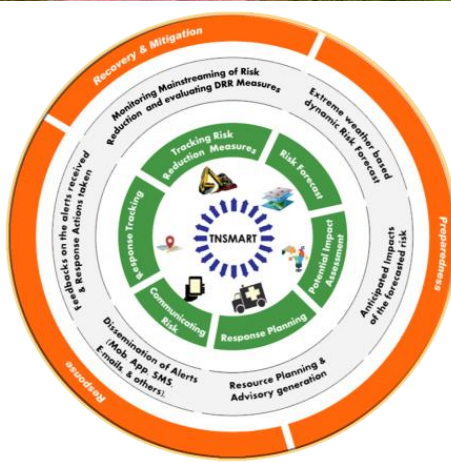
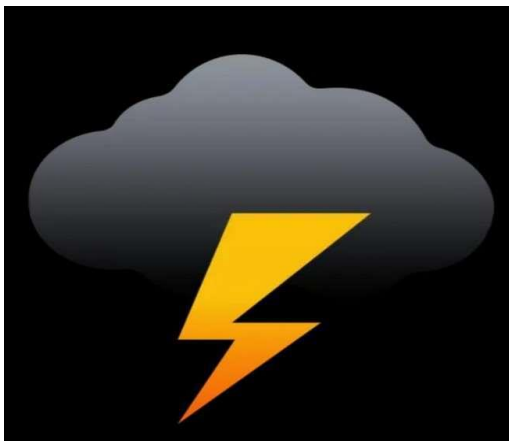




# KRISHNAGIRI DISTRICT DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLAN - 2024





**DISTRICT DISASTER  
MANAGEMENT PLAN – 2024**

**Sendai Frameworks for Disaster Risk Reduction  
(2020-30)**

**KRISHNAGIRI DISTRICT**



**Tmt.K.M.Sarayu, I.A.S.,  
District Collector,  
Krishnagiri.**



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## **FOREWORD**

As per the Disaster Management Act, 2005, every district shall prepare and publish the District Disaster Management Plan (DDMP) every year which shall consist of mapping of various disasters and the vulnerable areas of the district, measures to mitigate them and define the administrative framework for coordination and dissemination of such information to the general public. Krishnagiri district has embarked on the path of preparing and publishing a comprehensive DDMP that shall address all the above concerns. Krishnagiri district has been hit by various kinds of disasters over the years. The disasters occurring in Krishnagiri are both nature triggered and man-induced. Nature's fury over Krishnagiri takes shape of drought, floods, lightning and occasional epidemics. The man-induced disasters affecting Krishnagiri are recurrent road-rail accidents, fire accidents and drowning.

We have prepared a complete list of possible disasters, collated the history of disasters, Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for each such disaster, contact numbers of all the Nodal officers, Diving experts and QRTs, inventories the entire disaster management equipment, list of Evacuation shelters and medical facilities and a Hazard specific Crisis Management Plan. The Emergency Support Function (ESF) structure, standard operating procedure as well as quick response of each ESF, baseline inventory of Krishnagiri District has been developed and put under one integrated plan i.e. "District Disaster Management Plan". The focus of the plan is on Vulnerability reduction, to strengthen the physical infrastructure and to develop socio-economic status of the people to reduce vulnerability. This document is a humble attempt to create a disaster resilient society with active participation of the community and civil society.

At the heart of the plan lies a deep commitment to resilience. This includes a focus on minimizing vulnerability, reducing risk, and promoting a culture of preparedness and adaptability among all sections of society. The plan has been developed with the guidance of the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) and in alignment with the

Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, ensuring it meets the highest standards of disaster risk management.

The District Disaster Management Plan has been meticulously created by District Administration to provide a comprehensive systematic and dynamic framework for disaster preparedness, response, recovery and mitigation. It aims to ensure that all stakeholders - ranging from local authorities, emergency responders, and community members - are equipped with the knowledge and resources to act swiftly and efficiently during times of crisis.

It is suggested that the district level officials who are in-charge of different departments will carefully go through the DDMP and remain alert to effectively deal any emergent situations that may arise at any point of time. For successful implementation of the plan, it is essential that all of us must work in close cooperation and coordination. The DDMP needs the revision or updation periodically and should advise a tailor-made solution to the field officers to react with in a shortest time.

At the outset, I would like to thank all the departments concerned for extending their fullest co-operation in publishing the book, and I am confident that this DDMP will certainly helpful for the reduction of disasters in this district .

**District Collector,  
Krishnagiri.**



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# 1. INTRODUCTION

## AIM

To mainstream and integrate disaster risk reduction within and across all sectors and review and promote the coherence and further development, as appropriate, of national and local frameworks of laws, regulations and public policies, which, by defining roles and responsibilities:

(i) addressing disaster risk in publicly owned, managed or regulated services and infrastructures;

(ii) promoting and providing incentives, as relevant, for actions by persons, households, communities and businesses;

(iii) enhancing relevant mechanisms and initiatives for disaster risk transparency, which may include financial incentives, public awareness-raising and training initiatives, reporting requirements and legal and administrative measures; and (iv) putting in place coordination and organizational structures;

To prepare or review and periodically update disaster preparedness and contingency policies, plans and programmes with the involvement of the relevant institutions, considering climate change scenarios and their impact on disaster risk, and facilitating, as appropriate, the participation of all sectors and relevant stakeholders

To promote the resilience of new and existing critical infrastructure, including water, transportation and telecommunications infrastructure, educational facilities, hospitals and other health facilities, to ensure that they remain safe, effective and operational during and after disasters in order to provide life-saving and essential services;

To establish community centers for the promotion of public awareness and the stockpiling of necessary materials to implement rescue and relief activities;

To ensure the continuity of operations and planning, including social and economic recovery, and the provision of basic services in the post-disaster phase

To promote regular disaster preparedness, response and recovery exercises, including evacuation drills, training and the establishment of area-based support systems, with a view to ensuring rapid and effective response to disasters and related displacement, including access to safe shelter, essential food and non-food relief supplies, as appropriate to local needs;

To promote the incorporation of disaster risk management into post-disaster recovery and rehabilitation processes, facilitate the link between relief, rehabilitation and development, use opportunities during the recovery phase to develop capacities that reduce disaster risk in the short, medium and long term, including through the development of measures 22 such as

land-use planning, structural standards improvement and the sharing of expertise, knowledge, post-disaster reviews and lessons learned and integrate post-disaster reconstruction into the economic and social sustainable development of affected areas

## **OBJECTIVES**

The overall DDMP targets reduction in loss of life and livelihood, reduction in affected population and damage of properties, enhancing cooperation among the volunteers / people, strengthening of multi-hazard warning system and accessibility and availability of information to the people by 2030. The pre-disaster phase activities are related to prevention and preparedness to face the disasters and to mitigate. Accordingly, periodical Mock Drills have been planned to educate and train the public / society for the course of action to be taken in case of disaster situation. To reduce disaster risk, there is a need to address existing challenges and prepare for close monitoring, assessing and understanding disaster risk and strengthening disaster risk governance.

The present-day disasters are due to climatic changes. Rapid urbanization and population growth in hazard-prone areas, Disaster risk reduction is a top priority in which focus is laid to avoid loss of human life. Unexpected rains cause flooding in many low lying area of the district, lightning is the other forms of recurrent disasters affecting the communities. Land use pattern in the city also changed drastically which adds to severity of the disaster. It has been proposed to achieve the following targets by effectively using the DDMP.

1. Reduction / Zero down the loss of human life during any disaster.
2. To mitigate the grievance of farmers and to provide adequate drinking water during drought.
3. It aims in the reduction of suffering of public to face the disasters in such a way that the impact of the disasters can be reduced by way of proper planning and execution in relocating the public and other lives to safest places.
4. It is also aims in the reduction of suffering of public, by way of quick response by the official and community participation.
5. Reduction in loss of life by way of providing suitable measures to control the elephant menace and strengthening adequate communication system.
6. Proper assessment and understanding of the nature and impact of the disasters and to strengthen the disaster risk governance.
7. Reduction of Road accidents.



The Goals to be achieved through Disaster Risk Reduction in Krishnagiri District will be accomplished well within the year of 2030 by establishing targets and priorities for action. The Goals will guide the District Administration to ensure multi Hazard Management and will result in disaster risk reduction across all sectors. The guiding principles are adopted with emphasis on priorities for action to achieve the prescribed target and determined Goals. This will result in effective risk reduction in Disaster Management regarding Krishnagiri District.

## **GOALS**

1. Reduction of Man-Animal conflicts - life loss and crop loss.
2. Reduction of Risk in Low Lying Areas of Devasamudiram lake in Krishnagiri Taluk, KCC Nagar and Annai Nagar in Hosur Municipality during flood.
3. Ensuring effective water management with respect to Krishnagiri Reservoir of Krishnagiri Taluk, Kelavarapalli Reservoir of Hosur Taluk and Chinnar Dam of Shoolagiri Taluk. (Flood protection and storage of surplus water)
4. Reduction of Risk in drought prone areas namely Uthangarai, Bargur and Pochampalli Taluks with specific emphasis to effective water management, Cattle fodder management and drought resilient agricultural practices.
5. Reduction of Risk in Heat Wave vulnerability with special reference to the Eastern parts of Krishnagiri District.
6. Reduction of Risk in Land Slides with focus to the western parts of Krishnagiri District.
7. Reduction of Risk in impacts of rapid urbanization in Hosur Municipal Area.
8. Reduction of Road Accident in National Highways and Accident Black Spots

## **SENDAI FRAMEWORK**

Sendai Frame work for Disaster Risk Reduction (2015-2030) is an international document which was adopted by UN Member States at the World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction held in Sendai, Japan and endorsed by the UN General Assembly in June 2015.

The Sendai document assisted by the United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction calls for an improved version of the existing Hyogo Framework, with a set of common standards, a comprehensive framework with achievable targets, and a legally - based instrument for disaster risk reduction.

**Expected Outcome:**

The Disaster prone zones of Krishnagiri District which are vulnerable to various categories of disaster risks will be reduced before 2030, thereby facilitating decrease in loss of lives and property.

**The Sendai Framework sets four specific priorities for action:**

- a. Understanding Disaster Risk,
- b. Strengthening Disaster risk governance to manage disaster risk,
- c. Investing in disaster risk reduction for resilience,
- d. Enhancing disaster preparedness for effective response, and to “Build Back Better” in recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction.

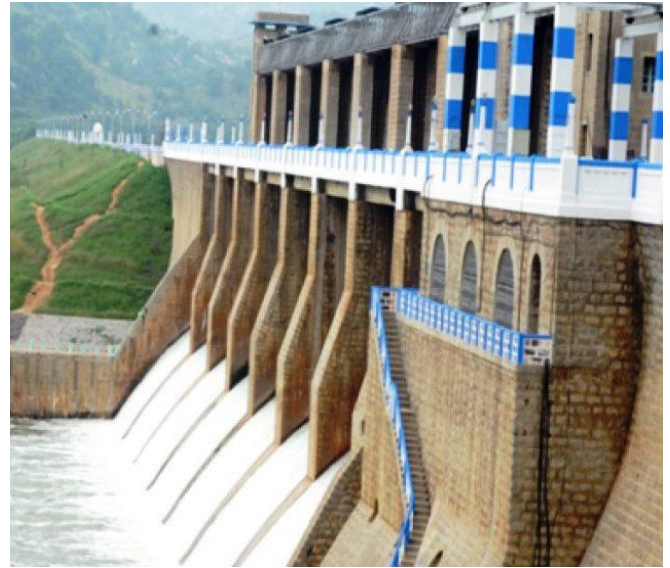
The present plan will apply to risk of (a) small-scale (b) Frequent and infrequent (c) sudden, slow and onset disasters caused by man-made or natural hazards that relates to environmental, technological and biological hazards. It aims to guide the multi-hazard management disaster risk in development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



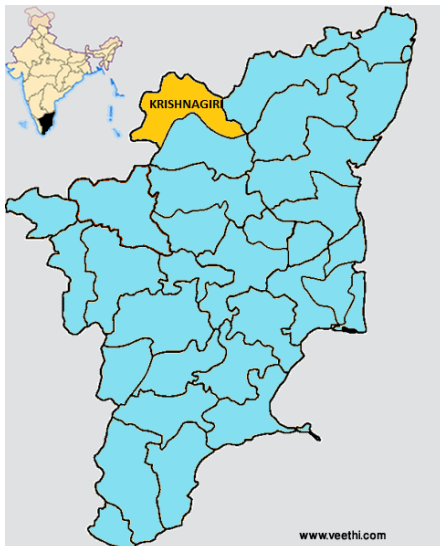
## 2. HAZARD VULNERABILITY AND CAPACITY ANALYSIS

### 2.1 DISTRICT PROFILE

The holy land of wise scholars, men of valour and courage, blessed with the green valleys, hills and hillocks and inhabited by people known for innovative farming was divided, for the formation of Krishnagiri district, carved out of Dharmapuri district as 30th district of Tamil Nadu.



### 2.2 GEOGRAPHY AND BOUNDARIES



**Krishnagiri district has bounded by Tirupattur and Thiruvannamalai districts in the East, Karnataka state in the west, State of Andhra Pradesh in the North and Dharmapuri District in the south.**

Krishnagiri district is elevated from 300m to 1400m above the mean sea level. It is located between 11° 12'N to 12° 49'N Latitude, 77° 27'E to 78° 38'E Longitude. Its area is 5143 Sq. Kms. Eastern part of the district experiences hot climate and Western part has a contrasting cold climate. The average rainfall is 830.5 mm per annum. March-June is summer season. July-November is Rainy Season and between December-February winter prevails. Three languages namely Tamil, Telugu and Kannada are predominantly spoken in this district. Major religions are Hindu, Islam and Christianity. Krishnagiri District has Hosur Coporation, Krishnagiri Municipality and 6 town panchayats viz., Uthangarai, Bargur, Nagojanahalli, Kaveripattinam, Kelamangalam and Denkanikottai, 333 Village Panchayats and 661 Revenue Villages.

## 2.3 POPULATION ( As per Census - 2011)

<b>Total Population</b>	<b>18,79,809</b>
Population Male	9,60,232
Population Female	9,19,577
Urban Population	14,51,446
Rural Population	4,28,363
Density of Population per Sq. Km.	370
Sex Ratio	956/1000
Birth Rate	15.6
Death Rate	4.7
Infant Mortality Rate	19.5
Literacy rate	72.41%
Literacy rate Men	79.65%
Literacy rate Women	64.86%

## Length of Roads (in Km.)

a.	National Highways	:	126.47 km
b.	State Highways (Total)	:	1764.139 km
c.	Municipal Roads	:	385.17 km
d.	Panchayat Union Roads	:	519.26 km
e.	Town Panchayat/Township Roads	:	167.34 km
f.	Others (Forest Roads)	:	3.8 km
g.	State Highways Roads	:	279.953 km
h.	Major District Roads	:	262.755 km
i.	Other District Roads	:	1190.431 km
j.	Village Panchayat Road	:	3844.75km

## **National Highways**

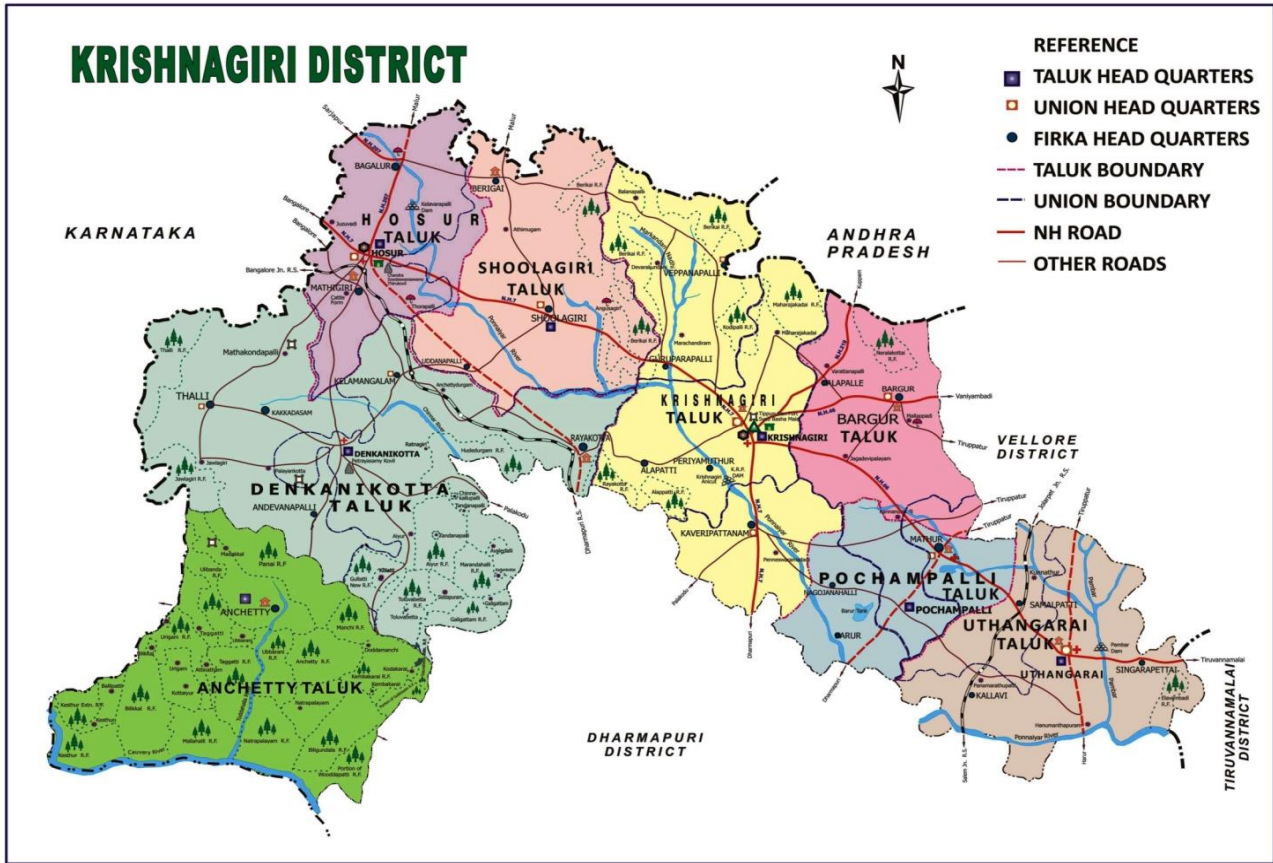
- AH-45 (Kolkata-Bengaluru)
- NH -48 (Chennai-Bangalore)
- NH -77 (Pondicherry-Bangalore)
- NH - 648 (Sarjapur-Bagalur-Hosur)
- NH - 42 (Krishnagiri-Kuppam)

Apart from this state highways and district highways are linking almost all the towns and villages of the district. Four National highways converge at the Head Quarters of this district is unique.

## **Name of the Railway Stations**

1. Hosur
2. Kelamangalam
3. Rayakottai
4. Periya Nagadonai
5. Samalpatty
6. Dasampatty.
7. Kunnathur

## 2.4. KRISHNAGIRI DISTRICT TALUK WISE MAP



## KRISHNAGIRI DISTRICT BLOCK WISE MAP





## 2.5. ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS

REVENUE DIVISIONS	PANCHAYAT UNIONS
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Krishnagiri</li> <li>2. Hosur</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Krishnagiri</li> <li>2. Kaveripattinam</li> <li>3. Bargur</li> <li>4. Mathur</li> <li>5. Uthangarai</li> <li>6. Veppanapalli</li> <li>7. Shoolagiri</li> <li>8. Hosur</li> <li>9. Kelamangalam</li> <li>10. Thally</li> </ol>
<b>REVENUE TALUKS</b>	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Krishnagiri</li> <li>2. Bargur</li> <li>3. Pochampalli</li> <li>4. Uthangarai</li> <li>5. Hosur</li> <li>6. Shoolagiri</li> <li>7. Denkanikottai</li> <li>8. Anchetty</li> </ol>	
<b>CORPORATION</b> <b>Hosur</b> <b>MUNICIPALITY</b> <b>Krishnagiri</b>	<b>TOWN PANCHAYAT</b> <b>1) Bargur</b> <b>2) Kaveripattinam</b> <b>3) Nagojanahalli</b> <b>4) Uthangarai</b> <b>5) Kelamangalam</b> <b>6) Denkanikottai.</b>
<b>Krishnagiri District has 1 Corporation, 1 Municipality , 10 Panchayat Unions, 6 Town Panchayats, 333 Village Panchayats and 661 Revenue Villages.</b>	

Apart from the National and State Highways all the towns and villages of this district linked through Rural Roads. Four National Highways converge at the Head Quarters of this District is unique.

## 2.6. AGRICULTURE

The important crops of Krishnagiri District are Paddy, Maize, Ragi, Redgram, Horsegram, Sugarcane, Cotton, Coconut, Groundnut, Vegetables and Flowers. The district has an excellent scope for Agri business. Regional Agricultural Research Center of Tamil Nadu Agricultural University is functioning efficiently at Paiyur in Kaveripattinam union since 1973 AD. This center is functioning in 18.5 hec. of land. It helps the peasants to develop and adopt the modern technique of cultivation. It has developed new varieties in paddy, ragi and Hosegram by research which yields more tonnage and good quality. During the year of 2023-24 crop wise area coverage of Krishnagiri District as follows.

<b>Crop</b>	<b>Area</b>
<b>Paddy</b>	29149 hectares
<b>Ragi</b>	37769 hectares
<b>Other Millet crops</b>	5983 hectares
<b>Pulses</b>	50889 hectares
<b>Sugarcane</b>	391 hectares
<b>Coconut</b>	14373 hectares
<b>oilseeds</b>	13584 hectares
<b>Cotton</b>	2024 hectares

## 2.7. HORTICULTURE

Krishnagiri District is more suitable for cultivation of Horticulture crops due to its favorable climatic conditions. Other Plantation crops, medicinal plants, Fruits, Vegetables, Spices, and flowers are grown well by way of its moderate climate, high altitude and fertility of the soil.

<b>Product</b>	<b>Area</b>
<b>Horticulture crops</b>	99150 hectares
<b>Fruits</b>	33753 hectares
<b>Vegetables</b>	34431 hectares
<b>Spices</b>	3622 hectares
<b>Plantation</b>	19070 hectares
<b>Medicinal plants</b>	80 hectares
<b>Flowers</b>	8194 hectares

### **Damage of Poly House due to high velocity of wind**



### **Technology Intervention to Mitigate Natural Calamities in Poly House**

- Insurance may be covered for this poly house.
- Wind Breaks may be planted to reduce the velocity of wind.
- Selection of site for the poly houses should be in low lying
- Materials used for poly houses should be meet out the Standards.

## **2.8. SERICULTURE**

Rearing of Silkworms for the production of Silk is known as Sericulture. It comprises of Cultivation of Mulberry, Silkworm rearing and Silk Reeling Activities. Sericulture provides livelihood opportunity for millions, owing to the high employment opportunities, low capital and high remunerative nature. As the industry is rural based with on-farm and off-farm activities and capable of generating enormous employment opportunities, it is recognized as one of the most appropriate avenues for the socio-economic development of the country. With its eco friendly production process and high employment potentialities, it is an ideal tool for the empowerment of women. This industry plays an important role in poverty alleviation.

Sericulture can generate employment of about 11 man days (in on-farm and off-farm activities) for the production of one kg of raw silk. It is also estimated that one acre of mulberry cultivation can create direct employment to 5 persons throughout the year. Hosur, Krishnagiri and Denkanikottai Taluks are well known for the activities of sericulture farming and it is pioneer for Krishnagiri District.

### **Mulberry Area in Krishnagiri District:**

In Krishnagiri District, Mulberry is cultivated in 6781.60 acres by 3277 farmers. Improved mulberry varieties, viz., V1, S-36, MR2 are popularized among the farmers. Paired row system of plantation is recommended to the farmers for obtaining luxurious growth of mulberry plants. To use the irrigation water economically, drip irrigation system is popularized in the mulberry gardens. Shoot Rearing method is followed by the farmers to improve the labour involvement in silkworm rearing. To cope up with the shoot rearing, mulberry gardens are pruned after every crop, followed by inter-cultural operations and fertilizer application.

### **Grainages in Krishnagiri District:**

The silkworm seed production centres known as grainages are playing a vital role for the development of Sericulture. Disease free Silkworm layings are being produced and supplied to the Sericulture farmers.

### **Cold storage Unit in Krishnagiri District**

Cold Storage Plant is an indispensable facility in Silkworm egg production System, principally to enable uninterrupted supply of basic and Commercial Silkworm Seed. The Silkworm Eggs Are Preserved in these Cold Storage Plants for Short term

And long term (Up to 10 Months ) to regulate Seed Supply, Matching the demand. Also Systematic incubation of Silkworm eggs prior to its dispatch to farmers. The eggs have to be kept in thin layers and care should be taken to see that all parts of the room have the same temperature and humidity.

District	Assistant Director	Sl.No	Name of the Cold Storage Unit	Production capacity (in crore)
Krishnagiri	Hosur	1	Hosur	1.15
	Krishnagiri	2	Krishsnagiri	0.30

### Government Cocoon Markets (GCM) in Krishnagiri District

Government Cocoon markets enables the farmers to transact the cocoons they produce. A Committee consisting of buyers (reelers) and Sellers (farmers) helps in fixing fair price for cocoon every day. The Market staff facilitates the open auction and reelers are allowed to bid and procure the cocoons. 0.75% of cocoon transaction value is collected as levy from sellers and buyers.

District	Assistant Director	Sl.No	Name of the GCM	Role
Krishnagiri	Hosur	1	Hosur	Reeling
	Krishnagiri	2	Krishnagiri	Reeling

### Tamil Nadu Sericulture Training Institute, Hosur

To impart refresher training to the field level functionaries of the department and to train new farmers and reelers on continuous basis, DOS has a training institute at Hosur, with all infrastructure and residential facilities.

A monthly technical magazine “Pattu Malar” is published in the Institute and distributed to farmers at subsidized price of Rs.2/- per copy. It helps in disseminating the latest trends, technologies and developments in Sericulture Sector to the Sericulture farmers.





MULBERRY NURSERY PRODUCTION PLOT



MULBERRY PLANTATION PLOT



Hon'ble Minister for Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises, Thiru.T.M. Anbarasan inspected Beneficiary Mulberry Garden in Krishnagiri Block on 02.11.2023. During this Inspection, The Director of Sericulture, Thiru. Chandra Sekhar Sakhamuri, IAS explained Sericulture Activities to the Hon'ble Minister.



RESPECTED COLLECTOR VISIT TO SERICULTURE EXHIBITION  
STALL AT COLLECTORATE.



## 2.9. INDUSTRIES:

1	Registered factories	1824
2	No. of Industries functioning	1158
3	Total Employees	177919

## SOME OF MAJOR INDUSTRIES:

### DIRECTORATE OF INDUSTRIES SAFETY AND HEALTH

#### Sector wise Registered Factories details As on 31.08.2024

S.No	Sectors	No. of Registered Factories				Total No of Workers in registered factories			No. of Working Factories				Total No of Workers employed in working factories		
		High Risk	Medium Risk	Low Risk	Total	Male	Female	Total	High Risk	Medium Risk	Low Risk	Total	Male	Female	Total
1	Garments		12	15	27	11750	363	12113		12	6	18	11327	350	11677
2	Engineering Industries		8	25	33	4604	94	4698		7	15	22	4234	86	4320
3	Spinning mills / Weaving mills	1	5	5	11	5529	1201	6730	1	4	5	10	4941	1161	6102
4	Match works	4	39	0	43	318	1450	1768	4	19	0	23	269	1228	1497
5	Automobile and ancillaries manufacturing	6	32	57	95	3914	163	4077	6	39	43	88	3312	146	3458
6	Food processing industries	7	30	76	113	9911	10315	20226	4	22	48	74	8003	8329	16332
7	Fireworks		1		1	4		4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	Bricklins		5	5	10	72	175	247		3	2	5	29	88	117
9	Printing			7	7	236	20	256			6	6	198	13	211
10	Electronics Industries	7	2	7	16	4193	6558	10751	4	2	1	7	3825	5982	9807
11	Chemical Industries	2	4	2	8	1082	22	1104	1	4	1	6	1065	22	1087
12	Foundries	5	5	2	12	1530	47	1577	5	4	2	11	1514	47	1561
13	Paper Manufacturing and Paper Products industries	1	6	18	25	1118	526	1644	1	4	11	16	972	457	1429
14	Electricity Generation			1	1	14		14			1	1	14		14
15	Others	102	660	690	1452	83366	29932	113298	93	362	379	834	78990	29916	108906
<b>Overall Total</b>		<b>135</b>	<b>809</b>	<b>910</b>	<b>1854</b>	<b>127640</b>	<b>50867</b>	<b>178507</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>482</b>	<b>520</b>	<b>1121</b>	<b>118692</b>	<b>47826</b>	<b>166518</b>

## **2.10 MINES AND MINERALS**

Granite quarries are functioning in Krishnagiri district. "Paradise" is the most popular multi colored granite available in Krishnagiri district. Black granite is available in Hosur and Denkanikottai. Granite processing units, which make slabs of granite, finished and decorated beautifully is located mainly in Hosur surroundings. The multi colored paradise slabs are being exported to America, England, Australia and some other European countries in large quantities. This industry is flourishing with the uninterrupted supply of electricity and availability of raw material and land at cheaper rates. A variety of quartz stones from Denkanikottai and White metal called Limestone from Uthangarai are mined.

## **2.11. WATER BODIES:**

### **2.11.1. RESERVOIRS**

Krishnagiri Reservoir Project, Shoolagiri-Chinnar Reservoir, Pambar Reservoir, Kelavarapalli Reservoir Project and Barur Tank are the major sources of irrigation for our district. By all these reservoirs 18,965 Hec.of land is irrigated

The details are given in annexure-1.

### **2.11.2 RIVERS:**

- South Pennar
- Cauvery
- Sanath Kumara Nathi
- Markendeya Nathi
- Vaniyaru

The main rivers that flow across the district are Cauveri and South Pennar. Cauveri enters the district from Southwest in Denkanikottai taluk, exists in Southwest direction connecting Hogenakkal and joins Mettur Dam. South Pennar originates in Nandidurg of Karnataka and flows through Hosur, Krishnagiri and Uthangari Taluks. Vaniyar and Markanda rivers join this South Pennar. By all these water reservoirs 18,965 Hec.of land is irrigated.

### **2.11.3. IMPORTANT LAKES**

- Barur Tank
- Poonapalli Lake
- Akka Thangai Lake
- Ramanayakkan Lake
- Lakshminarayan Lake
- Badethalav Lake

### 2.11.4. TANKS

Tanks	Number	Area Irrigated (Hec.)
i) Large	139	2163
ii) Small	1134	6033

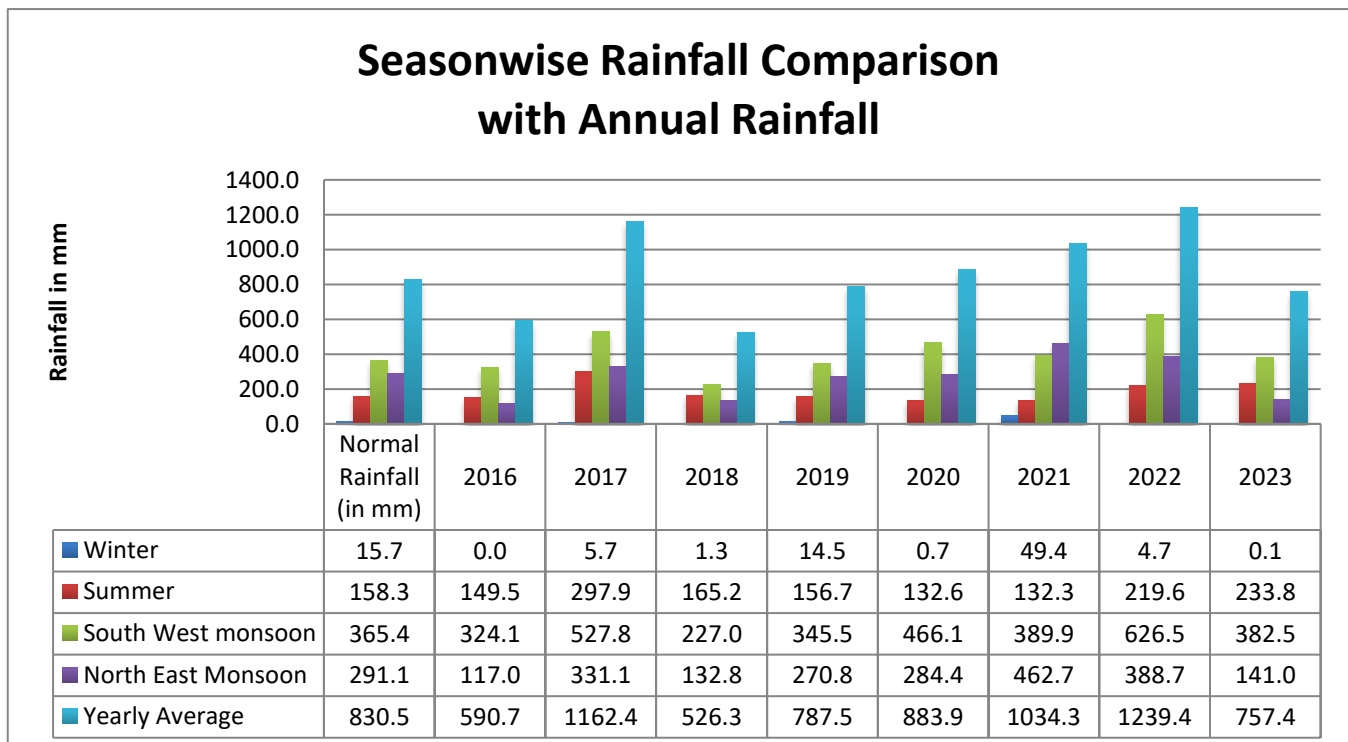
### 2.12. PLACES OF WORSHIP:

Arulmigu 'Penneswarar Moorthy' temple of Kaveripattinam, 'Lakshminarasimma swamy' and Gavi Eswaran temple of Krishnagiri, 'Kundeeswarar' temple of Chinna Kothur, 'Angalamman' temple of Kaveripattinam, 'Balamurugan' temple of Jagadevi, 'Chandra choodeswarar' temple of Hosur, 'Bettaraya Swamy' Temple of Denkanikottai are few among the holy places of this Krishnagiri District. Stone inscription reveal that these temples were built during Chola and Vijaya Nagar periods. The Holy Dharga of Denkanikottai, The Sacred Heart Church of Krishnagiri are other popular sacred places in this district.

### 2.13 CLIMATIC CONDITIONS

The Climate condition of the district is hot and dry in summer i.e. from March to May. In winter it is very cold and misty i.e. from November to February. The Normal Rainfall of the District is 830.50 mm and the Actual Rainfall of the District is 757.41 mm during the year 2023-2024.

The details are shown in annexure-2.





There are 52 Automatic Rainauge stations, 4 Automatic Weather stations, and 16 standard Rainauge stations placed in the district.

The details are shown in Annexure - 3



### Automatic Rainauge Stations (ARG)

Automatic Rainauge Stations (ARG)		
S.No.	Taluk Name	No. Of ARG
1	Krishnagiri	9
2	Bargur	4
3	Pochampalli	5
4	Uthanagarai	5
5	Hosur	6
6	Shoolagiri	5
7	Anchetty	7
8	Denkanikottai	11
<b>Total</b>		<b>52</b>

## Automatic Weather Stations (AWS)

Automatic Weather Stations (AWS)		
S.No.	Taluk Name	No. Of AWS
1	Bargur	1
2	Pochampalli	1
3	Uthangarai	1
4	Shoolagiri	1
<b>Total</b>		<b>4</b>

### 2.14 HAZARD ANALYSIS

#### FLOOD

Krishnagiri district has no perennial water sources and is mainly dependent on rainfall. Groundwater exploitations is also one of the major threat that leads to drought. Due to scanty rainfall, the ground water level also gets down, which leads to drinking water scarcity. The entire Krishnagiri district is drought prone vulnerable district. The district is divided in to ten blocks consisting of 333 Village Panchayats. As an analysis of our chronicle data it reveals that the major areas severely affected due to drought the four blocks viz. 1.Krishnagiri Block, 2.Bargur Block, 3. Uthangarai Block and 4. Mathur Block.

DIRECT IMPACT	INDIRECT IMPACT
a) Loss of human life	a) Health problems related to low water flows and poor water quality
b) Water scarcity	b) Health problems related to dust
c) Crop damages	c) Reduced incomes
d) Direct effect on Ground water level	d) People may have to move from farms into cities, or from one city to another
e) Lower water levels in reservoirs, lakes, and ponds	e) Fewer recreational activities
f) Loss of wetlands	f) Wind and erosion of soils
g) Failure of monsoon leads to Scarcity of Fodder for Domestic Animals	g) Poor soil quality
h) Failure of monsoon leads to water scarcity and dryness in the Reserve forests. Availability of diverse and	h) More wildfires
	i) Farmers may lose money if a drought destroys their crops.



nutritious food in agricultural fields of Forest fringe villages also resulted in migration of wildlife especially elephant herds moves to human habitation thus creating man-animal conflict.

- i) Lack of food and drinking water for wild animals
- j) Increasing disease to wild animals, because of reduced food and water supplies

Migration of wildlife

j) If a farmer's water supply is too low, the farmer may have to spend more money on irrigation or to drill new wells.

k) Ranchers may have to spend more money on feed and water for their animals.

Businesses that depend on farming, like companies that make tractors and food, may lose business when drought damages crops or livestock.



கிருஷ்ணகிரி மாவட்டம், கெலமங்கலம் ஊராட்சி ஒன்றியம், சந்தனப்பள்ளி ஊராட்சி, சாமந்தகோட்டை கிராமத்தில், மகாத்மா காந்தி தேசிய ஊரக வேலை வாய்ப்பு உறுதி திட்டம் (2024-25) கீழ், ரூ.19 இலட்சத்து 3 ஆயிரம் மதிப்பில் சமுதாய நீர் சேமிப்பு குளம் தூர்வாரும் பணிகளை மாவட்ட ஆட்சித்தலைவர் திருமதி.கே.எம்.சரயு இ.ஆ.ப., அவர்கள் இன்று (25.07.2024) நேரில் பார்வையிட்டு, பணியாளர்களிடம் ஊதியம் குறித்து கேட்டறிந்தார்.

## **DRINKING WATER PROBLEM**

Krishnagiri district receives rain under the influence of both southwest and northeast monsoons. The district gets a normal rainfall of about 830.5mm, of which Northeast monsoon accounts nearly 40% of the rain, whereas Southwest monsoon is unpredictable and ranges from 30-40% of the total rainfall. During summer also we receive around 15% of the total rainfall. Krishnagiri district is mainly depends on rainfall and it has no assured water supply. Groundwater exploitations also extended threats and leads to droughts. Falling water tables have added stress on crops and water supply. Silt deposit in the water bodies reduces the storage capacity over exploitation of ground water for industrial usage, etc., and Encroachments in the water bodies are leading increased threats of drought

### **2.15 WATER SUPPLY (WATER CANAL)**

#### **Water Requirement:**

The total requirement of water for domestic purpose

<b>Department</b>	<b>Normal Supply</b>
<b>Municipality</b>	28.42 MLD
<b>Town Panchayat</b>	5 MLD
<b>Rural Development</b>	97.615 MLD
<b>CWSS( TWAD)</b>	8.969 MLD
<b>Hogenakkal CWSS</b>	50.65 MLD

Hogenakkal Combined Water Supply Scheme is the major water supply scheme implemented in this District. Also 17 other CWSS Schemes are implemented by TWAD Board from South Pennar River and by local borewells providing water supply to the habitations. Since the bore wells are dried due to hot weather conditions and poor rainfall, the supply has been disrupted at some places. Nearly 888 habitations are getting less than 40 LPCD because of acute shortage of drinking water.





The water requirements of rural and urban areas in the district were met with either through surface water sources or through various mini water supply schemes or integrated water supply schemes, utilizing the available groundwater. There are more than 300 medium and 50 large-scale industrial units in the district. Most of the units are located in Hosur and shoolagiri taluk. In the absence of any major water intensive industry, the industrial water requirements of the district are met with either surface water or ground water resources which are available locally.

**Steps:**

a) Creation of new water sources; repair, restoration and renovation of defunct water sources; construction of water harvesting structures, secondary & micro storage, groundwater development, enhancing potentials of traditional water bodies at village level like Tanks, Eri, Ooranis;

b) Developing/augmenting distribution network where irrigation sources (both assured and protective) are available or can be created;

c) Promotion of scientific moisture conservation and run off control measures to improve ground water recharge, so as to create opportunities for farmer to access recharged water through shallow tube/dug wells;

d) Promoting efficient water conveyance and field application devices within the farm viz, underground piping system, Drip & Sprinklers, pivots, rain-guns and other application devices etc.;

e) Encouraging community irrigation through registered user groups/farmer producers' organizations and

f) Farmer oriented activities like capacity building, training and exposure visits, demonstrations, farm schools, skill development in efficient water and crop management practices (crop alignment) including large scale awareness on more crops per drop of water through mass media campaign, exhibitions, field days and extension activities through short animation films etc.

Rural Development play important role in mitigation process. If our district has met the Scarcity of drinking Water, the District administration has identified the acute places of actual water shortage villages. New bore wells were proposed to those places to provide adequate water supply for house hold work. The District administration has also identified to convert defunct and dried bore wells as recharge bore wells. Of this many bore wells were already

converted as recharge wells, and also identified some places where water harvesting structures to be constructed and also places where percolation ponds can be formed. Proposals for the above were already sent to the Government.

The details are given in annexure-4

**Water Demand:**

Assessment unit (firka)	Domestic demand for ground water 2023(bcm)	Projected domestic demand for ground water in 2025(bcm)	Water deficit(bcm)
ALAPATTI	0.0001405	0.000762	0.000621
ANCHETTY	0.0000187	0.000247	0.000228
ANDEVANAPALLI	0.0000279	0.000534	0.000506
BAGALUR	0.000225	0.000658	0.000433
BARGUR(K)	0.0003968	0.001305	0.000908
BARUR	0.0001571	0.000551	0.000394
BERIGAI	0.000368095	0.000749	0.00038
DENKANIKOTTAI	0.0000563	0.00061	0.000554
HOSUR	0.000253859	0.00052	0.000267
HOSUR TOWN	0.00022	0.000962	0.000742
KAKKADASAM	0.0001137	0.000688	0.000575
KALLAVI	0.0001062	0.000504	0.000397
KAVERIPATTINAM	0.0001092	0.000844	0.000735
KELAMANGALAM	0.0000455	0.000506	0.000461
KRISHNAGIRI	0.000357	0.001222	0.000865
KURUBRAPALLI	0.0000496	0.000603	0.000554
MATHIGIRI	0.000401	0.000401	0
MATHUR(K)	0.000238789	0.000502	0.000263
NAGARASAMPATTI	0.0000672	0.000468	0.000401
PALLEPALLI	0.000066	0.000855	0.000789
PERIAMUTUR	0.0000702	0.00073	0.00066
POCHAMPALLI	0.0000577	0.000601	0.000544
RAYAKOTTAI	0.0000702	0.000786	0.000716
SAMALPATTI	0.0000918	0.000648	0.000556
SHOOLAGIRI	0.0000734	0.000889	0.000816
SINGARAPATAI	0.000128	0.000942	0.000814
THALLI	0.000073	0.000632	0.000559
URIGAM	0.0000163	0.000293	0.000276
UTHANAPALLI	0.0000525	0.000603	0.000551
UTHANGARAI	0.0001761	0.000571	0.000395
VEPPANAPALLI	0.0000166	0.000661	0.000645

## Availability of ground water resource as on 2023: 0.45 BCM.

### Action plan to improve the categorization of firkas:

The action plan for improvisation of groundwater through various rainwater harvesting structures for the firkas falling under the over exploited and Critical firkas.

The scientific computation is entitled to locate the suitable areas to recharge the ground water in the sub surface Zones (Aquifers) by conducting hydrogeological and geophysical surveys. The required additional quantity of ground water is to be recharged into the sub surface for the migration of firka in to a one step upward i.e. if the category is over exploited it shall be migrated to critical category.

The computations for different type of Artificial recharge structures like check dams, recharge shaft and artificial recharge wells which ensure the quantum of rainwater/waters hall be recharged in the subsurface

### Flood:

Some areas of this district are flood prone owing seasonal rivers. The tributaries of Cauvery River and Thenpennai River may cause loss to human lives, livestock and land property mainly due to flash floods. The District Administration have identified and categorized the areas into High Vulnerable, Medium Vulnerable and Low Vulnerable areas and also mapped villages and habitations prone to floods.



கிருஷ்ணகிரி மாவட்டம், காவேரிப்பட்டினம் ஊராட்சி ஒன்றியம் மிட்டஹள்ளி ஊராட்சிக்குட்பட்ட எம்.ஜி.ஆர்.நகர், தாளமடுவு போன்ற பகுதிகளில் உள்ள குடியிருப்புகளில் மழை நீர் புகுந்ததையடுத்து, நீரை வெளியேற்றும் பணிகளை மாவட்ட ஆட்சித்தலைவர் திருமதி.கே.எம்.சரயு இ.ஆ.ப., அவர்கள் இன்று (12.08.2024) நேரில் பார்வையிட்டு ஆய்வு மேற்கொண்டு பணிகளை துரிதப்படுத்தினார். உடன், கிருஷ்ணகிரி வருவாய் கோட்டாட்சியர் திரு.சீ.பாபு, பேரூராட்சி தலைவர் திருமதி.அம்சவேணி செந்தில்குமார் உள்ளிட்ட பலர் உள்ளனர்.

### **Kelavarapalli Reservoir Project:**

The Kelavarapalli Reservoir Project is situated across the Thenpennai River in Hosur Taluk and its main water source is from Bangalore (Karnataka). During rains in Karnataka the water reaches the dam within 10 hours. During surplus rain it can be managed to expel 88590 Cft/per second and in such situations, precautionary warnings will be issued to the river bed villages.

### **Krishnagiri Reservoir Project:**

The Krishnagiri Reservoir Project is situated across the Thenpennai river in Krishnagiri Taluk. The water reaches the dam within 5 hours from the water course area and from the surplus water released from Kelavarapalli Reservoir at upstream. During surplus rain it can be managed to expel 149500 Cft.per second and in such situations, precautionary warnings will be issued to the river bed villages. Rain is the leading contributor to most of the flooding cases .Too much rain causes water flow overland resulting flooding. In particular, it is due to high rainfall intensity over a prolonged period of time.

- ④ Breaching of river banks and bunds in the water bodies
- ④ Clogged drainages and lack of proper drainage system - Flooding also takes place when rainfall runoff cannot be channeled appropriately into the drainage systems forcing the water to flow overland.
- ④ Silting up of drainage systems
- ④ Encroachments in the water bodies like buildings and agricultural activities
- ④ Urbanization
- ④ Change in land use pattern
- ④ Due to hilly terrain of western part of krishnagiri district cause flash floods in Denkanikottai,Hosur and shoolagiri taluks.

## IMPACT OF FLOOD

### SOCIAL:

1. Loss of life of human & cattle
2. Damage to property
3. Psychological stress
4. Displacement of families

### HEALTH:

1. Physical Injuries
2. Health hazards i.e., water borne diseases
3. Physical Health effects
4. Mental health effects

### COMMUNICATION

1. Loss/damage to communication networks like telephone.
2. Transportation system
3. Damage to EB lines and poles.

### ENVIRONMENTAL

1. Crop damage
2. Pollution
3. Imbalance of wetlands

### ECONOMICAL

1. Destruction of and sewerage system.
2. Infrastructural damages
3. Economic loss to industrial and informal service sector



## 2.16 FLOOD VULNERABILITY ASSESMENT

District Administration has identified flood prone vulnerable areas of the district based on the past disaster events.

Sl.No	Taluk Name	Vulnerability	Relief Camps Details
<b>1. Very High Vulnerability</b>			
-- Nil --			
<b>2. High Vulnerability:</b>			
1	Krishnagiri	1. Kaveripattinam	1. Jinna School
		2. Santhapuram	2. GBHSS, Kaveripatinam
		3. Devasamudiram	3. PUMS, Santhapuram
2	Hosur	4. K.C.C Nagar H/o Zuzuwadi	4. PUPS, Devasamudiram
3	Denkanikotta	5. Anchetty	5. Thirupathi Mahal
		6. Kempakarai	6. Govt High School
			7. BC & SC Hostel, Anchetty
<b>3. Medium Vulnerability:</b>			
1	Krishnagiri	1. Gundalapatti	8. Govt School, Kempakarai
		2. Katheri	9. SC Hostel
		3. Periyamuthur	10. Marriage Hall
2	Hosur	4. Annai Nagar	11. SC Hostel,
		5. Perandapalli	12. Marriage Hall,
		6. Thorapalli	13. BC Hostel,
		7. Mathigiri	14. Community Hall
		8. Basthi	15.Ramar Kovil-Mandabam
3	Denkanikottai	9. Thalli	16.GHSS, Ulagam
		10. Sudachandram	17.Chatiram
			11. Kelamangalam
4	Shoolagiri	12.Pathakotta	19.PUMS Anumanthapuram
		13.Ulagam	20. Murugan Temple – Mandapam, Agaram
		14.Gopachandiram	
		15.Addakurkki	
		16.Thyanadurgam	

Sl.No	Taluk Name	Vulnerability	Relief Camps Details
<b>4. Low Vulnerability:</b>			
1	Krishnagiri	1) Penneswaramadam	1. P.U.P.S Penneswaramadam
		2) Nedungal - Mottur	2. G.H.S.S, Mottur
		3) Sundekuppam	3. P.U.P.S, Sundekuppam.
		4) Thimmapuram	4. P.U.P.S,Thimmapuram
		5) Mittahalli	5. P.U.M.S, Mittahalli.
2	Pochampalli	6) Barur	6. G.H.S.S,Barur.
		7) Pannandur	7. Community Hall, Pannandur
		8) Jamukuttapatti	8. Govt.Boys. Hr. Sec. School, Pochampalli
			9. Govt. Girls. Hr. Sec. School, Pochampalli
3	Bargur	9) Bargur	10. Govt.Hr.Sec. School, BRG.Madepalli.
			11. Sanjeevan Mahal, BRG.Madepalli.
		10) Nagampatti	12. G.Hr.Sec.School, Madarahalli.
			13. Marriage Hall, N. Mottur.
		11) Bomepalli	14. G.Hr. Sec. School, Bomepalli.
	15. Marriage Hall, N. Mottur.		
4	Uthangarai	12) TheerthagiriValasai – Singarapettai	16. Govt. Girls Hr.Sec.School
			17. Govt. Boys Hr.Sec.School
		13) Reddyvalasai - Periyathallapadi	18. Govt. Hr.Sec.School
			19. PUPS

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Most of the areas of this district are flood prone owing to the seasonal rivers. The tributaries of Cauvery River and Thenpennai River cause heavy losses to human lives, livestock, and land property mainly due to flash floods. The District Administration has identified and categorized the areas into High Vulnerable, Medium Vulnerable and Low Vulnerable areas and also mapped villages and habitations prone to flash floods.

### **2.17 HEALTH IMPACT IN FLOOD / CYCLONE**

<b>S. No</b>	<b>Type of Disaster</b>	<b>Expected Health Hazard</b>	<b>Expected Intervention</b>	<b>Departments involved</b>
<b>IMMEDIATE:</b>				
<b>1</b>	Flood / Cyclone	Death	Onsite Postmortem/ Mass Burial	<b>Local body /DPH/DMS/DME</b>
<b>2</b>		Injury (minor, major)	Triage at Field and Health Institution	<b>DPH/DMS/DME</b>
<b>3</b>		Snake Bite	ASV referral after first Aid	<b>DPH/DMS/DME</b>
<b>DELAYED:</b>				
<b>1</b>	Water Contamination	ADD / Cholera, Typhoid, Jaundice	1. Case Management in the field by Medical Camp – For Mild forms. Moderate and severe cases referred to Higher Health Institution	<b>DPH/DMS/DME</b>

			2. Water Chlorination	<b>Local body / TWAD / DPH/DMS/DME</b>
<b>2</b>	Food Contamination	ADD / Cholera, Typhoid	1. Case Management in the field Medical Camp – For Mild forms. Moderate and severe Referral to Higher Health Institution	<b>DPH/DMS/DME</b>
			2. Food Hygiene	<b>Local body / FSSA/ DPH/DMS/DME.</b>
<b>3</b>	Stagnation of Water facilitate Mosquito Breeding	Vector Borne Diseases Dengue, Chikungunya, Japanese Encephalitis and Malaria	1. Case Management in the field Medical Camp – For Mild forms. Moderate and severe referral to Higher Health Institution	<b>DPH/DMS/DME</b>
			2. Vector Control	<b>Local body / DPH</b>
<b>4</b>	Disturbed nature in Animals due to Flood and Cyclone	Dog Bite	ARV and Immunoglobulin against Rabies at Field level and also Health Institution	<b>DPH/DMS/DME</b>
<b>5</b>	Overcrowding (shelters)	Respiratory Illness and RTI/STI	Management Field at camp site	<b>DPH/DMS/DME /Revenue /Police</b>
<b>6</b>	Vaccine Preventable Diseases due to	Measles	Measles Immunization and Vitamin A Administration	<b>DPH/DMS/DME</b>
	<b>destruction of Health Systems</b>			

## 2.17 HEALTH IMPACT IN FLOOD / CYCLONE:

### HEALTH DEPARTMENT – KRISHNAGIRI DISTRICT

#### 1) District Official Name, Designation and Contact Number:

#### Vector Borne & Zoonotic Diseases in Krishnagiri District from 2015 to 2023

Name of the Vector Borne Diseases	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Malaria	10	4	3	1	3	2	0	2	1
Dengue	148	60	322	91	174	15	145	199	288
Chickungunya	93	37	57	4	15	5	18	66	44
AES/JE	0	1	0	2	0	1	0	1	0
Scrub Typhus	23	17	5	0	10	4	46	52	164
Leptospirosis	10	0	3	0	3	0	13	33	32

#### Earthquake:

Earthquake is a phenomenon which could occur any time, there is no possibility of precautionary measure. But, aftermath it is utmost necessary to draw up a management plan.

#### Seismic Activities in Krishnagiri District:

The Details of epicenter of tremor / earthquake, which occurred in Tamil Nadu over a period of about 200 years, are given in the table below. The Dharmapuri, Salem, Erode, Namakkal, Vellore, Thiruvannamalai, The Niligirs, Villupuram and Cuddalore are the areas which are frequently struck by earth tremors / earthquakes with magnitude in the range of 3 to 4.4 of Richter scale.

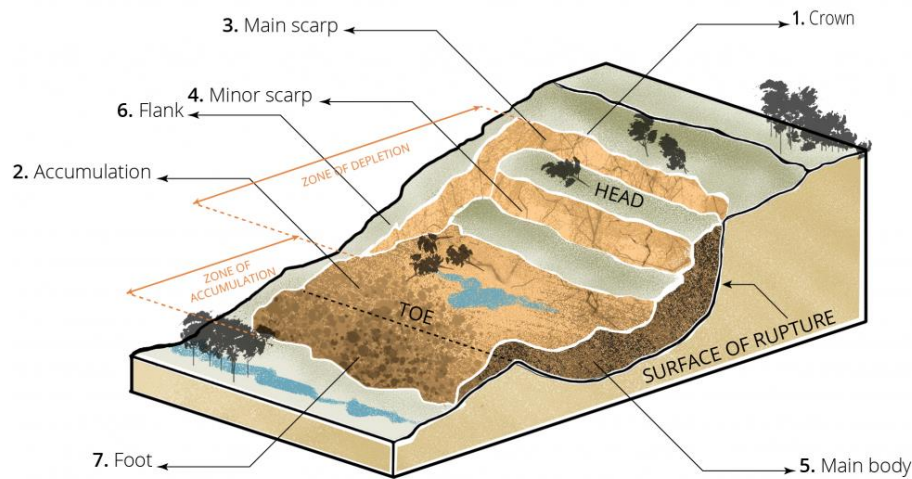
#### Epicenters of earthquake in Krishnagiri over a period of 200 years

DATE	MAGNITUDE / INTENSITY	PLACES IN KRISHNAGIRI DISTRICT
30.12.1858	4.30	Uthangarai
17.06.1879	4.00	Hosur
24.02.1982	3.00	Uthangarai
20.03.1984	4.40	Hosur& Denkanikotta
09.06.1999	3.20	Denkanikotta
08.05.2024	2.90	Anchetty



## **Landslide:**

During unexpected heavy rains mainly causes flooding in forests, resulting landslide and destruction of forest, destruction of roads passes through forest and wildlife habitats. One of the major disaster due to flood is landslide, across and roads which passes to human habitations. Since the roads are important to carry out all soughs of disaster management, need to be protected. Hence, the vulnerable locations across forest roads are identified, which leads to human habitations.



## **List of vulnerable places are as follows:**

- ❖ Bettamugilalam Road Junction to Kodakarai Road
- ❖ Bettamugilalam road (Thanneerpallam – Thattagarai road)
- ❖ Kodagarai village
- ❖ Sathanakkal – Chinnar dam road
- ❖ Sameri Lake
- ❖ Konganapalli road

## **Man-Animal Conflict**

Human animal Conflict is noticed mainly with respect to Elephants. Other animals causing conflict are Wildboar, Sloth bear, Leopard and Indian Gaur. The crop damage, property damage and human casualties caused by elephants are generally higher than other animals.

In Krishnagiri district Thally, Kelamangalam, Hosur and Soolagiri blocks with vast stretches of forests foregoing of elephant herds enter into habitations happening frequently which resulting loss of human lives, damage to properties and damage to crops. This incidence occurred during drought season due to non availability of water / feed in the forest or external interference on elephant corridors disturbing their migration.

## **Road Accidents**

Krishnagiri District is prone to road accident due to peak roads in hill areas and passing of 5 National Highways (AH-7, NH-46, NH-66, NH-207, NH-219) in the district. An analysis of road accidents figures from 2013 onwards reveals two wheeler accidents are more, followed by motor car and followed by buses and trucks. Fatality rate is also high in order. The volume of traffic is high in NH-7 leading from Bengaluru to southern part of Tamil Nadu and branching out NH-46 at Krishnagiri connecting Chennai and the accidents are also on the increasing trend in this area. The NH-7 leading from Krishnagiri to Hosur is of high undulation due to terrain which leads to several fatal accidents. Two major accidents occurred last year and several lives were lost. In order to avoid such accidents in future, the District administration has taken a decision to close the centre median of the road junction to the maximum extent. This avoids indiscipline traffic on the road and will drastically reduce the number of accidents.

An analysis of road accidents it reveals two wheeler accidents are more, followed by motor car and followed by buses and trucks. Fatality also in same order. Hence, we have planned for detailed road safety plans and effective enforcement of rules.



## ACCIDENT BLACK SPOTS CASE REPORTED

### KRISHNAGIRI SUB DIVISION

Sl. No.	Accident Black spot	Road	Reason for accident
1.	Krishangiri to Chennai Road, Thandekuppam Junction	NH 46	Junction place. A curve road is also lending to Thandakuppam village. The pedestrian / villagers are carelessly crossing the road.
2.	Milk Dairy junction	NH - 7 NH -46	Junction place. The pedestrian / villagers are carelessly crossing the road.
3.	Mottur junction to Avathanapatti Junction	NH - 07	Junction place. The pedestrians Two wheeler users and villagers are carelessly crossing the road
4.	Kattu Veera Anchaneyar Koil Junction and Namasparai junction	NH -07	Service road under work
5.	Raykottai junction	NH - 07	No Service road at left side
6.	Mel Somarpet Junction	NH - 07	Pedestrian and Two wheelers carelessly crossing the road
7.	ALPHS Hotel Opposite	NH - 07	Pedestrian and Two wheelers carelessly crossing the road
8.	Opposite of Muffsal Depot,	NH - 07	Pedestrian and Two wheelers carelessly crossing the road
9.	Opposite of TASMACH Godown	NH - 07	Pedestrian and Two wheelers carelessly crossing the road carelessly.
10.	Opposite of Gurubarapalli PS	NH - 07	Students, pedestrian and Two wheelers crossing the Road carelessly.
11.	Sikkarimedu junction P. Thippanapalli Junction Kundharapalli Junction	NH - 07	Pedestrian and Two wheelers crossing carelessly.

12.	Melumalai	NH – 07	Ghats section
13.	Thimmapuram junction	NH – 07	Buses and Two wheelers plying towards in more numbers.
14.	Jagadhap Junction	NH – 07	Buses, Two wheelers and pedestrian crossing the road in more number.(Heavy Traffic)

## HOSUR SUB DIVISION

Sl. No.	Accident Black spot	Road	Reason for accident
1	Onnalavadi	SH	1. The road runs in a curvaceous manner which obstructs the vision of the road users. 2. The road also has a down gradient which accelerates the speed of heavy vehicles. 3. The road runs through Onnalvadi village which is located on the side opposite to the bus stop. Passengers who get down from the bus do not take any precaution while crossing over other side
2	Perandapalli Forest area	NH-7	Forest area
3	Perandapalli 'U' Turn	NH-7	Traffic movement in the wrong direction at the 'U' turn to get easy access to Thorapalli Village. The next 'U' turn is located nearby but incidents of wrong direction crossing over continue.
4	Samalpallam	NH-7	Road
5	Sanasanthiram (Malaikovil Back side)	SH	This is a very sharp curve and very dangerous accident zone.
6	Rayakottai Junction	SH	This is a four road Junction and having heavy vehicle flow
7	Thiru Kailai Nagar Junction	SH	Two municipal road adjoining ring roads
8	Phase 10 Housing Board Junction	SH	Two Municipal road are adjoining in ring roads
9	Railway station Road Junction	SH	This is a four road Junction and having heavy vehicle flow
10	Denkanikottai road Junction	SH	This is a four road Junction and Having heavy vehicle flow
11	Thally Junction	SH	This is a four road junction and having heavy vehicle flow
12	Munieeswarar Nagar – ASTC Hudco Road Junction	SH	This is the residential area Junction



13	Kothur Road Junction	SH	This is a four road Junction having village road adjoining
14	ESI Hospital Road Junction (NH Adjoining)	SH	This is a National Highways adjoining road Junction and very very dangerous, accident prone junction

### BARGUR SUB DIVISION

Sl. No.	Accident Black spot	Road	Reason for accident
1	Thirupathur JN road	SH - 131	Y Junction
2	Bargur Market road junction	SH 131	T Junction
3	Bargur Vaniampadi Junction	NH-46	Junction Place
4	Anginayanapalli Junction	NH-46	Junction Place
5	Oppathavadi 'U' Turn	NH-207	'U' turn
6	Mathanakuppam Erikarai	NH-205	narrow road
7	Kali Kovil Junction	NH-205	vehicle coming in over speed and carelessly crossing the junction
8	Puliyur Erikarai	SH-60	Bend of the road
9	Velampatti Junction	MDR	vehicle coming in over speed and carelessly crossing the junction
10	Bargur to Jagadevi road Near G.Nagamangalam	SH	vehicle coming in over speed and carelessly crossing the junction

### DENKANIKOTTAI SUB DIVISION

Sl. No.	Accident Black spot	Road	Reason for accident
1	Uddanapalli (Rayakottai to Palacode Road)	SH	Bus-stop and road over speeding of vehicles.
2	Sanamavu (Uddanapalli to Hosur Road)	SH	Road Curve and down.
3	Sanjalpatti (Rayakottai to Uddanapalli Road)	SH	narrow road
4	Infont of Kelamangalam BDO office (Kelemangalam to Rayakottai road)	SH	U Turn road
5	Anchetty to Denkanikottai Road Vannathipatti	SH	1. A narrow road. 2. Schools situated near the road junction.

## UTHANGARAI SUB DIVISION

Sl. No.	Accident Black spot	Road	Reason for accident
1	Katteri near Vidya mandir ArtsCollege	SH	1. Poor visibility due to free obstructions. 2. Sharp curve.
2	Uthangarai Vadivelan Petrol Bunk Opp. (Thirupathur to Salem Road)	SH	Junction place
3	Kannadahalli Junction	NH-66	Poor visibility of the Kaveripattinam to Kakkankarai Road joining at the above place.

**Length of NHAI Roads under NHAI, PIU-Krishnagiri in Krishnagiri District (in Km.):**  
**126.47 Km**

- **NH-44 (Kanyakumari-Kashmir):**  
Six laning of Hosur – Krishnagiri section of NH-44 from Km.33+130 to Km.93+000 in the State of Tamil Nadu. **(59.87 Km)**
- **NH-48 (Chennai-Krishnagiri):**  
Six laning of Krishnagiri – Walajahpet section of NH-48 from Km.0+000 to Km.23+500 in the State of Tamil Nadu. **(23.500 Km)**
- **NH-844 (Neraluru – Kothakondapalli – Rayakottai – Dharmapuri):**  
Four laning of Neraluru – Thorapalli Agraharam – Jittandahalli - Dharmapuri section of NH-844 from Km.10+400 to Km.53+500 in the State of Tamil Nadu. **(43.100 Km)**

The details are given in annexure-5.

## 2.18 FIRE ACCIDENTS

This kind of disasters that happen in Krishnagiri district, normally in summer season causing heavy losses to the residential houses/slums as well as forest produce and human lives also affected in such fire accidents.

This kind of disasters that happen in Krishnagiri district, normally in summer season, cause heavy losses to the residential houses/slums as well as Forest produce. Human lives are affected in such fire accidents.

**விவரம்:** பர்கூர் பழைய திரையரங்கு கட்டிடத்தில் சேமித்து வைக்கப்பட்டிருந்த துனிமணிகள் குடோன்கள் தீ விபத்துக்குள்ளாகி பணியாளர்களால் தீ முற்றிலும் அணைக்கப்பட்டது. இடம்: பர்கூர் , கிருஷ்ணகிரி மாவட்டம்.



**விவரம்:** சுமார் 05 ஏக்கர் பரப்பளவில் 60X60 அளவுள்ள இடத்தில் இருந்த முட்டை அட்டைகள் தீ விபத்துக்குள்ளாகி பணியாளர்களால் தீ முற்றிலும் அணைக்கப்பட்டது.

**இடம்:** நாச்சிகுப்பம் கிராமம் , வேப்பனப்பள்ளி அஞ்சல், கிருஷ்ணகிரி வட்டம் & மாவட்டம்.





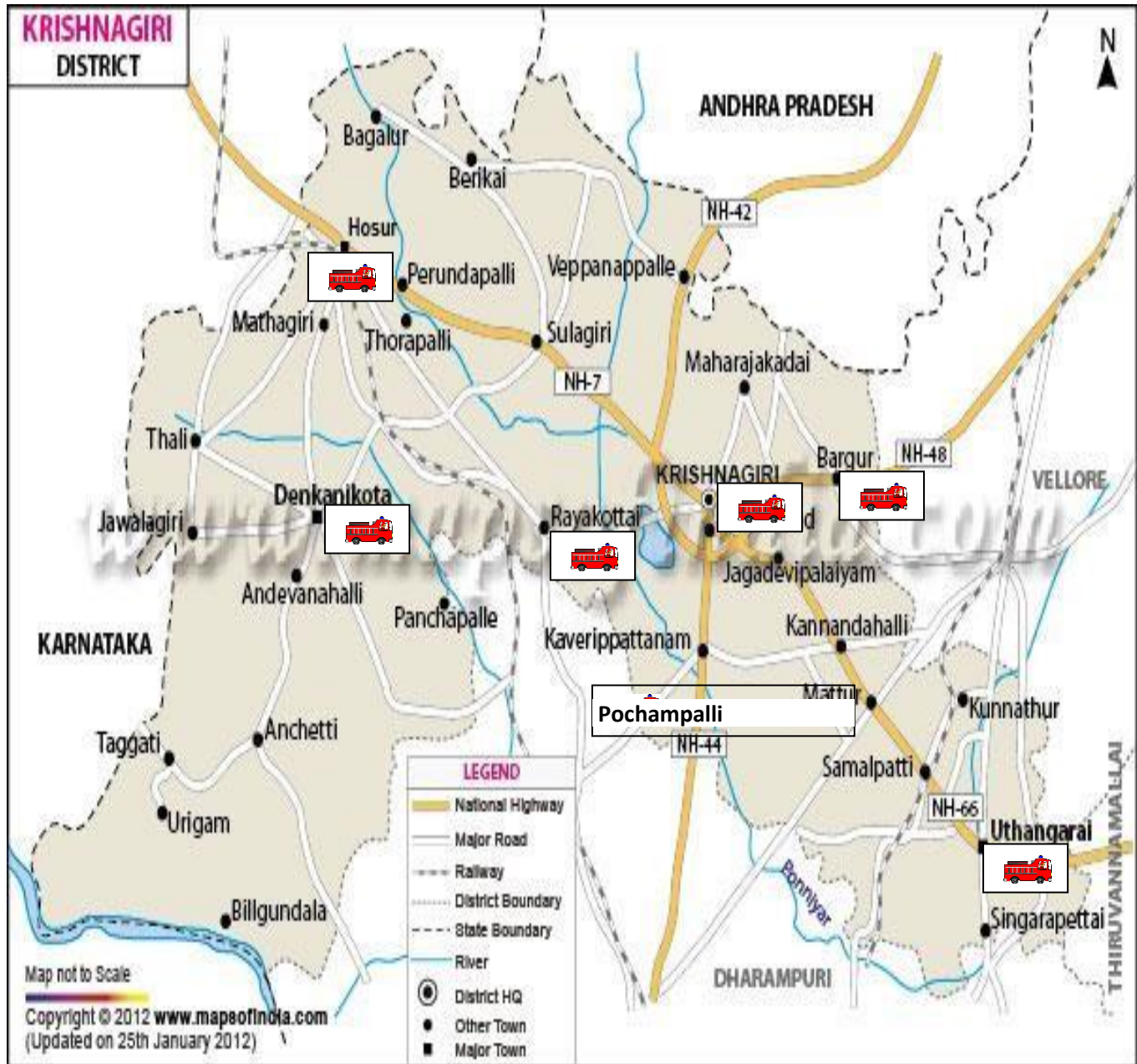
**விவரம்:** ஈச்சர் வண்டியில் ஏற்றி வந்த வைக்கோல் போர் புல் கட்டு ஒருபகுதி தீ விபத்துக்குள்ளாகியதை பணியாளர்களால் தீ முற்றிலும் அணைக்கப்பட்டது.

**இடம்:** எண்ணைக்கல் புதுார் கிராமம் , குரபரப்பள்ளி , வட்டம், கிருஷ்ணகிரி வட்டம் ரூ மாவட்டம்.





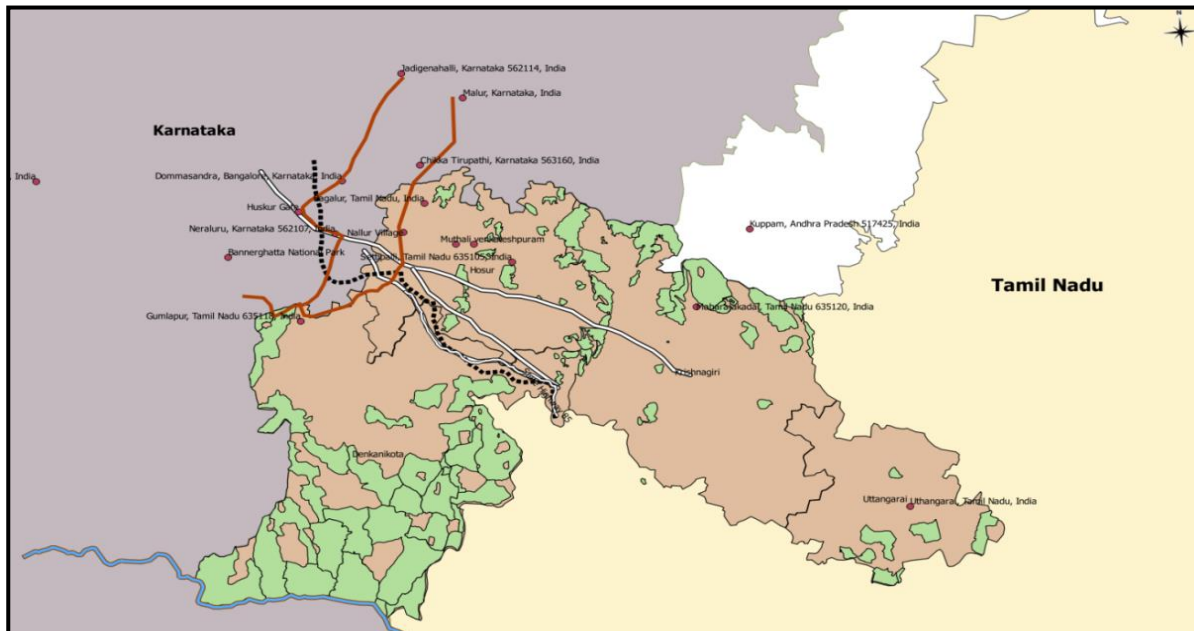
## Evacuation Plan:



## 2.19 FOREST FIRE:

Forest fires cause major damage to the environment, human health and property and endanger life. The majority of forest fires are caused by human activities. Forest fire loss has many tangible and intangible values. The loss of timber and NTFPs value and young plantations can be quantified but the loss of habitat, eco-tourism, soil conservation, moisture conservation, grazing, flood, reduction in ground water and socio-economic etc are difficult to quantify.



