOINT DIRECTOR OF MEDICAL AND RURAL HEALTH SERVICES, GOVT. HOSPITAL, PAPPIREDDIPATTI, DHARMAPURI			
15		MEDICAL AND HEALTH	
	1	Modern Medicine	YES
	a	No.of Hospitals	1
	b	Dispensaries	0
	c	Primary Health Centers Including Sidha PHC	0
	d	Health Sub Centers	0
	e	Other Medical Institution	0
	f	Beds in Hospitals and Dispensaries	32
	g	Total Number of Doctors	7
	h	Nursing Home	0
	i	Maternity & Child welfare clinic	1
	j	Total Number of Nurses	9
2		Indian Medicine	
	a	No. of Hospitals	
	b	Dispensaries	<u>YOGA@SIDDA</u> 1
	c	Primary Health Centers	0
	d	Beds in Hospitals and Dispensaries	0
	e	Total Number of Doctors	2
	f	Total Number of Nurses	0
3		HOMOEOPATHY	0
	a	No. of Hospitals	0

b	Dispensaries		0
c	Beds in Hospitals and Dispensaries		0
d	Total Number of Doctors		0
e	Total Number of Nurses		0

SOURCE: DEPUTY DIRECTOR OF HEALTH SERVICES, DHARMAPURI

1	Bed Strength	441
2	No. Of Doctors	155
3	No. Of Nurses	239

SOURCE: EDUCATION DEPARTMENT, DHARMAPURI

16		EDUCATION	
1		Universities	NIL
2		Arts and Science Colleges	27
3		Medical Colleges	1
	A	MEDICINE	
	I	Allopathy	NIL
	Ii	Indian Medicine	NIL
	Iii	Homoeopathy	NIL
	B	Engineering and Technology	5
	C	Agriculture	NIL
	D	Veterinary	NIL
	E	Law	1
4		Colleges for Special Education B.Ed., Pharmacy and Nursing	38 3
5		Pre-Primary schools	82
6		Primary Schools	832
7		Middle Schools	322
8		High schools	118
9		Higher Secondary schools	108
10		Teacher Training Colleges	22
11		Kendra Vidhayala	1

SOURCE DIVISIONAL ENGR. (HIGHWAYS) DHARMAPURI

17		TRANSPORT	
----	--	------------------	--

A		Road Length (Km.)	
	1	National Highways	50.7
	2	State Highways	1898.336
	3	Corporation and Municipalities Road	60.742
	4	Panchayat Union and Panchayat Road	3418.235
	5	Town Panchayat and Townships Road	352.062
	6	Others (Forest Roads)	NIL

SOURCE: REGIONAL TRANSPORT OFFICER, DHARMAPURI

	A	REGISTERED MOTOR VEHICLES	
	1	Commercial	18149
	2	Non-Commercial	541185

SOURCE: JOINT REGISTRAR (CO-COPERATIVE SOCIETIES), DHARMAPURI

19		CO-OPERATION	
	a	Primary Land Development Banks	3
	b	Cooperative Apex Banks (TNSC)	-
	c	District Central Cooperative Banks (Including Branches)	21
	d	Urban Banks	1
	e	Primary Agricultural Credit Societies	131
	f	Housing Cooperative Societies	18
	g	Employees Cooperative Societies	46
	h	Lift Irrigation Societies	NIL
	i	Weavers Cooperative Societies	5
	j	Industrial Cooperative Societies	NIL
	k	Khadi & Village Industries Societies	NIL
	l	Primary Cooperative Stores	1
	m	Cooperative Sugar Mills	2
	n	Co-op. Credit societies	NIL
	o	Other co-op. Societies 1)Marketing	2
	2	Vegetables	NIL

3	Press	1
---	-------	---

SOURCE: DISTRICT REGISTRAR OFFICE, DHARMAPURI

20		REGISTRATIONS	
	a	No.of Registration	14088
	b	Aggregated Value of property Transferred (Rs.in Crores)	30.17
	c	Total no. of Register	4717

SOURCE: SOCIAL WELFARE DEPARTMENT, DHARMAPURI.

21		HOUSING	
	i	No.of tenements constructed by Tamil Nadu Housing Board	NIL
	ii	Group houses for Adi-Dravida	704
	iii	No.of tenants constructed by TNSCB	NIL
	iv	No.of Tenants constructed by PHB	NIL
	v	Deputy Registrar Housing -RURAL	NIL
	vi	Deputy Registrar Housing-URBAN	NIL
	vii	Samathuvapuram	4
22		SOCIAL WELFARE (in Nos.)	
	i	Old Age Pensioners	72347
	ii	Dr Muthulakshmi Reddy Ammiar Ninaivu Mahaperu Udhavi Thittam	8
	iii	a	Moovalure Ramamirtham Ammayar Ninaivu Thirumana Thitam
		b	Marriage Assistance for daughter of Poor Widows
		c	Dr. Dharmambal Ammayar(Widow's Remarriage) Thittam
		d	Marriage Assistance to orphan girls
		e	Anjugam Ammayar Ninaivu Kalappu Thirumana Nidhi Udhavi Thittam
		iv	Aid for Handicapped
		v	Aid for Others (Specify) Free distribution Sewing Machine
		vi	Women Welfare Co-op.Societies
		vii	Training Center
		viii	Mahalir Mandram
		1	Group
		2	Member
		ix	Women Development Center
		x	Beneficiaries

	xi	Uzhavar Sandai	4
--	----	----------------	---

SOURCE: PROJECT OFFICER, (I.C.D.S-III) DHARMAPURI

23		NUTRITIOUS MEALS PROGRAMME	
		Name of Programme	No.of Centers
			Total Beneficiaries as on 31.05.2024
	ii	I.C.D.S.	1336
			78022

SOURCE: LOCAL ADMINISTRATION DEPT. DHARMAPURI

24		REVENUE ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS	
	a	Revenue Divisions	2
	b	Revenue Taluks	7
	c	Revenue Firkas	23
	d	Revenue Villages	261
25		LOCAL BODIES	
	a	Corporations	NIL
	b	Municipalities	1
	c	Panchayat Unions	10
	d	Town Panchayats	10
	e	Village Panchayats	251

SOURCE: RESPECTIVE DEPARTMENT

26		COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	
	a	No.of Development Divisions	1
	b	No.of Blocks Covered	10
	c	Population Covered (Lakhs)	12.95
	d	Area Covered (Sq.Km.)	4498

II)Source: District Police Office, Dharmapuri.

S.No.		Police and Prisons	Strength/ Prisons details
	a.	Police	
1.		Police Force	
	i)	Local	1158
	ii)	Armed Reserve	284
2.		Police Stations	29
3.		Police Outposts (AN & PS)	-
4.		Units	11
	b.	Prisons	
	1	Central prisons	-
	2	District prison	1
	3	Other Prisons (Sub Jails)	2

	Borstal School	-
--	----------------	---

SOURCE: LEGISLATURE

28		LEGISLATURE	
1		Members of the Legislative Assembly:	5
	a	Elected	5
	b	Nominated	5
2		Members of Parliament (Lok Sabha)	1
3		Members of Parliament (Rajya Sabha)	--
29		CINEMA THEATRES	
	a	Permanent	16
	1	Air-conditioned	1
	2	Non-conditioned	15
	3	Air Cooled	NIL
	b	Open Air Theatres-Video Theatre	NIL
	c	Semi Permanent	NIL
	d	Touring	NIL

SOURCE: ASST.DIRECTOR (MINES), DHARMAPURI

31		NATURAL RESOURCES	
	A	Name of the Minerals found	Black granite, Rough stone, and sand Grey granite

1	Sl.No	Name of the Important Pilgrim Centers
	1	Paravasudevar Koil, Malligarjunasami Koil at Dharmapuri
	2	Theerthagiriswarar Koil, Theerthamalai, Harur Tk.
	3	Hanumanthar Koil at Hanumantheertham
	4	Angalaparameswari Koil at Dharmapuri
	5	Chenrayasami temple at Adiyamankottai

	6	Sri Ragavendra temple at Bharathipuram
	7	Chennammal Koil at T.Ammamet
	8	Singarathoppu Muniappan Koil at Morappur
	9	Subramaniam Temple , Kumarasami pettai
	10	Kollapuriamman Koil, Thippampatti
	11	Anjaneyar Koil, Muthampatti.
2		Name of the Tourist center
	1	Hogenakkal Water falls at Hogenakkal
	2	Theerthamalai falls at Theerthamalai
	3	Adiyaman Fort at Adhiyamankottai

Development of DDMP through Stake holders

Planning authority

The planning authority for the DDMP is the District Disaster Management Authority (DDMA)

Purpose of the planning

To develop a plan of action for the District Disaster Management Authority and other district stakeholders to set priorities and provide directions for disaster risk management;

To define the roles of various stakeholders in disaster risk management;

To raise awareness of stakeholders about disaster risks and the requirements for disaster risk management;

Stakeholders

DDMAs consulted followed stakeholders for development of the District Disaster Management Plan:

- All line departments; e.g. agriculture, civil defense, fire services, revenue, irrigation, works and communications, health, social welfare and special education, local army units etc;
- Universities and research institutions located in the district;
- District branch of the Indian Red Cross Society;
- Local media (TV, radio, newspapers, magazines);
- Local business companies and groups;

- Political parties and leadership (government and opposition, if possible),
- Any other key stakeholders.

Planning process

Step I: Review of secondary data and literature about:

- Past disasters and their impact on communities and various sectors in the district; e.g. agriculture, health, education, shelter/housing, environment;
- Natural and human induced hazards prevalent in the district (base analysis upon scientific literature and data);
- Vulnerabilities in the district through analysis of demographic trends, urbanization, poverty, construction practices, environmental conditions and availability of critical facilities in various parts of the district;
- Roles currently being played by district departments and stakeholders in disaster preparedness and response;

Step II: Consultation with district stakeholders about:

- Priority hazards and risks;
- Strategies different stakeholders can adopt for reducing risks (mitigation, preparedness);
- Roles different stakeholders can play in emergency response and recovery;
- Resources available with each stakeholder for emergency response;

Step III: Prepare a draft of the District Disaster Risk Management Plan

- Follow the attached outline for drafting of the Plan;
- Use the information from secondary data review in the Step 1;
- Use the information from stakeholder consultation in the Step 2;

Step IV: Submit the draft to TNSDMA for technical review and advice

- TNSDMA will review the plan and give feedback to the District Authority about aspects of the plan that need improvement or changes;
- Based upon TNSDMA feedback, the District Authority will revise the plan;

Step V: Circulate the draft plan to following stakeholders for comments and feedback

- Line departments at District, Taluk, Municipal and Block
- Indian Red Cross Society
- NGOs working on disaster risk management in the district
- Universities and research institutions (engineering, geology, seismology, meteorology, mass communications departments)
- Selected media personnel
- Business companies and groups
- Banks, insurance etc

- Political leadership in government and opposition in District Level.

Step VI: Organize district level workshop to seek comments on the draft plan

- Further to the circulation of draft plan, the DDMA shall organize a district level planning workshop to seek comments on the draft plan;
- In this workshop the District Disaster Management Authority shall present key components of the plan, including priorities for disaster risk management and roles of different departments and get their inputs for any changes, modifications, revisions;
- TNSDMA technical officers can help the District DM Authority in facilitation of the stakeholder consultation workshop;

Step VII: s the district plan based upon stakeholder comments

- After reviewing the comments from carious stakeholders, the TNSDMA should modify/revise the plan as needed. In this regard NDMA can provide technical advice;

Step VIII: Approval of the Plan

- The plan was approved in a meeting of the District Disaster Management Authority;

Step IX: Publish and disseminate the district plan to all relevant stakeholders

- This is a very important part of the plan. The plan is disseminated to all political leadership (government and opposition), line departments, media, Indian Red Cross Society, research institutions, NGOs and any other stakeholders which the District stakeholders, as well as in keeping the plan alive. The dissemination includes authorities and stakeholders at Taluk, Municipal and Block levels.
- Drills can be organized by the District Disaster Management Authority for keeping the plan functional;

Step X: Revision and updating of the Plan

- The plan will be revised and updated every year at the minimum or after any major disasters based upon lessons learnt from disaster response.

17 .RESOURCES REQUIRED FOR DISASTER RELATED ACTIVITIES

EARTH QUAKE AND LANDSLIDE

Type of Disaster	Activity	Material Type	Available Department	
Earth Quake and Landslide	Health Services	Critical Supplies	Anti Snake Venom	
			Bronchodilators	
			Chlorine tablets	
			Halogen tablets	
		Vaccines		
		Equipments	CT Scan	
			First aid Kits	
			Incubators for adults	
			Incubators for Children	
			MRI	
			Spine Boards	
			Stretcher Medical Evacuation	
			Stretcher	
			Hygiene	Reservoirs Treatment Tank
				Water Filter
				Water Tank
			Life saving Unit	Mechanical Ventilators
		Defibrillator		
		Mobile Unit		Mobile Blood Bank
			Mobile Hospital	
			Mobile Lab Service	
			Mobile Medical Van	
			Mobile OT Unit	
		Portable Equipment		Portable ECG

			Portable Oxygen cylinders
			Portable Suction unit
			Portable Ultrasound
			Portable Ventilators
			Portable X-ray
		Skilled Human Resource	Anesthetist
			General physician
			Gynecologist
			Lab technicians
			Medical first responders
			OT assistants
			Paramedics
			Radiologist
			Surgeon
			Trauma Specialist
	Search and Rescue	Cutter	Bolt cutters (Shears)
			Chains Saw-Bullet
			Chain Saw-Diamond
			Chipping Hammer
			Circular Saw with Diamond Blade (Electric)
			Cold Cutters
			Cutters-Hydraulic
			Cutters-Battery
			Electric Drill
			Gas Cutters
			Pneumatic Chisel
			Steel Cutter/Grinder
		Heavy Engineer Equipment	Bulldozers wheeled/Chain
			Cranes-Heavy Duty, Fork type
			Critical Supplies
			Dumper
			Earth movers
			Recovery vans Beams Type
			Snow Beeters Wheeled
			Tipper-Heavy Duty
			Trucks-Aerial Lift
		Lifting Equipment	Air Lifting bags (Different capacity)
			Iron shod levers, 10 ft. long
			Jack with 5 ton lift
		Light Equipment	Aspects Blanket
			Axe
			Basket
			B.A. Set

			Blanket
			Bucket
			Ceiling Tackle
			Chains- 6 feet (3 ton lift)
			Crescent/adjustable wrenches
			Crow bar
			Door Breaker
			Glass remover (Punch Mark)
			Gloves-Rubber, Tested up to 25,000
			Hacksaw
			Hand Tool set
			Heavy Axe
			Heavy Block of Fulcrum
			Helmet
			House/hose fitting
			Jumping Cushions
			Knife Salvage
			Lifting tackle - 3 ton
			Matok
			Pick axe
			Public Address System
			Pump
			Rescue Rams
			Rope
			Scaffold poles for sheer legs
			Set of rope tackle (3 sheave- 2 sheave)
			Shovel
			Single sheave snatch block
			Sledge hammer
			Slotted Screwdrivers
			Smoke Blower Exhauster
			Soaking kit
			Spade
			Stretcher harness (set)
			Traps 4 × 4 meters
			Two handled cross cut-saw
		Lighting arrangement	Electric Generator (10 kv)
			Electric Torch
			Inflatable Light Tower
			Lanterns
			Light Mast
			Telescopic Pneumatic Mast (Light)
		Skilled Human resource	Search and Rescue Teams for Collapse

			Search and rescue Teams
		Spreaders	Spreaders - Battery
			Spreaders - Hydraulic
	Shelters	Critical Supply	Water Tank
		Pre - fab shelter	FRP Shutter
			Polypropylene Corrugated Unifold Shelter
		Sheets	Corrugated Galvanized Iron Sheet
			Plastic Sheet
			Polythene Sheet
			Tarpaulin
		Shelters/ Rehabilitation Centers	Mahila Mandal Bhawan
			Office Building
			Panchayat bhawan
			School
			Yuva Mandal Bhawan
		Tents	Tent Arctic
			Tent Extendable 2 meters
			Tent extendable 4 meters
			Tent 40 Lbs
			Tent 80 Kgs
			Tent MK-III Private
			Tent Store
	Tele Communication	Mobile Phone	Mobile Phone CDMA
			Mobile Phone GSM
		Sat Phone	INMARSAT
			Mini-M3
			V-SAT
		Skilled human resource	Ham Radio Operators
		Video system	Camera Digital
			Video Camera Beta
			Video Camera Digital
			Video Camera DVD
			Video Phone Set
		Wireless System	UHF Sets Mobile
			UHF Sets Static
			VHF Sets Mobile
			VHF Sets Static
			Walkie Talkie Sets
	Transportation	Heavy Vehicle	Bus
			Heavy Truck
			Jumper
			Loader

			Tractor
			Trailer
		Light Vehicle	4 Wheel Drive Vehicle
			Matador
			Motor Cycle
		Medium Vehicle	Mini Bus
			RTV
			Truck
		Special Vehicle	Equipment Towing Tender
			Light Ambulance Van
			Medium Ambulance Van
			Mobilization Truck
			Road Roller
			Water Tanker - Large capacity
			Water Tanker - Medium capacity

FLOOD/CYCLONE

Type of Disaster	Activity	Material Type	Available Department		
Flood / Cyclone	Flood Rescue	Rescue boats	Country Boats		
			Fiber boat (12 persons)		
			Inflatable boat (12 persons)		
			Motor Boats		
		Motor Launch			
		Skilled human resource	Divers Teams		
			Search and Rescue Teams for Flood		
		Specialized flood/Rescue equipments		Basket Stretcher	
				Diving suit	
				Life Jackers	
	Lifebuoy				
	Pneumatic Rope Launcher				
	Rescue back boards				
	Under water BA set				
	Health Services			Critical Supplies	Anti Snake Venom
					Bronchodilators
					Chlorine tablets
		Halogen			
		Vaccines			
		Equipment	First aid kits		
		Incubators for Adults			
		Incubators for Children			
		MRI			

