



**PERAMBALUR DISTRICT
DISTRICT DISASTER MANAGEMENT
PERSPECTIVE PLAN - 2024**



**1070
STATE EMERGENCY
OPERATION CENTRE**



**1077
DISTRICT EMERGENCY
OPERATION CENTRE**



DISTRICT DISASTER MANAGEMENT PERSPECTIVE PLAN - 2024



Tmt. Grace Pachuau ,I.A.S.,
District Collector,
Perambalur.
&
Chairman,
District Disaster Management Authority.

FOREWORD

The District Disaster Management Authority (DDMA) is responsible for coordinating the response to disasters and to reduce risks. All measures for mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery are undertaken under the guidance and supervision of the Authority. The District Disaster Management Plans in accordance with the guidelines laid down by the National Disaster Management Authority.

Being prepared for critical incidents The District Disaster Management Plan is being prepared involving the four important components: planning, reviewing, training, and testing. These are the cornerstones of any emergency response plan and it should be noted that it is a circular rather than linear process.

The District Disaster Plan is prepared by the District Authority, after Consultation with the local authorities and having regard to the District Plan and the National Plan to be approved by the District Authority. The District Disaster Management Authority. The District Disaster Management Authority shall review from time to time, the implementation of the plan and issue such instructions to different departments of the Government in the district as it may deem necessary for the implementation thereof.

The Optimum strategy has been maintained by framing a District Disaster Management Plan to minimize loss of life and property. Officials from District Administration, the Public, NGOs, CBOs and Interest volunteer groups are monitored to stand in interaction with a view to play a major role in Disaster Mitigation. Broadly it has been divided into three major strategies:

I) Pre-Disaster. II) During Disaster III) Post Disaster

Finally, I place on record my appreciation to all the individuals of Various stakeholder groups who have participated in various consultations and discussions and have given their inputs, comments and feedback. I anticipate that this Plan will be widely implemented by all. I sincerely hope and trust that the DDMP for Perambalur District will be a corner stone and a guiding star to all the stakeholders in achieving a disaster resilient Perambalur District.


District Collector, (3/3)
Perambalur

R. V. S. / 22/01/24
2/19/24
21/01/24

1. PROFILE OF PERAMBALUR DISTRICT

DISTRICT PROFILE

Composite Perambalur District came in to existence after trifurcation of Tiruchirappalli district with effect from 30.09.1995 as per G.O Ms.No. 913 Revenue / Y3 dated 30.09.1995. In the Government Orders G.O (Ms) No. 656, Revenue, Dated. 29.12.2000 and G.O (Ms) No. 657, Revenue, Dated. 29.12.2000, the Government ordered Perambalur District to be bifurcated into two Districts, Perambalur District with headquarters at Perambalur and Ariyalur District with headquarters at Ariyalur. Subsequently, in the Government orders G.O (Ms) No. 167, Revenue, Dated. 19.4.2002, and G.O (Ms) No. 168, Revenue, Dated. 19.4.2002, Government ordered that the above two districts be merged into one as Perambalur District with headquarters at Perambalur. In the Government Order **G.O (Ms) NO. 683 Dated.19.11.2007**, Government passed orders that Perambalur District be reorganised and bifurcated again into two districts Perambalur and Ariyalur, out of which Perambalur district with Headquarters at Perambalur consists of one Revenue Division of Perambalur and Four Taluks of Perambalur, Veppanthattai, Kunnam and Alathur.

ADMINISTRATIVE UNITS:

Perambalur District is centrally located in Tamil Nadu and is 267 K.M away, in southern direction, from Chennai. The District has an area of 1,757 Sq.Km. spread between 10.54' and 11.30' degree Northern latitude and 78.40' and 79.30' degree of the Eastern longitude. It is bounded on the North by Cuddalore, Kallakurichi, and Salem Districts, South by Tiruchirappalli, East by Ariyalur District, West by Tiruchirappalli and Salem Districts. It is an inland district without coastal line. The district for administrative purpose has been divided into four taluks (Perambalur taluk, Kunnam taluk, Alathur taluk, Veppanthattai taluk) which is further sub-divided into four blocks viz. Perambalur, Veppanthattai, Veppur, Alathur. The district comprises 121 village panchayats, four town panchayats (Kurumbalur, Arumbavur, Poolambadi, Labbaikudikadu) and one municipality (Perambalur).