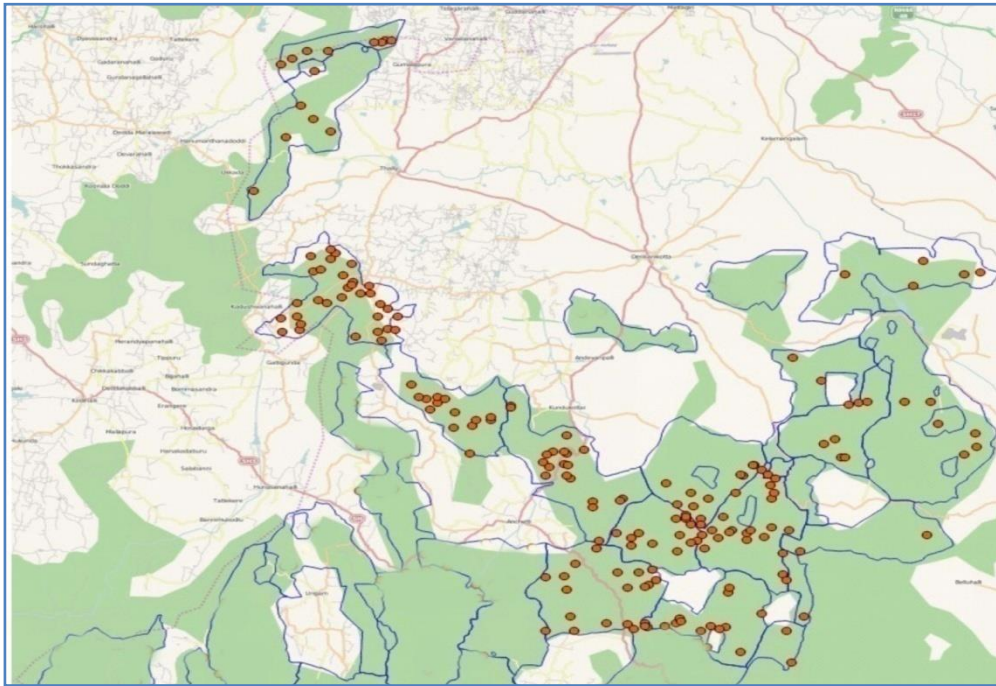


**Fig 4: RFs in Hosur Forest Division**

The various causes of fire; 1.By grazier, 2.By offenders, 3.By residents of hill villages, 4. Gregarious flowering of Bamboo.

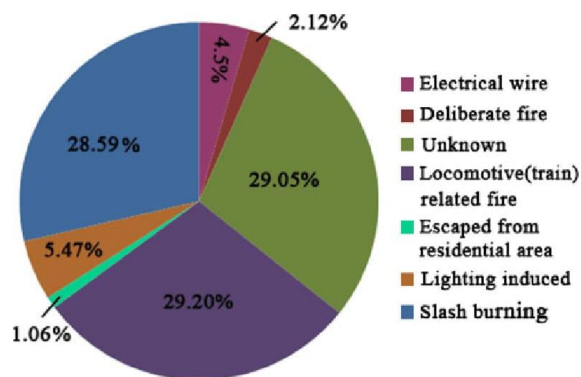
Gregarious flowering of bamboo has been found in Tholuvabetta, Aiyur, N.S.Agraharam, Sameri and Noganur RFs of Denkanikotta Range and Manchi, Anchetty RFs of Anchetty Range during 2015. After dryness the culms of the flowered bamboo will be a potential hazard to fire and may cause fire incidents inside the RF areas. At present most of the remaining bamboo plantations are also in gregarious flowering stage. It may lead if the drying bamboos are not harvested in time fire hazards may happen in the summer season.

Wild fires are frequent around February and March until the first showers. It is almost certain that fires are of human origin—either accidental or deliberate. It is known that graziers set fire to clear the ground and encourage fresh flush of new grass with the showers. Fires may also be caused by burning of agricultural residue around forest fringes. Plotting fire locations on GIS has revealed that fires seem to occur in the vicinity of paths and roads.



**Figure 1: Fires from January 2004 to February 2015**

Under Nathan’s working plan of 1994 to 2004, fire tracing was done for a total length of 293.08 kms in Hosur Forest Division. An amount of Rs.2,45,404/- was spent on fire tracing and fire protection by engaging firewatchers. Ground fire incidences were reported during that plan period. It was subsequently revealed on examination that though an extent of 685.41ha in different reserved forests sustained to fire occurrences, *other than grasses*. There was no damage to plantations or natural vegetation. The subsequent working plan officer concluded that the fire incidents had taken place due to fallacious attitudes of the abutting communities rather than natural causes.



Occasional fires as they occur naturally, may help increase the vigour by creating opportunity for fresh sprouting in thick perennial grasslands. Some grass seeds are known to break their dormancy when exposed to grass fire smoke. However, frequent fires

in tropical dry forests may have the effect of progressively reducing grass cover by destroying seeds in the soil. Further the presence of Lantana provides an almost inexhaustible seed source, the grass cover succeeds to woody shrub dominated by Lantana. When grazing pressure is added to this, regeneration of palatable grasses suffers and coarse non palatable grasses are favoured. A vicious cycle is set in motion which leads to Lantana almost wholly occupying the ground cover.

Fire is an annual feature in this division especially in Hosur Plateau, Rayakottai and Krishnagiri Ranges. It also causes damages to all natural regeneration.

## **2.20 INDUSTRIES & CHEMICAL DISASTER**

A chemical accident is the unintentional release of one or more hazardous substances which could harm human health or the environment. Chemical hazards are systems where chemical accidents could occur under certain circumstances. Such events include fires, explosions, leakages or releases of toxic or hazardous materials that can cause people illness, injury, disability or death.

While chemical accidents may occur whenever toxic materials are stored, transported or used, the most severe accidents are industrial accidents, involving major chemical manufacturing and storage facilities.

The Industries located at Hosur manufacture sophisticated products ranging from Trucks, Automobiles and Automobile parts, Motor cycles, Mopeds, Diesel Engines, Power shift Transmission, Castings, Forgings, Cigarettes, Watches, Biotech textiles, Chemicals, Electronic, Electrical, general engineering and explosives. 10 MAH Units in the district were identified.



Chemical accidents may originate in:

- I. Manufacturing and formulation installations including during commissioning and process operations; maintenance and disposal.
- II. Material handling and storage in manufacturing facilities, and isolated storages; warehouses and godowns including tank farms in ports and docks and fuel depots.
- III. Transportation (road, rail, air, water, and pipelines).

Causative Factors Leading to Chemical Disasters, in general, may result from:

- i) Fire.
- ii) Explosion.
- iii) Toxic release.
- iv) Poisoning.
- v) Combinations of the above.



## **Causal phenomena**

Chemical and industrial emergencies may arise in a number of ways: disaster/explosion in a

- Plant handling or producing toxic substances
- Accidents in storage facilities handling large and various quantities of chemicals
- Accidents during the transportation of chemicals from one site to another
- Misuse of chemicals, resulting in contamination of food stocks or the environment, overdosing of agrochemicals
- Improper waste management such as uncontrolled dumping of toxic chemicals, failure in waste management systems or accidents in wastewater treatment plants
- Technological system failures
- Failures of plant safety design or plant components
- Natural hazards such as fire, earthquakes, landslides
- Arson and sabotage
- Human error.

## **STAGES OF THE CHEMICAL INCIDENT LIFE CYCLE**

### **Prevention phase**

Prevention is the actions taken to avoid or eliminate the occurrence of a chemical incident and therefore to prevent any harmful effects.

### **Preparation phase**

Identifying the actions that an organisation will need to take in the event of a chemical incident.

### **Warning phase**

Preceding a chemical incident, occasionally a period can be identified when it becomes obvious that something hazardous will occur. This is known as the warning or alert phase and prediction. However most chemical incidents are unforeseen, therefore a level of preparedness will need to be maintained at all times.

### **Response phase**

Response begins as soon as a chemical incident is detected or threatened. Once the chemical incident is declared a number of actions must be taken to save lives and reduce suffering requiring co-operation and co-ordinated actions of all responders. Depending on the type of incident these actions may include



- Identifying the hazard
- Assessing exposure from the hazard to the population and environment at risk
- Mobilising and positioning emergency equipment and responders; who may also undertake search and rescue actions
- Providing appropriate first aid and medical assistance
- Taking action to limit harm to the population either by in place sheltering or evacuation; provision of uncontaminated food and water
- Identifying environmental contamination
- Recovering damaged services and systems

Local responders and emergency services, government agencies and private organization stake action. Sometimes the destruction goes beyond local and state capabilities. That's when specified external help may be required and sought from international support agencies.

### **Recovery or Rehabilitation phase:**

A chemical incident can damage vital services of a population (water, light and gas supply) Rehabilitation is providing in the short-term essential services such as water and electricity to the affected community until the reconstruction can take place.

In this phase of recovery, actions are taken to determine ongoing hazards such as environmental contamination and to help the community to return to normal support to manage psychological distress leading to emotional recovery should be provided for those families and individuals at risk as they put their lives back in order.

### **Reconstruction**

This phase involves the physical recovery of the community. Before starting this phase, study the damage produced by the chemical incident and rebuild damaged property. The task of rebuilding after a chemical incident can take months, even years. Not only services and infrastructure, not only the facilities and operations, but the lives and livelihoods of many thousands of people may be affected. External loans and grants can help. Funds are used to rebuild homes, businesses and public facilities, to clear debris and repair roads and bridges, and to restore the normal water, sewer and other essential services supply.

### **RISK ASSESMENT**

Risk assessment is one of the most important step in preparing for chemical emergencies. Basically the risk assessment is a three step decision making process

The details are shown in Annexure - 6

## 2.21 EPIDEMICS:

Epidemic is the rapid spread of infectious disease to a large number of people within a short period of time. Epidemic generally caused by several factors like Flood, Cyclone, water contamination, food contamination, Stagnation of water facilitate mosquito breeding and etc. The plan is prepared if there is a chance keeping in mind to mitigate in such events.

### Health impacts due to disasters

<b>Direct Impact (Immediate):</b>	<b>Indirect Impact (Latent):</b>	<b>Reason for Health Impact in Disaster:</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>➤ Death</li><li>➤ Injury</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>➤ Increased rates of Infectious Diseases(water borne, vector borne, food borne, air borne, Animal borne)</li><li>➤ Complications of chronic diseases (Hypertension, Diabetic Mellitus, etc.,)</li><li>➤ Neurological diseases and disorders</li><li>➤ Respiratory Allergies and Bronchial diseases</li><li>➤ Snake Bites</li><li>➤ Psychological Disorder</li><li>➤ RTI / STI</li><li>➤ Heat stroke</li><li>➤ Starvation and Malnutrition</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>➤ Inadequate water supply</li><li>➤ Damaged sanitation system</li><li>➤ Lack of food</li><li>➤ Dysfunctional or overloaded health services</li><li>➤ Overcrowding</li><li>➤ Interruption of basic services</li><li>➤ Displacement of population</li></ul>

## Tabulation of Vulnerability Assessment in Krishnagiri District

Hazard	Characteristics	Who/What at risk	Probability of occurrence (Rating)	Vulnerability Rating
<b>Drought</b>	Drinking Water Scarcity, Crop losses/ Damages, Heat waves, Fodder scarcity.	Agricultural crops, Drinking Water, Cattle	Medium	Medium
<b>Flood</b>	The hamlets/lands located in the villages are adjoining to canal side which makes highly vulnerable to flood especially in the VPs which are inside or next to the embankments.	Agricultural crops, Houses, Constructions, Drinking Water, Cattle, Irrigation Equipments, Vulnerable Groups	Medium	Medium
<b>Cyclone / Storm</b>	During North East Monsoon-2016 an unexpected Cyclone named Vardha cause damages in Krishnagiri Taluk and its surrounding places.	Agricultural & Horticultural Crops, Houses, Drinking Water, Cattle, EB poles & other	Medium	Medium
<b>Earth quake</b>	As an Earthquake is a phenomenon which could occur any time. The district falls under Earthquake zone III.	Human Life, Cattle Life, Kutchra and Pucca Houses, Community. Infrastructure	Medium	Medium
<b>Landslide</b>	Unexpected heavy rain mainly causes flooding in forests, results landslide and destruction of forest	Human Life, Cattle Life, Kutchra and Pucca Houses, Community. Infrastructure	Low	Low

<b>Man -animal conflict</b>	Denkanikotta taluk is surrounded by dense forest area. The wild animals are coming out from forest for their livelihood. Hence, man-animal conflict occur.	Human life domestic animals Crop damages	Medium	Medium
<b>Road Accident</b>	Krishnagiri District is vulnerable to road accident due to peak roads in hill areas and passing of 4 National Highways in the district.	Human life	Low	Low
<b>Fire Accident</b>	Forest Fire, Electrical Fire & other Fire Accidents	Human Life, Damage to Properties and Natural Resources	Low	Low
<b>Industries &amp; Chemical Disaster</b>	Industrial accident, explosions, leakages, toxic or hazardous materials cause people illness	Industrial workers, People living surrounding habitation	Low	Low
<b>Epidemic</b>	Inadequate Water supply, Damaged Sanitation system, Lack of Food, Overcrowding, Interruption of basic services	Human life and Illness	Low	Low

### 3.VULNERABILITY PROFILE OF THE DISTRICT

Identified and assessed various hazards and risks in public life, health & safety that could give rise to disasters. We have also identified the facilities and other elements of the infrastructure that are at risk of being affected by disasters



கிருஷ்ணகிரி மாவட்டம், காவேரிப்பட்டினம் ஊராட்சி ஒன்றியம், மலையாண்டஹள்ளி ஊராட்சி செட்டிமாரம்பட்டி, மாரிசெட்டிஹள்ளி ஊராட்சிகளில் நெற்பயிர்களை மழை நீர் சூழ்ந்து தற்போது உபரி நீர் வெளியேற்றும் பணிகளை மாவட்ட ஆட்சித்தலைவர் திருமதி கே.எம்.சரயு, இஆப அவர்கள் இன்று (12.08.2024) நேரில் பார்வையிட்டார்.



### 3.1 DISASTER WISE VULNERABLE AREAS

Krishnagiri district is Vulnerable to certain natural and manmade disasters. The major natural disasters to which Krishnagiri district is prone to are: Drought, Floods, Cyclones / Storm, Forest Fire, Epidemics, Land slide, Earth Quake. The major man-made disasters like Animal Menace, Road accidents, Fire Accidents and etc.

Major Disaster	Minor Disaster
<p><b>1. Cyclone Prone Areas:</b>            Krishnagiri taluk,            Bargur Taluk,            Uthangarai Taluk,            Pochampalli Taluk,            Shoolagiri Taluk (Vartha)</p> <p><b>2. Earth Quake Prone Areas:</b>            Uthagarai Taluk,            Pochampalli Taluk,            Bargur Taluk,            Krishnagiri Taluk (Partially)</p> <p><b>3. Drought:</b>            Krishnagiri District (entire)</p> <p><b>4. Man-animal conflict:</b>            Denkanikottai taluk,            Anchetty taluk,            Hosur taluk,            Shoolagiri Taluk,            Krishnagiri Taluk</p>	<p><b>1. Land Slide Prone Area</b>            Denkanikottai Taluk            Anchetty Taluk</p> <p><b>2. Road Accidents Prone Area</b>            Shoolagiri Taluk</p> <p><b>3. Flood Prone Area:</b>            K.R.P. Dam</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Thimmapuram</li> <li>• Kaveripattinam</li> <li>• Sowttahalli</li> <li>• Penneshwaramadam</li> <li>• Kudimenahalli</li> <li>• Barur</li> <li>• Pannandur</li> </ul> <p><b>Kelavarapalli Dam</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Kelavarapalli</li> <li>• Muthalli</li> <li>• Mornapalli</li> <li>• Thorapalli</li> <li>• Pharthakottaa</li> <li>• Ullati</li> <li>• Ulagam</li> </ul>

## **4.GOVERNMENT'S INNOVATIVE POLICY IN DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT**

Government schemes targeted at different vulnerable groups could be used in Pre-disaster phase as a tool for minimizing their vulnerability and empowering them to better respond to any disaster. Some of the schemes/ subsidies could also be used in post-disaster phase to rebuild their lost infrastructure, housing, to avail basic amenities/ facilities like education, health, to restore livelihood, etc. by availing the entitlement of these schemes.

These schemes include National Agricultural Development Programme, Pulses special packages scheme, Micro irrigation Schemes, District Water Shed Development Programme, Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana, Rainfed Area development Programme, Pradhan Mantiri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana Scheme, MGNREGS, Annapurna Scheme, PMAY, Old Age Pension Scheme, Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme, ATMA, Tamil Nadu Rural Roads Infrastructure Scheme and Social Welfare Schemes etc.

To ensure that the entitlement of these schemes reach the targeted population, it is necessary that general public should aware of such schemes/ projects and their entitlement.

### **Desilting of Tanks:**

Tamil Nadu Government have passed an order through G.O.Ms.No.50, Industries (MMC-1) Department dated 27.4.2017 to desilt the water bodies and use the silt for Agriculture purpose. The main aim of the scheme is to deepen the tanks and increase the water storage capacity of reservoirs and tanks, by means to improve the ground water table.

Based on this G.O. we carryout the de-silting works in water bodies to restore the storage capacity.

In Krishnagiri district up to 2017, Most of the tanks and reservoirs were diminished their original capacity due to silting up of over the years. The silt deposited in the water bodies are rich in nutrients and can be applied as good natural manure to the agricultural fields by the farmers. Hence, we allowed the farmers earth from beds of tanks and reservoirs freely to the requirement for the fields would be beneficial to them and also the restoration of the lost capacities of water bodies can also be achieved indirectly.

Out of 852 tanks/water bodies notified in the District Gazette up to 31-12-2019, desilting work has been completed in all the tanks and water bodies. Silt has been removed in 13,09,400 cubic meter, and 19,521 farmers have been benefitted, due this scheme

In district gazette so far we have notified 840 tanks for desilting. Out of which 798 tanks are de-silted by which 1396312 Cu. Mtr., silt lifted from water bodies.

### **Kudimaramathu Scheme:**

The Hon'ble Minister of Municipal Administration, Rural Development and Implementation of Special Programme of Tamil Nadu has announced on the floor of Legislative Assembly on 21.06.2017 that, MI Tanks, Ponds and Ooranies belonging to Rural Development and Panchayat Raj Department will be taken up for renovation of with an allocation of Rs.300.00 Crore.

In Krishnagiri District 1172 Minor Irrigation (MI) Tanks and 1065 Ponds and Ooranies are available under the purview of the Rural Development and Panchayat Raj Department. The MI tanks are vested with the Panchayat Unions and the Ponds/Ooranies are vested with the Village Panchayats.

Krishnagiri District is entirely depending on monsoon rains for recharging its water resources. The failure of monsoon and increasing usage of water for irrigation, domestic and industrial purpose has led to an over exploitation of ground water leading to reduction in ground water potential. To overcome this issue the Rural Development and Panchayat Raj Department has proposed to launch Kudimaramathu - Participatory Programme of the local public for renovation of Minor Irrigation (MI) Tanks, Ponds and Ooranies in rural areas.

#### **Objectives**

- To take up renovation of water bodies by machineries through Panchayat Unions and Village Panchayats.
- To increase and restore the rural water bodies like Minor Irrigation tanks, Ponds and Ooranies to their full capacity and to recharge the ground water.

The implementation of Kudimaramathu Scheme is paving a way to increase the ground water due to recent rains, and almost all tanks were filled with water. This scheme has also contributed to strengthen the existing bund of the tank which may avoid any disaster during heavy rains.

## CHECK DAMS :



NAME OF THE DISTRICT : KRISHNAGIRI      NAME OF THE WORK : CONSTRUCTION OF CC CHECK DAM AT B G PUDHUR  
NAME OF THE BLOCK : KRISHNAGIRI      NAME OF THE SCHEME : MGNREGS  
NAME OF THE HABITATION : B G PUDHUR      ESTIMATE AMOUNT : 5.420 LAKHS  
NAME OF THE PANCHAYAT : KALLUKURUKKI



State : Tamilnadu      Name of work : Const of Cement Concerete  
District : Krishnagiri      Check dam @ Jeenur Chl.

## IAMWARM-II

The future development and expansion depends only on the efficient and economical use of water potential and resources. To achieve higher water use efficiency, it is necessary to improve and upgrade the existing conveyance system and also to introduce modern irrigation methods, under Tamil Nadu -Irrigated Agriculture Modernization and Water Bodies Restoration and Management scheme. To uplift the above Krishnagiri – Pambar Sub Basin work has been proposed. The Krishnagiri to Pambar sub basin is one of the major sub basin in the Pennaiyar basin. It is located between latitude of 12° 06' 30" to 12° 42' 10" and longitude of 78° 06' 10" E to 78° 35' 40". There are 3 anicuts, 11 Supply Channel and 47 PWD Tanks involved in the Krishnagiri to Pambar Sub basin. There is a seasonal flow in the river during monsoon. The total area of the Krishnagiri to Pambar Sub basin area is 903.73 sqkm. The sub basin is covered in Krishnagiri, Pochampalli and Uthangarai taluks of Krishnagiri district and Harur, Palacode taluk of Dharmapuri District and also covered 9 blocks namely Harur, Morappur, Uthangarai, Mathur, Karimangalam, Kaveripatinam, Bargur, Krishnagiri and Veppanapalli. The total Ayacut for this sub basin is 9175.57 Ha.

## Desilting of Major PWD Anaicuts and Dams

Major PWD anaicuts and dam are desilted as an effort for restoration of large water bodies. Improvement of catchment areas of tank by undertaking watershed works (Planting trees to arrest the soil erosion leading to silting of water bodies). Promotion of conjunctive use of surface and ground water (If ground water is available) Community participation through water user association for post rejuvenation sustainable management.



Awareness generation and capacity building of community in better water management and development of tourism, cultural activities, etc., Regulation by local bodies to avoid encroachment and its strict implementation. Long term plan (i.e) Thenpennai flood water diversion canals for filling the Traditional water bodies. (e.g) Ennegollu, Kodiyalam etc., is being drawn.



கிருஷ்ணகிரி மாவட்டம், போச்சம்பள்ளி வட்டம், பாளூர் பெரிய ஏரியிலிருந்து கிழக்கு மற்றும் மேற்கு பிரதான கால்வாய்களில் முதல் போக பாசனத்திற்காக தண்ணீரை மாவட்ட ஆட்சித்தலைவர் திருமதி.கே.எம்.சரயு இ.ஆ.ப., அவர்கள் இன்று (01.07.2024) திறந்து வைத்தார். உடன். நீர்வளத்துறை செயற்பொறியாளர் திரு.செந்தில்குமார், வேளாண்மைத்துறை இணை இயக்குநர் திரு.பச்சையப்பன் உள்ளிட்ட பலர் உள்ளனர்.

## **Maintenance of all Small water conservation and Rain Water Harvesting structures**

### **a. Roof top rain water harvesting system**

A technique through which rain water is captured the roof catchments and stored in reservoirs. Harvested rain water can be stored in subsurface ground water aquifers by adopting artificial techniques to meet the house holds needs through storage in tanks. These works are compulsorily taken up for public / community building namely, Panchayat office, Public health centers and Community halls. All households will be convinced to take up Roof top rain water harvesting structures for their houses.



## **b. Check Dams**

Small engineering structures constructed across a stream / water course with cement to store water are maintained by the concerned departments and the farmers associations.

## **c. Trenches and farm ponds**

Trenches and farm ponds Constructed are being maintained by the farmers and training is being given by the concerned departments to the farmers as they provide excellent opportunity to promote composite fish farming besides providing irrigation.

## **Intensive afforestation**

Forests are the crucial natural resource that place a vital role in water conservation and water retention in the soil. Involvement of NGOs, Youth Agencies and related community based organization in the following items of works.

- a. Prioritize planting of low water demanding indigenous tree species.
- b. Plantation to incorporate soil and moisture conservation structures like Trenches, Check dams, Gully plugs, etc., to increase in protecting and managing forms.
- c. Plan for planting and increasing survival rate are done by creating awareness among people by maintaining one person per family responsible for one tree. Schools / College students will be motivated to grow more trees in their house / schools.
- d. Agriculture DRIP irrigation are encouraged.
- e. Agro forest activity are promoted among farmers.
- f. Promoting mixed farming techniques to farmers in coordination with Agriculture department.

## **3.2.2. To Reduce the crop loss:**

First important thing is reduction of pressure on utilization of ground water by creating awareness among the people for the judicious use of water and recycling the waste water. Some of the technical interventions are followed below:

## **Technical Intervention**

To mitigate the adverse weather condition prevails during the flood and drought, technology intervention plays a major role.

## **SYSTEM OF RICE INTENSIFICATION (SRI)**

Paddy crop is cultivated by irrigation methods of wetting and drying in alternate days using SRI technology. This technology not only mitigates the deficit of irrigation water, but also improves the crop healthy growth and increases the cultivation area with the available water resources.

## **PRECISION FARMING:**

Monsoon is a highly fluctuating phenomenon of the recent years. The rainfall plays a Pivot role in the crop cultivation. The ground water level and the rainfall decide the cropping pattern beyond the preference and requirement of mankind. Therefore water plays as an important role in cultivation. Precision farming is a boon to the farmers to overcome the shortfall of irrigation water requirement for cultivation. This technology paves farmers to cultivate the crop with less quantity of water. It also benefits the farmers in weed, pest and disease control which results in more yield compared to the normal cultivation. Drought condition could be overcome through this type of precision farming.

## **SUSTAINABLE SUGARCANE INITIATIVE (SSI):**

SSI is a new initiative in sugarcane cultivation. This technological intervention reduces the requirement of irrigation water where the sugarcane crop loss could be minimized during the drought condition. Apart from water saving the cultivation cost gets reduced considerably and the millable cane yield increases which results in good benefit cost to the farmers.

## **FOLIAR SPRAYING OF FERTILIZERS:**

There are many technological interventions such as DAP and Murate of Potash and Potassium Chloride (KCl) fertilizer foliar spray which is highly useful to mitigate the drought condition. These technologies apart from overcome the drought condition, they also improves the yield of the crops. These technologies are very easy to adopt as well as cheaper and results with a tangible outcome in terms of yield is a nano technology based liquid formulation which Nano urea (liquid) has great advantage over conventional granular / Pilled urea. In comparison to conventional urea, the uptake efficiency of Nano urea is more than 80%. So it is required in lesser amounts in comparison to the conventional urea fertilizer. Nano urea

(liquid) is safe to the environment and improves the farmers income by lowering his input expenditure.

### **CULTIVATION OF SHORT DURATION VARIETIES:**

Adoption of short duration varieties, drought resistance varieties is need of an hour, where there is less amount of irrigation water available for cultivation. Designing short duration varieties distribution, demonstration of short duration varieties, less water consuming crops will create awareness and confidence among the farmers to adopt such crops and varieties

### **CROP ROTATION AND MULCHING**

Suitable crop rotation and practices such as mulching is highly useful and suitable technology that reduces the crop failure due to adverse weather condition.

### **HYDROPONICS:**

Cultivation of crops like maize, Cumbu, Sorghum, Green gram and blackgram in soil less culture and used as cattle fodder during drought condition to mitigate cattle fodder shortage.

### **Organic Farming:**

Because of indiscriminate use chemical fertilizer for decades, the organic content of soil has come down to less than 1 per cent. In addition, the use of pesticides led to pest resurgence and difficult to control weeds species. Hence the expectation that Orgonic farming be reverting the use of manures, green manures, rural wastes etc. can bring sustainability to Agriculture with eco-friendliness.



## Basic Concepts:

Organic farming is production of crops which avoid or largely excludes the use of synthetically compound fertilizers, pesticides growth regulators and livestock feed additives. Organic farming system rely upon crop rotation, crop residues, animal manures, legumes, green manures, on-farm organic wastes mineral bearing rocks and aspects of biological pest control to maintain soil productivity and to supply plant nutrients and to control insects, weeds and other pests.

There are three types of Organic farming:

1. Pure Organic farming
2. Integrated farming
3. Integrated farming systems.





In India the use of organic farming manures in subsistence farming is an age old practice. Organic manures improve Physical, Chemical and Biological properties of the Soil. Farm Yard Manure, Green Manuring, Coir pith, Vermicompost and Bio fertilizers are used for Organic farming.

In Krishnagiri District Organic farming is implemented through PARAMPARAGAT KRISHI VIKS YOJANA (PKVY) and the details of the villages selected in our isdistrict is as detailed.

<b>Name of the Block</b>	<b>Name of the Village</b>
<b>Bargur</b>	Ikundhamkothapalli
<b>Bargur</b>	Valasagoundanoor, Vikkanampatti
<b>Krishnagiri</b>	Ekkalnatham
<b>Mathur</b>	Gendigampatti, Poosarikottai
<b>Mathur</b>	Nagampatti
<b>Hosur</b>	Nallur
<b>Hosur</b>	Attur
<b>Shoolagiri</b>	Sanamavu
<b>Shoolagiri</b>	Achettipalli
<b>Veppanapalli</b>	Virupasandiram
<b>Kaveripattinam</b>	Bannihalli
<b>Uthangarai</b>	Badapalli
<b>Uthangarai</b>	Moongileri
<b>Thally</b>	Gumlapuram
<b>Thally</b>	Jawlagiri
<b>Thally</b>	Doddamanchi
<b>Thally</b>	Saragapalli
<b>Kelamangalam</b>	Thavarakarai
<b>Kelamangalam</b>	Bairamangalam
<b>Kelamangalam</b>	Bettamugilalam

## **Scheme Intervention:**

### **PRADHAN MANDRI KRISHI SINCHAYE YOJANA (PMKSY) - MICRO IRRIGATION:**

Promotion of Drip irrigation, Sprinkler irrigation, Rain guns and water carrying pipes to all the crops in the view of “Per Drop More Crop” for precise utilization of water to obtain maximum yield.

#### **Works Proposed 2020-2025**

1. Repair and Improvement to Virupachandram Check Dam
2. Repair and Improvement to Pavakkal Check Dam
3. Repair and Improvement to Batrahalli Check Dam
4. Repair and Improvement to Rajakalparai Check Dam
5. Lining of Badethalav Tank supply channel
6. Lining of Right Main Canal Extension from Krishnagiri Reservoir
7. Lining of Left Main Canal Extension from Krishnagiri Reservoir
8. Lining of East Main Canal Extension from Viruppampatti Tank
9. Lining of Main Canal and its Branch Canal from Shoolagiri Chinnar Dam
10. Renovation and Improvements to Gangaleri Anicut and its supply channel
11. Renovation and Improvements to Garai Anicut and its supply channel
12. Renovation and Improvements to Goolium Anicut and its supply channel
13. Renovation and Improvements to Kodogurpallam Anicut & its supply channel
14. Renovation and Improvements to Pullioddu Anicut and its supply channel
15. Renovation and Improvements to Panaiyappan Anicut and its supply channel
16. Renovation and Improvements to Ennekol Anicut and its supply channel
17. Renovation and Improvements to Sigarapalli Anicut and its supply channel
18. Renovation and Improvements to Elathagiri Anicut (SF391) & its supply channel
19. Renovation and Improvements to Elathagiri Anicut(SF369) & its supply channel
20. Renovation and Improvements to Elathagiri Anicut (SF687) & its supply channel
21. Renovation and Improvements to Elathagiri Anicut (SF607)& its supply channel
22. Renovation and Improvements to Elathagiri Anicut and its supply channel
23. Renovation and Improvements to Rasipalli Anicut and its supply channel
24. Renovation and Improvements to Adilam Anicut and its supply channel
25. Renovation and Improvements to Kullachetty Anicut and its supply channel
26. Renovation and Improvements to Oddappan Anicut and its supply channel
27. Renovation and Improvements to Ragavan Anicut and its supply channel

## **Works Proposed 2025-2030**

1. Renovation and Improvements to Theerthagiripatti Anicut & its supply channel
2. Renovation and Improvements to Guttur Anicut and its supply channel
3. Renovation and Improvements to Mallappadi Anicut and its supply channel
4. Renovation and Improvements to Kodiyalam Anicut and its supply channel
5. Renovation and Improvements to Thorapalli Anicut and its supply channel
6. Renovation and Improvements to Aliyalam Anicut and its supply channel
7. Renovation and Improvements to Subagiri Anicut and its supply channel
8. Renovation and Improvements to Boothinatham Anicut and its supply channel
9. Renovation and Improvements to Ayarnapalli Anicut and its supply channel
10. Renovation and Improvements to Kadavarahalli Anicut and its supply channel
11. Renovation and Improvements to Ulagam Anicut and its supply channel
12. Renovation and Improvements to A.Settipalli Anicut and its supply channel
13. Renovation and Improvements to Byragoundapally Anicut & its supply channel
14. Renovation and Improvements to Hyder Sahib Anicut and its supply channel
15. Renovation and Improvements to Doddabelur Anicut and its supply channel
16. Renovation and Improvements to Chinnatti Anicut and its supply channel
17. Renovation and Improvements to Nanjay Goundan Anicut & its supply channel
18. Renovation and Improvements to Ramachandiran Anicut & its supply channel
19. Renovation and Improvements to Ramachandiran Anicut & its supply channel
20. Renovation of Main Canal and its Branch canal from Pamber Dam

## **Pradhan Mantri Fasal Beema Yojana (PMFBY):**

Crop Insurance scheme is a crop security to ensure the compensation and relief for crop losses during drought and flood. For the year 2018, so far under agriculture crops 3501 farmers are enrolled with area covered 3215.12 acres and under horticulture crops 188 farmers are enrolled with area covered 121.62 acres

## **INTEGRATED FARMING SYSTEM (IFS)**

Integrated farming system (IFS) is one of the highly suitable farming practices for making the farmers to escape from loss due to any adverse weather condition. Encouraging the farmers in utilizing suitable water saving devices will reduce the risk of crop failure due to water scarcity.

## ADAPTION OF WATER SAVING TECHNOLOGY TO COCONUT GARDEN:

The water saving technology propose to adopt minimize water usage in Coconut gardens. By using this technology the water, without any wastage and directly reaches the root zone of the trees enabling easy and quick absorption of water by the roots.

### Extension Intervention

Spreading of technology is the essential criteria for success of any technology. Various extension activities such as training, demonstrations, issuing of leaflets, pamphlets, handouts, conducting exhibitions, exposure visits creates awareness among the farmers through **Agricultural Technology Management Agency (ATMA)** Scheme. These types of awareness reduce the crop failure and cope up with the adverse weather condition.

To increasing the Water harvesting structures by the way of Construction of Check dams, Recharge shafts, Percolation ponds, etc.

In Krishnagiri district 60% of Agricultural Area cultivation under Rainfed condition. The major Kharif rainfed crops are Ragi, Groundnut, Redgram, Black gram, green gram & Cowpea. The peak sowing period of Kharif season is June and July (Aadi Pattam).

#### CROP CALENDER OF KRISHNAGIRI DISTRICT

Sl No	Crop	Season	Crop duration in Days
1	Paddy(K)	July- oct	120
2	Paddy(R)	Dec-Mar	120
3	Course Cereal(R)	July- oct	120
4	Course Cereal(K)	sep-Dec	120
5	Pulses(K)	june-Aug	75
6	Pulses(R)	Sep-Nov	75
7	Redgram	sep-Dec	120
8	Horsegram	Nov -Jan	90
9	Mochai	sep-Dec	120
10	Groundnut(K)	June-Sep	105
11	Groundnut(R)	Nov-Feb	105
12	Cotton(R)	Oct-Feb	180
13	Cotton(K)	Apr-Aug	180
14	Spices	Annual	300
15	Fruits	Annual	365
16	Vegetables	sep-Jan	150
17	Medicinal crops	Annual	365
18	Flowers	Annual	330
19	Sugarcane	Annual	365
20	Coconut	Annual	365

**Fig:Crop Losses due to scarcity of Rain**



### Crop damages and Human Casualties due to Elephant Trampling:

Sl. No.	Year	Number of human casualties	Compensation paid (Rs)	Number of crop damage claims	Compensation paid (Rs)	Total compensation paid (Rs)
<b>1</b>	2011-12	10	22,75,000	1505	42,25,550	65,00,550
<b>2</b>	2012-13	7	21,00,000	861	38,40,255	59,40,255
<b>3</b>	2013-14	6	15,00,000	441	24,92,450	39,92,450
<b>4</b>	2014-15	10	30,00,000	958	67,57,557	97,57,557
<b>5</b>	2015-16	7	15,50,000	1010	49,09,025	64,59,025
<b>6</b>	2016-17	6	21,00,000	999	57,61,750	78,61,750
<b>7</b>	2017-18	6	24,00,000	531	37,46,136	61,46,136
<b>8</b>	2018-19	9	42,00,000	791	59,40,240	1,01,40,240
<b>9</b>	2019-20	8	32,00,000	1493	1,32,10,600	1,64,10,600
<b>10</b>	2020 -21	9	2400000 (Yet to be Paid for 3 Nos.)	794	2286500 (Yet to be Paid for 412 Nos.)	46,86,500
	<b>Total</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>2,47,25,000</b>	<b>9383</b>	<b>5,31,70,063</b>	<b>7,78,95,063</b>

## **Scheme Intervention by the Agriculture department to reduce the crop loss and for Promoting efficient water conveyance through various mechanisms.**

### **1. INTEGRATED WATERSHED DEVELOPMENT AGENCY (IWMP) -WATERSHED**

The District irrigation plan has been prepared with an estimated cost of Rs.1138.43 crores under PMKSY. Total 896 Nos. of water harvesting structures have been built in Krishnagiri District, Viz., checkdams (135), percolation ponds (259), farm ponds (70), sunken ponds (52), cattle ponds (34) and Recharge of shaft (22) with financial outlay of Rs.1353.47 lakhs. under PMKSY – watershed projects. The soil and moisture conservation structures, recharge pits and stone bunding were established in 1279 Ha. with an outlay of Rs.135.82 lakhs under PMKSY – watershed projects. Farm production and micro enterprises and livelihood support activities of plantation of saplings, pulses demonstration, crop water management, fodder development with an area of 385 Ha. with cost of 28.72 lakhs. Calf rearing for assetless persons and farm implements were provided to 1633 beneficiaries with a financial assistance of Rs.251.54 lakhs under PMKSY – watershed projects.

### **2.PRADHAN MANDRI KRISHI SINCHAYE YOJANA (PMKSY) – MICRO IRRIGATION:**

Drip and sprinkler irrigation system was successfully implemented in 3841.16 Ha. to benefit 3661 No's small and marginal farmers of Agricultural and Horticultural crops with total subsidy of Rs.3551.11 lakhs.

### **3.PRADHAN MANTRI FASAL BIMA YOJANA (PMFBY):**

Crop Insurance scheme is a crop security scheme to provide the compensation and relief for crop losses during drought and flood. The total number of farmers in the District is 2,22,834 with total cultivated area of 1,22,522 hectares during Khariff season. Total number of insured farmers in the District is 7251 of which 5742 farmers insured their crop as non-loanee farmers in the Rabi season. The crop insurance amount of Rs. 5.84 lakhs disbursed to 64 farmers during 2016-2017.

## Linking of water bodies without disturbing their natural course

### Works undertaken

1. Barur -Excavation of a supply canal from LS 15.95 kms of Barur tank east maincanal to feed 33 tanks in Pochampalli and Uthangarai taluks of Krishnagiri district.
2. Kodiyalam -feasibility study to feed the Pennaiyar river water to elevated tanks in Hosur Taluk from Kodiyalam anaicut through lift irrigation by using solar energy.
3. Ennekol - Excavation of a new supply channel from left and right side of Ennekol Anaicut in Krishnagiri Taluk and District to feed feasible tanks in Krishnagiri and Dharmapuri Districts.

Inter-departmental coordination is very crucial for this entitlement to reach the affected population especially in a post-disaster scenario and also it is necessary to allocate the resources, including finance and logistics, as appropriate at all levels of administration for the development and the implementation of disaster risk reduction strategies. Developmental activities will be undertaken according to the priority given by the root level committee on need basis.

1. House Damages-The main object is to provide shelter for safe living of the people, by providing pucca houses to the vulnerable area through DRDA under various schemes and projects like

1. PMAY
2. CMSPGHS

So far, in Krishnagiri District we have constructed 27405 pucca houses to the Rural poor families living in below poverty line. This will reduce the abundance of huts in the District. Moreover, a survey was also conducted under “Housing For All” scheme, in which 25000 families were identified for whom the Housing schemes will be implemented in a phased manner.

2. Necessary measures taken by various departments to increase the ground water level in order to reduce the risk by disasters.
3. Creation of new water sources; repair, restoration and renovation of defunct water sources; construction of water harvesting structures, increasing secondary & micro storage structures, groundwater development, enhancing potentials of traditional water bodies at village level like Tanks, Lakes , Ooranis and creating awareness on the effective utilization of available ground water by micro irrigation.

## TWAD BOARD

Hogenakkal Water Supply & Fluoride Mitigation Project have also been executed in this district and water supply has being provided to 4403 habitations out of 4654 habitations in this district.

Due to drought condition of the district many of the sources of existing Individual Power Pump (IPP) \ Mini Power Pump schemes with bore well/open well sources and Hand pumps with bore well sources are dried up in summer and the water table depleting below 1300 feet from ground level in some areas. Hence identification of potential sources for drilling of bore well in this district is not advisable at this stage and also not feasible. The Hogenakkal Water Supply & Fluoride Mitigation Project is formulated for providing water supply at the level of 30.LPCD only which is insufficient. Under the above circumstances, the district administration could not be able to supply required quantity of water to many parts of the district.

Hence the TWAD Board officials and DRDA officials were instructed to analyze and identify perennial sources, for creation of new CWSS among the ten unions in this district. After careful study, to provide required quantity water supply to the feasible habitations in this district, the following new CWSS are formulated with perennial sources with open wells/ infiltration wells. The quality of the nearby sources have been tested in the TWAD District lab, Krishnagiri and found to be potable.

The details are shown in Annexure - 7



**Head works @ Penneshwaramadam in Kaveripattinam union**



**Pump room @ Battalapalli in Bargur union**





**Sump @Guddur in Bargur union**



**Head works @ Thavalam in Krishnagiri union**

**Scheme Intervention by the Agriculture department to reduce the crop loss and for Promoting efficient water conveyance through various mechanisms.**

**INTEGRATED WATERSHED DEVELOPMENT AGENCY (IWMP) - WATERSHED**

The District irrigation plan has been prepared with an estimated cost of Rs.1138.43 crores under PMKSY. Total 896 Nos. of water harvesting structures have been built in Krishnagiri District, Viz., checkdams (135), percolation ponds (259), farm ponds (70), sunken ponds (52), cattle ponds (34) and Recharge of shaft (22) with financial outlay of Rs.1353.47 lakhs. under PMKSY – watershed projects. The soil and moisture conservation structures, recharge pits and stone bunding were established in 1279 Ha. with an outlay of Rs.135.82 lakhs under PMKSY – watershed projects.

Farm production and micro enterprises and livelihood support activities of plantation of saplings, pulses demonstration, crop water management, fodder development with an area of 385 Ha. with cost of 28.72 lakhs. Calf rearing for assetless persons and farm implements were provided to 1633 beneficiaries with a financial assistance of Rs.251.54 lakhs under PMKSY – watershed projects.

**PRADHAN MANDRI KRISHI SINCHAYE YOJANA (PMKSY) – MICRO IRRIGATION:**

Drip and sprinkler irrigation system was successfully implemented in 3174.66 Ha. to benefit 3453 small and marginal farmers of Agricultural and Horticultural crops with total subsidy of Rs.166.00 lakhs.

## **PRADHAN MANTRI FASAL BIMA YOJANA (PMFBY):**

Crop Insurance scheme is a crop security scheme to provide the compensation and relief for crop losses during drought and flood. The total number of farmers in the District is 2,22,834 with total cultivated area of 1,22,522 hectares during Khariff season. Total number of insured farmers in the District is 7251 of which 5742 farmers insured their crop as non-loanee farmers in the Rabi season. The crop insurance amount of Rs. 5.84 lakhs disbursed to 64 farmers during 2016-2017.

### **In order to increase the efficiency of the road network the following works are undertaken.**

1. Tamil Nadu Rural Roads Improvement Scheme –STREAM I -UPGRADATION, STREAM II-STRENGTHENING, STREAM III –RENEWAL BT and PMGSY (Roads & bridges) are the schemes through which various road works are taken at Rural areas. The Repair of Roads, Culverts and Retaining wall were also taken up under various other schemes to provide good road network among the rural areas. So far, 110 Culverts are provided under various schemes for Cross drainage systems to protect roads from breaching during heavy rain (Disaster Management).

2. Hard beds are provided under various schemes for Cross drainage systems to protect roads from breaching during heavy rain (Disaster Management).

3. Minor Bridges are provided under various schemes for Cross drainage systems to protect roads from breaching during heavy rain (Disaster Management).

Further in 33 places retaining wall (Protection walls) are also provided for protecting roads from Erosion and Breaches during heavy flood (Heavy Rain).

## **Revamping the Existing Distribution System through CWSS**

Hogenakkal Water supply project was conceived with an idea of supplying drinking water of 30 LPCD to the Habitations. The primary objective was to mitigate fluorosis problem prevalent in Dharmapuri and Krishnagiri Districts. The ground water available this two Districts contain fluoride, above the Permissible limits.

The Cauvery water supply to the habitations through dedicated pipe line and balancing reservoirs do not reach the individual households as conceived. The distribution line at the Habitation level is the same for Cauvery water and the ground water. Hence the Cauvery water gets mixed up with the ground water at the distribution point and defeats the purpose of fluorsis mitigation.

To overcome the above said problem, revamping of the existing distribution system has been taken up at the habitation level. New dedicated pipe line and PVC tanks are provided for Hogenakkal water and the existing Distribution system is being used for ground water.

## 4.1 CAPACITY ANALYSIS

### KRISHNAGIRI ALL CATEGORY AND SUBCATEGORY DATA COUNT (UPTO 09.08.2024)

No.	Category Names	Data Collection
1	Administration	7237
2	Agriculture	1194
3	Commercial Services	2682
4	Community Centres	624
5	Electricity Services	16389
6	Financial Services	452
7	Flood	15
8	Health Services	731
9	Industries	523
10	Other	0
11	Recreation	670
12	Residential Places	496
13	Transportation	510
14	Water Resources	1810
	<b>Total</b>	<b>33333</b>

Administration CATEGORY DATA COUNT		
1	Anganwadi Centres	961
2	Common Service Centres	225
3	Cooperative Societies	196
4	Court House	12
5	Cyclone Shelter	1
6	Embassies,Consulates	0
7	Fire Station	5
8	Government and Private School	1769
9	Government and Private University/College	79
10	Government Office	1468

SUB POI:			
10.1	Adi Dravidar and Tribal Welfare Department	4	
10.2	Agriculture Department	37	
10.3	Animal Husbandry,Dairying and Fisheries Department	19	

10.4	BC, MBC, Minorities Welfare Department	2
10.5	Co-operation, Food and Consumer Protection Department	22
10.6	Commercial Taxes and Registration Department	11
10.7	Energy Department	2
10.8	Environment and Forests Department	15
10.9	Finance Department	5
10.1	Handlooms, Handicrafts, Textiles and Khadi Department	0
10.11	Health and Family Welfare Department	16
10.12	Higher Education Department	3
10.13	Highways and Minor Ports Department	7
10.14	Home, Prohibition and Excise Department	2
10.15	Housing and Urban Development Department	2
10.16	Industries Department	5
10.17	Information Technology Department	3
10.18	Labour and Employment Department	2
10.19	Law Department	5
10.2	Legislative Assembly Department	1
10.21	Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Department	0
10.22	Miscellaneous Officers, Secretariat	0
10.23	Municipal Administration and Water Supply Department	50
10.24	Other	190
10.25	Other States Government	33
10.26	Planning, Development and Special Initiatives Department	3
10.27	Public (Elections) Department	0
10.28	Public Department	39
10.29	Public Works Department	26
10.3	Revenue and Disaster Management Department	562
10.31	Rural Development and Panchayat Raj Department	367



	10.32	School Education Department	25
	10.33	Social Reforms Department	1
	10.34	Social Welfare and Nutritious Meal Programme Department	0
	10.35	Special Programme Implementation	0
	10.36	Tamil Dev. And Information Department	1
	10.37	Tourism, Culture and Religious Endowments Department	0
	10.38	Transport Department	8
	10.39	Welfare of Differntly Abled Persons	0
	10.4	Youth Welfare and Sports Development Department	0
		<b>Total</b>	<b>1468</b>
<b>11</b>	Library		230
<b>12</b>	Muti Purpose Evacuation Shelters		19
<b>13</b>	NDRF/SDRF Station Location		3
<b>14</b>	Noon Meals Centres		97
<b>15</b>	Other		1006
<b>16</b>	PDS Shops		856
<b>17</b>	Play School, Day Care		49
<b>18</b>	Police Checkpost/Outpost		23
<b>19</b>	Police Station		47
<b>20</b>	Post Office		159
<b>21</b>	Relief Centre		7
<b>22</b>	Warehouse/Go Downs		25
Total			<b>7237</b>
Agriculture CATEGORY DATA COUNT			
<b>1</b>	Crop details		1062
<b>2</b>	Other		132
Total			<b>1194</b>
Commercial Services CATEGORY DATA COUNT			
<b>1</b>	Automotive Dealer		36
<b>2</b>	Commercial Buildings/Industrial Centres		1183
<b>3</b>	Departmental Store		165
<b>4</b>	IT/ITES/BPO/Telecom Offices		24
<b>5</b>	Other		178
<b>6</b>	Retail Shops		1015
<b>7</b>	Shopping Malls		81
Total			<b>2682</b>

Community Centres CATEGORY DATA COUNT		
1	Cremation, Burial Ground	130
2	Marriage and Banquet Hall	213
3	Other	175
4	Parks, Garden, Play ground	106
Total		<b>624</b>
Electricity Services CATEGORY DATA COUNT		
1	EB Offices	38
2	Electric junction box	635
3	Electric poles	14187
4	Other	40
5	Substations	48
6	Transformers	1441
Total		<b>16389</b>
Financial Services CATEGORY DATA COUNT		
1	ATM	224
2	Banks	171
3	Money Exchange, Insurance and Financial	53
4	Other	4
Total		<b>452</b>
Flood CATEGORY DATA COUNT		
1	NA - Not Applicable	8
2	Other	7
Total		<b>15</b>
Health Services CATEGORY DATA COUNT		
1	Ambulance Locations	10
2	Ayurveda and Yoga	28
3	Blood Bank	4
4	Government and Private Hospitals and Medical College	300
5	Government Health Centres	185
6	Gym	32
7	Other	51
8	Pathology Labs	19
9	Spa	40
10	Veterinary Hospitals	62
Total		<b>731</b>
Industries CATEGORY DATA COUNT		

<b>1</b>	Cooking Gas Station	24
<b>2</b>	Industries (Chemical/Hazardrous/Leather	157
<b>3</b>	Oil Refinery, Storage Plant	17
<b>4</b>	Other	229
<b>5</b>	Quarry/Mine	89
<b>6</b>	Thermal/Hydro/Nuclear Power Plant	7
Total		<b>523</b>
Recreation CATEGORY DATA COUNT		
<b>1</b>	Adventure Sports	1
<b>2</b>	Art Galleries	11
<b>3</b>	Beach, Lake, Waterfall	6
<b>4</b>	Cinema Theatres and Auditoriums	11
<b>5</b>	Forts, Palaces, Historical Monuments, Museums	6
<b>6</b>	Golf Course, Bowling Centre	6
<b>7</b>	Hotels, Resorts and Youth Hostels	177
<b>8</b>	Major/Prominent Worship Places	397
<b>9</b>	Other	13
<b>10</b>	Restaurants	23
<b>11</b>	Stadium	7
<b>12</b>	Theme, Water Parks, Aquatic Complex	9
<b>13</b>	Wildlife, Birds Sanctuary/Zoo	3
Total		<b>670</b>
Residential Places CATEGORY DATA COUNT		
<b>1</b>	Apartment	59
<b>2</b>	Individual Housing - Not Famous	249
<b>3</b>	Individual Housing -Famous	103
<b>4</b>	Other	85
Total		<b>496</b>
Transportation CATEGORY DATA COUNT		
<b>1</b>	Airports/Helipads	1
<b>2</b>	Bus Stand/Depot	34
<b>3</b>	Bus Stop	282
<b>4</b>	Bus/Truck Parking Area	23
<b>5</b>	Other	35
<b>6</b>	Parking/Rest Area	23
<b>7</b>	Petrol Bunk/CNG Station	102
<b>8</b>	Ports/Harbours	0

<b>9</b>	Railway, Metro, Suburban, MRTS Stations	10
Total		<b>510</b>
Water Resources CATEGORY DATA COUNT		
<b>1</b>	Check dams	49
<b>2</b>	Other	126
<b>3</b>	Overhead tank (OHT)	766
<b>4</b>	Ponds,Lakes,Tank	869
Total		<b>1810</b>

### RELIEF CAMP DETAILS IN THE DISTRICT

#### AAPDA MITRAS IN THE DISTRICT

#### EQUIPMENTS DETAILS

<b>Department Wise IDRN Equipment Status Report</b>			
S.No	Department Type	Department Name	No. of records Updated
1	Govt	Agricultural (Marketing & Agribusiness)	6
2	Govt	Agricultural Department	8
3	Govt	Agricultural Engineering Department	8
4	Govt	AHP Apparel Pvt Ltd Unit-38	28
5	Govt	AMMAN GRANITES & AG GRANITES P LTD	75
6	Govt	Animal Husbandry Department	11
7	Private	Ashok Leyland Ltd - Unit II	111
8	Private	ASHOK LEYLAND LTD UNIT I	53
9	Private	AVTEC LIMITED	60
10	PSUnits	BSNL	2
11	Private	CATERPILLAR INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED	37
12	Private	Chemplast Sanmar Limited-Custom Manufactured Chemicals Divn	40
13	Govt	Department of Horticulture	4
14	Govt	DEPUTY DIRECTOR OF HEALTH SERVICES	38
15	Govt	Disaster Management Section	3

16	Govt	District Police Department	117
17	Private	DUROFLEX PVT LTD	3
18	Private	EHS - Environment Health & Safety	28
19	Private	ENDEKA CERAMICS INDIA PVT LTD	32
20	Private	FIRST STEP BABYWEAR PVT LTD (KNG001469)	31
21	Govt	FISHERIES DEPARTMENT	5
22	Govt	GCHC - KAVERIPATTINAM	30
23	Private	GE T&D INDIA LTD	45
24	Govt	GH BARGUR	59
25	Govt	GH HOSUR	38
26	Govt	GH MATHUR	23
27	Govt	GH POCHAMPALLI	42
28	Govt	HIGHWAYS DEPARTMENT	14
29	Private	HUMAN RESOURCES	6
30	Govt	Krishnagiri electricity distribution circle	23
31	Private	MICRO LABS LIMITED - UNIT I	38
32	Private	MICRO LABS LIMITED - UNIT II	36
33	Private	MINDA INDUSTRIES LTD ( RINDER DIV)	27
34	Private	MINDA INDUSTRIES LTD (SWITCH DIV)	29
35	Govt	Municipal Corporation - Hosur	34
36	Govt	MUNICIPALITY KRISHNAGIRI	12
37	Private	Mylon Laboratories Ltd.	85
38	Private	Nilkamal Limited	57
39	Private	OHC OCCIPATIONAL HEALTH CENTER	11
40	Private	Ola Electric Technologies Private Limited	81
41	Govt	PHC ANCHETTY	22
42	Govt	PHC BALATHOTANAPALLI	24
43	Govt	PHC BARUR	37
44	Govt	PHC Bellrampalli	17
45	Govt	PHC BENDRAHALLI	33



46	Govt	PHC GUMMALAPURAM	16
47	Govt	PHC KAKADASAM	24
48	Govt	PHC KALLAVI	24
49	Govt	PHC KAPPALVADI	21
50	Govt	PHC KARAPATTU	41
51	Govt	PHC KURUBARAPALLI	24
52	Govt	PHC MADHAGONDAPALLI	21
53	Govt	PHC MAGANURPATTI	24
54	Govt	PHC MC PALLI	38
55	Govt	PHC NAGAMANGALAM	16
56	Govt	PHC NAGARASAMPATTI	18
57	Govt	PHC NEDUNGAL	31
58	Govt	PHC ORAPPAM	21
59	Govt	PHC PANAGAMUTLU	29
60	Govt	PHC PANNANDUR	35
61	Govt	PHC PERIYAMUTHUR	21
62	Govt	PHC RAYAKOTTAI	18
63	Govt	PHC SAMALPATTI	23
64	Govt	PHC SINGARAPETTAI	47
65	Govt	PHC THADIKKAL	13
66	Govt	PHC THANAMPATTI	23
67	Govt	PHC ULLUKURUKKAI	9
68	Govt	PHC UNICHETTY	15
69	Govt	PHC URIGAM	20
70	Govt	PHC VEPPANAPALLI	43
71	Private	Premier SPG & WVG Mills Pvt. Ltd.	93
72	Private	Sanmar Speciality Chemicals	39
73	Private	SKA Dairy Foods India PVT LTD	125
74	Private	SUNDARAM CLAYTON LIMITED	22
75	Private	Sundharam auto components LTD	28

76	Private	SUNDRAM FASTENERS LIMITED	51
77	Govt	TAMIL NADU FIRE & RESCUE SERVICE	59
78	Govt	TAMIL NADU FOREST DEPARTMENT	43
79	Govt	Tamil Nadu State Trasport Corporation	27
80	Private	Tanga Aerospace & Aviation Ltd	58
81	PSUnits	THE SUPREME INDUSTRIES LIMITED	86
82	Govt	TOWN PANCHAYAT - BARGUR	21
83	Govt	TOWN PANCHAYAT - DENKANIKOTTAI	20
84	Govt	TOWN PANCHAYAT - NAGOJANAHALLI	23
85	Govt	TOWN PANCHAYAT - UTHANGARAI	21
86	Private	TOYOTA BOSHOKU AUTOMOTIVE INDIA PVT LTD	90
87	Govt	TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT- HOSUR	8
88	Govt	TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT- KRISHNAGIRI	5
89	Private	TVS MOTOR COMPANY	48
90	Govt	TWAD BOARD	1
91	Govt	UNO MINDA LTD	8
92	Govt	UPHC JEGADEVI	24
93	Govt	UPHC THALLY	18
<b>Total</b>			<b>3056</b>

**KRISHNAGIRI DISTRICT EQUIPMENT DETAILS ON 10.06.2024**

<b>Sl. No</b>	<b>EQUIPMENT</b>	<b>Sanctioned</b>	<b>Condition</b>	<b>Damage</b>	<b>Total Numbers</b>
1	Inflatable Rubber Boats	1	0	1	1
2	Inflatable Rubber Boats with Boat Engine	2	2	0	2
3	Life Buoys	104	103	1	104
4	Life Jackets	114	108	6	114
5	Thermal Imaging Camera	0	0	0	0
6	Multi Gas Monitors	0	0	0	0
7	Life Detectors	0	0	0	0
8	Victim Location Camera With Accessories	0	0	0	0
9	HP Petrol Driven Power Saws	10	9	1	10
10	Electrical driven powersaws	1	1	0	1
11	PowerSaw With Generators	0	0	0	0
12	Generator	1	1	0	1
13	Portable Inflatable Tower Emergency Light(Aska Liht)	2	1	1	2
14	Flood Light(Light Mass Tower)	0	0	0	0
15	B.A. Sets	25	17	8	25
16	Fire* Proximity Suit	1	0	1	1
17	Chemical Protection Suit	2	1	1	2
18	Personal Protection Equipment (PPE)	79	43	36	79
19	Heat Resistant Gloves)	1	1	0	1
20	Portable Electric Drills	0	0	0	0
21	High Range Portable Pumps (Supr	1	0	1	1
22	Floto Pumps	0	0	0	0
23	Dewatering Heavy Duty Pumps	0	0	0	0
24	Submersible Pump (Dewatering)	0	0	0	0
25	Honda Pump (CSR)	1	1	0	1
26	Single Ladders	4	4	0	4
27	Extension Ladder	8	8	0	8

<b>28</b>	Rope Ladder	4	3	1	4
<b>29</b>	Telescopic Ladders	0	0	0	0
<b>30</b>	Hook Ladder	0	0	0	0
<b>31</b>	50" Manila ropes	10	8	2	10
<b>32</b>	100" Manila ropes	7	5	2	7
<b>33</b>	130" Manila ropes	34	21	13	34
<b>34</b>	50" Nylon ropes	1	1	0	1
<b>35</b>	100" Nylon ropes	4	4	0	4
<b>36</b>	Snake Catcher	9	7	2	9
<b>37</b>	Spine Board	5	5	0	5
<b>38</b>	Stretchers	1	1	0	1
<b>39</b>	Tarpaulin	9	7	2	9
<b>40</b>	Search Lights	11	2	9	11
<b>41</b>	Rechargeable Torch Light	12	3	9	12
<b>42</b>	Reciprocating Saws	0	0	0	0
<b>43</b>	Concrete Cutter	0	0	0	0
<b>44</b>	Iron cutter	1	1	0	1
<b>45</b>	Portable Electrically Operated Circular Saws	0	0	0	0
<b>46</b>	Hydraulic Cutters	0	0	0	0
<b>47</b>	Hydraulic Spreader	0	0	0	0
<b>48</b>	Hydraulic combi tool	0	0	0	0
<b>49</b>	Hydraulic Telescopic ram	0	0	0	0
<b>50</b>	Hydraulic Compressor	0	0	0	0
<b>51</b>	Hydraulic Hand Pumps	0	0	0	0
<b>52</b>	Battery Operated Combi Tool	1	1	0	1
<b>53</b>	Hand Operated(Manual) Combi To	0	0	0	0
<b>54</b>	Air Lifting Bag With Accessories	0	0	0	0
<b>55</b>	Hydraulic Door Opener	0	0	0	0
<b>56</b>	Rope Launcher	0	0	0	0
<b>57</b>	Rope Rider	0	0	0	0
<b>58</b>	Borewell Rescue Equipments	0	0	0	0
<b>59</b>	Chipping Hammer	4	4	0	4
<b>60</b>	Rotary Hammer	0	0	0	0

<b>61</b>	Trolley Type Extinguisher	0	0	0	0
	Foam 50 Lt	1	1	0	1
	DCP 50 Lt	0	0	0	0
	Co2 22.5kg	1	1	0	1
	Water 50 Lt	1	1	0	1
<b>62</b>	Tent	0	0	0	0
<b>63</b>	Rescue Net	1	1	0	1
<b>64</b>	Smoke Exhauster New	0	0	0	0
<b>65</b>	Oscillating moniters	0	0	0	0
<b>66</b>	Safety Harress	0	0	0	0
<b>67</b>	Glatted Rope	0	0	0	0
<b>68</b>	First Aid Box	13	10	3	13

### HEALTH INFRASTRUCTURES IN THE DISTRICT

#### **Tr.Dharmar**

Joint Director, Health Services, Krishnagiri – 9444982670/  
04343-232802

<b>Sl. No</b>	<b>Type of Facility</b>	<b>Details.</b>
<b>1</b>	No.of Government Medical College & Hospital	<b>1</b>
<b>2.</b>	No.of Government Hospital (Taluk Level)	<b>5</b>
<b>3.</b>	No.of Government Hospital (Non Taluk Level)	<b>1</b>
<b>4.</b>	No.of Government Block Primary Health Centre/CHC	<b>10</b>
<b>5.</b>	No.of Government Additional Priminary Health Center	<b>46+5 (Urban)</b>
<b>6.</b>	No.of Health Post	<b>837</b>
<b>7.</b>	No.of Municipality	<b>1</b>
<b>8</b>	No.of Municipal Corporation	<b>1</b>
<b>9.</b>	No.of Private Hospitals/Nursing Homes	<b>102</b>
<b>10.</b>	No.of Blood Bank	<b>2</b>
<b>11.</b>	No.of Blood Storage Center	<b>10</b>



<b>12.</b>	No.of Red Cross Society - Indian Red cross Society	<b>1</b>
<b>13.</b>	No.of Doctors in Government Hospitals Pos / San	<b>Sanctioned-67 In position-59</b>
<b>14</b>	No.of Staff Nurse in Government Hospitals Pos /San	<b>Sanctioned-57 In position-56</b>
<b>15.</b>	No.of ANM in Government Hospitals Pos / San	<b>Sanctioned-8 In position-4</b>
<b>16.</b>	No.of Maternity Assistant in Government Hospitals Pos / San	<b>Sanctioned-3 In position-0</b>
<b>17</b>	No.of Ambulance on Government Hospitals	<b>8</b>
<b>18.</b>	No.of Family Welfare Vehicle available in Government Hospitals	<b>3</b>
<b>19.</b>	No.of Ambulance under EMRI-108	<b>35</b>
<b>20.</b>	No,of New Born Ambulance under EMRI-108	<b>2</b>
<b>21</b>	No.of Advance Life Supporter nder EMRI-108	<b>3</b>
<b>22.</b>	No.of Basic Life Supporter 4 WD Under EMRI – 108	<b>30</b>
<b>23</b>	No.of Bike Ambulance	<b>1</b>

### **Availability of Health Infrastructure in Government Hospital**

<b>S.No</b>	<b>Name of the GH</b>	<b>Type of the GH</b>	<b>No.of Beds Available</b>	<b>No.of Vehicle Available</b>
<b>1.</b>	GHHQ, Krishnagiri	District Headquarters	422	3
<b>2.</b>	Government Hospital, Hosur	Taluk	275	2
<b>3.</b>	Government Hospital, Denkanikottai	Taluk	113	1
<b>4.</b>	Government Hospital, Uthangarai	Taluk	125	1
<b>5.</b>	Government Hospital, Pochampalli	Taluk	55	0
<b>6.</b>	Government Hospital, Mathur	Non Taluk	50	0
<b>7.</b>	Government Hospital, Bargur	Taluk	60	1
	<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>891</b>	<b>6</b>

### **Krishnagiri District No of Fire and Rescue Station: 07**

The District has been sanctioned 7 fire stations. The Kaveripattinam town is one of the major industrial area where large number of Match factories and cracker shops are located. In case of emergency, the fire squad from Krishnagiri or from Pochampalli are diverted to Kaveripattinam.

<b>Sl.No</b>	<b>Station Location</b>
<b>1.</b>	Krishnagiri
<b>2.</b>	Hosur Sipcot
<b>3.</b>	Denkanikottai
<b>4.</b>	Bargur
<b>5.</b>	Rayakottai
<b>6.</b>	Uthangarai
<b>7.</b>	Pochampalli

### **Village level First Responders**

<b>S.No.</b>	<b>Taluk</b>	<b>Men</b>	<b>Women</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>1.</b>	Anchetty	73	25	98
<b>2.</b>	Bargur	130	44	85
<b>3.</b>	Denkanikottai	251	67	165
<b>4.</b>	Hosur	342	90	294
<b>5.</b>	Krishnagiri	364	126	444
<b>6.</b>	Pochampalli	216	27	483
<b>7.</b>	Soolagiri	291	45	228
<b>8</b>	Uthangarai	194	67	336
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1861</b>	<b>404</b>	<b>2265</b>

## School Safety Policy:

The National Disaster Management Authority has formulated the National Disaster Management Guidelines on School Safety Policy in 2016 with a vision of Safety of School Children. The school safety in nature and statutorily required to be complied with scrupulously without any deviation. All the requirements to ensure safety of children in schools mentioned in the School Safety Policy 2016 are statutory in nature everyone should be involved in the process of ensuring safety of children. The School Safety Advisory Committee has been constituted to implement and execute the School Safety Policy in respect of Krishnagiri district.

The committee has performing all requisite actions for School Safety to strengthen institutional commitment, safe learning environment for children, furnish the school safety concerns for updating District Disaster Management Plan, implementation of building codes conforming safety standards as per national building codes and other norms, issuance of building license ensuring safety measures, impart the trainings to teaching and non teaching staff as part of their pre-service and in-service programmes, conduct of mock drills and monitoring safety parameters in all schools on a regular basis.

### District Level Nodal Officer for Overall Implementation of School Safety

Name of the CEO : **Tmt. K.P.Mageswari, M.A.,B.Ed.,**  
Contact details : 04343-239249 Mobile No. 7538831168

### Details of District Educational Offices

S.No	District Educational Office with address	Nodal Officer for School Safety Policy (Name & Designation)	Contact No & Office e-mail Id
1	District Educational Office Govt.Boys Hr.Sec.School Campus Gandhi RoadKrishnagiri-635001	Tmt M..Manimegalai M,A.MEd MPill District Educational Officer Krishnagiri	04343-236396 9941916617 Deokgi2@gmail.com
2	District Educational Office Govt Hr.Sec.School Campus Mullai Nagr Rayakottai Road Hosur -635109	Thiru.R.GOVINDAN District Educational Officer HOSUR	04344-223544 9442256200 Deohosur @gail.com
3	District Educational Office (Elementary Education) Govt Boys Hr Sec School	Thiru.S.ANANDAN District Educational Officer,	04343-234002

	Campus,Krishnagiri-635001 Krishnagiri Dist		9442826234 deedeokrishnagiri@g mail.com,
4	District Educational Office, (Elementary Education) Govt. Hr. Sec School Campus Mullai Nagar, Rayakottai Road Hosur-635109 Krishnagiri Dt	Thiru.A.MUNIRAJ District Educational Officer,	8015943650 deedeohosur@gmail. com,
5	District Educational Office Govt.Boys Hr.Sec.School Campus (Private School) Gandhi Road Krishnagiri-635001	THIRU S.GOPALAPPA M,A.MEd M.Pill District Educational Officer Krishnagiri	<u>Deopvt.kgi@gmail.co</u> <u>m</u> ,

### Educational District Wise School Details

SL NO	District Educational Office	No of Higher Sec Schools	No of High Schools
1	DEO KRISHNAGIRI	77	99
2	DEO HOSUR	41	71
SL NO	District Educational Office	No of Private Schools	No of CBSE Schools
1	DEO KRISHNAGIRI	77	11
2	DEO HOSUR	57	25

### Details of Block Educational Office

S.No	Block Educational Office With Address	Nodal Officer for School Safety Policy (Name & Designation)	Contact No & Office e-mail Id
1	Block Educational Office, Pups Mathur School Campus, Mathur Union, Krishnagiri 635203	Mrs.S.Loganayaki-Beo- 1,Mr.M.Karamathullah- Beo-2-	BEO-1 - 8248733761 BEO-2- 9786710204 beomathur@gmail.co m
2	Block Educational Office, Bargur, Chinna Barugur Road, Pups School Campus, Barugur.	G. Matheswari/Block Education Office – 1, Felicittamary/Block Education Office – 2,	BEO 1-9791863473 BEO-2-9443512447 BEO-3-9445179171, BEO-4-9894431580

		K. Sudha/Block Education Office – 3, G. Murugan/Block Education Office - 4	beobargur2018@gmail.com
<b>3</b>	Block Educational Office, Kaveripattinam, Krishnagiri District, Pin -635204	V.Venkatesan/Block Educational Officer-I, H.Shafeak Jan-, Block Educational Officer-2, R.Thazoon, Block Educational Officer-3	BEO-1-9500807837 BEO-2-9750982540 BEO-3-9965647056 kgiriaeeo.kaveripattinam@gmail.com
<b>4</b>	Gandhi Road, Pups Uthangarai Campus, Block Educational Office, Uthangarai-635 207	K.Madhammal,-Beo-1, S. Loksha-Beo-2 K.Rajendiran-Beo-3	BEO-1-9750982545 BEO-2-9363602441 BEO-3-9842252074 beouthangarai@gmail.com
<b>5</b>	Block Educational Office, Govt.Boys Hr.Sec.School Campus,Krishnagiri - 635001	Thiru.S.Selvaraj Block Educational Officer -1, Thiru.K.M.Srinivasan Block Educational Officer -2, Smt V.Tamilselvi Block Educational Officer -3.	BEO-1-7904582525, BEO-2-7904575020, BEO-3-6380627307 kgiriaeeo.krishnagiri@gmail.com
<b>6</b>	Veppanapalli Tamil School Campus, Veppanapalli Union,Krishnagiri-635121	Mr.D.Palani Samy-Block Educational Officer-1, Mrs.A.Maria Rose-Block Educational Officer-2	BEO-1:7373717125 BEO-2:9486633474, kgiriaeeo.vhalli@gmail.com
<b>7</b>	Block Education Office P.U.P.School Campus Soolagiri, Krishnagiri Dt-635117	B.Madhesh - Beo-1, C.S.Venkatakumar-Beo-2. E.George- Beo-3 G.Indira-Beo-4	BEO-1 - 8110077554 BEO-2- 9865295855 BEO-3-9600390031 BEO-4-9655452339 beoshoolagiri@gmail.com,
<b>8</b>	Block Education Office, Denkani Kottai Road, Kelemangalam, Krishnagiri -635113	M.Krishna Thejes - Beo-1, R.Vedha- Beo-2. B.V.Govindappa- Beo-3	BEO-1-9600794693 BEO-2-9788915037 BEO-3-9865183839 beoklm2020@gmail.com,
<b>9</b>	Block Education Office, Nethaji Road, Near Ragavendra Temple, Hosur, Krishnagiri 635109	V.Sathishkumar - Beo-1, B.Annaiyah- Beo-2. T.T.Raju- Beo-3 G.Fayaz (Urdu)- Beo	BEO-1-9787371004 BEO-2-9486093730 URDU BEO-8667349632 kgiriaeeo.hosur@gmail.com,
<b>10</b>	Block Educational Office Brc Campus,Thally Krishnagiri Dt 635118	R.Lakshminarayana - Beo-1, R.Vijay Karnakaran Pillai-Beo-2. S.R.Paul Raj- Beo-3 M. Jaya-Beo-4	BEO-1 - 9942629739 BEO-2- 9443633850 BEO-3-9442049411 BEO-4-9751969796 kgiriaeeo.thally@gmail.com,



**Block Educational Office Wise School Details**

<b>S. No</b>	<b>Assistant Educational Office</b>	<b>No of Middle Schools</b>	<b>No of Primary Schools</b>	<b>No of Private Nursery Schools</b>
<b>1</b>	BARGUR	34	136	17
<b>2</b>	KAVERIPATNAM	19	115	23
<b>3</b>	KRISHNAGIRI	30	94	25
<b>4</b>	MATHUR	13	85	1
<b>5</b>	UTHANGARAI	29	99	10
<b>6</b>	VEPPANAPALLI	21	79	3
<b>7</b>	HOSUR	27	106	22
<b>8</b>	KELEMANGALAM	37	121	8
<b>9</b>	SOOLAGIRI	41	134	5
<b>10</b>	THALLY	40	183	12
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>291</b>	<b>1152</b>	<b>129</b>

**Very High Frequency (VHF) Units:**

VHF units are being used for communication system through two repeater stations viz Betthamugilam at Denkanikotta taluk and Syed Basha hill at Krishnagiri.