			Spine boards
			Stretcher Medical Evacuation
			Stretcher Normal
		Hygiene	Reservoirs Treatment Tank
			Water Filter
			Water Tank
		Lifesaving Equipments	Mechanical Ventilators
			Defibrillator
		Mobile units	Mobile Blood Bank
			Mobile Hospital
			Mobile Lab Service
			Mobile Medical Van
			Mobile OT Unit
		Portable Equipment	Portable ECG
			Portable Oxygen cylinders
			Portable Suction unit
			Portable Ultrasound
			Portable Ventilators
			Portable X-ray
		Skilled Human Resource	Anesthetist
			General physician
			Gynecologist
			Lab technicians
			Medical first responders
			OT assistants
			Paramedics
			Radiologist
			Surgeon
			Trauma Specialist
	Search and Rescue	Cutter	Bolt cutters (Shears)
			Chains Saw-Bullet
			Chain Saw-Diamond
			Chipping Hammer
			Circular Saw with Diamond Blade (Electric)
			Cold Cutters
			Cutters-Hydraulic
			Cutters-Battery
			Electric Drill
			Gas Cutters
			Pneumatic Chisel
			Steel Cutter/Grinder
		Heavy Engineer Equipment	Bulldozers wheeled/Chain

			Cranes-Heavy Duty, Fork type
			Critical Supplies
			Dumper
			Earth movers
			Recovery vans Beams Type
			Snow Beeters Wheeled
			Tipper-Heavy Duty
			Trucks-Aerial Lift
		Lifting Equipment	Air Lifting bags (Different capacity)
			Iron shod levers, 10 ft. long
			Jack with 5 ton lift
		Light Equipment	Aspects Blanket
			Axe
			Basket
			B.A. Set
			Blanket
			Bucket
			Ceiling Tackle
			Chains- 6 feet (3 ton lift)
			Crescent/adjustable wrenches
			Crow bar
			Door Breaker
			Glass remover (Punch Mark)
			Gloves-Rubber, Tested up top 25,000
			Hacksaw
			Hand Tool set
			Heavy Axe
			Heavy Block of Fulcrum
			Helmet
			House/hose fitting
			Jumping Cushions
			Knife Salvage
			Lifting tackle- 3 ton
			Matok
			Pick axe
			Public Address System
			Pumb
			Rescue Rams
			Rope
			Scaffold poles for sheer legs
			Set of rope tackle (3 sheave- 2 sheave)
			Shovel
			Single sheave snatch block
			Sledge hammer

			Slotted Screwdrivers
			Smoke Blower Exhauster
			Soaking kit
			Spade
			Stretcher harness (set)
			Traps 4 × 4 meters
			Two handled cross cut-saw
		Lighting arrangement	Electric Generator (10 kv)
			Electric Torch
			Inflatable Light Tower
			Lanterns
			Light Mast
			Telescopic Pneumatic Mast (Light)
		Skilled Human resource	Search and Rescue Teams for Collapse
			Search and rescue Teams
		Spreaders	Spreaders-Battery
			Spreaders-Hydraulic
	Shelters	Critical Supply	Water Tank
		Pre-fab shelter	FRP Shutter
			Polypropylene Corrugated Unifold Shelter
		Sheets	Corrugated Galvanized Iron Sheet
			Plastic Sheet
			Polythene Sheet
			Tarpaulin
		Shelters/Rehabilitation Centers	Mahila Mandal Bhawan
			Office Building
			Panchayat bhawan
			School
			Yuva Mandal Bhawan
		Tents	Tent Arctic
			Tent Extendable 2 meters
			Tent extendable 4 meters
			Tent 40 Lbs
			Tent 80 kgs
			Tent MK-III Private
			Tent Store

FIRE/ FOREST FIRE

Type of	Activity	Material Type	Available Department
---------	----------	---------------	----------------------

Disaster			
Fire/ Forest Fire	Fire Fighting	Breathing Apparatus set	Breathing Apparatus – Compressor
			Breathing apparatus – Self Contained
		Critical supplies	Dry Chemical Powder
			Fire Fighting Foam
			Halons
		Fire extinguishers	ABC Type
			CO2 Type
			DCP Type
			Foam Type
			Halons Type
		Fire fighting Equipments	Fire Proof Sheet
			Fire Proximate Suits
		Fire/rescue Tenders	B.A. Van
			Control van
			DCP Tender
			Fire Tender
			Hazmat Van
			Hydraulic Platform
			Turn Table Ladder
		Ladder	Aluminum Ladder
			Extension Ladder
			Rope Ladder
		Protective equipments- Specialized	Clothing – Chemical protective
			Suit – fire approach
			Suit – fire entry
			Suit – fire proximity
			Suit – NBC
		Pumps	Air Compressor
			Pump – Floating
			Pump – High pressure, portable
		Skilled human resource	Aviation – fire fighting team
			High Rise Buildings – fire

			fighting team
			Mines – fire fighting team
			Nuclear Power Plant – fire fighting team
			Oil Installation – fire fighting team
			Ports – fire fighting team
			Thermal Power Plant – fire fighting team
	Health Services	Critical Supplies	Anti Snake Venom
			Bronchodilators
			Chlorine tablets
			Halogen
			Vaccines
		Equipment	CT Scan
			First aid kits
			Incubators for Adults
			Incubators for Children
			MRI
			Spine boards
			Stretcher Medical Evacuation
			Stretcher Normal
		Hygiene	Reservoirs Treatment Tank
			Water Filter
			Water Tank
		Lifesaving Equipments	Mechanical Ventilators
			Defibrillator
		Mobile units	Mobile Blood Bank
			Mobile Hospital
			Mobile Lab Service
			Mobile Medical Van
			Mobile OT Unit
		Portable Equipment	Portable ECG
			Portable Oxygen cylinders
			Portable Suction unit
			Portable Ultrasound
			Portable Ventilators
			Portable X-ray

		Skilled Human Resource	Anesthetist
			General physician
			Gynecologist
			Lab technicians
			Medical first responders
			OT assistants
			Paramedics
			Radiologist
			Surgeon
			Trauma Specialist
	Search and Rescue	Cutter	Bolt cutters (Shears)
			Chains Saw-Bullet
			Chain Saw-Diamond
			Chipping Hammer
			Circular Saw with Diamond Blade (Electric)
			Cold Cutters
			Cutters-Hydraulic
			Cutters-Battery
			Electric Drill
			Gas Cutters
			Pneumatic Chisel
			Steel Cutter/Grinder
		Heavy Engineer Equipment	Bulldozers wheeled/Chain
			Cranes-Heavy Duty, Fork type
			Critical Supplies
			Dumper
			Earth movers
			Recovery vans Beams Type
			Snow Beeters Wheeled
			Tipper-Heavy Duty
			Trucks-Aerial Lift
		Lifting Equipment	Air Lifting bags (Different capacity)
			Iron shod levers, 10 ft. long
			Jack with 5 ton lift
		Light Equipment	Aspects Blanket
			Axe

			Basket
			B.A. Set
			Blanket
			Bucket
			Ceiling Tackle
			Chains- 6 feet (3 ton lift)
			Crescent/adjustable wrenches
			Crow bar
			Door Breaker
			Glass remover (Punch Mark)
			Gloves-Rubber, Tested up to 25,000
			Hacksaw
			Hand Tool set
			Heavy Axe
			Heavy Block of Fulcrum
			Helmet
			House/hose fitting
			Jumping Cushions
			Knife Salvage
			Lifting tackle- 3 ton
			Matok
			Pick axe
			Public Address System
			Pump
			Rescue Rams
			Rope
			Scaffold poles for sheer legs
			Set of rope tackle (3 sheave- 2 sheave)
			Shovel
			Single sheave snatch block
			Sledge hammer
			Slotted Screwdrivers
			Smoke Blower Exhauster
			Soaking kit
			Spade
			Stretcher harness (set)
			Traps meters
			Two handled cross cut-

			saw
		Lighting arrangement	Electric Generator (10 kv)
			Electric Torch
			Inflatable Light Tower
			Lanterns
			Light Mast
			Telescopic Pneumatic Mast (Light)
		Skilled Human resource	Search and Rescue Teams for Collapse
			Search and rescue Teams
		Spreaders	Spreaders-Battery
			Spreaders-Hydraulic
	Shelters	Critical Supply	Water Tank
		Pre-fab shelter	FRP Shutter
			Polypropylene Corrugated Unfold Shelter
		Sheets	Corrugated Galvanized Iron Sheet
			Plastic Sheet
			Polythene Sheet
			Tarpaulin
		Shelters/Rehabilitation Centers	Mahila Mandal Bhawan
			Office Building
			Panchayat bhawan
			School
			Yuva Mandal Bhawan
		Tents	Tent Arctic
			Tent Extendable 2 meters
			Tent extendable 4 meters
			Tent 40 Lbs
			Tent MK-III Private
			Tent Store

NUCLEAR BIOLOGICAL AND CHEMICAL

Type of Disaster	Activity	Material Type	Available Department
Nuclear Biological and	Health Services	Critical Supplies	Anti Snake Venom

Chemical			
			Bronchodilators
			Chlorine tablets
			Halogen
			Vaccines
		Equipment	CT Scan
			First aid kits
			Incubators for Adults
			Incubators for Children
			MRI
			Spine boards
			Stretcher Medical Evacuation
			Stretcher Normal
		Hygiene	Reservoirs Treatment Tank
			Water Filter
			Water Tank
		Lifesaving Equipments	Mechanical Ventilators
			Defibrillator
		Mobile units	Mobile Blood Bank
			Mobile Hospital
			Mobile Lab Service
			Mobile Medical Van
			Mobile OT Unit
		Portable Equipment	Portable ECG
			Portable Oxygen cylinders
			Portable Suction unit
			Portable Ultrasound
			Portable Ventilators
			Portable X-ray
		Skilled Human Resource	Anesthetist
			General physician
			Gynecologist
			Lab technicians
			Medical first responders
			OT assistants
			Paramedics
			Radiologist
			Surgeon
			Trauma Specialist
	NBC related	Critical supplies	Decontamination solution
			Lodate tablets
		NBC Specialized equipments	Air Sampler – battery operated
			Body bags

			Capping kit – fir chlorine leak
			C.D Kit danger make
			Containers of AFFF
			Containers of Soda ash and Hydroxide
			Decontamination gears
			Direct reading dosimeter
			Distress signal unit
			Detector kit – for poison in water
			Emergency response guide book
			First aid kit as per MFR
			First aid kit NBC type A
			First aid kit NBC type B
			Flame ionization Detector
			GM Survey meter
			High visibility vest
			Leak Storing Device
			Leak Tester for B.A set
			LEL Meter
			Mini rad meter
			Monitor – for chemical agents
			Monitor – for contamination
			Multi gas detector with cut gum bottle
			NBC face mask
			Non sparking brush, brooms shovels
			Non sparking tool
			PH meter
			PH tester
			Pipe Squeezer
			Plastic drums
			Portable alpha monitor
			Portable decontamination apparatus
			Safety line with chemical resistant
			Safety touch
			Teletector
			TLD
			Traffic cones
			Ultra violet photo ionization detector

		Skilled human resource	Search and Rescue Teams for NBC
	Shelters	Critical Supply	Water Tank
		Pre-fab shelter	FRP Shutter
			Polypropylene Corrugated Unifold Shelter
		Sheets	Corrugated Galvanized Iron Sheet
			Plastic Sheet
			Polythene Sheet
			Tarpaulin
		Shelters/Rehabilitation Centers	Mahila Mandal Bhawan
			Office Building
			Panchayat bhawan
			School
			Yuva Mandal Bhawan
		Tents	Tent Arctic
			Tent Extendable 2 meters
			Tent extendable 4 meters
			Tent 40 Lbs
			Tent 80 Kgs
			Tent MK-III Private
			Tent Store
	Tele Communication	GPS	GPS Hand sets
		Mobile phone	Mobile Phone CDMA
			Mobile Phone GSM
		Sat Phones	INMARSAT
			Mini-M3
			V-SAT
		Skilled human resource	Ham Radio Operators
		Video system	Camera Digital
			Video Camera Beta
			Video Camera Digital
			Video camera DVD
			Video Phone Set
		Wireless system	HF Sets Static
			UHF Sets Mobile
			UHF Sets Static
			VHF Sets Mobile
			VHF Sets Static
			Walkie Talkie Sets
	Transportation	Heavy vehicle	Bus
			Heavy Truck
			Jumper

			Loader
			Tractor
			Trailer
		Light vehicles	4 Wheel Drive Vehicle
			Matador
			Motor Cycle
		Medium Vehicle	Mini Bus
			RTV
			Truck
		Special vehicles	Equipment Toeing Tender
			Light Ambulance Van
			Medium Ambulance Van
			Mobilization Truck
			Road Roller
			Water Tanker – Large capacity
			Water Tanker – Medium capacity

RESOURCES AVAILABALE
THE EXECUTIVE ENGINEER
(AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT)

SI. No	Item Name	Item Quantity / Unit	Specify the location
1	Bulldozer	1 No	Assistant Executive Engineer, Agricultural Engineering Department, Collectrate campus, Dharmapuri.
		1 No	Assistant Executive Engineer Agricultural Engineering Department, Regulatory Agriculture Marketing campus, Katcherimedu, Harur -636903 Dharmapuri.
2	Tractor	5 Nos	Assistant Executive Engineer, Agricultural Engineering Department, Collectrate campus, Dharmapuri.
		4 Nos	Assistant Executive Engineer, Agricultural Engineering Department, Regulatory Agriculture Marketing campus, Katcherimedu, Harur -636903 Dharmapuri.

3	Backhoe with front end loader	1 No	Assistant Executive Engineer, Agricultural Engineering Department, Collectrate campus, Dharmapuri.
		1 No	Assistant Executive Engineer Agricultural Engineering Department, Regulatory Agriculture Marketing campus, Katcherimedu, Harur -636903 Dharmapuri.

Water Resources Department

Upper Pennaiyar Basin Division, Dharmapuri

Sl.No	Item Description	Item Quantity and Unit	Specify the Location
1	Jeep	3 No's	Dharmapuri
2	Tractor	-	-
3	Trailor	-	-
4	Heavy truck	-	-
5	Bulldozer	-	-

Details of flood stock materials – 2024

Sl. No	Name of Reservoir/ Tank	Empty cement bags in Nos	Sand filled cement bags in Nos	sand in 3m	Disel Generator	Torch light	C.Posts in RM	Boomboos in Rm	Rope in Rm	Oil Engine	Remarks
1.	Vaniar	2000	500	10	2	5	100	60	80	-	-
2.	Chinnar	2000	500	10	1	5	150	75	150	-	-
3.	Toppaiyar	1500	500	30	1	3	50	50	100	-	-
4.	Nagavathi	1000	600	10	-	8	80	20	100	-	-

5.	Kaserigulihalla	1500	750	30	1	7	160	200	300	-	-
6.	Thumbalahalli	1000	500	30	1	2	100	25	100	-	-
7.	Ichambadi Anicut	2000	200	15	-	4	50	50	200	-	-
8.	Varattar	1500	150	10	-	4	50	50	200	-	-

DIVISIONAL FIRE OFFICE

Item Name	Item Description	Item Quantity and Unit	Specify the location
DCP Type	Fire Extinguisher	5Nos	Divisional office , Dharmapuri
Search light	Lighting arrangements	11Nos	Divisional office , Dharmapuri
Crescent/adjustable wrenches	Light Equipment	5Nos	Divisional office , Dharmapuri
Lifebuoy	Specialised flood rescue Equipment	8Nos	Divisional office , Dharmapuri
Breathing apparatus - self contained	Breathing apparatus set	15Nos	Divisional office , Dharmapuri
HF Sets Static	wireless system	1Nos	Divisional office , Dharmapuri
Heavy Axe	Light equipment (search and rescue)	13Nos	Divisional office , Dharmapuri
Sledge hammer	Light equipemnt (search & rescue)	17Nos	Divisional office , Dharmapuri
ABC Type	Fire Extinguisher	4Nos	Divisional office , Dharmapuri
Tarpaulin	Sheets	5Nos	Divisional office , Dharmapuri
CO2 Type	Fire Extinguisher	1Nos	Divisional office , Dharmapuri
Pump - high pressure, portable	Pumps	9Nos	Divisional office , Dharmapuri
First aid kits	Equipments	8Nos	Divisional office , Dharmapuri
Blankets	Light Equipment	5Nos	All Fire Stations
Containers of AFFF	NBC Specialised Equipment	15Nos	Divisional office , Dharmapuri

	s (Tins)		
Set of rope tackle (3 sheave - 2 sheave)	Light equipment	10Nos	Divisional office , Dharmapuri
Life Jackets	Specialises flood rescue equipment	79Nos	Divisional office , Dharmapuri
Foam Type	Fire Extinguisher	5Nos	Divisional office , Dharmapuri
	Smoke Blower and Exhauster	1No	FIREAND RESCUE SERVICE, NEDUMARANNAGAR, DHARMAPURI

FISHERIES DEPARTMENT

Item Name	Item Description	Item Quantity and Unit	Specify the location
Country Boats	Coracles	10Nos	DHARMAPURI
4 WHEELER	Jeep	1No	
Search and Rescue Teams for NBC Disasters		58	

FORM			
THE DHARMAPURI DISTRICT CO-OPERATIVE SUGAR MILLS LTD., PALACODE - 636808			
DEPARTMENT OF AGENCY DETAILS			
1	Department Agency Name and Address		The Dharmapuri District Co-operative Sugar Mills Ltd., Palacode
2	Contact person Name		Administrator
3	Contact Person Address		The Dharmapuri District Co-operative Sugar Mills Ltd., Palacode
4	Phone No		04348 222036, 9442104400
5	Email ID		ddcsmpld@yahoo.com
Activity Name - Search and Resque			Category Name cutters

SUGAR MILL, PALACODE

S. No	Item Name	Item Description	Item Quantity	Specify the Location
-------	-----------	------------------	---------------	----------------------