History:

The history of Perambalur district could be traced as early in the year of 1741 when the Marathas invaded Tiruchirappalli and took ChandaSaheb as captive. Chanda Saheb succeeded in securing freedom in 1748 and soon got involved in the famous war for the Nawabs place in the Carnatic against Anwardeen, the Nawab of Arcot and his son Mohammed Ali. Mohamed Ali annexed the two palayams of Ariyalur and Udayarpalayam located within the present Ariyalur District on the grounds of default in payment of Tributes and failure to assist him in quelling the rebellion of Yusuf Khan. In November 1764, Mohamed Ali represented the issue to Madras Council and obtained military

assistance on 3rd January 1765. The forces led by Umdat-Ul-Umara and Donald Campbell entered Ariyalur and captured it. The young Poligar together with his followers, there upon fled to Udayarpalayam. On the 19th of January, the army marched upon Udayarpalayam. The Poligar's troops were defeated and the palayams were occupied. The two poligars fled their town and took refuge in Tharangampadi, then a Danish Settlement. The annexation of the palayam gave the Navab un-interrupted possession of all his territories extending Arcot to Tiruchirappalli.

The history followed was a power struggle between Hyder Ali and later Thippu Sultan with the British. After the death of Thippu Sultan, the British took the civil and military Administration of the Carnatic in 1801. Thus Tiruchirappalli came in to the hands of the English and the District was formed in 1801. In 1995 Tiruchirappalli was trifurcated and the new Perambalur and Karur districts were formed. Later Perambalur was bifurcated into Perambalur and Ariyalur districts.

Language, Art and Architecture:

There are 21 mother tongues which are spoken in **Perambalur** as per census of India report 2011. Out of 21, only 3 mother tongue is spoken by more than 0.5% of the total population of the district. The list of languages spoken by more than 0.5% of the total population.

SL.No.	Languages	Population	Percentage
1	Tamil	553476	97.92%
2	Telugu	6723	1.19%
3	Urdu	3003	0.53%

The official language spoken in the District is Tamil, which is one of the oldest languages of India. It has undergone several panoramic changes with significant contributions made by poets, scholars and rulers over several centuries. Poetry and literature flourished for almost three centuries during the Sangam age. Sangam literature is remarkable for its high literacy quality and sophistication. The best known work of this age is 'Thirukkural' (couplets providing philosophy and guidelines for a righteous living), written by Saint Thiruvalluvar, which is relevant even today. Tamil is the medium of instruction in educational institutions and is widely used in the conduct of government business in the District.

In the villages of Arumbavur and Thazhuthalai, of Veppanthattai Block, villagers have cast Gods and Goddesses in wood. The art of wood carving that has been passed down through the generations

and the artisans, who earlier thrived on building temple chariots, today cater to homes, offices and chiefly hotels with other works of art.

Ranjankudi Fort



Ranjankudi Fort is a 17th-century fortress located about 22 km (14mi) north of the town of Perambalur, Tamil Nadu India. The fort is located 22 km north of Perambalur NH 45 in the South Indian state of Tamil Nadu. It is located 253 km (157mi) away from the state capital Chennai and 70 km (43 mi) from Trichy .The fort was constructed by feudatory Nawab of the Carnatic. Ranjakudi fort was the focus point during the Battle of Valikondah during 1751, when the British troops supported by Mohammed Ali won over the French supported by Chanda Sahib. The fort is oblong in shape with semicircular bastions, a moat encircling it and three fortifications at different levels, built with cut stone blocks. The fort has a palace, residence buildings, underground chamber and an underground passage that links Pettai (the top level) with Kottai Medu (lower level). The fort, in modern times, is maintained and administered by the Archaeological Survey of India. The fort is one of the prominent tourist destinations in Perambalur.

History

The fort is called Ranjankudikottai and also referred as Nanjankudikottai. The old premises is believed to have been housing Hindu temples dedicated to Shiva and Hanuman The fort is believed to have been constructed by Jagridar of the Nawab of Carnatic during the 17th century. The fort was the scene of the Battle of Valikondah during 1751. The British troops were supported by Mohammed Ali while the French were supported by Chanda Sahib. Though the battle is called by the nearby village Valikondah, it was fought in the fort. While the French won the initial battle, the British ended up winning the final battle with the help of local Muslims.

In May of 1752, the fort was also the scene of surrender of French troops under D’Auteuil, which was sent to relieve the garrison at Srirangam. D’Auteuil was posted in Uttatur and was fended off by the British troops lead by Dalton on May 9th. He retreated to Ranjankudi, where the Jagirthar took the side of the British and denied entry to the French troops to the upper level of the fort. D’Auteuil surrendered in the fort.