<b>VHF DETAILS</b>			
<b>Description</b>	Revenue	Police	DRDA
No.of Base Stations	15	45	13
No.of Mobile Stations	12	52	34
No.of Hand Sets	---	170	--

## 5. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS OF DISASTER MANAGEMENT

### District Disaster Management Authority

(Constituted as per Disaster Management Act- 2005 and G.O.Ms.No.33 Revenue Dept.  
Dated 24.1.2012)

S.No.	Designation	Position	Contact No.
1	District Collector	Chairperson	9444162000
2	District Panchayat Chairman	Co-Chairperson	7373704210
3	Superintendent of Police	Member	9442644112
4	District Revenue Officer	Chief Executive Officer	9445000909
5	Joint Director, Health Services	Member	9444982670
6	Joint Director / Project Director, DRDA	Member	9500014446
7	Personal Assistant (General) to Collector	Member	9445008141

### District Disaster Management Committee

S.No	DESIGNATION	ROLE
1	District Collector	Chairperson
2	District Revenue Officer	Member Secretary
3	Superintendent of Police	Member
4	Project Director, DRDA	Member
5	Executive Engineer, PWD(WRO) Dharmapuri	Member
6	Superintending Engineer, KEDC (TANGEDCO), Krishnagiri	Member
7	Executive Engineer TWAD, Krishnagiri	Member
8	Municipal Commissioner, Krishnagiri	Member
9	Municipal Commissioner, Hosur	Member
10	Executive Engineer (PWD), Buildings (Construction & Maintenance) Krishnagiri	Member

<b>11</b>	Divisional Engineer (Highways) Krishnagiri	Member
<b>12</b>	Divisional Engineer (Highways Rural Roads) Dharmapuri	Member
<b>13</b>	Regional Manager, TNCSC, Dharmapuri	Member
<b>14</b>	Joint Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Krishnagiri	Member
<b>15</b>	Joint Director of Health services, Krishnagiri	Member
<b>16</b>	Regional Transport Officer, Krishnagiri	Member
<b>17</b>	Regional Transport Officer, Hosur	Member
<b>18</b>	Public Relations Officer, Krishnagiri	Member
<b>19</b>	Deputy Director (Rural Health Services) Krishnagiri	Member
<b>20</b>	Assistant Director( Panchayat), Krishnagiri	Member
<b>21</b>	Assistant Director( Town Panchayat), Dharmapuri	Member
<b>22</b>	Assistant Director(Audit), Krishnagiri	Member
<b>23</b>	All Deputy Superintendent of Police, Krishnagiri Dist.	Member
<b>24</b>	Commanding Officer (NCC) Krishnagiri	Member
<b>25</b>	Joint Director of Agriculture, Krishnagiri	Member
<b>26</b>	Joint Director of Horticulture, Krishnagiri	Member
<b>27</b>	Assistant Director of Fisheries, Krishnagiri	Member
<b>28</b>	Joint Director of Animal Husbandry, Krishnagiri	Member
<b>29</b>	District Supply Officer, Krishnagiri	Member
<b>30</b>	District Officer, Fire& Rescue Services, Krishnagiri	Member
<b>31</b>	Area Commandant, Home Guard, Krishnagiri	Member
<b>32</b>	Chief Educational Officer, Krishnagiri	Member
<b>33</b>	Personal Assistant (G) to the Collector	Member

<b>34</b>	Special Deputy Collector (SSS), Krishnagiri	Member
<b>35</b>	District Environmental Engineer, TNPCB, Hosur	Member
<b>36</b>	Joint Director of Health & Industrial Safety, Hosur	Member
<b>37</b>	All Gazette Assistants to Collector, Krishnagiri	Members

The District Disaster Management committee provides an effective with vehicle for developing and maintaining a comprehensive disaster management program, as defined under the National Disaster Management Act, 2005, and to manage emergency response activities, which will ensure:

- ⊙ Preparedness, Mitigation, response & recovery
- ⊙ Moral and psychological support for the people at risk and providing assistance with due human care and dignity.
- ⊙ Support of emergency operations at the site(s)
- ⊙ Overall strategic management of the emergency
- ⊙ Risk identification, critical infrastructure protection
- ⊙ Mobilization of required manpower from the urban and rural local bodies, and other agencies.
- ⊙ Prevention of further injury, loss of life and property damage
- ⊙ Establishment of information centres for the public
- ⊙ Procurement of essential resources
- ⊙ Restoration of utilities and other essential services
- ⊙ Rehabilitation
- ⊙ Post evaluation of disaster reduction and mitigation activities.

Since the District Magistrate/District Collector act as a Nodal person for all the Government Department functioning in the District, it makes easy and convenience for the District Collector to mobilize the man and material requirement for all type of Disasters immediately.

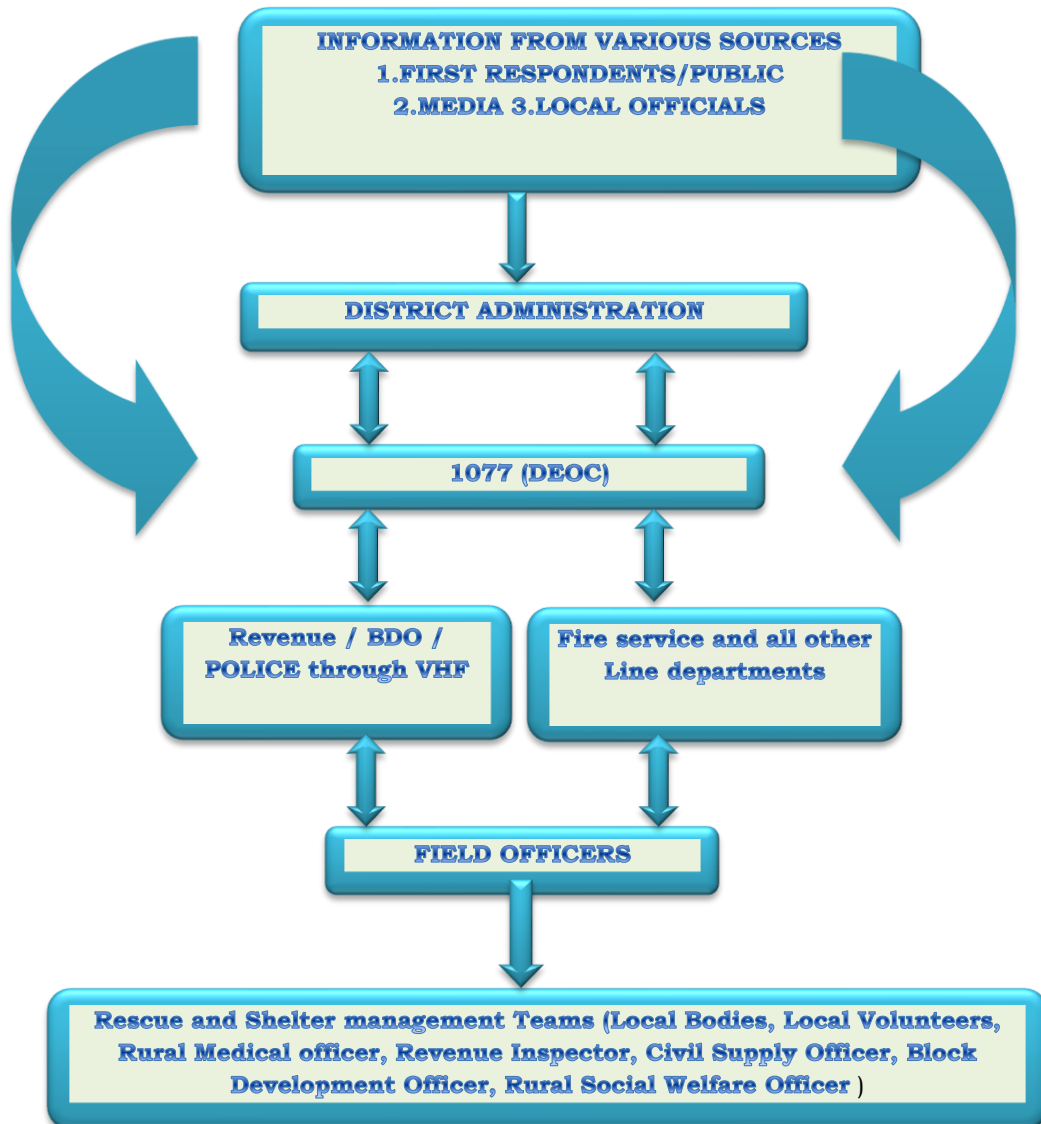
Local communities are the first to be involved in search and rescue activities as well as in providing emergency treatment and relief to their families, friends, and neighbors. Therefore, District Administration ideally in partnership with other community organizations in improving the skills and knowledge of these “spontaneous” disaster responders by providing

them with education and training in preparedness measures, basic rescue techniques, first aid, and emergency. Accordingly, sensitization meetings with CBDM are conducted District level, Divisional level and Taluk level.

This District Disaster Management Plan has been prepared after wide consultations with various service providers of the Government departments, organizations, civil society and other stake holders. The Disaster Management plan reviewed every DDMA meeting or whenever needed to update the needy information / procedures.

**ORGANOGRAM:**

The line departments (mainly Police, Fire & Rescue service, Health department, Highways,etc., and as per Taluk plan in all Taluk offices) in the district are prepared their contingency plan with the availability and requirements inorder to manage the disaster risk.





## District Emergency Operating Centre(DEOC)

For the Disaster related Assistance / Informations:

### Toll Free Telephone Numbers

<b>1077</b>			<b>1070</b>	
<b>District Emergency Operation Centre, Krishnagiri</b>			State Emergency Operation Centre, O/o. Commissionerate of Revenue Administration and Disaster Management, Chennai-5	
<b>Land line Phone : 04343-234444</b>				
<b>04343-233077</b>				
<b>Email id: <a href="mailto:deockgiri@gmail.com">deockgiri@gmail.com</a></b>				
<b>Year</b>	<b>No. of complaints attended</b>	<b>Solved</b>		
<b>2020</b>	5002	5002		
<b>2021</b>	1539	1539		
<b>2022</b>	726	726		
<b>2023</b>	526	526		

## 6. PREVENTION AND MITIGATION MEASURES

Disaster mitigation measures that to eliminate or reduce the impacts and risks of hazards through proactive measures an emergency or disaster occurs. Mitigation is the lessening or limitation of the adverse impacts of hazards can be substantially lessened by various strategies and actions. Mitigation measures encompass engineering techniques and hazard-resistant construction as well as improved environmental policies and public awareness.

### **Mitigation measures include:**

- ⊕ Hazard mapping
- ⊕ Adoption and enforcement of land use and zoning practices
- ⊕ Implementing and enforcing building codes
- ⊕ Flood plain mapping
- ⊕ Reinforced tornado safe rooms
- ⊕ Burying of electrical cables to prevent ice build-up
- ⊕ Raising of homes in flood-prone areas
- ⊕ Disaster mitigation public awareness programs
- ⊕ Insurance programs

### **Principal Objectives of Mitigation:**

- ⊕ Save lives
- ⊕ Reduce economic disruption
- ⊕ Decrease vulnerability / increase capacity
- ⊕ Decrease chance/level of conflict

Community participation is the first hand requirement in mitigation.

## **ANIMAL HUSBANDRY**

### **GREEN FODDER:**

To meet out the Green Fodder shortage for the year 2019-2020, 2000 acres of short term variety of fodder sorghum & cowpea, distributed to the farmers under Rainfed conditions. Seeds of CoFs(29), Lucerne, Maize, Murugai & Cowpea for 200 acres were distributed to the farmers under Irrigated conditions. The seeds are in sowing stage. The expected yield of green fodder was around by the green fodder production. Other than this 1000 MT yield of

green fodder from Co4 Co5 Varieties of (Perennial) grass which were distributed to the farmers during the previous years will also meet out the shortage of green fodder.

### **HYDROPONICS :**

Hydroponics means the technique of growing plants without soil or solid growing medium, but using water or nutrient rich solution only for a short duration. Typical hydroponic systems are produced under artificial conditions (i.e. green house or lighted systems in a closed box) with regular watering, producing a crop within 8-9 days. This amount of time is sufficient to sprout seeds such a barley, wheat, and sunflower, or legumes like peas, to produce a 4-8 inch growth of green shoots. With hay and grain prices reaching record highs, unpredictable weather patterns, damaging pasture lands, farmers across the country are in need of a dependable and affordable feed for livestock. Growing fodder hydroponically is more efficient than any other means of producing feed for livestock. In Krishnagiri District 60 beneficiaries were given hydroponic fodder system. Other than that 10 hydroponic units are installed in 10 Block level Veterinary dispensaries as demonstrative unit and the production from the units are also sold at minimal price to the needful farmers.



### **AZOLLA :**

The Animal Husbandry Department installed 10 Azolla Units in Veterinary dispensaries as demonstrative units and the production of Azolla are being sold to the needful farmers at minimal price.



### **Cyclone - Mitigation Measures:**

Mitigation measures are taken to reduce the adverse effect of hazards to the minimum possible or eliminated them fully if feasible. The Various department mitigation measures are described flowingly. To mitigate Cyclone damages proper designing and construction techniques with the use of appropriate construction materials would go for a long way to make the dwelling houses resisting to the great extent. In order to reduce the house damages, the following schemes implemented in phased manner to convert all the huts and thatched houses into RCC houses and helps to construct new houses for the landless poor also.

### **Preparedness of Horticulture crops**

#### **Polyhouse:**

- The base of the poly house should be fixed to the ground through steel rod.
- All side curtains and doors of poly house should be closed to avoid the entry of air inside the polyhouse.
- The trees nearby poly house should be pruned.
- The damaged parts of the poly house should be repaired in time.

#### **Shade net:**

- Damages in the shade net should be stitched properly.
- The base of the shade net should be fixed to the ground.

## Perennial Crops

### 1. Mango/Guava/Jack fruit/Cashew/Acid Lime:

- Dried and dead branches should be removed.
- Trees should be pruned to reduce the tree weight to get good aeration.
- Earthing up should be done around the base of the trunk.
- Proper drainage should be provided.
- Drenching with fungicides should be done to avoid diseases.
- Small plants should be staked properly to avoid wind damage.
- After the monsoon/cyclone, if there is any damage, earthing up should be done around the base of the trunk.
- Affected branches should be removed and Farmyard manure should be applied.
- Matured fruits should be harvested.

### 2. Grapes:

- Proper drainage should be provided.
- Bordeaux mixture paste should be applied to the grape vine to avoid diseases.
- Excess leaves should be pruned to get good aeration.
- The grape vine should be tied to the pandal properly.

## II. Annual Crops:

### 1. Banana:

- To avoid wind damage earthing up should be done.
- **Propping** should be done with poles of Eucalyptus and casuarinas sticks to avoid wind damage.
- Field should be maintained clean to ensure proper drainage.
- Bunches should be covered properly.
- Bunches which are above **75%** of maturity should be harvested.

### Other Horticulture Crops:

- Crops like Banana, Tapioca, Onion, Chillies, Tomato, Bhendi, Coriander, Brinjal, cabbage, Garlic, Ginger, Potato, Turmeric and Carrot should be insured under PMFBY.
- Proper drainage should be done to **avoid stagnation** of water.
- Irrigation and fertilization should be temporarily stopped.



- Newly planted crops should be tied to Support structures in the direction opposite to the wind to prevent wind damage.
- Required plant protection measures should be taken up in the field.

### **MEASURES TO REDUCE THE DAMAGES CAUSED BY CYCLONE:**

Cyclone is one of the major Natural Calamities which causes heavy damage both to lives and properties.

Huts and Kutcha houses are affected by cyclone to the maximum extent. By following certain simple procedures in designing the construction of huts and houses, we can considerably reduce the quantum of damages and as well as increase their stability. The people living in small huts constructed with mud walls and thatched roofs are badly affected during cyclones. Issue of pamphlet is compiled to help and impart certain simple methods to the builders and the concerned. The guidelines mentioned in the pamphlet are based on the basic principles of structural Engineering, the passage of the wind around the building the effect of pushing and pulling velocity of the wind and the present methods of the construction work followed in the cyclone affected areas.

In this pamphlet the procedures to be followed are given in a detailed manner with three under headings, as 1) Design 2) Materials used for constructions, their properties and 3) Construction methods. In the conclusion, the methods to be followed in the maintenance of the houses and buildings and the precautionary steps to be taken to reduce the damages caused due to cyclone are narrated.

### **Design Methods**

- ✚ In the areas where floods are caused due to cyclone and rough sea, houses have to be constructed in the raised lands above the sea level. By following this method we can considerably reduce the damages caused to basement foundation, floor etc., due to erosion.
- ✚ The entire basement of the house should be formed in the same sort of soil. Formation of basement in a place where soil has been filled up should be correct.
- ✚ If the plan is designed in rectangular shape, any wall length should not exceed 3.5 meter or 12' by providing cross walls or monolithic pillars.
- ✚ Less degree slopes should be avoided in the roofs. In the sloped roofs were projects of rood outside the wall should be avoided. If necessary, sufficient tie should be provided to connect the roof with the wall to have enough grip.

- ✚ Four sided slope roofing's are better than two sided slope roofing's.
- ✚ The doors and windows should be suffixed in a way that there is maximum gap of 60 CM(2 feet) from the nearest outer wall of the house.
- ✚ The sum of widths of the doors, windows and ventilators in a wall should be less than half of the total length of the wall.

### ✚ **CYCLONE/STORM**

<b>Task</b>	<b>Activities</b>	<b>Responsibility</b>
<b>Structural Measures</b>		
<b>Strengthening of Infrastructure</b>	1. Construct missing Road and Bridges in Cyclone/storm Prone areas	PWD, ULBs & RD, Highways, NHAH
	2. Strengthen /repair of existing roads and bridges and other critical infrastructure in cyclone/storm prone areas	PWD, ULBs & RD, Highways, NHAH
	3. Strengthen Dams and canals	PWD, ULBs & RD, Agriculture Dept.
<b>Forecasting and Warning</b>	1. Strengthen and up-grade existing forecasting system	IMD, Revenue Dept., PWD, RD
	2. Establish infrastructure for warning and dissemination	
<b>Non-Structural Measures</b>		
<b>Capacity Building</b>	1. Prepare and develop departmental cyclone/storm contingency plan and SOP	Revenue Dept. PWD Irrigation Dept. & Line Dept.
	2. Impart training to the stakeholders Involved in cyclone/storm mitigation and management.	Revenue, Fire Service & Health Dept.
<b>Awareness</b>	1. Disseminate cyclone/storm risk to general public residing in cyclone/storm prone zone	Revenue Dept. RD, Local Bodies and Line Dept.
	2. Campaign for cyclone/storm safety tips	Revenue Dept. & Information Dept.

## Flood - Mitigation measures:

Task	Activities	Responsibility
<b>Structural Measures</b>		
Construction	1. Improve design for irrigation and flood diverting channels etc.	PWD, ULBs & RD
	2. Strengthen /repair of existing roads and bridges and other critical infrastructure in flood plains.	PWD.
	3. Strengthen dams and canals	PWD, ULBs & RD, Agriculture Dept.
Development of Catchment Area	1. Develop Catchment area of the flood plain (a) Forestation (b) Land Sloping (c) Small reservoirs / Check dams/ Ponds etc.	Revenue PWD, PWD, Forest & Environment Dept.
Flood Proofing	1. Implement specific building by laws for buildings and structures in the flood plains	DTCP, Municipalities, Town Panchayah ., Rural Development
Techno-legal Regime	1. Enact and enforce laws regulating developmental activities in flood plain	Revenue Dept. Local Bodies, Fire Service
Forecasting and Warning	1. Strengthen and up-grade existing flood forecasting system	IMD, Revenue Dept., PWD, RD, CWC
	2. Establish infrastructure for flood warning and dissemination.	
<b>Non-Structural Measures</b>		
Capacity Building	1. Prepare and develop departmental flood contingency plan and SOP	Revenue Dept. PWD Irrigation Dept. & Line Dept.
	2. Impart training to the stakeholders involved in flood mitigation and Management.	FireService & Health Dept.
Awareness	1. Disseminate flood risk to general public residing in flood prone zone	Revenue Dept. RD, Local Bodies and Line Dept.
	2. Campaign for flood safety tips	PWD Dept. & Information Dept.

## MITIGATION PLAN FOR DISASTER - TANGEDCO

Disaster may cause damage to entire electrical distribution network which includes Substations and line network.

### To restore supply the following is necessary:

1. Rectification of repaired equipments / Materials.
2. Replacement of failed equipments / Materials.
3. Additional Man Power.
4. Major Substation equipments like Power transformer. etc.
5. Major line network materials like Poles of Various sizes, Distribution Transformer, etc.
6. Alternate supply by nearby substations.
7. Alternate line network.

### Year wise Mitigation Plan(2024-2025):

1.	<b>Rectification of repaired equipments / Materials</b>	-	<b>Trained Technical Team available.</b>
2.	Replacement of failed equipments / Materials.	-	Trained Technical team available
3.	Additional Man Power	-	If required additional man power will be arranged from other districts
4.	Major Substation equipments like Power transformer etc	-	If required Substation equipments will be arranged from other districts
5.	Major line network materials like Poles of Various sizes, Distribution Transformer, etc	-	If required line network materials will be arranged from other districts
6.	For alternate supply	-	New Substations are proposed to reduce Interruptions and to have alternate power supply source during any disaster.
7.	Alternate line network	-	AB cable is proposed for alternate supply and to reduce interruptions

<b>Substations available</b>	<b>Total in Nos.</b>	<b>New Substations proposed to reduce supply interruptions in Nos.</b>
<b>230/110KV SS</b>	3	0
<b>110/33 KVSS</b>	21	2
<b>33/11KV SS</b>	45	3

<b>Route length of Network available</b>	<b>Total in Kms</b>	<b>Proposed AB Cable for alternate supply and to reduce interruptions in Kms</b>
<b>LT Network</b>	15941	15
<b>HT Network</b>	6241	27

**Year wise Mitigation Plan (2025-2030):**

<b>1.</b>	<b>Rectification of repaired equipments / Materials</b>	-	<b>Trained Technical Team available.</b>
<b>2.</b>	Replacement of failed equipments / Materials.	-	Trained Technical team available
<b>3.</b>	Additional Man Power	-	If required additional man power will be arranged from other districts
<b>4.</b>	Major Substation equipments like Power transformer etc	-	If required Substation equipments will be arranged from other districts
<b>5.</b>	Major line network materials like Poles of Various sizes, Distribution Transformer, etc	-	If required line network materials will be arranged from other districts
<b>6.</b>	For alternate supply	-	New Substations are proposed to reduce Interruptions and to have alternate source.
<b>7.</b>	Alternate line network	-	AB cable is proposed for alternate supply and to reduce interruptions



<b>Substations available</b>	<b>Total in Nos.</b>	<b>New Substations proposed to reduce supply interruptions in Nos.</b>
<b>400/110KVSS</b>	-	-
<b>230/110KV SS</b>	3	1
<b>110/33 KVSS</b>	23	2
<b>33/11KV SS</b>	48	3

<b>Route length of Network available</b>	<b>Total in Kms</b>	<b>Proposed AB Cable for alternate supply and to reduce interruptions in Kms</b>
<b>LT Network</b>	16587	20
<b>HT Network</b>	6748	12

**Year wise Mitigation Plan (2030-2035):**

<b>1.</b>	<b>Rectification of repaired equipments / Materials</b>	-	<b>Trained Technical Team available.</b>
<b>2.</b>	Replacement of failed equipments / Materials.	-	Trained Technical team available
<b>3.</b>	Additional Man Power	-	If required additional man power will be arranged from other districts
<b>4.</b>	Major Substation equipments like Power transformer etc	-	If required Substation equipments will be arranged from other districts
<b>5.</b>	Major line network materials like Poles of Various sizes, Distribution Transformer, etc	-	If required line network materials will be arranged from other districts
<b>6.</b>	For alternate supply	-	New Substations are proposed to reduce Interruptions and to have alternate source.
<b>7.</b>	Alternate line network	-	AB cable is proposed for alternate supply and to reduce interruptions

Substations available	Total in Nos.	New Substations proposed to reduce supply interruptions in Nos.
230/110KV SS	4	1
110/33 KVSS	25	2
33/11KV SS	51	4

Route length of Network available	Total in Kms	Proposed AB Cable for alternate supply and to reduce interruptions in Kms
LT Network	17187	14
HT Network	6987	18

## 6.1 TNEB

To provide uninterrupted powersupply during disaster the following works are under progress and proposals for new substation has been sent to Government.

<b>WORK UNDER PROGRESS &amp; PROPOSED SUBSTATION AND ASSOCIATED TRANSMISSION LINES</b>				
Sl. No.	Sanctioned Scheme	Main Source	Alternate Source	Approximate cost
<b>a) 230 KV Sub station</b>				
1	-	-	-	-
<b>b) 110 KV Sub station</b>				
1	Uliveeranapally 110 KVSS with associated 110KV lines	Uddanapally 230/110KVSS	Hosur 230/110/33-11 KVSS	1886.80 Lakhs

Sl. No.	Sanctioned Scheme	Main Source	Alternate Source	Approximate cost
<b>b) 33 KV Sub station</b>				
1	Upparapatty 33/11KVSS	Uthangarai 110/33-11 KVSS	-	476.74 Lakhs
2	Thandarai 33/11 KVSS	Belur 110/33 KVSS	Denkanikottai 110/33/11 KVSS	379 Lakhs
3	Ulagam 33/11 KVSS	Shoolagiri 110/33-11 KVSS	Samalpallam 110/33-11KVSS	521.74 Lakhs
4	Theertham 33/11 KVSS	V.Madhepally 110KVSS	Gurubarapally 110/33-11KVSS	598.02 Lakhs
5	Nochipatty 33/11KVSS	Uthangarai 110/33-11 KVSS	-	549.61 Lakhs

#### Proposed Sub stations:

<b>a)</b>	<b>230 KV Sub station</b>
1	Kalukondapally 230/110 KV SS
2	Sipcot Shoolagiri 230/110/33-11KVSS
<b>b)</b>	<b>110 KV Sub station</b>
1	Samalpallam 110/33KV SS
2	Akkondapally 110/33-11 KVSS
3	Sipcot Gurubarapally 110 KV SS
4	Vishwanathapuram 110/11 KVSS







## **6.2 MITIGATION FOR EARTH QUAKE:**

1. In Krishnagiri District Uthangarai, Pochampalli taluks are earthquake zone areas.
2. In this taluks to meet earth quake, week structure buildings were identified and reconstructed by support of R& D department
3. This week structure houses are reconstructed as reframing buildings codes, guidelines, and manuals and by laws and their strict implementation.
4. In high Seismic Zone Areas Awareness among the public was created and also Preparation of disaster related literature in local languages with dos and don'ts for construction was communicated. .
5. Making all public utilities like water supply systems, communication networks, electricity lines etc.
6. Tougher legislation for highly seismic areas
7. NGO's & First responders are identified and given training to rescue the people.

### **Land slides - Mitigation measures**

- ⊙ The drains forest roads, the culverts across forest roads are cleared to way for easy gain of rain water.
- ⊙ Vehicles, equipments such as generator, tree cutters, ladders, ropes, search lights, axes, hammers, RCC cutters etc., are kept ready to meet emergency time.
- ⊙ Teams are already formed under the head of Forest Range Officer, which will co-ordinate with concerned Tasildars.
- ⊙ A Rapid Response team has been formed in the District head quarter (Krishnagiri) with men, equipments and vehicle to meet the emergency situations.

### **Post Disaster Activities:**

1. The Forest Range Officers will follow the instructions of the Taluk Liaison Officer.
2. The Forest Range Officers will remain on duty assign to him for search and rescue work.
3. The Forest Range Officers will engage the resources and men power available to manage the disaster.
4. The Forest Range Officers will implement the provisions of TDMP.
5. The Forest Range Officers will prepare a primary report of damage for the affected areas.
6. The Forest Range Officers will take actions to provide electricity, water and latrine to the temporary shelters in the forest areas. He will also see the condition of approach road leading to the temporary shelters and will get it repaired.



7. The Forest Range Officers will take immediate action for the repairing of roads, bridges, check dams, causeway and public properties in the forest, which are damaged and will see that the transportation runs smoothly.

The Forest Range Officers will send task forces with vehicles, tree cutters, ropes, flood light, generator in cases of closure of roads due to felling of trees. He will take immediate action to get those open.

### **6.3 Measures by Forest Department to mitigate drought:**



### **1. Creation of waterholes**

To overcome this shortage, more number of water bodies like large percolation ponds and check dams are being constructed in the reserve forest areas. De-silting of existing water bodies carried out by Tamil Nadu Forest Department under various schemes and also by using various organizations / corporate companies through CSR Fund to increase the water storage capacity for providing water facilities to wild animals.

#### **De-silting of Waterholes – Sameri**





## 2. Waterholes

Permanent waterholes are created which are almost perennial in Thalli RF, Jawalagiri RF, Anchetty RF, Udedurgam RF, Sanamavu RF etc., in order to meet providing water facilities to wild animals throughout the year.







### 3. Solar powered water troughs

Under innovative scheme, Solar powered water troughs are created in Jawalagiri RF, Anchetty RF, Marandahalli RF, Udedurgam RF in which bore wells with solar powered motor with water trough are functioning in the interior Reserved Forests to meet the needs of the wild animals using solar power.



Fig: Solar powered water trough @ Tholuvabetta RF, Denkanikottai Range



Fig: Watch tower erected with Solar panel @ Tholuvabetta RF, Denkanikottai Range

## Steps taken by Forest Department

- ④ The drains, forest roads, the culverts across forest roads are cleared to way for easy gain of rain water.
- ④ Teams are already formed under the head of Forest Range Officer, which will co-ordinate with concerned Tahsildars.
- ④ Vehicles, equipments such as generator, tree cutters, ladders, ropes, search lights, axes, hammers, RCC cutters etc., are kept ready to meet emergency time.
- ④ A Rapid Response team has been formed in the District head quarter (Krishnagiri) with men, equipments and vehicle to meet the emergency situations.

Short-term Goals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Clearing the bushes in Culverts and Bridges</li> <li>➤ Cleaning of Drainages in Municipalities and Town Panchayat areas.</li> <li>➤ Removal of Encroachments in the Water Bodies.</li> <li>➤ Construction of retaining walls in habitations which are vulnerable to floods.</li> <li>➤ Keeping adequate men and materials in case of emergency.</li> <li>➤ Promote comprehensive insurance and credit schemes to all farmers of the district to compensate for crop damage and loss to livelihood.</li> <li>➤ Strengthening of river bunds.</li> <li>➤ Weak Structures to be identified and strengthened.</li> </ul>
Medium-term Goals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Strengthen / repair existing roads and bridges and other critical infrastructure in flood plains.</li> <li>➤ Conversion of Pipe culverts into Box type culverts.</li> </ul>

Long-term Goals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Extending the culverts / bridges to the full course of river width.</li> <li>➤ Linking Water bodies without disturbing their natural course.</li> <li>➤ Develop catchment area of the flood plain, Afforestation, Land sloping.</li> <li>➤ Maintaining small reservoirs / check dams / Ponds etc.</li> <li>➤ Plantation of more trees.</li> </ul>
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**Action taken to mitigate Human – elephant negative interaction:**

**Monitoring and driving the Elephants:**

The existing strength of Anti-poaching Watchers, Anti Depredation Watchers and uniformed staff perform three different operations during Elephant movement outside Reserve Forest.

**1. Monitoring the location of the elephants during afternoon:**

Watchtowers, High points inside forest are used to know the location of the elephants inside forest. Most of the times, locating them inside forest is highly difficult because of dense canopy cover and undulating topography. Hence, when elephants come out of the forest during night for crop raid, the information passed by villagers, farmers and others help in locating the elephants and driving them back. Communication between locals and forest staff is very important to know about the elephant movement outside Reserve Forest.

**TECHNOLOGICAL INTERVENTIONS FOR MANAGING THE HUMAN – ELEPHANT CONFLICT ISSUES:**

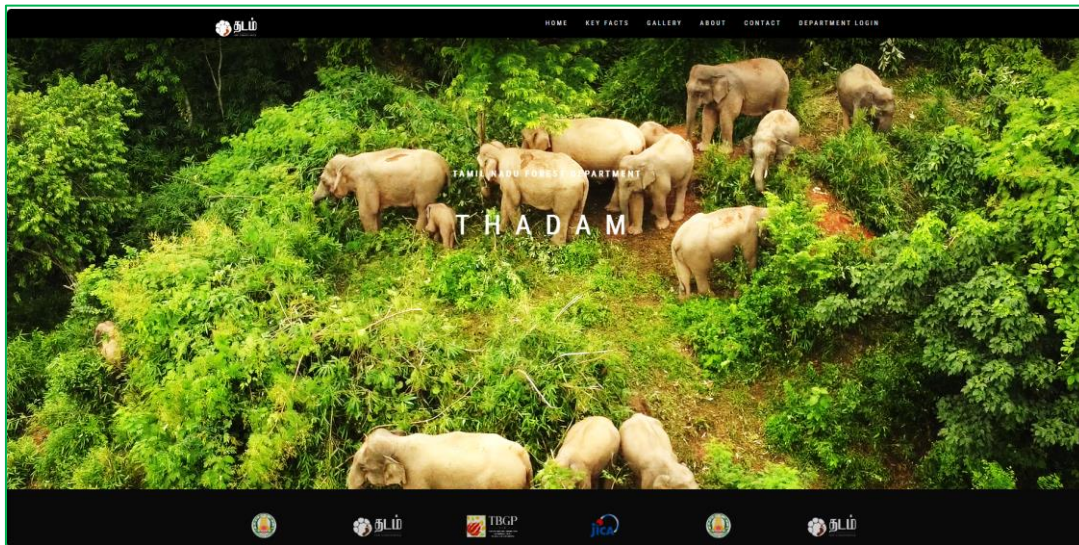
<p><b>Awareness Creation</b></p> <p>SMS Whatsapp Digital Boards</p>	<p><b>Elephant Monitoring</b></p> <p>Kurinji nilam App Artificial Intelligence Camera</p>
<p><b>Elephant Barriers</b></p> <p>Steel Wire rope fence Hanging solar fence</p>	<p><b>Communication Networks</b></p> <p>Walkie - Talkie</p>



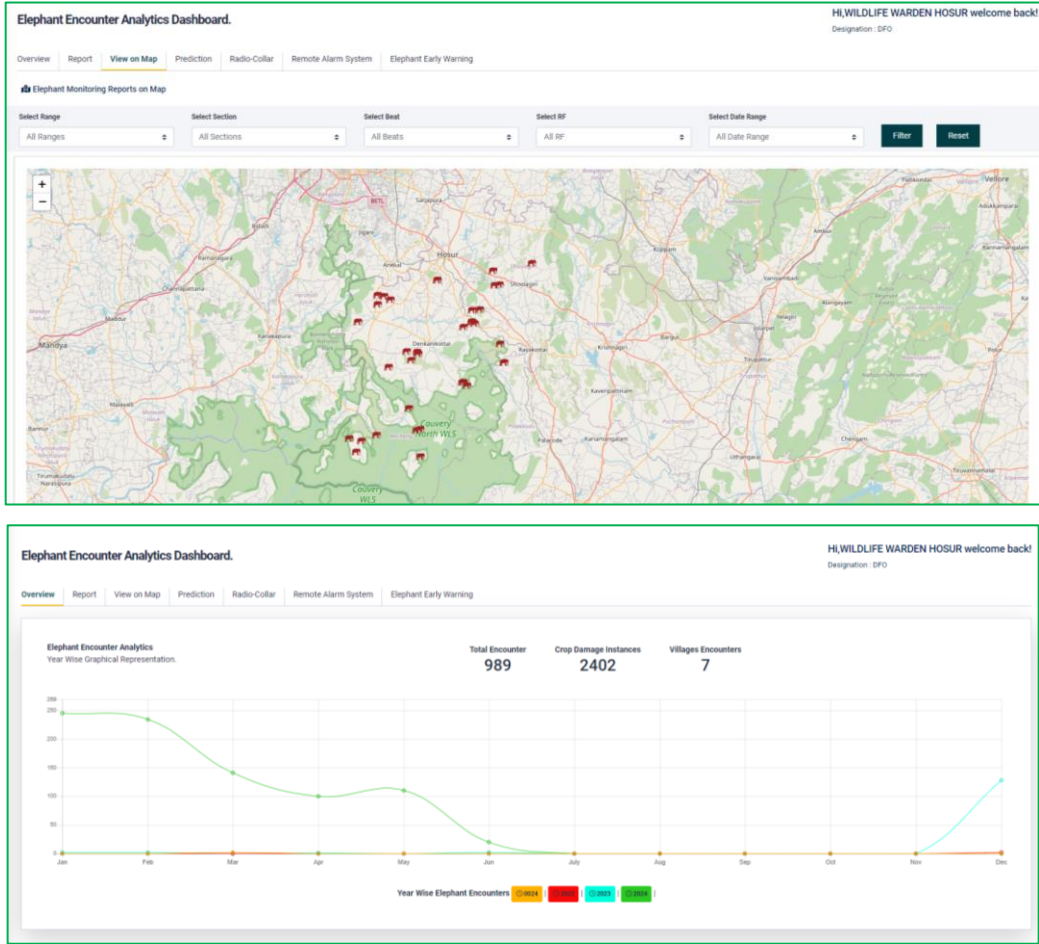
## “THADAM” in “Yaanaigal website”

To manage Human – Elephant conflict in Hosur division, under the guidance of Conservator of Forests, Thiru. V. C. Rahul, I.F.S., a website has been created in the name of “THADAM (tnfdyaanai.com)” for gathering the Data about Elephants from Range / Division level and simultaneously sharing the information to the public through SMS, alert lights, etc.

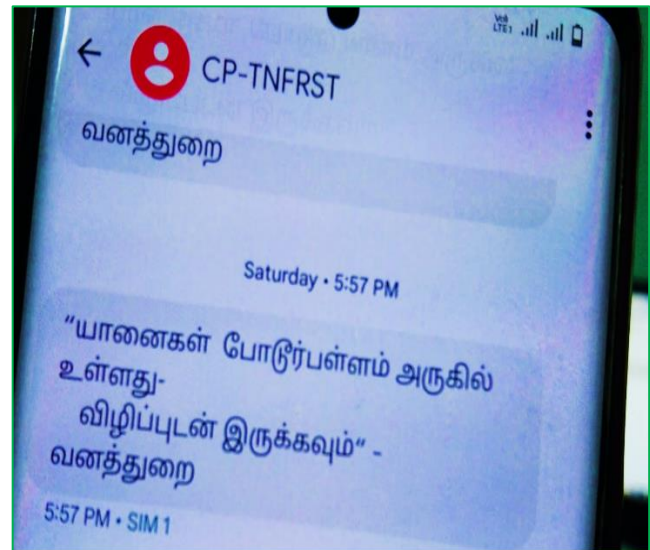
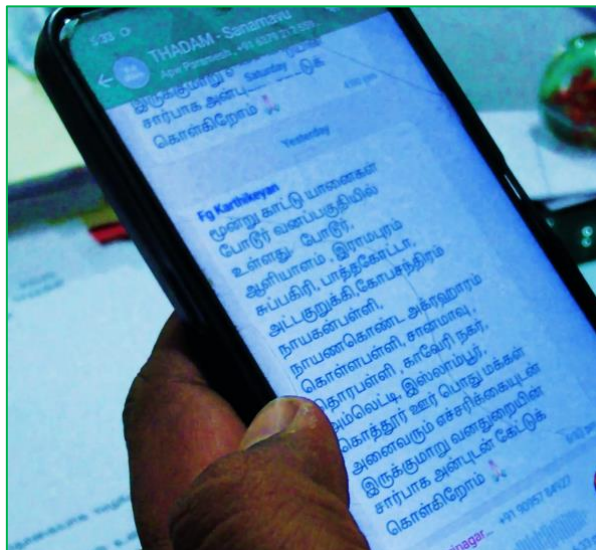
In the website, the public can see the Key facts about Elephants, Elephant public sighting reports, Elephant Reserves in Tamil Nadu, Elephant identification and Elephant Corridors. The public also can register in the web page for “Seen the elephant”, “Want alert” and subscribe the “Want information” in this website.



The Division level and Range level login IDs created and communicated to Range. The Forest Range Officers enter the Elephant movement related data like Date, time, Reserved Forests details, villages details, distance of the RFs, GPS coordinates, Farmers / public details and number of Elephants, Crop damage details in the web page regularly. While entering the Data in the web portal, the page automatically shows the presence of elephant plotted on a map with Elephant Symbol and also forms the Graphs etc.



The website has a SMS alert page, and there is a default SMS “யானைகள் \_\_\_\_\_ அருகில் உள்ளது-விழிப்புடன் இருக்கவும்-வனத்துறை, in which the Forest staff fills the details like Village name and select the SMS group which is formed with details of affected farmers/villagers, in a click of button, SMS is sent immediately.



## Forest Dept. to provide SMS alerts on movement of elephants in Hosur

The Hindu Bureau  
HOSUR

The Forest Department has launched an SMS alert system to pass on real time information on the movement of elephants in Hosur forest division. The move comes in the wake of increasing incidents of negative interaction between humans and elephants, with the most recent death of a man after a tusker attack last Sunday.

According to the Forest Department, all seven forest ranges of Hosur Forest division have widespread movement of elephants. It called for increased caution. Hence, the Forest Department has started collating phone numbers of residents of the forest



Hosur forest division has initiated SMS alerts to avert negative interaction between humans and elephants.

N. BASHABAN

fringe villages to provide real time information on the movement of elephants. The migration of elephant herds starts in October from Bannerghatta National Park contiguous with the Cauvery North Wild Life Sanctuary.

Over 125 to 150 elephants, start migrating, while some herds, according to the Forest department, start moving through Thalaly and Jawalagiri reserve forests and pass via Denkanikottai, Noganur Udedurgam, Sanamavu, Settipalli and Maharajakadal reserve forests and reach Kaundiya Wildlife Sanctuary and Sri Venkateshwara National Park.

This movement of herds of Hosur division towards Shoologiri, Krishnagiri to reach Andhra Pradesh is fraught with negative interaction with humans given that the fragmented nature of forest patches along this route. The forest patches largely fragmented along this route gives the elephants resting time during

the day within the forest segments and allow for crop raids at nights causing negative interaction.

According to the department sources, as of date, the forest watchers and anti-degradation squads are monitoring the movement of the herds. However, SMS alerts to the public in Tamil are anticipated to provide real time information on the movement some of elephants that stray away from the herd and go rogue on farmlands.

The forest department has also called upon farmers and residents, who have not given their mobile phone numbers to the local forest watchers to immediately contact the forest staff and register their numbers for SMS alerts.

The department staff can also send the Voice SMS, and alert through Remote Alarm system, Early warning system. The Forest Range Officers can also feed the Assets details, Wildlife data, TNEB Joint inspection details in the website.

The division / circle level officers can view all the Data's / inputs given by the Range Officers in the website. It is useful for monitoring the movement of elephants, assets in the division, offences, etc.

The above methods are regularly following in Hosur Division. It is very useful to the Staff and the Famers / public.

In addition, in every beat, Whatsapp groups are formed named "THADAM" for immediate sharing of information related to Elephant movement. Currently, more than 100 such groups are functional in this division. Apart from Forest staff and Local public, Government officials from various departments like Revenue, EB, Police are also part of the group. Presence of other department in the group helps in Regular conversation through voice messages are found in the group and it is proving useful as per the feedback of local public.

### **Wireless communications:**

Wireless base set with Walkie-talkie are placed in a control room and a Forest Watcher appointed for regular monitoring and communications. The field staff are regularly sharing the information regarding Elephant and other wildlife movement, regular works details etc., and recorded in the Control room.





### **Call recording through online (Telecmi communication):**

The Hosur Forest Division has a Toll free number 1800 425 5135, in case of any other wildlife movements like Snake, Spotted deer, Wild-boar etc., in the habitation areas, immediately, information is communicated to the field. All the phone calls are stored in the website “<https://dashboard.telecmi.com/>” and monitored by the Wildlife Warden, Hosur.

### **Artificial Intelligence Camera:**

Artificial Intelligence Cameras were purchased under Tamil Nadu Innovative Initiatives (TANII) Scheme and installed in 17 locations of the Reserved Forest boundaries in Cauvery North Wildlife Sanctuary and other vulnerable locations, where the elephants frequently moves from the forest areas to human habitations. For which, a software has been designed with the help of an expert in the Artificial Intelligence, and a pilot study has been conducted in Elephant Camp at Theppakadu in Mudumalai Tiger Reserve and the elephants in different angles have been introduced to software and calibration of the software is being done.

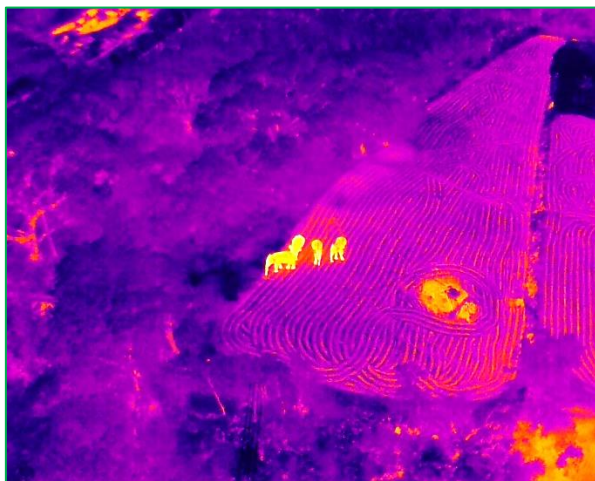
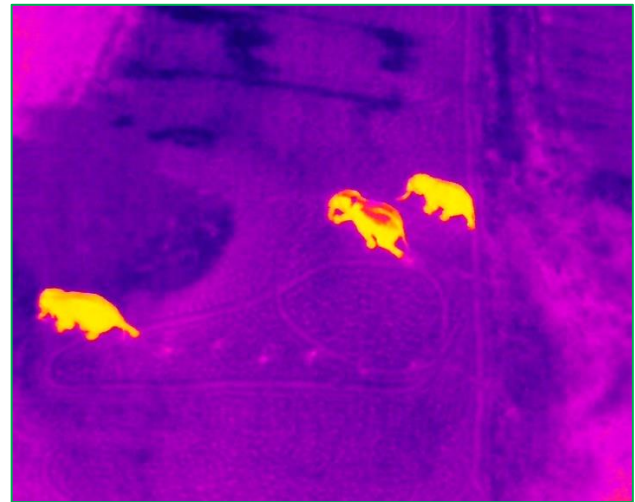
The cameras automatically identify the elephants (images of interest) and the alert is displayed in the Control Centre located in the Office of the Wildlife Warden. The Technical Person / staff in the Control Centre immediately communicates to the field staff.





### **Thermal Drone setup:**

A Thermal Drone has been purchased under Tamil Nadu Innovative Initiatives (TANII) Scheme with the vehicle setup containing Battery, lights, charging arrangements with frame works etc., The Thermal Drone is using in the night as well as day time on the field. During night time, the movement of elephants watched with the help of the Drone and the movement communicating the field staff. The field staffs along with Anti-poaching Watchers are safely driving them into the forest areas.





## **2. Driving the elephant back into forest during night:**

On receiving such information from various locations in the evening, the anti-depredation team available with each range divides into small groups and reach the area where information was received and try to locate the elephant outside the forest. While driving the elephants, direct sighting of elephants is difficult as the driving happens during night and hence their footprints are used to know the size of the herd and their direction of movement. Crackers and Torch lights are used for driving the elephants.

## **3. Creating awareness to the villagers during evening:**

When elephants enter village area or any people settlement area during daytime, awareness is being created about the movement using megaphones in two wheelers and four wheelers.



## **EB Department:**

Due to increasing incidents of electrocution of elephants, EB department is also being engaged from this year during elephant driving operations. Concerned Assistant Engineer is informed in advance and EB connection is turned off in areas where elephant moves through while driving towards forest. This has been followed in this year 2022-2023 to avoid electrocution of elephants. It is equally unsafe for staff as illegal wires are not visible as driving happens mostly during night time. Also steps have been taken to increase the height of low sagging electric line by District level inter departmental coordination meetings.



### **Action taken to prevent railway track death of elephants:**

In Hosur Forest Division, a painful incident, 5 Elephants died due to train hit on Kelamangalam-Rayakottai track during March 2003. Again, death of 2 Elephants due to train hit took place in this division during February 2013. Railway track is located close to sanctuary area and closest to the sanctuary is 250 meter distance.

- **WhatsApp group** involving Railway and Forest staff has been formed and on receiving information from Forest staff, the station master will immediately pass on the intimation to the train crew and SMS to concerned stations so as to stop the trains in case of emergency. During couple of incidents in this year, the trains were stopped for nearly 10 minutes while elephant crossing the track.
- **Speed restriction** for the train is imposed and is being followed for Passenger trains as well as Goods trains particularly running in the night hours. Maximum Speed Restrictions of 30 km/hr from Kelamangalam – Rayakottai Railway track.
- **Continuous Whistling** caution while running the train in the forest areas between the sections from Kelamangalam – Rayakottai Railway track is enforced.

Elephants are intelligent and resourceful animals; therefore, it is necessary to periodically re-evaluate the results of the methods used to control their movement. For more than three decades, various methods were introduced to restrict the movement of elephants to within forest area. A common thread is that regular maintenance is required to maintain the structural integrity of most barriers and this is a challenge in the face of constraint of funds and manpower. There has been no difference in the level of HEC despite the big

investments made in conventional measures. The Steel Wire Rope fence has taken a different approach by creating a physical barrier to elephants which has been effective in reducing HEC.

It is recommended that the steel wire rope fence be installed along the entire northern frontier of the Cauvery North Wildlife Sanctuary (150 Kms) in order to ensure that, the movement of elephants to the fragmented forest patches outside the sanctuary is prevented.

### Road accidents - Mitigation

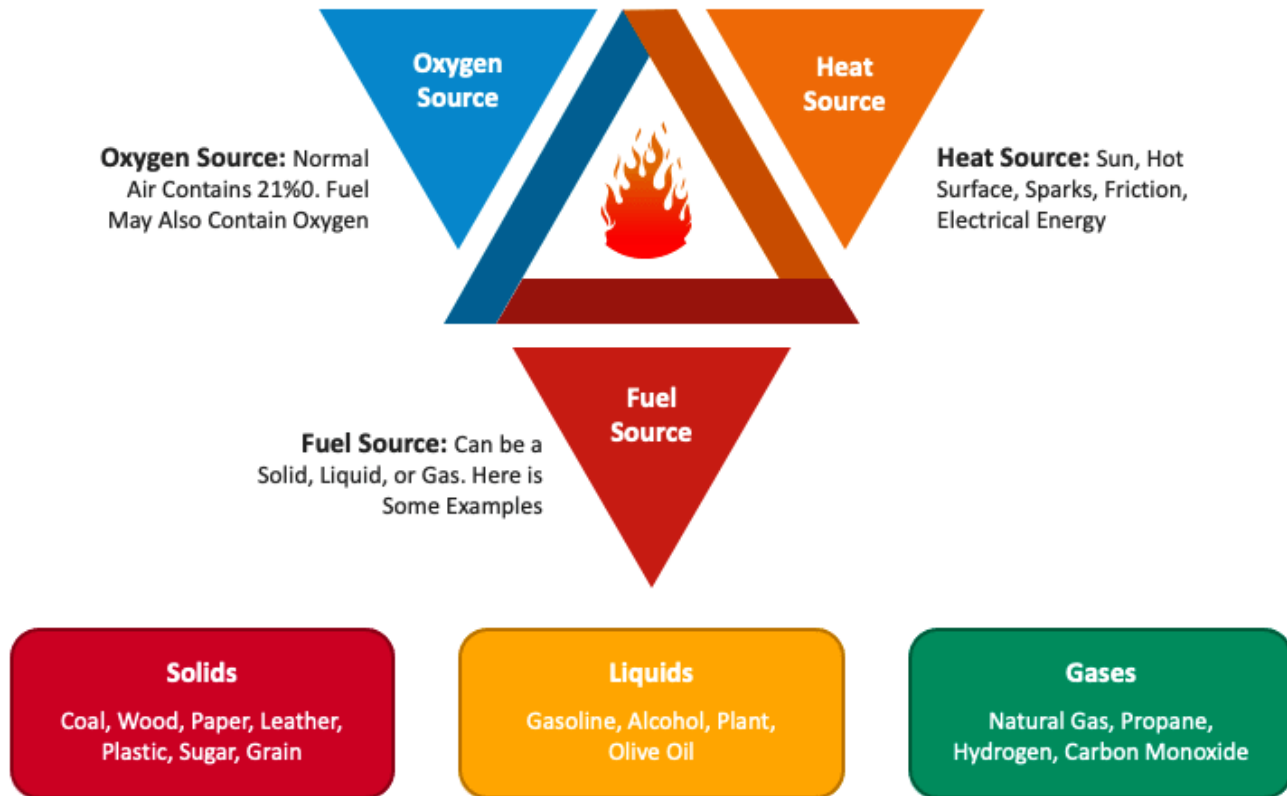
<p>Short-term Goals</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Caution sign boards have been placed in some area and it has to be extended to entire district.</li> <li>• Speed Breakers or Ramblers are to be provided and dangerous curve sign boards are to be placed, Studs and blinkers to be fixed on both sides of the road.</li> <li>• Provide Rumble lines to alert drivers.</li> <li>• Speed breakers and sign boards are to be erected in all junctions in village roads which are joining with National Highways, State Highways and other District Roads.</li> <li>• Barricades are to be placed in front of Road side Schools and Colleges.</li> <li>• Rallies are being conducted every month on wearing of helmets to create awareness among the public to reduce loss of lives during road accidents. In addition, a campaign vehicle with audio announcement to create awareness among public will be kept in main junctions and public gathering places in this District.</li> <li>• Strict enforcement effected to adhere to the rules and regulations of the traffic to restrain the over load passengers in Auto rickshaws. Also the Transport Officials are monitoring the Auto rickshaws movements and action is being taken on erring vehicles.</li> </ul>
<p>Medium-term Goals</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To contain undisciplined travelling practice, awareness have been created by putting flex boards at public gathering</li> </ul>

	<p>places and main junctions like bus stands, village bus stops and tourist spots.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Center median to be placed in the intersect road junctions at Rayakottai road fly over and Town Roundana, Bangalore road in Krishnagiri taluk.</li> <li>• Center median and mercury lamps are to be erected from Londonpet to Roundana junction and Londonpet to Stadium junction.</li> <li>• Provide necessary cautionary boards as per IRC standard to suit the prevailing design speed</li> </ul>
Long-term Goals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Safety walls to be constructed for all wells that have access to roads in Krishnagiri District.</li> <li>• The road structures modified at various accident prone areas to reduce the accidents in future.</li> <li>• Over Bridge to be constructed in Chennai Junction Road, Krishnagiri to Chennai Road and Kandhikuppam bus stop.</li> <li>• Over Bridge to be constructed in Bargur to Vaniyambadi, Krishnagiri to Chennai Road and Near Athiganur to Kannadahalli.</li> <li>• Under passes to be constructed at accident prone areas like Basthalapalli junction, Subhedar Medu, SIPCOT junction, Mottur junction.</li> <li>• Provide High mast light at Main Junctions.</li> </ul>

## Fire accidents - Mitigation:

### FIRE PREVENTION STRATEGIES:

#### FIRE TRIANGLE



**Oxygen, heat, and fuel** are frequently referred to as the "fire triangle." Add in the fourth element, the chemical reaction, and you actually have a fire "tetrahedron." The important thing to remember is: take any of these four things away, and you will not have a fire or the fire will be extinguished.

#### Fire prevention in workplace consists of four steps:

- Implement a program that includes preparation, prevention, and recognition of fire hazards.
- Make sure you practice proper handling of combustible and flammable material.
- Maintain safe housekeeping practices that reduce the risk of fire danger.
- Always keep adequate fire suppression equipment in your work area to extinguish fire before it goes out of control.



## **General Safety Measures**

The following are general safety measures in establishing and maintaining fire protection in the workplace:

- Never pile or lay material in a way that it covers or blocks access to firefighting equipment.
- Make sure to use only approved containers for the separation and disposal of combustible refuse. Remember always to replace the lid.
- Never store flammable materials within 10 feet of a building or other structure.
- Stack and pile all materials in orderly and stable piles.
- Never let unnecessary combustible materials get accumulated in any part of your work area.
- Make a periodic clean-up of entire work site and keep grass and weeds under control.
- Regularly dispose of combustible debris and scrap from your work area.
- Use only approved containers and tanks for storage, handling, and transport of combustible and flammable liquid.
- Always perform evaluation procedures before performing operations that causes fire hazards like welding.

## **Fire Equipment Safety Measures**

Fire extinguishers are commonly used as fire suppression equipment. We may also add fire hoses to the emergency box/glass in the workplace. Here are some guidelines that everyone should follow using fire equipment:

- Inspecting and maintaining firefighting equipment regularly.
- Placing an adequate number of firefighting equipment in plain view in the work areas. When appropriate, label the location of each one and make sure it is properly rated.
- Providing employees with proper training in fire prevention and protection.
- Prohibition of smoking at or around work areas where fire hazards are present. Put up signs, saying NO SMOKING or OPEN FLAMES.
- Configuring an alarm system that consists of both visual and audible signals (bells, sirens, whistles, blinking lights).
- Post reporting instructions and local Fire Department codes on info boards, common areas, and areas near the phone.

## **Mitigation taken by Forest Department**

In Krishnagiri District there was a ground fire only and assessed that the damages caused to the forests by fire hazard is negligible. Fire protection committees were formed in most of the fringe villages where TAP and NAP scheme is implemented.

In order to avoid forest fire, drought, landslide the forest department take following mitigations measures. They are

### **1. Engaging fire protection Mazdoors**

Forest department is engage fire protection mazdoors at vulnerable points to watch and ward during fire season especially from December to March. Whenever fire incident happens the fire protection mazdoors with the help of local people and the staff will take off fire extinguishing measures.

### **2. Fire line clearing**

3 m wide fire line clearing works will be carried out at vulnerable point in order to minimize and control. These fire lines clearing avoid extension of fire to other areas.

### **3. Village Forest Protection Committee**

Every village Forest Committees which are adjacent to Reserved Forests young, energetic volunteers are selected and formed as fire patrolling groups. In order to prevent fire hazards further, these people will be violently take up extinguishing of forest fire with forest personal.

### **4. Fire patrol parties**

Fire-patrol parties comprising Foresters, Forest guards, Forest watchers and firewatchers have been formed in all the ranges. The teams will take up patrolling and preventing measures under the supervision of the respective Forrest Range Officers during fire season.

### **5. Awareness programmes**

Awareness boards, flex banners, hand bills etc., and are also put up in the needy areas through these campaigns.

### **6. Gregarious flowering of Bamboo**

The areas were gregarious flowering of bamboo taken place and its extent of area has been reported to Head of Department. Part of clearing has been carried out by allotment to tribal societies as per directions and further order is awaited to carry out the balance in order to avoid fire hazard during summer season.

## **7. Response Team**

Rapid Response team has been formed in the District head quarter (Krishnagiri) with men, equipments and vehicle to meet the emergency situations

### **6.4 INDUSTRIAL & CHEMICAL ACCIDENTS - MITIGATION:**

#### **OFF-SITE EMERGENCY PLAN**

The Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change, (HSM Division), New Delhi has approved an Off-site Emergency Plan for Krishnagiri District which was prepared by M/s. Techno-Safe Consultants, New Delhi. The Joint Director Health & Industrial Safety has taking action to implement the components of the plan.

#### **District Crisis Group:**

District Crisis Group has been constituted in Krishnagiri District, in line with the guidelines given in Chemical Accident (CA), Emergency Response and Preparedness Rules 1996.

#### **Functions**

District Crisis Group (DCG) is the apex body in the district to deal with major chemical accidents and to provide expert guidance for appropriately handling them. As per CA Rules, 1996, the DCG will:

- Assist in the preparation of the District Off-site Emergency Plan
  - Review all the on-site emergency plans prepared by the occupiers of respective MAH installations as inputs for the preparation of the District Offsite Emergency Plan
  - Assist the district administration in the management of chemical accidents at a site lying within the district
  - Continuously monitor every chemical accident
  - Ensure continuous information flow from the District to the Center and State Crisis Groups regarding accident situation and mitigation efforts
  - Conduct at-least one full scale mock-drill of a chemical accident at a site each year and forward a report of the strengths and weaknesses of the plan to the state crisis group
  - Meet every 45 days and send a report to the State Crisis Group

## Local Crisis Group

- Local Crisis Groups (LCGs) consists of task-specific coordinators who in-turn formulate and
- Mobilize requisite number of action teams to provide emergency response.

## PROTECTIVE ACTIONS FOR PUBLIC

- An accidental release of hazardous chemical sometimes necessitates evacuation of people from certain areas to prevent injury or death. These areas can include those directly affected by toxic fumes and gases or fire and those areas that may be potentially affected during the course of the incident (e.g., through wind shift, a change in site conditions). Evacuation is a complex undertaking.
- Decisions about whether or not to evacuate as well as about evacuation distances are incident-specific and must be made at the time of an actual release. When considering the safety of the population at risk, the authority in command must decide about ordering.

### MOCK DRILL BY TVS MOTOR COMPANY LTD



- **SCHAEFFLER INDIA LTD**



## PUBLIC – PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP

### **Prevention Strategy for Communicable diseases**

- IEC regarding prevention of communicable diseases.
- Ensure proper disposal of dead bodies by the revenue, local bodies after necessary spot post mortem if needed.

### **Provision of safe water & Sanitation in alternate of disasters**

- Health Inspectors & VHN's who are part of field level RRT will Check the chlorination of drinking water sources.
- This is monitored by BHS, MO
- Temporary Syntax tanks will be kept ready by the local bodies, which are also supervised by health staff.

### **Minimal Initial Services Package for Reproduction Health**

- Antenatal mothers & adolescent girls given necessary care in terms of food, shelter, clothing, treatment & protection from bad social elements
- Police security can be provided if need arises depending upon the situation.

### **Preservation of Dead bodies**

- Identification of places for preservation of Dead bodies



### Block Level Epidemic Control Teams in Krishnagiri District

S.No	Name of the Block	Block Medical Officer	Mobile Number	RBSK Doctors	Mobile Number
1	Thally	Dr.Sacharitha	9486093732	Dr.Venkatachalam Anbalagan	8608633994
2	Kelamangalam	Dr.Rajesh Kumar	8110972235	Dr.Saravanan	8682019059
3	Hosur	Dr.Akila	9442305202	Dr.Vinoth	7904566961
4	Shoolagiri	Dr.Vennila	9965011548	Dr.Kannan	9843608734
5	Veppanapalli	Dr.Saravanan	9488751227	Dr.Moorthy	9944923970
6	Krishnagiri	Dr.Suchithra	9843144993	Dr.Venkatesh	9600909756
7	Bargur	Dr.Sivakumar	9443412323	Dr.Karthigapriya	9944498220
8	Mathur	Dr.Rangasamy	7339204245	Dr.R.Prabakaran	9962361523
9	Kaveripattinam	Dr.Thamaraiselvi	9677873587	Dr.Shanmugam	978711673 5
10	Uthangarai	Dr.Anbarasai	9677571187	Dr.Sribal	9500695720

### Disease Control Programmes in District.

- Leprosy
- NVBDCP
- NCD
- Infectious Disease control Programme.
- The above Programmes are conducted in all PHCs
- Number of patients on treatment for TB Patients

S. No	State	Name	Designation of Officer in the District	Address for communication	Email	Mobile No.
1	DSO/ DDHS	Dr.G.Ramesh kumar MBBS,DPH	Deputy Director of Health Services, Krishnagiri	O/O Deputy Director of Health Services, Krishnagiri	<a href="mailto:dphkgi@nic.in">dphkgi@nic.in</a>	9500239485
2	Epidemiologist	Dr.Morsel Silas	District Epidemiologist(I/c)	O/O Deputy Director of Health Services, Krishnagiri.	districtkgiepidemiologist@gmail.com	9486404577
3	Entomologist	Mr.Shanmugam	Assistant Malaria Officer, DDHS Office, Krishnagiri.	O/O Deputy Director of Health Services, Krishnagiri.	<a href="mailto:dphkgi@nic.in">dphkgi@nic.in</a>	9597007500

## STATUS OF IDSP RRT AT DISTRICT LEVEL

### MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

- To keep ready sufficient quantity of medicines such as drugs, and surgical textiles in the Government hospitals and PHCs.
- To form first aid parties for rendering first aid on the spot and these first aid parties should be equipped with stretchers and other emergency transport facilities like ambulances.
- To keep sufficient stock of blood at the blood bank during the period from October to December.
- To keep sufficient number of beds by restricting their admissions only to those who require emergency and immediate hospitalization.
- To monitor the natural disaster, three teams are formed at the district level. One is static and two are mobile headed by second level officers.

## **6.5 MITIGATION MEASURES FOR EPIDEMICS**

It is the responsibility of the Health Department to Provide Pleasant and Fearless Environment to the Public. During Disaster the Community gets Panic and restless, this in turn makes unhealthy Environment to the Public. To alleviate the unhealthy environment, the Health department should predict and forecast impending disaster of any kind to the public in coordination with line departments to achieve zero loss of life and no morbidity. The aim is to

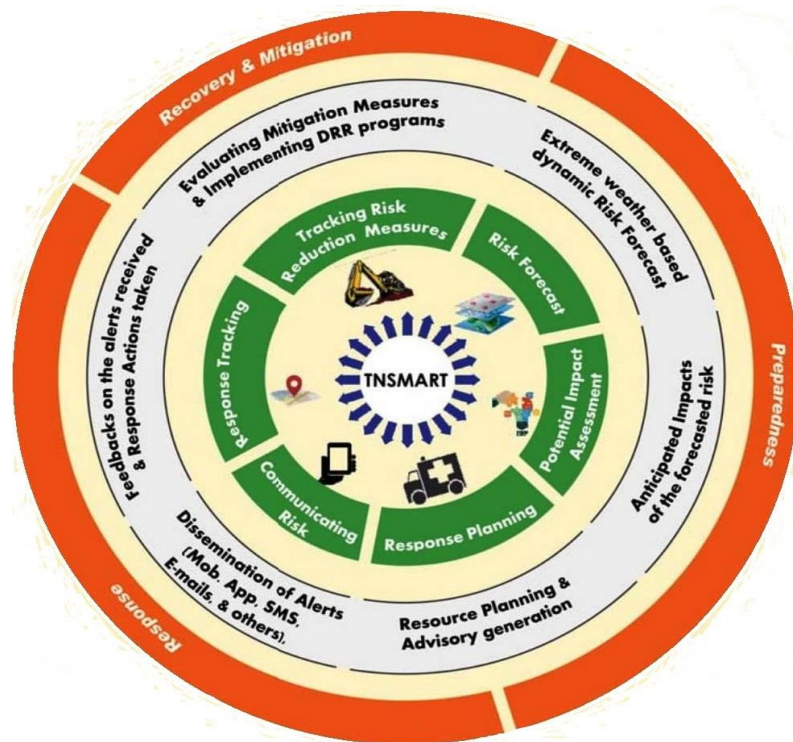
- Minimize the Loss of Life (aim at Zero loss)
- Prevent Disabilities due to Injuries
- Provide Safe Drinking Water.
- Prevent occurrences / Outbreak of Communicable Diseases
- To reduce or avoid the human physical and economic loss suffered by individual / society / Country at large.
- To reduce personal suffering
- To enable those affected live life within a safe, secure and dignified Environment.

Health department plays pivot role for safeguard human lives from epidemics. So far there is no natural disaster recorded for a decade in Krishnagiri District. The contingent plan prepared if there is a chance of keeping in mind if any breaches happened in the Dams/ lakes due to too much of rain during October to December i.e. Monsoon months

### **TNSMART App:**

#### **Tamil Nadu System for Multi-hazard Potential Impact Assessment, and Emergency Response Planning, Alerting and Tracking**

The Government of Tamil Nadu have developed the mobile application namely **TNSMART** is dynamic web-based system with advanced data analytics, capabilities to archive, analyze, model and communicate disaster risk information.

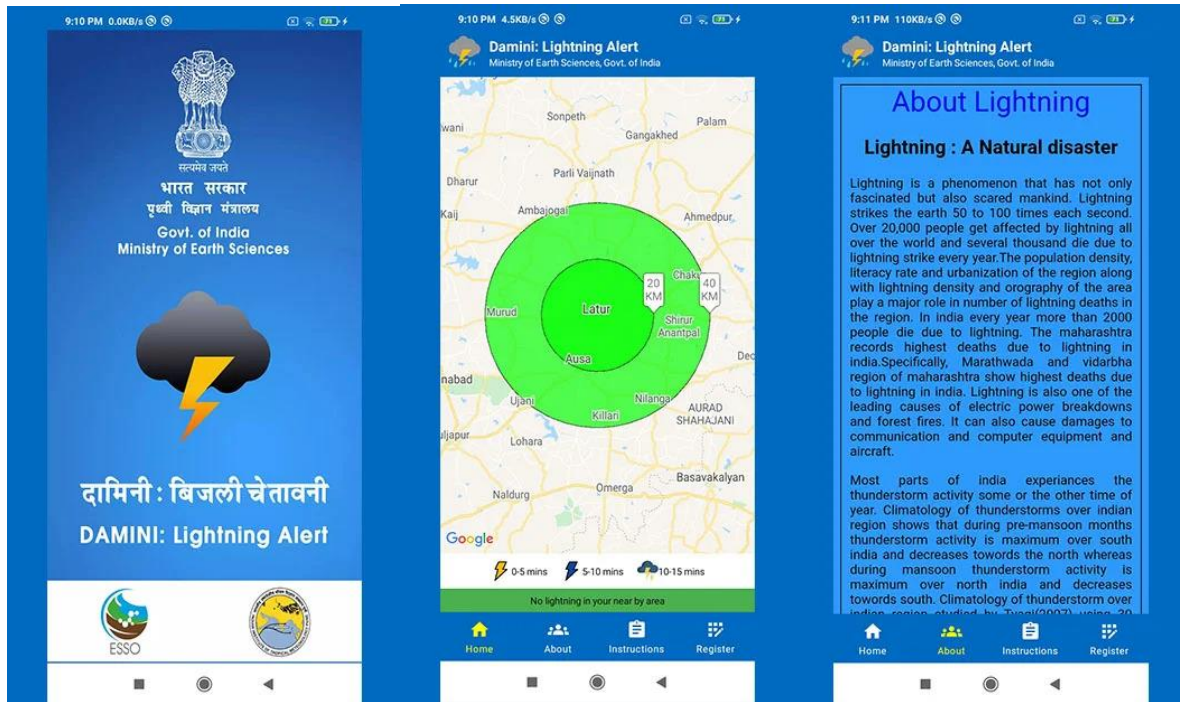


In Krishnagiri district, all the officers playing key role in Disaster Management are using the **“TNSMART” App** through their smart phones / devices. Further, the Revenue / Rural Development officers up to village level and First Responders who have smart phones are encouraged to utilize the TNSMART App. Efficiently for reduction in disaster.

<b>TNSMART App User Registration Report</b>	
Public	4488
First Responder	435
Interdepartmental Team	249
Nodal Officers	69
Administrator State	29
Administrator District	89
Administrator Division	18
Administrator Taluk	104
Administrator Firka	38
Administrator Village	438
Media	44
District Total	6002

## Damini (Lightning Alert App)

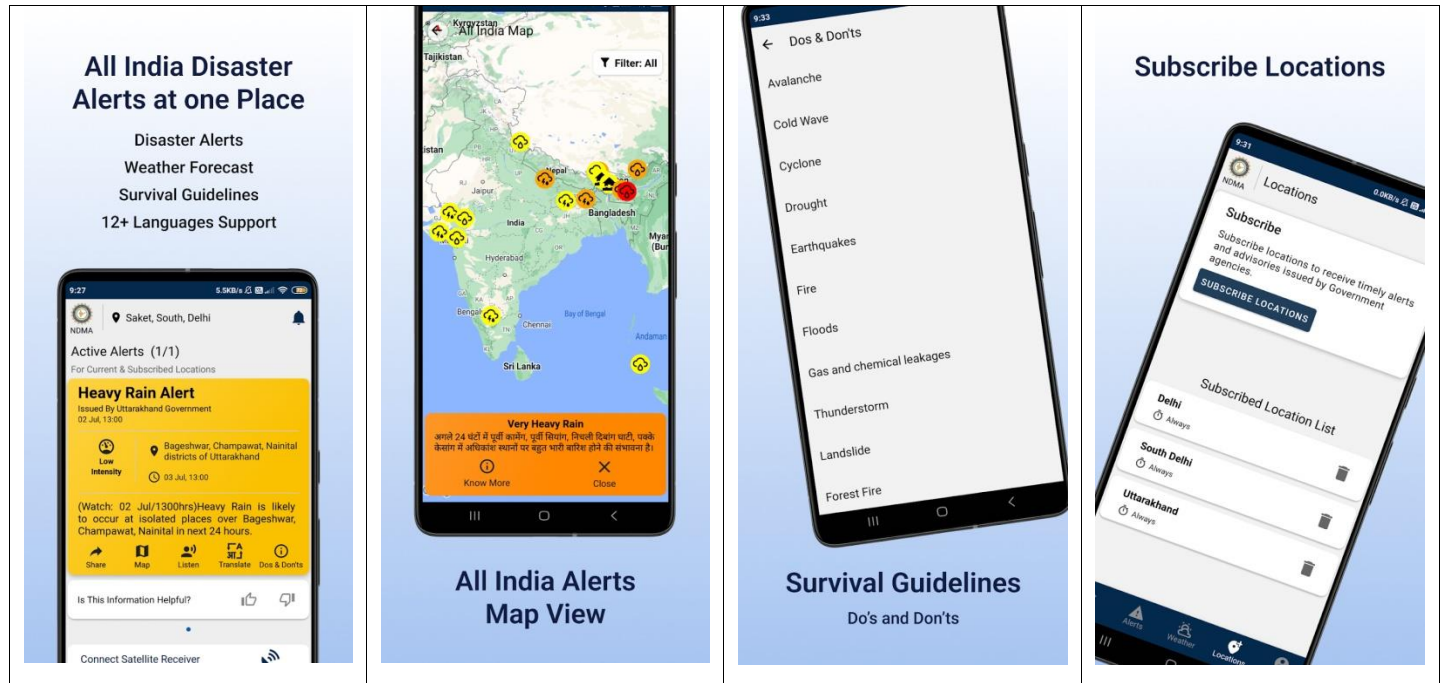
Damini App was developed by the Indian Institute of Tropical Meteorology (IITM-Pune) and Earth System Science Organization (ESSO) under the ministry of earth sciences. The app **monitors the lightning occurrence all over India** and alerts the user of lightning near them by a GPS notification under 20 km and 40 km.