1	Gas Cutters	gas cutting set	02-No's	Mill house
2	Electric Drill	Electrical Drilling Machine	01-No	Work Shop
3	Chipping Hammer	Chipping Hammer	05-No's	Work Shop
4	Gloves-Rubber Tested up to 25,000 Volt	Rubber Gloves	1 set	Electrical seefion
5	Scaffold poles for sheer legs	Scaffold poles	20	Civil Room
6	Crescent / adjustable wrenches	Adjustable Cresecent	01-No	Work Shop
7	Lifting Tackle - 3 ton	Chain fuller block 2 tone	01-No	Boiling house
8	Electric Generator (10 KV)	Ele generator (10 KV)	Nil	Nil
9	Pump -high pressure, portable	pump high pressure portable	Nil	Nil
10	Foam Type	Foam type fire extinguisher	02-No's	Co-gen Plant
11	Stretcher normal	Stretcher normal	01-No	Hospital
12	First aid kits	First aid kits	02-No's	Hospital and sugar mill aria
13	Portable oxygen Cylinders	Portable oxygen Cylinders	02-No's	Hospital
14	4 Wheel Drive vechicle	jeep	02-No's	Admin Office
15	Truck	Pick up	01-No	Admin Office
16	Light Ambulance Van	Light Ambulance Van	01-No	Hospital
17	VHF sets Static	VHF sets static	09-No's	Office
18	GPS Hand sets	GPS Hand sets	-	-
19	PH meter	PH Meter	01-No	Lab
20	Drivers Team	Drivers Team	3	Sugar Mill Office
21	General Physician	General Physician	(DR) 1 Person	Sugar Mill
22	Paramedics	Paramadics	1 Person	Sugar Mill
23	Medical first responders	Medical first responders	1 Person Doctor	Sugar Mill
23A	Nurse	Femal Nurse	1 No's	Hospital
24	Anti snake venom	Anti snake venom	1 No's	Sugar Mill
25	Decontamination solution	Decontamination solution	10-kgs	Sugar Mill

FORM
THE SUBRAMANIYA SIVA CO-OPERATIVE SUGAR MILLS LTD., GOPALAPURAM - 636808
DEPARTMENT OF AGENCY DETAILS

1	Department Agency Name and Address	The Subramaniya Siva Co-operative Sugar Mills Ltd., Gopalapuram - 636 904
2	Contact person Name	Administrator
3	Contact Person Address	The Subramaniya Siva Co-operative Sugar Mills Ltd., Gopalapuram - 636 904
4	Phone No	9442599782 (OFFICE MANAGER)
5	Email ID	sscsm_sugar@rediffmail.com
Activity Name - Search and Resque		Category Name cutters
Enter details of item under		22

ITEM NAME

S. No	Item Name	Item Description	Item Quantity	Specify the Location
1	Gas Cutters	gas cutting set	05-No's	Mill house
2	Electric Drill	Electrical Drilling Machine	01-No	Work Shop
3	Chipping Hammer	Chipping Hammer	05-No's	Work Shop
4	Gloves-Rubber Tested up to 25,000 Volt	Rubber Gloves	1 set	Electrical seefion
5	Scaffold poles for sheer legs	Scaffold poles	20	Civil Room
6	Crescent / adjustable wrenches	Adjustable Cresecent	01-No	Work Shop
7	Lifting Tackle - 3 ton	Chain fuller block 2 tone	01-No	Boiling house
8	Electric Generator (10 KV)	Ele generator (10 KV)	Nil	Nil
9	Pump -high pressure, portable	pump high pressure portable	Nil	Nil
10	Foam Type	Foam type fire extinguisher	06 -No's	Fire Extinguisher
11	Stretcher normal	Stretcher normal	01-No	Hospital
12	First aid kits	First aid kits	02-No's	Hospital and sugar mill aria
13	Portable oxygen Cylinders	Portable oxygen Cylinders	02-No's	Hospital
14	4 Wheel Drive vechicle	jeep	03-No's	Admin Office
15	Truck	Pick up	01-No	Admin Office
16	Light Ambulance Van	Light Ambulance Van	01-No	Hospital
17	VHF sets Static	VHF sets static	NIL	NIL
18	GPS Hand sets	GPS Hand sets	NIL	NIL
19	PH meter	PH Meter	01-No.	Lab

20	Drivers Team	Drivers Team	5	Sugar Mill Office
21	General Physician	General Physician	(DR) 1 Person	Sugar Mill
22	Paramedics	Paramedics	1 Person	Sugar Mill
23	Medical first responders	Medical first responders	1 Person Doctor	Sugar Mill
23A	Nurse	Femal Nurse	1 No.	Hospital
24	Anti snake venom	Anti snake venom	1 unit	Sugar Mill
25	Decontamination solution	Decontamination solution	10-kgs	Sugar Mill

D.E HIGHWAYS - Equipment

Item Name	Item Quantity and Unit
Lorry	4
Bull Dozer	4
JCB	8
Tractors	7
Power saw	9
Saw	7
Crow bar	77
Labour	274
Axe	71
Pans	145
Manvetty	155
Sand (cum)	13.50
Sand Bags	1400
Wooden poles	500 Nos Each 3 M length
Generator	4
Pump set	4

J.D MEDICALS

J.DMEDICAL			
ItemName	ItemDescription	ItemQuantityand Unit	Specify thelocation
Stretchernormal	STRETCHER	1Nos	Palacode GH

Portableultrasound	ULTRASOUND	1Nos	Palacode GH
PortableECG	PORTABLEECG	1Nos	Palacode GH
Portablesuctionunit	SUCTIONAPPARATUS	1Nos	Palacode GH
Firstaidkits	FIRSTAIDKITS	2Nos	Palacode GH
CTscan	TOSHIBAAUTOLAB	Nil	Palacode GH
Portableoxygenylinders	OXYGENCYLINDER	1Nos	Palacode GH
Spineboards	SPINEBOARDS	1Nos	Palacode GH
LightAmbulanceVan	STAFFCAR	Nil	Palacode GH
MediumAmbulanceVan	JEEP1	Nil	Palacode GH
MiniBus	MINIBUS	Nil	Palacode GH
4wheeldrivevehicle	AMBULANCE4VAN2	108ambulance available	Palacode GH
ElectricGenerator(10kv)	ELECTRICGENERATOR	Diesel40kv	Palacode GH
Generalphysician		1Nos	Palacode GH
Labtechnicians		1Nos	Palacode GH
Paramedics		2Nos	Palacode GH
Gynecologist		1Nos	Palacode GH
OTassistants		Nil	Palacode GH
Anesthetist		1Nos	Palacode GH
Surgeon		1Nos	Palacode GH
Medicalfirstresponders		1Nos	Palacode GH
Vaccines		440Nos(inj.Tcv)	Store Palacode GH
Chlorinetablets		Nil	Store Palacode GH
Bronchodilators		2000	Store Palacode GH
Bronchodilators		2000	Store Palacode GH
Bronchodilators		200	Store Palacode GH
Halogentablets		Nil	Store Palacode GH
Bronchodilators		200	Store Palacode GH
Vaccines		30 Nos (IMMUNOCLOBULIN)	Store Palacode GH
Antisnakevenom		128NOS	Store Palacode GH
Vaccines		300NOS(TD)	Store Palacode GH
Bronchodilators		200NOS	Store Palacode GH

J.D MEDICAL GH- HARUR

Item Name	Item Description	Item Quantity and Unit	Specify the location
Stretcher normal	STRETCHER	1NOS	GH HARUR
Portable ultrasound	ULTRA SOUND	1Nos	GH HARUR
Portable ECG	PORTABLE ECG	1Nos	GH HARUR
Portable suction unit	SUCTION APPARATUS	1NOS	GH HARUR
First aid kits	FIRST AID KITS	2Nos	GH HARUR
CT scan	TOSHIBA AUTOLAB	1 No.	GH HARUR
Potable oxygen cylinders	OXYGEN CYLINDER	2Nos	GH HARUR

Spine boards	SPINE BOARDS	2Nos	GH HARUR
Light Ambulance Van	STAFF CAR	NIL	GH HARUR
Medium Ambulance Van	JEEP 1	1Nos	GH HARUR
Mini Bus	MINI BUS	NIL	GH HARUR
4 wheel drive vehicle	AMBULANCE	1Nos	GH HARUR
Electric Generator (10 kv)	DESEL GENERATER	1Nos	GH HARUR
General physican		1Nos	GH HARUR
Lab technicians		2Nos	GH HARUR
Paramedics		2Nos	GH HARUR
Gynecologist		1Nos	GH HARUR
OT assistants		1Nos	GH HARUR
Anesthetist		1Nos	GH HARUR
Surgeon		1Nos	GH HARUR
Medical first responders		1Nos	GH HARUR
Vaccines		165NOS	Store GH HARUR
Chlorine tablets		NIL	Store GH HARUR
Bronchodilators		250	Store GH HARUR
Bronchodilators		250	Store GH HARUR
Bronchodilators		2000	Store GH HARUR
Halogen tablets		NIL	Store GH HARUR
Bronchodilators		100	Store GH HARUR
Vaccines		193Nos	Store GH HARUR
Anti snake venom		210	Store GH HARUR
Vaccines		120NOS	Store GH HARUR
Bronchodilators		2000	Store GH HARUR

J.D MEDICAL Pennagaram

Item Name	Item Description	Item Quantity and Unit	Specify the location
Stretcher normal	STRETCHER	1Nos	GHQH PENNAGARAM
Portable ultrasound	ULTRA SOUND	1Nos	GHQH PENNAGARAM
Portable ECG	PORTABLE ECG	1Nos	GHQH PENNAGARAM
Portable suction unit	SUCTION APPARATUS	1Nos	GHQH PENNAGARAM
First aid kits	FIRST AID KITS	2Nos	GHQH PENNAGARAM
CT scan	TOSHIBA AUTOLAB	1Nos	GHQH PENNAGARAM
Potable oxygen cylinders	OXYGEN CYLINDER	2Nos	GHQH PENNAGARAM
Spine boards	SPINE BOARDS	2Nos	GHQH PENNAGARAM
Light Ambulance Van	STAFF CAR	nil	GHQH PENNAGARAM
Medium Ambulance Van	JEEP 1	nil	GHQH PENNAGARAM
Mini Bus	MINI BUS	nil	GHQH PENNAGARAM

4 wheel drive vehicle	AMBULANCE	(nil)108 ambulance available	GHQH PENNAGARAM
Electric Generator (10 kv)	DESEL GENERATER(15KV)	1 NOS	GHQH PENNAGARAM
General physician		NIL	GHQH PENNAGARAM
Lab technicians		2Nos	GHQH PENNAGARAM
Paramedics		2Nos	GHQH PENNAGARAM
Gynecologist		1Nos	GHQH PENNAGARAM
OT assistants		1 NOS	GHQH PENNAGARAM
Anesthetist		1Nos	GHQH PENNAGARAM
Surgeon		1Nos	GHQH PENNAGARAM
Medical first responders		1Nos	GHQH PENNAGARAM
Vaccines		270	Store GHQH PENNAGARAM
Chlorine tablets		nil	Store PENNAGARAM
Bronchodilators		2000	Store PENNAGARAM
Bronchodilators		2000	Store PENNAGARAM
Bronchodilators		250	Store PENNAGARAM
Halogen tablets		nil	Store PENNAGARAM
Bronchodilators		200	Store PENNAGARAM
Vaccines		420	Store PENNAGARAM
Anti snake venom		300	Store PENNAGARAM
Vaccines		50	Store PENNAGARAM
Bronchodilators		250	Store PENNAGARAM

J.D MEDICAL - Pappireddipatti

Item Name	Item Description	Item Quantity and Unit	Specify the location
Stretcher normal	STRETCHER	2	EMERGENCY&WARD - P.R.PATTI
Portable ultrasound	ULTRA SOUND	3	OP&LABOUR WARD - P.R.PATTI
Portable ECG	PORTABLE ECG	3	OP&CAS&WARD -P.R.PATTI
Portable suction unit	SUCTION APPARATUS	4	OP&WARDS&OT - P.R.PATTI
First aid kits	FIRST AID KITS	1	CASUALTY -P.R.PATTI
CT scan	TOSHIBA AUTOLAB	0	NIL
Portable oxygen cylinders	OXYGEN CYLINDER	12	CAS&WARDS&OT -P.R.PATTI
Spine boards	SPINE BOARDS	0	P.R.PATTI
Light Ambulance Van	STAFF CAR	0	P.R.PATTI
Medium Ambulance Van	JEEP 1	0	P.R.PATTI
Mini Bus	MINI BUS	0	P.R.PATTI

4 wheel drive vehicle	AMBULANCE 4 VAN 2	1	108 - P.R.PATTI
Electric Generator (10 kv)	ELECTRIC GENERATOR	1	40KVA - P.R.PATTI
General physician		1	P.R.PATTI
Lab technicians		1	P.R.PATTI
Paramedics		2	P.R.PATTI
Gynecologist		0	P.R.PATTI
OT assistants		0	P.R.PATTI
Anesthetist		0	P.R.PATTI
Surgeon		1	P.R.PATTI
Medical first responders		1	P.R.PATTI
Vaccines		INJ DT	P.R.PATTI
Chlorine tablets		0	P.R.PATTI
Bronchodilators		INJ :THEOPHYLLINE :3450	OP&CAS & WARD - P.R.PATTI
Bronchodilators		TAB;SALBUTAMOL& THEOPHYLLINE:22600	OP&CAS & WARD - P.R.PATTI
Bronchodilators		NEBULIZER SOLUTION :170	OP&CAS & WARD - P.R.PATTI
Halogen tablets		0	
Bronchodilators		INJ;HYDROCORTISONE :300	CAS&WARDS&MAINSTORE - P.R.PATTI
Vaccines		INJ IDRV:142 VIALS	OP & MAIN STORE -P.R.PATTI
Anti snake venom		265 VIALS	CASUALTY& MAIN STORE - P.R.PATTI
Vaccines		INJ IMMUNOGLOBULIN: 46 VIALS	OP & MAIN STORE -P.R.PATTI
Bronchodilators			

SOURCE: JOINT DIRECTOR OF MEDICAL AND RURAL HEALTH SERVICES, DHARMAPURI

MEDICAL AND HEALTH		
No.of Hospitals	4	
Beds in Hospitals and Dispensaries	401	
Indian Medicine	2	
Total Number of Doctors	50	
Total Number of Nurses	118	

MUNICIPALITY

Item Name	Item Description	Item Quantity	Specify the location
------------------	-------------------------	----------------------	-----------------------------

		and Unit	
Heavy Truck		4 Nos	Dharmapuri
JCB		1 No	Dharmapuri
LCV – Auto		8 Nos	Dharmapuri
Water Tanker Lorry		1 No	Dharmapuri
Power Saw		3 Nos	Dharmapuri
Sand Bags		500 Nos	Dharmapuri

CHILD LABOUR

Electric Generator (10 kv)	office	1Nos	office
Rescue Tender	road	1Nos	road

DD HEALTH

Portable ECG	Protoble ECG	45 Nos
Light Ambulance Van	Light Ambulance Van	14 Nos
Portable ultrasound	Portable Ultra Sound	51 Nos
CHN		8 Members
SHN		51 Members
VHN		137 Members
Staff Nurse		239 Members
ANM		6 Members
Radiogropher		3 Members
Opothalmmic Assistant		3 Members
Driver		25 Members
Parmacists		26 Members
Vaccines	BCG	12770 Nos
Vaccines	DPT	5840 Nos
Vaccines	Hepatitis-B	8620 Nos
Vaccines	MR	13940 Nos
Vaccines	PCV5	13975 Nos
Vaccines	Pentavalent	8700 Nos
Vaccines	Rotavirs(1)	3225 Nos
Vaccines	TD	28590 Nos

Vaccines	bopv	35680 Nos
Vaccines	F1pv	14825 Nos
Search light	Equipment	2Nos

R.J.D ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

Item Name	Item Description	Item Quantity and Unit	Specify the location
4 wheel drive vehicle	<p style="text-align: center;">JEEP (2)</p> 1. Assistant Director of Animal Husbandry, Dharmapuri-1 2. Assistant Director of Animal Husbandry, Harur-1	2 Nos	road

DISTRICT SPORTS OFFICE

Item Name	Item Description	Item Quantity and Unit	Specify the location
Lifebuoy	using in swimming pool	4Nos	Dharmapuri
ROPE	using in swimming pool	2 Nos	Dharmapuri

TNSTC, DHARMAPURI

Item Name	Item Description	Item Quantity and Unit	Specify the location
Chipping Hammer	Nil	1Nos	Depot
Gas Cutters	Nil	1Nos	Depot
Jack with 5 ton lift	Nil	1Nos	Depot
Sledge hammer	Nil	1Nos	depot
Bus	For passenger travelling purpose	381Nos	Depot
VHF Sets Static	Nil	1Nos	Depot
VHF Sets Mobile	Nil	1Nos	Depot
Recovery Vans Beam Type	Nil	1Nos	Dharmapuri Depot

Water Tanker - Medium capacity	Nil	1Nos	Dharmapuri
-----------------------------------	-----	------	------------

S.E TNEB

Item Name	Item Description	Item Quantity and Unit	Specify the location
4 wheel drive vehicle	VEHICLE JEEP	3Nos	DHARMAPURI
Force	VAN STANDARD & FORCE	2Nos	DHARMAPURI
Lorry	LORRY	6Nos	DHARMAPURI

DISTRICT FIRE OFFICE

Item Name	Item Description	Item Quantity and Unit	Specify the location
Shovel	Light	10Nos	All Fire Stations
Spade	Light	15Nos	All Fire Station
Crow bar	Light	11Nos	All Fire Stations
Helmet	Light	62Nos	All Stations
Pick axe	Light	5Nos	All Fire Stations
fDoor breaker	Light	1Nos	Dharmapuri Fire Station
Hacksaw	Item	1Nos	Pennagarm Fire Station
Ceiling hook	Item	17Nos	All Fire Stations
Pump	Item	1Nos	DharmapuriHarur Pennagaram
Public Address System	Item	6Nos	Dharmapuri, Hogenakkal
B.A. Set	light Equipments	10Nos	All Fire Stations
Rope	light Equipments	30Nos	All Fire Stations
Bucket	light	14Nos	All Fire Stations

	Equipments		
Matok	light Equipments	2Nos	Dharmapuri, Harur
Hose/hose fitting	light Equipments	115Nos	All Stations
Inflatable Light Tower	lighting Arrangements	1Nos	Dharmapuri
Search light	Lighting Arrangements	5Nos	Dharmapuri, Harur, Pennagaram
Electric Torch	Lighting arrangements	8Nos	All Station
Lifebuoy	Flood Rescue	74Nos	All Stations
Life Jackets	Flood Rescue	73Nos	All Stations
Inflatable boat (12 persons)	Flood Rescue	4Nos	Dharmapuri, Hogenakkal, Palacode
Suit - fire approach	Protective Equipment	60.Nos	All Fire Stations
Extension Ladder	Fire Ladder	6Nos	Aluminum ladder
Aluminum ladder	Equipments	4Nos	Dharmapuri, Pennagaram Palacode
ABC Type	Equipment	2Nos	Dharmapuri
CO2 Type	Equipment	6Nos	All Stations
DCP Type	Equipment	6Nos	All Stations
Fire Tender	Equipment	6Nos	All Fire Stations
Foam Tender	Equipment	--	--
First aid kits	equipment	9.Nos	All Fire Stations
Tarpaulin	Equipments	9Nos	Dharmapuri, Palacode
Medium Ambulance Van	Equipments	1Nos	Hogenakkal
Camera Digital	Equipments	1Nos	Dharmapuri
Body bags	Equipments	18Nos	Hogenakkal

DM, TASMAL

Item Name	Item Description	Item Quantity and Unit	Specify the location
Foam Type	For using in fire extinguishers	24 (Each 9L)	Godown-Dharmapuri
Foam Type	For using in fire extinguishers	8 (Each 9L)	Godown-Dharmapuri

R.M, TNCSC

Item Name	Item Description	Item Quantity and Unit	Specify the location
4 wheel drive vehicle	4 wheel drive vehicle	1Nos	Road

18.COVID -19 DISASTER PREPAREDNESS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

Covid-19 is the one of the greatest disaster, the world faced ever. Due to that not only the human lives have lost, it has created a problem in the economy too. The government has faced the twin problem to save the life of people and at the same time need to handle the financial crisis. The allocation of the funds to handle the disaster also became a problem due to Lockdown because the economy has been affected and the revenue income for the government also reduced.