Architecture

The fort is oblong in shape with semicircular bastions and a moat encircling it. There are three fortifications at different levels, built with cut stone blocks. The lower bastion is the main rampart surrounded by mud wall. The open ground known as Pettai is approached through a flight of steps, which was once a battlefield. The top-tier is called Kottai Medu, used as guarding towers by soldiers and housing cannons. The small water body in the fort is believed to have been used by the Nawab as swimming pool. The fort has a palace, residence buildings, underground chamber and an underground passage that links Pettai with Kottai Medu. The pit in the centre of the fort was used as a prison for male prisoners while female prisoners were jailed in small blocks inside the fort. The fort is one of the prominent tourist destinations in Perambalur.

Arulmigu Ekampareswarar and Thandayudhapani Temple

❖The ancient Arulmigu Ekambareswarar and Thandayudhapani Swamy Temples are situated in Chettikulam village and was built by King Kulasekara Pandiyan 800 years ago. Thai Poosam festival and Panguni Uthiram festivals are celebrated in a grand manner. Mathura Kali Amman at Siruvachur is one of the most popular shrine in the district. The presiding deity of the temple is known as Sri. Madura Kali Amman. She is one of the forms of Kali.



National Fossil Wood Park, Sattanur

❖ Fossil tree at Sathanur: Geological study shows that more than 120 million years ago, the sea (which lies today about 100 km. East of Sathanur) had transgressed as far as 8 to 10 Km West of Sathanur. During this period which is Geologically known as the cretaceous, the sea abounded in a variety of marine animals similar to those found in the present day sea. These animals, after death, sank to the bottom and were buried by sands and clays brought down by the rivers. Along with them some of the trees which flourished on the seacoast or near shore were also buried after transport by flooded streams and were petrified in course of time. The large trunk of a petrified tree, which can be seen here, lies within the Trichinopoly group of rocks of about 100,000,000 years ago. This tree shows the presence of Conifers (The non-flowering plants) that dominated the land vegetation prior to the advent of Angiosperms (the flowering plants of the present of day).

❖ The petrified tree trunk at Sathanur measures over 18 metres in length. Similar fossil trees measuring a few meters in length are found along the stream sections near Varagur, Anaipadi, Alundalipur and Saradamangalam. Dr.M.S.Krishnan of the Geological Survey of India first reported this fossil tree in 1940. This Fossil Tree is an important tourist site of the District.



❖ The “Perambalur Ammonites Center” exhibits the fossils of a marine organism called ammonite are found in various parts of the district, including Karai, Kolakkanatham, and Pilimisai, which became extinct about 6.5 billion years ago. In order to make the public, students and research fellowships aware of the history of ammonite fossils available in Perambalur district and to raise awareness about their conservation.



Climate:

Climate is the long-term average of weather, typically averaged over a period of 30 years. Some of the meteorological variables that are commonly measured are temperature, humidity, atmospheric pressure, wind, and precipitation. In a broader sense, climate is the state of the components of the climate system, which includes the ocean and ice on Earth. The climate of a location is affected by its latitude, terrain, and altitude, as well as nearby water bodies and their currents.

Perambalur District lies on 134m above sea level and has a tropical climate. In winter, there is much less rainfall in summer. This climate is considered to be Aw according to the Köppen-Geiger climate classification. The temperature here averages 28.5 °C | 83.4 °F.

a. Temperature

The atmospheric temperature data recorded over a period of 70 years (1927 -1996) was computed and the mean maximum and mean minimum temperature were arrived using graph.

There exists mostly tropical weather and climate in Perambalur District throughout the year except in the Summer season in the months of March, April and May, wherein, the state experiences intense heat followed by scanty rainfall. The hottest time of the season is well known as Agni Nakshatram or Kathri Vevyil.

However, the beginning of June brings a lot of relief to the citizens from the intense heat with the onset of monsoon. The southern part of India receives rainfall throughout the year. At the time of onset of monsoon, the rainfall is the result of the southwest monsoon that commences from the second week of June and lasts till the last week.

Perambalur District experiences sunshine and moderate to high temperature throughout the year, it is seen that the hot months are April, May and June with the maximum temperature ranging from 38° to 39°C and the cool months being January and February with the minimum temperature ranging from 20°C to 21°C.

The district experiences strong winds during the southwest monsoon season. The wind speed during June to August is more than 25 Km/hr. Thereafter there is a gradual decrease in speed reaching the lowest value 7.7 Km/hr.

b. Rainfall

Rainfall is the amount of precipitation that falls as rain (water from clouds) on the Earth's surface, whether on land or on sea. When air masses pass over warm water bodies or moist land surfaces, it forms. Moisture, or water vapour, is carried upward into air masses by atmospheric turbulence and convection, where it forms clouds. This water vapour is finally released by the clouds

and falls as rain. Droplets with a diameter of 0.02 in (0.5 mm) or more are common in falling rain. Drizzle is a term for a group of tiny raindrops. When precipitation from clouds evaporates on its way down and does not reach the Earth's surface, it is not called rainfall. The meteorological factors that influence rainfall are being investigated extensively in order to gain a better understanding of how rainfall is distributed locally and worldwide.