## SACHET App

SACHET, is a disaster early warning platform envisioned by the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) to provide real-time geo-targeted alerts to citizens. Users can receive alerts for their current location or subscribe any state / district in India to receive alert notifications. The SACHET mobile app provides warning from authorized Government sources and authorities to warn the public of a possible disaster situation. Furthermore, the app provides weather report and forecast from Indian Meteorological Department (IMD) for day to day weather updates. The app also provides various useful resources such as Dos & Don'ts, helpline numbers, alert effected area and satellite receiver connectivity feature. The app can be used in 12 Indian languages with translation and read out facility.





### **Planning Based on Hazard, Vulnerability and Risk Profile of the District:**

DDMA has prepared a Hazard Risk & Vulnerability Atlas for integrating disaster management into development planning. Each line department, Municipal Corporation and District Development Officer of the District are required to use it for initiating major projects depending on the vulnerability of the project area.

In addition, line departments and even some private industries do seek the advice of DDMA on vulnerability of the region before finalizing projects that require major investment.

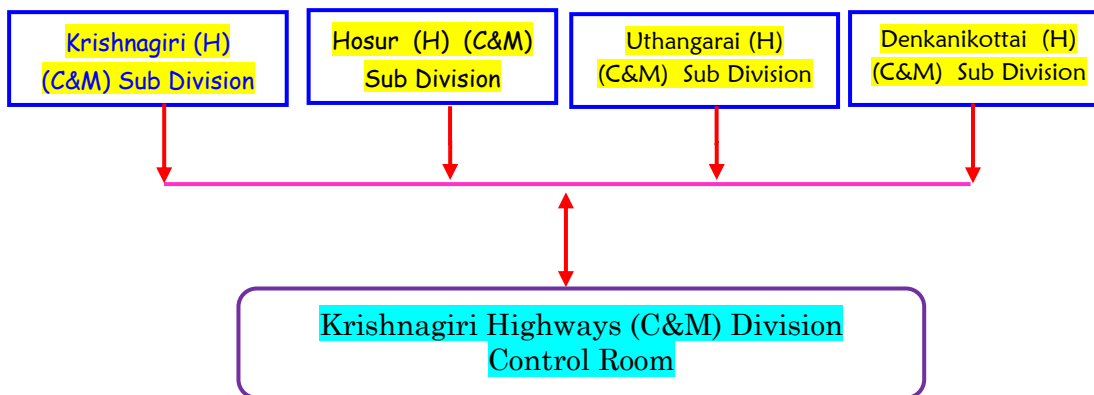
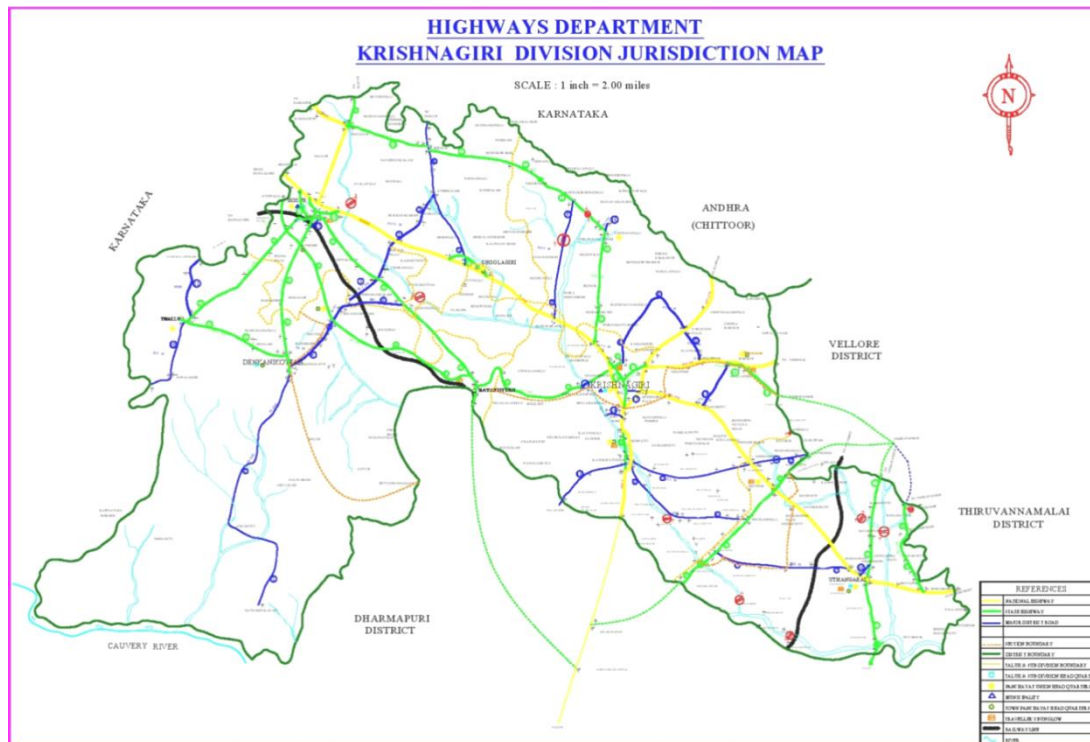
Based on the same, each line department and other relevant state agencies should carry out and ensure the following:

1. Plan the land use of the District in view of Hazard, Risk and Vulnerability.
2. Ensure development schemes of the District which are undertaken in view of Hazard, Risk, Vulnerability and Micro - Zonation.
3. Ensure that Programme / Scheme / Project is facilitated with the provision for adequate funds of Disaster Management
4. Apply Science and Technology and engineering inputs to improve infrastructures including Dams and Reservoirs, Building Design, Construction, etc.

## Structural & Non Structural Measures:

Task	Activities	Responsibility
<b>Structural Measures</b>		
Construction	1. Construction of dams, reservoirs, lift irrigation, tube wells and canals for surface, Irrigation	PWD, ULBs & RD
	2. Construction of percolation tanks, check dams, farm ponds, etc.	Agriculture Dept.
	3. Construction of warehouses and cold storages for preservation/storage of food grains.	Agriculture Dept. & Civil Supply Dept.
Repairs, Up-Gradation and Strengthening	1. Repairs, up-gradation and strengthening of dams, reservoirs, lift irrigation and canals for surface irrigation	PWD, ULBs & RD
	2. To carry out repairs, up-gradation and strengthening of percolation tanks, check dams, farm ponds, etc.	Agriculture Dept.
Techno-legal Regime	1. Enact and enforce laws regulating ground water level and exploitation of natural recourses	PWD (irrigation), Local Bodies, Agriculture Dept.
Adaption of New Technology	1. Apply advanced Agro-Science technology and agro-engineering inputs to improve agriculture production	Agriculture Dept & Horticulture Dept
Forecasting and Warning	1. Strengthen and up-grade existing drought forecasting system	Rev. Dept., PWD, RD, Agri. Dept.
	2. Establish infrastructure for drought warning and dissemination.	PWD (Irrigation) Dept. IMD
<b>Non-Structural Measures</b>		
Capacity Building	1. Prepare and develop departmental droughtcontingency plan and SOP	Revenue Dept. PWD & Agriculture Dept, Local bodies.
	2. Impart training to the stakeholders involved in drought mitigation and Management.	RD & Agriculture, Revenue Dept.

## Mitigation measures taken by Highways department



- Sand filled bags are to kept ready at safe accessible places.
- Vulnerable points which were affected in previous floods are identified and listed.
- All Culverts and Bridges are cleared from vegetations and debris to avoid stagnation of water and making water passage free.
- Power saws and necessary equipments are kept ready for removing all wind fallen trees.
- Sliding Trees and Plantation on road sides are identified and removed.
- Department Vehicles with crews are kept ready to attend emergency work during flood time.

- Functional worthy machineries like Bulldozers, Lorries, JCB, Tippers & Tractors, Generators, Diesel engine etc., are identified and listed with phone numbers.
- Weak bridges & Culverts vulnerable flood damage are to be identified.
- Places for emergency landing of Helicopter are to be identified.

A Control Room is to be set up at the Division Office connecting all control rooms at the Sub Division level. Staff will perform duties round the clock in all the Control Rooms. These Control Rooms acts as nerve centre for Disaster Management. It has three main components called the three C's – Command, Control and Communication for an effective response in emergency. Its function is to monitor, co-ordinate and implement action.

Emergency request received from any person or official are immediately transferred to the nearby Control Room for immediate action. To perform duties in difficult conditions and in tedious situations specially trained staffs are deputed in sensitive locations. Road Inspectors, Gang Mazdoors are also kept ready at each Sub Divisions in shift system during Flood and Cyclone times. Contact Numbers (given in the annexure enclosed ) of all field officer like Assistant Engineer's, Assistant Divisional Engineer's are collected and maintained in the Control Room for easy transformation of information.

### **Clearing of Debris & Bushes in Culverts & Bridges**

- Ⓢ High berms should be either cut or smoothed in order to avoid stagnation of water in the riding surface. All road side drains should be cleared from debris.
- Ⓢ Weak structures are identified and strengthened.
- Ⓢ All information of damages is informed to the Head Offices from time to time.
- Ⓢ To carry out all the emergency works prior to the Disaster, a minimum Natural Calamity Fund should be guaranteed in advance.





- ④ Apart from Departmental response to the emergency situations Contractors are also identified for mobilizing machinery and men for restoration works. Their contact numbers are collected and maintained (given in the annexure).
- ④ All the Sub Division Control Rooms are also connected with the respective Taluk Offices for co-ordinating the rescue work.
- ④ A system of Patrolling of rivers and streams is put to effect to make preemptive measures to avoid any breaches during water flow above the danger level. A constant communication is also maintained with the Public Works Department to achieve this.
- ④ All roads towards Major Hospitals and Health care institutions are given special attention so that People who need immediate medical attention could reach these places without any fuss.

A Minimum incentive may be provided to all the staff at various levels who are working round the clock during the Disaster Period



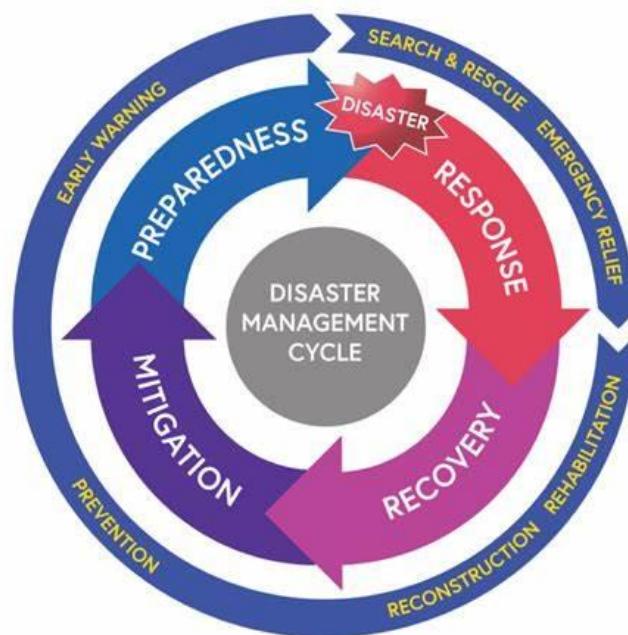
## DISASTER MANAGEMENT CYCLE

Mitigation includes a review of ways to eliminate or reduce the impact of future emergencies. Specific hazard mitigation plans are prepared following a federally declared disaster. They reflect the current risk analysis and mitigation priorities specific to the declared disaster. An alternate and more common term for mitigation is prevention. In the field of emergency services, however, the term prevention is used to refer to stopping an event from happening. Emergency managers point out that while it is possible to prevent terrorist attacks, it is not possible to prevent earthquakes. It is, however, possible to reduce or mitigate their impact.

Preparedness involves the activities undertaken in advance of an emergency, including developing operation capabilities, training, preparing plans, and improving public information and communications systems.

**Response is defined as the actions taken to save lives and protect property during an emergency event.**

Recovery efforts begin at the onset of an emergency. Recovery is both a short-term activity intended to restore vital life - support systems and a long-term activity designed to return infrastructure systems to pre- disaster conditions. Recovery also includes cost recovery efforts.



## **7.DISASTER PREPAREDNESS**

Preparedness for any probable disaster is an essential and proactive step to deal with any emergency. It is a peacetime phase and provides opportunity to develop and build capacity of the system and society.

Each stakeholder needs to develop and enhance his/her skills and resources so as to be able to perform the respective role and responsibility at the onset of the disaster. The key stakeholders at District level and the respective preparedness measures to be undertaken are discussed below.

All data regarding damage of Roads, Culverts and Bridges are collected and value for restoration of these damages assessed and informed to the higher authorities. Requisite funds to carry out temporary restoration and permanent restoration are clearly drawn and forwarded through the District authorities to the Government. All restoration works are immediately carried out on receipt of these special funds.

### **National Disaster Response Force (NDRF) :**

The National Disaster Response Force is a specialized force constituted "for the purpose of specialist response to a threatening disaster situation or disaster" under the Disaster Management Act, 2005. The "Apex Body for Disaster Management" in India is the National Disaster Management Authority.

National Disaster Response force 4<sup>th</sup> Battalion functioning in Suraksha campus at Arakkonam Taluk in Vellore District. The contact Nos. are 04177-246269 (or) 246594 Control Room and mobile no is 9442105169. In emergency situation we can call the NDRF Team for Rescue Operations.



## Standard Operating Procedure and Checklist

**A standard Operating Procedure, or SOP,** is a set of step-by-step instructions compiled by an organization to help workers carry out routine **operations**. SOPs aim to achieve efficiency, quality output and uniformity of performance, while reducing miscommunication and failure to comply with industry regulations.

The objectives of the SOP are:-

- a) To provide, in a concise and convenient form, a list of major executive actions involved in responding to natural disasters and necessary measures for preparedness, response and relief required to be taken;
- b) To ensure that all concerned Departments and Organisations of the State Governments and District Administrations know the precise measures required of them at each stage of the process and also to ensure that all actions are closely and continuously coordinated; and
- c) To indicate various actions which would require to be taken by various departments and organisations of the State Government within their sphere of responsibilities so that they may prepare and review the Contingency Action Plans accordingly.

The SOP encompasses the following five phases of disaster management for effective and efficient response to natural disasters:-

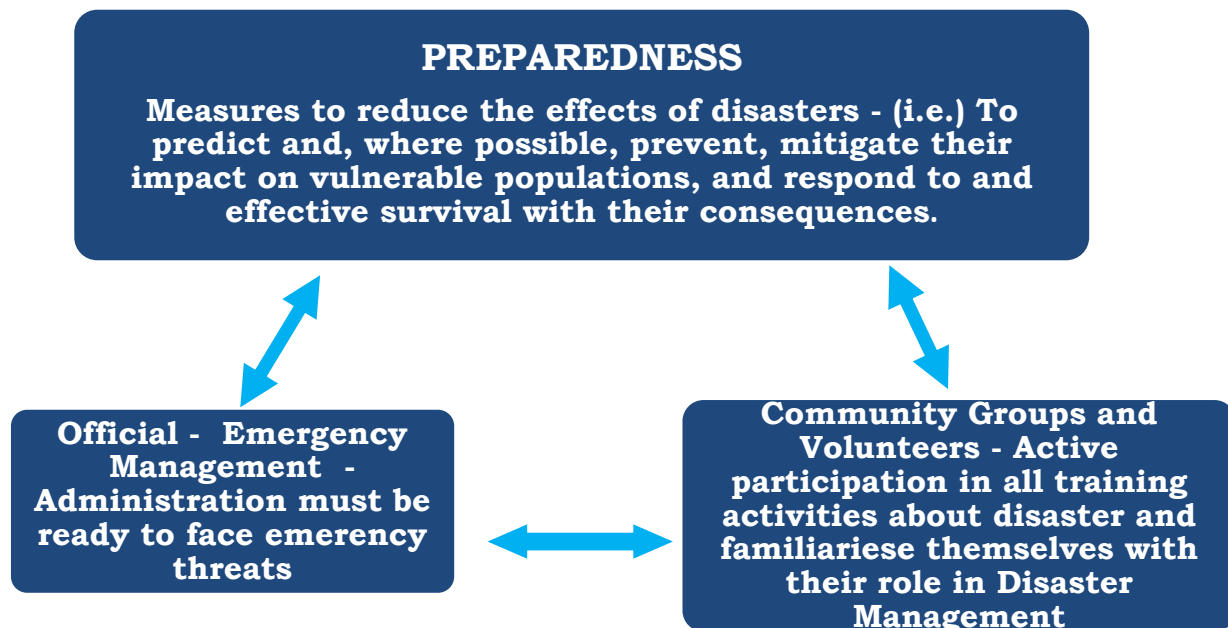
**i) Preparedness Phase** – This phase will include taking all necessary measures for planning, capacity building and other preparedness so as to be in a state of readiness to respond, in the event of a natural disaster. This Stage will also include development of Search and Rescue Teams, mobilization of resources and taking measures in terms of equipping, providing training, conducting mock drills/exercises, etc.

**ii) Early Warning Phase** – This phase will include all necessary measures to provide timely, qualitative and quantitative warnings to the disaster managers to enable them to take preemptive measures for preventing loss of life and reducing loss/damage to the property. On the occurrence of a natural disaster or imminent threat thereof, all the concerned Agencies will be informed/notified for initiating immediate necessary follow up action.

**iii) Response Phase** – This phase will include all necessary measures to provide immediate succor to the affected people by undertaking search, rescue and evacuation measures.

**iv) Relief Phase** - This phase will include all necessary measures to provide immediate relief and succor to the affected people in terms of their essential needs of food, drinking water, health and hygiene, clothing, shelter, etc.

**v) Restoration Stage** – This phase will include all necessary measures to stabilize the situation and restore the utilities.



## **Precautionary activities of Line Departments:**

The key representative of various departments is as follows for getting prepared for the disaster.

### **Public Works Department: (Electrical) & (WRO)**

The E.E. P.W.D. (Electrical) should secure generators available in the district on procurement basis and those generators can be used wherever it is needed. He should list out the generators and also the persons to operate them and keep them ready for instant mobilization when such situation arises.

- ✘ To send daily reports regarding reservoir level and inflow and discharge from the reservoir and major rivers from first October till December end.
- ✘ To keep close watch over the dams, rivers, Anicut by having the patrolling team.
- ✘ To give immediate information through wireless if excess inflow of water in river and channel is noticed.
- ✘ To strengthen the weak portions and vulnerable points in the water courses
- ✘ To watch the possible breaches in river banks by setting up mobile teams, with adequate number of staff.
- ✘ To keep sufficient number of sand bags, along with transport facility for instant mobilization to vulnerable places.

### **HIGHWAYS DEPARTMENT**

- ✘ To ensure that the roads are properly maintained by locating the sensitive points and strengthening them.
- ✘ To keep ready the rescue teams with the tree cutting materials preferably power saws for removing the flood and wind fallen trees.
- ✘ To keep sufficient stock of gunny bags, casurina and bamboo poles for strengthening the roads against over washes.
- ✘ To keep special teams to attend to the breaches in roads and culverts and cause ways.

### **MEDICAL DEPARTMENT**

- ✘ To keep ready sufficient quantity of medicines such as drugs, and surgical textiles in the Government hospitals and PHCs.
- ✘ To form first aid parties for rendering first aid on the spot and these first aid parties should be equipped with stretchers and other emergency transport facilities like ambulances.



- ✘ To keep sufficient stock of blood at the blood bank during the period from October to December.
- ✘ To keep sufficient number of beds by restricting their admissions only to those who require emergency and immediate hospitalization.
- ✘ To monitor the natural disaster, three teams are formed at the district level. One is static and two are mobile headed by second level officers.

### **CIVIL SUPPLIES**

- ✘ To ensure that adequate stock of rice, sugar and kerosene at all storage points throughout the district (at least one month minimum stock should be kept) in co-ordination with Senior Regional Manager TNCSC.
- ✘ To ensure that the fair price shops kept open all the days without stock out in coordination with the Joint Registrar of Co-operative Societies.

### **TAMIL NADU ELECTRICITY BOARD**

- ✘ To keep ready sufficient number of generators with trained personnel to operate them with mobilization facilities.
- ✘ To employ special team for putting off electricity supply at the times of any disaster so that the loss due to electrocution can be avoided.
- ✘ To keep sufficient number of rubber gloves and safety tolls at all the sub stations.
- ✘ To form special teams to attend to the falling of electric lines, poles, transmission towers etc.

### **ANIMAL HUSBANDRY DEPARTMENT**

- ✘ To keep sufficient number of preventive vaccines and essential drugs at all the centers.
- ✘ To form special squads to administer vaccination in the cyclone prone areas to prevent contagious diseases.
- ✘ To form mobile veterinary units with a vehicle

### **TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT**

- ✘ To keep ready list of private vehicles along with the details of owners so that the vehicles can be sent to the affected areas whenever warranted.

## **FISHERIES DEPARTMENT**

- ✘ To issue warning to the fishermen and boatmen to be alert of the possible damages.
- ✘ To keep ready sufficient number of private boats and kattumaram with crew and nylon ropes etc.

## **DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT**

- ✘ To keep watch over the roads under their control
- ✘ To keep ready the equipments needed for attending the breaches.
- ✘ To make arrangements to clean the drinking water supply in the rural areas by chlorination due to scanty of rainfall our district met the drought. To manage this situation district administration prepared plan and take mitigation measures.

## **EDUCATION DEPARTMENT**

- ✘ To keep ready the school buildings in good condition for providing shelter to the affected people.
- ✘ To be ready to transport drinking water to the affected areas if needed.

## **FIRE SERVICE DEPARTMENT**

- ✘ To be in a state of alert to meet any kind of emergency.
- ✘ To keep many number of life jackets, ropes etc, and with modern equipments like combination tools.

## **POLICE DEPARTMENT**

- ✘ To be alert to meet with any emergencies
- ✘ To undertake rescue operation along with fire department
- ✘ To keep ready the wireless sets in all the police stations for passing the messages about the damages and relief operations to the officers concerned.
- ✘ To maintain Law and Order.
- ✘ To maintain Communication

## **REVENUE DEPARTMENT**

- ✘ To open control rooms in Taluks and RDO offices and district head quarters
- ✘ To form a Special team under zonal officers with mike fitted vehicles to rush to the vulnerable areas immediately,
- ✘ To co-ordinate with all the departments in such a way that the services of various departments reach the needy in time.

## **VOLUNTARY ORGANIZATIONS**

- ✧ NCC to mobilize volunteered cadets who know swimming as rescue parties and to keep ready their boats for engaging in rescue operations.
- ✧ The home guards should have the volunteers for forming flood rescue teams.
- ✧ The voluntary organisations will be co-opted to render all possible assistance to the flood affected victims and to render all cooperation to the district administration.

## **SOCIAL WELFARE DEPARTMENT:**

- ✧ Prepare a database of authentic NGOs working for women and children empowerment/ rights
- ✧ Prepare for prompt action in aftermath of any disaster so as to prevent human trafficking particularly that of women, girls and children
- ✧ Ensure women and children in vulnerable circumstances are well covered under various government schemes targeted to them
- ✧ Providing education

## **Emergency Operations Centres:**

EOC is an offsite facility which functions from the District/ Block headquarters. It includes the space, facilities and protection necessary for communication, collaboration, coordination and emergency information management. It is a combination of various line departments of Government and other agencies whose services are generally required during incident response.

## **ACTIVATION OF EOC**

The EOC is a nodal point for the overall coordination and control of relief work. In case of an L1 Disaster the DEOC will be activated, in case of an L2 disaster DEOC will be activated along with the Block Emergency Operation Centres. Working of EOC can further be understood by following states:

- i. **Normally** - When full activation of the EOC is not warranted
- ii. **Emergency Alerts**- When the EOC is brought into full or partial activation to preemptively reduce the impact of impending incidents and respond to the impact of the incident when it transpires.
- iii. **Emergency** – When an incident occurs with or without prior warning requiring full activation of the EOC in response to the incident

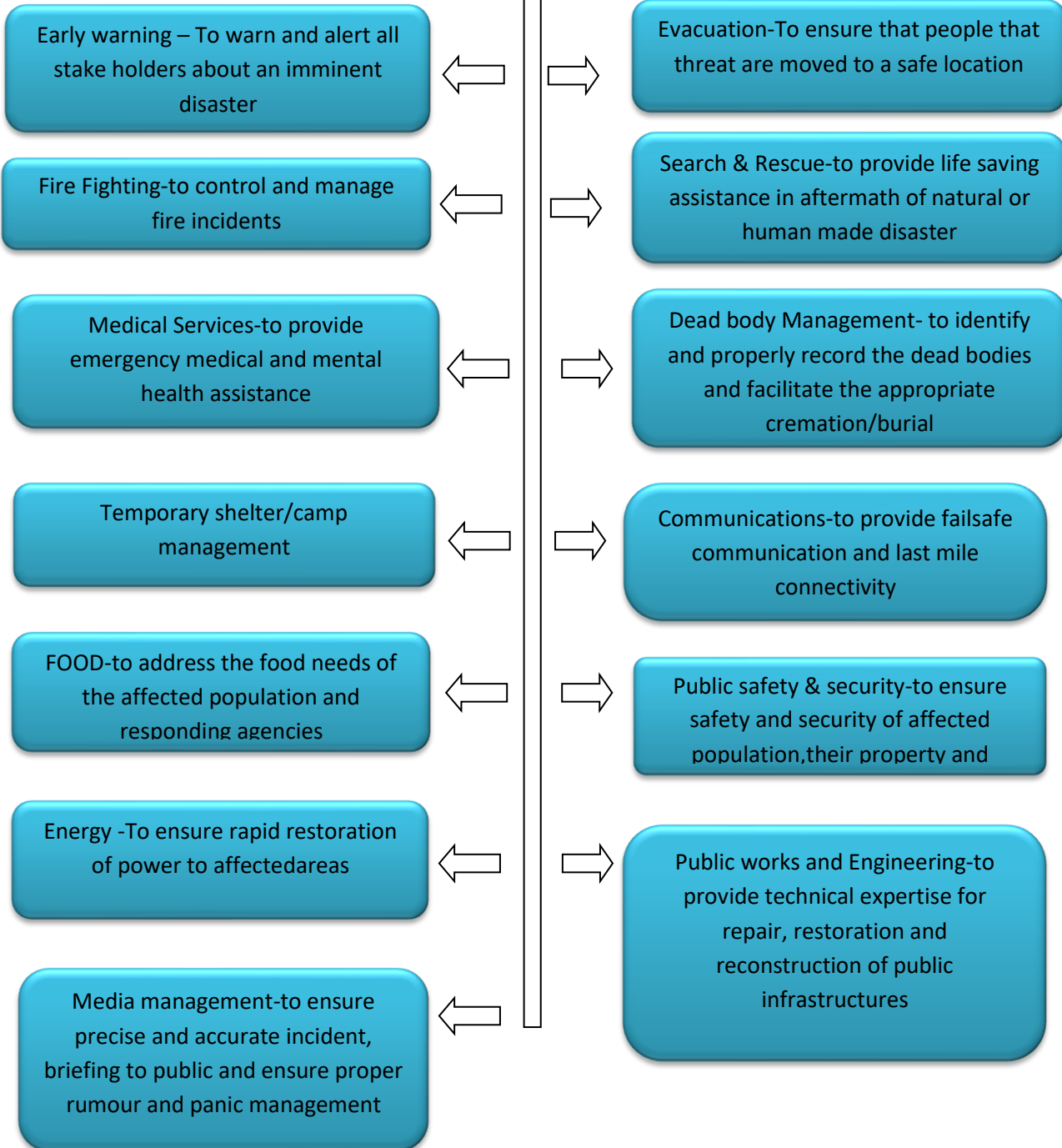
## **Functions of EOC**

- Receive, monitor and assess disaster information
- Monitor, assess and track response units and resource requests
- Manage resource deployment for optimal usage
- Make policy decisions and proclaim local emergencies as needed
- Provide direction and management for EOC operations through set priorities and establish strategies
- Coordinate operations of all responding units, including law enforcement, fire, medical, logistics etc
- Augment comprehensive emergency communication from EOC to any field operation when needed or appropriate
- Maintain EOC security and access control
- Keep senior, subordinate and tenant officials informed
- Keep local jurisdictions (Village/town and District) informed
- Operate a message center to log and post all key disaster information
- Develop and disseminate public information warnings and instructions.

## **Emergency Support Functions**

Emergency Support Functions (ESF) are critical services which are performed during disaster time to minimize life loss and address various issues disaster situation and also extends up to post disaster period.

# EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTIONS





# Relief



## Detailed Damage and Need Assessment

While a preliminary damage assessment is carried out during disaster phase, a detailed assessment must be conducted before commencing reconstruction and rehabilitation activities.

The primary objective of any post-disaster damage assessment and need analysis is to provide a clear, concise picture of post disaster situation, to identify sector and to develop strategies for rehabilitation, reconstruction and recovery damage caused to different sectors sector and to develop strategies for rehabilitation, reconstruction and recovery.



## Reconstruction Strategy

Depending on the type of damage and population affected, following measures can be initiated as comprehensive recovery strategy. While the short term reconstruction strategy includes repair, restoration and strengthening of affected structures, long term strategy includes reconstruction and relocation

- 1. Repair and Restoration**
- 2. Reconstruction**



## Build Back Better

Reconstruction post disaster also gives an opportunity to build back better. The new construction post disaster should comply of all safety norms, guidelines and building codes. The design of these buildings should be disaster resilient as per the hazard profile of the state.



## Relocation

The local authorities, in consultation with the people affected and under the guidance DDMA, shall determine relocation needs taking into account criteria relevant to the nature of the calamity and the extent of damage. Relocation efforts will include activities like

# Rehabilitation

```
graph TD; A[Rehabilitation] --> B[Socio - Economic rehabilitation]; B --> C[Psychological rehabilitation]; C --> D[Environmental Rehabilitation];
```

## Socio - Economic rehabilitation

Socio-economic rehabilitation is aimed at revamping the social and economic fabric to the pre-disaster or a better situation ,Care should also be taken to address the needs of various socially and economically vulnerable groups like that of women, adolescent girls, old age persons, differently able persons, children, destitute, below poverty line population

## Psychological rehabilitation

Disasters often lead to long time stress and trauma due to loss of near and dear ones, injuries, loss of limbs, loss of housing and related property, trauma generated by facing the disaster and fearful sites, fear of repetition of the disaster, etc. If not addressed appropriately, it may lead to lifelong psychological fear and disorders, thus it is necessary to provide psycho-social first and psychological care to the affected population.

## Environmental Rehabilitation

Environmental impacts of natural disasters can result in serious risk to life and livelihoods if not addressed. Environmental emergencies like uncontrolled, unplanned or accidental release of a substance into the environment not only impact human life in many ways but also damage environment to great extent which may be impossible or may take years to restore to original. Proper efforts must be taken to address the environmental issues in consultation with the concerned departments.

## Crisis period

If the low lying areas are likely to be inundated and if it is felt that the people living in the affected parts should be evacuated to safer places, the RDOs should take immediate steps in the manner already prescribed and arrange to evacuate the people to safer places (i.e.) to the shelter homes already identified by them . If the people residing in the low lying areas resist evacuation, they should be forced to evacuate . A list of school buildings that can be used as temporary shelters and a list of Community Hall and marriage halls are furnished in Hand Book. While no hard and fast rules can be formulated as to the nature of inundation and distress which warrants the evacuation of people to safer places, it should be borne in mind that people living in the low lying area should not be allowed to suffer and a conscious decisions should be taken after visiting the places of inundation. The RDOs should consult the Collector and take a decision then and there. The number of evacuated families / persons with details of men, women and children should be enumerated and recorded and report sent to the Collector daily. The capacity of shelter homes should be assessed and maximum number of people should be accommodated accordingly. The availability of equipment and stores should also be ensured, viz.

1. Kattumarams or Boats
2. Lighting facility
3. Drinking water facility
4. Sanitary Arrangements
5. Cooking arrangements
6. Storing of relief materials



கிருஷ்ணகிரி வட்டம், காவேரிப்பட்டினம் மற்றும் மிட்டஹள்ளி கிராமம் எம்ஜிஆர் நகர், ஜீவா நகர் பகுதிகளில் உள்ள குடியிருப்புகளில் மழைநீர் சூழ்ந்த பகுதிகளில் முழுவீச்சில் மழை நீர் வெளியேற்றி கால்வாய்கள் தூர் வாரும் பணிகளை மாவட்ட ஆட்சித்தலைவர் திருமதி.கே.எம்.சரயு இ.ஆ.ப. அவர்கள் இன்று (12.08.2024) நேரில் பார்வையிட்டு ஆய்வு மேற்கொண்டார்.

**The RDOs are primarily responsible for sending reports to the Collector in the following format given.**

### EVACUATION AND HOUSING PLAN

Name of the Village					
Name of the Shelter home in which they have to be housed for					
<b>Capacity of shelter homes</b>					
1. No of families					
2. No of persons	Adult	Male	Female		
			Expected Mothers	Nursing Mothers	Mothers
Equipments and storage available in the home					
1. Cattamarams or fleets					
2. Lighting facilities ( Generator / Petromax/ Lanterns)					
3. Drinking water facilities ( Over head tank / Pump / barrels					
4. Sanitary arrangements					

5. Cooking arrangements	Storing of relief materials
	Rice and other Grocery
6. No of cattle evacuated	i) Sheltered at pounds / Veterinary Dispensaries etc. ii) Lost (mention the variety of cattle cows / Oxen / Goats etc)
7. Record of missing and deceased victims	
8. Action taken to search the missing and to assist the bereaved family ( vide GO Ms No.245 Revenue Dt 25-02-85)	
9. Group Officer in charge of the shelter home	
10. Zonal Officer of the area	

The injured and wounded persons due to wall collapse of houses are to be sent to the government hospitals and the Primary Health Centres by the Revenue authorities. Once the people are evacuated (under the orders of Collector or Divisional level Relief Officer which should be obtained) food packets should be supplied according to the yardstick prescribed by the Government.

If there is more number of shelter homes in the taluk, Central kitchen may be located from where, food packets could be prepared and supplied to the shelter home. The VAOs are the custodians of the vessels to be used for cooking. They should assess the availability of the cooking vessels well in advance.

The noon meal centers already in the villages, where infrastructure facilities are available may be utilized for the central kitchen. But proper thought should be given as to whether the food packets can be transported to the shelter homes from the central kitchen without any difficulty and whether lorries or vans available to transport the food packets and a conscious decision is taken in this regard. If not, suitable steps may be taken to prepare the food packets for shelter homes separately.

Food should be supplied twice a day following the scale of ration as detailed.

### **Allocation of food items**

The Special Tahsildar /Taluk Supply Officer should ensure that the required food articles are drawn from the nearby Fair price shops or from the operational godowns of the TNCSC if necessary. They should also see to it that adequate quantity of kerosene is stocked



for use at the time of emergency. The food packets should be supplied in orderly manner without any favour to any individual with the assistance of the police. The firka level relief officers are responsible for taking the food packets from the central kitchen to the shelter homes.

### **Food Articles Supply Team**

- i. Taluk Supply Officer
- ii. Deputy BDO Noon-meal Scheme
- iii. Co-Operative Sub Registrar

- The period of stay of the people in the shelter homes should be decided by the Divisional Zonal Officers.
- In case of receipt of warning messages of severe cyclone, fishermen are advised by the Assistant Director of Fisheries not to venture into rivers for fishing. When the calamity occurs immediately, action is taken to cut off the power supply to avoid loss of lives. To restore traffic, the windblown trees are cut and removed by using power saws and cranes by the highway department. Road erosion and culvert damages are immediately attended to by the Highway Department and restored by putting sand bags and erecting casurina poles. The fallen electrical poles and telecommunication poles have to be restored within 24 hours by the TANGEDCO and telecom department by taking steps on war footing.
- Daily reports on the number of houses affected, no of persons removed to safer places, number missing or dead, number of cattle lost, the amount of cash relief paid, number of clothing distributed and the quantum of feeding arrangements made and breaches in river banks noticed and the nature of flood whether subsiding or rising and whether there is any rise in inflow of water into irrigation sources should be reported over wireless without any delay. Incorrect figures should not be reported.
- The Tahsildars and the Executive Engineer (W.R.O) should arrange for reporting the rainfall particulars to the flood control room exactly by 6.30 AM every day. This job should be given more care and they should see that rainfall particulars are properly gathered and furnished to the Collector without fail.

## **Damage Assessment and Immediate Rehabilitation:**

Immediate action after the rescue operations are over, the rehabilitation process has to be taken up. A quick assessment of damages to houses eligible for grant of remuneration families, who have lost their lives, should be done. The RDOs should earmark a separate staff for carrying out intensive enumeration of (1) people dead (2) Cattle dead (3) damages to the houses / damages to crops etc. in form No. 20A. A duty chart should be neatly drawn up listing all revenue personnel and earmarking area, if possible in batches of revenue staff which should be kept ready for deputing them to the affected areas as soon as the calamities are over. As far as possible, the personnel assigned with rescue operations may be left out from enumeration work, as enumeration will have to be undertaken quickly and simultaneously. As and when assessment of damages is over, payment of cash doles, issue of free rice and distribution of clothing shall follow according to standing orders on the subject amended from time to time.

<b>S.No</b>	<b>Name of the food article</b>	<b>Quantity prescribed for 100 persons per day (two times)</b>
1.	Rice	50 Kgs
2.	Vegetable	3 Kgs
3.	Oil	1 Kg
4.	Tamarind	2 Kgs
5.	Dhall	5 Kgs
6.	Sundry items	1 Kg
7.	Firewood	50 Kgs
8.	Salt	1 Kg

For the purpose of giving one Dhoti and Saree to be supplied to each affected family, the Manager, Co-Optex, Krishnagiri will be keeping in reserve sufficient number of sets at their sales depots. The moment a cyclone / flood hits the district and the damages are known, it should be possible for the Revenue Divisional Officer to estimate within 24 hours the approximate number of houses / families that might have been affected and the number of sets of clothing required. The Revenue Divisional Officer should arrange to collect this information from the zonal Officers and place their indents direct to the Manager, Co-Optex, Krishnagiri who will arrange to issue instruction to their sales depots to supply the required

number of dhoties and sarees to the Tasildars concerned who in turn will arrange to take delivery of the cloths and distribute them to the eligible persons.

### **Relief to Weavers and Fishermen:**

As regards relief to weavers and fishermen, the Assistant Director of Handlooms and Deputy Director of Fisheries usually arrange to assess the loss sustained by the members of the community and the relief is granted through these departments. In order to avoid delay and to get up to date information, the RDO should arrange to get the information through the zonal officer about the affected weavers ( ie) number of weavers affected, number of looms lost and details of other damages if any. Also, the zonal officers of firkas should make a quick assessment of the damages to the boats and nets and loss of lives of fishermen. The RDOs should arrange to get the information relating to these two communities daily and include it in the house enumerations. Separate statistics should be obtained from weavers and fishermen and separate register maintained so that they can be checked up with the handlooms and fisheries department before finalizing the patterns of relief and quantum of relief is judged.

### **Assessment of Cattle Losses:**

Similarly, for the loss of cattle also, enumeration is done and relief granted after obtaining a certificate from the Joint Director of Animal Husbandry. The veterinary doctors should visit the villages where the loss of livestock is reported and conduct postmortem and then the owners can get the relief amount.

### **Assessment of Damages to Crops:**

A preliminary and immediate assessment of the damages and the relief measures required should be reported to the Collector by the Joint Director of Agriculture that the Government can be approached for necessary funds etc.

As it has been usually the practice to move seeds from far offices to the places affected, the J.D of Agriculture, as soon as the calamity is reported, chalk out a programme for movement of seeds and pesticides etc. and arrange to move them to the needy areas with sufficient quantity. Similarly the Joint Register of Co-operative societies in consultation with the J.D. of Agriculture should move the stock of fertilizers to the affected areas immediately.

The Executive Engineer, PWD is responsible for sending daily reports on the damages to major irrigation sources such as rivers, canals and dams. The Panchayat Union Commissioners should send daily reports regarding the damages caused to minor irrigation tanks and the roads under their control. Similar reports should be sent by the DE- Highways,

DE (Highways and Rural Roads), AD (Town Panchayat) and Municipal Commissioners for the roads under their maintenance.

### **Damage Assessment by Other Departments:**

After the occurrence of the disaster the quantum of damages pertaining to other departments are also assessed immediately to give required assistance and to take up restoration works.

<b>1</b>	<b>Damages to electrical power system</b>	<b>TANGEDCO</b>
<b>2</b>	Damages to roads	Highways- Rural works
<b>3</b>	Damages to public Buildings	Public Works department
<b>4</b>	Damages to telecommunication system.	Telecom Department
<b>5</b>	Damages to irrigation sources	Public Works Department (WRO)
<b>6</b>	Damages to fishermen community such as boats and fishing net	Fisheries department

Based on the assessment received from the department concerned the damage, requisite funds are requested from the government and on receipt of funds, reconstruction and restoration works will be pursued by the respective departments.

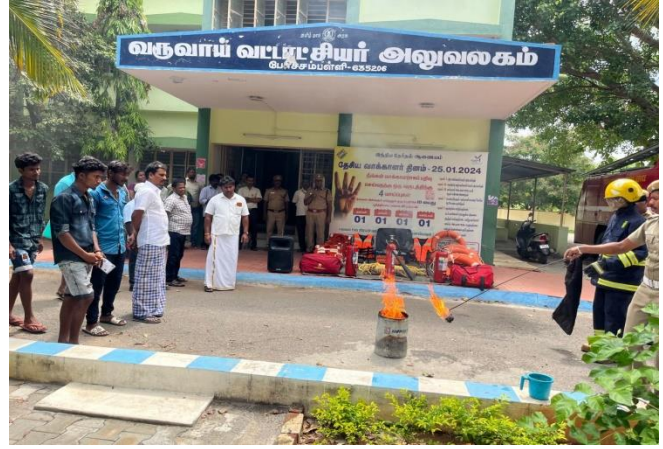
### **Conduct of Regular Mock Drills through Fire & Rescue Service:**

Training of Police personnel, Fire and Rescue Personnel, Public health and Medical staff in disaster mitigation, relief and rehabilitation have been conducted. Mock Drills have been conducted for Police personnel by simulating traffic accidents, hostage situations and terrorist strike.

Every month, Fire and Rescue officials are being conducted mock drills in schools involving teachers and students simulating fire. Drills on handling fire accidents have been simulated in industries in Hosur. Mock rescue drills simulating flood in Pambar dam have been conducted. Resuscitation of drowned people in Denkanikottai from Cauvery River has also been simulated. All these drills have been conducted with the participation and involvement of people of several areas where the drills were conducted. During the disaster to save the people the well trained firemans rescue the people from danger.



## Mock Exercise conducted by Fire & Rescue Officials:



கிருஷ்ணகிரி ஊராட்சி ஒன்றியம், அவதானப்பட்டி படகு இல்லத்தில் தீயணைப்புத்துறை வீரர்கள் படகு, பாதுகாப்பு கவச உடை, கயிறு, மரம் அறுக்கும் இயந்திரங்கள், கான்கிரீட் உடைப்பு கருவிகள் உள்ளிட்ட தளவாட பொருட்கள் மூலம் பேரிடர் மீட்பு காலத்தில் மீட்பு பணிகள் மேற்கொள்வது குறித்து நடைபெற்ற மாதிரி ஒத்திகை நிகழ்ச்சியை மாவட்ட ஆட்சித்தலைவர் திருமதி.கே.எம்.சரயு இ.ஆ.ப., அவர்கள் இன்று (07.11.2023) நேரில் பார்வையிட்டார். உடன் மாவட்ட தீயணைப்பு அலுவலர் திரு.எம்.மகாலிங்க மூர்த்தி உள்ளிட்ட பலர் உள்ளனர்.



## **Priority to carry out the works:**

This plan has been prepared giving priority for carry out works in vulnerable areas under the following six Major themes.

- I. Sustainable Agricultural Development
- II. Natural Resources Conservation
- III. Comprehensive Flood Protection
- IV. Sustainable Management of Ecologically fragile areas
- V. Reduction of Man- Wild life conflicts.
- VI. Reduction of Accidents or Accident free zones.

## **Plan Maintenance :**

Plan maintenance is a dynamic process of updating the plan on a periodic basis. The back-bone of maintaining the plan is carrying out mock drills and updating the plan based on the lesson learnt as an outcome of the mock exercise which consists of identifying the gaps and putting in place a system to fill the same.

## **Plan Testing**

The District Collector shall prepare, review and update District Disaster Management Plan (DDMP). He shall also ensure that disaster management drills and rehearsals are carried out periodically.

While updating the plan the following aspects need to be considered by the District Collector every year:

- a. Critical analysis of the outcome of exercises & mock drills as part of plan testing.
- b. Incorporation of lessons learnt in the updated plan as an outcome of mock exercises through identification of gaps and measures to fill them.
- c. The plan must be thoroughly tested and evaluated once in a year.

The main objectives of Plan testing are,

1. To Determine the feasibility and compatibility of back up facilities and procedures.
2. To Identify areas in plan that needs modification.
3. To Identify training needs of key stakeholders.
4. To Assess the ability of the department to respond to disasters.

## IEC Activities :

- First Responders (Village volunteers) have been identified and proper awareness created among their area and disaster.
- Press releases issued well in advance to create awareness among the public when change of climate and Monsoon conditions.
- Imparting proper training to line department officials and first responders.

Do's / Dont's awareness pamphlets were distributed to the public

## Southwest Monsoon-2024 Preparedness



கிருஷ்ணகிரி மாவட்ட ஆட்சியர் அலுவலக கூட்டரங்கில் தென்மேற்கு பருவமழை முன்னேற்பாடுகள் மற்றும் தயார்நிலை ஆய்வுக் கூட்டம் மாவட்ட ஆட்சித்தலைவர் திருமதி.கே.எம்.சரயு, இ.ஆ.ப., அவர்கள் தலைமையில் இன்று (07.06.2024) நடைபெற்றது. உடன் கூடுதல் ஆட்சியர் / ஊரக வளர்ச்சி முகமை திட்ட இயக்குநர், திருமதி.வந்தனா கர்க், இ.ஆ.ப., மாவட்ட வருவாய் அலுவலர் திரு.சாதனைக்குறள், ஓசூர் சார் ஆட்சியர் செல்வி.பிரியங்கா, இ.ஆ.ப., மாவட்ட ஆட்சியரின் நேர்முக உதவியாளர் (பொது) திருமதி.புஷ்பா மற்றும் துறை சார்ந்த அலுவலர்கள் உள்ளனர்.



கிருஷ்ணகிரி மாவட்ட ஆட்சியர் அலுவலக கூட்டரங்கில், பருவமழை மற்றும் டெங்கு நோய் தடுப்பு பணிகள் குறித்த பேரிடர் மேலாண்மைக்கான முன்னேற்பாடுகள் ஆய்வுக் கூட்டம் மாவட்ட ஆட்சித்தலைவர் திருமதி.கே.எம்.சரயு, இ.ஆ.ப., அவர்கள் தலைமையில் இன்று (19.07.2024) நடைபெற்றது. உடன் மாவட்ட வருவாய் அலுவலர் திரு.அ.சாதனைக்குறள், துணை இயக்குநர் (சுகாதார பணிகள்) மரு.ரமேஷ்குமார், வருவாய் கோட்டாட்சியர் திரு.சீ.பாபு மற்றும் துறை சார்ந்த அலுவலர்கள் உள்ளனர்.



## Heat Wave Vulnerability

Heat wave is a period of abnormal high temperatures, more than the normal maximum temperature that occurs during the (Hot weather) summer season. Heat Waves typically occur between March and June. The extreme temperatures resultant atmospheric conditions adversely affect people living in these regions as they cause physiological stress, sometimes causing in death.



Krishnagiri district is located in north interior Tamilnadu. The period from March to June are summer months, during this period the temperatures rise considerably some time touching the peak level. In past experience some parts (Uthangarai, Pochampalli, Bargur& Krishnagiri) of this district were affected high temperature and extreme heat. Due to impact of heatwave condition in the year 2016, causing severe crop losses.

The District administration has taken the initiative to develop a comprehensive heat wave action plan for extreme heat events according to guidelines of the TNSDMA.

- Crop Loss
- Water Scarcity
- Energy Loss in (EB)
- Drought
- Man- Animal Conflict
- Health Impacts to animal/human lives.

**HEAT WAVE AWARENESS :**

09/04/2024  
தினகரன்

**கோடை காலத்தில் அனல் காற்று வீசும் சமயங்களில் பாதுகாப்பு வழிமுறைகளை பின்பற்றுமாறு மாவட்ட ஆட்சியர் அறிவுறுத்தல்**



கிருஷ்ணகிரி வானிலை ஆய்வு மையம் தனது வானிலை அறிக்கைகளில் தமிழ்நாட்டில் பல்வேறு மாவட்டங்களில் அடுத்த இரு வாரங்களுக்கு வெப்பநிலை 40° வரை அதிகரிக்க கூடும் என கொவித்தள்ளன் அடிப்படையில் கிருஷ்ணகிரி மாவட்டத்தில் கீழ்க்கண்ட பாதுகாப்பு வழிமுறைகளை கடைபிடிக்கும்படி பொதுமக்களுக்கு அறிவுறுத்தப்பட்டுள்ளது.

மற்றும் வெப்ப அலை பாதிப்புக்களிலிருந்து தற்காத்துக் கொள்ள உடலி நீர்ச்சத்து குழையாமல் இருக்க தேவையான அளவு தண்ணீர் மற்றும் நீர்ச்சத்து நிறைந்த பானங்கள் குடிக்க வேண்டும். இயன்றவரை அவசிய தேவைகள் இன்றி வெளியே செல்வதை தவிர்க்க வேண்டும். பயணத்தின்போது குடை மற்றும் குடிநீர் பாட்டிலை அங்கியம் உடல் எடுத்து செல்ல வேண்டும். வெளிர் நிறமுள்ள தளர்வான பருத்தி ஆடைகளை அணிய வேண்டும். குழந்தைகளுக்கான பாதுகாப்பு வழிமுறைகள் தேவையான அளவு தண்ணீர் மற்றும் நீர்ச்சத்து

தற்கால பாதுகாப்பு வழிமுறைகள்: வெயில் காலங்களில் கூரை வீடுகள் மற்றும் கொட்டகைகள் எளிதில் தீ பிடிக்க வாய்ப்பு உள்ளதால் முன்னெச்சரிக்கை நடவடிக்கையாக, விரைகு அடுப்பு பயன்படுத்தி அணைக்க வேண்டும். மேலும் மண்ணெண்ணெய் விளக்குகளை கவனமாக வைக்க வேண்டும். மாவட்ட ஆட்சியரகத்தில் கட்டுப்பாட்டு அறை செயல்பட்டு வருகிறது. பொதுமக்கள் அவசர தேவைகளுக்கு கீழ்க்காணும் கட்டுப்பாட்டு அறை தொலைபேசி எண்களுக்கு தொடர்பு கொண்டு தகவல் தெரிவிக்கும்படி மாவட்ட ஆட்சித்தலைவர் கேட்கும். சரயு தெற்கு துள்ளார்.

09 APR 2024  
தினகரன்

**கோடையில் அனல்காற்று வீசும் என்பதால் பொதுமக்கள் உரிய பாதுகாப்பு வழிமுறையை பின்பற்ற வேண்டும்**



கிருஷ்ணகிரி, ஏப்.9: கிருஷ்ணகிரி மாவட்டத்தில், கோடை காலத்தில் அனல் காற்று வீசும் சமயங்களில், பொதுமக்கள் உரிய பாதுகாப்பு வழிமுறைகளை பின்பற்ற வேண்டும் என கலெக்டர் சரயு அறிவுரை வழங்கியுள்ளார். இது குறித்து அவர் வெளியிட்டுள்ள செய்திக் குறிப்பில் கூறியிருப்பதாவது:

தமிழ்நாட்டின் பல்வேறு மாவட்டங்களில், அடுத்த இரு வாரங்களுக்கு வெப்பநிலை 2 சென்டி கிரே அடிகரிக்க கூடும் என வானிலை ஆய்வு மையம் தெரிவித்துள்ளது. எனவே, கிருஷ்ணகிரி மாவட்டத்தில் பொதுமக்கள் வெப்பம் மற்றும் வெப்ப அலை பாதிப்புக்களிலிருந்து தற்காத்து கொள்ள, உடலில் நீர்ச்சத்து குறை யாமல் இருக்க தேவையான அளவு தண்ணீர் மற்றும் நீர்ச்சத்து நிறைந்த பானங்கள் குடிக்க வேண்டும். அவசிய தேவைகள் இன்றி வெளியே செல்வதை தவிர்க்க வேண்டும். பயணத்தின்போது குடை மற்றும் குடிநீர் பாட்டிலை அங்கியம் உடல் எடுத்து செல்ல வேண்டும். வெளிர் நிறமுள்ள தளர்வான பருத்தி ஆடைகளை அணிய வேண்டும். குழந்தைகளுக்கான பாதுகாப்பு வழிமுறைகள் தேவையான அளவு தண்ணீர் மற்றும் நீர்ச்சத்து

கலெக்டர் அறிவுரை

மேலும், மண்ணெண்ணெய் விளக்குகளை கவனமாக வைக்க வேண்டும். எனினும், பொதுமக்கள் வெப்பம் அடிகரிக்க முறைகள் உயிருக்கு ஆபத்து விளைவிக்க கூடும். அதே போல் முதியவர்கள், கோடைக்காலத்தில் உடல் நலனில் தனி கவனம் செலுத்த வேண்டும். வெப்பத்தை தணிக்க ஈரமான துண்டுகளால் கழுத்து மற்றும் கைகளை துடைக்க வேண்டும். பொதுமக்கள் அவசர தேவைகளுக்கு கீழ்க்காணும் தொலைபேசி எண்களுக்கு தொடர்பு கொண்டு தகவல் தெரிவிக்கும்படி மாவட்ட ஆட்சித்தலைவர் கேட்கும். சரயு தெற்கு துள்ளார்.

Information of any emergency, request received from the public or by anybody is given immediate attention. Men and material are mobilized through the nearest Sub Division Headquarters to the specific area within fraction of hours so that any delay could deteriorate the situation. Local participations are also encouraged in the relief works. Details of all water logging areas are collected and drainage works were immediately put to force to drain out the logged water so as to make roads free from obstructions and to provide uninterrupted traffic to migrate affected people. All wind fallen trees are immediately removed through Power saws and with required equipments. Temporary arrangements were made to make roads motorable conditions which were washed away during floods.

### **TNSDEM**

Tamil Nadu State Database for Emergency Management (TNSDEM) is a Geographical Information System (GIS) database for addressing emergency management in the state. It consists of the core, hazard-specific and non-spatial data. The use of mobile and GPS technologies in disaster management should be seen as a new span to assist better management of disaster relief operations

### **SDEM Data collection app**

Tamil Nadu State Database for Emergency Management (**TNSDEM**) essentially serves as a repository of GIS based data for Tamilnadu coupled with Decision Support tools to assist the administrative management in decision making during emergency situations. It includes comprehensive multi-scale geospatial database, historical disaster database, customized Decision Support System (DSS) tools, interaction tools, mobile applications (for data collection).

SDEM Data collection application is used to collect the field level geospatial data of emergency facilities like health center, relief shelters, community center, etc. along with photographs to the server. The organization and visualization of this information are being done at server end on the web portal.



## TNSDEM Training

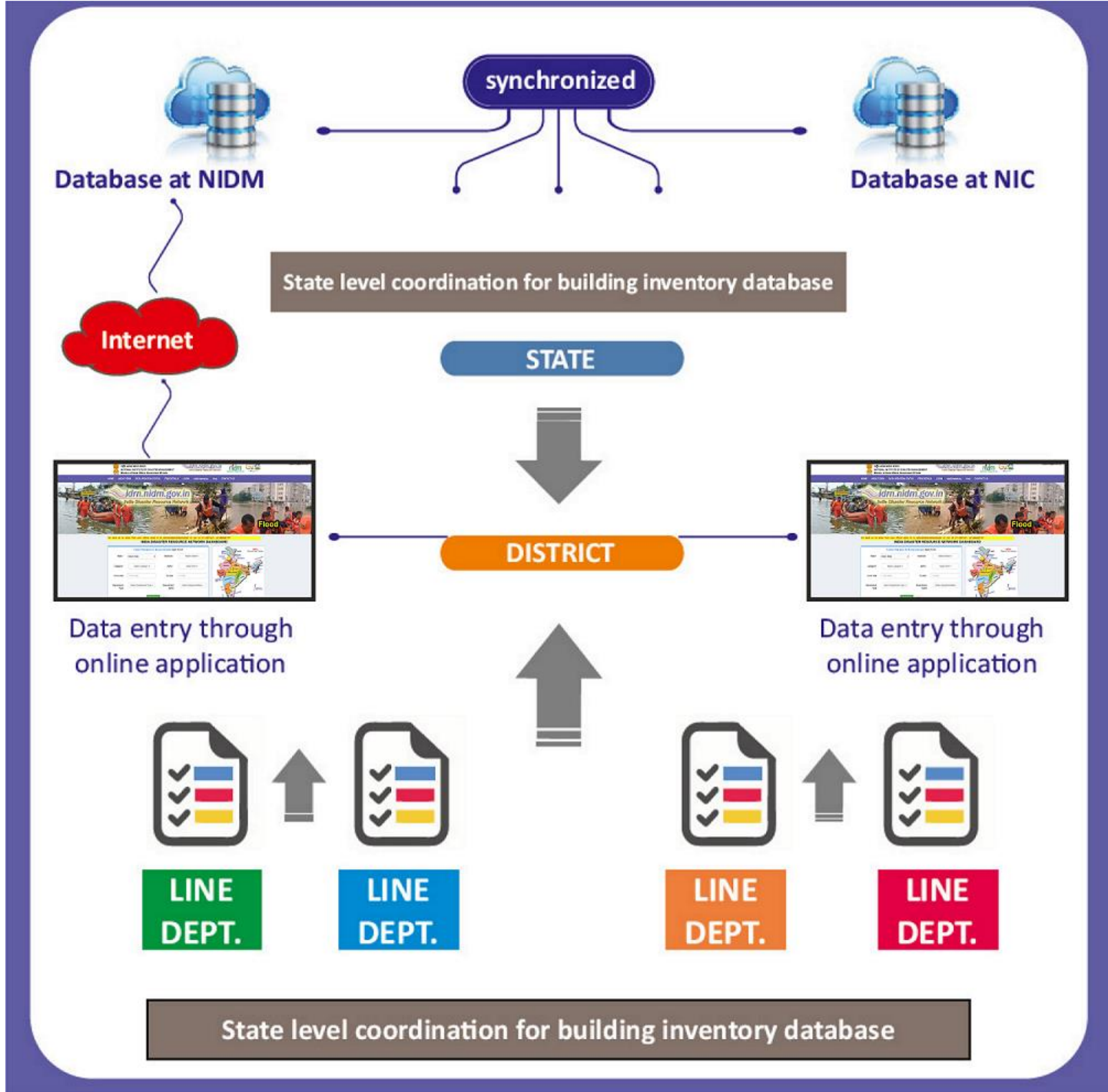


## IDRN - India Disaster Resource Network

IDRN is a nation-wide electronic inventory of resources that enlists equipment and human resources, collated from districts, states and national level line departments and agencies.

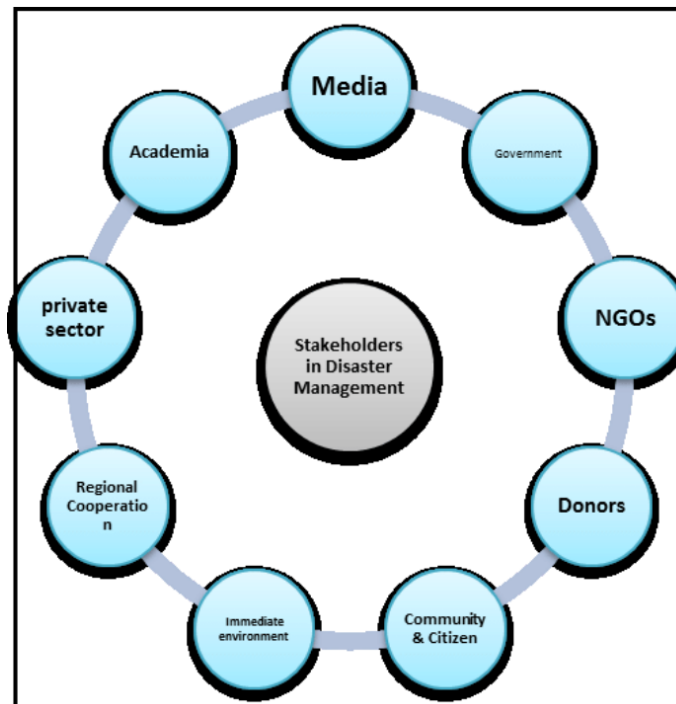
IDRN is a web based platform, for managing the inventory of equipment, skilled human resources and critical supplies for emergency response. Primary focus of IDRN portal is to enable the decision makers to find answers on availability of equipment and human resources required to combat any emergency situation. This database will also enable them to assess the level of preparedness for specific disasters.

The online inventory of resources is hosted in the National Informatics Centre (NIC), New Delhi. Only the authorized Government officers have the access to uploaded data in the portal and the district authorities are the officials for facilitating data collection and updation. Data is monitored and maintained at the central level by National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM). Besides NIDM is responsible for the overall administration of the portal.



### Other stake holders:

There are various Departments, Agencies, Organizations, and authorities that constitute a core network for implementing Disaster Management related functions and activities. It also includes academic, scientific and technical organizations, Media, Community etc., which plays important role in various facets of Disaster Management. List of various NGOs and Industrial and other Stakeholders contact details are mentioned in Annexure.



### Community Based Disaster Management (CBDM)

While planning to manage disasters, it is natural to assume that a government run approach would be the norm. The fact remains that in every disaster, the local community is the first to respond with any departmental team that is the first to arrive. Hence, disaster preparedness and response are to be seen as not solely the work of government but also in harnessing the efforts of affected community, local volunteers, citizens, organisations, and businesses. Every citizen has an active and important role to play prior to, during and after major emergencies and disaster. Therefore, the Disaster Management Plan seeks to set in place a process that seeks to develop and implement a locally appropriate and locally owned strategy for disaster preparedness and risk reduction with the machinery and resources of the government at all levels.



Further, capacity building activities and trainings for Disaster Management to all line department officers, CBDMs and village level first responders are being conducted at regular intervals.



கிருஷ்ணகிரி ஊராட்சி ஒன்றியம், அவதானப்பட்டி படகு இல்லத்தில் தீயணைப்புத்துறை வீரர்கள் படகு, பாதுகாப்பு கவச உடை, கயிறு, மரம் அறுக்கும் இயந்திரங்கள், கான்கிரீட் உடைப்பு கருவிகள் உள்ளிட்ட தளவாட பொருட்கள் மூலம் பேரிடர் மீட்பு காலத்தில் மீட்பு பணிகள் மேற்கொள்வது குறித்து நடைபெற்ற மாதிரி ஒத்திகை நிகழ்ச்சியை மாவட்ட ஆட்சித்தலைவர் திருமதி.கே.எம்.சரயு இ.ஆ.ப., அவர்கள் இன்று (07.11.2023) நேரில் பார்வையிட்டார். உடன் மாவட்ட தீயணைப்பு அலுவலர் திரு.எம்.மகாலிங்க மூர்த்தி உள்ளிட்ட பலர் உள்ளனர்.







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## Mock Exercise conducted by Fire & Rescue Officials at regular intervals:





## **8.FINANCIAL ARRANGEMENTS**

### **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.

The details of fund utilized are given in Annexure-8.

### **Utilisation of State Disaster Response Fund in Krishnagiri District.**

### **Responsibilities of the State Departments & 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 in various disasters may be consulted while preparing mitigation projects.

## **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.

## **9. BUILD BACK BETTER**

Globally, the approach towards post - disaster restoration and rehabilitation has shifted to line of betterment construction. While disasters result in considerable disruption of normal life, enormous suffering, loss of lives and property, global efforts consider the recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction phase as an opportunity to 'Build Back Better' (BBB) integrating disaster risk reduction into development measures, and making communities resilient to disasters. The Sendai Framework expects that after a disaster, the stakeholders will be prepared for BBB. Existing mechanisms may require strengthening in order to provide effective support and achieve better implementation. Disaster Recover tends to be very difficult and long-drawn out. The reconstruction will vary depending upon the actual disasters, location, pre-disaster condition and the potentialities that emerge at that point of time.

Disaster recovery process is not a set of orderly actions triggered by the impact of a disaster upon a community. It will consist of several related activities such as the following:

- ④ Damage assessments
- ④ Debris clearance, removal and its environmentally safe disposal
- ④ Restoration and even upgrading utilities including communication networks
- ④ Re-establishment of major transport linkages
- ④ Temporary housing
- ④ Detailed building inspections
- ④ Redevelopment planning
- ④ Environmental assessments
- ④ Demolition
- ④ Reconstruction
- ④ Integrating DRR into various development initiatives
- ④ Financial management
- ④ Economic impact analyses

## 9.1. Level of Disasters :

“L” concept has been developed to define different levels of disasters in order to facilitate the responses and assistances to states and districts.

Level	Description	Activities
L0	Normal time	Prevention, Preparation and capacity building activities like trainings, preparation and updating of plans, mock drills, procurements of equipments, etc
L1	Can be managed at district level	State and Centre remain ready to assist if need arises
L2	Beyond the capacity of district	Require active participation and Mobilization of resources from State Government
L3	Resources of District and State Government have been over whelmed	Require Central Government for reinstating the State and District machinery as well as for rescue, relief, and other response and recovery measures

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

**The District Disaster Management Plan sets four specific priorities for action:**

### **Priorities for Action**

#### **Priority - 01: Understanding Disaster Risk.**

Disaster Management needs to be based on understanding of Disaster Risk in all its dimensions of vulnerability, capacity, exposure of persons and assets hazard characteristics and the environment.



## **HAZARD PROFILE OF DISTRICT:**

Krishnagiri District experienced flood during the year 2005 and 2015, people evacuated from flood affected areas.

1. High Vulnerable Areas - 6
2. Medium Vulnerable Areas - 16
3. Low Vulnerable Areas - 13 areas are identified.

The Vulnerability mapping done for all the vulnerable areas, ward wise (Urban) and Firka wise (Rural) with the details related to Source of Hazard, relief centre details, evacuation plan along with the details of officers concerned.

## **Priority 02: Strengthening Disaster Risk Governance to Manage Disaster Risk:**

District Disaster Management Authority is functioning under the Chairmanship of District Collector. This is under the control of Tamil Nadu State Disaster Management Agency headed by Commissioner of Revenue Administration / State Relief Commissioner.

The District Disaster Management Authority functions as per the standard guidelines issued by the State and co-ordinates the entire District Level Machinery in achieving reduced risk, rescue, relief and rehabilitation measures.

The District has 2 Revenue Divisions and 8 Taluks comprising 362 revenue villages. Taluk Disaster Management Committee is being constituted in all Nine Taluks of Krishnagiri District.

District Emergency Operation Center is functioning around the clock in the District Collectorate.

1. The Early Warning Committee is led by Revenue Divisional Officers with Line Department Officials, to issue early warnings to entire stakeholders based on the forecast.
2. 13 Inter Departmental Zonal Teams were formed at block level for vulnerable locations, to be prepared for Rescue and Evacuation Operations.
3. The First Responders ensures community participation in Disaster Management. In Krishnagiri district 1096 First Responders were formed and trained to handle the situations.
4. 47 Relief centers were identified and shelter committees were formed for the 35 vulnerable areas.

## **Targets:**

1. To strengthen the DEOC with adequate communication facilities both to receive forecast from the State Early Warning Center and also to disseminate the same to the stake holders and line departments.
2. To strengthen the Sub - Divisional offices with adequate communication facilities to ensure proper and earlier communication in case of pre - disaster and post - disasters.
3. To strengthen the Taluk Offices with adequate communication facilities where Taluk Offices act as nodal offices in co-ordination during disasters.
4. To strengthen the District Emergency Operation Centre with adequate personnel exclusively communication plan on the disaster related aspects of Krishnagiri District.
5. To establish more number of Rain gauges in selective areas where it is unavailable to assess the rainfall across the District without any omissions.
6. To train the Officials and Line Department Staffs throughout the year on the regular intervals to keep update the understanding of Disaster Management.

## **Priority 03: Investing Disaster Risk Reduction for Resilience:**

Investing in Disasters Risk Reduction for resilience involves investing in Structure and Non- structural measure.

1. Removal of Encroachments in water bodies.

2. As per the Government Order G.O.Ms.No.50, Industries (MMC-1) Department, Dated : 27.04.2017, so far 798 water bodies desilted, by which 1396312 Cu. Mtrs. of silt removed and 18971 farmers benefitted by using the enriched silt for cultivable lands.

4. Under Kudimaramathu Scheme 12 PWD tanks desilted, strengthening of bunds, and repairs to the weirs are executed.

5. Artificial recharge work in the abandoned, defunct bore wells and structures developed to improve the water table through Rural development and Urban Local bodies.

## **Priority 04: Enhancing Disaster Preparedness for Effective Response Recovery Rehabilitation and Reconstruction.**

Based on the past history and present scenario, effective response mechanisms and preparedness measures are made, taking into account the future hazards likely to be happened.

### **Incident Response System :**

It is functioning to access the preparedness and to respond in rescue, recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction.

- 1) To respond immediately to the disaster or hazard in any form like Flood, Drought, Heat waves or Industrial Hazards.
- 2) To assess the damage or loss of life and property, either Cattle Loss or Human loss.
- 3) To ensure immediate recovery of the victims, socially, physically, mentally and economically
- 4) To rehabilitate the victims and affected persons ensuring “Build- back better”.
- 5) To impart Disaster Management training to all officers of line departments who play key role at field level. The DDMA should guide and direct all the teams and committees concerned to ensure early resilience.

### **Guiding Principles :**

1. To reduce the Disaster risk through the participation of all Stake Holders, especially community participation. Presently it is done by utilizing the service of First Responders, Red Cross Society, Non Government Organization, Self Help Groups and other private Stake Holders like snake catchers and tree climbers and related entities to ensure disaster risk reduction in the years to come.
2. To effectively utilize the shared responsibility in Urban Local Bodies, Rural Local bodies and Agricultural schemes.
3. Protection of persons and their belongings to be promoted by providing safe shelters (“Housing for Shelterless under Tamil Nadu State Slum Clearance Board).

### **District Crisis Group:**

District Crisis Group has been constituted in Krishnagiri District, in line with the guidelines given in Chemical Accident (CA), Emergency Response and Preparedness Rules 1996. District Crisis Group (DCG) is the apex body in the district to deal with major chemical accidents and to provide expert guidance for appropriately handling them. As per CA Rules, 1996, the DCG will:

The goals developed for Krishnagiri district as per Sendai Framework, will be proposed in the future plans and executed in phased manner to achieve disaster risk being reduced in the year by 2030.