Preparedness Measures for the 1st Wave

1. Overall Lockdown has been implemented to stop the spread of the Corona virus
2. Frequent press releases had been given to people to wear masks, sanitize their hands and clean their hands regularly with soaps and also to maintain social distance in public places.
3. In this direction, 10 Checkposts were created in the district borders for effective checking of the entry of the people from other districts and states
4. The Quarantine centers were created in the Government Engineering College, Settikarai and Jayam Engineering College.
5. A register has been maintained in all the checkposts and the names of the persons were registered and they were admitted in the quarantine center.
6. The Village level list has been collected by the concerned VAO / Panchayat Secretary about the persons who have come to the village recently from other districts and states.

7. The District level Control Room was formed in the Collectorate for tracing the contact of the COVID affected persons and addressing the complaints received from the public regarding COVID-19 and the same was forwarded to the concerned officials for necessary action and the details of the action taken on the complaint and the feedback of the complaint was also monitored and recorded.
8. The containment zone was also created in the district, wherever the number of Positive cases increases
9. The downtrodden/poor people were identified and their needful has been done through Government and NGO's.
10. In order to prevent the Migrant Workers from the spread of the corona virus, they have been identified in each village and transported through train to their own states

Due to the above action and preparedness, the Dharmapuri is one of the districts has reported NIL patients found positive during the initial Months and then affected meagerly.

Mitigation Measures

1. Vaccination camps have been conducted in the Dharmapuri district
2. Fever Camps were conducted frequently in the district.
3. The Inspection team was formed to monitor the violation of the Government rules and the fines have been imposed over them.

Response and Recovery Measures for the 2nd wave:

The Unified Command Centre has been created at the District level to prevent and control the spread of the 3rd wave. The District Level Nodal Officers have been appointed under the leadership of District Collector- Incident Commander.

The following teams have been constituted as part of Unified Command Center (UCC) and the prompt action has been taken to control the menace.

S.No	Name of the Team
1	Testing, Tracking and Containment Desk
2	Patient Monitoring and follow up Desk
3	Bed Occupancy and oxygen monitoring desk
4	Data Analysis and reporting Desk
5	Vaccination and Enforcement
6	Tele Counselling (e - sanjeevani OPD)
7	Support Desk
8	Block Control Monitoring Desk
9	Logistic desk
10	Media Monitoring Desk
11	Admin Desk
12	Transport Arrangements
13	Control Room teams

Relief Activities

1. As the Continuous Lockdown has been implemented in the state, the livelihood of the people has been affected. Hence, the government has announced Rs.4000/- was granted as relief per family Card.
2. As part of the Social inclusion, the Relief Package of Rs. 2000 /- were distributed to the unregistered Labours and Village artisans and Rs 1000/- were distributed to Persons with Disability.
3. The Relief package has also been announced for the Children who have lost both the parent or single parents due to COVID-19.

Health Infrastructure

- Govt Medical College Hospital, Dharmapuri – 1
- GH- 4 (Pennagaram, Palacode, Harur, Pappireddipatti)
- PHC – 51.
- **Bed Strength**

S.No.	Institution	O2	Non O2	Total
1.	Govt. Medical College Hospital, Dharmapuri.	70	30	100
2.	Covid Health Centers			
	Government	163	55	218
	Private	49	59	108
3.	Covid Care Centers & ICCC	40	40	80
	Total	322	184	506

Liquid Oxygen Tank status

Institution	Total Capacity	Average Consumption per day
-------------	----------------	-----------------------------

GDMCH	13 KL	3.3 KL
GH Pennagaram	1.5 KL	0.2 KL

Availability of Oxygen Cylinder				
S.No	Name of the Block	DME	DMS	DPH
Oxygen Cylinders				
1	D Type Cylinders	136	176	2
2	B Type Cylinders	48	50	130
Total		184	226	132
O2 Concentrators				
1	O2 Concentrators	45	89	151
Total		45	89	151

Lab Testing facility

- Govt - 2 (RTPCR- GDMCH Dharmapuri, TRUENAT- Harur GH) – (1500 Samples Testing per day)
- Private - 3 (Health care Diagnostics Dharmapuri, Hi-Tech Lab, Life cad Diagnostics) – 100 Samples Testing per day)

Case Details as on 13.07.2023

- Total sample tested - 1021501
- Total Case - 37021
- Discharge - 36737
- Death - 284
- Active Case - 0
- COVID Hospital - 0
- COVID Health Centre - 0
- COVID Care Centre - 0
- Home Isolation - 0
- Other District Hospitals - 0

Death details

- Total Death - 284
- Case fatality rate - 0.76%
- State case fatality rate - 1.05%

Positivity rate

- Total positivity rate - 3.6%

Fever camp details

- No. of Fever Camps Conducted - 86721
- Patients Benefited - 2861572
- ILI/SARI - 140375
- No. of Samples Taken In Fever Camp - 140375
- No. of Positive Case Reported - 3518
- Average camps per day - 50
- No of Persons attended per day - 560

Contact Tracing

- Total Positive cases - 37021
- Primary Contacts Tested - 74626
- Secondary Contacts Tested - 32593
- Contact of positive case - 5276

Fine Collection Details

Total Fine Collected (17.06.2020 to 30.06.2023)- 16776050

Covid-19 Vaccination as on 30.06.2023

Category	First Dose	Second Dose	Precaution Dose
Above 18 years	1086464	984917	177796
15-17 years	67678	58378	-
12-14 years	45695	44054	-

ANNEXURE

TAMIL NADU STATE DISASTER MANAGEMENT AGENCY

From

To

Thiru Atulya Misra, I.A.S.,
Principal Secretary /
Commissioner of Revenue
Administration,
Chepauk, Chennai 600 005.

All District Collectors.

Lr.No.N.C.I(2)/17837/2015, dated 30.10.2015

Sir / Madam

Sub:	Natural Calamities - Grant of Financial assistance to the victims of Natural Calamities namely cyclone, flood, drought, earth quake, fire and Tsunami and hailstorm - from the State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) and the National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) - Revised Norms of Government of India - Adopted - Orders issued - regarding.
Ref:	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. G.O.Ms.No.630, Revenue Department, dated 29.10.2007.2. Government of India, Ministry of Home Affairs, New Delhi Lr.No.32-7/2014-NDM-I, dated 8.4.2015.3. ACS / CRA Lr.No.N.C.I(2)/17837/2015, dated 22.7.2015.4. G.O.Ms.No.380, Revenue Department, dated 27.10.2015.

It is informed that the Government in their Order 4th cited have issued orders to the effect that the revised norms of Government of

India or the existing norms of State Government whichever are more beneficial be adopted for sanction of relief under State Disaster Response Fund to the victims of Natural Calamities. A copy of the Government Order cited is sent herewith and all the District Collectors are requested to sanction relief as per the norms of assistance annexed to the Government Order. It is also informed that the instructions issued in the Government Orders for sanction of relief may also be adhered to. All the District Collectors are requested to acknowledge the receipt of the Government Order by fax/mail.

Yours faithfully,

R. Lilly,

Joint Commissioner(DMM)
for Principal Secretary/
Commissioner of Revenue
Administration.

Amizol/15
for Principal Secretary/
Commissioner of Revenue
Administration.



ABSTRACT

Natural Calamities - Grant of Financial assistance to the victims of Natural Calamities namely cyclone, flood, drought, earthquake, fire, Tsunami and hailstorm - From the State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) and the National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) - Revised Norms of Government of India - Adopted - Orders issued.

Revenue [DM.III(2)] Department

G.O.(Ms).No.380

**Dated:27.10.2015
Manmadha, Ippasi-11
Thiruvalluvar Andu-2046**

Read:

*Pl Communicate to all collrs.
1301x.*

1. G.O.Ms.No.630/Revenue[DMIII(2)] Department, dated: 29.10.2007.
2. From the Government of India, Ministry of Home Affairs, New Delhi letter No.32-7/2014-NDM1, dated : 08.04.2015
3. From the Additional Chief Secretary / Commissioner of Revenue Administration letter No.NCI(2)/ 7837/2015, dated : 22.07.2015.

ORDER:

In the Government order first read above, the Government have issued orders adopting the revised norms of Government of India which envisage granting of enhanced relief to the victims of natural calamities under State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF)/National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) in the form of financial assistance for loss of lives, loss of limb or eyes, grievous injuries, loss of crops, loss of cattle, damages to the houses etc., to mitigate the suffering and loss caused.

2. Based on the norms of assistance under State Disaster Response Fund communicated by Government of India, Ministry of Home Affairs, the Government of Tamil Nadu have issued several Government orders adopting the norms of financial assistance of Government of India from the State Disaster Response Fund on various occasions.

3. In the letter second read above, the Government of India have revised norms of financial assistance from the State Disaster Response Fund for certain items of relief assistance. Accordingly in the letter third read above, the Additional Chief Secretary/Commissioner of Revenue Administration has reported that the

/p.t.o/

Government of India have revised items and norms for assistance from the State Disaster Response Fund(SDRF)/ National Disaster Response Fund(NDRF) and sent the approved list of items and norms for assistance from State Disaster Response Fund(SDRF) / National Disaster Response Fund(NDRF) based on the report of the expert Group set up by the Ministry of Home Affairs. Hence, the Additional Chief Secretary/Commissioner of Revenue Administration has sought approval of the Government for adopting the revised norms of Government of India for sanction of relief from the State Disaster Response Fund(SDRF)/National Disaster Response Fund(NDRF).

4 The Government after careful consideration, accept the recommendations of the Additional Chief Secretary/ Commissioner of Revenue Administration and direct that the revised norms of Government of India or the existing State Government norms whichever are more beneficial be adopted. Accordingly the revised consolidated scale of relief is annexed. This order will come into the force from the date of issue of this order.

(By Order of the Governor)

**R.VENKATESAN
SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT**

To

- ✓ The Principal Secretary/Commissioner of Revenue Administration, Chepauk, Chennai-600 005.
- The Secretary, Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India, New Delhi-110001.
- The Commissioner of Agriculture Department, Chennai-600 005
- The Commissioner of Horticulture Department, Chennai-600 005
- The Director of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Sciences, Teynampet, Chennai-600 006
- The Commissioner of Fisheries, Chennai-600 006
- The Director of Public Health & Preventive Medicine, Kilpauk, Chennai-600 006
- The Director of Medical Education, Chennai-600 010
- The Director of Handloom, Egmore, Chennai-600 008
- The Director of Treasuries and Accounts, Chennai-600 015.

Copy to

- The Principal Accountant General, Chennai-600 018.
- The Principal Accountant General, (Commercial & Receipt Audit), Chennai-600 018.
- The Pay & Account Office, Secretariat, Chennai-600 009.

/p.t.o/

Revenue [DM.III(2)] Department

Annexure

Enclosure G.O.Ms.No.380, Revenue Department, Dated:27.10.2015

REVISED LIST OF ITEMS AND NORMS OF ASSISTANCE FROM STATE DISASTER RESPONSE FUND (SDRF) AND NATIONAL DISASTER RESPONSE FUND (NDRF)

Sl.No.	Items	Norms of Assistance
1	2	3
1	GRATUITOUS RELIEF	
	(a) Ex-gratia payment to families of deceased persons	Rs.4.00 lakh per deceased person including those involved in relief operations or associated in preparedness activities, subject to certification regarding cause of death from appropriate authority.
	(b) Ex-gratia payment for loss of a limb or eye(s)	(i) Rs. 59,100/- per person, when the disability is between 40% and 60% (ii) Rs.2.00 lakh per person when the disability is more than 60% Subject to certification by a doctor from a hospital or dispensary of Government, regarding extent and cause of disability.
	(c) Grievous injury requiring hospitalisation	(i) Rs.12,700/- per person requiring hospitalization more than a week (ii) Rs.4,300/- per person requiring hospitalization for less than a week
	(d) Clothing and utensils / household goods for families whose houses have been washed away / fully damaged / severely inundated for more than two days due to a Natural Calamity	Rs.1800/- per family for loss of clothing Rs.2000/- per family for loss of utensils / household goods.
	(e) Gratuitous Relief for families whose livelihood is seriously affected.	Rs.60/- per adult and Rs.45/- per child, not housed in relief camps. The Tahsildar shall verify and prepare a list of those affected and identify the beneficiaries.

		Period of providing gratuitous relief will be as per assessment of State Executive Committee and the Central Team (in case of NDRF). The default period of assistance will be upto 30 days, which may be extended upto 60 days in the first instance, if required, and subsequently upto 90 days in case of drought / pest attack. Depending on the ground situation, the State Executive Committee can extend the time period beyond the prescribed limit subject to the stipulation that expenditure on this account should not exceed 25% of SDRF allocation for the year.
2	SEARCH AND RESCUE OPERATIONS. a) Cost of search and rescue measures / evacuation of people affected / likely to be affected	As per actual cost incurred, assessed by State Executive Committee and recommended by the Central Team (in case of NDRF) By the time if the search and rescue operations are over before the visit of the Central Team, then the State Executive Committee will assess/ recommend actual /near actual cost.
	b) Hiring of boats/ essential equipments for carrying immediate relief and saving lives.	As per actual cost incurred, assessed by State Executive Committee and recommended by the Central Team (in case of NDRF)
3	RELIEF MEASURES a) Provision for temporary accommodation, food, clothing, medical care, etc., for people affected/ evacuated and sheltered in relief camps.	A package of 10 KG rice, one saree and one dhoti, one litre of kerosene and Rs. 1000/- to the families evacuated from their houses and moved to shelters. As per assessment of need by State Executive Committee and recommendation of the Central Team (in case of NDRF) for a period up to 30 days. The State Executive Committee would need to specify the number of camps, their duration and the number of persons in camps. In case of continuation of a calamity like drought or widespread devastation caused by earthquake or flood etc., this period may be extended to 60 days, and upto 90 days in cases of severe drought. Depending on the ground situation, the State Executive Committee can extend the time period beyond the prescribed limit subject to the stipulation that expenditure on this account should not exceed 25% of SDRF allocation for the year. Medical care may be provided from National Rural Health Mission (NRHM).
	b) Air dropping of essential supplies.	As per actual, based on assessment of need by State Executive Committee and recommendation of the Central Team (in case of NDRF) The quantum of assistance will be limited to actual amount raised in the bills by the Ministry of Defence for airdropping of essential supplies and rescue operations only.

	c) Provision of emergency supply of drinking water in rural areas and urban areas	As per actual cost, based on assessment of need by State Executive Committee and recommended by the Central Team (in case of NDRF) up to 30 days and may be extended upto 90 days in case of drought. Depending on the ground situation, the State Executive Committee can extend the time period beyond the prescribed limit subject to the stipulation that expenditure on this account should not exceed 25% of SDRF allocation for the year.
4	CLEARANCE OF AFFECTED AREAS	
	a) Clearance of debris in public areas.	As per cost, within 30 days from the date of start of the work, based on assessment of need by State Executive Committee for the assistance to be provided under SDRF and as per assessment of the Central team for assistance to be provided under NDRF.
	b) Draining off flood water in affected areas	As per actual cost, within 30 days from the date of start of the work, based on assessment of need by State Executive Committee for the assistance to be provided under SDRF and as per assessment of the Central team (in case of NDRF)
	c) Disposal of dead bodies / Carcasses	As per actuals based on assessment of need by State Executive Committee and recommendation of the Central Team (in case of NDRF)
5	AGRICULTURE	
	Assistance to farmers	
A	A) Assistance for land and other loss	
	a) Desilting of agricultural land (where thickness of sand / silt deposit is more than 3" to be certified by the competent authority of the State Government)	Rs.12,200/-per hectare. (Subject to the condition that no other assistance / subsidy has been availed of by / is eligible to the beneficiary under any other Government Scheme)
	b) Removal of debris on agricultural land in hilly areas.	
	c) De-silting / Restoration / Repair of fish farms	
	d) Loss of substantial portion of land caused by landslide, avalanche change of course of rivers	Rs.37,500/- per hectare whose ownership of the land is legitimate as per the revenue records.