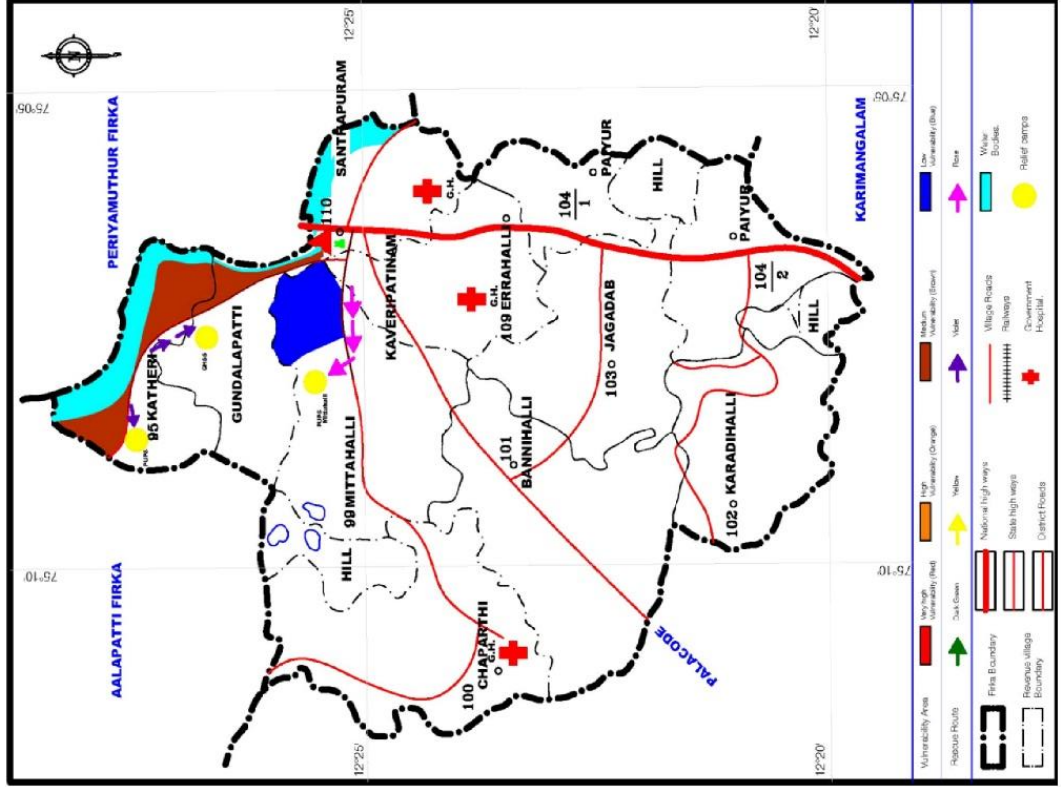
## **Vulnerable Maps Firka-wise**

## Details of Vulnerable Area to Flood (Rural – Firka Level)

### VULNERABLE AREAS

**Firka Name** : Kaveripattinam  
**Block** : Kaveripattinam  
**Taluk** : Krishnagiri  
**District** : Krishnagiri

I. Details of Vulnerability Areas						
Types of Vulnerability in the area	Details of the area		Source of Flood	Name of Relief Centres	Street to be used to escape to relief centre	Distance to relief centre (in km)
	1	2				
Highly Vulnerability	Santhapura m	3 to 5 ft / 2 days	Due to surplus course from K.R.P. Dam	PUMS, Santhapuram 1. Jima School 2. GBHSS, Kaveripattina m	Santhapura m Main Road	100 m
Highly Vulnerability	Kaveripattina m	3 to 5 ft / 2 days				150m, 170 m
II. Details of Contacts						
Name of the Nodal Officer	Name of Contact Details (1)			Contact No. (2)		
	AC (Excise), Krishnagiri			Mobile	Landline	
Name of the Inter Department Team Leader	1. Tahsildar, Krishnagiri.			9445000396 9445000538 9047871955	04343-239301 04343-239302 04343-236050	
	2. Divisional Excise Officer, Krishnagiri			9843423638	---	
	3. Block Development Officer, Kaveripattinam			7402607016 9942031886	04343-252026	
	4. Executive Officer, Kaveripattinam Town Panchayat			8925809326	---	
	5. Asst Engineer, PWD(WRO), KRP Dam			9524930333	---	
	6. Inspector of Police, Kaveripattinam Police Station			9498101108	04343- 250033	
	7. Fire & Rescue Officer, Krishnagiri Station			9445086362	04343- 236101	
	8. Forest Range Officer, Krishnagiri Range			9865720221	---	
	9. Agriculture Officer, Kaveripattinam			8524865624	---	
	10. Asst. Horticulture Officer, Krishnagiri			9566399005	---	





III. Analysis of Vulnerability (RURAL)				IV. Details of First Responders			
S. N.	Details of Vulnerability	Place of Flooding			Name	Location	Contact No.
		Location 1 Kaveripattinam	Location 2 Santhapuram	Location 3			
1	Source of Flooding	Due to surplus course from KRP Dam	Due to surplus course from KRP Dam	--			
2.	Cause of Flooding (Breach /Overflow /Encroachment)	Overflow	Overflow	--			
3.	Rainfall received in that area (Heavy down pour data which triggered the event with date)			--			
4.	Relief Centres operated to tide over the Situation	Nil	Nil	--			
5.	Number of persons evacuated and housed in Relief Camps	Nil	Nil	--			
6.	Number of days Relief Camps was in operation	Nil	Nil	--			
7.	Works taken up during current year			--			
	a. Temporary Measures taken to restore damaged portion in case of breaches	Sand bags 750	Sand Bags 400	--			
	b. Permanent Measures taken to restore the damaged portion in case of breaches	No	No	--			
	c. Desilting Activities under taken	NIL	NIL	--			
8.	Permanent measures identified to be undertaken to minimize the risks in area. (Diversion canal construction of retaining wall, conversion of pipe culvert to box culvert etc.,)	Restore the River Ridges	Restore the River Ridges	--			

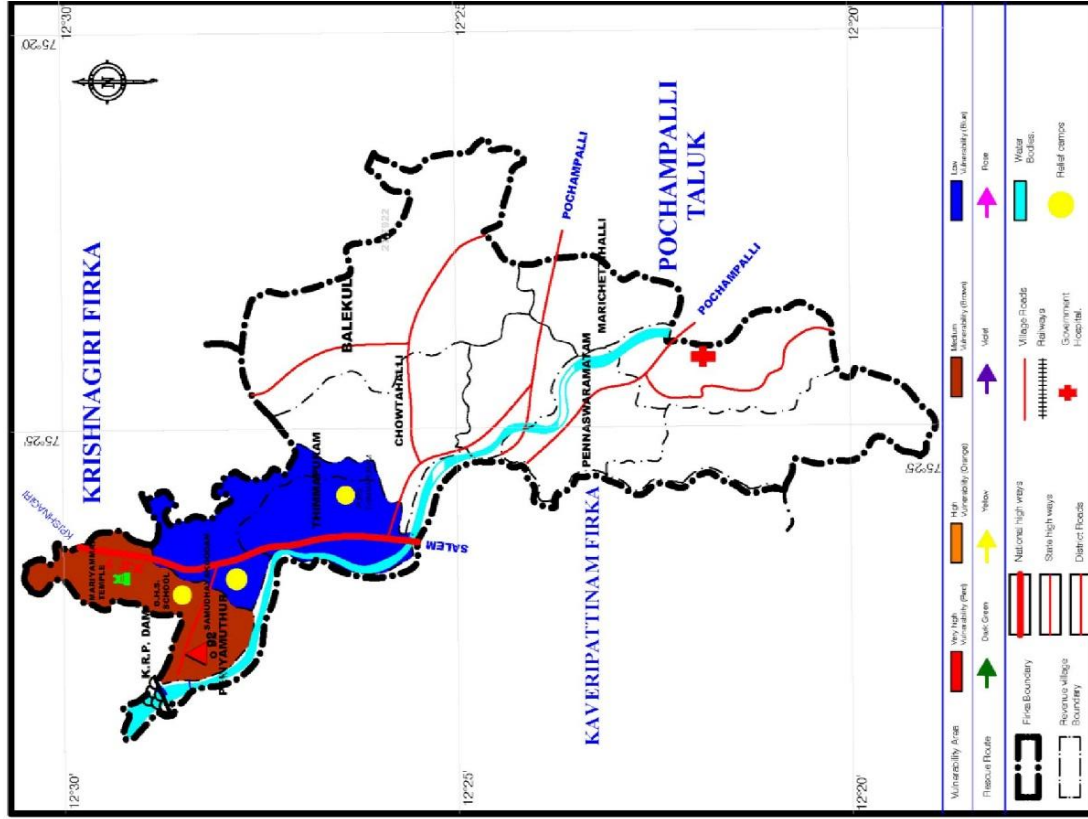
## Details of Vulnerable Area to Flood (Rural – Firka Level)

### VULNERABLE AREAS

**Firka Name** : Periyamuthur  
**Block** : Kaveripattinam  
**Taluk** : Krishnagiri  
**District** : Krishnagiri

I. Details of Vulnerability Areas						
Types of Vulnerability in the area	Details of the area	Inundation details water level (ft) No. of days	Source of Flood	Name of Relief Centres	Street to be used to escape to relief centre	Distance to relief centre (in km)
Medium Vulnerability	Periyamuthur	2 to 3 ft / 2 days	Due to surplus course from K.R.P. Dam	GHSS, KRP Dam	Periyamuthur Road	500 m
Low Vulnerability	Thimmapuram	Below 2 ft / 1 day		PUPS, Thimmapuram	Kaveripattinam Highways Road	500 m
Low Vulnerability	Sundekuppam			PUPS Sundekuppam	Sundekuppam Road	500 m

II. Details of Contacts		
Name of the Nodal Officer	Name of Contact Details	
	(1)	(2)
Name of the Inter Department Team Leader	AC (Excise), Krishnagiri	Mobile: 9445000396 Landline: 04343-239301 04343-239302
	1. Tahsildar, Krishnagiri.	9445000538 9047871955
	2. Spl.Tahsildar(L.A) NH-7 & 46	9489111911
	3. Block Development Officer, Kaveripattinam	7402607016 9942031886
	4.Executive Officer, Kaveripattinam Town Panchayat	8925809326
	5.Asst.Engineer, PWD(WRO), KRP Dam	9524930333
	6. Inspector of Police, Kaveripattinam Police Station	9498101108
	7.Fire & Rescue Officer, Krishnagiri Station	9445086362
	8. Forest Range Officer Krishnagiri Range	9865720221





N.	Location 1 Periyamuthur	Location 2 Thimmapuram	Location 3 Sundekuppam	Location 1					Location 2					Location 3				
				Due to surplus course from KRP Dam					Due to surplus course from KRP Dam					Due to surplus course from KRP Dam				
				1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
1	Source of Flooding			Due to surplus course from KRP Dam					Due to surplus course from KRP Dam					Due to surplus course from KRP Dam				
2.	Cause of Flooding (Breach /Overflow /Encroachment)	Overflow		Due to surplus course from KRP Dam					Due to surplus course from KRP Dam					Due to surplus course from KRP Dam				
3.	Rainfall received in that area (Heavy down pour data which triggered the event with date)	2005		Due to surplus course from KRP Dam					Due to surplus course from KRP Dam					Due to surplus course from KRP Dam				
4.	Relief Centres operated to tide over the Situation	Nil	Nil	Due to surplus course from KRP Dam					Due to surplus course from KRP Dam					Due to surplus course from KRP Dam				
5.	Number of persons evacuated and housed in Relief Camps	Nil	Nil	Due to surplus course from KRP Dam					Due to surplus course from KRP Dam					Due to surplus course from KRP Dam				
6.	Number of days Relief Camps was in operation	Nil	Nil	Due to surplus course from KRP Dam					Due to surplus course from KRP Dam					Due to surplus course from KRP Dam				
7.	Works taken up during current year			Due to surplus course from KRP Dam					Due to surplus course from KRP Dam					Due to surplus course from KRP Dam				
	a. Temporary Measures taken to restore damaged portion in case of breaches	Sand Bags 750	Sand Bags 750	Due to surplus course from KRP Dam					Due to surplus course from KRP Dam					Due to surplus course from KRP Dam				
	b. Permanent Measures taken to restore the damaged portion in case of breaches	No	No	Due to surplus course from KRP Dam					Due to surplus course from KRP Dam					Due to surplus course from KRP Dam				
	c. Desilting Activities under taken	NIL	NIL	Due to surplus course from KRP Dam					Due to surplus course from KRP Dam					Due to surplus course from KRP Dam				
8.	Permanent measures identified to be undertaken to minimize the risks in area. (Diversion canal construction of retaining wall, conversion of pipe culvert to box culvert etc.,)	Restore the River Ridges	Restore the River Ridges	Due to surplus course from KRP Dam					Due to surplus course from KRP Dam					Due to surplus course from KRP Dam				

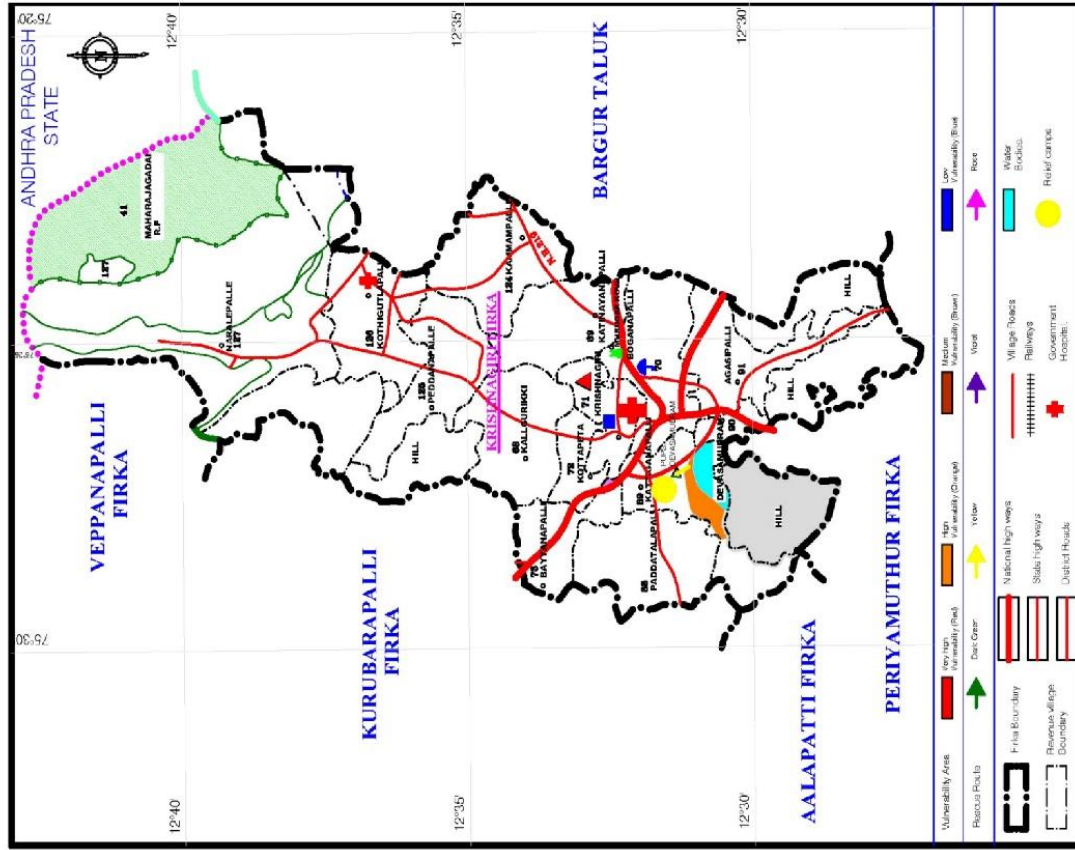
## Details of Vulnerable Area to Flood (Rural – Firka Level)

### VULNERABLE AREAS

Firka Name : Krishnagiri  
 Block : Krishnagiri  
 Taluk : Krishnagiri  
 District : Krishnagiri

I. Details of Vulnerability Areas						
Types of Vulnerability in the area	Details of the area	Inundation details on water level (ft) No. of days	Source of Flood	Name of Relief Centres	Street to be used to escape to relief centre	Distance to relief centre (in km)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Highly Vulnerability	Devasamudiram	3 to 5 ft / 2 days	Due to surplus course from Devasamudiram Lake	Primary Union Pant. School, Devasamudiram	Via, Kaattuveer aAnjaneyar Kovil Road	500 m

II. Details of Contacts			
Name of the Officer	Name of Contact Details (1)	Contact No. (2)	
		Mobile	Landline
Name of the Inter Department Leader	Revenue Divisional Officer, Krishnagiri	9445000429	04343-236733
	1. Tahsildar, Krishnagiri.	9445000538 9047871955	04343-236050
	2. Spl. Tahr. (SSS) (I/c), Krishnagiri	9600808700	04343-236050
	3. Block Development Officer, Krishnagiri	7402607061 9488564640	04343-236128
	4. Municipal Commissioner, Krishnagiri	7397396251	04343-232597
	5. Jr Engineer PWD(WRO)Krishnagiri	9486404466	
	6. Fire & Rescue Officer, Krishnagiri Station	9445086362	04343-236101
	7. Inspector of Police, Krishnagiri Town Police Station	9498101113	04343-236052
	8. Forest Range Officer Krishnagiri Range	9865720221	--
	9. Tmt. Elisabethmery Agriculture Officer, Krishnagiri	9944805501	--
10. Horticulture Officer, Krishnagiri	9443001793	--	





III. Analysis of Vulnerability (RURAL)				IV. Details of First Responders			
.N.	Details of Vulnerability	Place of Flooding			Name	Location	Contact No.
		Location 1	Location 2	Location 3			
1	Source of Flooding	Devasamudiram	--	--			
2.	Cause of Flooding (Breach /Overflow /Encroachment)	Due to surplus course from Devasamudiram Lake	--	--	Anand	Location 1 Devasamudiram	8973256552
3.	Rainfall received in that area (Heavy down pour data which triggered the event with date)	Overflow	--	--	Sigamani	Devasamudiram	9865550979
4.	Relief Centres operated to tide over the Situation	2005	--	--	Madhu	Devasamudiram	9843120192
5.	Number of persons evacuated and housed in Relief Camps	Nil	--	--	Kumar	Devasamudiram	9488870689
6.	Number of days Relief Camps was in operation	Nil	--	--	Vanitha	Devasamudiram	9943620348
7.	Works taken up during current year	Nil	--	--		Location 2	
	Temporary Measures taken a. to restore damaged portion in case of breaches	Nil	--	--	--	1	--
	Permanent Measures taken b. to restore the damaged portion in case of breaches	Nil	--	--	--	2	--
	Desilting Activities under c. taken	Nil	--	--	--	3	--
8.	Permanent measures identified to be undertaken to minimize the risks in area. (Diversion canal construction of retaining wall, conversion of pipe culvert to box culvert etc.,)	Bund has been strengthened	--	--	--	4	--
					--	5	--



## Details of Vulnerable Area to Flood (Rural – Firka Level)

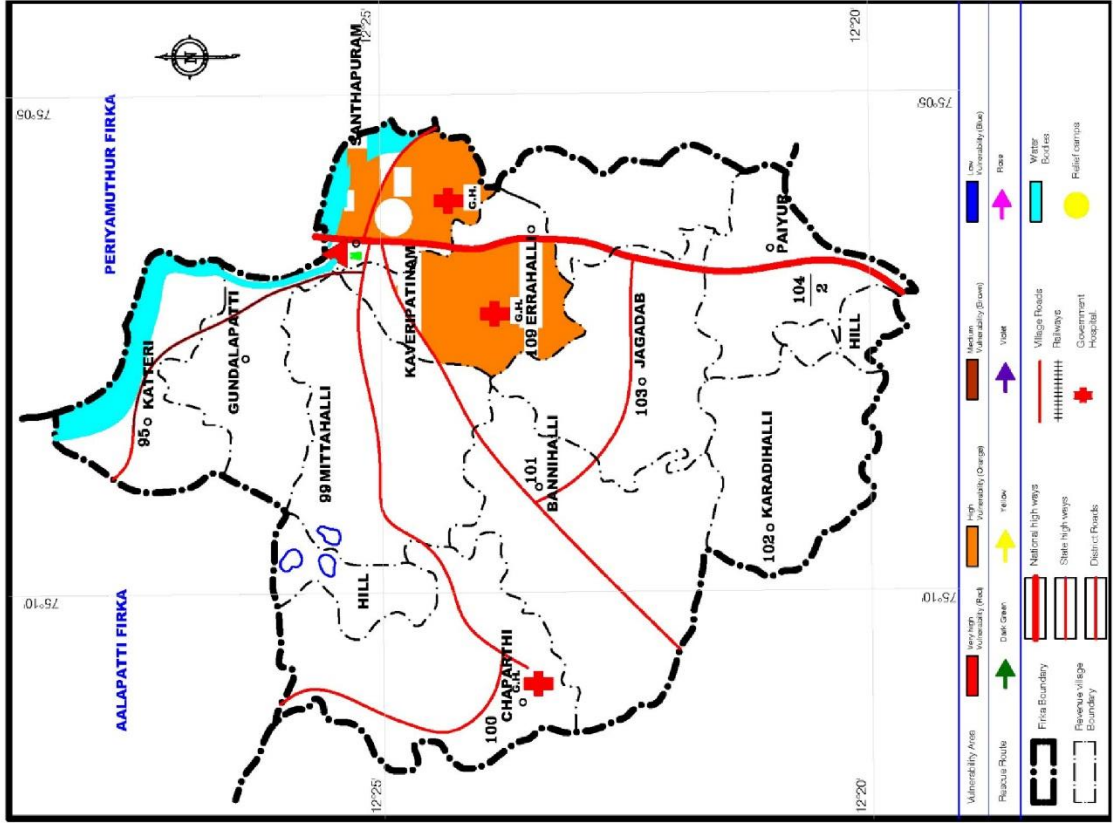
### VULNERABLE AREAS

**Firka Name :** Kaveripattinam  
**Block :** Kaveripattinam  
**Taluk :** Krishnagiri  
**District :** Krishnagiri

I. Details of Vulnerability Areas						
Types of Vulnerability in the area	1	2	3	4	5	6
Details of the area	Inundation details water level (ft) No. of days		Source of Flood	Name of Relief Centres	Street to be used to escape to relief centre	Distance to relief centre (in km)
Medium Vulnerability	Katheri	2 to 3 ft / 2 days	Due to surplus course from K.R.P. Dam	PUPS, Katheri	Dam Road	70 m
Medium Vulnerability	Gundalapati	2 to 3 ft / 2 days	Due to surplus course from K.R.P. Dam	GHS Gundalapaty	Kaveripattina m	150 m
Low Vulnerability	Mittahalli	Below 2 ft / 1 day	Due to surplus course from K.R.P. Dam	PUMS Mittahalli	Chapparthi Road	200 m

### II. Details of Contacts

Name of the Nodal Officer	Name of Contact Details (1)		Contact No. (2)	
	AC (Excise), Krishnagiri	Mobile	Landline	
Name of the Inter Team Department Leader	1. Tahsildar, Krishnagiri.	9445000396	04343-239301	
	2. Divisional Excise Officer, Krishnagiri	9445000538	04343-239302	
	3. Block Development Officer, Kaveripattinam	9047871955	04343-236050	
	4. Executive Officer, Kaveripattinam Town Panchayat	9843423638	--	
	5. Asst. Engineer, PWD(WFO), KRP Dam	7402607016	04343-252026	
	6. Inspector of Police, Kaveripattinam Police Station	9942031886	--	
	7. Fire & Rescue Officer, Krishnagiri Station	8925809326	--	
	8. Forest Range Officer Krishnagiri Range	9524930333	--	
	9. Agriculture Officer, Kaveripattinam	9498101108	04343- 250033	
	10. Asst. Horticulture Officer, Krishnagiri	9445086362	04343- 236101	



III. Analysis of Vulnerability (RURAL)				IV. Details of First Responders				
S. N.	Details of Vulnerability	Place of Flooding			Name	Location	Contact No.	
		Location 1 Katheri	Location 2 Gundalapatti	Location 3 Mittahalli				
1	Source of Flooding	Due to surplus course from KRP Dam	Due to surplus course from KRP Dam	Due to surplus course from KRP Dam	Chinnasamy	Location 1 1 Katheri-1	9942816325	
2.	Cause of Flooding (Breach /Overflow /Encroachment)	Overflow	Overflow	Overflow	Gandhi	2 Katheri-1	9597878789	
3.	Rainfall received in that area (Heavy down pour data which triggered the event with date)	2005	2005	2005	Asokumar	3 Katheri-1	9688509313	
4.	Relief Centres operated to tide over the Situation	2005	2005	2005	Muniyappan	4 Katheri-2	9750747502	
5.	Number of persons evacuated and housed in Relief Camps	Nil	Nil	Nil	Gobi	5 Katheri-2	9688531616	
6.	Number of days Relief Camps was in operation	Nil	Nil	Nil	<b>Location 2</b>			
7.	Works taken up during current year	Nil	Nil	Nil	Karikalai	1 Gundalapatti-1	9042373759	
a.	Temporary Measures taken to restore damaged portion in case of breaches	Sand bags 500	Sand bags 600	Sand bags 600	Ganesan	2 Gundalapatti-1	9942225229	
b.	Permanent Measures taken to restore the damaged portion in case of breaches	No	NO	No	Senthil kumar	3 Gundalapatti-1	9842058528	
c.	Desilting Activities under taken	NIL	NIL	NIL	Velu	4 Gundalapatti-2	8807060210	
8.	Permanent measures identified to be undertaken to minimize the risks in area. (Diversion canal construction of retaining wall, conversion of pipe culvert to box culvert etc.,)	Restore river ridges	Desilting work done in the KRP Dam right canal	Desilting work done in KRP Dam right canal	Ramanan	5 Gundalapatti-2	8675866281	
					<b>Location 3</b>			
					Sivan	1 Mittahalli-1	9865815988	
					Gopi	2 Mittahalli-1	9865602075	
					Pavunraj	3 Mittahalli-1	7200113831	
					Udhayakumar	4 Mittahalli-2	9095927053	
					Rajamanikkam	5 Mittahalli-2	9976367379	



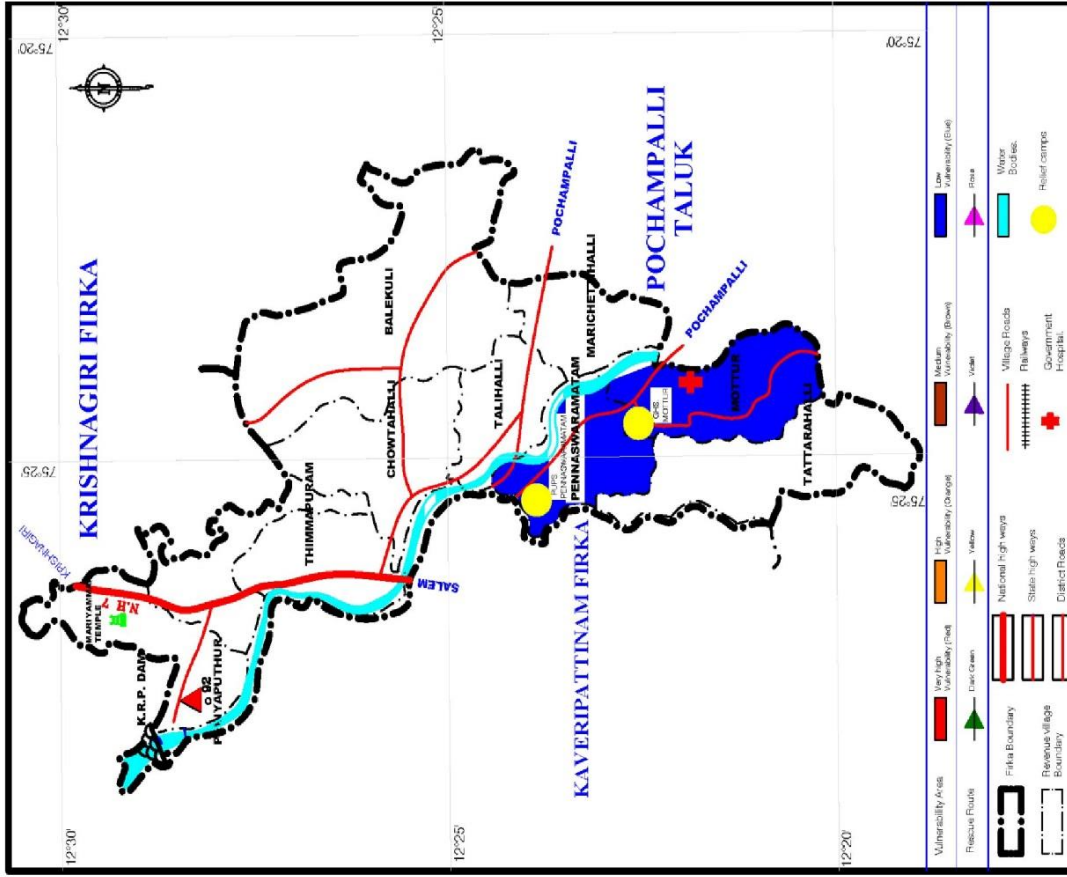
## Details of Vulnerable Area to Flood (Rural – Firka Level)

### VULNERABLE AREAS

**Firka Name** : Periyamuthur  
**Block** : Kaveripattinam  
**Taluk** : Krishnagiri  
**District** : Krishnagiri

I. Details of Vulnerability Areas						
Types of Vulnerability in the area	Details of the area	Inundati on details water level (ft) No. of days	Source of Flood	Name of Relief Centres	Street to be used escape to relief centre	Distance to relief centre (in km)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Low Vulnerability	Penneswaramada m	Below 2 feet / 1 day	Due to surplus course from K.R.P. Dam	PUPS, Penneswaramadam	Kaveripattina m Road	50 m
Low Vulnerability	Neelungal – Mottur			GHSS, Mottur	Pachampal li Road	500 m

II. Details of Contacts				
Name of the Nodal Officer	Name of Contact Details (1)		Contact No. (2)	
	AC (Excise), Krishnagiri	Mobile	Landline	
Name of the Inter Department Team Leader	1. Tahsildar, Krishnagiri.	9445000396	04343-239301	04343-239302
	2. Spl. Tahsildar(L.A) NH-7 & 46	9445000538 9047871955	04343-236050	
	3. Block Development Officer, Kaveripattinam	9489111911		
	4.Executive Officer, Kaveripattinam Town Panchayat	7402607016 9942031886	04343-222478	
	5.Asst.Engineer, PWD(WRO), KRP Dam	8925809326		
	6.Inspector of Police, Kaveripattinam Police Station	9524930333		
	7.Fire & Rescue Officer, Krishnagiri Station	9498101108	04343-250033	
	8. Forest Range Officer Krishnagiri Range	9445086362	04343-236101	
	9865720221			



N.	Location 1 Penneshwarama dam	Location 2 Nedungal - Mottur	Location 3	Location 1					Location 2					Location 3							
				Due to surplus course from KRP Dam Overflow	Due to surplus course from KRP Dam Overflow	Due to surplus course from KRP Dam Overflow	2005	2005	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	2005	2005	2005	2005	2005	2005	2005	2005
1	Source of Flooding		--	Arumugam	Sathish	Vignesh	Muniyappan	Moorthy	1	2	3	4	5	9486093949	9787660546	9976665582	9787376307	9865787597			
2.	Cause of Flooding (Breach /Overflow /Encroachment)		--																		
3.	Rainfall received in that area (Heavy down pour data which triggered the event with date)		--																		
4.	Relief Centres operated to tide over the Situation		--																		
5.	Number of persons evacuated and housed in Relief Camps		--																		
6.	Number of days Relief Camps was in operation		--																		
7.	Works taken up during current year		--																		
	a. Temporary Measures taken to restore damaged portion in case of breaches		--																		
	b. Permanent Measures taken to restore the damaged portion in case of breaches		--																		
	c. Desilting Activities under taken		--																		
8.	Permanent measures identified to be undertaken to minimize the risks in area. (Diversion canal construction of retaining wall, conversion of pipe culvert to box culvert etc.,)		--																		



## Details of Vulnerable Area to Flood (Rural – Firka Level)

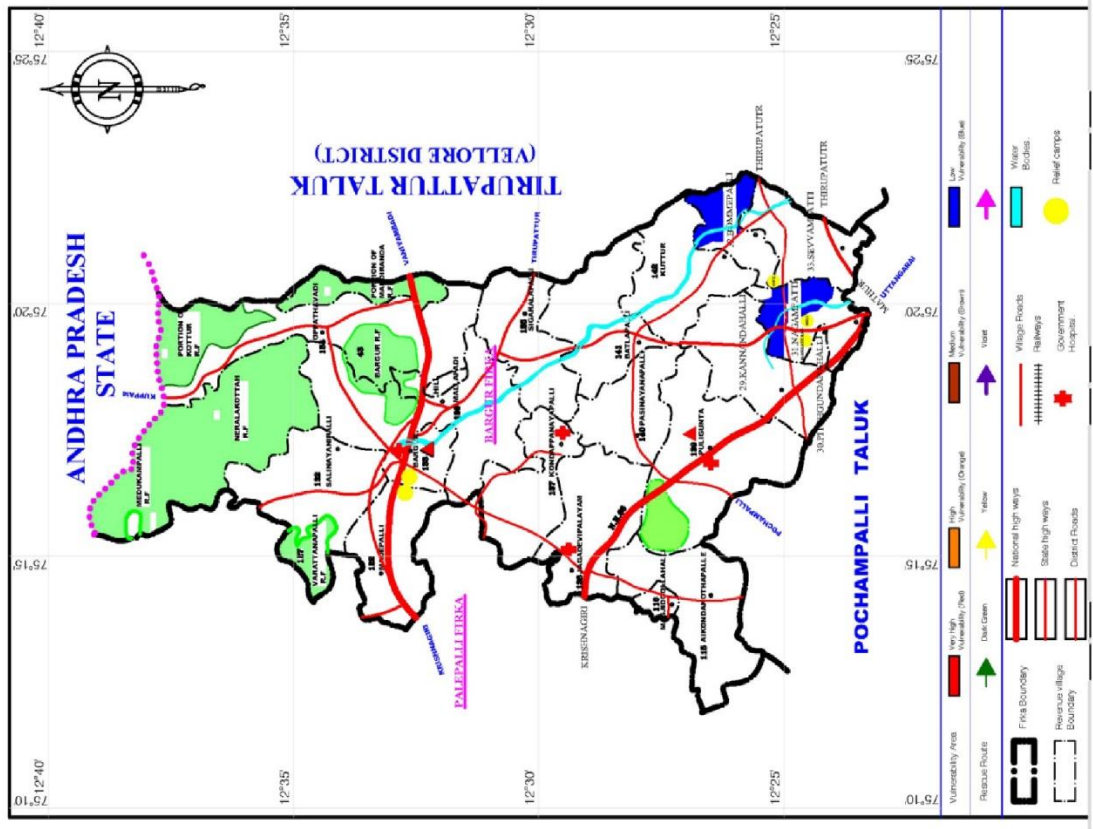
### VULNERABLE AREAS

Firka Name : Bargur  
 Block : Bargur  
 Taluk : Bargur  
 District : Krishnagiri

I. Details of Vulnerability Areas						
Types of Vulnerability in the area	Details of the area	Inundation details water level (ft) No. of days	Source of Flood	Name of Relief Centres	Street to be used to escape to relief centre	Distance to relief centre (in km)
Low	Nagampatti	Below 2 ft / 1 day	MadrahalliEri overflow	1. G.Hr. Sec. School, Madrahalli 2. Marriage Hall N.Mottur	Madrahalli to Nagampatti Road.	1 Km 3 Km
Low	Bommepalli		Due to Heavy Rain Bargur River overflow	1. Govt. Hr. Sec School, Bommepalli 2. Marriage Hall N.Mottur	Bommepalli to Karungallipatti Road.	2 Km 1 Km

### II. Details of Contacts

Name of the Nodal Officer	Name of Contact Details (1)		Contact No. (2)	
	Mobile	Landline	Mobile	Landline
SpTahsildar (SSS) Bargur	9488319043	04343-266164	9488319043	04343-266164
1. SpiTahsildar (SSS) Bargur. 2. Block Development Officer, Bargur	9047014643	04343-265951	9047014643	04343-265951
Nearest Police Station	Bargur/Police station	-	9498251536	04343-265601
Nearest Fire & Rescue Station	Bargur	-	7825873359	04343-266164



III. Analysis of Vulnerability (RURAL)				IV. Details of First Responders			
S.N	Details of Vulnerability	Place of Flooding			Name	Location	Contact No.
		Location 1	Location 2	Location 3			
1	Source of Flooding	Bommepalli	Nagampatti	--	Location 1		
		Heavy Rain and overflow water to the river.			Ramesh	1 Bargur	9976958339
2.	Cause of Flooding (Breach /Overflow /Encroachment	Overflow			Jayaseelan	2 Bargur	9976620778
3.	Rainfall received in that area (Heavy down pour data which triggered the event with date)	150mm			Sekar	3 Bargur	9976959617
4.	Relief Centres operated to tide over the Situation	Nil			Porkodi	4 Bargur	9487871095
					Jagan	5 Bargur	9750506901
					Location 2		
5.	Number of persons evacuated and housed in Relief Camps	Approximately 400 Members			Senthil Kumar	1 Bargur	9842679936
6.	Number of days Relief Camps was in operation	Nil			Alagesan	2 Bargur	9688560963
7.	Works taken up during current year	Encroachment evicted			Ponguna sekaran	3 Bargur	9443081656
	a	Temporary Measures taken to restore damaged portion in case of breaches			Senthil	4 Bargur	9942172555
	b	Permanent Measures taken to restore the damaged portion in case of breaches			Krishnan	5 Bargur	9842851085
	c.	Desilting Activities under taken.			Location 3		
		Desilting activities made through water drainage channel by bargur town panchayath			--	1 --	--
		Over bridge to be constructed. Bund to be strengthening.			--	2 --	--
8.	Permanent measures identified to be undertaken to minimize the risks in area. (Diversion canal construction of retaining wall, conversion of pipe culvert to box culvert etc.,)				--	3 --	--
					--	4 --	--
					--	5 --	--



# Details of Vulnerable Area to Flood (Urban - Ward Level)

## VULNERABLE AREAS

Ward No. : Ward No. 4, 6, 8  
 Town Panchayat : Bargur  
 Taluk : Bargur  
 District : Krishnagiri

### I. Details of Vulnerability Areas

Types of Vulnerability in the area	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Inundat ion details water level (ft) No. of days	Details of the area	Source of Flood	Name of Relief Centres	Street to be used escape to relief centre	Distance to relief centre (in km)		
Low	Bargur - Ward No 4 (BT Market Main Road) Bargur - Ward No 6 (Ganesh Nagar, Karakuppam Road) Bargur - Ward No 8 (Duraiis Nagar)	Heavy Rain	1. Govt. Hr. Sec. School, BRG Madepalli 2. SanjeevaniMah al, BRG Madepalli	Sathalapalli Road	2 Km. 2 Km.		

### II. Details of Contacts

Name of the Nodal Officer	Name of Contact Details (1)		Contact No. (2)	
	Mobile	Landline	Mobile	Landline
Spl Tahsildar (SSS) Bargur	9488319043		9488319043	04343-266164
1. Spl Tahsildar (SSS) Bargur 2. Block Development Officer, Bargur	9488319043 9047014643		9488319043 9047014643	04343-265951
Nearest Police Station	Bargur Police station		9498101098	-
Nearest Fire & Rescue Station	Bargur		9445086363	04343-265601
Name of the Taluk	Bargur		7825873359	04343-266164



III. Analysis of Vulnerability (URBAN)							IV. Details of First Responders			
S. N.	Details of Vulnerability	Place of Flooding			Location 2	Location 3	Name	Location	Contact No	
		Location 1	Location 2	Location 3						
1	Source of Flooding	Bargur	--	--	--	Location 1				
2.	Cause of Flooding (Breach /Overflow /Encroachment)	Heavy Rain and overflow water to the river.	--	--	--	T.Selvaraj	1 Bargur	9442302958		
3.	Rainfall received in that area (Heavy down pour data which triggered the event with date)	Overflow	--	--	--	Palani	2 Bargur	9944434523		
4.	Relief Centres operated to tide over the Situation	150mm	--	--	--	Raja	3 Bargur	9443982078		
5.	Number of persons evacuated and housed in Relief Camps	Nil	--	--	--	Vasudevan	4 Bargur	9787959679		
6.	Number of days Relief Camps was in operation	Approximately 400 Members	--	--	--	Ganesan	5 Bargur	9443633969		
7.	Works taken up during current year	1 Day	--	--	--	Location 2				
	a. Temporary Measures taken to restore damaged portion in case of breaches	---	--	--	--	--	1 --	--		
	b. Permanent Measures taken to restore the damaged portion in case of breaches	Nil	--	--	--	--	2 --	--		
	c. Desilting Activities under taken	Nil	--	--	--	--	3 --	--		
8.	Permanent measures identified to be undertaken to minimize the risks in area. (Diversion canal construction of retaining wall, conversion of pipe culvert to box culvert etc.,)	Desilting activities made through water drainage channel by bargur town panchayath	--	--	--	--	4 --	--		
		Near Bargur Bus Stand, Govt Girls Hr Sec School and these Surrounding Areas heavy Rain and Over Flowing Water to sent without Break, both side Thirupathur to Bargur road, the permanent channel built by Bargur town panchayat in which channel the overflow water following into bargur river directly.	--	--	--	--	5 --	--		
			--	--	--	--		--		



## Details of Vulnerable Area to Flood (Rural – Firka Level)

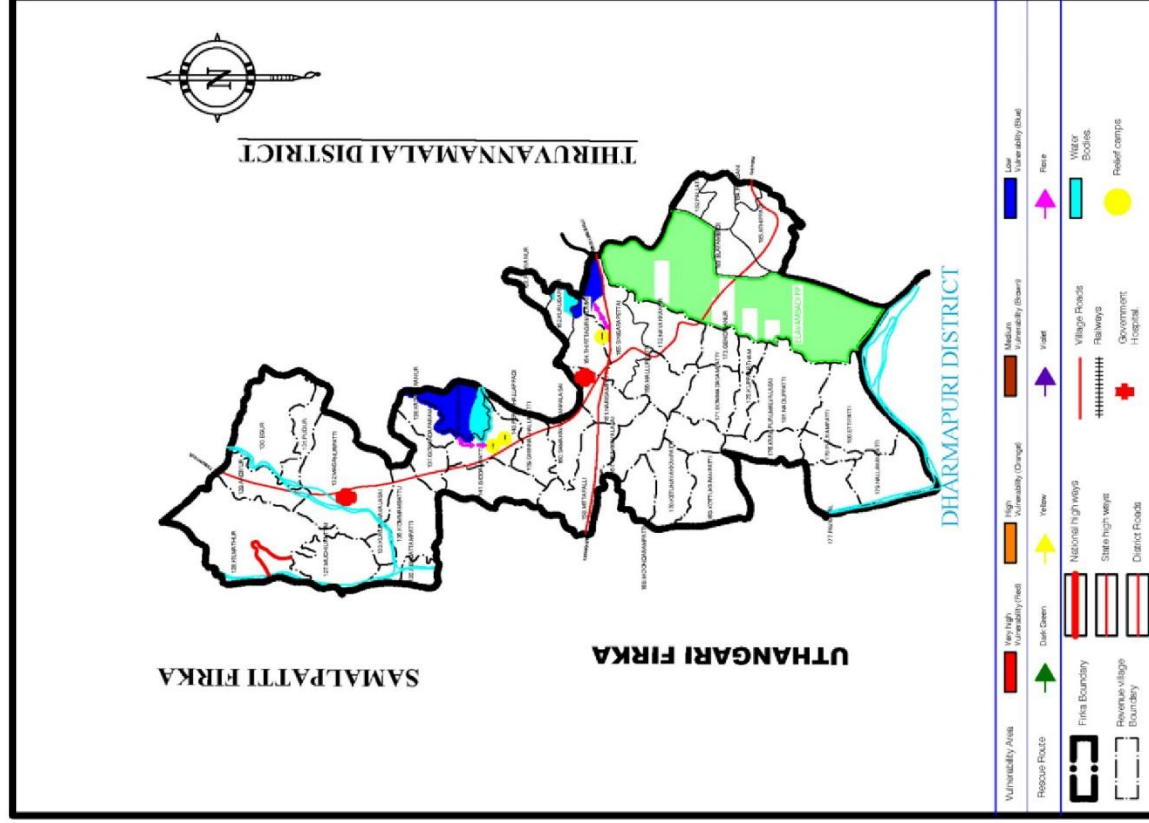
### VULNERABLE AREAS

**Firka Name** : Singarapettai  
**Block** : Uthangarai  
**Taluk** : Uthangarai  
**District** : Krishnagiri

I. Details of Vulnerability Areas						
Types of Vulnerability in the area	Details of the area	Inundation details on water level (ft) No. of days	Source of Flood	Name of Relief Centres	Street to be used to escape to relief centre	Distance to relief centre (in km)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Low	TheerthagiriValasai Village - Singarapettai	Below 2 feet / 2days	Heavy Rainfall	Govt.Girls& boys Higher Sec School, Singarapettai	Thiruvannamalai to Bangalore bye Road	500mtrs & 1k.m
Low	Reddyvalasai - Periyathallapadi	Below 2 feet / 2days	Heavy Rainfall	1. Govt.Hr.Sec. School, Periyathallapadi 2. PUPS, Periyathallapadi	Reddivalasai to Periyathallapadi Road	500 Metres

### II. Details of Contacts

Name of the Nodal Officer	Name of Contact Details (1)	Contact No. (2)	
		Mobile	Landline
	PA(NM) to collector, Krishnagiri	9444094292 7402606998	--
Name of the Inter Department Team Leader	1. SpITahsilidar (SSS), Uthangarai	9363100318 7402607030	04341-220028
	2. Block Development Officer Uthangarai	9600849499	04341-220002
Nearest Station	Police Singarapettai Police Station	9498101124 9677940225	--
Nearest Fire & Rescue Station	Uthangarai	9445086369	04341-220101
Name of the Taluk	Uthangarai	9445000539	04341-220028



III. Analysis of Vulnerability (RURAL)				IV. Details of First Responders			
S.N.	Details of Vulnerability	Place of Flooding			Name	Location	Contact No.
		Location 1 Theerthagiri valasai	Location 2 Reddyvalasai	Location 3			
1	Source of Flooding	Rainfall	Rainfall	--	Viji	1	9159652586
2	Cause of Flooding (Breach /Overflow /Encroachment)	Overflow	Overflow	--	Chennappan	2	9688087558
3	Rainfall received in that area (Heavy down pour data which triggered the event with date)	194MM Date:10.11.2015	194MM Date:10.11.2015	--	Devamani	3	9865144427
4	Relief Centres operated to tide over the Situation	Yes	Yes	--	Kaliyappan	4	9458345038
5	Number of persons evacuated and housed in Relief Camps	Near about 120 peoples		--	Jagadeesan	5	9715889557
6	Number of days Relief Camps was in operation	02	02	--			
7	Works taken up during current year		--	--			
	a. Temporary Measures taken to restore damaged portion in case of breaches	Sand Bags 750	Sand Bags 750	--	Govindaraj	1	9789868497
	b. Permanent Measures taken to restore the damaged portion in case of breaches	yes	yes	--	Krishnasamy	2	9940727094
	c. Desilting Activities under taken	yes	yes	--	Loganathan	3	8760244632
8	Permanent measures identified to be undertaken to minimize the risks in area. (Diversion canal construction of retaining wall, conversion of pipe culvert to box culvert etc.,)	Diversion canal construction of retaining wall	Diversion canal construction of retaining wall	--	Raman	4	8940660529
				--	Anbu	5	9940942895



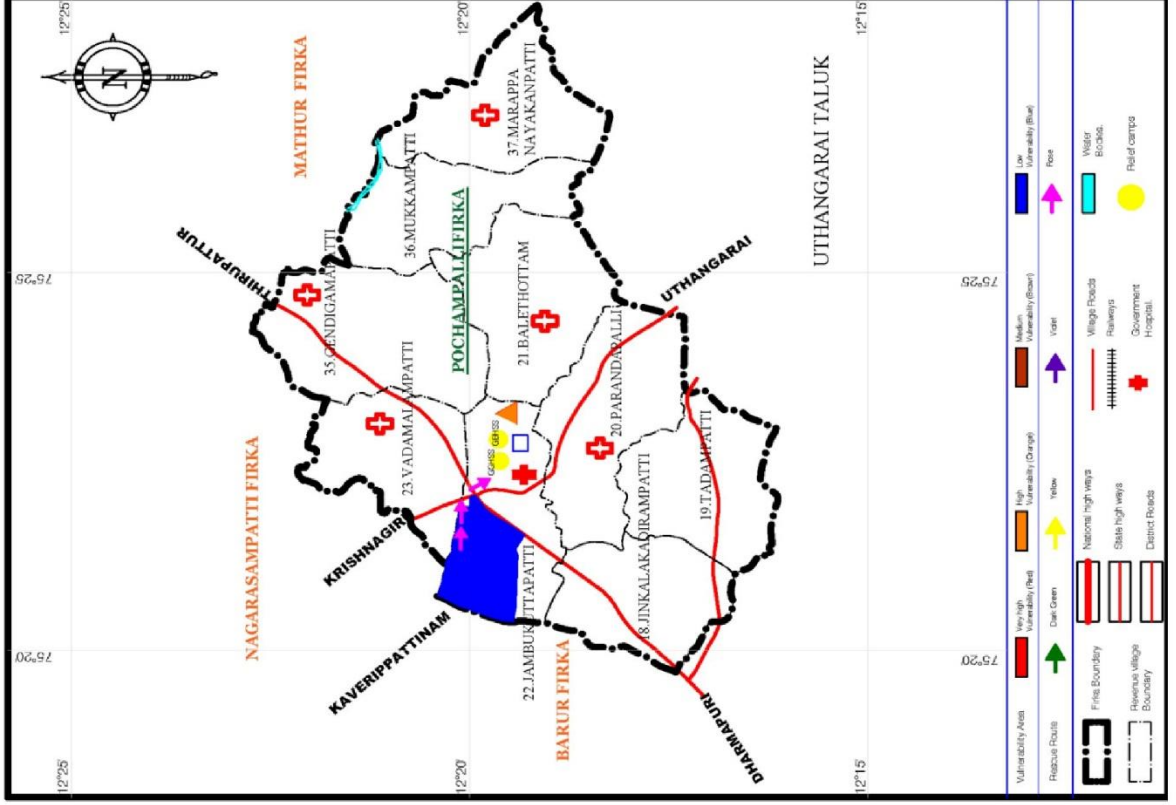
## Details of Vulnerable Area to Flood (Rural – Firka Level)

### VULNERABLE AREAS

**Firka Name :** Barur  
**Block :** Kaveripattinam  
**Taluk :** Pochampalli  
**District :** Krishnagiri

I. Details of Vulnerability Areas						
Types of Vulnerability in the area	Details of the area	Inundated on details water level (ft) No. of days	Source of Flood	Name of Relief Centres	Street to be used to escape to relief centre	Distance to relief centre (in km)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Low	Barur	Below 2 ft / 2 days	Due to surplus course from KRP Dam and Rain water	Govt Higher Secondary School, Barur	Barur-Sellakuttappatti Bye road	1½ km
Low	Pannandur			Community Hall, Pannandur	Kallipatti Through village panchayt road	1½ km

II. Details of Contacts			
Name of the Nodal Officer	Name of Contact Details (1)	Contact No. (2)	
		Mobile	Landline
Name of the Inter Department Team Leader	AC(Excise), Krishnagiri	9445000396	04343-239301
	1. DEO, Krishnagiri 2. Block Development Officer, Kaveripattinam	9843423638 7402607016 9942031886	-- 04343-252026
Nearest Police Station	Kaveripattinam Town Police Station	9498101108	04343-250033
	Barur Police Station	9498101098	04343-254486
Nearest Fire & Rescue Station	Krishnagiri	9445086362	04343-236101
	Pochampalli	9445086367	04341-252301
Name of the Taluk	Pochampalli	9445000540	04341-252370



S. N	Details of Vulnerability	Place of Flooding			Name	Location	Contact No.
		Location 1 Jambukuttapatti	Location 2	Location 3			
1	Source of Flooding	Breach of Kanmai	--	--	<b>Location 1</b>		
2.	Cause of Flooding (Breach /Overflow /Encroachment)	Breach	--	--	Periyasamy	Jambukuttapatti	9788359125
					Palani	Jambukuttapatti	9578072597
3.	Rainfall received in that area (Heavy down pour data which triggered the event with date)	---	--	--	Muthuvel	kullanur	9976584566
4.	Relief Centres operated to tide over the Situation	Nil	--	--	Thirupathi	Konnanur	9976584599
					Paramasivam	Pochampalli	8883698618
					<b>Location 2</b>		
5.	Number of persons evacuated and housed in Relief Camps	Nil	--	--	--	1	--
6.	Number of days Relief Camps was in operation	Nil	--	--	--	2	--
7.	Works taken up during current year	Encroachment Evicted	--	--	--	3	--
					-----	--	--
	Temporary Measures taken to restore damaged portion in case of breaches	-----	--	--	--	5	--
	Permanent Measures taken to restore the damaged portion in case of breaches	Encroachment Evicted	---	--	<b>Location 3</b>		
	Desilting Activities under taken	Yes	-----	--	--	1	--
8.	Permanent measures identified to be undertaken to minimize the risks in area. (Diversion canal construction of retaining wall, conversion of pipe culvert to box culvert etc.,)	---	---	---	--	2	--
					--	3	--
					--	4	--
					--	5	--
					--		--



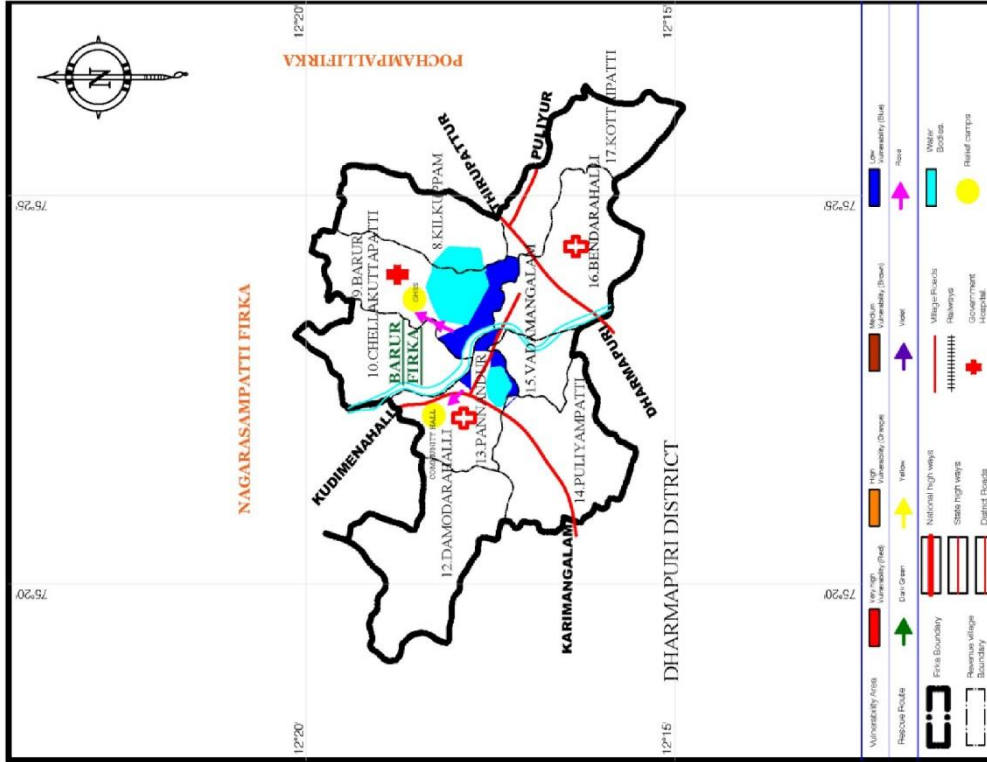
## Details of Vulnerable Area to Flood (Rural – Firka Level)

### VULNERABLE AREAS

Firka Name : Pochampalli  
 Block : Bargur  
 Taluk : Pochampalli  
 District : Krishnagiri

I. Details of Vulnerability Areas						
Types of Vulnerability in the area	Details of the area	Inundation details water level (ft) No. of days	Source of Flood	Name of Relief Centres	Street to be used escape to relief centre	Distance to relief centre (in km)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Low	Jambukuttappatti	Below 2 ft / 2 days	Breach of Kammaai overflow of surplus water	1. Govt Girls Higher Secondary School, Pochampalli 2. Govt Boys Higher Secondary School, Pochampalli	Rasi Nagar	2 km

II. Details of Contacts		
Name of Contact Details (1)	Contact No. (2)	
	Mobile	Landline
Name of the Nodal Officer	Krishnagiri	
Name of the Inter Department Team Leader	1. Tahsildar (SSS), Bargur	04343-239301
	2. Block Development Officer, Bargur	04343-266164
Nearest Police Station	Bargur Police Station	04343-265951
Nearest Fire & Rescue Station	Pochampalli	-
Name of the Taluk	Pochampalli	04341-252301
		04341-252370



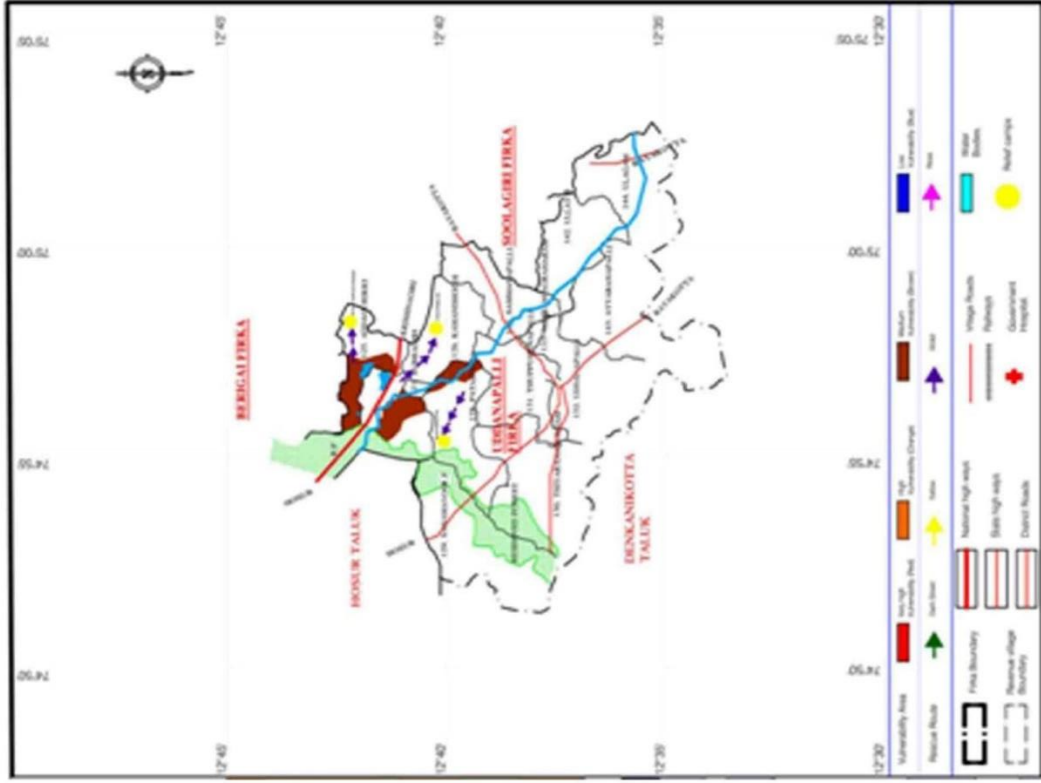
III. Analysis of Vulnerability (RURAL)				IV. Details of First Responders			
S.N	Details of Vulnerability	Place of Flooding			Name	Location	Contact No.
		Location 1 Barur	Location 2 Pannandur	Location 3			
1	Source of Flooding	Due to surplus course from KRP Dam and Rain water		--		<b>Location 1</b>	
2.	Cause of Flooding (Breach /Overflow/Encroachment)	Overflow		--	Anandan Sankar	1 Vethalaikaranur 2 Vethalaikaranur	9842647129 9965389920
3.	Rainfall received in that area (Heavy down pour data which triggered the event with date)			--	Anandan	3 Barur	9715688420
4.	Relief Centres operated to tide over the Situation	Nil		--	Chandiran	4 Barur	9750075203
5.	Number of persons evacuated and housed in Relief Camps	Nil		--	Madhaiyan	5 Mottupatti	9095650274
6.	Number of days Relief Camps was in operation	Nil		--	<b>Location 2</b>		
7.	Works taken up during current year	Nil		--	Sakthivel	1 Barur	9788585635
	a. Temporary Measures taken to restore damaged portion in case of breaches	Nil	Nil	--	Murugesan	2 Barur	8124023500
	b. Permanent Measures taken to restore the damaged portion in case of breaches	Nil	Nil	--	Madesh	3 Barur	8754671622
	c. Desilting Activities under taken	Nil	Nil	--	P.riyasamy.	4 Mottupatti	9629940096
8.	Permanent measures identified to be undertaken to minimize the risks in area. (Diversion canal construction of retaining wall, conversion of pipe culvert to box culvert etc..)	Nil	Nil	--	Murugan	5 Mottupatti	9442916949
				--	<b>Location 3</b>		
				--	--	1 --	--
				--	--	2 --	--
				--	--	3 --	--
				--	--	4 --	--
				--	--	5 --	--

## Details of Vulnerable Area to Flood (Rural – Firka Level)

### VULNERABLE AREAS

**Firka Name :** Uddhanapalli  
**Block :** Shoolagiri  
**Taluk :** Shoolagiri  
**District :** Krishnagiri

I. Details of Vulnerability Areas								
Types of Vulnerability in the area	Details of the area	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Inundated	Details of water level (ft)	No. of days	Source of Flood	Name of Relief Centers	Street to be used to escape to relief centre	Distance to relief centre (in km)
Medium	Ulagam	2 to 3 ft / 2 days	2 to 3 ft / 2 days	Heavy Rain Fall	1. Govt Higher Secondary School, Ulagam	Rayakottai to Shoolagiri Road	1 ½ k.m	
Medium	Thiyamadu rgam	2 to 3 ft / 2 days	2 to 3 ft / 2 days	Heavy Rain Fall	1. PUMs Anumanthapura m 2. Murugan Temple- MandapamAgar am	Anjayaney arKoil Street	1 ½ k.m	



II. Details of Contacts			
Name of the Nodal Officer	Name of Contact Details (1)	Contact No. (2)	
		Mobile	Landline
Name of the Inter Department Team Leader	1. Spl Tahsildar (SSS), Shoolagiri	9442795549	04343-292098 04343-252998
	2. Block Development Officer, Shoolagiri	7402607038 9944990323	04344-252224
Nearest Police Station	Uddanapalli, Shoolagiri.	9498101127 9865611092 9498101123	04347-256038 04344-252240
Nearest Fire & Rescue Station	Hosur Rayakottai	9445086364 9445086517	04344-276699 04348-232355
Name of the Taluk	Shoolagiri	9488333363	04343-292098, 252998



III. Analysis of Vulnerability (RURAL)				IV. Details of First Responders				
S. N.	Details of Vulnerability	Place of Flooding			Location 3	Name	Location	Contact No.
		Location 1	Location 2	Location 3				
1	Source of Flooding	Ulagam	Thayanadurgam	--			Location 1	
2.	Cause of Flooding (Breach /Overflow /Encroachment)	Rainfall	Overflow	--	Sakkappan	1	Ulagam	9524860830
3.	Rainfall received in that area (Heavy down pour data which triggered the event with date)	141 MM Date:10.11.2015		--	Chandiran	2		8973316802
4.	Relief Centres operated to tide over the Situation	Nil		--	Yellappan	3		7810035193
5.	Number of persons evacuated and housed in Relief Camps	Nil		--	Selvam	4		9942186846
6.	Number of days Relief Camps was in operation	Nil		--	Vijayan	5		9787860810
7.	Works taken up during current year						<b>Location 2</b>	
	a. Temporary Measures taken to restore damaged portion in case of breaches	Sand bag placed to arrest leakage of water		--	Vijayakumar	1		9095515045
	b. Permanent Measures taken to restore the damaged portion in case of breaches	Nil	The bund area of that Eri strengthened	--	Shankar	2	Thayana durgam	9965450615
	c. Desilting Activities under taken	Desilting Done		--	Magadeva	3		9965450617
8.	Permanent measures identified to be undertaken to minimize the risks in area. (Diversion canal construction of retaining wall, conversion of pipe culvert to box culvert etc.,)	Bridge has to be built	The bund area of that Eri strengthened	--	Nagaraj	4		9965073740
				--	Venkatesh	5		9444951268
				--			<b>Location 3</b>	
				--	--	1	--	--
				--	--	2	--	--
				--	--	3	--	--
				--	--	4	--	--
				--	--	5	--	--



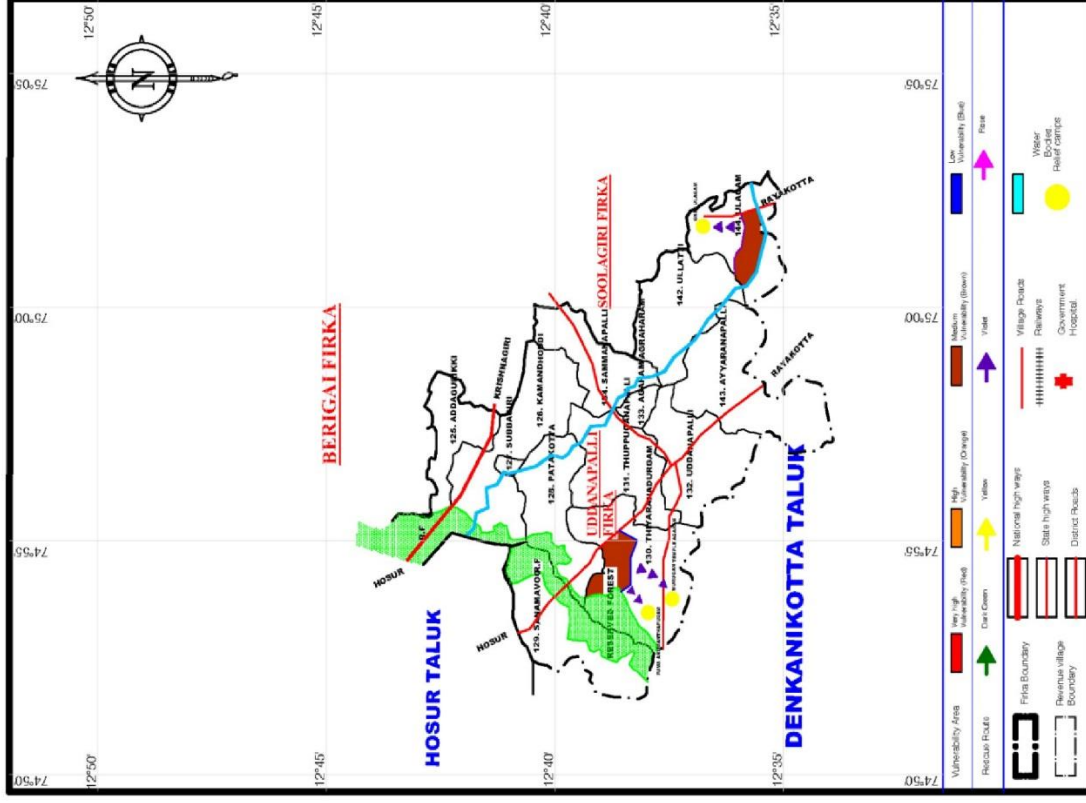
## Details of Vulnerable Area to Flood (Rural – Firka Level)

### VULNERABLE AREAS

**Firka Name** : Uddhanapalli  
**Block** : Shoolagiri  
**Taluk** : Shoolagiri  
**District** : Krishnagiri

I. Details of Vulnerability Areas						
Types of Vulnerability in the area	Details of the area	Inundation details water level (ft) No. of days	Source of Flood	Name of Relief Centres	Street to be used escape to relief centre	Distance to relief centre (in km)
Medium Vulnerability	Gobachandiram	2 to 3 ft / 2 days	Heavy Rain Fall	Chaitiram, Gobachandiram	Therpettai	½ k.m
Medium Vulnerability	Pathakotta	2 to 3 ft / 2 days	Heavy Rain Fall	RamarKovil Mandabam Pathakotta	Kamandhoti to Pathakotta Road	200 ft
Medium Vulnerability	Addakurukki	2 to 3 ft / 2 days	Heavy Rain Fall	PUPS, Attakurukki	NH 7 Near Mangalam Hotel	½ k.m

II. Details of Contacts			
Name of the Nodal Officer	Name of Contact Details (1)	Contact No. (2)	
		Mobile	Landline
DSO, Krishnagiri		9445000396	04343-234677
Name of the Inter Department Team Leader	1. Spl Tahsildar (SSS), Shoolagiri	9442795549	04343-292098
	2. Block Development Officer, Shoolagiri	7402607038 9944990323	04343-252998
Nearest Station	Police Uddhanapalli, Shoolagiri.	9498101127 9498101123	04344-252224
Nearest Fire & Rescue Station	Hosur	9445086364	04347-256038
	Rayakottai	9445086517	0498101123
Name of the Taluk	Shoolagiri	9488333363	04348-232355
			04343-292098
			04343-252998



III. Analysis of Vulnerability (RURAL)				IV. Details of First Responders			
S. N.	Details of Vulnerability	Place of Flooding			Name	Location	Contact No.
		Location 1	Location 2	Location 3			
1	Source of Flooding	Gopachandiram Rainfall	Pathakotta Rainfall	Addakurkki Rainfall	Navashath	Location 1 1	9940776117
2.	Cause of Flooding (Breach /Overflow /Encroachment)	Overflow	Overflow	Overflow	Gurumurthi	2	7402507169
3.	Rainfall received in that area (Heavy down pour data which triggered the event with date)	141 MM Date:10.11.2015	141 MM Date:10.11.2015	141 MM Date:10.11.2015	Karthik	3 Gopa chandiram	9543546997
4.	Relief Centres operated to tide over the Situation	Chatiram	Ramar Kovil Mandabam	PUPS	Kaveri Chetti	4	9159503255
5.	Number of persons evacuated and housed in Relief Camps	Near about 250 peoples	Near about 220 peoples	Near about 180 peoples	Ramamurthy	5	8675071824
6.	Number of days Relief Camps was in operation	02	02	02	<b>Location 2</b>		
7.	Works taken up during current year	--	--	--	Razak	1	9677702739
	a. Temporary Measures taken to restore damaged portion in case of breaches	Sand bag must be placed to arrest leakage of water	Sand bag must be placed to arrest leakage of water	Sand bag must be placed to arrest leakage of water	Ramesh	2	9942692193
	b. Permanent Measures taken to restore the damaged portion in case of breaches	Bridge has to be built	Bridge has to be built	The bund area of that <del>Eri</del> strengthened	--	3	--
	c. Desilting Activities under taken	Desilting Done	Desilting Done	Desilting Done	--	4	--
8.	Permanent measures identified to be undertaken to minimize the risks in area. (Diversion canal construction of retaining wall, conversion of pipe culvert to box culvert etc.)	Bridge has to be built	Bridge has to be built	The bund area of that <del>Eri</del> strengthened	--	5	--
		Desilting Done	Desilting Done	Desilting Done	<b>Location 3</b>		
		Desilting Done	Desilting Done	Desilting Done	Venkatesappa	1	9443634066
		Desilting Done	Desilting Done	Desilting Done	Gopi	2	9943310633
		Desilting Done	Desilting Done	Desilting Done	--	3	--
		Desilting Done	Desilting Done	Desilting Done	--	4	--
		Desilting Done	Desilting Done	Desilting Done	--	5	--

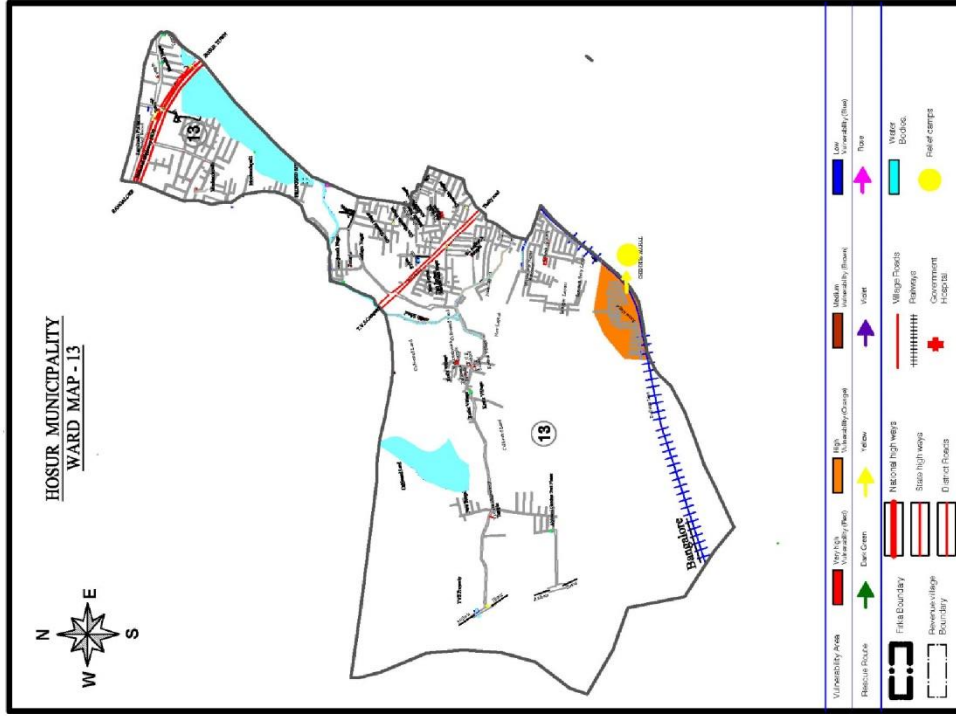
## Details of Vulnerable Area to Flood (Urban - Ward Level)

### VULNERABLE AREAS

**Ward No & Name** : Ward No 13 & Annai Nagar  
**Municipality** : Hosur  
**Taluk** : Hosur  
**District** : Krishnagiri

I. Details of Vulnerability Areas						
Types of Vulnerability in the area	Details of the area	Inundation details water level (ft) No. of days	Source of Flood	Name of Relief Centres	Street to be used to escape to relief centre	Distance to relief centre (in km)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Medium Vulnerability	Annai Nagar, <b>Mookanda palli</b>	2 to 3 ft / 2 days	Due to surplus course from Rain water <b>oddi</b>	Chennish Mahal, Appavu Nagar	Appavu Nagar <b>Arasanatti</b>	300 Mtrs <b>1 Km</b>

II. Details of Contacts			
Name of Contact Details (1)		Contact No. (2)	
Name of the Nodal Officer	Sub Collector, Hosur	Mobile	Landline
Name of the Inter Department Team Leader	1. Tr.Senthil, Spl Tahsildar(SSS), Hosur 2. Block Development Officer, Hosur	9865710071 9047014643	04344-222493 04344-222478
Nearest Police Station	Hosur Hdco Police Station	9498101105	04343-260022
Nearest Fire & Rescue Station	Sipcot-Hosur	9445086364	04344-276699
Name of the Taluk	Hosur	9445000541	04344-222493









## Details of Vulnerable Area to Flood (Urban - Ward Level)

### VULNERABLE AREAS

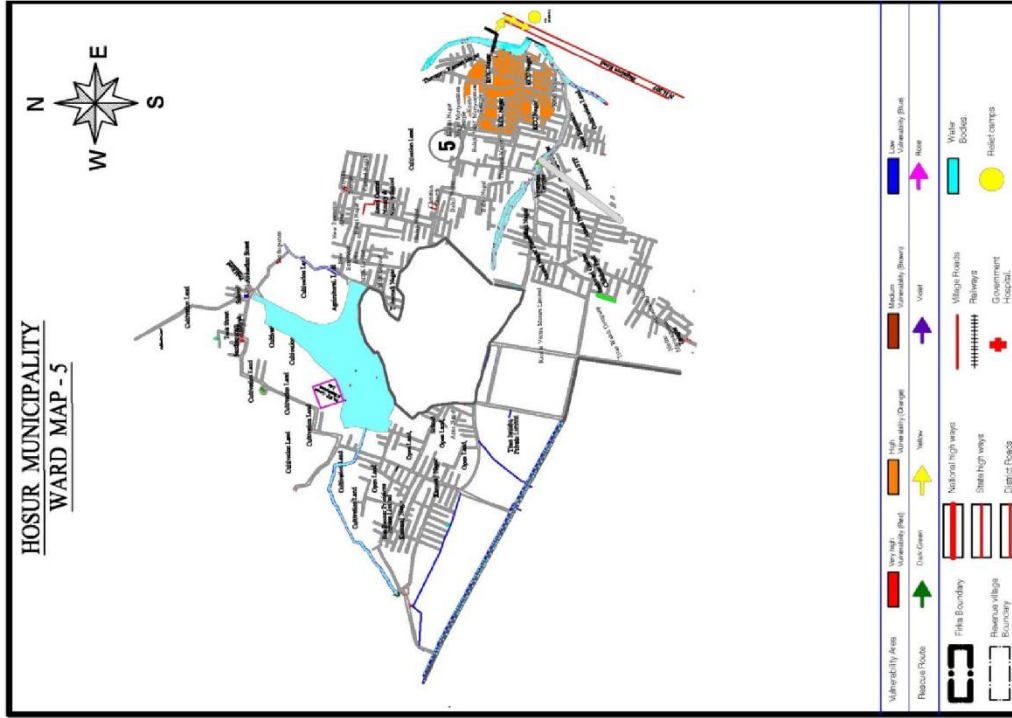
**Ward No & Name** : Ward No 5 & KCC Nagar  
**Municipality** : Hosur  
**Taluk** : Hosur  
**District** : Krishnagiri

#### I. Details of Vulnerability Areas

Types of Vulnerability in the area	Details of the area	Inundation details	Source of Flood	Name of Relief Centres	Street to be used escape to relief centre	Distance to relief centre (in km)
1 Highly Vulnerability	2 K.C.C.Nagar	3 3 - 5 ft / 2 days	4 Due to surplus course from Rain water	5 Thirupathi Mahal	6 Samathuvapuram	7 0.3 Km.

#### II. Details of Contacts

Name of Contact Details	Contact No.	
	(1)	(2)
<b>Name of the Nodal Officer</b>	Sub Collector, Hosur	Mobile 9445000430 Landline 04344-222622
<b>Name of the Inter Department Team Leader</b>	1. Spl Tahsildar(SSS), Hosur 2. Block Development Officer, Hosur	9865710071 9047014643 04344-222478
<b>Nearest Police Station</b>	Hosur Hudco Police Station	9498101105 04343-260022
<b>Nearest Fire &amp; Rescue Station</b>	Sipcot-Hosur	9445086364 04344-276099
<b>Name of the Taluk</b>	Hosur	9445000541 04344-222493



III. Analysis of Vulnerability (URBAN)							IV. Details of First Responders			
S. N.	Details of Vulnerability	Place of Flooding			Location 3	Name	Location	Contact No.		
		Location 1	Location 2	Location 3						
1	Source of Flooding	K.C.C Nagar	--	--	--	Location 1				
		Heavy Rainfall	--	--	--					
2.	Cause of Flooding (Breach /Overflow /Encroachment)	Overflow and Encroachment	--	--	--	1	Hosur	9578468122		
						2	Hosur	9751077510		
3.	Rainfall received in that area (Heavy down pour data which triggered the event with date)	26.07.2016 - 76 mm, 27.07.2016 - 141 mm, 29.07.2016 - 42 mm.	--	--	--	3	Hosur	9750075201		
						4	--	--		
						5	--	--		
4.	Relief Centres operated to tide over the Situation	Nil	--	--	--	Location 2				
5.	Number of persons evacuated and housed in Relief Camps	Nil	--	--	--	1	--	--		
6.	Number of days Relief Camps was in operation	Nil	--	--	--	2	--	--		
7.	Works taken up during current year	Encroachments are Evicted	--	--	--	3	--	--		
	a. Temporary Measures taken to restore damaged portion in case of breaches	Diversion canal construction retaining wall	--	--	--	4	--	--		
	b. Permanent Measures taken to restore the damaged portion in case of breaches	Constructed narrow bridges	--	--	--	5	--	--		
	c. Desilting Activities under taken	Nil	--	--	--	Location 3				
						1	--	--		
						2	--	--		
						3	--	--		
						4	--	--		
						5	--	--		
8.	Permanent measures identified to be undertaken to minimize the risks in area. (Diversion canal construction of retaining wall, conversion of pipe culvert to box culvert etc.,)	Nil	--	--	--					

## Details of Vulnerable Area to Flood (Urban - Ward Level)

### VULNERABLE AREAS

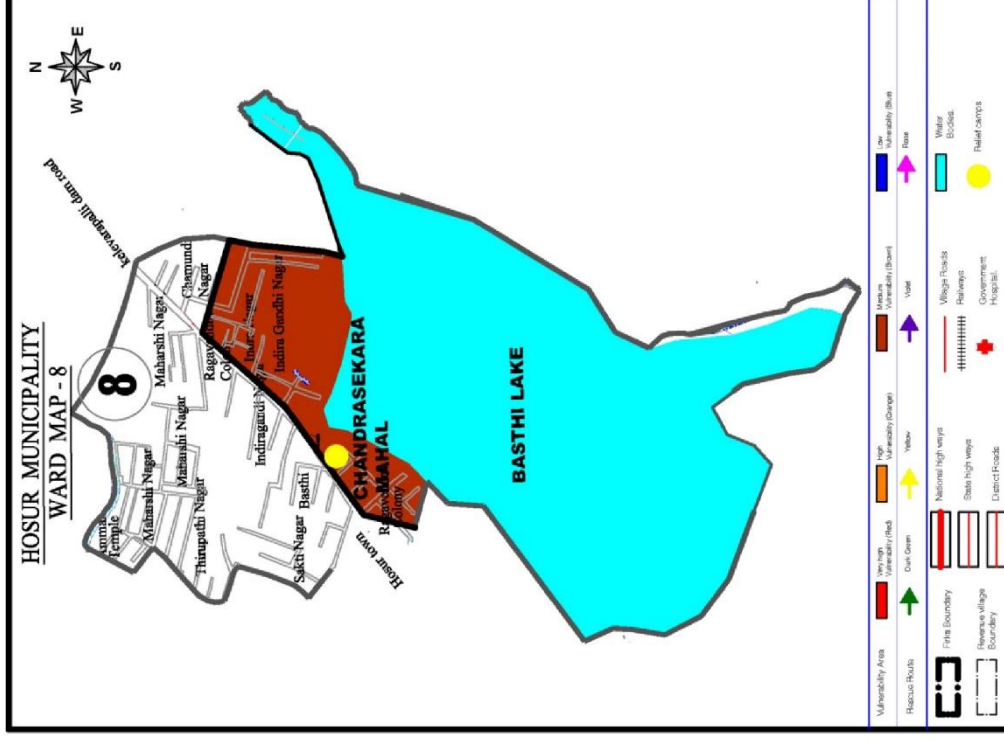
**Ward No & Name :** Ward No 8 & Basthi  
**Municipality :** Hosur  
**Taluk :** Hosur  
**District :** Krishnagiri

#### I. Details of Vulnerability Areas

Types of Vulnerability in the area	Details of the area	Inundation details water level (ft) No. of days	Source of Flood	Name of Relief Centres	Street to be used escape to relief centre	Distance to relief centre (in km)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Medium Vulnerability	Basthi (Avalapalli)	2 to 3 ft / 2 days	Due to surplus course from Basthi Lake	Chandrasekara Mahahal	Avalapalli road	100 Mtrs 2 Km

#### II. Details of Contacts

Name of Contact Details (1)		Contact No. (2)	
<b>Name of the Nodal Officer</b>	SubCollector, Hosur	Mobile	Landline
		9445000430	04344-222622
<b>Name of the Inter Department Team Leader</b>	1. Spl Tahsildar(SSS), Hosur 2. Block Development Officer, Hosur	9865710071 9047014643	04344-222493 04344-222478
<b>Nearest Police Station</b>	Hosur Hidco Police Station	9498101105	04343-260022
<b>Nearest Fire &amp; Rescue Station</b>	Sipcot-Hosur	9445086364	04344-276699
<b>Name of the Taluk</b>	Hosur	9445000541	04344-222493





III. Analysis of Vulnerability (URBAN)				IV. Details of First Responders			
S. N.	Details of Vulnerability	Place of Flooding			Name	Location	Contact No.
		Location 1	Location 2	Location 3			
1	Source of Flooding	Basthi	--	--	Location 1		
2	Cause of Flooding (Breach /Overflow /Encroachment)	Rainfall	--	--	Mohan	Basthi	9865420904
		Overflow and Encroachment	--	--	Nagarajan	Basthi	9842741740
3	Rainfall received in that area (Heavy down pour data which triggered the event with date)	26.07.2016 - 76 mm, 27.07.2016 - 141 mm, 29.07.2016 - 42 mm.	--	--	Radha Gajendiran	Basthi	9789539881
4	Relief Centres operated to tide over the Situation	Nil	--	--	Venkatesh	Basthi	9442447534
		Nil	--	--	Malar	Basthi	
5	Number of persons evacuated and housed in Relief Camps	Nil	--	--	Location 2		
6	Number of days Relief Camps was in operation	Nil	--	--	--	1	--
			--	--	--	2	--
7	Works taken up during current year	Encroachments are Evicted	--	--	--	3	--
			--	--	--	4	--
			--	--	--	5	--
	Temporary Measures taken to restore damaged portion in case of breaches	Diversion canal construction retaining wall	--	--	Location 3		
	Permanent Measures taken to restore the damaged portion in case of breaches	Constructed narrow bridges	--	--	--	1	--
	Desilting Activities under taken	--	--	--	--	2	--
8	Permanent measures identified to be undertaken to minimize the risks in area. (Diversion canal construction of retaining wall, conversion of pipe culvert to box culvert etc.,)	Nil	--	--	--	3	--
			--	--	--	4	--
			--	--	--	5	--



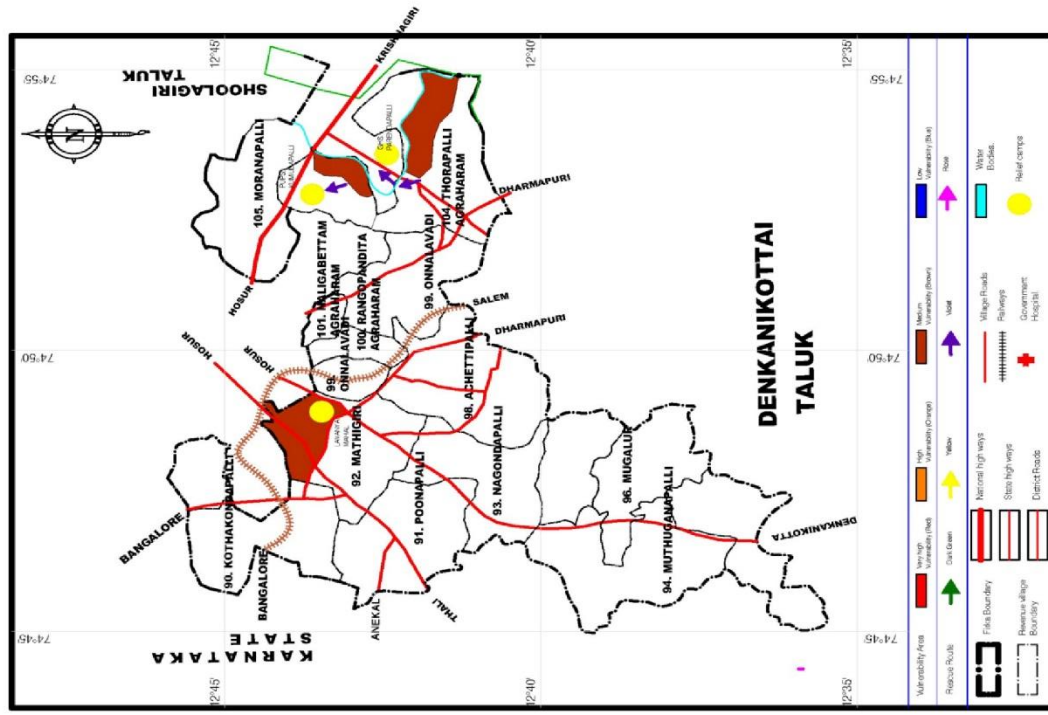
## Details of Vulnerable Area to Flood (Rural – Firka Level)

### VULNERABLE AREAS

**Firka Name** : Mathigiri  
**Block** : Hosur  
**Taluk** : Hosur  
**District** : Krishnagiri

I. Details of Vulnerability Areas						
Types of Vulnerability in the area	Details of the area	Inundation details water level (ft) No. of days	Source of Flood	Name of Relief Centres	Street to be used to escape to relief centre	Distance to relief centre (in km)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Medium Vulnerability	Perandapalli	2 to 3 ft / 2 days	Due to surplus course from KRP Dam	P.U.P.S Kumuthepalli	Perandapalli	0.5 Kms
Medium Vulnerability	Thorapalli	2 to 3 ft / 2 days	Due to surplus course from KRP Dam	Govt Higher Secondary School, Perandapalli	Thorapalli	0.5 Kms
Medium	Mathigiri	2 to 3 ft / 2 days	Due to surplus course from KRP Dam	Lavanya Marriage Hall, Mathigiri	Mathigiri	0.5 Kms

II. Details of Contacts			
Name of Contact Details (1)		Contact No. (2)	
<b>Name of the Nodal Officer</b>	SubCollector, Hosur	Mobile	Landline
		9445000430	04344-222622
<b>Name of the Inter Department Leader</b>	1. Spl Tahsildar(SSS), Hosur. 2. Block Development Officer, Hosur.	9865710071 9047014643	04344-222493 04344-222478
<b>Nearest Station</b>	Hosur Hidco Police Station	9498101105	04343-260022
<b>Nearest Fire &amp; Rescue Station</b>	Sipcot-Hosur	9445086364	04344-276699
<b>Name of the Taluk</b>	Hosur	9445000541	04344-222493



III. Analysis of Vulnerability (RURAL)				IV. Details of First Responders			
S. N.	Details of Vulnerability	Place of Flooding			Name	Location	Contact No.
		Location 1 Perandapalli	Location 2 Thorapalli	Location 3 Mathagiri			
1	Source of Flooding	Due to surplus course from kelavarapalli Dam.			Location 1		
2	Cause of Flooding (Breach /Overflow /Encroachment)	Overflow			1	Hosur	9965767213
					2	Hosur	9944441135
3	Rainfall received in that area (Heavy down pour data which triggered the event with date)	Due to release of water from kelavarapalli Dam			3	Perandapalli	9442215109
					4	Perandapalli	9942762220
4	Relief Centres operated to tide over the Situation	Nil			5	Perandapalli	9790159917
					Location 2		
5	Number of persons evacuated and housed in Relief Camps	Nil			1	Thorapalli	9486524590
6	Number of days Relief Camps was in operation	Nil			2	Thorapalli	9750942700
7	Works taken up during current year	construction over bridge on the Canal			3	Thorapalli	9003310176
	a. Temporary Measures taken to restore damaged portion in case of breaches	Nil			4	Thorapalli	9790258775
	b. Permanent Measures taken to restore the damaged portion in case of breaches	Nil			5	Thorapalli	9894765557
	c. Desilting Activities under taken	Nil			Location 3		
8	Permanent measures identified to be undertaken to minimize the risks in area. (Diversion canal construction of retaining wall, conversion of pipe culvert to box culvert etc.,)	Nil			1	Mathigiri	9362310899
					2	Mathigiri	9443214099
					3	--	--
					4	--	--
					5	--	--

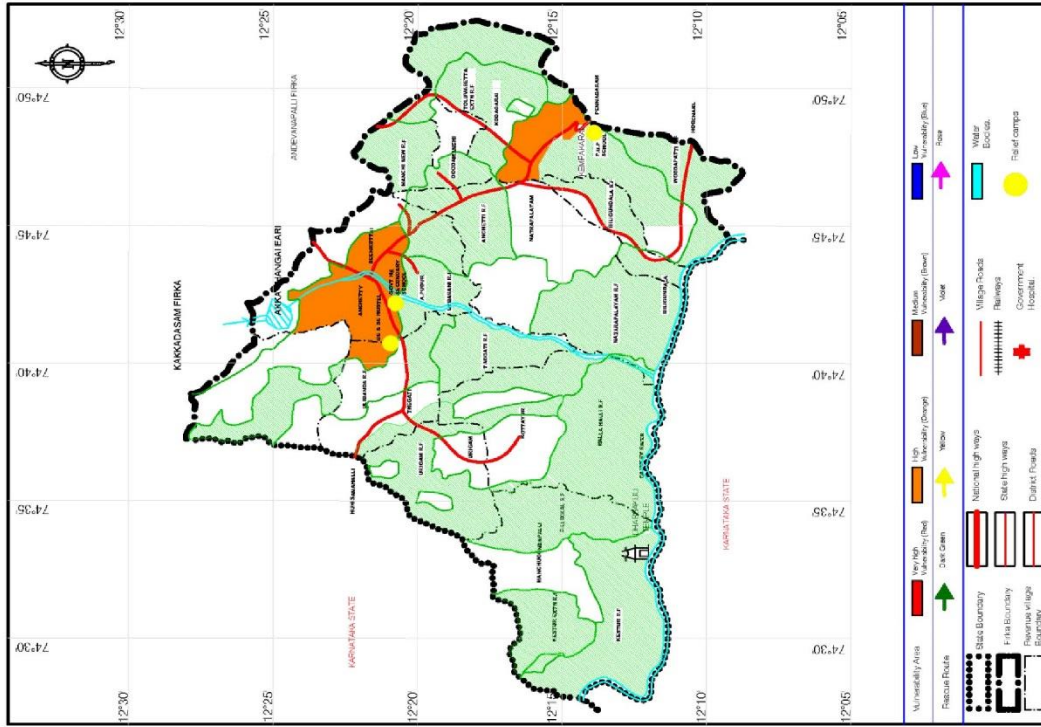
## Details of Vulnerable Area to Flood (Rural – Firka Level)

### VULNERABLE AREAS

**Firka Name** : Anchetty  
**Block** : Thally  
**Taluk** : Anchetty  
**District** : Krishnagiri

I. Details of Vulnerability Areas						
Types of Vulnerability in the area	Details of the area	Inundation details water level (ft) No. of days	Source of Flood	Name of Relief Centres	Street to be used to escape to relief centre	Distance to relief centre (in km)
Highly Vulnerability	Anchetty	3 to 5 ft / 2 days	Excess rainfall received from nearby Forest areas.	1. Govt Hr. Sec.School, Anchetty. 2. Govt BC & SC Hostel, Anchetty.	Anchetty to Thakkatty Road	1/2 K.M 1 K.M
Highly Vulnerability	Kempakara	3 to 5 ft / 2 days	Excess rainfall received from nearby Forest areas.	Govt PUP School, Kempakarai	Keratty to Kempakara Road	2 KM

II. Details of Contacts			
Name of Contact Details (1)		Contact No. (2)	
<b>Name of the Nodal Officer</b>	PA(Small Savings), Krishnagiri	Mobile	Landline
<b>Name of the Inter Department Team Leader</b>	1. Tahsildar(SSS), Anchetty 2. Block Development Officer, Thally	9952181818 9842138563 7402607047	04343-232288 04347-236411 04347-234226
<b>Nearest Police Station</b>	Anchetty Police Station	9498101096	04347-236220
<b>Nearest Fire &amp; Rescue Station</b>	Denkanikottai	9445086368	04347-235010
<b>Name of the Taluk</b>	Anchetty	9994596603	04347-236411





III. Analysis of Vulnerability (RURAL)				IV. Details of First Responders			
S. N.	Details of Vulnerability	Place of Flooding			Name	Location	Contact No.
		Location 1 Anchetty	Location 2 Kempakarai	Location 3 --			
1	Source of Flooding	Excess rainfall received from nearby Forest areas	Heavy Rains	--	Location 1		
2.	Cause of Flooding (Breach /Overflow /Encroachment)	overflow	overflow	--	1	Anchetty	9626529290
					2	Anchetty	9442688775
3.	Rainfall received in that area (Heavy down pour data which triggered the event with date)	51mm 19.05.2015	97.3mm 9.11.2015	--	3	Anchetty	9994121644
					4	Anchetty	9787193047
4.	Relief Centres operated to tide over the Situation	Nil	Nil	--	5	Anchetty	9751784387
					Location 2		
5.	Number of persons evacuated and housed in Relief Camps	Nil	Nil	--	1	Kempakarai	9787535796
6.	Number of days Relief Camps was in operation	Nil	Nil	--	2	Kempakarai	9443487354
7.	Works taken up during current year			--	3	Kempakarai	9655088897
	a. Temporary Measures taken to restore damaged portion in case of breaches	-	Caution boards and signboards will be kept during excess floods and rain		4	Kempakarai	9787809878
	b. Permanent Measures taken to restore the damaged portion in case of breaches	Construction of bridge was going in that area.	-		5	Kempakarai	7598058419
	c. Desilting Activities under taken	Yes	Nil		Location 3		
	Permanent measures identified to be undertaken to minimize the risks in area. (Diversion canal construction of retaining wall, conversion of pipe culvert to box culvert etc.,)	Bridge has to be built	-	--	1	--	--
					2	--	--
					3	--	--
					4	--	--
					5	--	--



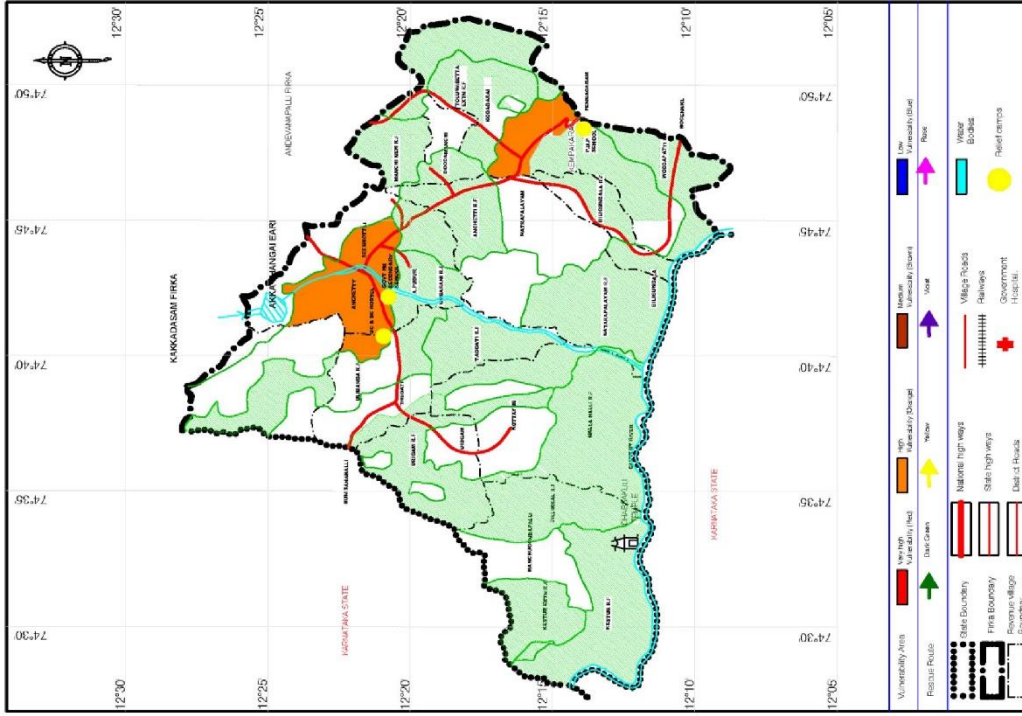
## Details of Vulnerable Area to Flood (Rural – Firka Level)

### VULNERABLE AREAS

**Firka Name** : Anchetty  
**Block** : Thally  
**Taluk** : Denkanikottai  
**District** : Krishnagiri

I. Details of Vulnerability Areas						
Types of Vulnerability in the area	Details of the area	Inundation details water level (ft) No. of days	Source of Flood	Name of Relief Centres	Street to be used to escape to relief centre	Distance to relief centre (in km)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Highly Vulnerability	Anchetty	3 to 5 ft / 2 days	Excess rainfall received from nearby Forest areas.	1. Govt Hr. Sec. School, Anchetty. 2. Govt BC & SC Hostel, Anchetty.	Anchetty to Thakkatty Road	1/2 K.M 1 K.M
Highly Vulnerability	Kempakara	3 to 5 ft / 2 days	Excess rainfall received from nearby Forest areas.	Govt PUP School, Kempakarai	Keratty to Kempakara Road	2 KM

II. Details of Contacts		
Name of the Nodal Officer	Name of Contact Details	
	(1)	(2)
Name of the Inter Department Team Leader	PA(Small Savings), Krishnagiri	Mobile: 9952181818 Landline: -
	1. Tahsildar(SSS), Denkanikottai 2. Block Development Officer, Thally	9842771582 7402607047 9486482400
Nearest Police Station	Anchetty Police Station	9498101096 04347-232453
Nearest Fire & Rescue Station	Denkanikottai	9445086368 04347-235010
Name of the Taluk	Denkanikottai	9445000542 04347-235041



III. Analysis of Vulnerability (RURAL)				IV. Details of First Responders			
S. N.	Details of Vulnerability	Place of Flooding			Name	Location	Contact No.
		Location 1 Kelamangalam	Location 2	Location 3			
1	Source of Flooding	Heavy rains	--	--	<b>Location 1</b>		
2.	Cause of Flooding (Breach /Overflow /Encroachment)	Breach	--	--	Kuppuraj	Kelamangalam	9442852442
3.	Rainfall received in that area (Heavy down pour data which triggered the event with date)	80mm 10.11.2015	--	--	R.J.Kumar	Kelamangalam	9442462048
4.	Relief Centres operated to tide over the Situation	Nil	--	--	Rajandirappa	Kelamangalam	9442447916
5.	Number of persons evacuated and housed in Relief Camps	Nil	--	--	Veerappa	Kelamangalam	9791432327
6.	Number of days Relief Camps was in operation	Nil	--	--	Nagaraj	Kelamangalam	9488750877
7.	Works taken up during current year		--	--	<b>Location 2</b>		
	Temporary Measures taken a. to restore damaged portion in case of breaches	Bund was strengthened along the surplus course	--	--	--	1	--
	Permanent Measures taken b. to restore the damaged portion in case of breaches	Nil	--	--	--	2	--
	Desilting Activities under c. taken	Yes. 764 cubic metres desilted	--	--	--	3	--
8.	Permanent measures identified to be undertaken to minimize the risks in area. (Diversion canal construction of retaining wall, conversion of pipe culvert	--	--	--	--	4	--
					--	5	--
					<b>Location 3</b>		

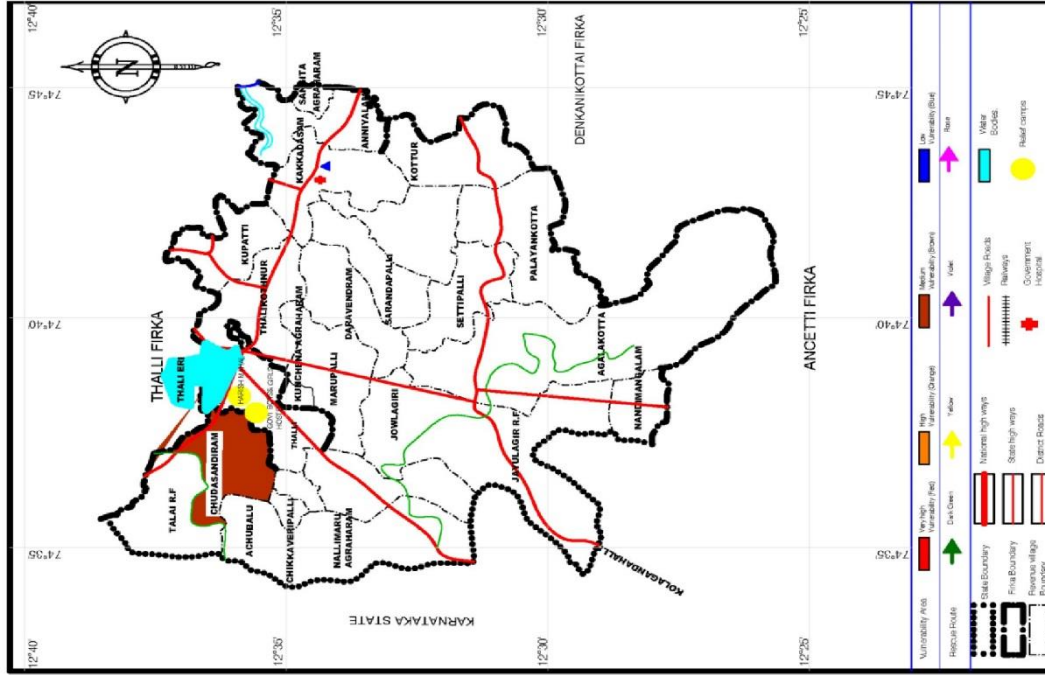
## Details of Vulnerable Area to Flood (Rural – Firka Level)

### VULNERABLE AREAS

**Firka Name** : Kakkathasam  
**Block** : Thally  
**Taluk** : Denkanikottai  
**District** : Krishnagiri

I. Details of Vulnerability Areas						
Types of Vulnerability in the area	Details of the area	Inundation details water level (ft) No. of days	Source of Flood	Name of Relief Centres	Street to be used escape to relief centre	Distance to relief centre (in km)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Medium Vulnerability	Chudasandar am	2 to 3 ft / 2 days	Excess rainfall received from nearby Forest areas.	1. Govt Boys & Girls(SC)Hos tel Thally. 2. Harish Marriage Hall, Thally.	Thally to Achupalu Road	3.5 K M 3.5 K M

II. Details of Contacts			
Name of Contact Details		Contact No.	
(1)		(2)	
Name of the Nodal Officer	PA(Small Savings), Krishnagiri	Mobile	Landline
Name of the Inter Department Leader	1. Tahsildar(SSS), Denkanikottai	9842771582	04347-235041
	2. Block Development Officer, Thally	7402607047 9486482400	04347-234226
Nearest Station	Police Thally Police Station	9498101126	04347-234233
Nearest Fire & Rescue Station	Denkanikottai	9445086368	04347-235010
Name of the Taluk	Denkanikottai	9445000542	04347-235041





wall, conversion of pipe culvert to box culvert etc.,)				5	--	--
--	--	--	--	---	----	----

III. Analysis of Vulnerability (RURAL)							IV. Details of First Responders			
S. N.	Details of Vulnerability	Place of Flooding			Name	Location	Contact No.			
		Location 1 Chudasandaram	Location 2	Location 3						
1	Source of Flooding	Heavy rains	--	--	<b>Location 1</b>					
2.	Cause of Flooding (Breach /Overflow /Encroachment)	Breach	--	--	Mahadevan	Chudasandaram	9443622007			
3.	Rainfall received in that area (Heavy down pour data which triggered the event with date)	80mm 10.11.2015	--	--	Veerapadhara	Chudasandaram	9655566359			
4.	Relief Centres operated to tide over the Situation	Nil	--	--	Basavraj	Chudasandaram	9488904203			
5.	Number of persons evacuated and housed in Relief Camps	Nil	--	--	Kantharaj	Chudasandaram	8489132769			
6.	Number of days Relief Camps was in operation	Nil	--	--	Krishnamoorthy	Chudasandaram	9655927021			
7.	Works taken up during current year		--	--	<b>Location 2</b>					
	a. Temporary Measures taken to restore damaged portion in case of breaches	Bund was strengthened along the surplus course	--	--	--	1	--			
	b. Permanent Measures taken to restore the damaged portion in case of breaches	--	--	--	--	2	--			
	c. Desilting Activities under taken	Nil	--	--	--	3	--			
8.	Permanent measures identified to be undertaken to minimize the risks in area. (Diversion canal construction of retaining wall, conversion of pipe culvert to box	--	--	--	--	4	--			
			--	--	--	5	--			
			--	--	<b>Location 3</b>					
			--	--	--	1	--			
			--	--	--	2	--			
			--	--	--	3	--			
			--	--	--	4	--			



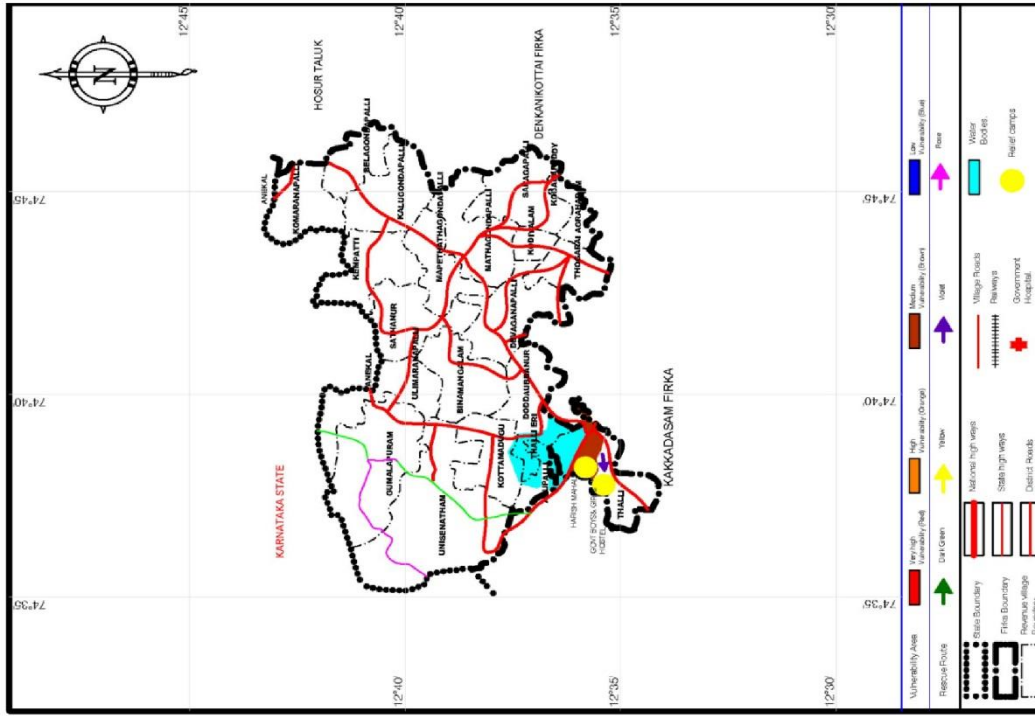
## Details of Vulnerable Area to Flood (Rural – Firka Level)

### VULNERABLE AREAS

Firka Name : Thally  
 Block : Thally  
 Taluk : Denkanikottai  
 District : Krishnagiri

I. Details of Vulnerability Areas						
Types of Vulnerability in the area	1	2	3	4	5	6
Inundation details of the water level (ft) No. of days	1	2	3	4	5	6
Distance to relief centre (in km)	1	2	3	4	5	6
Types of Vulnerability in the area	Medium	Thally	2 to 3 ft / 2 days	Excess rainfall received from nearby Forest areas.	1. Govt Boys & Girls(SC)Host el Thally. 2. Harish Marriage Hall. Thally.	Thally to Achupalu Road. 1/2 K.M 1 K.M

II. Details of Contacts			
Name of the Nodal Officer	Name of Contact Details (1)		Contact No. (2)
	Mobile	Landline	
Name of the Inter Department Team Leader	PA(Small Savings), Krishnagiri		-
	1. Tahsildar(SSS), Denkanikottai	9842771582	04347-235041
Nearest Police Station	2. Block Development Officer, Thally		04347-234226
	Thally Police Station	9498101126	04347-234233
Nearest Fire & Rescue Station	Denkanikottai		04347-235010
	Denkanikottai	9445000542	04347-235041



S. N.		III. Analysis of Vulnerability (RURAL)			IV. Details of First Responders			
		Details of Vulnerability	Place of Flooding			Name	Location	Contact No.
Location 1	Location 2		Location 3					
1	Source of Flooding	Thally	--	--				
		Excess rainfall received from nearby Forest areas	--	--				
2.	Cause of Flooding (Breach /Overflow /Encroachment)	Overflow	--	--	Anand	1 Thally	9443903559	
					Inayadhulla	2 Thally	9486924707	
3.	Rainfall received in that area (Heavy down pour data which triggered the event with date)	95 mm 10.11.2015	--	--	Ganeshan	3 Thally	9443758479	
					Imrankan	4 Thally	9442699714	
4.	Relief Centres operated to tide over the Situation	Nil	--	--	Paiyashkan	5 Thally	9488350951	
5.	Number of persons evacuated and housed in Relief Camps	Nil	--	--				
6.	Number of days Relief Camps was in operation	Nil	--	--				
7.	Works taken up during current year		--	--				
	a. Temporary Measures taken to restore damaged portion in case of breaches	Bund was strengthened along the surplus course	--	--				
	b. Permanent Measures taken to restore the damaged portion in case of breaches	Nil	--	--				
	c. Desilting Activities under taken	Yes. 283 cubic meters desilted	--	--				
8.	Permanent measures identified to be undertaken to minimize the risks in area. (Diversion canal construction of retaining	--	--	--				

## 10.1. IMPORTANT GOVERNMENT ORDERS AND INSTRUCTIONS ISSUED FROM COMMISSIONERATE

<b>1</b>	G.O.Ms.No.535 Revenue Department.dt:22.6.96	Standard pattern of cash grant for victims of hutsdamaged in flood, cyclone and fire accidents –orders issued.
<b>2</b>	G.O.Ms. No.1121 Revenue Department.dt:25.10.96	Financial assistance to victims’ of Natural Calamities like cyclone, flood etc., Enhancement of assistance orders issued
<b>3</b>	G.O.Ms.No.584 Revenue Dept.dt:3.6.96.	Death of animals due to cyclone, floodssanction of excreta amount-orders issued
<b>4</b>	G.O.Ms.No.651 Revenue Department.dt:13.12.99	Scale of Relief assistance-for the damages caused due to Agriculture and Horticulture crops-orders issued
<b>5</b>	G.O.Ms.No.25742/52/85-19,Revenue Department. dt:2.4.86	Disbursement of cash grants to the victims certainguidelines and procedures instructions issued
<b>6</b>	G.O.Ms.No.96 Revenue Department.dt:28.1.87	Motor Vehicles-repairs in private workshops monitory limits fixed
<b>7</b>	G.O.Ms.No.475 Highways Department. dt:18.12.97	Damages to Government. roads restoration of works delegation of powers for waiver to tender call-orders issued
<b>8</b>	L.No.NCI(2)50422/98 RevenueAdmn.Dept. dated:2.9.98	Supply of Sarees and Dothies to the affected victims by flood and cyclone instructions issued
<b>9</b>	Lr.No.NCI(2)50422/98 Rev.Admn.Dept.dt:16.10.98	Relief amount powers delegated to the Tahsildars and Revenue Divisional Officers-under R27 for drawl of advance.
<b>10</b>	G.O.Ms.No.153 Revenue. Dept.dt:26.3.99	Enhancement of Financial power to RevenueDivisional Officers and the Principal Commissioner and Commissioner of Revenue Administration-grant of relief to the victims.
<b>11</b>	Lr.No.NCI(2)43920/99, Revenue.Admn. Dept dated:9.8.99	Natural Calamities-precautionary measures to be taken –instructions issued
<b>12</b>	G.O.Ms.No.2372 Public (Misc.)Department dated:20.12.78	Leave grant to Government. Servants during flood seasons-instructions issued
<b>13</b>	G.O.Ms.No.2015/Revenue Department. dt:3.11.78	Natural calamities-relief assistance to the victims Guidelines issued.
<b>14</b>	G.O.Ms.No.714 Revenue Department Dated.30.10.06	Financial assistance to victims of Natural calamities like cyclone, flood etc., Enhancement of assistance orders issued.
<b>15</b>	G.O.Ms.No.714 Revenue Department Dated.30.10.06	Financial assistance to victims of Natural calamities like cyclone, flood etc., Enhancement of assistance orders issued.

<b>16</b>	G.O.Ms.No.630, Revenue (NC-II(2) Department dated. 29.10.07	Natural Calamities-Grant of Financial Assistance to the victims of Natural Calamities like Cyclone/Flood/Drought Earthquake, etc., from Calamity Relief Fund/National Calamity contingency Fund- Revised norms to be adopted –Orders issued.
<b>17</b>	G.O.Ms.No.632 Revenue (DM-II Department dated. 25.1.2010	Natural Calamities - North East Monsoon 2010 -Financial assistance to victims of Natural Calamities – Rs. 1.00 lakh amount from calamity relief fund and Rs.1.00 lakh from CM relief fund – totally 2.00 lakhs of relief amount - Orders issued.
<b>18</b>	G.O.Ms.No.651, Revenue (DM-II Department dated. 30.11.2010	Natural Calamities - North East Monsoon 2010 enhancement of relief amount to hut damages –Orders issued.
<b>19</b>	G.O.Ms.No.680, Revenue (DM-II Department dated. 20.12.2010	Natural Calamities - North East Monsoon 2010 damages of paddy - enhancement of relief amount from Rs.8000 to Rs.10000 – Orders issued.
<b>20</b>	G.O.Ms.No.342, Revenue (DM-II Department dated. 09.11.2011	Natural Calamities - North East Monsoon 2011 damages of Financial assistance to victims' of Natural Calamities enhancement of relief amount Orders issued.
<b>21.</b>	G.O.(Ms) No.403 Revenue (DM-II) Department Dated : 17.11.2015	Disaster Management - North East Monsoon 2015 - Flood due to heavy rain - Damages caused to infrastructure - Release of a sum of Rs.500.00 Crore under State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) - for Relief and Restoration of damages - Orders issued
<b>22</b>	G.O.(Ms).No.579 Revenue and Disaster Management (DM-III) Department Dated: 09.12.2023	Financial assistance to victims of Natural calamities like cyclone, flood etc., Enhancement of assistance orders issued.



# IMPORTANT GOVERNMENT ORDERS

## GOVERNMENT OF TAMIL NADU

### ABSTRACT

**Natural Calamities**-Enhancement of financial powers to Revenue Officials and the Commissioner of Revenue Administration for grant of relief to victims of Natural calamities like flood, cyclone and fire - further orders issued.

### REVENUE(NC.II) DEPARTMENT

G.O.Ms.No.153

Dated 26.3.1999

#### ORDER:

In the Government order first read above, the Government enhanced the monetary limits to sanction expenditure towards cash grant for the victims of Natural calamity like Fire, flood and cyclone by various officers of Revenue department as indicated below:-

SI.NO	Competent Authority	Existing monetary limit
1.	Tahsildar	Rs.1 Lakh
2.	Revenue Divisional Officer/Sub-Collector	Rs.2.00 Lakhs
3.	Collector	Rs.10.00 Lakhs
4.	Special/Principal commissioner and Commissioner of Revenue Administration	Rs.20.00Lakhs

The Revenue Department Administrative Reforms commission have recommended, vide recommendation No.45, that besides delegation of powers, financial sanctioning powers of officers at different levels to be revised upwards in respect of relief measures undertaken for Natural Calamities as detailed below:-

SI.No	Description	Authority competent to sanction Existing proposed
Relief measures for Natural calamities (G.o. Ms.No.167,Rev dept dt.13.2.99)		
a)	Commissioner of Revenue Administration	Rs.20 Lakhs to Rs50 Lakhs
b)	Collector	Rs.10Lakhs to Rs.20 Lakhs
c)	Sub-Collector/Revenue Divisional officer	Rs. 2 Lakhs to Rs.5 Lakhs
d)	Tahsildar	Rs. 1 Lakhs to Rs. 2 Lakhs
	Approval of estimates of relief works	As above

Financial assistance of Rs.15,000/-to families of victims in cases of death due to Natural Calamities. -  
- Collector/Sub-collector/Revenue Divisional officer  
Sanction of cast of Dhoties/Sarees Distributed by  
Tahsildar to victims of fire, flood and cyclone etc., - Collector/Sub-Collector

Revenue Department,Secretariat,Chennai-9.

**Letter No 57772/NC.II/99-1, Dated: 25.1.2000-II-22**

From

Thiru Debendranath Sarangi, I.A.S.,  
Secretary to Government.

To

1)The Principal commissioner and Commissioner of  
Revenue Administration, Chennai-5.

2)The Collectors

Kancheepuram/Cuddalore/Pudukottai/Thanjavur/Ramanathapuram/and Nilgiris.

Sir,

Sub: Natural Calamities-Delegation of Powers to the office of the Commissioner of Revenue Administration and certain Collectors for operation of Post of one Assistant during October to December-Orders Issued-amendment of Head of Account-Issued.

Ref: 1. G.O. Ms.No.2326 Revenue (Floods) Department dt.4.10.80  
2. From the PC &CRA Lr. No. NCI (2 ) 48920/99 dt.27.10.99 and even number dt 18.11.99.

In G.O.Ms.No.2326 Revenue (Floods) Department dated 4.10.80 the government authorised the erstwhile Board of Revenue (LR) Madras and collector of Coastal district viz., Chengalpattu, South Arcot, Pudukottai, Thanjavur and Ramanathapuram and the Collector of the Nilgiris district to employ one Assistant in each on their office for cyclone/flood relief works during the period from October to December each year, subject to the condition that, the special staff should not be continued after December. Further, it has been ordered that the expenditure should be debited to "289 Relief on account of Natural Calamities-D. General AA.direction and Administration-I Non Plan(items eligible for assistance from Union government) AB. flood relief-Headquarters and District Establishment (DPC.no289 DAAAB0006).

2. In G.O.Ms.NO 534, Revenue dt.13.6.95 the Government have sanctioned on post of Assistant to the newly formed districts of Villupuram, Nagapattinam, and Thoothukudi to attend to cyclone/flood relief works during the period from October to December every year. It has also been ordered there in that the expenditure be debited to "2029-00 Land Revenue 001-district Administration I Non Plan-AA-head Quarters staff-commissioner of Revenue Administration-01 Salaries"  
(DPC.No.2029 00 001 AA 0109).

3. The Principal Commissioner and Commissioner of Revenue Administration in his letter second read above has requested authorisation to incur the expenditure under the following administrative head of account, since the head of account mentioned in G.O.Ms.No.2326 Revenue (Floods) Department dt 4.10.80 is not in operation now:-

"2029-00 Land Revenue 001-District Administration I Non Plan-AA-Head Quarters Staff-Commissioner of Revenue Administration-01 Salaries"  
(DPC No. 2029 00 001 AA 0109).

**GOVERNMENT OF TAMIL NADU**

**ABSTRACT**

**Natural Calamities**-North East Monsoon 2000-Cyclone\_floods during November 2000-Damages caused to Roads, Irrigation sources, Government Buildings, crops etc-Sanction of relief from Calamity Relief Fund-Orders-Issued.

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**REVENUE (NC-II) DEPARTMENT**

G.O.Ms.No.621

Dated 14/12/2000

**ORDER:**

A Severe cyclonic Storm formed in the Bay of Bengal which crossed North Tamil Nadu coast near Cuddalore on 29.11.2000. There was severe gale wind at a speed of 100 to 150 kmph and rain/floods in the coastal and other district viz., Cuddalore, Nagapattinam, Tirunavballur, Kancheepuram, Chennai and Namakkal Hon'ble Chief Minister directed the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department and the Commissioner of Land Administration and Principal Commissioner and Commissioner and Commissioner of Revenue Administration in charge to visit the cyclone hit coastal districts to assess the damages and give a report. Accordingly, on 2.12.2000 and 3.12.2000 and Secretary to Government, Revenue Department visited the cyclone hit out areas of Cuddalore, Nagapattinam, Villupuram districts and Commissioner of Land Administration (in-charge) visited the cyclone hit out areas of Tiruvallur, Kancheepuram and Chennai Districts. They had discussions with the district Collector's and other district officials. They prepared a report and submitted to the Hon'ble Chief Minister on 9.12.2000 and the Damages caused by the cyclone were reviewed.

2) The cyclone has caused damages to roads and street lights maintained by Panchayats, Town Panchayats, Municipalities and roads in Chennai Corporation, Irrigation sources, buildings and cyclone shelters maintained by Public Works Department, Agricultural and Horticultural crops, fishing nets, and boats and roads maintained by Highways Department etc., in the above districts

3) The Government after careful examination and in view of Urgency, accord sanction for incurring and expenditure of Rs.8 crores (Rupees eight crores only) from Calamity Relief Fund for the temporary restoration of items referred to in para 2 above and for payment of relief to the damaged. Agricultural and Horticultural crops, boats fishing nets etc., in the Cyclone/Flood affected districts.

4) The Principal Commissioner and Commissioner of Revenue Administration is directed to apportion the amount sanctioned in para 3 above to the Collectors of the above said Districts for the temporary restoration of damage and relief referred to in para 2 above, taking in to account of the actual requirements to the existing ground realities in the cyclone and flood affected districts and after proper-assessments. As regards apportionment of relief amount for damaged agricultural and horticultural crops, the Principal Commissioner and Commissioner of Revenue Administration is requested to get the accurate assessment done as per the existing norms jointly by the Revenue and Agricultural or Horticultural Department officials before. The Principal Commissioner and Commissioner of Revenue

Administration has also requested that the collectors of coastal districts may also be authorised to incur the expenditure under their administrative head of account.

5) In the circumstances reported by the Principal Commissioner and Commissioner of Revenue Administration the following amendment is issued to the G.O.Ms.No.2326 Revenue (Floods) Department dt 4.10.80 and to G.O.Ms.No.534, Revenue dt.13.6.95.

**AMENDMENT**

i) In para 2 of the G.O.Ms.No.2326 Revenue (Floods) Department dt 4.10.80 for the existing head of account, the following head of account shall be substituted:-

For the office of the PC&CRA:-

“2029-00 Land Revenue 001-District Administration I Non Plan-AA-head Quarters Staff-Commissioner of Revenue Administration-01 Salaries”

(DPC.No.2029 00 001 AA 0109)

For the Collectors of the Kancheepuram, Cuddalore, Pudukottai, Thanjavur, Ramanathapuram and the Nilgiris:-

“2053-00 District Administration-093 District Establishment-I Non Plan-AA-collectors and Magistrates-01-Salaries”

In Para 5 of the G.O.Ms.NO 534, Revenue dt.13.6.95 for the existing head of account the following head of account shall be substituted.

“2053-00 district Administration-093 District Establishment-I Non Plan-AA-Collectors and Magistrates-01-Salaries”

(D.P.C.No.2053 00 093 AA 0106)

This letter issues with the Concurrence of Finance Department vide its U.O.No 396/Rev/2000, dt.19.1.2000.

Yours faithfully,

sd/-.....

For Secretary to Government.

/True Copy/



**REVISED LIST OF ITEMS AND NORMS OF ASSISTANCE TO BE PROVIDED FOR THE PERSONS AFFECTED BY NATURAL CALAMITIES FROM CALAMITY RELIEF FUND (CRF) AND NATIONAL CALAMITY CONTINGENCY FUND (NCCF)**

S. No	ITEMS	REVISED NORMS OF ASSISTANCE
1.	Gratuitous Relief	
	(a) Ex-Gratia payment to families of deceased persons.	<b>Rs.One Lakh per deceased.</b>  It would be necessary to obtain a Certificate of cause of death issued by an appropriate authority designated by the State Government certifying that the death has occurred due to a natural calamity notified by the Ministry of Finance in the scheme of CRF/NCCF
		<b>in the case of a Government employee/relief worker who loses his/her life, while engaged in rescue and relief operations, in the aftermath of a notified natural calamity or during preparedness activities like mock drills. etc., his /her family would be paid ex-gratia@ Rs.1.00lakh per deceased.</b>
		<b>In the case of an Indian Citizen, who loses his life due to a notified natural calamity in a foreign country, his family would not be paid this relief.</b>
		<b>Similarly, in the case of a Foreign citizen, who loses his life due to a notified natural calamity within the territory of India, his family would also not be paid this relief.</b>
	(b) Ex-Gratia Payment for loss of a limb of eyes	<b>(i) Rs.35,000/- per person (when the disability is between 40% and 75% duly certified by a Government doctor or doctor from a panel approved by the Government)</b>
		<b>(ii) Rs.50,000/- per person (when the disability is more than 75% duly certified by a Government doctor or doctor from a panel approved by the Government).</b>
	(c) Grievous injury requiring hospitalization for more than a week	<b>Rs.7,500/- per person (grievous injury requiring hospitalization for more than a week)</b>
		<b>Rs.2,500/- per person (grievous injury requiring hospitalization for less than a week)</b>

	(d) Relief for the old infirm and destitute children.	<b>Rs.20/- per adult, Rs.15/- per child per day</b>
	(e) Clothing and utensils for families whose houses have been washed away /fully damaged / severely inundated for more than a week due to a natural calamity.	<b>Rs.1000/- for loss of clothing per family and Rs.1,000/- for loss of utensils / household goods per family.</b>
	(f) Gratuitous Relief for families in dire need of immediate sustenance after a calamity. GR should only be given to those who have no food reserve for whose food reserves have been wiped out in a calamity, and who have other immediate means of support	<b>Rs.20/- per adult and Rs.15/- per child per day.</b>
		<p><b><u>Period for providing gratuitous relief</u></b></p> <p><b>(i) Natural Calamities other than drought and pest attack (Locust and rodent menace only)</b></p> <p><b>Upto a maximum period of 15 days.</b></p> <p><b>In the case of above mentioned notified natural calamities of a severe nature, relief can be provided upto 30 days with the approval of State Level Committee for assistance to be provided under CRF 1 and as per the assessment of the Central Team for assistance to the provided under NCCF.</b></p> <p><b>(ii) Drought/pest attack(locust and rodent menace only)</b></p> <p><b>The maximum period for which the relief can be provided is upto 60 days and in case of severe drought /pest attack upto 90days.</b></p> <p><b>In the case the drought/pest attack situation persists beyond 90 days the State Level Committee shall after a detailed review, decide the further period for which relief can be provided from CRF, on a month to month basis, co-terminus with the actual period of prevailing situation.</b></p>

2.	Supplementary Nutrition	<b>Rs.2.00 per head per day, as per ICDS norms</b>
		<b>Period for providing relief</b>
		<b>(i) Natural Calamities other than drought and pest attack (locust and rodent menace only)</b>
		<b>Upto a maximum period of 30days with the approval of State Level Committee for assistance from CRF and as per the assessment of the Central Team for assistance from NCCF.</b>
		<b>(ii) Drought/pest attack(locust and rodent menace only)</b>
		<b>The maximum period for which the relief can be provided is upto 60 days. Severe drought 90days.</b>
		<b>In case of drought pest attack(locus and rodent menace only) of a severe nature the period for provision of relief may be extended upto a maximum period of 90 days with the approval of State Level Committee for assistance to be provided under CRF and as per the assessment of the Central Team for assistance to be provided under NCCF.</b>
3	Assistance to small and marginal farmers for.	
	a) Desilting of agricultural land	<b>Rs.6,000/- per hectare where thickness of sand/silt deposit is more than 3” to be certified by the competent authority of the State Government.</b>
	b) Removal of debris on agricultural land in hilly areas.	<b>Rs.6,000/- per hectare</b>
	c) Desilting/Restoration/Repair of fish farms	<b>Rs.6,000/- per hectare</b> <b>(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>
	d) Loss of substantial portion of land caused by landslide avalanche change of course of rivers.	<b>Rs.15,000/- per hectare</b> <b>(Assistance will be given to only those small and marginal farmers whose ownership of the land lost is legitimate as per the revenue records)</b>
	Agriculture input subsidy where crop loss was 50% and above.	
	e) For agriculture crops, horticulture crops and annual plantation crops.	<b>Rs.2,000/- per hectare in rainfed areas.</b>

		Rs.4,000/- per hectare for areas under assured irrigation.
		(a) No input subsidy will be payable for agricultural land remaining unsown or fallow.
		(b) Assistance payable to any small farmer with tiny holding may not be less than Rs.250/-
	(II) Perennial crops	Rs.6,000/- per hectare for all types of perennial crops
		(a) No input subsidy will be payable for agricultural land remaining unsown or fallow.
		(b) Assistance payable to any small farmer with tiny holding may not be less than Rs.500/-
4.	Input subsidy to farmers other than small & marginal farmers	Assistance may be provided, where crop loss is 50% and above subject to a ceiling of 1ha.per farmer and upto 2ha.perw farmer in case of successive calamities irrespective of the size of his holding being large at the following rates.
		Rs.2,000/- per hectare in rainfed areas
		Rs.4,000/- per hectare for areas under assured irrigation.
		Rs.6,000/- per hectare for all types of perennial crops
		No input subsidy will be payable for agricultural land remaining unsown or fallow.
5.	Assistance to Small & Marginal sericulture farmers.	Rs.2,000/- per ha.for Eri,mulberry and Tussar
		Rs.2,500/- per ha.for Muga
6.	Employment Generation (only to meet additional requirements after taking in to account funds available under various plans schemes with elements of employment generations e.g.NREGP,SGRY)	Daily wages to be on a par with minimum wage for unskilled labourers notified by the State Government concerned.
		Contribution from calamity Relief Fund be restricted up to 8 kgs of wheat or 5 kgs of rice per person per day subject to the availability of stock in the State. The cost of the food grains is to be worked out on the basis of "economic cost"
		The remaining part of the minimum wages will be paid in cash. The cash component should not be less than 25% of the minimum wages.
		The above assistance be for a period of 10 days in a month (15 days in a month in areas where other



		<p>schemes/projects with elements of employment generation are not in operation)</p> <p>State Govt. is required to lift and utilise the allocated food grains within three months from the date of issue of the order of allocation. No request for extension of the said period shall be entertained.</p> <p>Work to be provided to one person from every willing rural household in the affected areas, subject to the assessment of actual demand on a case to case basis.</p> <p>As assessed by the State Level Committee for assistance to be provided from CRF and assessed by the Central Team for assistance to be provided from NCCF.</p>
7.	<p>Animal Husbandry Assistance to Small and marginal farmers/agricultural labourers.</p> <p>i) Replacement of draught/milch animals or animals used for haulage.</p>	<p><b><u>Milch animal</u></b></p> <p>i) Buffalo/cow/camel/yak, etc., @ Rs.10,000/-</p> <p>ii) Sheep/Goat @ Rs.1,000/-</p> <p><b><u>Draught Animals</u></b></p> <p>i) Camel / horse/bullock, etc., @ Rs.10,000/-</p> <p>ii) Calf, Donkey and Pony @ Rs.5,000/-</p> <p>The assistance may be restricted for the actual loss of economically productive animals and will be subject to a ceiling of 1 large milch animal or 4 small milch animals or 1 large draught animal or 2 small draught animals per household irrespective of the number of animals lost (The loss is to be certified by the Competent Authority designated by the State Government)</p> <p><b><u>Poultry:-</u></b></p> <p>Poultry @ 30/- per bird subject to a ceiling of assistance of Rs.800/- beneficiary household. The death of the poultry birds should be on account of the notified natural calamity.</p> <p>Note : - Relief under these norms is not eligible if the assistance is available from any other Government Scheme, eg. 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.</p>
	ii) Provision of fodder in cattle camps	<p>Large Animals Rs.20/- per day</p> <p>Small Animals Rs.10/- per day</p> <p><b><u>Period for providing assistance</u></b></p>

		<p><b>i) Notified Calamities other than drought</b></p> <p>Upto maximum period of 15 days</p> <p><b>ii) Drought</b></p> <p>Upto 60 days in case of severe drought upto 90 days</p> <p>in the case the drought situation persists beyond 90 days the State Level Committee shall after a detailed review decide the further period for which relief can be provided from NCCF, on a month to month basis, co-terminus with the actual period of scarcity/onset of rains.</p>
	iii) Water supply in cattle camps	<p><b>To be assessed by the State Level Committee for assistance to be provided from CRF and by the Central Team for Assistance to be Provided from NCCF.</b></p> <p><b><u>Period for providing assistance</u></b></p> <p><b>i) Notified Calamities other than drought</b></p> <p>Upto a maximum period of 15 days</p> <p><b>Drought</b></p>
		<p>Upto 60 days and in case of severe drought upto 90 days.</p> <p>In case the drought persists beyond 90 days, the State Level Committee shall, after a detailed review, decide the further period for which relief can be provided from CRF, on a month to month basis, co-terminus with the actual period of scarcity/onset of rains.</p>
	iv) Additional cost of medicines and vaccine (Calamity related requirements)	<p><b>to be assessed by the State Level Committee for Assistance to be provided from CRF and by the Central Team for assistance to be provided from NCCF.</b></p>
	v) Supply of fodder outside Cattle Camps.	<p><b>Additional expenditure on transport of fodder from the approved fodder depot to neutralise calamity related vice rise to be determined on a case to case basis by the State Level Committee for assistance to be provided order CRF and as per the assessment of Central Team or assistance to be provided under NCCF.</b></p>
	vi) Movement of useful cattle to other areas.	<p><b>To be assessed by the State Level Committee for Assistance to be provided from CRF and by the Central Team for assistance to be provided from NCCF .</b></p>
<b>8.</b>	Assistant to Fishermen	
	(a)For repair/	<p><b>Rs.2,500/- (for repair of partially damaged traditional crafts(all types) plus net)</b></p>

	replacement of boats, nets and damaged or lost	<b>Rs.7,500/- (for replacement of fully damaged traditional crafts(all types) plus net).</b>
	Boat Dugout Canoe Catamaran Nets.	<b>Such traditional crafts are to be registered with the Statement Government.</b>
		<b>Extent of damage (Partial or full) to be determined/certified by a competent authority designated by the State Government.</b>
		<b>(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)</b>
	(b) Input subsidy for fish seed farm	<b><u>Rs.4,000/- per hectare</u></b>  <b>(This assistance will not be provided if the beneficiary is eligible for 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)</b>
<b>9.</b>	Assistance to artisans in handicrafts sector by way of subsidy for repair /replacement of damaged equipments.	
	(a) Traditional Crafts,	<b>Rs.2,000/- per artisan</b>
	(i) for replacement of damaged tools /damaged equipments	<b>Damage/replacement to be duly certified by Competent Authority designated the State Government.</b>
	(ii) For loss of raw material/goods in process/finished goods.	<b>Rs.2,000/- per artisan</b>  <b>Damage/loss to be certified by Competent Authority designated by the State Government.</b>
	b) <u>for Handloom Weavers.</u>	<b><u>For repair of loom</u></b>
	i) Repair/replacements of loom equipments and accessories.	<b><u>Rs.1,000/- per loom</u></b>  <b><u>for replacement of looms</u></b>  <b><u>Rs.2,000/- per loom</u></b>  <b>Damage/replacement to be certified by the competent authority designated by the State Government.</b>
	ii) Purchase of yarn and other materials	<b><u>Rs.2000/- per loom</u></b>

		<b>Damage/replacement to be certified by the competent authority designated by the State Government.</b>
<b>10.</b>	Assistant for repair/restoration of damaged houses	<b>The damaged house should be an authorized construction duly certified by the competent Authority of the State Government.</b>  <b>The Extent of Damage to the house is to be certified by a technical authority authorized by the State Government.</b>
	(a) <u>Fully damaged houses destroyed houses</u>	
	(i) Pucca house	<b>Rs.25,000/- per house</b>
	(ii) Kuccha house	<b>Rs.10,000/- per house</b>
	(b) <u>Severely damaged houses</u>	
	i) Pucca house	<b>Rs.5,000/- per house</b>
	(ii) Kuccha house	<b>Rs.2,500/- per house</b>
	(c) Partially Damaged Houses – both pucca/kuccha (other than hut) (where the damaged is minimum of 15%)	<b>Rs.1,500/- per house</b>
	(d) <u>Huts</u> : <u>Damaged/destroyed</u>	<b>Rs.2000/- per hut</b>  <b>(Hut means – Temporary, make shift unit, inferior to kuccha house, made of thatch, mud, plastic sheets, etc., traditionally seen &amp; recognized and known as Hut by the State / District Authorities)</b>
<b>11.</b>	Provision of emergency supply of drinking water in rural areas and urban areas	<b>As assessed by the State Level Committee for assistance to be provided from CRF and assessed by the Central Team for Assistance to be provided from NCCF.</b>
<b>12.</b>	Provision of medicines, disinfectants insecticides for prevention of outbreak of epidemics.	<b>As above</b>
<b>13.</b>	Medical care cattle and poultry against epidemics is a sequel to a notified natural calamity.	<b>As above</b>
<b>14.</b>	Evacuation of people affected likely to be affected	<b>As above</b>
<b>15.</b>		<b>As above</b>



	Hiring or boats for carrying immediate relief & saving life	<b>The quantum of assistance be limited to the actual expenditure incurred on hiring boats and essential equipment required for rescuing stranded people and thereby saving human lives during a notified natural calamity.</b>
16.	Provision for temporary accommodation tool clothing medical care etc., of people affected/evacuated.	<p><b>As assessed by the State Level Committee for assistance to provide from CRF and Assessed by the Central Team for Assistance to be Provided from NCCF.</b></p> <p><b>Quantum of assistance be limited to the actual expenditure incurred, during the specified period.</b></p> <p><b><u>Period</u></b></p> <p><b>In case of natural calamities other than drought for a maximum period upto 15days</b></p> <p><b>In case natural calamities other drought of a severe nature for a maximum period upto 30 days.</b></p> <p><b><u>Drought</u></b></p> <p><b>In case of drought, the maximum period for which the relief can be provided is upto 60 days and in case of severe drought upto 90days.</b></p> <p><b>In case the drought situation persists beyond 90days the State Level Committee shall after a detailed review, decide the further period for which relief can be provided on a month to month basis, co-terminus with the actual period of scarcity/onset of rains.</b></p>
17.	Air dropping of essential supplies	<p><b>As assessed by the State Level Committee for assistance to be provided from CRF and assessed by the Central Team for assistance to be provided from NCCF.</b></p> <p><b>The quantum of assistance will be limited to the actual amount raised in the bills by the Air Force other aircraft providers for air dropping of essential supplies and rescue operations only.</b></p>
18.	Repair/restoration immediate nature of the damaged infrastructure in eligible sectors :	<p><b><u>Activities of Immediate Nature</u></b></p> <p><b>An illustrative list of activities which may be considered as works of an immediate nature are given in the appendix.</b></p>
	(i) Roads & bridges (2) Drinking water supply works (3) irrigation 4) power (only limited to immediate restoration of electricity supply in the affected areas) 5) primary Education 6) Primary	<p><b><u>Time period</u></b></p> <p><b>The following time limits are indicated for undertaking works of immediate nature.</b></p>

	Health Centers (7) Community assets owned by Panchayats	
	Sectors such as Telecommunication and power ( except immediate restoration of power supply) which generate their own revenues, and also undertake immediate repair/restoration works from their own funds /resources are excluded	<p><b><u>For Plain areas</u></b></p> <p>a) 30 days in case of calamity of normal magnitude b) 45 days in case of calamity of severe magnitude.</p> <p><b><u>For Hilly areas and North Eastern States.</u></b></p> <p>a) 45 days in case of calamity of normal magnitude b) 60 days in case of calamity of severe magnitude.</p> <p><b><u>Assessment of requirements</u></b></p>
19.	Replacement of damaged medical equipments and lost medicines of Government hospitals/ health centers.	<p><b>As assessed by the State Level Committee for assistance to be provided from CRF and Assessed by the Central Team for assistance to be provided from NCCF.</b></p> <p><b>The quantum of relief will be limited to the actual expenditure incurred.</b></p>
20.	Operational cost (of.POL.only) for Ambulance Service, Mobile Medical Teams and temporary dispensaries.	<p><b><u>As above</u></b></p> <p><b>The list of items, which fall under operational cost, will generally include.</b></p> <p><b>Cost of putting up temporary medical camps/temporary dispensaries.</b></p> <p><b>Hiring of ambulance Vehicles</b></p> <p><b>Hiring of transport vehicles for mobile medical teams</b></p> <p><b>Actual POL expenditure for ambulance and transport vehicles for mobile medical teams.</b></p>
21.	Cost of Clearance of debris	<p><b>As assessed by the State Level Committee for assistance to be provided from CRF and assessed by the Central Tem for assistance to be provided from NCCF</b></p> <p><b>The quantum of relief will be limited to the actual expenditure incurred.</b></p> <p><b>Cost of clearing of debris included removal of debris of stones, bricks, steel/iron which is restricted to inhabited areas only.</b></p>
22.	Draining off flood water in affected areas.	<b>As assessed by the State Level Committee for assistance to be provided from CRF and Assessed by the Central Team for assistance to be provided from NCCG.</b>

		<b>The quantum of relief will be limited to the actual expenditure incurred.</b>
<b>23.</b>	Costs of search and rescue measures	<b>As assessed by the State Level Committee for assistance to be provided from CRF and assessed by the Central Team for assistance to be provided from NCCF.</b>
		<b>The quantum of relief will be limited to the actual expenditure incurred on search and rescue operations within a period of two weeks of notified natural calamity.</b>
<b>24.</b>	Disposal of dead bodies/carcasses	<b>On actual basis, as reported by the State Government or as recommended by the central Team.</b>
<b>25.</b>	Training to Specialist multidisciplinary groups/teams of the State Personnel drawn from different cadres/services personnel involved in management of disaster in the State	<b>Expenditure is to be incurred from CRF only ( and not from NCCF) as assessed by the State Level Committee.</b>
		<b>The total expenditure on items 25 and 26 collectively should not exceed 10% of the annual allocation of the CRF.</b>
<b>26.</b>	Procurement of essential search rescue and evacuation equipments including communication equipments.	<b>As above</b>
	Installation of public utility 4 digit code telephone (calls not registered)	
<b>27</b>	Landslides, cloudburst and avalanches	<b>The norms for various items will be the same as applicable to other notified natural calamities as listed above.</b>
<b>28.</b>	Pest attack (Locust and rodent menace only)	<b>With regard to the norms of assistance for crop damaged due to pest attack it will be on the lines of assistance provided to the affected farmers in the wake of damage to crops by other notified natural calamities..</b>
		<b>However, expenditure on aerial spray of pesticides for pest control will be met under the on-going scheme of the Department of Agriculture &amp; Co-operation, Ministry of Agriculture as spraying is required to be done on larger areas and not on field basis, owned by the individual farmers.</b>
<b>29</b>	<b>NORMS FOR EXISTING NATURAL CALAMITY OF FIRE</b>	

Fire	<b>Assistance in the wake of accidental fire may be provided for loss/ damage to lives, limbs, crops, property, etc., In inhabited areas as per the items and norms applicable in the wake of other notified natural calamities.</b>
	<b>The eligibility of assistance as per above / criteria is to be certified by the Competent Authority of the State.</b>
	<b>The incident relating to Forest fire may be covered to some extent under the Scheme of the Ministry of Environment &amp; Forests ie. integrated Forest Protection Scheme. Relief assistance will be provided to the people affected due to forest fire for loss/ damage to lives, limbs, crops, property etc., as per the items and norms applicable in the wake or other notified natural calamities, to the extent such losses are not covered under the integrated Forest protection Scheme.</b>
	<b>With regard to Fire incidents relating to industrial Commercial Installations, these are required to be covered under insurance.</b>

**Appendix to item No.18**

**Illustrative list of activities identified as of an immediate nature**

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1 | Drinking Water Supply   |
|   | i) Repair of damaged platform of Hand pumps/Ring wells/Spring-tapped chambers/public stand post, 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   |
|   | i) Filling up of breaches and potholes, use of pipe for creating of 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 bridge, repair causeways to restore immediate connectivity, granular sub base over. |
| 3 | Irrigation  |
|   | i) Immediate repair of damaged canal structures and earthen/masonry works of tanks and small reservoirs with use of cement sand bags and stones.                                    |
|   | ii) Repair of week has such as piping or rat holes in dam walls / embankments   |
|   | iii) Removal of waste material/building material/debris from canal and drainage system  |



4	Health
	Repair of damage approach roads, buildings and electrical lines of PHCs/ Community Health Centers
5	Community assets of panchayat
i)	Repair of Village internal roads
ii)	Removal of debris on drainage/sewerage lines
iii)	Repair of internal water supply lines
iv)	Repair of Street lights
v)	Temporary repair primary schools, Panchayat ghats, Community halls, anganwadi etc.,

**AMBUJ SHARMA,**  
**Secretary to Government**

**/True copy/**

**REVENUE ADMINISTRATION,  
DISASTER MANAGEMENT AND MITIGATION DEPARTMENT**

From

To

**Thiru. Shaktikanta Das, I.A.S.**

**All District Collectors. (we)**

Special Commissioner and  
Commissioner of Revenue Administration  
Chepauk, Chennai 600 005.

L.Dis.NCI(2) / 22651 / 08, dated 25.06.2008  
S/w. D.Dis.NCI (2)/89390/2006, dated 05.01.2008

**Sir,**

**Sub :** Natural Calamities – Chief Minister’s Public Relief Fund – Grant of Financial Assistance to the Victims of Natural Calamities like Cyclones /Floods / Lightning & Thunder, etc., during Northeast Monsoon period every year – Enhancement of assistance – Orders issued - Amendment order – Issued.

**Ref:** 1) G.O. Ms.No. 714, Revenue Department, dated 30.10.2006.  
2) G.O.Ms.No.141, Revenue [NC 1 (1)] Department, dated 11.03.08.

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I invite attention to the references cited.

2) In their orders second cited, the Government have issued the following amendment to G.O.Ms.No.714, Revenue (NC I) Department, dated 30.10.2006.

Amendment

- i) In the abstract of the said G.O. for the word “Chief Minister’s Public Relief Fund”, the words “Calamity Relief Fund” shall be substituted.
- ii) In the paragraph 4 of the said G.O. the following words shall be deleted viz. “and claim reimbursement from the Chief Minister’s Public Relief Fund”.

- 1) A copy of the said Government order is enclosed for information.

Yours faithfully,  
(Sd.) A.Ramalingam  
for Special Commissioner and  
Commissioner of Revenue Administration.

**GOVERNMENT OF TAMIL NADU**

**ABSTRACT**

Natural Calamities – North – East Monsoon – Floods due to heavy rain and cyclone in Tamil Nadu – Damages caused – Relief package of assistance – Additional relief of 10kg of rice for the affected families under Calamity Relief Fund – Orders issued.

---

**Revenue (NC(II) Department**

**G.O.(Ms).NO.678**

**Date : 29.11.2008**

**Read :**

1. G.O.(Ms) No.630, Rev(NC(II) Department, dated 29.10.2007.
2. Press statement of Hon'ble Chief Minister, dated 29.11.2008.

\*\*\*\*\*

**ORDER :**

In partial modification of grant under item 10(d) in G.O. Ist cited, to enable the affected families to overcome the hardship, as a measure of relief the Government order that the families whose huts have been damaged either fully or partially shall also be given 10kg of rice free of cost, besides the cash grant of Rs.2,000/-..

- (2) The Additional Chief Secretary and Commissioner of Revenue Administration (i/c) shall issue suitable instructions to implement the Government order immediately.

**(By Order of the Governor)**

**K.Deenabandu  
Principal Secretary to Government.**

**To**

The Additional Chief Secretary and Commissioner of Revenue Administration(i/c),  
Chennai – 5.

All Pay and Accounts Office(East,West,North), Chennai.

The Accountant General, Chennai 18/35.

All District Treasury Officers.

**GOVERNMENT OF TAMIL NADU**

**ABSTRACT**

Natural Calamities – North- East Monsoon 2008- Death due to heavy rain and floods caused by cyclone NISHA – Enhancement of ex-gratia from Rs. 1 Lakh to Rs.2 Lakhs – Orders – issued.

**Revenue(NC-II) Department**

**G.O.(Ms.) No.705**

**Dated: .12.2008**

**Read:**

1. G.O.Ms.No.630, Revenue (NC-III) Department, dated 29-10-07.
2. Announcement by the Hon'ble Chief Minister on 7-12-08.

**ORDER:**

Due to heavy rain and floods all over the state on account of cyclone NISHA during November 2008, there has been widespread damage to life and property in many districts.