B	Input subsidy (where crop loss is 33% and above) a) For agriculture crops, horticulture crops and annual plantation crops	Rs.7410/- per hectare for crops other than paddy In rainfed areas and restricted to sown areas. Rs.13,500/- per hectare for crops in assured irrigated areas, subject to minimum assistance not less than Rs.1000 and restricted to sown areas.
	b) Perennial crops	Rs.18,000/- per hectare. for all types of perennial crops subject to minimum assistance not less than Rs.2000/- and restricted to sown areas.
	c) Sericulture	Rs.7410/- per hectare for Eri, Malberry, Tussar. Rs.6,000/- per hectare for Muga.
	d) Paddy	Rs.13,500/- per hectare subject to minimum assistance not less than Rs.1000 and restricted to sown areas.
6	ANIMAL HUSBANDRY i) Replacement of milch animals, draught animals or animals used for haulage	<u>MilchAnimals:-</u> Rs.30,000/- Buffalo / Cow / Yak / Mithun etc., Rs.3000/- Sheep / Goat / Pig <u>DraughtAnimals:-</u> Rs.25,000/- Camel / Horse / Bullock etc. Rs.16,000/- Calf / Donkey/ Pony/ Mule. <u>Poultry:-</u> Poultry @ Rs.100/- per bird . Note: Relief under these norms is not eligible if the assistance is available from any other Government Scheme, e.g., loss of birds due to Avian Influenza or any other diseases for which the Department of Animal Husbandry has a separate scheme for compensating the poultry owners.
	ii) Provision of fodder / feed concentrate including water supply and medicines in cattle camps	Large animals- Rs.70/- per day Small animals Rs.35/- per day Period for providing relief will be as per assessment of the State Executive Committee (SEC) and the Central Team (in case of

		<p>NDRF). The default period for assistance will be upto 30 days which may be extended upto 60 days in the first instance and in case of severe drought upto 90 days. Depending on the ground situation the State Executive Committee can extend the time period beyond the prescribed limit, subject to the stipulation that expenditure on this account should not exceed 25% of SDRF allocation for the year.</p> <p>Based on assessment of need by State Executive Committee and recommendation of the Central Team, (in case of NDRF) consistent with estimates of cattle as per Livestock Census and subject to the certificate by the competent authority about the requirement of medicine and vaccine being calamity related.</p>
	III) Transport of fodder to cattle outside cattle camps	As per actual cost of transport, based on assessment of need by State Executive Committee and recommendation of the Central Team (in case of NDRF) consistent with estimates of cattle as per Livestock Census.
7	FISHERY	
	<p>(i) Assistance to Fishermen for repair/ replacement of boats, nets- damaged or lost</p> <p>-Boat -Dugout-Canoe -Catamaran -Net</p> <p>(This assistance will not be provided if the beneficiary is eligible or has availed of any subsidy/assistance, for the instant calamity, under any other Government Scheme)</p>	<p>i) Replacement of fully damaged/ lost wooden catamaran with a wooden catamaran, a full subsidy will be of Rs.32,000/-(inclusive of net)</p> <p>ii) For repair / rebuilding of partially damaged catamaran Rs.10,000/- unit</p> <p>iii) For replacement of fully damaged / lost wooden / FRP Vallam, the percentage of subsidy assistance will be enhanced from 35 % to 50% of the total cost subject to maximum subsidy of Rs.75,000/- calculated at a unit cost of Rs.1.5 lakhs (inclusive of engine and net)</p> <p>iv) For partially damaged FRP Vallam at the rate of Rs.20,000/- per unit</p> <p>v) For replacement of fully damaged / lost mechanised boats the subsidy to be paid will be 35% of total cost, restricted to a maximum subsidy of Rs.5 lakhs per boat.</p> <p>vi) For repairs of partially damaged mechanised fishing boats, the subsidy will be provided at 60% of the assessed value of the damages restricted to a maximum subsidy of Rs.3 lakhs per boat.</p> <p>vii) For replacement of Gill nets for catamaran Rs.10,000/- per unit.</p> <p>Repair of OBM / IBE Engines - Rs. 5000/- per engine.</p>

	ii) Input subsidy for fish seed farm	Rs.8,200/-perhectare (This assistance will not be provided if the beneficiary is eligible or has availed of any subsidy / assistance, for the instant calamity, under any other Government Scheme, except the one time subsidy provided under the Scheme of Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries, Ministry of Agriculture)
8	HANDICRAFTS / HANDLOOM ASSISTANCE TO ARTISANS i) For replacement of damaged tools / equipments	Rs. 4,100/- per artisan for equipments - Subject to certification by the competent authority designated by the Government about damage and its replacement.
	ii) For loss of raw material / goods in process / finished goods	Rs. 4,100/- per artisan for raw material (Subject to certification by the competent authority designated by the State Government about loss and its replacement).
9	HOUSING (a) Fully damaged / destroyed houses / severely damaged Pucca house	i) Rs. 95,100/- per house, in plain areas. ii) Rs. 1,01,900/- per house in hilly areas including Integrated Action Plan (IAP) Districts
	(b) Partially damaged Houses Pucca (other than huts) where the damage is at least 15%	Rs.5200/- per house
	c) Damaged / destroyed huts	Fully Damaged Hut - Rs.5,000/- per hut Partially Damaged Hut - Rs.4,100/- per hut and 10.k.g rice for each case of damaged huts.
	d) Cattle shed attached with house	Rs.2,100/- per shed

10	<p>INFRASTRUCTURE</p> <p>Repair / restoration (of immediate nature) of the damaged infrastructure</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.Roads&bridges 2.Drinking water supply works 3.Irrigation 4.Power (only limited to immediate restoration of electricity supply in the affected areas) 5.Schools 6.Primary Health Centres 7.Community assets owned by Panchayat Sectors such as Telecommunication and Power (except immediate restoration of power supply), which generate their own revenue and also undertake immediate repair / restoration works from their own funds / resources are excluded. 	<p>Activities of immediate nature: Illustrative lists of activities which may be considered as works of an immediate nature are given as Annexure II.</p> <p>Assessment of requirements: Based on assessment of need, as per State's costs / rates / schedules for repair, by State Executive Committee and recommendation of the Central Team (in case of NDRF) As regards repair of roads, due consideration shall be given to Norms for Maintenance of Roads in India, 2001, as amended from time to time, for prepares of roads affected by heavy rains / floods, Cyclone, landslides, sand dunes, etc., to restore traffic For reference, these norms are -Normal and Urban areas: Upto 15% of total of Ordinary Repair (OR) and Periodical Repair (PR) -Hills: Upto 20% of total of OR and PR.</p> <p>In case of repair of roads , assistance will be given based on the notified Ordinary Repair (OR) and Periodical Renewal (PR) of the State. In case OR and PR rate is not available, then assistance will be provided @Rs.1 lakh/Km for State Highway and Major District Road and @Rs. 0.60 lakh/km for rural roads. The condition of "State shall first use its provision under the budget for regular maintenance and repair" will no longer be required, in view of the difficulties in monitoring such stipulation, though it is a desirable goal for all the States.</p> <p>In case of repair of Bridges and Irrigation works, assistance will be given as per the schedule of rates notified by the concerned States. Assistance for micro irrigation scheme will be provided @Rs.1.5 lakh per damaged scheme. Assistance for restoration of damaged medium and large irrigation projects will also be given for the embankment portions, on par with the case of similar rural roads, subject to the stipulation that no duplication would be done with any ongoing schemes.</p> <p>Regarding repairs of damaged drinking water schemes, the eligible damaged drinking water structures will be eligible for assistance @Rs.1.5 lakh/damaged structure.</p> <p>Regarding repair of damaged primary and secondary schools, primary health centres, Anganwadi and community assets owned by the Panchayats, assistance will be given @ Rs.2 lakh / damaged structure.</p> <p>Regarding repair of damaged power sector, assistance will be given to damaged conductors, poles and transformers upto the level of 11 kv. The rate of assistance will be @ Rs. 4000 / Poles, Rs.0.50 lakhs per km of damaged conductor and Rs.1.00 lakh per damaged transformer</p>
----	--	---

11	Procurement of essential search, rescue and evacuation equipments including communication equipments etc., for response to disaster.	Expenditure is to be incurred from SDRF only (and not from NDRF) as assessed by State Executive Committee(SEC) - The total expenditure on this item should not exceed 10% of the annual allocation of the SDRF
12	Capacity Building	-Expenditure is to be incurred from SDRF only (and not from NDRF) as assessed by State Executive Committee(SEC) - The total expenditure on this item should not exceed 5% of the annual allocation of the SDRF.
13	State specific disasters within the local context in the State, which are not included in the notified list of disasters eligible for assistance from SDRF/NDRF, can be met from SDRF within the limit of 10% of the annual funds allocation of the SDRF.	-Expenditure is to be incurred from SDRF only (and not from NDRF) as assessed by State Executive Committee(SEC) - The norm for various items will be the same as applicable to other notified natural disasters, as listed above or - In these cases, the scale of relief assistance against each item for "local disaster" should not exceed the norms of SDRF. - The flexibility is to be applicable only after the State has formally listed the disasters for inclusion and notified transparent norms and guidelines with a clear procedure for identification of the beneficiaries for disaster relief for such local disasters' with the approval of State Executive Committee (Provision of relief assistance to local disasters to be sanctioned as per norms and guidelines notified by GOTN)

R.VENKATESAN
SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT

// True Copy //

J. Narayana Murthy
27/10/11
Section Officer.

Revenue [DM.III(2)] Department**Annexure II****Illustrative list of activities identified as of an immediate nature**

1	Drinking water Supply	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Repair of damaged platforms of Hand pumps/Ring wells/Spring-tapped chambers / Public stand posts, cisterns. ii. Restoration of damaged stand posts including replacement of damaged pipe lengths with new pipe lengths, cleaning of clear water reservoir (to make it leak proof) iii Repair of damaged pumping machines, leaking overhead reservoirs and water pumps including damaged intake-structures, approach gantries/jetties.
2	Roads:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Filling up of breaches and potholes, use of pipe for creating waterways, repair and stone pitching of embankments. ii. Repair of breached culverts. iii. Providing diversions to the damaged/washed out portions of bridges to restore immediate connectivity. iv. Temporary repair of approaches to bridges/embankments of bridges., repair of damaged railing bridges, repair of causeways to restore immediate connectivity, granular sub base, over damaged stretch of roads to restore traffic.
3	Irrigation:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Immediate repair of damaged canal structures and earthen/masonry works of tanks and small reservoirs with the use of cement, sand bags and stones. ii. Repair of weak areas such as piping or rat holes in dam walls / embankments. iii. Removal of vegetative material / building material / debris from canal and drainage system. iv. Repair of embankments of minor, medium and major irrigation projects.

4	Health	Repair of damaged approach roads, buildings and electrical lines of PHCs/Community Health Centres.
5	Community assets of Panchayat	a. Repair of village internal roads b. Removal of debris from drainage/sewerage lines c. Repair of internal water supply lines d. Repair of street lights e. Temporary repair of primary schools, Panchayat ghars, community halls, anganwadi etc.
6	Power	Poles/conductors and transformers upto 11 kv

7. **The assistance will be considered as per the merit towards the following activities:-**

	Items/Particulars	Norms of assistance will be adopted for immediate repair
i	Damaged primary school building	Up to Rs.1.50 lakh/unit
	Higher secondary/middle college and other educational institutions buildings	Not covered
ii	primary health Centre	Upto Rs.1.50 lakh/unit
iii	Electric poles and wires etc	Normative cost (Upto Rs.4000 per pole and Rs.0.50 lakh per km)
iv	Panchayat ghars/Anganwadi/Mahila Mondal/Yuva kendra/ community hall	Upto 2.00 Lakh/Unit
v	State Highways/Major District road	Rs.1.00 lakh/Km *
vi	Rural road/bridge	Rs.0.60 lakh/Km *
vii	Drinking water scheme	Upto 1.50 lakh/unit
viii	Irrigation sector: Minor irrigation schemes/canal	Upto Rs.1.50 lakh/scheme
	Major irrigation scheme	Not covered

	Flood control and anti Erosion Protection work	Not covered
ix	Hydro Power Project / HT Distribution systems/ Transformers and sub stations	Not covered
x	High Tension Lines (above 11Kv)	Not covered
xi	State Government Buildings viz departmental / Office building, departmental/residential quarters, religious structures, patwarkhana, Court premises, play ground, forest bungalow property and animal/bird sanctuary etc.,	Not covered
xii	Long terms/permanent Restoration work incentive	Not covered
xiii	Any new work of long term nature	Not covered
xiv	Distribution of commodities	Not covered (However, there is a provision for assistance as GR to families in dire need of assistance after a disasters)
xv	Procurement if equipments/machineries under NDRF	Not covered
xvi	National Highways	Not covered (Since GOI born entire expenditure towards restoration works activities)
xvii	Fodder seed to augment fodder production	Not covered

* If OR and PR rates are not provided by the State

R.VENKATESAN
SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT

// True Copy //

J. Narayana
23/10/15
Section Officer.



ABSTRACT



Disaster Management - Grant of Financial assistance - Inclusion of disasters such as Sea Erosion, Lightning, Thunder, Whirlwind, Gale Wind - Victims eligible for relief Assistance under State Disaster Response Fund - Orders - Issued.

Revenue and Disaster Management Department, Disaster Management Wing, DM3(2) Section

G.O (Ms) No.246

Dated: 03.08.2017

ஹேவிளம்பி, ஆடி 18,
திருவள்ளூர் ஆண்டு 2048

Read:

1. G.O.(Ms) No.380, Revenue [DM 3(2)] Department, dated 27.10.2015.
2. From the Principal Secretary/Commissioner of Revenue Administration, Chennai letter No.NC.I(2)/1002/2015, dated 18.07.2016.
3. Announcement made by the Hon'ble Minister for Revenue, on the floor of the Legislative Assembly on 10.07.2017.

ORDER:

The Hon'ble Minister for Revenue made the following announcement on the floor of the Legislative Assembly on 10.07.2017 as follows:-

2. இயற்கை சீற்றங்களுக்கு நிவாரணம் வழங்கப்படும் பிரிவுகளை நீட்டித்தல்.
"இயற்கைச் சீற்றங்களான புயல், வெள்ளம், வறட்சி, நிலநடுக்கம், தீ, சுனாமி மற்றும் ஆலங்கட்டி மழை ஆகியவற்றால் உயிரிழந்தவர்களின் குடும்பங்களுக்கு மாநில பேரிடர் நிவாரண நிதியிலிருந்து வழங்கப்பட்டு வரும் நிவாரண உதவிகளை நீட்டித்து கடல் அரிப்பு, இடி, மின்னல், சுழற்காற்று மற்றும் சூறைக்காற்று ஆகியவற்றினால் ஏற்படும் உயிரிழப்புகளுக்கும் இனிவரும் காலங்களில் மாநில பேரிடர் நிவாரண நிதியிலிருந்து நிவாரணம் வழங்கப்படும்."

2. The Government of India, Ministry of Home Affairs in their Office Memorandum dated 20.03.2015 have referred the recommendations of the 14th Finance Commission regarding Disaster Management and apprised the following decisions of the Government of India;

/p.t.o/

The Expenditure for providing immediate relief to the victims of State - specific disasters within the local context in the State, which are not included in the Government of India notified list of disasters eligible for assistance from State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF)/National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF), can be met from the State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) within the limit of 10 percent of the funds available under the State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF). However, this flexibility would be applicable only after the State has formally listed the disasters for inclusion and notified transparent norms and guidelines with a clear procedure for identification of the beneficiaries for disaster relief for such local disasters with the approval of the State Executive Committee to ensure that individual beneficiary oriented assistance is necessarily disbursed through the bank account of the beneficiary.

The scale of relief assistance against each item for such local disaster should not exceed the norms of State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF)/National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF). Any amount spent by the State for such disasters over and above the ceiling would be borne out of its own resources and would be subject to the same accounting norms.

3. The allocation approved by the Government of India towards State Disaster Response Fund from 2015-2016 to 2019-2020 is as follows:

Year	Centre's Contribution (Rs. in Crores)	State's Contribution (Rs. in Crores)	Total (Rs. in Crores)
2015-2016	509.25	169.75	679.00
2016-2017	534.75	178.25	713.00
2017-2018	561.00	187.00	748.00
2018-2019	589.50	196.50	786.00
2019-2020	618.75	206.25	825.00
Total	2813.25	937.75	3751.00

4. In the Government order first read above, orders have been issued by the Government of Tamil Nadu, revising the norms for sanction of relief assistance to the victims of Natural Calamities namely Cyclone, Flood, Drought, Earth Quake, Fire, Tsunami and hailstorm from the State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF)/National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) based on the norms of assistance communicated by the Government of India, Ministry of Home Affairs in their letter dated 08.04.2015. In the above Government Order, it has also been ordered therein to adopt the norms of Government of India or the existing norms of the State Government whichever is more beneficial.

5. The Principal Secretary/Commissioner of Revenue Administration in his proposal second read above has stated that the procedure currently followed for identification of beneficiaries of natural disasters may be adopted for identification of beneficiaries of area specific disasters also and hence recommended to include Sea

Erosion, Lightning, Thunder, Whirlwind, Gale Wind as area specific disasters and to sanction relief assistance from State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF).

6. Based on the announcement made by the Hon'ble Minister for Revenue on the floor of the Legislative Assembly on 10.07.2017 and based on the proposal of the Principal Secretary/Commissioner of Revenue Administration, the matter was placed before the State Executive Committee and the State Executive Committee has approved the same.

7. The Government hereby orders the inclusion of area specific disasters such as Sea Erosion, Lightning, Thunder, Whirlwind, Gale Wind in the list of items which are eligible for relief under State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF). The Government also accepts the proposal of the Principal Secretary/Commissioner of Revenue Administration with regard to the guidelines to be followed for sanction of relief as below:-

(1) LIST OF ITEMS AND NORMS OF ASSISTANCE.

Category	Relief Proposed	Guidelines to be followed for sanction of relief
GRATITIOUS RELIEF		
(a) Ex-gratia payment to families of deceased persons	Rs.4.00 lakh per deceased person.	A Certificate of cause of death shall be issued by an appropriate authority certifying that the death has occurred due to the disaster as applicable. In the case of Government employee / relief worker who loses his / her life, while engaged in rescue and relief operations, during disasters or during preparedness activities like mock drills, etc., his family would be paid this relief.
(b) Ex-gratia payment for loss of a limb or eyes	(i) Rs.59,100/- per person (when the disability is between 40% and 60% duly certified by a Government doctor or doctor from a panel approved by the Government)	A Certificate shall be issued by a Government Doctor or a Doctor from a panel approved by the Government certifying the cause for the disability and percentage of his disability. The Tahsildar concerned shall conduct a local enquiry and submit his report as to the occurrence of the disaster and the cause for the disability.