2.As per the Government Order first read above, for death due to Natural Calamities, an ex-gratia payment of Rs.1 Lakh is paid per deceased from the calamity Relief Fund to the families of the victims. During the meeting with the Collectors of flood affected districts on 7.12.2008, The Hon'ble Chief Minister announced that the above ex-gratia amount payable to the families of the deceased be enhanced to Rs.2 Lakhs.

3. The Government, accordingly, enhance the ex-gratia amount to Rs.2 lakhs per deceased in respect of the victims who lost their lives due to heavy rains and floods caused by the cyclone NISHA during November 2008. Those who have already received the ex-gratia of Rs.1 lakh will also be eligible to receive an additional amount Rs.1 lakh.

4. The Government further direct that the expenditure on account of the enhancement amount of ex-gratia will be met from the chief Minister Public Relief Fund.

5. The District Collectors, may initially pay the enhanced amount of Rs.1 lakh from any other funds available with them, and then get the amount reimbursed through Chief Minister Public Relief Fund, by sending necessary proposal to the Government through the Principal Secretary & Commissioner of Revenue Administration.

6. This order issues with the concurrence of Finance Department vide its U.O.No.3962/FS/P/08 dated 8.12.2008.

(BY ORDER OF THE GOVERNOR)

**K.DEENABANDU**  
**PRINCIPAL SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT**



**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)**

<b>S.No.</b>	<b>Items</b>	<b>Norms of Assistance</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>GRATUITOUS RELIEF</b>	
	(a) Ex-gratia payment to families of deceased persons	<b>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>
	(b) Ex-gratia payment for loss of a limb or eye(s)	<b>(i) Rs. 59,100/- per person, when the disability is between 40% and 60%</b>  <b>(ii) Rs.2.00 lakh per person when the disability is more than 60%</b>  <b>Subject to certification by a doctor from a hospital or dispensary of Government, regarding extent and cause of disability.</b>
	(c) Grievous injury requiring hospitalisation	<b>(i) Rs.12,700/- per person requiring hospitalization more than a week</b>  <b>(ii) Rs.4,300/- per person requiring hospitalization for less than a week</b>
	(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	<b>Rs.1800/- per family for loss of clothing</b> <b>Rs.2000/- per family for loss of utensils / household goods.</b>
(e) <b>Gratuitous Relief for families whose livelihood is seriously affected.</b>	<b>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.</b>  <b>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.</b>	

<p><b>2</b></p>	<p><b>SEARCH AND RESCUE OPERATIONS.</b></p> <p>a) Cost of search and rescue measures / evacuation of people affected / likely to be affected</p>	<p>As per actual cost incurred, assessed by State Executive Committee and recommended by the Central Team ( in case of NDRF)</p> <p>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.</p>
	<p>b) Hiring of boats/ essential equipments for carrying immediate relief and saving lives.</p>	<p>As per actual cost incurred, assessed by State Executive Committee and recommended by the Central Team (in case of NDRF)</p>
<p><b>3</b></p>	<p><b>RELIEF MEASURES</b></p> <p>a) Provision for temporary accommodation, food, clothing, medical care, etc., for people affected/ evacuated and sheltered in relief camps.</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>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).</p>
	<p>b) Air dropping of essential supplies.</p>	<p>As per actual, based on assessment of need by State Executive Committee and recommendation of the Central Team ( in case of NDRF)</p> <p>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.</p>
	<p>c) Provision of emergency supply of drinking water in rural areas and urban areas</p>	<p>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.</p>
<p><b>4</b></p>	<p><b>CLEARANCE OF AFFECTED AREAS</b></p> <p>a) Clearance of debris in public areas.</p> <p>b) Draining off flood water in affected areas</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>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</p>

		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)
<b>5</b>	<b>AGRICULTURE</b>	
	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)	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.
	a) For agriculture crops, horticulture crops and annual plantation crops	
	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, Mulberry, 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.

<p><b>6</b></p>	<p><b>ANIMAL HUSBANDRY</b></p> <p>i) Replacement of milch animals, draught animals or animals used for haulage</p>	<p><b><u>MilchAnimals:-</u></b> Rs.30,000/- Buffalo / Cow / Yak / Mithun etc., Rs.3000/- Sheep / Goat / Pig</p> <p><b><u>DraughtAnimals:-</u></b> Rs.25,000/- Camel / Horse / Bullock etc. Rs.16,000/- Calf / Donkey/ Pony/ Mule.</p> <p><b><u>Poultry:-</u></b> Poultry @ Rs.100/- per bird .</p> <p>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.</p>
	<p>ii) Provision of fodder / feed concentrate including water supply and medicines in cattle camps</p>	<p>Large animals- Rs.70/- per day Small animals Rs.35/- per day</p> <p>Period for providing relief will be as per assessment of the State Executive Committee (SEC) and the Central Team (in case of 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>
	<p>III) Transport of fodder to cattle outside cattle camps</p>	<p>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.</p>
<p><b>7</b></p>	<p><b>FISHERY</b></p> <p>(i) Assistance to Fishermen for repair/ replacement of boats, nets- damaged or lost -Boat -Dugout-Canoe -Catamaran -Net</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>



	(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>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. Repair of OBM / IBE Engines - Rs. 5000/- per engine.</p>
	<b>ii) Input subsidy for fish seed farm</b>	<p>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)</p>
<b>8</b>	<b>HANDICRAFTS / HANDLOOM ASSISTANCE TO ARTISANS</b>	Rs. 4,100/- per artisan for equipments - Subject to certification by the competent authority designated by the Government about damage and its replacement.
	i) For replacement of damaged tools / equipments	
	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).
<b>9</b>	<b>HOUSING</b>	
	(a) Fully damaged / destroyed houses / severely damaged Pucca house	<p>i) Rs. 95,100/- per house,in plain areas.</p> <p>ii ) Rs.1,01,900/- per house in hilly areas including Integrated Action Plan (IAP) Districts</p>
	(b) Partially damaged Houses Pucca (other than huts) where the damage is at least 15%	Rs.5200/- per house
	c) Damaged / destroyed huts	<p>Fully Damaged Hut - Rs.5,000/- per hut</p> <p>Partially Damaged Hut - Rs.4,100/- per hut and 10.k.g rice for each case of damaged huts.</p>
	d) Cattle shed attached with house	Rs.2,100/- per shed

<p><b>10</b></p>	<p><b>INFRASTRUCTURE</b></p> <p>Repair / restoration (of immediate nature) of the damaged infrastructure</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.Roads&amp;bridges</li> <li>2.Drinking water supply works</li> <li>3.Irrigation</li> <li>4.Power (only limited to immediate restoration of electricity supply in the affected areas)</li> <li>5.Schools</li> <li>6.Primary Health Centres</li> <li>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.</li> </ol>	<p><b>Activities of immediate nature:</b></p> <p>Illustrative lists of activities which may be considered as works of an immediate nature are given as Annexure II.</p> <p><b>Assessment of requirements:</b></p> <p>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)</p> <p>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</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Normal and Urban areas: Upto 15% of total of Ordinary Repair (OR) and Periodical Repair (PR)</li> <li>-Hills: Upto 20% of total of OR and PR.</li> </ul> <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>
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ABSTRACT



Disaster Management - Grant of Financial assistance - Inclusion of disasters such as Sea Erosion, Lightning, Thunder, Whirlwind, Gale Winds etc. Victims eligible for relief Assistance under State Disaster Response Fund - Orders - Issued.

PPG  
STG

**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:

To  
SF  
all Tah/DPO

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.

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**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

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Finance Commission regarding Disaster Management and apprised the following decisions of the Government of India:

*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 all 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
<b>Total</b>	<b>2813.25</b>	<b>937.75</b>	<b>3751.00</b>

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
<b>GRATITIOUS RELIEF</b>		
<b>(a) Ex-gratia payment to families of deceased persons</b>	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>(b) Ex-gratia payment for loss of a limb or eyes</b>	(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	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.

/p.:o/

	approved by the Government) (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)	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.
<b>(c) Grievous injury requiring hospitalization</b>	(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.
<b>(d) Clothing and utensils/ household goods for families whose huts have been fully damaged</b>	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.
<b>(e) Damage to huts</b>	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.



<b>AGRICULTURE</b>		
<b>(a) De-silting of agricultural land damaged due to Sea Erosion</b>	Rs.12,200/- per hectare where thickness of sand / silt deposit is more than 3 inches.	Joint Inspection to be done by the Revenue and Agriculture / Horticulture Authorities. Lands Damaged should to be certified by the above Team.  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.
<b>(b) (i) De-silting / Restoration / Repair of fish farms damaged by Sea Erosion</b>	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)	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.  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.
<b>(ii) Input subsidy to farmers of agriculture, horticulture crops and annual plantation crops where crop loss is 33% and above</b>	Rs.7410/- per hectare in rainfed areas and restricted to sown areas. 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. Rs.18,000/- for all types of perennial crops subject to minimum assistance not less than Rs.2000/ and restricted to sown areas.	Joint Inspection to be done by the Revenue and Agriculture / Horticulture Authorities.  Crops damaged should be certified by the above Team.  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.

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<b>(iii) Assistance to Sericulture.</b>	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>
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(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 it:  
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,  
Kilpaük, 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.
- 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.

/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//

*A. Kumar*  
3/8/17  
SECTION OFFICER.  
3/8/17

Endt. Rec: 1/2017/DM Dt. .8.2017

Forwarded to ~~Att Fathi~~ the Sub Collector, Hosur,  
Revenue Divisional officer, Krishnagiri and all Tahsildars for  
information and necessary action.

For Collr,  
Krishnagiri.

To.

1. The Sub Collector, Hosur.
2. Revenue Divisional officer, Krishnagiri.
- 3 All Tahsildars.

Copy to the Stock file.





**ABSTRACT**

Disaster Management - Announcement made by Hon'ble Minister for Revenue - Strengthening the Tamil Nadu State Disaster Management Agency (TNSDMA) by establishing State Drought Monitoring Centre and District Drought Monitoring Centre - Administrative sanction for an amount of Rs.12.50 crores - Financial sanction for a sum of Rs.2.50 crore from the State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) 2017-2018 under Capacity Building Activities - Orders Issued.

**REVENUE AND DISASTER MANAGEMENT DEPARTMENT  
DISASTER MANAGEMENT WING, D.M.III (1) SECTION**

**G.O. (Ms) No.38**

**Dated: 18.01.2018**

ஹேவிளம்பி-தை 5,  
திருவள்ளூர் ஆண்டு, 2049

**Read:**

1. Announcement made by the Hon'ble Minister for Revenue on the Floor of the Assembly on 10.07.2017.
2. From the Principal Secretary / Commissioner of Revenue Administration, Letter No.NC.II(1)/2350/2017, dated 03.08.2017, 07.08.2017 and 09.11.2017.

\*\*\*\*\*

**ORDER:**

The Hon'ble Minister for Revenue made the following announcement on the Floor of the Legislative Assembly on 10.07.2017 as follows:-

14. பேரிடர்களை எதிர்கொள்ள பல்துறை நிபுணர்களை நியமித்து அரசு இயந்திரத்தை நவீனப்படுத்துதல்.

“பருவ நிலை மாற்றங்களுக்கு ஏற்ப பேரிடர்களை எதிர்கொள்ளவும், அரசு இயந்திரத்தை நவீனப்படுத்திடவும், பல்துறை நிபுணர்களை நியமித்து தமிழ்நாடு மாநில பேரிடர் மேலாண்மை முகமை பலப்படுத்தப்படும். இதன் தொடர்ச்சியாக மாநில வறட்சி கண்காணிப்பு மையம் (State Drought Monitoring Centre) மற்றும் மாவட்ட வறட்சி கண்காணிப்பு மையங்கள் (District Drought Monitoring Centre) ரூ.2.50 கோடி செலவில் உருவாக்கப்படும்”.

2. In the letters second read above, the Principal Secretary / Commissioner of Revenue Administration has submitted the following:-

- i) The establishment of Drought Monitoring Cell at the State Level and at all districts has become mandatory as per the manual for Drought Management 2016

/p.t.o/

read with Disaster Management Act 2005. Hence, it has been proposed to strengthen the Tamil Nadu State Disaster Management Agency (TNSDMA) with Drought Monitoring Centres to enable the Centre to carry out studies and arrive at Short, Medium and Long-Term strategies for managing Disasters with special focus on Droughts and Floods. The details of the activities of the Drought Monitoring Centre is enclosed as Annexure-I.

**A. Establishing Drought Monitoring Centre at the State Disaster Management Agency:**

The Drought Monitoring Centre at State Level is proposed to be established to ensure scientific assessment of situations that lead to Drought on a dynamic basis with the use of inputs from Indian Meteorological Department, National Remote Sensing Centre, National Crop Forecasting Centre, State Water Resources, Agriculture, Horticulture, Animal Husbandry, Rural Development, Civil Supplies Departments and Organizations like Electricity Boards. The Structure, Objectives, Functions of the State Drought Monitoring Centre is enclosed as Annexure-II.

**B. Establishing District Drought Monitoring Centre:**

The District Drought Monitoring Centre is proposed to be established in all 32 districts of the State, and will form part of the District Disaster Management Agency. The Structure, Objectives and Functions of the District Drought Monitoring Centre is enclosed as Annexure-III.

ii) It has also been decided to engage experts / consultants in various fields to prepare a Disaster Mitigation Plan for the State. The details regarding engaging the Experts / Consultants by Tamil Nadu State Disaster Management Agency (TNSDMA) are enclosed as Annexure-IV.

**The total cost for strengthening the State Disaster Management Agency (SDMA) with Expert & Provision for studies & Memorandum of Understanding is as below:**

Total Cost of Strengthening State Disaster Management Agency and Creation of State and District Drought Monitoring Centres (Rs.in Lakhs)							
Sl. No.	Components	Cost in I year	Cost in II year	Cost in III year	Cost in IV year	Cost in V year	Total
1.	Cost of Experts/ Consultant services	19.78	59.49	62.16	64.95	67.94	274.32
2.	Travel Expenses	3.50	6.00	6.50	7.00	7.70	30.70

/p.t.o./



3.	Office Expenses & Other Contingencies	9.50	7.00	8.00	10.00	11.50	46.00
4.	Provision for HVRA & Other Studies to be taken up through Scientific, Academic Research Institutions and Expert Consultants.	187.22	127.51	123.34	118.05	112.86	668.98
5.	Printing Manuals, SDMP, DDMP, Crisis Management Plans, Training Manuals, Case studies and preparation of Video Films, posters, Handouts, etc.,	30.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	230.00
	<b>Total</b>	<b>250.00</b>	<b>250.00</b>	<b>250.00</b>	<b>250.00</b>	<b>250.00</b>	<b>1250.00</b>

3. Further, the Principal Secretary / Commissioner of Revenue Administration has stated that the proposed functions of the State Level Drought Monitoring Centre and District Level Drought Monitoring Centre are continuous and need to be carried out year after year and also stated that the expenditure for engaging the Consultants / Expert Services, studies and other expenditure could be met from the component of Capacity building under State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) 2017-2018. The Principal Secretary / Commissioner of Revenue Administration has therefore stated that the total cost for strengthening of State Disaster Management Agency with expert and provision for studies and Memorandum of Understanding is 12.50 crore for five years and it would cost Rs.2.50 crore for the first year i.e., 2017-2018 and requested the approval of the Government on the following:-

- a) To accord administrative sanction for an amount of Rs.12.50 crore (Rupees Twelve crore and Fifty Lakhs only) towards the cost of Consultancy Services and other expenditure under the component of Capacity Building under State Disaster Response Fund and accord sanction for drawal of Rs.2.50 crore from State Disaster Response Fund for the year 2017-2018;

/p.t.o./

- b) To permit the Commissioner of Revenue Administration and State Relief Commissioner to engage Consultants / Experts Services from various Disciplines as per his proposal;
- c) To permit the Principal Secretary / Commissioner of Revenue Administrative to take up studies through Memorandum of Understanding with Scientific and Research Institutions;
- d) To establish State Drought Monitoring Centre and District Drought Monitoring Centres;

4. The State Executive Committee headed by the Chief Secretary to Government has approved the above proposal of the Principal Secretary / Commissioner of Revenue Administration for according administrative sanction for Rs.12.50 crore and to sanction a sum of Rs.2.50 crore from the State Disaster Response Fund 2017-2018 for strengthening the Tamil Nadu State Disaster Management Agency (TNSDMA) by establishing State Drought Monitoring Centre and District Drought Monitoring Centres.

5. Based on the announcement made by the Hon'ble Minister for Revenue on the floor of the Legislative Assembly on 10.07.2017 therewith the proposal of the Principal Secretary / Commissioner of Revenue Administration and based on the approval obtained from State Executive Committee, the Government accord sanction for the following:-

- (a) To establish State Drought Monitoring Centre and District Drought Monitoring Centres;
- (b) To accord administrative sanction for an amount of Rs.12.50 crore (Rupees Twelve crore and Fifty Lakhs only) towards the cost of Consultancy Services and other expenditure under the component of Capacity Building under State Disaster Response Fund;
- (c) To accord sanction for drawal of Rs.2.50 crore (Rupees Two crore and Fifty lakhs only) from State Disaster Response Fund for the year 2017-2018;
- (d) To permit the Principal Secretary / Commissioner of Revenue Administration and State Relief Commissioner to engage Consultants / Experts Services from various Disciplines as per annexure IV;
- (e) To permit the Principal Secretary / Commissioner of Revenue Administrative and State Relief Commissioner to take up studies through Memorandum of Understanding with Scientific and Research Institutions.

/p.t.o./



6. The amount sanctioned in paragraph 5 (c) above shall be debited to the following head of account:-

**"2245 Relief on account of Natural Calamities - 80-General - 101-Centre for Training in disaster preparedness-State's Expenditure - AA-Training Programmes on flood, cyclone and drought management and other disasters - 72-Training. (DPC 2245 80 101 AA 7200)"**

7. Necessary fund of Rs.2.50 crore (Rupees two core and fifty lakhs only) will be provided in Revised Estimate / Final Modified Appropriation 2017-2018 to meet the expenditure sanctioned in paragraph 5 (c) above. Pending provision of such funds, the Principal Secretary/ Commissioner of Revenue Administration is authorized to draw and disburse the amount. However, this expenditure shall be brought to the notice of Legislative Assembly by the way of specific inclusion in the Supplementary Estimates 2017-2018. The Principal Secretary / Commissioner of Revenue Administration is also directed to include the expenditure sanctioned above, while sending the budget proposal for Revised Estimate / Final Modified Appropriation 2017-2018 and also to send necessary draft explanatory note to Finance (BG-I/Revenue) Department for inclusion of this expenditure in the Supplementary Estimates 2017-2018 at appropriate time without fail.

8: The Principal Secretary / Commissioner of Revenue Administration is also requested to utilize the above amount by adhering to the guidelines communicated by Government of India from time to time.

9. The Principal Secretary / Commissioner of Revenue Administration is also requested to send the Utilization Certificate to the Government without fail.

10. This order issues with the concurrence of Finance (Revenue) Department vide its U.O.No.66898/Fin(Rev)/2018, dated 18.01.2018 and Additional Sanction Ledger No.2500 (Two Thousand Five Hundred).

**(By order of the Governor)**

**CHANDRA MOHAN. B,  
Secretary to Government.**

**To**

The Principal Secretary/ Commissioner of  
Revenue Administration, Ezhilagam, Chepauk, Chennai - 5.  
The Commissioner of Disaster Management,  
Tamil Nadu State Disaster Management Agency, Chepauk, Chennai-5.  
The Principal Accountant General, AAD / F&A Cell / Audit I/II,  
Chennai - 18.  
The Principal Accountant General, Chennai-18.  
The Pay and Accounts Officer (North), Chennai-1.

/p.t.o./

- The Pay and Accounts Officer (South), Chennai-35.  
✓ The Pay and Accounts Officer (East), Chennai-8.

**Copy to:**

- The Principal Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, Chennai-9.  
The Additional Chief Secretary to Government, Finance Department, Chennai-9.  
The Additional Chief Secretary to Government, Home Department, Chennai -9.  
The Additional Chief Secretary to Government,  
Highways Minor Ports Department, Chennai-9.  
The Personal Assistant to Hon'ble Minister for Revenue, Secretariat, Chennai -9.  
The Personal Assistant, Chief Secretary to Government, Chennai-9.  
The Senior Private Secretary to Secretary to Government,  
Revenue Department, Secretariat, Chennai-9.  
The Finance (Revenue/BG-I/BG-II) Department, Chennai-9.  
The Revenue (O.P.II) Department, Secretariat, Chennai-9.  
SF/SC.

// Forwarded by Order //

N. Bhuvaneshwari  
(N.BHUVANESWARI)  
Under Secretary to Government.

18/11/2018



**ANNEXURE-I TO G.O.(Ms.) No.38, REVENUE AND DISASTER MANAGEMENT  
DEPARTMENT, DISASTER MANAGEMENT WING, D.M.III (1) SECTION,  
DATED 18.01.2018**

**The details of the activities of the State and District Drought Monitoring Centres:-**

**(1) Drought Mitigation:**

Drought Mitigation comprises of 1) Drought intensity Assessment with various scientific parameters; 2) Monitoring Identification of areas for Drought Management and 3) Development and implementation of appropriate Drought Management Strategies. The impact of climate change has made the Drought Monitoring more complex and so special expertise is needed to analyze Meteorological, Hydrological (Storage, Stream flow & Ground Water fluctuations) and Agronomic-Physiological Geo Informatics data to detect drought conditions as early as possible and to prepare the Crisis Management Plan for the State and guide the Districts.

The Government of India have recommended to set up of Drought Monitoring Centres (DMCs) staffed by a multi-disciplinary team of meteorologists, remote sensing scientists hydrologists and agriculture scientists to provide critical inputs to the State Executive Committee / State Disaster Management Authorities. The DMCs will collect, collate and analyze information on drought parameters from National and State level agencies e.g., the IMD, NRSC/SRSCs, MNCFC, CWC, CGWB, State agricultural department etc.

**(2) Comprehensive Flood Management:**

Comprehensive Flood Management Strategies have to be in place to prevent the fury of floods and Cyclones to minimize vulnerability to floods and consequent loss of lives, livelihood systems, property and damage to infrastructure and public utilities. This involves shifting the focus to preparedness by implementing, in a time-bound manner, an optimal combination of techno economically viable, socially acceptable and eco-friendly structural and nonstructural measures of Flood Management.

**(3) Development of IT enabled solutions for Disaster Management:**

In order to simplify the process of Disaster Management. IT enabled services can be customized to deliver the functions like a) Create an interface in the Web with GIS and MIS system for storage & retrieval; b) Development of New Tools for information gathering and Dissemination relating to Disaster management; c) Create dynamic reporting for Data Analytics viz fore-casting and decision-making and d) maintain the IT

infrastructure of the entire Disaster Management Operations. These services will be availed by creating a system support unit on Outsourcing / Service Contract basis by engaging Tamil Nadu e-governance Agency. The Tamil Nadu e-Governance Agency will be asked to provide One System Analyst and One Net Work Engineer to work onsite with TNSDMA and Tamil Nadu e- Governance Agency will engage necessary programmers for developing programs on project basis.

**(4) Capacity Building of Stakeholders and functionaries in the state:**

Disaster Management involves main streaming of the Projects and Programs of multiple departments towards Disaster Prevention and Mitigation, Response, Recovery and restoration. These phases and methods have to be mainstreamed into the larger development process by viewing disasters as developmental opportunities.

Preparing the community, to face disaster in disaster mitigation requires Capacity Building of large number of Officials and Field Functionaries to develop a Shared Vision evolved on commonly Shared Perspectives. Leadership Development, transforming individual and Group Attitudes, Values and Perspectives towards Community and increasing the community resilience. Documentation of the case studies of Disaster Management experiences is very essential for future learning and Institutional Memory. Similarly large number of communication material in the form of Booklets, Brochures, Video films etc., have to be prepared for the use of stakeholders & functionaries. A Documentation Specialists is proposed to be engaged to carry out these works.

CHANDRA MOHAN. B  
Secretary to Government

// True Copy //

*Chandra Mohan B*  
22/1/2018  
Section Officer.



**ANNEXURE-II TO G.O.(Ms.) No.38, REVENUE AND DISASTER  
MANAGEMENT DEPARTMENT, DISASTER MANAGEMENT WING, D.M.III (1)  
SECTION, DATED 18.01.2018**

**Structure of Drought Monitoring Centre at the State Level**

The Drought Monitoring Centre (DMC) at the state level will be headed by the Commissioner for Revenue Administration who is the Relief Commissioner of the State. The DMC will assist the Tamil Nadu State Disaster Management Agency (TNSDMA) for continuous Monitoring of the Drought as per the Disaster Management Act 2005. The Drought Monitoring Centre will consist of the following members:-

1. Commissioner for Revenue Administration - Chairman
2. Director, Disaster Management - Member Secretary
3. Director of Agriculture
4. Director of Horticulture & plantation Crops
5. Director, Animal Husbandry
6. Director, Rural Development & Panchayat Raj Department
7. Commissioner, Municipal administration
8. Director, Town Panchayats
9. Managing Director, Chennai Metro Water Supply and Sewerage Board
10. Managing Director, Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board
11. Engineer in Chief, Water Resources Department
12. Chief Engineer, Ground Water
13. Managing Director, TANGEDCO
14. General Manager, Tamil Nadu Civil Supplies Corporation
15. An officer from Central Ground Water Board Chennai
16. An officer from Central Water Commission Chennai
17. An officer from IMD Chennai
18. Any other department /officer the Chairman feels necessary.

The Experts of the Agency will provide their consolidated analytical reports and suggest the actions to be initiated periodically to the State Drought Monitoring Centre which will report to the Tamil Nadu State Disaster Management Agency.

**objectives of Drought Monitoring Centre at the State level:**

- a) To act as the scientific and technical advisor to the Government of Tamil Nadu on all aspects of drought management;
- b) To undertake studies and research on various scientific and technical issues related to drought management;
- c) To develop a database on various drought related indices and indicators; precipitation, evapotranspiration, groundwater levels, surface water bodies, land use, soils and forest cover;
- d) To provide drought early warning information to the Government of Tamil Nadu and other stakeholders;

- e) To develop short-term and long-term drought mitigation measures and recommend them to the various institutions and farmers;
- f) To develop a network of various resources and user agencies so that the information and database management could be strengthened through collective inputs of these agencies;
- g) To initiate, support and coordinate applied research programs in universities and other institutions related to drought monitoring and mitigation; and
- h) To assist the state by providing scientific analysis and early warning information on Floods and other related Disasters.

**Functions of the Drought Monitoring Centre at the State Level:**

DMC would conduct a number of core activities in relation to drought management. These core activities are as follows:-

- i) Build and Maintain a Database on Drought Indices and Indicators: DMC would regularly collect and analyze data of various indicators of drought such as rainfall, land use patterns, agricultural conditions, groundwater and surface water levels, and socio-economic conditions
- ii) Network, and improving the database on climate and rainfall.
- iii) Satellite-based drought monitoring in collaboration with National Remote Sensing Centre (NRSC), Hyderabad through obtaining vegetation index
- iv) Crop yield estimation in collaboration with Space Applications Centre (SAC), Ahmedabad and other agriculture-related institutions
- v) Water balance studies and preparation of Moisture Adequacy Index (MAI)
- vi) Crop water budgeting studies for the districts and Talukas / blocks, crop- wise
- vii) Impact assessment of watershed development programs
- viii) Standardization of average rainfall for all the Talukas / Tehsils / blocks and districts
- ix) Assist the Government in the processes leading to the declaration of drought
- x) Assist the Government in preparation of loss estimates due to drought and preparation of Memorandum for submission to the Government of India
- xi) Documentation of drought management efforts
- xii) Advise the Government on different aspects of water and soil management

CHANDRA MOHAN. B  
Secretary to Government

// True Copy //

*Chandra Mohan B*  
22/1/2018  
Section Officer:  
*Chandra Mohan B*



**ANNEXURE-III TO G.O.(Ms.) No.38, REVENUE AND DISASTER  
MANAGEMENT DEPARTMENT, DISASTER MANAGEMENT WING, D.M.III (1)  
SECTION, DATED 18.01.2018**

**Structure of Drought Monitoring Centre at the District Level:**

The District Drought Monitoring Centre will be headed by the District Collector and will function under the control of the District Collector.

1. District Collector (Chairman)
2. District Revenue Officer
3. Project Director, District Rural Development Agency
4. Superintending Engineer, Water Resources Department
5. Joint Director, Agriculture Department
6. Joint Director, Animal Husbandry Department
7. Joint Registrar of Co-operative Society
8. Deputy Director, Horticulture
9. Sub Collectors/Revenue Divisional Officers of the District.
10. Any other Department/ Officer the Chairman feels necessary.

**Objectives of Drought Monitoring Centre at the District level:**

- a) To develop a database on various drought related indices and indicators; precipitation, evapotranspiration, groundwater levels, surface water bodies, land use, soils and forest cover;
- b) To develop a network of various resources and user agencies so that the information and database management could be strengthened through collective inputs of these agencies; and
- c) To assist the state by providing scientific analysis and early warning information on Floods and other related Disasters.

**Functions of the Drought Monitoring Centre at the District Level:**

- i) Crop yield estimation in collaboration with Space Applications Centre (SAC), Ahmedabad and other agriculture-related institutions
- ii) Water balance studies and preparation of Moisture Adequacy Index (MAI)
- iii) Crop water budgeting studies for the districts and Talukas / Tehsils / blocks, crop- wise
- iv) Impact assessment of watershed development programs
- v) Standardization of average rainfall for all the Talukas / Tehsils / blocks and districts
- vi) Assist the Government in the processes leading to the declaration of drought

- vii) Assist the Government in preparation of loss estimates due to drought and preparation of Memorandum for submission to the Government of India
- viii) Advise the Government on different aspects of Land and water Management.
- ix) Documentation of drought management efforts

CHANDRA MOHAN. B  
Secretary to Government

// True Copy //

*Chandra Mohan*  
22/11/2018  
Section Officer,  
*By*  
18/12/2018

**ANNEXURE-IV TO G.O.(Ms.) No.38, REVENUE AND DISASTER  
MANAGEMENT DEPARTMENT, DISASTER MANAGEMENT WING, D.M.III (1)  
SECTION, DATED 18.01.2018**

**Engaging Experts / Consultants by Tamil Nadu State Disaster  
Management Agency (TNSDMA)**

**A) Experts and Consultant Services:**

In order to deliver the functions explained in the rationale the Tamil Nadu Disaster Management Agency is proposed to be provided with the following Experts / Consultant Services.

- 1) Agriculture Expert (Agronomy and Crop Production)
- 2) Water Resources Management Expert (Hydrology & Flood Control)
- 3) Rural Development and Livelihood Expert
- 4) Watershed Management (Soil and Water Conservation)
- 5) Capacity Building / Training Consultant
- 6) Documentation Specialist
- 7) System Support Unit for IT enabled Services, consisting System Analyst, and a Network Engineer at the onsite (TNSDMA) and a Programmer at the off site on need basis.

**B) Methodology for selection and engagement of Experts and  
Consultancy Services:**

The engagement of Consultants/Experts Services will be made by the following 3 Member Selection Committee headed by the Commissioner of Revenue Administration.

- 1) Principal Secretary & Commissioner for Revenue Administration – Chairman
- 2) Director (Disaster Management) – Member Secretary
- 3) Members drawn from the State Executive Council by the Chairman. (based on the Expert being selected)

The Selection Committee shall prescribe the TOR and Qualification, Experience and Contract Terms & Conditions and other conditions for engagement of Consultant/ Experts services.



**(C) Cost of Consultants/Experts Services:**

Cost of Consultant/Expert Services ( Rs in Lakhs)								
Sl. No	Details of Consultant / Expert services	Cost / Month	I Year	II Year	III Year	IV Year	V Year	Total
1.	Agriculture Expert	60,000	2.40	7.56	7.94	8.33	8.75	34.98
2.	Water Resources Management	60,000	2.40	7.56	7.94	8.33	8.75	34.98
3.	Watershed Management	60,000	2.40	7.56	7.94	8.33	8.75	34.98
4.	Rural Development & Livelihood	60,000	2.40	7.56	7.94	8.33	8.75	34.98
5.	Capacity Building and Training	60,000	2.40	7.56	7.94	8.33	8.75	34.98
6.	Documentation & Communication	50,000	2.00	6.30	6.30	6.30	6.30	27.20
7.	System Support Unit for IT Enabled Services by TN e Governance including 2.5% Service Charges	(50,000+30,000)+2.5%	3.28	10.39	11.16	12.00	12.89	49.72
8.	Lumpsum Provision for Project Specific/ Need based Services		2.50	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	22.50
	<b>Total</b>		<b>19.78</b>	<b>59.49</b>	<b>62.16</b>	<b>64.95</b>	<b>67.94</b>	<b>274.32</b>

First Year Cost indicates the Cost for Four Months. 5% increase on Costs is assumed from Second year.

**(D) Provision for Studies and MoU with Academic and Research Institutions:**

Tamil Nadu is frequently affected by Drought & Floods. Management of Drought and Flood is becoming more complex due to the impacts of Climate Change. This requires deeper analysis of various data through Research and Special studies on Hazard Risk and Vulnerability Assessment for the Districts, and preparation of strategies for Drought, Floods and Cyclones. A provision of Rs.646 lakhs for five years is provided for this



purpose. A provision of Rs.240 Lakhs towards printing manual SDMP, DDMP, Crisis Management Plans, Training Manual, Case studies and video Films, etc., is made. The committee headed by Commissioner Revenue Administration will decide the studies required and have the authority to enter into MoU with Institutions.

CHANDRA MOHAN. B  
Secretary to Government

// True Copy //

*Chandra Mohan B*  
22/11/2018  
Section Officer.

*Chandra Mohan B*  
19/11/18



**ABSTRACT**

Disaster Management - North East Monsoon 2015 - Flood due to heavy rain - Damages caused to infrastructure - Release of a sum of Rs.500.00 Crore under State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) - for Relief and Restoration of damages - Orders issued.

**Revenue [DM-II] Department**

**G.O.(Ms) No.403**

**Dated: 17.11.2015**

மன்மத, கார்த்திகை 1,  
திருவள்ளூர்வராண்டு 2046

**Read:**

1. Honourable Chief Minister's announcement, dated 16.11.2015
2. G.O.(Ms) No.380, Revenue [D.M.III(2)] Department, dated 27.10.2015.

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**ORDER:**

The heavy rain during the North East Monsoon 2015 has caused widespread damage to life and property in the State. The damages caused to human lives, cattle, huts, crops, road, electricity, water supply and irrigation sources have been extensive.

2. The Honourable Chief Minister has, in a Press Statement, dated 16.11.2015, announced the release of a sum of Rs.500 crore towards sanction of relief assistance and immediate restoration works during the North East Monsoon -2015.

3. Considering the vast number of people affected and heavy loss of cattle, damages to huts and houses, crops, roads, electricity, drinking water supply and irrigation sources and the need to carry out relief and restoration measures on a war footing manner, the Government sanction a sum of Rs.500 crore (Rupees Five hundred crore only) under State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) for immediate relief and restoration measures in the State.

4. The amount sanctioned in para 3 above shall be debited to the following head of account :-

**Relief Package:-**

**"2245 Relief on account of Natural Calamities 02 Flood, Cyclones etc., - 101 - Gratuitous Relief - I Non-Plan-AB - Distribution of Free Supply of Rice, Cloth, Food, Kerosene etc. in flood affected areas - 24 Materials and Supplies"**

**(DPC 2245 02 101 - AB 2403)**

/p.t.o/

**Cash Doles:-**

"2245 - Relief on account of Natural Calamities - 02 Floods, Cyclones etc. - 101 - Gratuitous Relief -I Non-Plan - AE - Cash Doles to persons affected in floods - 56 Feeding and Cash Doles"

(DPC 2245 02 101 AE 5600)

**Assistance for Crop Loss:-**

"2245 Relief on account of Natural Calamities - 02 - Floods, Cyclones etc., 114 - Assistance to Farmers for purchase of Agricultural inputs -I Non-Plan-AA Subsidy to Small and Marginal Farmers for Agricultural Inputs due to Flood -11 Subsidies 01- Individual based subsidy".

(DPC 2245-02-114-AA-1114)

**Local Bodies:-**

"2245 Relief on account of Natural Calamities - 02 Floods, Cyclones etc., 191 - Assistance to Municipal Corporations-I. Non-Plan - AD - Distribution of free supply of Rice, Cloth, Food, Kerosene, etc., in flood affected areas in Local Bodies - 24 - Materials and Supplies"

(DPC 2245 02 191 AD 2400)

**Huts Damaged:-**

2245 Relief on account of Natural Calamities - 02 flood, cyclones, etc., 113 Assistance for repairs / reconstruction of Houses - I- Non-Plan-AB Assistance for Repair/Reconstruction of damaged Houses, Huts in the Flood Affected Areas - 09 Grants-in Aid - 09 Others. (DPC 2245-02-113-AB-0991)

**Tamil Nadu Electricity Board :-**

"2245 - Relief on account of Natural Calamities - 02 - Floods, Cyclones, etc., 190 - Assistance to Public Sector and other Undertakings - I Non-Plan-AB Assistance to Tamil Nadu Electricity Board - 09 Grants-in Aid - 09 Others".

(DPC 2245-02-190-AB-0999)

**Damages to Roads:**

"2245-Relief on account of Natural Calamities - 02; Flood, Cyclones, etc., - 106-Repairs and Restoration of Damaged Roads and Bridges - I - Non-Plan - AA-Repairs and Restoration of Damaged Roads due to Floods - 17 - Minor Works"

(DPC 2245-02-106-AA-1700)



**Drinking Water Supply:**

"2245 - Relief on account of Natural Calamities-02 Flood, Cyclones, etc., - 102-Drinking Water Supply - I - Non-Plan - AA-Repairs and Restoration of protected water supply silted wells, pump sets, etc - 09-Grants-in-Aid - 09 - Others"

(DPC 2245-02-102-AA-0996)

**Compensation for Loss of Human Lives:**

"2245 -Relief on account of Natural Calamities - 02 Flood, Cyclones, etc., - 111 - Ex-gratia payment to bereaved families - I - Non-Plan - AB - Ex-gratia Payment to Bereaved Family of the deceased - 51 - Compensation - 02 - Other Compensations"

(DPC 2245 - 02 - 111-AB-5123)

**Compensation for Loss of Cattle:**

"2245 - Relief on account of Natural Calamities - 02 Flood, Cyclones, Etc., 800 - Other Expenditure - I - Non-Plan - BI-Ex-gratia payment to the persons who lost their animals due to Natural Calamities - 51 - Compensation - 02 - Other compensations"

(DPC 2245 - 02-800-BI-5127)

**Compensation for Fishing Implements:**

"2245 - Relief on account of Natural Calamities - 02 Flood, Cyclones, etc., - 118 - Assistance for Repairs / Replacement of damaged boats and Equipment for fishing - I-Non-Plan - AA - Relief Measures to Fishermen - 51 - Compensation - 02 - Other Compensations"

(DPC 2245 - 02 - 118 -AA-5121)

5. Necessary additional funds will be provided in RE/FMA 2015-2016 to meet the expenditure sanctioned in paragraph 3 above. Pending provision of such funds in RE/FMA 2015-16, the Principal Secretary /Commissioner of Revenue Administration is authorized to draw and disburse the amount. However this should be brought to the notice of Legislature by specific inclusion in the Supplementary Estimates 2015-2016. The Principal Secretary/ Commissioner of Revenue Administration is directed to include the expenditure sanctioned above, while sending the Budget proposal for RE/FMA 2015-2016, and also to send necessary Explanatory Notes for including the above expenditure in the Supplementary Estimates 2015-2016 to Finance (BG-I/Revenue) Department without fail.

6. The Principal Secretary/Commissioner of Revenue Administration is requested to obtain the details of loss of lives, damage to huts and houses, crops,

/p.t.o/



electricity, water supply, damages to roads and bridges and irrigation sources etc., and re-allocate the amount sanctioned, as per need, among the affected districts based on the norms indicated in the Government order second read above. The Principal Secretary/ Commissioner of Revenue Administration is also directed to assess the damage and the extent of damage caused to the crops through the District Collectors.

7. This order issues with the concurrence of Finance Department vide its U.O.No.4964/FS(P)/BG.II/2015-1, dated 17.11.2015 and A.S.L.No.1339 (One thousand three hundred and thirty nine)

(BY ORDER OF THE GOVERNOR)

**R. VENKATESAN,  
SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT**

To

The Principal Secretary and Commissioner of Revenue Administration,  
Ezhilagam, Chepauk, Chennai - 600 005.

The Special Personal Assistant General, Chennai - 600 018/600 035.

✓ The Pay and Accounts Officer (East/South/North), Chennai - 600 008/35/01.

**Copy to:**

The Honourable Chief Minister Office, Chennai - 600 009.

The Special Personal Assistant to Honourable Minister (Revenue), Chennai - 9.

The Personal Assistant, Chief Secretary to Government, Chennai - 600 009.

The Principal Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, Chennai-9.

The Principal Secretary to Government, Home Department, Chennai - 600 009.

The Principal Secretary to Government, Finance Department, Chennai -600 009.

The Principal Secretary to Government, Municipal Administration and Water  
Supply Department, Chennai - 600 009.

The Principal Secretary to Government, Highways Minor Ports Department,  
Chennai-600 009.

The Secretary to Government, Energy Department, Chennai-600 009.

The Secretary to Government, Rural Development & Panchayat Raj Department,  
Chennai -600 009.

The Secretary to Government, Animal Husbandry & Fisheries Department,  
Chennai-600 009.

The Agriculture Production Commissioner and Secretary to Government,  
Agriculture Department, Chennai-600 009.

The Personal Secretary to Secretary to Government, Revenue Department,  
Chennai - 600 009.

The Finance (Revenue/BG-I/BG-II) Department, Chennai -600 009.

The Revenue (O.P.II) Department, Secretariat, Chennai - 600 009.  
SF/SC.

//FORWARDED BY ORDER//

*N. Bhuvaneshwari*  
**(N. BHUVANESWARI)**

**UNDER SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT.**

Received p.o copy  
(in original)

*B. Jaya*  
11/11/15

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**ABSTRACT**

Disaster Management – Inclusion of Pest Attack of severe nature as one of the Natural Disasters eligible for relief under State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) - Orders - Issued.

**REVENUE AND DISASTER MANAGEMENT DEPARTMENT  
DISASTER MANAGEMENT WING, D.M.III (1) SECTION**

**G.O. (Ms) No.212**

**Dated: 03.07.2019**

விகாரி-ஆணி 18, திருவள்ளூர் ஆண்டு, 2050

**Read:**

1. Government of India, Ministry of Home Affairs (Disaster Management Division) Letter No.33-5/2015-NDM-I, dated 30.07.2015.
2. G.O. (Ms) No.380, Revenue [DM.III(2)] Department, dated 27.10.2015.
3. G.O. (Ms) No.246, Revenue and Disaster Management [DM.3(2)] Department, dated 03.08.2017.
4. From the Additional Chief Secretary / Commissioner of Revenue Administration & State Relief Commissioner, Letter No.NC.2(2)/5357/2018, dated 02.07.2019.

DM

**ORDER:**

The Government of India, Ministry of Home Affairs (Disaster Management Division) in their Office Memorandum first read above, included Pest Attack of severe nature as Natural Calamities qualify for relief assistance from National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF).

2. In the Government Order second read above, the Government issued orders revising the norms for grant of financial assistance to the victims of natural calamities under State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) and National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) based on the guidelines issued by the Government of India , Ministry of Home Affairs (Disaster Management Division), New Delhi, No.32-7/2014-NDM1, dated 08.04.2015. It has also been ordered therein that the revised norms of Government of India or the existing State Government norms whichever are more beneficial be adopted.

3. In the Government Order third read above, Government have issued orders for inclusion of areas specific disasters such as sea erosion, lightning, thunder, whirlwind and gale wind in the list of items which are eligible for relief under State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF).



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4. In the letter fourth read above, the Additional Chief Secretary / Commissioner of Revenue Administration has stated that the District Collectors of Cuddalore, Perambalur, Virudhunagar, Namakkal, Coimbatore, Thoothukudi, Ramanathapuram, Thiruppur, Salem, Ariyalur, Tirunelveli, Theni, Thiruvannamalai and Vellore districts have reported that the occurrence of invasive pest Fall Army Worm attack in the Maize Crops cultivated in their Districts and due to its fast migrating nature and the climatic factors conducive for the spread of the pest, the respective District Collectors have sent proposals for seeking input subsidy relief assistance under State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) for the Maize crop damage caused by Fall Army Worm during Rabi 2018-2019. The Director of Agriculture has also recommended the proposals of District Collectors for sanctioning input subsidy from State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) to the affected farmers whose Maize Crops were damaged due to attack of Fall Army Worm.

5. The Government, after careful consideration decided to accept the proposal of the Additional Chief Secretary / Commissioner of Revenue Administration and orders for inclusion of the item of Pest Attack of severe nature as one of the Natural Disasters, eligible for relief under State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) for sanction of input subsidy to the affected farmers and to adopt the procedure currently being followed for sanctioning input subsidy under State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) norms.

(By order of the Governor)

**ATULYA MISRA**  
**ADDITIONAL CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT**

**To**

The Additional Chief Secretary / Commissioner of Revenue Administration,  
Ezhilagam, Chepauk, Chennai - 600 005.  
The Director, Disaster Management,  
Tamil Nadu Disaster Risk Reduction Agency, Chepauk, Chennai-600 005.  
The Secretary, Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India, New Delhi - 110 001.  
The Principal Accountant General, AAD/F & A Cell/Audit I/II, Chennai - 600 018.  
The Principal Accountant General, Chennai - 600 018.  
The Pay and Accounts Officer, 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.

**Copy to:**

The Principal Secretary to Government, Finance Department, Chennai -600 009.  
The Additional Chief Secretary to Government,  
Highways and Minor Ports Department, Chennai-600 009.  
The Additional Chief Secretary to Government,  
Home, Prohibition and Excise Department, Chennai - 600 009.

[P.T.O.]



### **Abstract**

Social Welfare and Women Empowerment Department – Announcement made by the Hon'ble Chief Minister - Rehabilitation and protection of the children who had lost both the parent or single parent due to Covid-19 – Formal orders for implementation of the Announcement and sanction of funds – Orders – Issued.

### **Social Welfare and Women Empowerment [SW.5(1)] Department**

**G.O.(Ms)No.24**

**Dated: 11.06.2021**

பிலவ, வைகாசி 28

திருவள்ளூர் ஆண்டு, 2052

### **Read:**

1. Press Release dated 29.05.2021 on the Announcements made by the Hon'ble Chief Minister.
2. G.O.(D) No.87, Social Welfare and Nutritious Meal Programme Department, dated 05.06.2021

Read also:

3. From the Commissioner of Social Defence, Letter No.6570/B2/2021, dated 02.06.2021 and 08.06.2021.

\*\*\*\*\*

### **Order:-**

The Hon'ble Chief Minister has announced various welfare measures for the children who had lost both the parent or single parent due to COVID-19. The details are as follows:-

- Deposit of Rs.5.00 lakh in the name of the child who had lost both the parents due to COVID-19 and the deposited amount will be paid to the child with accrued interest when he/she completes 18 years of age.
- Deposit of Rs.5.00 lakh in the name of the child who had lost one of the parents earlier and other parent due to COVID-19. The deposited amount will be paid to the child with accrued interest when he/she completes 18 years of age.
- Preference will be given for admission in Government Homes and Hostels for children who had lost both the parents.
- All the expenditure including educational fees and hostel fees will be borne by the Government up to their graduation for children who had lost both the parents.



- Rs.3.00 lakh will be given to the surviving father or mother of the child who had lost either father or mother due to COVID-19 as immediate relief.
- A child who had lost both the parents and living with his relative / guardian without being admitted in any registered Child Care Institutions or Government Hostels will be given a maintenance grant of Rs.3,000/- per month till the child completes 18 years of age.
- In all the Government schemes, priority will be given to all these children and as well as to the husband or wife who had lost their spouse due to COVID-19 and living with their children.
- A District Level Committee will be constituted to monitor the financial assistance provided to each child, their progress in education, care, protection and development.
- In order to formulate guiding principles to appropriately extend the welfare measures announced by the Hon'ble Chief Minister it has been proposed to constitute a committee under the Chairmanship of Additional Chief Secretary, Finance Department with Principal Secretary to Government Social Welfare and Nutritious Meal Programme Department and representations from voluntary organisations as members.

2. In the Government order second read above, orders have been issued constituting the Committee to formulate a guiding principles to appropriately extend the welfare measures announced by the Hon'ble Chief Minister for protection of the children who had lost both the parent or single parent due to Covid-19 as follows:-

1.	Additional Chief Secretary, Finance Department, Chennai-9	Chairperson
2.	Principal Secretary, Social Welfare and Nutritious Meal Programme Department, Chennai -9.	Member
3.	Secretary, Welfare of Differently Abled Persons Department, Chennai -9	Member
4.	Commissioner, Department of Social Defence, Chennai -10.	Member Secretary
5.	Commissioner, Department of Social Welfare, Chennai-15.	Member

6.	Representatives to be selected by the Government from Non-Governmental Organisations / Institutions working for the Welfare of Children.	Members- 2
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3. The above Committee held its meeting on 07.06.2021 and after a detailed discussion and deliberations, have formulated the Operational Guidelines for implementation of the Relief Scheme announced by the Hon'ble Chief Minister for children who had lost both the parents or single parent due to COVID-19.

4. In the letter third read above, the Commissioner of Social Defence has sent a proposal to issue appropriate orders, financial allocation and separate head of account to implement the announcements of the Hon'ble Chief Minister made in the press release dated 29.05.2021.

5. After careful examination, the Government issue formal orders for implementation of the announcements made by the Hon'ble Chief Minister for protection and rehabilitation of the children who had lost both the parent or single parent due to Covid-19 as follows:

- (i) A sum of Rs.5.00 lakh (RupeesFivelakh only) shall be deposited in the name of the child who had lost both the parents due to COVID-19 from the Chief Minister'sPublic Relief Fund and shall be deposited in the Tami Nadu Power Finance Corporation in the name of the child. The Deposited amount shall be paid to the child with accrued interest when he/she completes 18 years of age.
- (ii) A sum of Rs.5.00 lakh (RupeesFive lakh only)shall be deposited in the name of the child who had lost one of the parents earlier and other parent due to COVID-19 from the Chief Minister's Public Relief Fund and shall be deposited in the Tami Nadu Power Finance Corporation in the name of the child. The Deposited amount shall be paid to the child with accrued interest when he/she completes 18 years of age.
- (iii) Preference shall be given for admission in Government / Government aided Homes and Hostels for children who lost both the parents.
- (iv) All the expenditure including educational fees and hostel fees shall be borne by the Government up to their graduation for children who had lost both the parents.
- (v) A sum of Rs.3.00 lakh shall be given to the surviving father or mother of the child who had lost either father or mother due to COVID-19 from the Chief Minister's Public Relief Fund in the name of the child as immediate relief.

- (vi) A child who had lost both the parents and living with his relative / guardian without being admitted in any registered Child Care Institutions or Government Hostels shall be given a maintenance grant of Rs.3,000/- per month till the child completes 18 years of age.
- (vii) Priority shall be given in all the Government schemes, to all these children and as well as to the husband or wife who had lost their spouse due to COVID-19 and living with their children.

6. The Government also approve the detailed Operational Guidelines for implementation of the above Relief Scheme announced by the Hon'ble Chief Minister for children who had lost both the parents or single parent due to COVID-19 as given in Annexure to this order. The Commissioner of Social Defence is directed to follow these guidelines while sanctioning the financial assistance to the beneficiaries as well as other welfare measures mentioned in para 5 above.

7. The Commissioner of Social Defence is directed to send a detailed proposals to Government in Finance (CMPRF) Department, for release of funds to the eligible beneficiaries covered under para 5(i), 5(ii) and 5(v) above from Chief Minister's Public Relief Fund and to deposit the amount in respect of the eligible beneficiaries covered under para 5(i) and 5(ii) in the Tamil Nadu Power Finance Corporation and to give the amount directly to the beneficiaries covered under para 5(v) as immediate relief as per the guidelines.

8. The Government accord sanction of maintenance grant of Rs.3000/- (Rupees Three Thousands Only) per month to the child who had lost both the parents and living with his relative / guardian without being admitted in any registered Child Care Institutions or Government Hostels till the child completes 18 years of age. The Commissioner of Social Defence is authorized to release the above maintenance grant through ECS to the saving bank account of the beneficiary every month.

9. The expenditure sanctioned in para 8 above shall constitute an item of "New Service" and the approval of the Legislature shall be obtained in due course of time by an inclusion in the Supplementary Estimates for the year 2021-2022. Pending approval of the Legislature, the expenditure may initially be met by drawl of an advance from the Contingency Fund. The Commissioner of Social Defence is directed to calculate the actual amount required for the period up to next supplementary Estimates and apply for sanction of the same as advance from the Contingency Fund to Finance (BG-I) Department directly in Form 'A' appended to the Contingency Fund Rules, 1963 along with a copy of this order. Orders for sanction advance from the Contingency Fund will be issued from Finance (BG-I) Department. The Commissioner of Social Defence shall also send necessary draft explanatory notes for inclusion of this expenditure in the Supplementary Estimates for the year 2021-2022 at the appropriate time without fail.

10. The Grants sanctioned in para8 above, shall be debited under the following new head of account under Demand 045-02:-

"2235 – Social Security and Welfare – 02 – Social Welfare – 102  
Child Welfare – State's Expenditure –KO Maintenance grant to  
the children who lost parents due to COVID – 19 – 309 –  
Grants-in-Aid – 03 – Grants for Specific Schemes"  
[IFHRMS DPC: 2235 02 102 – KO – 30903]

11. The Commissioner of Social Defence is the Estimating, Reconciling and Controlling Authority of the above New Head of Account. The Pay and Accounts Officer / Treasury Officer concerned is directed to open the above new head of account in their book.

12. This order issues with the concurrence of Finance Department, *vide* its U.O.No.24180/Finance BG-II/2021, dated 11.06.2021 and ASL No.139 (One hundred and thirty nine).

(By order of the Governor)

Shambhu Kallollikar  
Principal Secretary to Government.

To  
The Joint Secretary to Government and Treasurer,  
Finance (CMPRF) Department, Chennai-9.  
The Commissioner of Social Defence, Chennai -10.  
All the District Collectors.  
All the District Child Protection Officers  
(Through the Commissioner of Social Defence, Chennai -10).  
The Pay and Account Officers, Chennai-09.  
The Pay and Account Officers, Chennai-01.  
The Accountant General, Chennai – 09.  
The Accountant General, Chennai – 18.

**Copy to:-**

The Hon'ble Chief Minister's Office, Chennai-9.  
The Special Personal Assistant to Hon'ble Minister  
(Social Welfare and Women Empowerment), Chennai-9.  
The Special Personal Assistant to Hon'ble Minister  
(Finance and Human Resources Management), Chennai-9  
The Private Secretary to Principal Secretary to Government,  
Social Welfare and Women Empowerment Department,  
Chennai – 9.  
The Finance (CMPRF/SW/BG-I/BG-II) Department, Chennai-9.  
The Resident Audit Officer, Secretariat, Chennai-9.  
The Social Welfare and Women Empowerment (SW2)  
Department, Chennai-9.  
Stock file/Spare copies.

//Forwarded by Order//

  
11.6.2021  
Section Officer



**Annexure to G.O.(Ms) No.24, Social Welfare and Women  
Empowerment Department, dated 11.06.2021**

**Operational Guidelines for Implementation of the Relief Scheme for  
COVID-19 affected children announced by the Hon'ble Chief Minister**

**Identification of children:-**

- i. District Level Task Force headed by District Collector shall identify the families affected due to COVID-19 in their respective District and the children lost both or either of their parent. .
- ii. The DCPO may utilize the data on deaths due to Covid-19 available with the Health Department and enumerate the children in such families.
- iii. The DCPO may also collect data from the Birth and Death Registrars (VAOs and Executive Officer (Town Panchayat), Municipal Commissioner, Corporation Commissioner) as the case may be.
- iv. The DCPO may also collect the data through the sources like print and electronic media) after due verification.
- v. The DISTRICT TASK FORCE shall ensure the veracity of the data through physical verification by visiting the families.
- vi. There are certain incidents where the parents died due to COVID-19 at their home itself. In such cases, they don't get Death Certificate mentioning the cause of death (i.e., due to Covid-19). In such cases, the single surviving parent / guardian may apply for the Death Certificate based on the medical records whatsoever available (diagnosis of the Medical Officer and prescription, RTPCR Test Report, CT scan, X-ray etc.,) to prove that COVID-19 is the cause of death.

**Production of children before the Child Welfare Committee**

Children lost both the parents or either of their parents shall be considered as children in need of care and protection as per sec. 2(14)(vi) of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015 and produced before the Child Welfare Committee as mandated under sec. 31 of the said Act for proper rehabilitation.

**Eligibility Criteria:-**

**1) Age**

The age of the children who had lost both /single parent due to COVID-19 shall be below 18 years at the time of death of the parent.

**2) Annual Income:-**

- i. In case where the child has lost both the parents due to COVID-19, they shall benefit under the scheme irrespective of the Annual income of the deceased parents. .
- ii. In case where the child has lost any one of the parents due to COVID-19 and the deceased is the only bread winner, instead of seeking income certificate of the deceased, it shall be verified that his/her name is found in the list of approximately 60 lakh BPL families identified and maintained by Tamil Nadu Corporation for Women Development.
- iii. In case where the name of the parent is not found in the above said list, immediate steps shall be taken to ascertain whether such family is eligible for

- inclusion in the list of BPL families and if eligible action shall be taken by the District Collector concerned to include the family in the BPL family database.
- iv. In case where both / single deceased parent are Government / Quasi Government / Public Sector undertaking servants, they are not eligible under the scheme.
- 3) Sanctioning Authority  
The Commissioner of Social Defence shall be the Sanctioning Authority.
  - 4) The name of the Financial Institution where the relief amount will be deposited  
The Tamil Nadu Power Finance Corporation Limited, Chennai.

#### Sanction procedure

- 1) The District Collector shall send a proposal to the Commissioner of Social Defence (CSD) with his specific recommendations along with the following necessary documents:-
  - a) Application in the prescribed proforma (Proforma-I)
  - b) Death Certificate of the parents (at least either of the death certificate of the parent should indicate the cause of the death as COVID-19).
  - c) Birth Certificate / School Certificate of the children for age proof.
- 2) The CSD after careful examination of the eligibility criteria:
  - a) In case of a child who had lost both parent shall sanction and deposit a sum of Rs. 5.00 lakh in the name of the child with the Tamil Nadu Power Finance Corporation.
  - b) The Fixed Deposit certificate shall be issued to the guardian / relative of the child through the DCPOs concerned.
  - c) When the child completes the age of 18 years the deposited amount with accrued interest will be paid to the beneficiary through ECS.
  - d) In case of a child who had lost single parent shall sanction and disburse a sum of Rs. 3 lakh in the name of the single surviving parent through ECS.
- 3) Maintenance grant:-

A child who had lost both the parent and not willing to be accommodated in any registered Child Care Institutions or Government Hostels, and is living with his relative/care taker, shall be given a maintenance grant of Rs.3,000/- per month till the child completes of 18 years of age through ECS by opening a separate savings bank account in the name of the child and the guardian.

#### School Education of the Children

- i. The child will be allowed to continue in the same School where the child studied i.e. Government School / Government aided Private School.
- ii. In case the child is studying in a Private School he may be allowed to continue his studies in same school. The school fees as per the RTE norms will be given from the PM-CARES/ State Government.

- iii. The expenditure on uniform, text books and note books will also be given from the PM-CARES/ State Government.

Higher Education of the Children

- i. The State Government will bear all the education cost upto Under Graduate level i.e., tuition fees, course fees, text books etc., and hostel fees.
- ii. If the child is not interested in availing free education offered by the State Government, the child will be assisted in obtaining education loan for pursuing Under Graduate (UG) courses as per the existing education loans norms. The interest on the education loan will be paid through PM-CARES/ State Government.

Residential Facility to Children

- i. If the child requiring accommodation facility shall be admitted in Government run hostels on priority basis.
- ii. Children found to be in need of care and protection shall be admitted in registered child care institution through child welfare committees as per the provisions of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015.

Monitoring and follow up mechanism

Monitoring Committee

The District Level Committee with following composition may be constituted under the Chairmanship of the District Collector to monitor the implementation of the scheme:-

1	District Collector	Chairman
2	District Child Protection Officer	Member Secretary
3	Chief Educational Officer	Member
4	District Social Welfare Officer	Member
5	A Chairperson or any member of the CWC concerned	Member
6	A representative from an active NGO running a Child Care Institution (to be nominated by the District Collector)	Member

Role and responsibilities of the Committee:-

- i. The District Level Committee shall monitor the disbursement of relief to the children under the scheme.
- ii. The committee shall ensure that the selection of the beneficiaries under the scheme as per the guidelines prescribed by the Government.
- iii. The committee shall take speedy steps to get the necessary certificates prescribed to get the relief.
- iv. The committee shall ensure that the child / single parent get the relief and other assistance of Government in time.

- v. The committee shall ensure whether the child pursue his studies without any hindrance, and to avoid drop out from the school through Probation Officer / Protection Officer (non-institutional care) of DCPU. It should be ensured by a follow up action done either by visiting to the family or school once in two months.
- vi. The committee shall ensure that the monthly maintenance grant of Rs.3,000 for month provided to the children who lost both the parent is utilized specifically for education and development of the child.
- vii. The committee shall take action to ensure that the child gets his legal share of moveable and immoveable assets pertains to the child in future after the child completes 18 years.
- viii. The committee shall ensure the protection of the children, all rights of the children who have lost both the parents and lives with their guardian and relatives. For this purpose, it may utilize the services of Child Protection of Committees constituted at Village, Town Panchayat, Municipal and Municipal Corporation Levels.
- ix. The committee shall ensure that the children get the above Financial benefits and other Government schemes meant for their Education and Development.
- x. The DCPU shall develop and maintain a individual care plan for every child benefited under this scheme.

#### **SUPERVISION AND MONITORING OF BENEFICIARIES**

- 1) The Commissioner of Social Defence shall constitute a District Level Team under the head of Probation Officer of the Social Defence Department comprising of Protection Officer (non-institutional care), Legal cum probation officer, Social worker and outreach worker from the District child protection unit.
- 2) The Probation Officer who is responsible for probation supervision of children under the Juvenile Justice System shall guide the other officers involved in the task.
- 3) The Probation Officer, Protection Officer (NIC), Legal cum Probation Officer are primarily responsible for supervision of children and the children placed under each of such Officer shall not exceed 30 children.
- 4) If the number of children in the District exceeds 90 (children lost both or any one of the parent), the social workers, outreach workers of the DCPU and volunteers enlisted by the DCPU / District Administration shall be entrusted for supervision of children. However the number of children attached with an official shall not exceed 30.
- 5) The officers with whom children are attached shall submit a report (Proforma II) to the Chairperson of the District Task force once in two months on the status of education and health and the care and protection of child by visiting the school/ family/neighbourhood.
- 6) The children will be under the supervision of the officials till they attain 18 years of age.
- 7) In cases where the children are drop out from school or suffering without proper care and protection, they shall be produced before the Child Welfare Committee for appropriate intervention.
- 8) The District Task Force shall monitor and oversee the functioning of the District Team constituted for supervision of children by reviewing once in 3 months.



**State Level Committee**

The overall implementation of the welfare measures for children who had lost both the parents and either of their parent due to COVID -19 shall be reviewed by the State Level Committee already constituted vide G.O.(D)No. 87 Social Welfare and Nutritious Meal Programme Department, dated 05.06.2021.

Shambhu Kallolikar  
Principal Secretary to Government.

//True Copy//

  
11.6.2021  
Section Officer



## **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.

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### **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

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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 //

  
 Section Officer  
 09.12.2023



**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.	<b>Gratuitous Relief</b>	
	a) Ex-Gratia payment to families of deceased persons.	<b>Rs.4.00 lakh</b> 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).	<b>Rs.74,000/-</b> per person, when the disability is between 40% and 60%. <b>Rs.2.50 lakh</b> 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	<b>Rs.16,000/-</b> per person requiring hospitalization for more than a week. <b>Rs.5,400/-</b> per person requiring hospitalization for less than a week. <b>Note:</b> 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.	<b>Rs.2,500/-</b> per family, for the loss of clothing. <b>Rs.2,500/-</b> 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.
<b>2.</b>	<b>Search &amp; Rescue Operations</b>	
	<b>a)</b> 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>b)</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.
<b>3.</b>	<b>Relief Measures</b>	
	<b>a)</b> 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 <b>Rs.1,000/-</b> 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>b)</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.

	<b>c) Provision of emergency supply of drinking water.</b>	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.
<b>4.</b>	<b>Clearance of Affected Areas</b>	
	<b>a) Clearance of debris in public areas.</b>	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>b) Draining off flood water in affected areas</b>	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).
	<b>c) Disposal of dead bodies/ Carcasses</b>	As per actual cost, based on assessment of need by SEC and recommendation of the Central Team (in case of NDRF).
<b>5.</b>	<b>Agriculture</b>	
<b>(i)</b>	<b>(i) Assistance to Small and Marginal Farmers having Landholding Upto 2 Hectares</b>	
<b>A.</b>	<b>Assistance For Land and other Loss</b>	
	<b>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.)</b>	<b>Rs.18,000/-</b> per hectare for each item. Above is subject to a minimum assistance of not less than <b>Rs.2,200/-</b> 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>b) Removal of debris on agricultural land in hilly areas</b>	
	<b>c) De-silting/ Restoration/ Repair of fish farms</b>	
	<b>d) Loss of substantial portion of land caused by landslide, avalanche, change of course of rivers</b>	<b>Rs.47,000/-</b> 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 <b>Rs.5000/-</b> per farmer.
<b>B.</b>	<b>Input subsidy (where crop loss is 33% and above)</b>	
	<b>a) For agriculture crops, horticulture crops and annual plantation crops</b>	<b>Rs.8500/-</b> per hectare for crops other than paddy in rainfed areas subject to a minimum assistance of not less than <b>Rs.1,000/-</b> per farmer and restricted to sown areas.  <b>Rs.17,000/-</b> per ha. for crops in assured irrigated areas subject to a minimum assistance of not less than <b>Rs.2,000/-</b> per farmer and restricted to sown areas.

	<b>b) Perennial crops/ Agro forestry (Plantation in own farmland)</b>	<b>Rs.22,500/-</b> ha. for all types of perennial crops / Agro forestry (Plantation in own farmland), subject to a minimum assistance of not less than <b>Rs.2,500/-</b> per farmer and restricted to sown areas.
	<b>c) Sericulture</b>	<b>Rs.7,410/-</b> per ha. for Eri, Mulberry, Tussar <b>Rs.7,500/-</b> per ha. for Muga. Above is subject to a minimum assistance of not less than <b>Rs.1,000/-</b> per farmer and restricted to sown areas.
	<b>d) Paddy</b>	<b>Rs.17,000/-</b> per ha. subject to a minimum assistance of not less than <b>Rs.2,000/-</b> and restricted to sown areas.
<b>(ii)</b>	<b>Input subsidy to farmers having more than 2 Ha. of landholding</b>	<b>Rs.8,500/-</b> per ha. other than paddy in rainfed areas and restricted to sown areas. <b>Rs.17,000/-</b> per ha. for crops in assured irrigated areas and restricted to sown areas. <b>Rs.17,000/-</b> per ha. for Paddy crop and restricted to sown areas. <b>Rs.22,500/-</b> 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.
<b>6.</b>	<b>Animal Husbandry - Assistance to Small and Marginal Farmers and Landless Livestock Owners</b>	
	<b>i) Assistance for the loss of milch animals, draught animals or animals used for haulage.</b>	<b>Milch animals</b> <b>Rs.37,500/-</b> Buffalo/cow/camel/yak/ Mithun etc. <b>Rs.4,000/-</b> Sheep/ Goat/ Pig <b>Draught animals</b> <b>Rs.32,000/-</b> Camel/ horse/ bullock, etc. <b>Rs.20,000/-</b> Calf/ Donkey/ Pony/ Mule/Heifers <b>Poultry:-</b> Poultry @ <b>100/-</b> per bird. <b>Note:</b> 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.
	<b>ii) Provision of fodder / feed concentrate including water supply and medicines in cattle camps.</b>	Large animals- <b>Rs.80/-</b> per day. Small animals- <b>Rs.45/-</b> 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 &amp; 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.
<b>7.</b>	<b>Fishery</b>	
	<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 – <b>Rs.50,000/-</b> per unit (inclusive of net)</p> <p>ii) Repair/rebuilding of partially damaged Catamaran <b>Rs.15,000/-</b> 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 <b>Rs. 1 lakh</b>) calculated at a unit cost of <b>Rs.2.00 lakh</b> (inclusive of engine and net)</p> <p>iv) Partially damaged FRP Vallam <b>Rs.30,000/-</b> per unit</p> <p>v) Replacement of fully damaged /lost mechanised fishing boats (35% of the total cost, restricted to a maximum subsidy of <b>Rs.7.5 lakh</b> 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 <b>Rs.4 lakh</b> per boat)</p> <p>vii) <b>Rs.15,000/-</b> for replacement of fully damaged net</p> <p>viii) Repair of OBM/IBE Engines – <b>Rs.7500/-</b> per engine.</p>
	ii) Input subsidy for fish seed farm to Small and Marginal Farmers	<p><b>Rs.10,000/-</b> 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 &amp; Dairying.)</p>
<b>8.</b>	<b>Handicrafts/Handloom Assistance to Artisans</b>	
	i) For replacement of damaged main functional tools / equipments	<b>Rs.5,000/-</b> per artisan for equipment. 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.5,000/- per artisan for raw material. subject to certification by the competent authority designated by the Government about damage and its replacement
<b>9.</b>	<b>Locust Control</b>	
	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.
<b>10.</b>	<b>Housing</b>	
	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.
<b>11.</b>	<b>Infrastructure</b> [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	<b>Assessment of requirements:</b> 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><b>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.</b></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 -- @ <b>Rs.60,000/-</b> per culvert;          In hilly areas -- @ <b>Rs.75,000/-</b> culvert;</p>
<p><b>(2) Drinking Water Supply Schemes</b>, which may include the following activities:-</p> <p><b>i) Repair of damaged platforms of hand pumps / ring wells / spring-tapped chambers / public stand posts, cisterns.</b></p> <p><b>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)</b></p> <p><b>iii) Repair of damaged pumping machines, leaking overhead reservoirs and water pumps including damaged intake-outtake structure, approach gantries / jetties.</b></p>	<p>Damaged drinking water supply schemes will be eligible for assistance as per actual; subject to a ceiling of <b>Rs.2.00 lakh</b> per damaged scheme.</p> <p>Cleaning of Community drinking water wells as per actual; subject to a ceiling of <b>Rs.10,000/-</b> per Well.</p>
<p><b>(3) Minor Irrigation Schemes</b>, which may include the following activities:</p> <p><b>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.</b></p> <p><b>ii) Repairs of weak areas such as piping or rat holes in dam walls / embankments.</b></p> <p><b>iii) Removal of vegetative material / building material / debris from canal and drainage system.</b></p> <p><b>iv) Repair or embankments of minor irrigation projects.</b></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 <b>Rs.2.00 lakh</b> 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><b>(4) Power</b> (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: The rate of assistance will be: <b>Rs.5000/-</b> pole; <b>Rs.0.50 lakh</b> per km for repairing of damaged LT lines; <b>Rs.1.00 lakh</b> for replacement of one damaged distribution transformer. (Note: The above assistance will not be applicable for those items which can be reused)</p>
	<p><b>(5) Schools</b> Repairs of damaged schools building</p>	<p>As per actual, subject to a ceiling of <b>Rs.2.00 lakh</b> per school.</p>
	<p><b>6) Primary / Community Health Centres</b> Repair of Primary / Community Health Centres</p>	<p>As per actual, subject to a ceiling of <b>Rs.2.00 lakh</b> per unit.</p>
	<p><b>(7) Community Assets Owned by Panchayat</b> Temporary repair of Mahila Mandal, Yuva Kendra, Panchayat Ghar, Community Hall, Anganwadi, etc.,</p>	<p>As per actual subject to a ceiling of <b>Rs.2.50 lakh</b> 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 &amp; Capacity Building window of SDRF / NDRF. <b>(Guidelines for Preparedness and Capacity Building enclosed as Annexure III)</b></p>
13.	<p>Capacity building.</p>	
<b>D.</b>	<p><b>State Specific Disasters</b></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). 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' shall 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 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 &amp; Pest Attack in severe nature have been notified as State Specific disasters vide <b>G.O.Ms.No.246, R&amp;DM Dept, dated 03.08.2017</b> &amp; <b>G.O.Ms.No.212, R&amp;DM Dept, dated 03.07.2019</b> 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 GoL. )</p>
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 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 from their own funds / resources, are excluded.

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**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 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:

<b>Yearwise Allocation</b>	<b>2021-22</b>	<b>2022-23</b>	<b>2023-24</b>	<b>2024-25</b>	<b>2025-26</b>	<b>Total for the award period 2021-22 to 2025-26 (Rs in crore)</b>
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 :

<b>Year wise Allocation</b>	<b>2021-22</b>	<b>2022-23</b>	<b>2023-24</b>	<b>2024-25</b>	<b>2025-26</b>	<b>Total for the award period 2021-22 to 2025-26 (Rs in crore)</b>
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 SDMF 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.

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9.12.2023  
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**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.

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9.12.2023  
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## 10.3 DO'S AND DON'TS FOR DISASTER MANAGEMENT

### FLOODS

#### Basic Safety Precautions to be taken:

- ❖ Listen to radio/ TV for the latest weather bulletins and flood warnings. Pass on the information to the others.
- ❖ Make a family emergency kit which should include; a portable radio/ transistor, torch, spare batteries, a first aid box along with essential medicines, ORS, dry food items, drinking water, matchboxes, candles and other essential items.
- ❖ Keep hurricane lamp, ropes, rubber tubes, umbrella and bamboo stick in your house. These could be useful.
- ❖ Keep your cash, jewellery, valuables, important documents etc. in a safe place.
- ❖ If there is a flood, move along with family members and cattle to safe areas like relief camps, evacuation centres, elevated grounds where you can take shelter.
- ❖ Turn off power and gas connections before leaving your house.

#### During floods:

- ❖ Don't enter into flood waters; it could be dangerous.
- ❖ Don't allow children to play in or near flood waters.
- ❖ Stay away from sewerage line, gutters, drains, culverts etc.
- ❖ Be careful of snakes; snakebites are common during floods.
- ❖ Stay away from electric poles and fallen power-lines to avoid electrocution.
- ❖ Don't use wet electrical appliances – get them checked before use.
- ❖ Eat freshly cooked and dry food. Always keep your food covered.
- ❖ Complied By: Gaurav Verma, ADM FR
- ❖ Use boiled and filtered drinking water.
- ❖ Keep all drains, gutters near your house clean.
- ❖ Stagnation of water can breed vector/ water-borne diseases. In case of sickness seek medical assistance.
- ❖ Use bleaching powder and lime to disinfect the surroundings.



## LIGHTNING AND THUNDERSTORM

- ❖ Danger during thunderstorms lightning claims quite a few lives and injures many every year. Quite a large number of injuries from the electric shock received while using fixed telephones during thunderstorms. Take these precautions during thunderstorms:

### Take action now

- ❖ Consult an electrician for advice on lightning conductors required for your house.

### If caught outdoors

- ❖ If you hear thunder 10 seconds after a lightning flash, it is only about three kilometres away. The shorter the time, the closer the lightning, so find shelter urgently:
- ❖ Seek shelter in a hardtop (metal-bodied) vehicle or solid building but avoid small open structures or fabric tents.
- ❖ Never take shelter under a small group of (or single) trees.
- ❖ If far from any shelter, crouch (low, feet together), preferably in a hollow. Remove metal objects from head / body. Do not lie down flat but avoid being the highest object.
- ❖ If your hair stands on end or you hear 'buzzing' from nearby rocks, fences, etc, move immediately. At night, a blue glow may show if an object is about to be struck.
- ❖ Do not fly kites during thunderstorms.
- ❖ Do not handle fishing rods, umbrellas or metal rods, etc.
- ❖ Stay away from metal poles, fences, clotheslines etc.
- ❖ Do not ride bicycles or travel on open vehicles.
- ❖ If driving, slow down or park away from trees, power lines, stay inside metal-bodied (hard top) vehicles or in a pucca building but do not touch any metal sections.
- ❖ If in water, leave the water immediately.
- ❖ If on a boat, go ashore to a shelter as soon as possible.
- ❖ Be sure the mast and stays of the boat are adequately secured.

## **If you are indoors**

- ❖ Before the storm arrives, disconnect external aerial and power leads to radios and television sets. Disconnect computer modems and power leads.
- ❖ Draw all curtains and keep clear of windows, electrical appliances, pipes and other metal fixtures (e.g. do not use the bath, shower, hand basin or other electric equipments)
- ❖ Avoid the use of fixed telephones. In emergencies, make calls brief, (do not touch any metal, brick or concrete) and do not stand bare foot on concrete or tiled floors.

## **First Aid**

- ❖ Apply immediate heart massage and mouth-to-mouth resuscitation to lightning victims until medical help arrives. (You won't receive a shock from the victim).

## **Lightning facts and myths**

- ❖ When struck, people do not glow or fry to a crisp but the heart and breathing are often affected.
- ❖ Only about 30% of people struck actually die, and the incidence of long-term disability is low, particularly when appropriate first aid is applied promptly.
- ❖ If your clothes are wet, you are less likely to be seriously injured if struck, as most of the charge will be conducted through the wet clothes rather than your body.

## **EARTHQUAKE**

Earthquakes usually give no warning at all.

### **Before the Earthquake:**

- ❖ Now is the time to formulate a safety plan for you and your family. If you wait until the earth starts to shake, it may be too late. Consider the following safety measures:
- ❖ Always keep the following in a designated place: bottled drinking water, non-perishable food, first-aid kit, torch-light and battery-operated radio with extra batteries.
- ❖ Teach family members how to turn off electricity, gas, etc.
- ❖ Identify places in the house that can provide cover during an earthquake.
- ❖ It may be easier to make long distance calls during an earthquake. Identify an out-of-town relative or friend as your family's emergency contact. If the family members get separated after the earthquake and are not able to contact each other, they should contact the designated relative/friend. The address and phone number of the contact person/relative should be with all the family members. Safeguard your house
- ❖ Consider retrofitting your house with earthquake-safety measures \Reinforcing the foundation and frame could make your house quake resistant. You may consult a reputable contractor and follow building codes.
- ❖ Kutchha buildings can also be retrofitted and strengthened.

### **During Earthquake:**

- ❖ Earthquakes give no warning at all. Sometimes, a loud rumbling sound might signal its arrival a few seconds ahead of time. Those few seconds could give you a chance to move to a safer location. Here are some tips for keeping safe during a quake.
- ❖ Take cover. Go under a table or other sturdy furniture; kneel, sit, or stay close to the floor. Hold on to furniture legs for balance. Be prepared to move if your cover moves.
- ❖ If no sturdy cover is nearby, kneel or sit close to the floor next to a structurally sound interior wall. Place your hands on the floor for balance.
- ❖ Do not stand in doorways. Violent motion could cause doors to slam and cause serious injuries. You may also be hit by flying objects.
- ❖ Move away from windows, bookcases and other unsecured heavy objects.

- ❖ If you are in bed, stay there and cover yourself with pillows and blankets
- ❖ Do not run outside if you are inside. Never use the lift.
- ❖ If you are living in a kutchra house, the best thing to do is to move to an open area where there are no trees, electric or telephone wires.
- ❖ Complied By: Gaurav Verma, ADM FR

### **If outdoors:**

- ❖ Move into the open, away from buildings, streetlights, and utility wires. Once in the open, stay there until the shaking stops.
- ❖ If your home is badly damaged, you will have to leave. Collect water, food, medicine, other essential items and important documents before leaving.
- ❖ Avoid places where there are loose electrical wires and do not touch metal objects that are in touch with the loose wires.
- ❖ Do not re-enter damaged buildings and stay away from badly damaged structures.

### **If in a moving vehicle:**

- ❖ Move to a clear area away from buildings, trees, overpasses, or utility wires, stop, and stay in the vehicle. Once the shaking has stopped, proceed with caution. Avoid bridges or ramps that might have been damaged by the quake.

### **After the quake:**

- ❖ Here are a few things to keep in mind after an earthquake. The caution you display in the aftermath can be essential for your personal safety.
- ❖ Wear shoes/chapels to protect your feet from debris
- ❖ After the first tremor, be prepared for aftershocks. Though less intense, aftershocks cause additional damages and may bring down weakened structures. Aftershocks can occur in the first hours, days, weeks, or even months after the quake.
- ❖ Check for fire hazards and use torchlight's instead of candles or lanterns.
- ❖ If the building you live in is in a good shape after the earthquake, stay inside and listen for radio advises. If you are not certain about the damage to your building, evacuate carefully. Do not touch downed power line.
- ❖ Help injured or trapped persons. Give first aid where appropriate. Do not move seriously injured persons unless they are in immediate danger of further injury. In such cases, call for help.
- ❖ Remember to help your neighbours who may require special assistance- infants, the elderly, and people with disabilities.



- ❖ Listen to a battery-operated radio for the latest emergency information.
- ❖ Stay out of damaged buildings.
- ❖ Return home only when authorities say it is safe. Clean up spilled medicines, bleaches or gasoline or other flammable liquids immediately. Leave the area if you smell gas or fumes from other chemicals. Open closet and cupboard doors cautiously.
- ❖ Complied By: Gaurav Verma, ADM FR
- ❖ If you smell gas or hear hissing noise, open windows and quickly leave the building. Turn off the switch on the top of the gas cylinder.
- ❖ Look for electrical system damages - if you see sparks, broken wires, or if you smell burning of amber, turn off electricity at the main fuse box. If you have to step in water to get to the fuse box, call an electrician first for advice.
- ❖ Check for sewage and water lines damage. If you suspect sewage lines are damaged, avoid using the toilets. If water pipes are damaged, avoid using water from the tap.
- ❖ Use the telephone only for emergency calls.
- ❖ In case family members are separated from one another during an earthquake (a real possibility during the day when adults are at work and children are at school), develop a plan for reuniting after the disaster. Ask an out of state / district relative or friend to serve as the “family contact”. Make sure everyone in the family knows the name, address, and phone number(s) of the contact person (s).

### **High-Rise Fires:**

- ❖ Calmly leave the apartment, closing the door behind you. Remember the keys!
- ❖ Pull the fire alarm near the closest exit, if available, or raise an alarm by warning others.
- ❖ Leave the building by the stairs.
- ❖ Never take the elevator during fire. If the exit is blocked by **smoke or fire:**
- ❖ Leave the door closed but do not lock it.
- ❖ To keep the smoke out, put a wet towel in the space at the bottom of the door.
- ❖ Call the emergency fire service number and tell them your apartment number and let them know you are trapped by smoke and fire. It is important that you listen and do what they tell you.
- ❖ Stay calm and wait for someone to rescue you.

### **If there is a fire alarm in your building which goes off:**

- ❖ Before you open the door, feel the door by using the back of our hand. If the door is hot or warm, do not open the door.
- ❖ If the door is cool, open it just a little to check the hallway. If you see smoke in the hallway, do not leave.
- ❖ If there is no smoke in the hallway, leave and close the door. Go directly to the stairs to leave. Never use the elevator.

### **If smoke is in your apartment:**

- ❖ Stay low to the floor under the smoke.
- ❖ Call the Fire Emergency Number which should be pasted near your telephone along with police and other emergency services and let them know that you are trapped by smoke.
- ❖ If you have a balcony and there is no fire below it, go out.
- ❖ If there is fire below, go out to the window. **DO NOT OPEN THE WINDOW** but stay near the window.
- ❖ If there is no fire below, go to the window and open it. Stay near the open window.
- ❖ Hang a bed sheet, towel or blanket out of the window to let people know that you are there and need help.
- ❖ Be calm and wait for someone to rescue you.

## **Kitchen Fires:**

- ❖ It is important to know what kind of stove or cooking oven you have in your home – gas, electric, and kerosene or where firewood is used. The stove is the No. 1 cause of fire hazards in your kitchen and can cause fires, which may destroy the entire house, especially in rural areas where there are thatched roof or other inflammable materials like straw kept near the kitchen. For electric and gas stoves ensure that the switch or the gas valve is switched off/turned off immediately after the cooking is over. An electric burner remains hot and until it cools off, it can be very dangerous. The oven using wood can be dangerous because burning embers remain. When lighting the fire on a wooden fuel oven, keep a cover on the top while lighting the oven so that sparks do not fly to the thatched roof. After the cooking is over, ensure that the remaining fire is extinguished off by sprinkling water if no adult remains in the kitchen after the cooking. Do not keep any inflammable article like kerosene near the kitchen fire.

## **Important Do's in the Kitchen:**

- ❖ Do have an adult always present when cooking is going on the kitchen. Children should not be allowed alone.
- ❖ Do keep hair tied back and do not wear synthetic clothes when you are cooking.
- ❖ Do make sure that the curtains on the window near the stove are tied back and will not blow on to the flame or burner.
- ❖ Do check to make sure that the gas burner is turned off immediately if the fire is not ignited and also switched off immediately after cooking.
- ❖ Do turn panhandles to the centre of the stove and put them out of touch of the children in the house.
- ❖ Do ensure that the floor is always dry so that you do not slip and fall on the fire.
- ❖ Do keep matches out of the reach of children.

## **Important Don'ts:**

- ❖ Don't put towels, or dishrags near a stove burner.
- ❖ Complied By: Gaurav Verma, ADM FR
- ❖ Don't wear loose fitting clothes when you cook, and don't reach across the top of the stove when you are cooking.

- ❖ Don't put things in the cabinets or shelves above the stove. Young children may try to reach them and accidentally start the burners, start a fire, catch on fire.
- ❖ Don't store spray cans or cans carrying inflammable items near the stove?
- ❖ Don't let small children near an open oven door. They can be burnt by the heat or by falling onto the door or into the oven.
- ❖ Don't lean against the stove to keep warm.
- ❖ Don't use towels as potholders. They may catch on fire.
- ❖ Don't overload an electrical outlet with several appliances or extension cords. The cords or plugs may overheat and cause a fire.
- ❖ Don't use water to put out a grease fire. ONLY use baking soda, salt, or a tight lid. Always keep a box of baking soda near the stove.
- ❖ Don't use radios or other small appliances (mixers, blenders) near the sink.

### **COMMON TIPS**

- ❖ Do keep the phone number of the Fire Service near the telephone and ensure that everyone in the family knows the number.
- ❖ Do keep matches and lighters away from children.
- ❖ Do sleep with your bedroom closed to prevent the spread of fire.
- ❖ Do you know that you should never run if your clothes are on fire and that you should "STOP – DROP - ROLL?"



## **LANDSLIDES**

### **Do's**

- ❖ Prepare tour to hilly region according to information given by weather department or news channel.
- ❖ Move away from landslide path or downstream valleys quickly without wasting time.
- ❖ Keep drains clean,
- ❖ Inspect drains for - litter, leaves, plastic bags, rubble etc.
- ❖ Keep the weep holes open.
- ❖ Grow more trees that can hold the soil through roots,
- ❖ Identify areas of rock fall and subsidence of buildings, cracks that indicate landslides and move to safer areas. Even muddy river waters indicate landslides upstream.
- ❖ Notice such signals and contact the nearest Tehsil or District Head Quarters.
- ❖ Ensure that toe of slope is not cut, remains protected, don't uproot trees unless re-vegetation is planned.
- ❖ Listen for unusual sounds such as trees cracking or boulders knocking together.
- ❖ Stay alert, awake and active (3A's) during the impact or probability of impact.
- ❖ Locate and go to shelters,
- ❖ Try to stay with your family and companions.
- ❖ Check for injured and trapped persons.
- ❖ Mark path of tracking so that you can't be lost in middle of the forest.
- ❖ Know how to give signs or how to communicate during emergency time to flying helicopters and rescue team

### **Don'ts:**

- ❖ Try to avoid construction and staying in vulnerable areas.
- ❖ Do not panic and loose energy by crying.
- ❖ Do not touch or walk over loose material and electrical wiring or pole.
- ❖ Do not built houses near steep slopes and near drainage path.
- ❖ Do not drink contaminated water directly from rivers, springs, wells but rain water if collected directly without is fine.
- ❖ Do not move an injured person without rendering first aid unless the casualty is in immediate danger.

## HEAT WAVE

**Heat Wave conditions** can result in physiological strain, which could even result in death.

- ❖ To minimize the impact during the heat wave and to prevent serious ailment or death because of heat stroke, you can take the following measures:
- ❖ Avoid going out in the sun, especially between 12.00 noon and 3.00 p.m.
- ❖ Drink sufficient water and as often as possible, even if not thirsty
- ❖ Wear lightweight, light-coloured, loose, and porous cotton clothes. Use protective goggles, umbrella/hat, shoes or chappals while going out in sun.
- ❖ Avoid strenuous activities when the outside temperature is high. Avoid working outside between 12 noon and 3 p.m.
- ❖ While travelling, carry water with you.
- ❖ Avoid alcohol, tea, coffee and carbonated soft drinks, which dehydrates the body.
- ❖ Avoid high-protein food and do not eat stale food.
- ❖ If you work outside, use a hat or an umbrella and also use a damp cloth on your head, neck, face and limbs
- ❖ Do not leave children or pets in parked vehicles
- ❖ If you feel faint or ill, see a doctor immediately.
- ❖ Use ORS, homemade drinks like lassi, torani (rice water), lemon water, buttermilk, etc. which helps to re-hydrate the body.
- ❖ Keep animals in shade and give them plenty of water to drink.
- ❖ Keep your home cool, use curtains, shutters or sunshade and open windows at night.
- ❖ Use fans, damp clothing and take bath in cold water frequently.

### **TIPS FOR TREATMENT OF A PERSON AFFECTED BY SUNSTROKE:**

- ❖ Lay the person in a cool place, under a shade. Wipe her/him with a wet cloth/wash the body frequently. Pour normal temperature water on the head. The main thing is to bring down the body temperature.
- ❖ Give the person ORS to drink or lemon Sarbat / Torani or whatever is useful to rehydrate the body.
- ❖ Take the person immediately to the nearest health centre. The patient needs immediate hospitalization, as heat strokes could be fatal Acclimatization.

People at risk are those who have come from a cooler climate to a hot climate. You may have such a person(s) visiting your family during the heat wave season. They should not move about in open field for a period of one week till the body is acclimatized to heat and should drink plenty of water. Acclimatization is achieved by gradual exposure to the hot environment during heat wave.

### **BASIC DISASTER SUPPLY KIT**

- ❖ Basic Emergency supply Kit should have the following items.
- ❖ One Gallon of water per person per day for atleast
- ❖ three days for drinking and sanitation
- ❖ Food atleast a three day supply of non perishable food
- ❖ Battery powered pocket radio
- ❖ Torchlight with Batteries
- ❖ First aid kit
- ❖ Whistle to signal for help
- ❖ Garbage bags for personnel sanitation
- ❖ Cell phones with charger
- ❖ Once you have gathered the supplies for a basic emergency kit, you may want to consider adding the following items:
- ❖ Prescription medications and glasses
- ❖ Infant formula and diapers
- ❖ Pet food and extra water for your pet
- ❖ Cash or traveler's checks and change
- ❖ Important family documents such as copies of insurance policies, identification and bank account records in a waterproof, portable container.
- ❖ Sleeping bag or warm blanket for each person. Consider additional bedding if you live in a cold-weather climate.
- ❖ Complete change of clothing including a long sleeved shirt, long pants and sturdy shoes. Consider additional clothing if you live in a cold-weather climate.
- ❖ Household chlorine bleach and medicine dropper – When diluted, nine parts water to one part bleach, bleach can be used as a disinfectant. Or in an emergency, you can use it to treat water by using 16 drops of regular household liquid bleach per gallon of water. Do not use scented, color safe or bleaches with added cleaners.
- ❖ Fire extinguisher
- ❖ Matches in a waterproof container
- ❖ Feminine supplies and personal hygiene items
- ❖ Mess kits, paper cups, plates, paper towels and plastic utensils
- ❖ Paper and Pencil.

### 10.4 Automatic Rain Guage

<b>S.No.</b>	<b>Taluk</b>	<b>Block</b>	<b>village</b>	<b>Building Name -</b>	<b>Station Code</b>
1	Krishnagiri	Krishnagiri	Sokadi	PUPS, Jonabarai	ARG388
2	Krishnagiri	Krishnagiri	Jinjupalli	Central Water Management	ARG389
3	Krishnagiri	Veppanpalli	Kuruburapalli	Revenue Inspector Office	ARG390
4	Bargur	Bargur	Bargur	BDO Office	ARG391
5	Bargur	Bargur	Varatanapalli	Panchayat Office	ARG392
6	Pochampalli	Bargur	Jambukuttapatti	Taluk Office	ARG393
7	Pochampalli	Mathur	Kendikampatti	Panchayat Union	ARG394
8	Pochampalli	Kaveripattinam	Kaveripattinam	Revenue Inspector Office	ARG395
9	Pochampalli	Kaveripattinam	Kaveripattinam	PWD Office	ARG396
10	Uthangarai	Uthangarai	Panaimarathupatti	VAO Office	ARG397
11	Uthangarai	Uthangarai	Samalpatti	Revenue Inspector Quarters	ARG398
12	Uthangarai	Uthangarai	Singarapettai	Police Station	ARG399
13	Denkanikottai	Denkanikottai	Denkanikottai	Revenue Inspector Office	ARG400
14	Denkanikottai	Thally	Andevanapalli	Revenue Inspector Quarters	ARG401
15	Denkanikottai	Thally	Thalikothonoor	VAO Office	ARG402
16	Denkanikottai	Thally	Kakkadasam	Revenue Inspector Quarters	ARG403
17	Denkanikottai	Kelamangalam	Rayakottai	Revenue Inspector Office	ARG404



18	Anchetty	Anchetty	Anchetty	Taluk Office	ARG405
19	Anchetty	Thally	Kottaiyur	VAO Office	ARG406
20	Krishnagiri	Veppanapalli	Nerlagiri	Panchayat Office	ARG407
21	Krishnagiri	Veppanapalli	Naralpalli	Police station	ARG408
22	Krishnagiri	Veppanapalli	Kodipalli	PUMS	ARG409
23	Bargur	Bargur	Orappam	Panchayat Union office	ARG410
24	Shoolagiri	Shoolagiri	Ankondapalli	PUPS	ARG411
25	Shoolagiri	Shoolagiri	Nerigam	VAO Office	ARG412
26	Uthangarai	Uthangarai	Karapattu	PUPS	ARG413
27	Denkanikottai	Kelamangalam	U.Kothapalli	PUPS	ARG414
28	Krishnagiri	Krishnagiri	Alapatti	Panchayat Office	ARG415
29	Denkanikottai	Kelamangalam	Thadikkal	PHC	ARG416
30	Denkanikottai	Kelamangalam	Bettamugilam	Govt High School	ARG417
31	Shoolagiri	Shoolagiri	Addakurukki	Govt High School	ARG418
32	Hosur	Hosur	Nallur	PUPS	ARG419
33	Hosur	Hosur	Sevaganapalli	Village Sevai Centre	ARG420
34	Anchetty	Thally	Ulibenda	PUPS	ARG421
35	Bargur	Bargur	Pasinayanapalli	VAO Office	ARG422
36	Denkanikottai	Thally	Gummalapuram	Panchayat Office	ARG423
37	Denkanikottai	Thally	Madhakondapalli	VAO Office	ARG424
38	Denkanikottai	Thally	Kollatti	Govt Silk Farm	ARG425

39	Anchetty	Thally	Thoddamanju	Govt High School	ARG426
40	Anchetty	Thally	Manjukondapalli	VAO Office	ARG427
41	Anchetty	Thally	Nattrampalayam	VAO Office	ARG428
42	Krishnagiri	Kaveripattinam	Thalihali	Panchayat Union Office	ARG429
43	Pochampalli	Mathur	Sonarhalli	VAO Office	ARG430
44	Uthangarai	Uthangarai	Maganoorpatti	Panchayat Office	ARG431
45	Krishnagiri	Vepannapalli	Nachikuppam	Panchayat Office	ARG432
46	Anchetty	Thally	Biligundu	VAO Office	ARG433
47	Hosur	Hosur	Hosur	VAO Office	ARG434
48	Shoolagiri	Shoolagiri	Devasanapalli	Govt High School	ARG435
49	Hosur	Hosur	Thummanapalli	PUPS	ARG436
50	Hosur	Hosur	Gobanapalli	VAO Office	ARG437
51	Shoolagiri	Shoolagiri	Bedappalli	Model Hr.Sec School	ARG438
52	Shoolagiri	Shoolagiri	Samanapalli	PUMS	ARG439

### 10.5 Automatic Weather Stations

S.No	Taluk Name	Block Name	TNAU/AWS Code	Location
1	Krishnagiri	Krishnagiri	TNAU 81	State Oil Seed Farm, Agasipalli
2	Krishnagiri	Kaveripattinam	TNAU 79	Regional Research Station, Paiyur
3	Krishnagiri	Veppanapalli	TNAU 83	State Horticulture Farm, Jeenur.
4	Denkanikottai	Kelamangalam	TNAU 80	Nagamangalam Village
5	Anchetty	Thally	TNAU 82	Horticulture Training Centre, Thally.
6	Hosur	Hosur	TNAU 84	Livestock Farm, Mathigiri.
7	Bargur	Bargur	AWS 35	Regulated Market, Pochampalli
8	Pochampalli	Mathur	AWS 33	Kotanoor Village
9	Uthangarai	Uthangarai	AWS 32	Marampatti Village.
10	Shoolagiri	Shoolagiri	AWS 34	Pillaikothur, Koneripalli

### FIRE & RESCUE CALLS DETAILS IN LAST 3 YEARS

Years	Total Fire Calls	Rescue Calls
<b>2022</b>	360	539
<b>2023</b>	434	814
<b>2024 (as on 20.06.24)</b>	217	604

## HUT DAMAGES DUE TO FIRE (2012-2023)

S.No	Year	Partly	Fully
1.	2012	76	37
2.	2013	32	19
3.	2014	20	23
4.	2015	820	38
5.	2016	13	09
6.	2017	9	25
7.	2018	6	22
8.	2019	26	17
9.	2020	8	13
10.	2021	12	07
11.	2022	9	04
12.	2023	15	04
<b>Total</b>		<b>1046</b>	<b>218</b>

## FIRE CALL BREAKUP DETAILS

YEARS	COMPANY	VEHICLES	SHOPS	HOUSE	GRASS BUSHES	OTHERS
2020	21	24	23	64	158	70
2021	15	29	75	51	230	34
2022	08	10	31	23	124	21
2023	07	12	05	25	80	20
2024 (as on 20.06.2024)	04	07	05	15	50	15



## RESCUE CALL BREAKUP DETAILS

YEARS	HUMAN FROM WATER BODIES	ANIMALS	SNAKE	ACCIDENT	OTHERS
2020	21	24	23	64	158
2021	15	29	75	51	230
2022	20	50	350	23	124
2023	22	48	620	32	118
2024 ( As on 20.06.2024)	18	35	270	52	105

## DETAILS OF HUMAN RESCUE

Years	Alive	Dead
2020	14	23
2021	13	21
2022	12	26
2023	20	32
2024	08	22

## Natural calamity losses and relief paid

S.No	Financial Year	No of Human Loss	Financial Assistance given (Rs.)	No of Cattle Loss	Financial Assistance given (Rs.)	No of Hut/Pucca Damages		Financial Assistance given (Rs.)
						Partly	Fully	
1	2012-13	2	2,00,000	10	1,28,000	67	192	9,52,500
2	2013-14	0	0	7	1,22,000	84	66	5,50,000
3	2014-15	1	1,50,000	13	1,73,000	46	59	4,05,000
4	2015-16	11	26,50,000	23	1,82,000	856	111	45,45,300
5	2016-17	4	16,00,000	6	67,000	23	43	3,03,900
6	2017-18	8	32,00,000	41	3,24,000	557	69	32,31,700
7	2018-19	6	24,12,700	34	220800	13	28	1,67,300
8	2019-20	4	24,00,000	2	60000	45	8	253100

<b>9</b>	2020-21	3	18,00,000	3	90,000	56	95	738900
<b>10</b>	2021-22	51 injury	212700	3	90000	1007	64	5349600
<b>11</b>	2022-23	6+1 (Injury)	2412500	7	124600	206	7	1094100
<b>12</b>	2023-24	4+1 (Injury)	1612500	10	325000	20	0	95200

## **OCCURRENCE OF DISASTERS IN KRISHNAGIRI DISTRICT DURING THE YEAR OF 2023**

### **HUMAN LOSS:**

<b>Sl No.</b>	<b>Taluk</b>	<b>Incident Date</b>	<b>Occurrence</b>	<b>Name &amp; Address</b>
1	Krishnagiri	22.04.2023 (07.00 pm)	Tree Fallen	Thiru.Solai S/o Nanjappan Kaveripattinam, Karukkansavadi
2	Anchetty	23.04.2023 (06.00pm)	Lightling	Thiru.Kempappa S/o Mallappa. Thottamanji, Thimmathukollai .
3	Denkanikottai	23.05.2023 (05.00pm)	Wall Collapse	Selvan.Rakshit, S/o.Suresh, Pasavanathotti Vill, Denkanikottai
4	Bargur	28.05.2023 (09.00PM)	Electrocution	Thiru.Venkatesan, S/o Krishnan, Desuppalli Kollakottai, Bargur

## **ANNEXURE**

### **Annexure - 1**

#### **Reservoirs**

<b>Name of the Reservoir</b>	<b>Ayacut (in Acres)</b>	<b>Full Height (in ft)</b>	<b>Present Height (in ft)</b>	<b>Capacity (in mcft)</b>	<b>Present Capacity (in mcft)</b>	<b>Catchment Area (Hec)</b>
<b>Krishnagiri Reservoir</b>	9558.19	52.00	47.50	1666.29	1189.22	536575
<b>Kelavarapalli Dam</b>	8000.00	44.28	40.18	480.86	338.81	244200
<b>Shoolagiri Chinnar Dam</b>	871.00	32.80	Sill level	81.75	3.03	1436260
<b>Pambar Dam</b>	4000.00	19.60	4.35	280.00	54.99	173600
<b>Barur Tank</b>	2400.00	15.60	15.60	248.63	248.62	1813

**Annexure - 2**

**YEARWISE RAINFALL REPORT DETAILS FROM 2016 - 2023 (in mm)**

Krishnagiri District										
Rainfall Report ( 2016 - 2023 )										
Sl. No	Month	Normal Rainfall (in mm)	Actual Rainfall Status in mm							
			2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
1	January	9.2	0	5.7	0	13.35	0.717	43.242	4.65	0
2	February	6.5	0	0	1.33	1.15	0	6.182	0	0.125
<b>Winter</b>		<b>15.7</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>1.33</b>	<b>14.5</b>	<b>0.717</b>	<b>49.424</b>	<b>4.65</b>	<b>0.125</b>
3	March	10.5	1.92	44.76	36.11	4.5	12.067	0	5.83	41.075
4	April	56.4	3.83	42	14.21	49.346	62.51	50.39	30.1	21.1
5	May	91.4	143.77	211.13	114.83	102.85	58.017	81.892	183.63	171.58
<b>Summer</b>		<b>158.3</b>	<b>149.52</b>	<b>297.89</b>	<b>165.15</b>	<b>156.7</b>	<b>132.59</b>	<b>132.28</b>	<b>219.56</b>	<b>233.75</b>
6	June	40.7	84.55	17.53	40.02	33.75	79.93	34.75	118.77	67.425
7	July	52.4	185.03	26.15	9.56	38.52	160.45	147.78	128.69	63.425
8	August	119.8	48.61	186.88	18.09	134.85	75.092	70.41	289.7	74.5
9	September	152.5	5.92	297.21	159.36	138.37	150.68	136.92	89.31	177.18
<b>South West monsoon</b>		<b>365.4</b>	<b>324.11</b>	<b>527.78</b>	<b>227.03</b>	<b>345.49</b>	<b>466.15</b>	<b>389.86</b>	<b>626.47</b>	<b>382.53</b>
10	October	190.2	33.88	220.57	93.31	181.9	155.82	150.29	195.8	51.488
11	November	73.2	7.87	53.5	34.85	50.73	82.65	293.31	106.13	83.813
12	December	27.7	75.28	57	4.61	38.16	45.942	19.12	86.78	5.7
<b>North East Monsoon</b>		<b>291.1</b>	<b>117.03</b>	<b>331.07</b>	<b>132.77</b>	<b>270.79</b>	<b>284.41</b>	<b>462.72</b>	<b>388.71</b>	<b>141</b>
<b>Yearly Average</b>		<b>830.5</b>	<b>590.66</b>	<b>1162.4</b>	<b>526.28</b>	<b>787.48</b>	<b>883.87</b>	<b>1034.3</b>	<b>1239.4</b>	<b>757.41</b>
<b>Yearly Deviation in %</b>			<b>-28.88</b>	<b>39.969</b>	<b>-36.63</b>	<b>-5.18</b>	<b>6.4259</b>	<b>24.538</b>	<b>49.234</b>	<b>-8.801</b>
<b>No of Rainy Days</b>			<b>79</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>148</b>






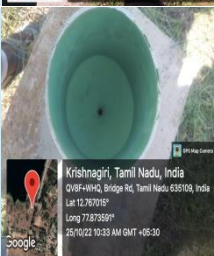



## Raingauge Station wise Annual Rainfall Report (2016-2023) (in mm)

S.No	Rain Gauge Station	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
1	Anchetty	967	1400	576	567	842	260.8	778.8	134.90
2	Barur	525.6	1136.2	515.6	1058	1060.2	1402.4	1186.4	828.60
3	Denkani kottai	888.4	1276.2	474.6	832.6	946.4	998	1569.7	738.60
4	Hosur	532.2	1164.6	612.2	939.2	895.6	1048.8	1627.7	532.20
5	Krishnagiri	435	1218.4	568.2	643	888.6	1208.9	1374.0	858.10
6	Nedungal	497.9	1018.7	609	969.8	1120	1300.6	1192.4	931.80
7	Penuconda puram	588	1182.3	523.5	989.2	876.3	1313.3	1020.1	952.60
8	Pochampalli	621.4	1303.2	559.7	1039	941.2	1359.8	1303.9	1019.80
9	Rayakottah	592	1268	586	673.2	1078	538.5	967.2	532.00
10	Shoolagiri	322.6	1008.4	309	618	646.8	1027.1	1489.0	1030.30
11	Thally	725	1362.2	637	779.8	869.5	676	1052.2	295.00
12	Uthangarai	386.9	610.8	344.6	257.7	441.9	1277.2	1365.2	998.80
13	Chinnar Dam	-	-	-	-	-	-	248.0	802.00
14	Kelavarapalli Dam	-	-	-	-	-	-	109.5	539.70
15	K.R.P. Dam	-	-	-	-	-	-	218.0	888.10
16	Pambar Dam	-	-	-	-	-	-	142.2	1036
<b>District Average</b>		<b>1067.75</b>	<b>590.2</b>	<b>1162.5</b>	<b>478.28</b>	<b>780.5</b>	<b>883.8</b>	<b>1303</b>	<b>757.41</b>

**Annexure - 3**

**TNSMART Standard Rain gauge Station Locations Details:**

Taluk Name	Rain gauge Station	Taluk Area in Sq.Km	Latitude	Longitude	Rain gauge Station Photos
<b>Anchetty</b>	Anchetty	768.85	12.3507276	77.7293612	
<b>Denkanikottai</b>	Denkanikottai	1163.64	12.52082499	77.7909133	
	Rayakottai		12.511788	78.037553	
	Thally		12.584088	77.653762	
<b>Hosur</b>	Hosur	959.20	12.727144	77.827633	
	Kelavarapalli Dam		12.767015	77.873591	
<b>Krishnagiri</b>	Krishnagiri	925.93	12.525368	78.218425	

	Nedungal		12.367925	78.266138	
	K.R.P. Dam				
Pochampalli	Barur	327.17	12.305329	78.306985	
	Penugondapuram		12.363795	78.422678	
	Pochampalli		12.329296	78.36088	
Shoolagiri	Shoolagiri	483.47	12.662404	78.012028	
	Chinnar Dam		12.66948	78.042242	
Uthangarai	Uthangarai	556.48	12.264442	78.533272	
	Pambar Dam		12.263651	78.567373	
Bargur	Nil	385.20	-	-	-

## Annexure - 4

### Availability of groundwater firka wise (2023):

Sl. No	Assessment Unit Name/Region		Total Area of Assessment Unit (Ha)	Recharge Worthy Area(Ha)	Recharge from Rainfall-Monsoon Season	Recharge from Other Sources-Monsoon Season	Recharge from Rainfall-Non Monsoon Season	Recharge from Other Sources-Non Monsoon	Total Annual Ground Water Recharge (Ham)	Total Natural Discharges (Ham)	Annual Extractable Ground Water
1	ALAPATTI		15191.89	7867.66	430.52	511.19	44.06	321.14	1306.91	130.69	1176.22
2	ANCHETTY		7528.75	5590.5	233.12	71.1	48.64	47.3	400.16	40.01	360.15
3	ANDEVANAPALI		12705.065	11604.66	885.67	559.49	134.61	264.58	1844.35	184.44	1659.91
4	BAGALUR		11247.84	11121.645	550.52	246.84	116.78	210.97	1125.11	112.51	1012.6
5	BARGUR(K)		23790.04	16751.74	1368.95	722.45	185.94	764.12	3041.46	304.15	2737.31
6	BARUR		6563.61	6275.745	369.01	912.79	42.68	193.82	1518.3	151.83	1366.47
7	BERIGAI		15386.43	9495.78	428.72	552.93	72.4	423.59	1477.64	147.76	1329.88
8	DENKANIKOTTAI		16895.71	12045.34	873.05	175.83	101.18	125.64	1275.7	127.57	1148.13
9	HOSUR		8658.85	7863.4	443.78	408.51	74.94	242.26	1169.49	116.95	1052.54
10	HOSUR TOWN		4116.17	4116.17	232.3	143.48	39.23	102.95	517.96	51.8	466.16
11	KAKKADASAM		18007.35	16816.835	1194.67	929.62	188.35	412.31	2724.95	272.5	2452.45
12	KALLAVI		12915.88	9760.265	688.68	381.24	66.37	266.77	1403.06	140.31	1262.75
13	KAVERIPATTINAM		10668.135	10436.14	612.6	1212.48	80.36	237.55	2142.99	214.29	1928.7
14	KELAMANGALAM		11649.15	8613.79	657.4	185.14	99.92	122.29	1064.75	106.48	958.27
15	KRISHNAGIRI		16643.17	8418.02	687.92	646.57	93.44	454.04	1881.97	188.2	1693.77
16	KURUBRAPALLI		11353.78	7283.54	478.09	602.15	85.22	515.98	1681.44	168.15	1513.29
17	MATHIGIRI		12846.48	12593.355	748.05	426.22	132.23	233.65	1540.15	154.02	1386.13
18	MATHUR(K)		6390.75	4980.82	190.63	760.44	52.4	754.69	1758.16	87.98	1670.18
19	NAGARASAMPAITI		10317.51	9053.78	425.17	814.97	69.71	503.13	1812.98	181.29	1631.69
20	PALLEPALLI		14727.17	10099.01	816.04	529.16	112.1	453.27	1910.57	95.66	1814.91
21	PERIYAMUTUR		9000.875	7215.855	332.51	666.05	69.27	133.05	1200.88	120.08	1080.8
22	POCHAMPALLI		10049.875	9223.045	570.69	424.89	62.72	198.47	1256.77	62.94	1193.83
23	RAYAKOTTAI		18061.335	12849.345	703.12	346.64	71.96	231.69	1353.41	135.34	1218.07
24	SAMALPATTI		11609.21	10738.815	587.63	561.66	60.14	619.59	1829.02	182.9	1646.12
25	SHOOLAGIRI		24144.44	16914.405	984.42	395.09	194.52	191.06	1765.09	176.51	1588.58
26	SINGARAPATAI		13618.505	9620.77	559.93	359.69	33.67	493.5	1446.79	144.69	1302.1
27	THALLI		15508.825	15136.39	716.86	813.48	169.53	277.46	1977.33	197.73	1779.6
28	URIGAM		10078.62	7230.47	342.44	80.01	80.98	63.87	567.3	56.73	510.57
29	UTHANAPALLI		13558.885	10156.67	591.12	948.92	116.8	299.85	1956.69	195.67	1761.02
30	UTHANGARAI		13845.82	9505.15	553.2	245.82	33.27	327.51	1159.8	115.98	1043.82



31	VEPPANAPALLI		20440.80 5	10946.955	740.89	1194.92	109.47	1143.55	3188.83	318.8 8	2869.95
	Total (Ham)		407520. 93	310326.0 7	18997.7 0	16829.7 7	2842.8 9	10629. 65	49300.0 1	4684 .04	44615.9 7
	TOTAL (Mcm)		4075.21	3103.26	189.98	168.3	28.43	106.3	493	46.8 4	446.16
	TOTAL (Bcm)		4.08	3.1	0.19	0.17	0.03	0.11	0.49	0.05	0.45

## Annexure - 5

### **NH ACCIDENT BLACK SPOTS CASE REPORTED HOSUR SUB DIVISION**

In this regard, the detailed report is as under:

Sr. no.	Location	Chainage (Km)	Status
<b>Six laning of Hosur – Krishnagiri section of NH-44 from Km.33+130 to Km.93+000 in the State of Tamil Nadu</b>			
1	Zuzuvadi	Km.34+400	FOB constructed and Blackspot rectified.
2	SIPCOT Jn & ESI JN	Km.35+320	LOA for construction of Flyover at Km.35+320 (SIPCOT Jn & ESI JN) issued on 18.02.2022 & Appointed Date declared on 27.01.2023. Work under progress.
3	Mookandapalli	Km.37+300	FOB constructed and Blackspot rectified.
4	Seetharammedu	Km.41+900	FOB constructed and Blackspot rectified.
5	Bathalapalli JN	Km.43+400	Cost estimate for construction of Flyover at Km.43+400 near Hosur new bus stand has been approved for an amount of Rs.45.19Cr./- by RO Chennai vide letter no.957, dt.26.03.2024.
6	Gopachandram JN	Km.52+270	LOA for construction of VUP at Km.52+270 issued on 18.02.2022 & Appointed date declared on 19.05.2022. Work under progress.
7	Kamandhotti	Km.53+000	Work for Permanent Median Opening completed and Blackspot rectified.
8	Addakurukki	Km.55+250	RO Chennai has approved the proposal for construction of FOB at Km.55+250 under Standalone basis on EPC mode for an amount of Rs.1.61Cr./- vide letter no. NHAI/11015/119/ROChennai/E-

			234763/119, dt.16.01.2024. Bid to be finalise.
9	Sappadi	Km.57+800	RO Chennai has approved the COS Proposal for provision of permanent median opening for an amount of Rs.0.42Cr./- vide letter no. NHAI/11013/13/RO Chennai/129, dt.11.01.2019. Work has been completed. Accident spot rectified.
10	Sundagiri JN	Km.65+780	LOA for construction of LVUP at Km.65+780 issued on 18.02.2022 & Appointed date declared on 19.05.2022. Work under progress.
11	Immidinayakanapalli	Km.71+500	RO Chennai has approved the proposal for construction of FOB at Km.71+500 under Standalone basis on EPC mode for an amount of Rs.1.61Cr./- vide letter no. NHAI/11015/119/ROChennai/E-234763/119, dt.16.01.2024. Bid to be finalise.
12	Samalpallam JN	Km.72+060	LOA for Construction of LVUP at Km.72+060 (Samalpallam JN) issued on 18.04.2023 & Appointed Date declared on 26.06.2023. Work under progress.
13	Melumalai JN	Km.73+600	LOA for construction of LVUP at Km.73+600 issued on 18.02.2022 & Appointed date declared on 03.06.2022. Work under progress.

### **KRISHNAGIRI SUB DIVISION**

In this regard, the detailed report is as under:

<b>Sr. no.</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Chainage (Km)</b>	<b>Status</b>
<b>Six laning of Hosur – Krishnagiri section of NH-44 from Km.33+130 to Km.93+000 in the State of Tamil Nadu</b>			
1	Gurubarapalli	Km.77+800	RO Chennai has approved the proposal for construction of FOB at Km.77+800 under Standalone basis on EPC mode for an amount of Rs.1.61Cr./- vide letter no. NHAI/11015/119/ROChennai/E-234763/119, dt.16.01.2024. Bid to be finalise.

2	Sikkarimedu JN	Km.80+200	LOA for Construction of VUP at Km.80+200 (Sikkarimedu JN) issued on 01.06.2022 & Appointed Date declared on 27.01.2023. Work under progress.
3	Puliyasimedu JN	Km.81+500	RO Chennai has approved the proposal for construction of FOB and Service Road at Km.81+500 under Standalone basis on EPC mode for an amount of Rs.16.58Cr./- vide letter no. NHAI/11015/ROChennai/E-180965/1692, dt.18.06.2024. Bid to be finalise.
4	Toll Plaza	Km.87+800	RO Chennai has approved the proposal for construction of FOB at Km.87+800 under Standalone basis on EPC mode for an amount of Rs.1.61Cr./- vide letter no. NHAI/11015/ROChennai/E-180965/1692, dt.18.06.2024. Bid to be finalise.

**Six laning of Krishnagiri – Walajahpet section of NH-48 from Km.0+000 to Km.23+500 in the State of Tamil Nadu**

1	Thandekuppam	Km.2+250	Thandekuppam junction is at Km.2+250 which is end of bypass to Krishnagiri Town. Hence, LVUP of 12.00 X 4.00 is proposed to facilitate U turn move. RO Chennai has approved for an amount of Rs.14.47Cr./- on 18.06.2020. LVUP constructed on 31.03.2024 and Blackspot rectified.
2	Sundampatti JN	Km.6+850	Blackspot Rectified under medium term measures like Storage lane length to be reduced and to provide RPM and Rumble strips and Kerb painting. NHAI has engaged Road Safety Auditor for this Blackspot location.

3			A proposal of Service Road for an amount of Rs.5.79 Cr./- has been approved by RO Chennai vide RO letter no.1717 dated 16.06.2023. LoA issued on 03.01.2024. Agreement signed on 07.02.2024. Appointed date declared on 04.05.2024. Work commenced.
	Veritilaithottam U Turn	Km.7+500	<p>Blackspot Rectified under medium term measures like by Increasing the median opening from 20m to 30m, Rumble strips and Kerb Painting. NHAI has engaged Road Safety Auditor for this Blackspot location.</p> <p>A proposal of Service Road for an amount of Rs.6.75 Cr./- has been approved by RO Chennai vide RO letter no.1717 dated 16.06.2023. LoA issued on 03.01.2024. Agreement signed on 07.02.2024. Appointed date declared on 04.05.2024. Work commenced.</p>
	Orappam JN & Chettipalli JN	Km.8+850 & Km.10+100	<p>Blackspot Rectified under medium term measures like by Increasing the median opening from 20m to 30m, Rumble strips and Kerb Painting. NHAI has engaged Road Safety Auditor for this Blackspot location.</p> <p>A new Proposal for VUP has been Approved by RO Chennai vide letter no.2149 dated 28.07.2023 for an amount of Rs.41.25 Cr./-. LoA issued on 17.01.2024. Agreement signed on 07.02.2024. Appointed date declared on 07.05.2024. Work commenced.</p>



5	Kandhikuppam JN	Km.11+720	<p>Blackspot Rectified under medium term measures like by Increasing the median opening from 20m to 30m, Rumble strips and Kerb Painting. NHAI has engaged Road Safety Auditor for this Blackspot location.</p> <p>A new proposal of LVUP for an amount of Rs.25.95 Cr./- under VIP reference has been approved by RO Chennai vide RO letter no.0859, dt.14.03.2022. LoA issued on 17.01.2024. Agreement signed on 07.02.2024. Appointed date declared on 07.05.2024. Work commenced.</p>
6	Kanchamahahal	Km.14+300	<p>As suggested by the Road safety Expert, Short term measures solar blinkers, arrangement of lightings may be proposed. It is to further to state that the blackspot has been rectified through short term measure by closing the emergency median opening. Still, for better treatment the proposed measures can be agreed with. Work completed. Blackspot rectified.</p>

## Annexure - 6

### Risk Assessment

Sl No	Name and Address of the Factory	Details of the Chemical(s) used	Quantity of Chemical(s) stored	Type of Storage (Bullets, Tank, Sphere, Drums, etc) with the relevant state of storage (Solid, Liquid, Compressed Liquid, Gas, etc)	Remarks
1	Duroflex Private Limited, Kumaranapally Village, Belagondapally Post, Denkanikottai Taluk,	Toluene Diisocyanate(TDI)	50000 Kgs	In Tank and Drums as liquid	
2	Tnstrc slm ltd denkanikottai branch	No	Storage old oil and sent region office dharmapuri	Tamil Nadu	
3	ALUBEE DIE CASTERS	Waste oil, ETP sludge	500 ltr, 300 kg	Plastic barrel	
4	Premier Spg & Wvg Mills Pvt Ltd	LPG	18.7MT	Bullets - Liquefied Gas	
5	Kansai Nerolac Paints Limited, Industrial Complex,Hosur	Methyl Alcohol, Styrene & Toluene	Methyl Alcohol-25 KL, Styrene-100KL & Toluene-60KL	Above Ground Tank	We have been storing the hazardous chemicals with 100% safety & PESO Approval.
6	Prime Gold International Ltd Uliveeranapally (Vill), Belagondapally (Denkanikottai (Taluk)	We not use Hazardous Chemical	NA	NA	
7	FLEETGUARD FILTERS PVT LTD SIPCOT PHASE II MOORNAPALLI VILLAGE HOSUR	Nil	Nil	NA	
8	M/s. TVS Motor Company Limited, Post Box No - 04 , Harita, Hosur - 635109	Propane, LPG	Propane - 60 MT (2 x 30 MT) , LPG - 9.35 MT	Propane - Horizontal & Mounded vessel , Compressed Liquid ; LPG - Horizontal vessel , Compressed Liquid	
9	SUA Explosives &Accessories Pvt Ltd. Onnalvadi	Conc. Nitric acid,Furnace oil, Acetone	Conc Nitric acid-45000Lts,Furnace Oil-20000, Acetone-2500	Tanks2, barrel	
10	Rams Power Tech	Hydrogen fumes	100kg	Tank	
11	Sundram Fasteners Limited, Kothagondapalli Village	LPG, Ammonia, Diesel	LPG- 13.275MT, Ammonia-4.5 MT, Diesel- 40KL	1.LPG-Bullets-2nos (Horizontal Bullets Stored at above Ground with Concrete Pedestal Support-Capacity B1:9.405MT and B2:3.870MT Total-13.275 MT). 2. Ammonia- Tonners (450 kgs Capacity Each) 3. Diesel Stored at Under Ground Storage (Steel Tank)	Nil
12	Reckitt Benckiser India (Pvt) Ltd, Unit 1 176, SIPCOT Industrial Complex, Hosur	Chlorine	15.81 MT (18 tonner)	Compressed liquid (cylinder)	
13	Ashok Leyland Plant II, No 77, SIPCOT Phase - II, Kumudepalli,	Propane, LPG, Diesel, CNG, Paint/Thinner, Bio-gas	14.8MT, 1800kg, 193.5KL, 2400Ltrs, 205KL, 32Kg	Bullet (compressed liquid), cylinder (Compressed liquid), Tank (Liquid) , cascade (compressed gas), Barrels( liquid), cylinders ( compressed liquid)	

14	MINDA INDUSTRIES LTD, UPPARAPPALLI VILLAGE, MADAGONDAPALLI.	ETP Sludge, oil chokked cotton waste, DG Oil waste, Powder Coating chemicals empty containers	Yearly 5 ton of ETP sludge ,2 ton of oil chokked cotton waste ,2 ton of DG waste oil and 2 ton of powder coting chemicals empty containers	Provided seperate storage place for all waste	Orange category
15	VB MEDICARE PRIVATE LIMITED, SIPCOT PHASE II, HOSUR	METHANOL, CYCLOXEXANE TOLUENE,	METHANOL - 694 LITRE, CYCLOXEXANE - 0 LITRE, TOLUENE - 0 LITRE	TANK (LIQUID)	
16	The Supreme Industries Limited, Byramangalam(Vill & PO), Kelamangalam Panchayath, Hosur	LPG	2 Bullets storage Capacity of 9405 kgs	Bullets, Compressed Liquid	NA
17	Tube Investments of India Ltd, Plot. No. B-23, 1st Phase, Sidco Industrial Complex, Zuzuwadi.	Costic Soda, Soda Ash, Chemfloc, Poly, LPG, Amonia	Perday Costic Soda 16kg, Soda Ash 16kg, Chemfloc 12.31kg, Poly 0.08kg, LPG 14.62kg, Amonia 9.62kg	Bundle, Tank, Gas	We are using the above mentioned Hazardous chemicals in a day.
18	Micro Labs Limited, Unit II, 92 SIPCOT Industrial Complex Phase 1, Hosur	Methylene di chloride, Iso propyl alcohol, Ethyl acetate, Diesel, Furnace oil	2000 liters, 2000 liters, 500 liters, 20000 liters, 20000 liters	Drums - Liquid,Drums - Liquid, Drums - Liquid, Tank - Liquid, Tank - Liquid	
19	Micro Labs Limited, Unit I, 92 SIPCOT Industrial Complex Phase 1, Hosur	Methylene di chloride, Iso propyl alcohol, Ethyl acetate, Diesel, Furnace oil	2000 liters, 2000 liters, 500 liters, 20000 liters, 20000 liters	Drums - Liquid,Drums - Liquid, Drums - Liquid, Tank - Liquid, Tank - Liquid	
20	Micro Labs Limited, Unit II, 92 SIPCOT Industrial Complex Phase 1, Hosur	Methylene di chloride, Iso propyl alcohol	2000 liters, 2000 liters	Drums - Liquid,Drums - Liquid	Kindly ignore and delete the previous submission for KNG00111 on 20.08.20 @3.33 PM. Some entry error is there.
21	Kalpataru Chemicals Private Limited., S.No.421/1A, Moornapalli, Krishnagiri Road, Hosur-	Yellow Phosphorus, Red Phosphorus	60 MT, 25 MT (Does not exceed at any point of time)	In galvanised MS drums under water in open yard / In MS drums in Bonded room.	

22	Caterpillar India Private Limited, IPSD-Hosur	Copper Chloride-500 gms-Solid Magnesium Chloride-500 gms-Solid Sodium Hydroxide (Caustic soda)-23.5 kg-Solid Hexane-5 lits-Liquid Hydro chloric acid-7.5 lits-Liquid Nitric acid-10lits-Liquid Sulphuric Acid-1.5 lits-Liquid Acetone-2.5 lit-Liquid Ammonia Solution-7.5 lits-Liquid DAP(Diammonium phosphate)-74kg-Solid Urea-77kg-Solid Toluene-Nil stock-Liquid Acetic acid, Glacial-Nil stock-Liquid Potassium hydroxide- Nil stock-Solid Xylene- Nil stock-Liquid Copper Sulphate Penta Hydrate- Nil stock-Solid Methyl Ethyl ketone / Butanone-340 lits-Liquid Ethylene Glycol-3536 Lts.-Liquid	Copper Chloride-500 gms-Solid Magnesium Chloride-500 gms-Solid Sodium Hydroxide (Caustic soda)-23.5 kg-Solid Hexane-5 lits-Liquid Hydro chloric acid-7.5 lits-Liquid Nitric acid-10lits-Liquid Sulphuric Acid-1.5 lits-Liquid Acetone-2.5 lit-Liquid Ammonia Solution-7.5 lits-Liquid DAP(Diammonium phosphate)-74kg-Solid Urea-77kg-Solid Toluene- Nil stock-Liquid Acetic acid, Glacial- Nil stock-Liquid Potassium hydroxide- Nil stock-Solid Xylene- Nil stock-Liquid Copper Sulphate Penta Hydrate- Nil stock-Solid MEK( Methyl Ethyl ketone / Butanone)-340 lits-Liquid Ethylene Glycol-3536Lts.- Liquid	Copper Chloride-500 gms-Solid Magnesium Chloride-500 gms-Solid Sodium Hydroxide (Caustic soda)-23.5 kg-Solid Hexane-5 lits-Liquid Hydro chloric acid-7.5 lits-Liquid Nitric acid-10lits-Liquid Sulphuric Acid-1.5 lits-Liquid Acetone-2.5 lit-Liquid Ammonia Solution-7.5 lits-Liquid DAP(Diammonium phosphate)-74kg-Solid Urea-77kg-Solid Toluene- Nil stock-Liquid Acetic acid, Glacial- Nil stock-Liquid Potassium hydroxide- Nil stock-Solid Xylene- Nil stock-Liquid Copper Sulphate Penta Hydrate- Nil stock-Solid MEK( Methyl Ethyl ketone / Butanone)-340 lits-Liquid Ethylene Glycol-3536Lts.-Liquid	
23	CATERPILLAR INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED, IPSD-HOSUR	Copper Chloride, Magnesium Chloride, Sodium Hydroxide (Caustic soda), Hexane, Hydro chloric acid, Nitric acid, Sulphuric Acid, Acetone, Ammonia Solution, DAP(Diammonium phosphate), Urea, Toluene, Acetic acid Glacial, Potassium hydroxide, Xylene, Copper Sulphate Penta Hydrate, MEK( Methyl Ethyl ketone / Butanone) Ethylene Glycol	500 gms, 500 gms, 23.5 kg, 5 litres, 7.5 litres, 10litres, 1.5 litres, 2.5 litres, 7.5 litres, 74kgs., 77kgs., Nil stock, Nil stock, Nil stock, Nil stock, Nil stock, 340 litres, 3536Litres	Solid, Solid, Solid, Liquid, Liquid, Liquid, Liquid, Liquid, Solid, Solid, Liquid, Liquid, Solid, Liquid, Solid, Liquid, Liquid. Stored in appropriate containers and barrels	Details Submitted- Chemicals Stored in appropriate containers and barrels
24	Survey no. 246, Chichurakanapalli, Sevaganapalli, Hosur	LPG, sulphuric acid, Lead, HSD	LPG-16.7 MT, Sulphuric acid-34 KL, Lead-1140MT, HSD-40KL	LPG-Bulltes, sulphuric acid- Tank, Lead-Room, HSD-Tank	
25	AVTEC Limited, Punapalli village, Mathagondapalli post, Hosur	LPG, HSD, Methanol, Ammonia	LPG-93588Kg., HSD-40KL, Methanol-15KL, Ammonia-50Kg * 5	LPG - Bullet, HSD - UG Storage Tank, Methanol - UG storage Tank, Ammonia - Cylinders	Submitting the details of Hazardous Chemicals / substance at AVTEC Limited.
26	No. 175, SIPCOT Industrial Complex, Phase 1, Hosur	CNG, Diesel, Liquid Nitrogen, Thinner, LPG, Ammonia	CNG - 1792 kg, Diesel - 293000 liters, Liquid Nitrogen - 972,	CNG - Cylinder in cascades as gas, Diesel - Under ground tanks as Liquid,	



			Thinner - 1200 Liters, LPG - 936 kg, Ammonia - 900 Kg	Liquid Nitrogen - Cylinder as Compressed Liquid, Thinner - Cans as Liquid, LPG - Cylinder as Compressed Liquid, Ammonia - Cylinders as Gas	
27	Soma Poly Puf Metal Pvt.Ltd. S.No 615,Bairamangalam Village,Bairamangalam	Toluene Di Isocyanate(TDI),Diphe nyl Methyl Diisocyanate(MDI),Me thylene Chloride(MCL),Tertiar y Amine.	TDI 12.0 MT/M,MDI 5.0 MT/M,MCL 4.0 MT/M,Amine 0.5 MT/M.	MS Drums and MCL in Plastic Drum,MS Tanks.	Manufacture rs of Polyurethane Foam
28	Air Works India Engineering Pvt Ltd., TAAL Airport, Belagondapalli	NIL	Paint wastes 2.0 MT	We generate hazardous wastes from painting process, which is stored in HDPE drums in a earmarked space.	Obtained Hazardous Waste Authorizatio ns for collection, storage & disposal.
29	Sanmar speciality Chemicals, Divison of Chemplast Sanmar Limited, Suligunta village, Berigai	Methanol, Furnace oil, HSD, Sodium Cyanide, Sulphuric acid	Methanol-50KL, Furnace oil-60KL, HSD-45KL, Sod Cyanide- 25MT, Sulphuric acid- 15KL	BULK storags tank and in liquid except sodium cyanide in solid form.	
30	Sanmar speciality Chemicals- Division of Chemplast Sanmar Limited, 44, Suligunta village, Berigai-.	Methanol, HSD, Furnace oil, Sodium Cyanide, Sulphuric acid	Methanol-50KL, HSD- 20KL, Furnace oil - 60KL, Sodium cyanide- 25MT, Sulphuric acid-15KL	Bulk storage in liquid form except sodium cyanide in solid form.	
31	BIMETAL BEARINGS LIMITED. 105 - KRISHNAGIRI ROAD, PERANDAPALLI	Lead flupborate	15000 Litres	Poly Proplene tank	No
32	Sai lakshme milk products,D:no.273,kara gur post, sappanipatti	Nitric acid , only for cip process for silos and pasteurizers	Nitric acid in drums,quantity of 900 lts	Ammonia is stored in reciver tanks,	
33	Praxair India pvt ltd SFL site No:86 Haritha,Hosur,pin:6351 09 Ph:278971	5.1 used oil	0.185T/Annum	Used oil 5.1	Only used oil is stored super Hazardous waste license (19HRZ5813 583)and annual returns form IV is being submitted.
34	HARITA SEATING SYSTEMS LIMITED, Hosur Thally Road, Belagondapalli, Hosur - 635114	Liquified Petroleum Gas (LPG)	14 MT	Bullet - Compressed liquified gas	We having 7MT of two bullets. Each bullet maintaining approx 4 MT storage quantity
35	Harita Fehrer Limited, Hosur Thally Road, Belagondapalli, Hosur - 635114	Toluene diisocyanate (TDI), Diphenyl methane di- isocynate (MDI)	TDI - 6000 kgs, MDI - 4000 kgs	MS Barrel - Liquid	Maintaining minimum inventory with storage of barrels at isolated area
36	Praxair India Pvt ltd C/O-SFL, No:86,Haritha,Hosur,Kr ishnagri(Dist), Tamil Nadu, Pin-635109	1.Lube Oil ( 5.1) 2. Liquid Nitrogen	1.Lube Oil (5.1) 155 Liter ,(As per TNPCB Hazardous Waste Licence no:19HRZ5813583) 2.Liquid Nitrogen 38.79 Cubic Meter As per CCOE Licence No :S/HO/TN/03/1157(S 54039)	1.Oil Stored in matelic drum in a concrete dyke (Liquid state),2.Vaccum insulated Storage Tank ( Liquid state))	Oil Stored As per TNPCB Hazardous Waste License no:19HRZ58 13583) and Liquid Nitrogen

					38.79 Cubic Meter As per CCOE License No :S/HO/TN/03/1157(S54039)
37	Sundaram Auto Components Limited, Hosur Thally Road, Belagondapalli, Hosur - 635114	Liquified Petroleum Gas (LPG), Flammable liquids (Paints, thinner)	LPG - 900 Kgs, Class B Flammable liquids - 1500 litres	Cylinder - Liquified gas, Tins & Cans - Liquids	We are using Class B Flammable liquids ( Paints, Thinners ).
38	Keerthi Petrochem Pvt Ltd, Elathur(V), Kadayampatti(Tk), Salem(Dist)	LPG (Propane & Butane)	40 Tonnes	Bullets (Compressed Liquid)	
39	Macks surface treatments pvt ltd	Nickel, chromium	Kg	Solid (storage Room)	
40	GE T&D India Limited, No.46, Sipcot Industrial Complex, Zuzuwadi Village, Hosur-635 126. Tamil Nadu.	Liquefied Petroleum Gas, High Speed Diesel, Acetone, Isopropyl Alcohol(IPA)	7000 Kgs, 8000 Litres, 30 Litres, 210 Litres	4650 Kgs capacity x 2 Bullets (LPG Liquid in vapor form), 15 KL Capacity above ground storage tank (HSD in liquid form) , 15 Litre Justrite Cans x 2 Nos (Acetone in liquid form), 210 Litre barrel (IPA in liquid form)	
41	Sundaram Clayton Limited, Thally Road, Belagondapalli, Hosur	LPG	14 MT	Bullets	2 X 7 MT bullets
42	THE SUPREME INDUSTRIES LIMITED BYRAMANGALAM VILLAGE, KELAMANGALAM PANCHAYAT, HOSUR	LPG BULLET	LITRES	BULLET, LIQUID PETROLEUM GAS	NA
43	Mylan Laboratories ltd, 13, 14 and CP2 , Sipcot Phase II, Krishnagiri Main road, Hosur - 635130	1.Class A (Methanol,Toluene, n-Heptane,Iso propyl Alcohol, Ethanol ,Acetone and Ethyl acetate) 2.Class B (Diesel) 3.Class C (Furnace Oil)	1.Class A (Methanol - 30 litres,Toluene - 60 litres, Iso propyl Alcohol -550 litres, Ethanol- 10 litres,Acetone - 25 litres and Ethyl acetate - 200 litres) 2.Class B (Diesel - 40000 litres) 3.Class C (Furnace Oil - 50000 litres)	1.Class A - 2.5 litres bottles and 40 liters carboys and state is liquid.2.Class B (Diesel) stored in under ground storage Tank and state is liquid.3.Class C(Furnace oil ) - Above ground storage tank and state is liquid)	We have license for all the class A, B and C from Petroleum explosives and safety organisation. 1.Class A licensed quantity is 2500 litres. 2.Class B licensed quantity is 40000 litres. 3.Class C licensed quantity is 50000 litres. We are maintaining the inventory with the licenses quantity.
44	Endeka Ceramics India Pvt Ltd	LPG	14.5	Bullets	
45	Natural Remedies Private Limited, Kakkadasam Village, Anniyalam Post,Denkanikotta taluk, Krishnagiri district	Ethanol,Methanol,Ethyl Acetate,Acetone,Sodium Hydroxide,Hydrochloric Acid	Ethanol-15000 litre, Methanol-15000 litre,Ethyl Acetate - 3230Kg, Acetone-1600Kg, Sodium Hydroxide-1000Kg,Hydrochloric Acid-250 Ltr	Ethanol- Bulk Underground tank,Methanol- Bulk Underground tank,Ethyl Acetate - barrels,Acetone-Barrels,Sodium Hydroxide-Polybags,Hydrochloric Acid-Carboys	
46	Raja Crowns & Cans Pvt. LtdSipcot Industrial	LPG (Liquified)	7,000 Kgs	1 Bullet - LPG ( Liquified )	

	Complex, Phase II, Hosur,				
47	M/S GLOBAL CALCIUM PRIVATE LIMITED, PLOT NO.19 & 19B, SIPCOT INDUSTRIAL COMPLEX, HOSUR	Unit-3 Chemicals stock as on 12.09.2020 S.No. List Of Chemicals State Quantity (kgs) Storage condition 1 Hydrochloric Acid liquid 1200 Cans 2 Sodium Hydroxide solid 850 Bags 3 Hydrogen peroxide liquid 5623 Cans 4 Sulphuric Acid liquid 85 Cans 5 Nitric Acid liquid 16542 Tank List Of Solvents Used Nil	Quantity mentioned in above table with units.	Type of storage with state refer above table.	Nil
48	TITAN COMPANY LIMITED, Jewellery Division, 29 Sipcot Industrial Area, Hosur	Hydrochloric acid, Nitric acid, Sodium Hydroxide, LPG, Hydrogen			3000 liters only maintained in Acid storage tank. Tank capacity is 5000 liters.
49	TITAN COMPANY LIMITED, Watch Division, 3, SIPCOT Industrial Area, Hosur	Sodium Hydroxide (NaOH), Pegosal, Ammonia, Hydrogen			
50	Sundram Fasteners Limited	LPG, Ammonia,HCL, DIESEL			Provided dyke walls for all storage except diesel storage
51	SURFACE TREATMENT SYSTEMS UNIT- 1,PLOT NO: 11, SIPCOT INDUSTRIAL COMPLEX, PHASE-II, SIPCOT-II, HOSUR	1.Degreasing(Sodium hydroxide) Based ,2.Phosphating (phosphoric Acid ), 3.Activation (Titanium )Based, 4.Passivation (Zirconium )Based ( CHROME FREE)			Any Leakages occurred will be in tank ,additional one more tank available.
52	PRIME GASES PVT LTD	GAS RE FILLING			CO2 ACM AND O2 RE FILLING

**TWAD BOARD****LIST OF FORMATION OF NEW CWSS IN KRISHNAGIRI DISTRICT.**

Sl.no	Name of union	Name of cwss	Nature & location of source	Number of panchayat	Benefitted hab	Population	Estimate cost in lakhs	Present stage of work
1	Krishnagiri	CWSS to Velagalahalli, &39 other habitations	Thenpennaiy ar river @ Thavalam	6	40	24196	990.00	work completed, All habitations are provided water supply. Scheme inaugurated on 22.11.2022 & put into beneficiaries use.
2	Kelamangalam	CWSS to Rayakottai& 29 other hab	Thenpennair river open well	5	30	24196	846.00	work completed, All habitations are provided water supply. Scheme inaugurated on 22.01.2022 & put into beneficiaries use. (Pillari Agraharam panchayat not drawing water).
3	Uthangarai	CWSS to Uthangarai TP & 50 other habitations in Uthangarai union	Thenpennair river infiltration well Punganai	7	51	35041	2824.00	Work completed, All habitations are provided water supply. Scheme inaugurated on 30.08.2021 & put into beneficiaries use.
4	Veppanapalli	CWSS to Ennegollu& 122 other habitations in Veppanapalli union	Thenpennair river Infiltration well @ Thvalam	15	123	75469	3100.00	Work completed, All habitations are provided water supply. Scheme inaugurated on 24.02.2024 & put into beneficiaries use.( 4 Nos of panchayat's not drawing water)
5	Bargur	CWSS to Sigaralapalli& 144 other habitations in Bargur union	Thenpennair river infiltration well@ Penneswaramadam	8	145	52801	3182.00	Work completed, All habitations are provided water supply. Scheme inaugurated on 22.11.2022 & put into beneficiaries use.



6	Hosur	CWSS to Deveripalli & 23 other habitations in Hosur union of Krishnagiri district	Open well at Soodapuram odai, Belathur periyaeri	4	24	12105	458.00	Work completed, All habitations are provided water supply. Scheme inaugurated on 23.02.2021 & put into beneficiaries use.
7	Hosur	CWSS to Nakondapalli & 27 other habitations in Hosur union of Krishnagiri district	Thenpennair river open well @ Thorapalli Bridge	4	28	19496	810.00	Work completed, All habitations are provided water supply. Scheme inaugurated on 08.12.2021 & put into beneficiaries use. (Thorapalli Agraharam panchayat not drawing water).
<b>Total (in Rs.)</b>				49	440	243304	12210.00	

**Annexure - 8**
**LIST OF FORMATION OF NEW CWSS IN KRISHNAGIRI DISTRICT.**

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3	Uthangarai	CWSS to Uthangarai TP & 50 other habitations in Uthangarai union	Thenpennair river infiltration well Punganai	7	51	35041	2824.00	Work completed, All habitations are provided water supply. Scheme inaugurated on 30.08.2021 & put into beneficiaries use.
4	Veppanapalli	CWSS to Ennegollu& 122 other habitations in Veppanapalli union	Thenpennair river Infiltration well @ Thvalam	15	123	75469	3100.00	Work completed, All habitations are provided water supply. Scheme inaugurated on 24.02.2024 & put into beneficiaries use.( 4 Nos of panchayat's not drawing water)
5	Bargur	CWSS to Sigaralapalli& 144 other habitations in Bargur union	Thenpennair river infiltration well@ Penneswaramadam	8	145	52801	3182.00	Work completed, All habitations are provided water supply. Scheme inaugurated on 22.11.2022 & put into beneficiaries use.

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<b>Total (in Rs.)</b>				49	440	243304	12210.00	

## ABBREVIATIONS

S.NO	ABBREVIATION	MEANING
1	ADD	Acute Diarrheal Disease
2	ARV	Anti Retro Viral
3	ASV	Anti Snake Venom
4	ATMA	Agricultural Technology Management Agency
6	BBB	Build Back Better
7	BCM	Billion Cubic Metre
8	BDO	Block Development Officer
9	BMO	Block Medical Officer
10	CRF	Calamity Relief Fund
11	CWSS	Community Water Supply and Sanitation
12	DDMA	District Disaster management Authority
13	DDMC	District Disaster Management Committee
14	DDMP	District Disaster Management Plan
15	DDRF	District Disaster Response Force
16	DEOC	District Emergency Operations Centre
17	DHQH	District Head Quarter Head
18	DME	Directorate of Medical Education
19	DMS	Directorate of Medical and Rural Health Services
20	DPH	Directorate of Public Health and Preventive Medicine
21	DRDA	District Rural Development Agency
22	DRDO	Defense Research and Development Organization
23	DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
24	DWDA	District Watershed Development Agency
25	ESF	Emergency Support Functions
26	EWS	Early Warning System
27	FRP	Fibre Reinforced plastic
28	FSSA	Food Safety and Standard Authority
29	GIS	Geographic Information System
30	GR	Gratuitous Relief
31	HI	Health Inspectors
32	HOD	Head of Department



33	IAP	Integrated Action Plan
34	IAY	Indira Awaas Yojana
35	IBE	International Business Engines
36	ICDS	Integrated Child Development Services
37	IDRN	India Disaster Resource Network
38	IFS	Integrated Farming System
39	IMD	India metrological Department
40	INCOIS	Indian National Centre for Ocean Information Service
41	IWMP	Integrated Water Shed Development Agency
42	LPCD	Liters Per Capita Per Day
43	MDR	Major District Road
44	MGNREGS	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme
45	MLD	Millions of Liters per day
46	MO	Medical Officer
47	NADP RVP	National Agriculture Development Programme
48	NCC	National Cadet Corps
49	NCCF	National Calamity Contingency Fund
50	NDMA	National Disaster Management Authority
51	NDRF	National Disaster Response Force
52	NEC	National Executive Committee
53	NEOC	National Emergency Operations Centre
54	NGO	Non - Government Organisation
55	NH	National Highways
56	NHAI	National Highways Authority of India
57	NTFP	Non - Timber Forest Produce
58	OBM	Original Brand Manufacture
59	PGRC	Plant Genetic Resource Centre
60	PMFBY	Pradhan Mandri Fasal Bema Yojana
61	PMKSY	Pradhan Mandri Krishi Sinchaye Yojana
62	PWD	Public Work Department
63	PWD(WRO)	Public Work Department ( Water Resource Organisation)
64	RCC Houses	Reinforced Cement Concrete Houses
65	RDT	Rapid Diagnostic Tests

66	RF	Reserve Forest
67	RMC	Ready Mixed Concrete
68	RRT	Rapid Response Team
69	RTI	Reproductive Tract Infection
70	RWH	Rain Water Harvesting
71	SDMA	State Disaster Management Authority
72	SDRF	State Disaster Response Force
73	SEC	State Executive Committee
74	SEC	State Executive Committee
75	SEOC	State Emergency Operations Centre
76	SH	State Highways
77	SOP	Standard Operating Procedure
78	SRI	System of Rice Intensification
79	SSI	Sustainable Sugarcane Initiative
80	STI	Sexually Transmitted Illness
81	TANGEDCO	Tamil Nadu Generation and distribution corporation
82	TN _ IAMWARM	Tamil Nadu - Irrigated Agriculture Modernization and Water - Bodies Restoration and Management
83	TNCSC	Tamil Nadu Civil Supplies Corporations
84	TNRRIS	Tamil Nadu Rural Roads Improvement Scheme
85	TWAD	Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board
86	ULB	Urban Local Bodies
87	VHF	Very High Frequency
88	VHN	Village Health Nurses

# Krishnagiri District Disaster Management Plan 2024



Issued in Public Interest by :  
District Collector, Chair Person  
District Disaster Management Authority,  
Krishnagiri District.  
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Contact no : 93840 56204  
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**For Further Information following  
Toll Free Numbers**

**1070**

(State Emergency  
Operation centre)

**1077**

(District  
Emergency  
Operation centre)