/p.t.o/

	(ii) Rs.2.00 lakh per person (when the disability is more than 60% duly certified by a Government doctor or doctor from a panel approved by the Government)	Proposals for sanction of Relief need to be sent to Government through State Relief Commissioner along with the Enquiry Report of the Tahsildar concerned seeking sanction of relief.
(c) Grievous injury requiring hospitalization	(i) Rs.12,700/- per person (grievous injury requiring hospitalization for more than a week) (ii) Rs.4,300/- per person (grievous injury requiring hospitalization less than a week)	A Certificate shall be issued from the Hospital concerned certifying the cause for his injury and his period of treatment in the hospital. The Tahsildar concerned shall conduct a local enquiry and submit his report as to the occurrence of the disaster and the cause for the disability. Proposals for sanction of Relief need to be sent to Government through State Relief Commissioner along with the Enquiry Report of the Tahsildar concerned seeking sanction of relief.
(d) Clothing and utensils/ household goods for families whose huts have been fully damaged	Rs.1800/- for loss of clothing per family Rs.2000/- per family for loss of utensils / household goods	As per the guidelines of State Disaster Response Fund.
(e) Damage to huts	Rs.4,100/-per partially damaged hut Rs.5,000/- per fully damaged hut (in addition 10 kg of rice, one dhoti, one saree, 1 litre of kerosene is granted as assistance free of cost for affected families)	As per the guidelines of State Disaster Response Fund.

AGRICULTURE		
(a) De-silting of agricultural land damaged due to Sea Erosion	Rs.12,200/- per hectare where thickness of sand / silt deposit is more than 3 inches.	<p>Joint Inspection to be done by the Revenue and Agriculture / Horticulture Authorities. Lands Damaged should to be certified by the above Team.</p> <p>Proposal should comprise of the enquiry report of the Tahsildar concerned. Proposals for sanction of relief need to be sent to Government through State Relief Commissioner.</p>
(b) (i) De-silting / Restoration / Repair of fish farms damaged by Sea Erosion	Rs.12,200/- per hectare (Subject to the condition that no other assistance / subsidy has been availed of by/ is eligible to the beneficiary under any other Government Scheme)	<p>Joint Inspection to be done by the Revenue and Fisheries / Agriculture Authorities. Lands Damaged due to Sea Erosion should to be certified by the above team.</p> <p>Proposal should comprise of the enquiry report of the Tahsildar concerned.</p> <p>Proposals for sanction of relief need to be sent to Government through State Relief Commissioner.</p>
(ii) Input subsidy to farmers of agriculture, horticulture crops and annual plantation crops where crop loss is 33% and above	<p>Rs.7410/- per hectare in rainfed areas and restricted to sown areas.</p> <p>Rs.13,500/-in assured irrigated areas (crops including paddy) subject to a minimum assistance not less than Rs.1000/-and restricted to sown areas.</p> <p>Rs.18,000/- for all types of perennial crops subject to minimum assistance not less than Rs.2000/ and restricted to sown areas.</p>	<p>Joint Inspection to be done by the Revenue and Agriculture / Horticulture Authorities.</p> <p>Crops damaged should be certified by the above Team.</p> <p>Proposal should comprise of the enquiry report of the Tahsildar concerned.</p> <p>Proposals for sanction of relief need to be sent to Government through State Relief Commissioner.</p>

(iii) Assistance to Sericulture.	Rs.7,410/- per hectare	<p>Joint Inspection to be done by the Revenue and Agriculture / Horticulture Authorities. Damage due to Sea Erosion should to be certified by the competent authority of the State Government.</p> <p>Proposal should comprise of the enquiry report of the Tahsildar concerned.</p> <p>Proposals for sanction of relief need to be sent to Government through State Relief Commissioner.</p>
---	------------------------	---

(2) The Financial assistance shall be disbursed to the affected family through the bank account of the beneficiary.

(3) The sanction of relief is subject to the norms of State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) as revised from time to time.

(4) It will be the responsibility of the Office of the State Relief Commissioner and Principal Secretary/ Commissioner of Revenue Administration to maintain the ceiling (10% of available balance in SDRF) while sending proposals to Government for sanction of relief and to maintain separate set of accounts for identifying the amount sanctioned for these relief measures.

(5) In the event of any payment in excess of amount prescribed by Government of India, the same shall be booked in the consolidated fund of the State. For such excess payment, office of the Commissioner of Revenue Administration shall maintain separate set of Accounts.

(6) While implementing the above procedure, the office of the State Relief Commissioner and Principal Secretary/Commissioner of Revenue Administration shall maintain the accounts and the State Relief Commissioner and Principal Secretary/ Commissioner of Revenue Administration shall verify the accounts for the

expenditure statement to be furnished to Government of India for sanction of funds under State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF).

8. This order issues with the concurrence of Finance Department vide its U.O.No.38467/Finance (Revenue)/2017, Dated 03.08.2017.

(BY ORDER OF THE GOVERNOR)

**CHANDRA MOHAN.B.,
SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT**

To

The Principal Secretary and Commissioner of Revenue
Administration, Ezhilagam, Chepauk, Chennai - 600 005.
The Secretary, Ministry of Home Affairs, Government
of India, New Delhi - 110 001.
The Commissioner of Agriculture Department, Chennai - 600 005.
The Commissioner of Horticulture Department, Chennai - 600 005.
The Director of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Sciences,
Teynampet, Chennai- 600 006.
The Commissioner of Fisheries, Chennai - 600 006.
The Director of Public Health & Preventive Medicine,
Kilpauk, Chennai - 600 006.
The Director of Medical Education, Chennai - 600 010.
The Director of Handloom, Egmore, Chennai - 600 008.
The Director of Treasuries and Accounts, Chennai - 600 015.

Copy to:

The Principal Accountant General, AAD/F & A Cell/Audit I/II,
Chennai - 600 018.
The Principal Accountant General, Chennai - 600 018.
The Pay and Account Office, Secretariat, Chennai - 600009.
The Pay and Accounts Officer (North), Chennai - 600 001.
The Pay and Accounts Officer (South), Chennai - 600 035.
The Pay and Accounts Officer (East), Chennai - 600 008.
All District Collectors.
All District Treasury Officers.
All Departments of Secretariat, Chennai - 600 009.
Chief Minister's Office, Chennai - 600 009.
The Special Personal Assistant to Hon'ble Minister
(Revenue), Chennai - 600 009.
The Additional Chief Secretary to Government,
Finance Department, Chennai -600 009.

/p.t.o

The Additional Chief Secretary to Government,
Highways and Minor Ports Department, Chennai-600 009.
The Additional Chief Secretary to Government, Home
Department, Chennai - 600 009.

The Principal Secretary to Government,
Public Works Department, Chennai-600 009.
The Personal Assistant to Chief Secretary to Government,
Chennai - 600 009.
The Senior Personal Secretary to Secretary to
Government, Revenue Department, Chennai - 600 009.
The Finance (Revenue/BG-I/BG-II) Department, Chennai -600009.
The Revenue (O.P.II, DM-1, DM-2, DM-4) Department, Chennai - 600 009.
SF/SC.

//FORWARDED BY ORDER//

[Handwritten Signature]
3/8/17
SECTION OFFICER.
3/8/17



ABSTRACT

Disaster Management – Losses and Damages - Sanction of funds under State Disaster Response Fund – Delegation of powers to Commissioner of Revenue Administration, District Collectors, Sub-Collector / Revenue Divisional Officer and Tahsildar to draw and disburse the relief amount – Enhancement of monetary limit - Orders – Issued.

**Revenue and Disaster Management Department,
Disaster Management Wing, D.M.II section**

G.O.(Ms)No.12

Dated 12.01.2024

**சோபகிருது வருடம், மார்ச்சு 27
திருவள்ளூர் ஆண்டு 2054**

Read:

1. G.O.(Ms.)No.153, Revenue (NC-II) Department, dated: 26.03.1999.
2. G.O. (Ms.) No.219, Revenue and Disaster Management (DM-II) Department, dated: 15.06.2012.
3. From the Additional Chief Secretary / Commissioner of Revenue Administration & State Relief Commissioner, Letter No.NC I (2) /1553/ 2023, dated 24.12.2023.

ORDER:

In the G.O. first read above, the Government had enhanced powers to sanction expenditure for relief of distress caused by each case of natural calamities like Fire, Flood and Cyclone as detailed in column 4 below:

Sl.No.	Competent Authority	Existing Monetary limit	Enhanced Monetary limit
1	2	3	4
a) Emergency Relief:			
i)	Commissioner of Revenue Administration	Upto Rs.20 lakhs	Upto Rs.50 lakhs
ii)	Collector	Upto Rs.10 lakhs	Upto Rs.20 lakhs
iii)	Sub-Collector / Revenue Divisional Officer	Upto Rs.2 lakhs	Upto Rs.3 lakh
iv)	Tahsildar	Upto Rs.1 lakh	Upto Rs.2 lakhs
b) Approval of Estimates of Relief Works as above.			

2. In the G.O. second read above, the Government had accorded administrative approval for the delegation of powers to the District Collectors to draw and disburse relief assistance upto Rs.10,00,000/- at a time for the crop damages more than 50% as per existing norms and after conducting joint inspection by officials of concerned Departments.

3. In the letter third read above, the Additional Chief Secretary/Commissioner of Revenue Administration has stated that, there was an unprecedented extremely heavy rainfall and floods in Tirunelveli, Thoothukudi, Tenkasi and Kanniyakumari districts on 17.12.2023 and 18.12.2023. Due to this, lakhs of people and their habitations have been inundated resulting in loss of houses, clothing and utensils and affecting their livelihood. Many poor and daily wage earners have lost their livelihood completely.

4. In order to expedite the disbursement of gratuitous relief to the affected families and input subsidy to the farmers, whose crops are damaged to the extent of 33%, the Additional Chief Secretary / Commissioner of Revenue Administration and State Relief Commissioner has requested the Government to enhance the monetary limit fixed for drawal of funds by the Commissioner of Revenue Administration, District Collectors, Sub-Collector / Revenue Divisional Officer and Tahsildar at a time under Treasury Rule 27 for expediting the disbursement of relief assistance to the people affected due to natural calamities.

5. The Government after careful examination, accept the proposal of the Additional Chief Secretary / Commissioner of Revenue Administration & State Relief Commissioner and hereby accord approval for enhancement of the monetary limit fixed for drawal of funds by the Commissioner of Revenue Administration, District Collectors, Sub-Collector / Revenue Divisional Officer and Tahsildar at a time under Treasury Rule 27 for expediting the disbursement of relief assistance to the people affected due to natural calamities as detailed in column (4) below.

Sl.No.	Competent Authority	Existing Monetary limit	Enhanced Monetary limit
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	Commissioner of Revenue Administration	Upto Rs.50.00 lakh	Upto Rs.75 lakh
2	District Collector	Upto Rs.20.00 lakh	Upto Rs.40 lakh
3	Sub-Collector / Revenue Divisional Officer	Upto Rs.3.00 lakh	Upto Rs.10 lakh
4	Tahsildar	Upto Rs.2.00 lakh	Upto Rs.5 lakh

6. This order issues with the concurrence of Finance Department vide its U.O.No.4203/FS/P/2023, dated:29.12.2023.

(BY ORDER OF THE GOVERNOR)

**V. RAJARAMAN
SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT**

To

The Additional Chief Secretary/Commissioner of Revenue Administration and State Relief Commissioner, Chepauk, Chennai – 600 005.
The Director, Disaster Management, Tamil Nadu Disaster Risk Reduction Agency, Chepauk, Chennai -600 005.
The Commissioner of Treasuries and Accounts,
Veterinary Hospital Campus, Anna Salai, Nandanam, Chennai – 35.
All District Collectors,
All District Treasury Officers,
All Pay and Account Officers,
The Accountant General, Chennai – 600018/35.

Copy to:

The Special Personal Assistant to Hon'ble Minister for Revenue and Disaster Management, Secretariat, Chennai -600 009.
The Special Personal Assistant to Hon'ble Minister for Finance and Human Resources Management, Secretariat, Chennai -600 009.
The Chief Minister's Office, Chennai-600 009.
The Finance (Revenue) Department,
Secretariat, Chennai -600009.
The Revenue and Disaster Management [OP-III/ DM-III(2)] Department,
Secretariat, Chennai -600009.
Stock File / Spare Copy.

//FORWARDED BY ORDER//

செ.ரா.ராஜாராமன்
12/1/24
SECTION OFFICER
[Signature]
12/1/2024



ABSTRACT

Disaster Management – Grant of Financial Assistance to the Victims of Natural Calamities namely Cyclone, Flood, Drought, Earthquake, Fire, Tsunami and Hailstorm, Sea Erosion, Lightning, Thunder, Whirl Wind, Gale Wind & Pest attack in severe nature from the State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) and the National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) – Revised Norms of Government of India – Adopted – Orders issued.

REVENUE AND DISASTER MANAGEMENT DEPARTMENT **DISASTER MANAGEMENT WING, D.M.III (2) SECTION**

G.O. (Ms).No. 579

Dated : 09.12.2023

சோபகிருது வருடம், கார்த்திகை 23

திருவள்ளூர் ஆண்டு, 2054

Read:

1. G.O.(Ms).No.380, Revenue [DM.III(2)] Department, dated 27.10.2015.
2. G.O.(Ms).No. 246, Revenue & Disaster Management Department, dated: 03.08.2017.
3. G.O.(Ms).No. 212, Revenue & Disaster Management Department, dated: 03.07.2019.
4. From the Ministry of Home Affairs, (Disaster Management Division), Government of India letter F.No.33-03/2020-NDM-I, dated 11.07.2023.
5. From the Additional Chief Secretary / Commissioner of Revenue Administration & State Relief Commissioner, Lr. No. NC I(1)/706/2022, dated 05.12.2022, 08.08.2023 and 14.11.2023.

*

ORDER:

In the Government order first read above, the Government have issued orders adopting the revised norms of Government of India which envisage granting of enhanced relief to the victims of natural calamities under State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) and the National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) in the form of financial assistance for loss of lives, loss of limb or eyes, grievous injuries, loss of crops, loss of cattle, damages to the houses etc., to mitigate the suffering and loss caused.

2. Based on the norms of assistance under State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) and the National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) communicated by the Government of India, Ministry of Home Affairs, the Government of Tamil Nadu have issued several Government orders

adopting the norms of financial assistance of Government of India from State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) on various occasions.

3. In the letter fourth read above, the Government of India have revised norms of financial assistance from the State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) and the National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) and stated that the revised list of items and norms for assistance from SDRF and NDRF will be effective from the financial year 2023-2024.

4. In the letter fifth read above, the Additional Chief Secretary/Commissioner of Revenue Administration & State Relief Commissioner has sent the approved list of items and norms of Assistance from State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) and the National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) based on the report of Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India and sought the approval of the Government for adopting the revised norms of Government of India for sanction of relief from the State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) / National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF).

5. The Government after careful consideration, accept the recommendations of the Additional Chief Secretary/Commissioner of Revenue Administration & State Relief Commissioner and direct that the revised norms of Government of India or the existing State Government norms whichever are more beneficial be adopted. Accordingly, the revised consolidated scale of relief assistance under SDRF and NDRF effective from the Financial year 2023-2024 is annexed to this order.

(By order of the Governor)

**V. RAJARAMAN
SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT**

To

- The Additional Chief Secretary/
Commissioner of Revenue Administration &
State Relief Commissioner,
Chepauk, Chennai-600 005.
- The Director, Disaster Management,
Tamil Nadu Disaster Risk Reduction Agency,
Chepauk, Chennai-600 005.
- The Joint Secretary, (DM Division)
Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India,
New Delhi 110001.
- The Commissioner of Agriculture, Chennai-600 005.
- The Commissioner of Horticulture, Chennai-600 005.
- The Director of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services
Chennai-600 006.
- The Commissioner of Fisheries, Chennai-600 006.
- The Director of Public Health & Preventive Medicine
Kilpauk, Chennai-600 010.
- The Director of Medical Education, Chennai-600 010.
- The Director of Handloom, Chennai-600 008.
- The Director of Treasuries and Accounts, Chennai-600 015.
- The Accountant General (A & E), Chennai-600 018.
- The Pay and Accounts Officer (East), Chennai-600 009.
- The Resident Audit Officer, Secretariat, Chennai-600 009.

Copy to:

- The Office of the Hon'ble Chief Minister, Chennai-9
- All Departments of Secretariat, Chennai-9
- All District Collectors
- All Heads of Departments/Boards/Corporations
- The Special Personal Assistant to Hon'ble Minister for Revenue & DM, Chennai-9.
- The Special Personal Assistant to Hon'ble Minister for Agriculture & Farmers' Welfare, Chennai-9.
- The Special Personal Assistant to Hon'ble Minister for Finance & H.R.M, Chennai-9.
- The Additional Chief Secretary, Water Resources Department, Chennai-600 009.
- The Additional Chief Secretary to Government, Highways and Minor Ports Department, Chennai-600 009.
- The Additional Chief Secretary to Government, Health and Family Welfare Department, Chennai-600 009.
- The Principal Secretary to Government, Home, Prohibition and Excise Department, Chennai-600 009.
- The Principal Secretary to Government, Finance Department, Chennai-600 009.
- The Principal Secretary, Public Works Department, Chennai-600 009.
- The Personal Assistant to Chief Secretary to Government, Secretariat, Chennai-600 009
- The Senior Principal Private Secretary to Secretary to Government, Revenue and Disaster Management Department, Chennai-600 009.
- The Finance (Revenue/ BG-I) Department, Chennai - 600 009.
- The Revenue and Disaster Management (O.P.II, DM-I,II & DM-IV) Department, Chennai-600 009.
- Stock File/Spare Copy.

// Forwarded by Order //


09.12.2023
Section Officer

ANNEXURE-I

Enclosure to G.O.(Ms) No.579, Revenue & D.M. [D.M.-III(2)] Department, Dated 09.12.2023

**Revised List of Items and Norms of Assistance from State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) and National Disaster Response Fund(NDRF)
(From the financial year 2023-2024)**

S. No.	Items	Norms of Assistance
1.	Gratuitous Relief	
	a) Ex-Gratia payment to families of deceased persons.	Rs.4.00 lakh per deceased person, including those involved in relief operations or associated in preparedness activities, Subject to certification regarding cause of death from appropriate authority.
	b) Ex-Gratia payment for loss of a limb or eye(s).	Rs.74,000/- per person, when the disability is between 40% and 60%. Rs.2.50 lakh per person, when the disability is more than 60%. Subject to certification by a doctor from a hospital or dispensary of Government, regarding the extent and cause of disability.
	c) Grievous injury requiring hospitalization	Rs.16,000/- per person requiring hospitalization for more than a week. Rs.5,400/- per person requiring hospitalization for less than a week. Note: Injured persons getting treatment under the 'Ayushman Bharat' Yojna, will not be eligible for relief under this item.
	d) Clothing and utensils/ household goods for families, whose houses have been washed away / fully damaged/ severely inundated for more than two days due to a natural calamity.	Rs.2,500/- per family, for the loss of clothing. Rs.2,500/- per family, for loss of utensils/ household goods.
	e) Gratuitous relief for families whose livelihood is seriously affected.	Gratuitous Relief (GR) for families, whose livelihood is seriously affected will be provided to two adults members of the affected family as per actual rate of MNREGA per day or average rate of all States / UTs per day, whichever is lower. For this purpose, notification issued by Ministry of Rural Development from time to time, is to be referred for calculating average rate. The relief amount should be disbursed through DBT / cash (In case of exigency of the situation only) or the State Government may provide this relief in kind. State Govt. will certify that identified beneficiaries are not housed in relief camps, during the period GR is provide the basis and process for arriving at such beneficiaries district-wise. Period for providing gratuitous relief will be as per

		assessment of the State Executive Committee (SEC) and the Central Team (in case of NDRF). The default period of assistance will be upto to 30 days, which may be extended upto 60 days in the first instance, if required, and subsequently upto 90 days in case of drought/ pest attack. Depending on the ground situation, the State Executive Committee can extend the time period beyond the prescribed limit. Provided that expenditure on this account in no case, should exceed 30% of SDRF allocation under this window (Response & Relief) for the year. However, in case of drought, in no case, should exceed 50% of SDRF allocation under this window (Response & Relief) for the year. Further, to ensure transparency, the list of persons to whom Gratuitous Relief is provided, should be uploaded on the website of the State Government. The State Government shall notify the basis and proof for the identification of beneficiaries in a transparent manner.
2.	Search & Rescue Operations	
	a) Cost of search and rescue measures/ evacuation of people affected/ likely to be affected	As per the actual cost incurred, assessed by SEC and recommended by the Central Team (in case of NDRF). By the time the Central Team visits the affected area, these activities may be already over. Therefore, the SEC and the Central Team can recommend actual / near-actual costs.
	b) Hiring of boats/essential equipments for carrying immediate relief and saving lives.	As per actual cost incurred, assessed by SEC and recommended by the Central Team (in case of NDRF). The quantum of assistance will be limited to the actual expenditure incurred on hiring boats and other essential equipment required for rescuing stranded people and thereby saving human lives during a notified natural calamity.
3.	Relief Measures	
	a) Provision for temporary accommodation, food, clothing, medical care, Gen-set etc. for people affected/ evacuated and sheltered in relief camps.	A package of 10 KG rice, one saree and one dhoti, one litre of kerosene and Rs.1,000/- to the families evacuated from their houses and moved to shelters. As per actual cost incurred, and assessed by SEC and recommendation by the Central Team (in case of NDRF), for a period upto 30 days. The SEC would need to specify the number of camps, their duration and the number of persons in camps. In case of continuation of a calamity like drought, or widespread devastation caused by earthquake or flood etc., this period may be extended to 60 days. Depending on the ground situation, the State Executive Committee can extend the time period beyond the prescribed limit. Provided that expenditure on this account, in no cases, should exceed 30% of SDRF allocation under this window (Response & Relief) for the year. Medical care to be provided from National Health Mission (NHM).
	b) Air dropping of essential supplies and rescue by Air Force	As per actual cost incurred, assessed by SEC and recommendation by the Central Team (in case of NDRF). The quantum of assistance will be limited to actual amount raised in the bills by the Ministry of Defence for airdropping of essential supplies and rescue operations only.

	c) Provision of emergency supply of drinking water.	As per actual cost, based on assessment of need by SEC and recommended by the Central Team (in case of NDRF. up to 30 days, which may be extended upto 90 days in case of drought. Depending on the ground situation, the State Executive Committee can extend the time period beyond the prescribed limit. Provide that expenditure on this account, in no case, should exceed 30% of SDRF allocation under this window (Response & Relief) for the year.
4.	Clearance of Affected Areas	
	a) Clearance of debris in public areas.	As per actual cost, for a period upto 30 days from the date of start of the work, based on assessment of need by SEC for the assistance to be provided under SDRF and as per the assessment of the Central team for assistance to be provided under NDRF.
	b) Draining off flood water in affected areas	As per actual cost within 30 days from the date of start of the work based on assessment of need by SEC for the assistance to be provided under SDRF and as per assessment of the Central team (in case of NDRF).
	c) Disposal of dead bodies/ Carcasses	As per actual cost, based on assessment of need by SEC and recommendation of the Central Team (in case of NDRF).
5.	Agriculture	
(i)	(i) Assistance to Small and Marginal Farmers having Landholding Upto 2 Hectares	
A.	Assistance For Land and other Loss	
	a) De-silting of agricultural land (where thickness of sand/ silt deposit is more than 3", to be certified by the competent authority of the State Government.)	Rs.18,000/- per hectare for each item. Above is subject to a minimum assistance of not less than Rs.2,200/- per farmer. (subject to the condition that no other assistance/ subsidy has been availed of by/ is eligible to the beneficiary under any other Government Scheme)
	b) Removal of debris on agricultural land in hilly areas	
	c) De-silting/ Restoration/ Repair of fish farms	
	d) Loss of substantial portion of land caused by landslide, avalanche, change of course of rivers	Rs.47,000/- per hectare to only those small and marginal farmers whose ownership of the land is legitimate as per the revenue records. Above is subject to a minimum assistance of not less than Rs.5000/- per farmer.
B.	Input subsidy (where crop loss is 33% and above)	
	a) For agriculture crops, horticulture crops and annual plantation crops	Rs.8500/- per hectare for crops other than paddy in rainfed areas subject to a minimum assistance of not less than Rs.1,000/- per farmer and restricted to sown areas. Rs.17,000/- per ha. for crops in assured irrigated areas subject to a minimum assistance of not less than Rs.2,000/- per farmer and restricted to sown areas.

	b) Perennial crops/ Agro forestry (Plantation in own farmland)	Rs.22,500/- ha. for all types of perennial crops / Agro forestry (Plantation in own farmland), subject to a minimum assistance of not less than Rs.2,500/- per farmer and restricted to sown areas.
	c) Sericulture	Rs.7,410/- per ha. for Eri, Mulberry, Tussar Rs.7,500/- per ha. for Muga. Above is subject to a minimum assistance of not less than Rs.1,000/- per farmer and restricted to sown areas.
	d) Paddy	Rs.17,000/- per ha. subject to a minimum assistance of not less than Rs.2,000/- and restricted to sown areas.
(ii)	Input subsidy to farmers having more than 2 Ha. of landholding	Rs.8,500/- per ha. other than paddy in rainfed areas and restricted to sown areas. Rs.17,000/- per ha. for crops in assured irrigated areas and restricted to sown areas. Rs.17,000/- per ha. for Paddy crop and restricted to sown areas. Rs.22,500/- ha. for all types of perennial crops / Agro forestry (Plantation in own farmland) and restricted to sown areas. Assistance may be provided where crop loss is 33% and above, subject to a ceiling of 2 ha. per farmer.
6.	Animal Husbandry - Assistance to Small and Marginal Farmers and Landless Livestock Owners	
	i) Assistance for the loss of milch animals, draught animals or animals used for haulage.	Milch animals Rs.37,500/- Buffalo/cow/camel/yak/ Mithun etc. Rs.4,000/- Sheep/ Goat/ Pig Draught animals Rs.32,000/- Camel/ horse/ bullock, etc. Rs.20,000/- Calf/ Donkey/ Pony/ Mule/Heifers Poultry:- Poultry @ 100/- per bird. Note: Relief under these norms is not eligible if the assistance is available from any other Government Scheme, e.g. loss of birds due to Avian Influenza or any other diseases for which the Department of Animal Husbandry has a separate scheme for compensating the poultry owners.
	ii) Provision of fodder / feed concentrate including water supply and medicines in cattle camps.	Large animals- Rs.80/- per day. Small animals- Rs.45/- per day. Period for providing relief will be as per assessment of the State Executive Committee (SEC) and the Central Team (in

		<p>case of NDRF). The default period for assistance will be for the period of calamity upto 30 days, which may be extended upto 60 days in the first instance and in case of severe drought upto 90 days. Depending on the ground situation, the State Executive Committee can extend the time period beyond the prescribed limit. Provide that expenditure on this account, in no case, should exceed 30% of SDRF allocation under this window (Response & Relief) for the year.</p> <p>Based on assessment of need by SEC and recommendation of the Central Team, (in case of NDRF) consistent with estimates of cattle as per Livestock Census and subject to the certificate by the competent authority about the requirement of medicine and vaccine being calamity related.</p>
	(iii) Transport of fodder to cattle outside cattle camp	As per actual cost of transport during notified calamity based on assessment of need by State Executive Committee and recommendation of the Central team (in case of NDRF) consistent with estimates of cattle as per Livestock Census.
7.	Fishery	
	<p>i) Assistance to Fisherman for repair / replacement of non-mechanized boats and damaged/lost nets (This Assistance will not be provided if the beneficiary is eligible or has availed of any subsidy/assistance, for the instant calamity under any other Government Scheme).</p>	<p>i) Replacement of fully damaged/lost wooden catamaran – Rs.50,000/- per unit (inclusive of net)</p> <p>ii) Repair/rebuilding of partially damaged Catamaran Rs.15,000/- per unit</p> <p>iii) Replacement of fully damaged /lost wooden /FRP Vallam (35% to 50% assistance of the total cost subject to maximum subsidy of Rs. 1 lakh) calculated at a unit cost of Rs.2.00 lakh (inclusive of engine and net)</p> <p>iv) Partially damaged FRP Vallam Rs.30,000/- per unit</p> <p>v) Replacement of fully damaged /lost mechanised fishing boats (35% of the total cost, restricted to a maximum subsidy of Rs.7.5 lakh per boat)</p> <p>vi) Repairs of partially damaged mechanised fishing boats (60% of the assessed value of the damages restricted to a maximum subsidy of Rs.4 lakh per boat)</p> <p>vii) Rs.15,000/- for replacement of fully damaged net</p> <p>viii) Repair of OBM/IBE Engines – Rs.7500/- per engine.</p>
	ii) Input subsidy for fish seed farm to Small and Marginal Farmers	<p>Rs.10,000/- per hectare. (This assistance will not be provided if the beneficiary is eligible or has availed of any subsidy/ assistance, for the instant calamity, under any other Government Scheme, except the one time subsidy provided under the Scheme of Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry & Dairying.)</p>
8.	Handicrafts/Handloom Assistance to Artisans	
	i) For replacement of damaged main functional tools equipments	<p>Rs.5,000/- per artisan for equipment. subject to certification by the competent authority designated by the Government about damage and its replacement.</p>

	ii) For loss of raw material / goods in process / finished goods	Rs.5,000/- per artisan for raw material. subject to certification by the competent authority designated by the Government about damage and its replacement
9.	Locust Control	
	Hiring of vehicles, tractors, with spray equipments for spraying of plant protection chemicals for pest control, hiring of water tankers and purchase of plant protection chemicals for locust control.	As per the actual cost, based on the assessment of need by the SEC and recommended by the Central Team (in case of NDRF). The quantum of assistance will be limited to the actual expenditure incurred on hiring vehicles, tractors with spray equipments for spraying of plant protection chemicals for locust attack. However, expenditure on this account, in no cases, should exceed 30% of SDRF allocation under this window (Response & Relief) for the year.
10.	Housing	
	a) Fully damaged/destroyed houses and severely damaged houses	
	i) Pucca house	Rs. 1,20,000/- per house, in plain areas.
	ii) Kutcha House	Rs. 1,30,000/- per house, in hilly areas.
	b) Partially Damaged Houses (Other than huts) where the damage is at least 15%	
	i) Pucca house	Rs.6500/- per house
	ii) Kutcha House	Rs.4000/- per house
	c) Damaged / destroyed huts	Rs. 8,000/- per hut 10.Kg rice for each case of damaged huts (Hut means temporary, make shift unit, inferior to Kutcha house, made of thatch, mud, plastic sheets etc. traditionally recognized as hut by the State/ District authorities.)
	d) Cattle shed attached with house	Rs.3,000/- per shed.
11.	Infrastructure [Repair/restoration(of immediate nature) of damaged infrastructure]	
	(1) Roads & bridges, which may include the following activities: i) Filling up of breaches and potholes, use of pipe for creating waterways, repair and stone pitching of embankments. ii) Repair of breached culverts. iii) Providing diversions to damaged / washed out portions	Assessment of requirements: Based on assessment of need, as per States' notified schedule of rates for repairs by SEC and recommendation of the Central Team (in case of NDRF). In case of repair of roads, assistance will be given based on the notified Ordinary Repair (OR) and Periodical Renewal (PR) of the State. In case OR & PR is not available, then assistance will be provided as per rate prescribed in this item. However, in any case, the assistance will be provided at the rate whichever is lower. Prescribed rate are as under:- Repairs of State Highways, Major District Roads (MDR)

<p>of bridges to restore immediate connectivity.</p> <p>iv) Temporary repair of approaches to bridges / embankments of bridges, repair of damaged railing bridges, repair of causeways to restore immediate connectivity, granular sub base, over damaged stretch of roads to restore traffic.</p>	<p>In normal areas -- @ Rs.1.0 lakh / km; In hilly areas -- @ Rs.1.25 lakh / km; Repairs of Rural / village Roads with culverts In normal areas -- @ Rs.60,000/- km; In hilly areas -- @ Rs.75,000/-km; Repairs of RCC Culverts/ Bridges In normal areas -- @ Rs.60,000/- per culvert; In hilly areas -- @ Rs.75,000/- culvert;</p>
<p>(2) Drinking Water Supply Schemes, which may include the following activities:-</p> <p>i) Repair of damaged platforms of hand pumps / ring wells / spring-tapped chambers / public stand posts, cisterns.</p> <p>ii) Restoration of damaged stand posts including replacement of damaged pipe lengths with new pipe lengths, cleaning of clear water reservoir (to make it leak proof)</p> <p>iii) Repair of damaged pumping machines, leaking overhead reservoirs and water pumps including damaged intake-outtake structure, approach gantries / jetties.</p>	<p>Damaged drinking water supply schemes will be eligible for assistance as per actual, subject to a ceiling of Rs.2.00 lakh per damaged scheme.</p> <p>Cleaning of Community drinking water wells as per actual, subject to a ceiling of Rs.10,000/- per Well.</p>
<p>(3) Minor Irrigation Schemes, which may include the following activities:</p> <p>i) Immediate repair of damaged canal structures and earthen / masonry works of tanks and small reservoirs with the use of cement, sand bags and stones.</p> <p>ii) Repairs of weak areas such as piping or rat holes in dam walls / embankments.</p> <p>iii) Removal of vegetative material / building material / debris from canal and drainage system.</p> <p>iv) Repair or embankments of minor irrigation projects.</p>	<p>In case of repairs of minor irrigation works, assistance will be given as per the schedule of rates (SOR) for repairs notified by the concerned State.</p> <p>In case SOR is not available, assistance for irrigation scheme / canal will be provided as per actuals, subject to the ceiling of Rs.2.00 lakh per damaged minor scheme.</p> <p>Note: However, in any case, the assistance will be provided at the rate whichever is lower.</p> <p>Assistance for restoration of damaged embankment of minor irrigation projects will be at par with the case of similar rural roads, subject to the stipulation that no duplication would be done with any ongoing schemes.</p>

	<p>(4)Power (only limited to immediate restoration of electricity supply in the affected areas): Damaged Poles / conductors and transformers upto 11 kv.</p>	<p>Regarding repair of damaged power sector, assistance will be given for the damaged conductors, poles and transformers upto the level of 11 KV and LT lines with bare conductor, as per details hereunder:</p> <p>The rate of assistance will be:</p> <p>Rs.5000/- pole;</p> <p>Rs.0.50 lakh per km for repairing of damaged LT lines;</p> <p>Rs.1.00 lakh for replacement of one damaged distribution transformer.</p> <p>(Note: The above assistance will not be applicable for those items which can be reused)</p>
	<p>(5)Schools Repairs of damaged schools building</p>	<p>As per actual, subject to a ceiling of Rs.2.00 lakh per school.</p>
	<p>(6)Primary / Community Health Centres Repair of Primary / Community Health Centres</p>	<p>As per actual, subject to a ceiling of Rs.2.00 lakh per unit.</p>
	<p>(7)Community Assets Owned by Panchayat Temporary repair of Mahila Mandal, Yuva Kendra, Panchayat Ghar, Community Hall, Anganwadi, etc.,</p>	<p>As per actual subject to a ceiling of Rs.2.50 lakh per unit.</p>
12.	<p>Procurement of essential search, rescue and evacuation equipments including communication equipments, etc. for response to disaster.</p>	<p>Expenditure from the preparedness and capacity building window will be governed by the Guidelines issued separately by the Ministry of Home Affairs for the Preparedness & Capacity Building window of SDRF / NDRF. (Guidelines for Preparedness and Capacity Building enclosed as Annexure III)</p>
13.	<p>Capacity building.</p>	
D.	<p>State Specific Disasters</p>	
	<p>State specific disasters within the local context in the State, which are not included in the notified list of disasters eligible for assistance from SDRF/ NDRF, can be met from SDRF within the limit of 10% of the annual funds allocation of respective window of the SDRF.</p>	<p>Expenditure is to be incurred from SDRF only (and not from NDRF), as assessed by the State Executive Committee (SEC).</p> <p>The norm for various items will be the same as applicable to other notified natural disasters, as listed above.</p> <p>or</p> <p>In these cases, the scale of relief assistance against each item for 'local disaster' shall not exceed the norms of SDRF.</p> <p>The flexibility is to be applicable only after the State has formally listed the disasters for inclusion and notified transparent norms and guidelines with a clear procedure for identification of the beneficiaries for disaster relief for such local disasters with the approval of SEC (provision of relief assistance to local disasters to be sanctioned as per norms and guidelines notified by GoTN).</p>

		<p>(Sea Erosion, Lightening, thunder, whirl wind, gale wind & Pest Attack in severe nature have been notified as State Specific disasters vide G.O.Ms.No.246, R&DM Dept, dated 03.08.2017 & G.O.Ms.No.212, R&DM Dept, dated 03.07.2019 and the norms of assistance have also been issued.</p> <p>As per the revised norms of assistance of Government of India 2023, the norms for various items will be the same for specific disasters as applicable to other notified natural disasters and the scale of relief assistance against each item for 'local disaster' shall not exceed the norms of SDRF. Hence, the norms of assistance for natural disasters may be adopted for specific disasters also as notified by GoI.)</p>
--	--	--

V. RAJARAMAN
SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT

//True Copy//

(Signature)
9.12.2023
SECTION OFFICER

ANNEXURE -II

Items Not Covered Under SDRF/NDRF

- a) Colleges and other educational institutions buildings
- b) Major / medium Irrigation Schemes
- c) Flood control and anti Erosion Protection work
- d) Hydro Power Project / HT Distribution systems/ Transformers and sub stations
- e) High Tension Lines (above 11 kv)
- f) State Govt. Buildings viz., departmental / office building, departmental/ residential quarters, religions structures, patwarkhana, Court premises, play ground, forest bungalow property and animal / bird sanctuary etc.,
- g) Long term / permanent restoration work
- h) Procurement of equipments / machineries under NDRF
- i) National Highways
- j) Sectors such as Telecommunication and Power (except immediate restoration of power supply), which generate their own revenues, and also undertake immediate repair / restoration works form their own funds / resources, are excluded.

V. RAJARAMAN
SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT

//True Copy//


SECTION OFFICER 9.12.2023

ANNEXURE – III

Guidelines on Constitution and Administration of Preparedness and Capacity Building Funding Window under National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) and State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF)

Introduction: -

1. The Fifteenth Finance Commission (XV-FC) while recommending Disaster Management Grants has inter-alia allocated 10% of the State Disaster Risk Management Fund (SDRMF) and the National Disaster Risk Management Fund (NDRMF) for Preparedness & Capacity Building (P&CB) Sub-window to support the critical institutional, functional and technological components of the disaster management system. XV-FC has further recommended that a separate set of guidelines be developed for Preparedness & Capacity Building (P&CB) funding window.

2. Therefore, in pursuance to the recommendations of XV-FC, following guidelines are hereunder issued under Sections 46(2), 48(1)(a) and Section 62 of the Disaster Management Act, 2005 for the operationalisation of the P&CB grants under the State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) and the National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF). These guidelines will be operative for the award period starting from the financial year 2021-22 to 2025-26.

Preparedness and Capacity Building Measures:

3. The Disaster Management (DM) Act, 2005 empowers the National, State and District Disaster Management Authorities to take measures for the prevention of District Disaster Management Authorities to take measures for the prevention of disasters, or the mitigation, or preparedness and capacity building for dealing with the threatening disaster situation or disasters.

4. As per Section 2 (m) of the Disaster Management (DM) Act, 2005, preparedness is the "state of readiness to deal with a threatening disaster situation or disaster and the effects thereof."

5. Further, as per Section 2 (b) of the DM Act, 2005, Capacity Building includes-

- Identification of existing resources and resources to be acquired or created;
- Acquiring or creating resources identified under above sub-clause;
- Organization and training of personnel and coordination of such training for effective management of disasters.

Resource Allocation and Earmarking of funds from NDRF / SDRF

6. Under NDRF:- As recommended by the XV-FC, the aggregate size of the P&CB funding window for the award period commencing from 2021-22 to 2025-26 would be Rs. 6,846 crore. Out of this amount, Rs. 5000 crore is earmarked for 'Expansion and Modernization of Fire Services'. Year-wise allocation from P&CB funding window is as under:

Yearwise Allocation	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	Total for the award period 2021-22 to 2025-26 (Rs in crore)
Amount (Rs in crore)	1,239	1,301	1,366	1,434	11506	6,846

7. Under SDRF:- The aggregate size of the P&CB funding window commencing from 2021-2022 to 2025-2026 would be Rs.16,014 crore as recommended by the XV Finance Commission.

Year wise allocation from P&CB funding window is as under :

Year wise Allocation	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	Total for the award period 2021-22 to 2025-26 (Rs in crore)
Amount (Rs in crore)	2,898	3,043	3,196	3,355	3,523	16,015 (10% of yearwise allocation of both Union and State Share of SDRMF taken together)

8. NDRF would receive 80 per cent of the total NDRMF. Within the NDRF, there would be three sub-allocations (i) Response and Relief (40 per cent), (ii) Recovery and Reconstruction (30 per cent) and (iii) Preparedness and Capacity Building (10 per cent). While the funding windows of NDRF and NDMF are not inter-changeable, there could be flexibility for re-allocation within the three sub-windows of NDRF for that financial year subject to the condition that earmarked allocation shall not exceed 10 per cent of the amount earmarked for the sub-window.

9. The SDRF would receive 80 per cent of total SDRMF. Within the SDRF there would be three sub-allocations (i) Response and Relief (40 per cent), (ii) Recovery and Reconstruction (30 per cent) and Preparedness and Capacity Building (10 per cent). While the funding windows of SDRF and SDRMF are not inter-changeable, there could be flexibility for re-allocation within the three sub-windows of SDRF for that financial year

10. The funds for earmarked allocations for 'Expansion and Modernization of Fire Services' will be provided to the State Governments in the next five years (2021-2026). There shall be no spill-over for the liabilities committed for any of the projects sanctioned against earmarked allocation beyond the award period (2021-2026) of the XV-FC.

Scope of Preparedness and Capacity Building Funding Window under NDRF / SDRF :-

11.1 As recommended by XV-FC:-

- At Central level, this funding window is made available within the NDRF which will largely be used to support national agencies. However, State Government may also seek assistance, if the State Government concerned, has insufficient fund available under P&CB window of SDRF,
- At State level, P&CB funding window is meant to support preparedness and capacity building of State Disaster Management Authorities (SDMAs), State Institutes of Disaster Management (SIDM), training and capacity-building activities, and emergency response facilities. State Governments would not use these resources for personnel support.

11.2 In the light of the recommendations made by XV-FC and the provisions contained in the DM Act, 2005, the P&CB funding window shall support and provide funds to the following type of projects from NDRF / SDRF:-

(i) NDRF:-

Category - A

Projects / Proposals of the following types to be implemented by the Central Ministries / National Agencies / Institutes / Entities:

- (a) Projects aimed at preparedness for hazards which are to be implemented in an area, which cuts across more than one State,
- (b) Projects aimed at setting up / strengthening national level "Early Warning Systems" or promote disaster awareness through intervention of updated technologies or otherwise including strengthening of "Emergency Operations Centres" and preparedness and response mechanisms across the States,
- (c) Projects aimed at preparedness and capacity building including hazard specific if front-line disaster mitigation / response forces, frontline workers and Government functionaries at various levels in the disaster management.

Category B

Under this category, projects / proposal of the following type shall be considered for funding from P&CB funding window of NDRF:-

- (a) Projects of the State Government(s) related to hazard preparedness, disaster awareness, early warning systems, emergency operations centres, training and capacity building. However, the projects for funding from P&CB funding window of NDRF will be considered only if the State Government concerned has exhausted the funds available under P&CB window of SDRF or the proposed project cost is more than the available balance in the P&CB window of SDRF,
- (b) Projects for 'Expansion and Modernization of Fire Services' including setting up of new fire stations / upgradation of existing fire stations and procurement of fire-fighting and rescue vehicles and equipment.

(ii) SDRF:

- (a) Projects aimed at preparedness for a specific-hazard which is to be implemented within a State,
- (b) Projects aimed at promoting disaster awareness in the disaster-prone areas of the State through intervention of updated technologies or otherwise preparedness and response mechanisms within the State,
- (c) Projects aimed for preparedness and capacity building including hazard-specific training of front-line disaster mitigation / response forces / local body members / selected volunteers.

11.3 There shall be no State share in the Projects / Proposals covered under Category A above. For all Projects / Proposals under Category B above for which assistance is sought by any State Government from P&CB funding window, as recommended in XV-FC, the concerned State Government shall contribute 10% in case of projects upto Rs. 250 Crore, 20 per cent in case of projects above Rs. 250 Crore and upto Rs. 500 Crore and 25 per cent in case of projects exceeding Rs. 500 Crore. However, for the projects / proposals under the earmarked allocation of 'Expansion and Modernization of Fire Services' through the P & CB Funding Window, State Governments shall contribute 10 per cent of the total cost of such projects / proposals.

12. Exclusions for utilization of P&CB funding window. of NDRF / SDRF

- (i) Resources under P&CB funding window cannot be used towards establishment expenditure such as salaries, office expenditure, etc. to be incurred by the Disaster Management Authorities or other entities except for payment of remuneration to technical staff included in the project costs. Such payments will be as per the General Financial Rules, 2017 and the extant Government of India guidelines,
- (ii) Resources under P&CB funding window shall not be used for outsourcing the routine and regular activities of the national agencies / State Governments to any consultancy firm including any international agency,
- (iii) P&CB funding window shall not be used to support construction-based projects and procurement of large / heavy equipment, except setting up of new fire stations / upgradation of existing fire stations and procurement of fire-fighting and rescue vehicles and equipment as envisaged under Category (B) (b) of para 6.2 (i) above. Further, this funding window shall also not be used for maintenance and upkeep of any structure or engineering measure aimed at mitigation,
- (iv) P&CB funding window shall not be used as a source of funding for existing government programmes / ongoing schemes etc. which are under implementation,
- (v) P&CB funding window must have a predominant focus on multi-hazard preparedness and capacity development and should not be used for general environmental improvement, plantations, afforestation or landscape beautification without a clear, logical and direct linkage to hazards.

(vi) All preparedness and capacity building activities would need to be undertaken and completed within the time-frame as specified in the approved proposal. Cost and time-frame for such proposals should ideally not be revised barring, some exceptional circumstances.

13. Technical Guidelines

Projects to be undertaken from NDRF / SDRF must have verifiable and measurable outcomes. NDMA will advise implementing authorities in the projects launched / being implemented under the preparedness and capacity building window including prescribing specific format for seeking information / project proposals etc. In addition, for the guidance of Implementing Partners / State Governments etc. for the wide range of activities within the broad framework of preparedness and capacity building, NDMA will also issue technical guidelines separately, with the concurrence of MHA. Further, detailed procedures for project execution will continue to be issued by NDMA from time to time in consultation with MHA.

14. Implementing Partners

Following agencies / entities may act as Implementing Partners for Preparedness and Capacity Building funding window:

For NDRF:

- i) National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) and National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM).
- ii) First Responder Organizations within the Central Government such as National Disaster Response Force.
- iii) Ministries / Departments / National Agencies within the Central Government for preparedness & capacity building activities and execution of projects in the States.
- iv) Central Research and Academic institutions in Disaster Management through the National Agencies including NDMA, NIDM and NDRF.
- v) Government supported Organizations e.g. Bharat Scouts & Guides, National Cadet Corps (NCC), National Social Service (NSS) and National Yuva Kendra Sangathan (NYKS) through National Agencies including NDMA, NIDM and NDRF.

For SDRF:

- i) State Disaster Management Authorities (SDMAs).
- ii) District Disaster Management Authorities (DDMAs).
- iii) First Responder Organizations within the State Governments such as State Disaster Response Force, Fire Services and Civil Defence.
- iv) Ministries/ Departments /Institutions within the State Government for preparedness & capacity building activities.
- v) State Research and Academic institutions in Disaster Management through State Agencies like SDMA and SIDM.

vi) State Government supported Organizations e.g. Bharat Scouts & Guides, NCC NSS & NYKS through State Agencies like SDMA and SIDM.

vii) Urban Local Governments/ Zilla Parishad / Gram Panchayats.

Administrative Mechanism for processing of funding proposals Under NDRF:-

15. NDMA will constitute an Appraisal Committee headed by a member of NDMA with representatives from the line-Departments, State Government concerned and subject matter experts (if required) for appraisal of proposals received from national agencies/entities, Central Ministries and State Governments.

16. Projects/proposals submitted by the State Government for funding under PACB funding window of NDRF should be approved by the State Executive Committee (SEC).

17. State Government(s), Central Ministries, and National Agencies/Entities shall submit the projects for which central assistance from the P&CB funding window of NDRF is sought to Ministry of Home Affairs. MHA will forward the same to the Appraisal Committee constituted under the Chairmanship of Member, NDMA for appraisal/evaluation of the proposed project.

18. The Appraisal Committee will make its recommendations to the MHA for placing the same before the Sub-Committee of the National Executive Committee (SC- NEC) for consideration. SC-NEC will have the power to approve proposals up to Rs. 100 Crore.

19. Proposals above Rs. 100 Crores will be placed before High Level Committee (HLC) along with the recommendations of SC-NEC. The HLC will approve the proposals for undertaking Preparedness and Capacity Building activities.

Under SDRF:-

20. SDMA will constitute a committee to be headed by a member of SDMA with members from line Departments of the State Government and State agencies/entities for appraisal/evaluation of the proposals / projects under P&CB funding window of SDRF/NDRF.

21. The Departments of the State Government and the agencies/institutes who wish to take up projects from P&CB funding window of SDRF will submit the projects to the State Government Department dealing with Disaster Management which in turn will refer the project to the committee headed by a member of SDMA as mentioned above.

22. The recommendations of the committee shall be placed before the SEC for consideration and the procedure in place for incurring expenditure from SDRF shall continue to apply mutatis-mutandis for P&CB funding window of SDRF/NDRF including all modalities.

23. SEC constituted by the State Government under the provisions of the DM Act, 2005, shall decide on all matters connected with the administration of P&CB funding window of SDRF.

Release of funds

24. Upon the approval of SC-NEC / HLC, Department of Expenditure, Ministry of Finance will release assistance from P&CB funding window of NDRF to the concerned State Governments based on the recommendations of the MHA.

25. For the projects covered under Category 'A', of NDRF; upon the approval of SC- NEC / HLC, and based on the recommendations of MHA, Department of Expenditure, Ministry of Finance will issue a Letter of Authorization (LOA) to the MHA or National Agencies (NDMA/NIDM/NDRF), as the case may be, so as to enable them to provide funds to the implementing agencies of approved projects.

26. Upon sanctioned by SEC, funds will be released to the States from PaCB Funding window under SDRF. Procedure as in vogue in the State for the release of funds under SDRF shall apply for preparedness and capacity building funding window.

Supervision of Projects

27. NDMA / SDMA need to identify specific disasters and evaluate preparedness for the same, prepare plans for the deficiencies observed either in preparedness or capacity building/ training so that disasters can be responded effectively. Such plans need to specify measures required to be taken to strengthen the capability / capacity of first responders to hazard specific disasters.

28. NDMA shall supervise and monitor the implementation of the preparedness and capacity building projects and in this process can seek progress / performance reports from the Implementing Partners. NDMA shall submit progress report to MHA and Department of Expenditure. In case of any shortfall in the progress of the preparedness and capacity building project, NDMA may take special measures, if required, for smooth and timely implementation of the project.

29. SDMA shall assist and provide technical advice to the State Government / Line Ministries / Departments from conceptualization to completion of the preparedness and capacity building proposals under SDRF.

30. SDMA shall supervise and monitor the Preparedness and capacity building projects/works and submit completion certificate as well as actual benefits achieved from it including population benefitted/ nature of risks reduced/impact analysis etc. to State Government and NDMA.

Disbursements

31. After the project is approved, the funds would be disbursed in the installments as specified in the proposal. The disbursement of funds would be linked to the deliverables and Utilization Certificates. The unspent balance in the preparedness and capacity building funding window under SDRF account as at the end of a financial year 2021-22 shall be the opening balance of said account of the successive financial year. The Central Government will communicate the modalities for handling any balances available at the end of 2025-26 in P&CB funding window under SDRF of the State.

Procurement

32. All the procurements made by government agencies for implementing the proposal would be in accordance with the General Financial Rules (GFR) and from GeM portal, as applicable. The implementing agencies would ensure that the project is implemented in a fair and transparent manner. In the entire implementation process, the DMAs need to ensure that there is no conflict of interest. Appropriate GFR will be followed by States and Government supported Organizations.

Project Database

33. A disaster database should be developed to help assess the impact of expenditures on different aspects of disaster management. All the project-related processes would be digitized. NDMA will maintain a national portal of all the preparedness and capacity-building projects that have been implemented through the NDRF / SDRF. This portal will contain a specific component for capacity building plans. NDMA will also monitor the database by holding periodic review.

Release, Accounting and other procedures

34. The detailed funding pattern, release of funds, investment of funds, accounting & auditing procedures, progress monitoring, savings and cost of maintenance / implementation etc. in respect of the projects initiated under P&CB Funding Window would be same, as envisaged in the primary guidelines issued by MHA on NDRF / SDRF for such purposes. The composition of HLC and SC-NEC will also be same as envisaged in the primary guidelines issued by MHA for NDRF / SDRF.

Interpretation and Amendment

35. In case of any difficulty in interpretation of any of these guidelines, the matter shall be referred to the Disaster Management Division, MHA whose decision in consultation with Department of Expenditure shall be final. Any amendment in this guideline will be issued by MHA in consultation with Department of Expenditure, Ministry of Finance.

V. RAJARAMAN
SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT

//True Copy//


9.12.2023
SECTION OFFICER

ANNEXURE – IV**GENERAL**

- (i) Ex-Gratia payment of Rs.50,000/- per deceased person, to next of kin of the deceased person, including those involved in the relief operations or associated in the preparedness activities, subject to the cause of death being certified as COVID – 19, as per the guidelines jointly issued by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare and the Indian Council of Medical Research on 3rd September, 2021, will be given as per guidelines on minimum relief issued by the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) dated 11.09.2021. This ex-gratia assistance will be applicable from the date of first COVID-19 case reported in the country and will continue till de-notification of COVID-19 as a disaster or till further orders, whichever is earlier, to next of kin of the deceased due to COVID-19.
- (ii) The State Government are to take utmost care and ensure that all individual beneficiary – oriented assistance is necessarily / mandatorily disbursed through Direct Benefit Transfer in the bank account of the beneficiary.
- (iii) The scale of relief assistance against each item for all notified disaster including 'local disaster' should not exceed the norms of SDRF / NDRF. Any amount spent by the State for such disasters over and above the ceiling, would be borne out of the resources of the State Government and not from SDRF.

V. RAJARAMAN
SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT

//True Copy//

D. Dhanasekaran
9.12.2023
SECTION OFFICER