Rain is a major component of the water cycle and is responsible for depositing most of the fresh water on the Earth. It provides suitable conditions for many types of ecosystems, as well as water for hydroelectric power plants and crop irrigation.

The Indian subcontinent experiences two main types of rainfall- the southwest monsoon and the northeast monsoon. The southwest monsoon, which is also called the 'long rains', lasts from June to September and brings about 75% of India's annual rainfall. The remaining 25% is brought by the northeast monsoon, which is also called the 'short rains' and lasts from October to December.

Southwest monsoon (June to September)

The southwest monsoon is caused by the interaction between two air masses- the warm, moist air mass over the Indian Ocean and the cooler, dry air mass over Central Asia. This interaction results in a low-pressure area over the Indian subcontinent, which causes the winds to blow from the ocean towards the land .

Northeast monsoon (October to December)

The northeast monsoon, on the other hand, is caused by the interaction between the cold air mass over Siberia and the warm air mass over the Bay of Bengal. This results in a high-pressure area over Siberia, which causes the winds to blow from the land towards the ocean.

Rainfall in India varies widely, depending on the region. The western coast, including places like Mumbai and Kerala, receives the highest amount of rainfall, while the eastern coast, including places like Kolkata and Odisha, receives relatively less rainfall. The north-eastern states, including Assam and Meghalaya, are the wettest regions in the country, receiving more than 2000 mm of rainfall per year.

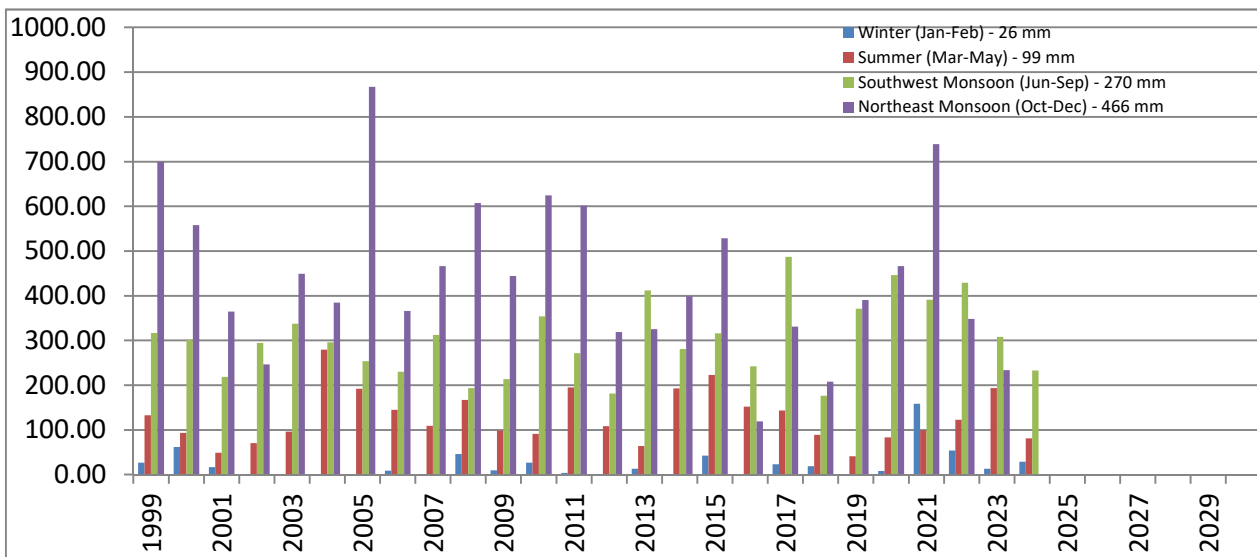
Rainfall Distribution in Perambalur District

The north east monsoon starts from the period of October to December with dominant northeast winds. Finally, dry season starts from January to May. The normal annual rainfall of the state is about 861 mm of which 54% is through the North East monsoon, and 32% through the South West monsoon. The south west monsoon also gives short showers during the dry spell of the year 2024.

The average rainfall of the district is 861mm. The district got rainfall from North East Monsoon and South west Monsoon. Majority of the rainfall received during the 3 months from North East Monsoon (From October to December). The south west monsoon also gives short showers during the dry spell of the year 2024.

RAINFALL PATTERN:																											
Name of the season												Average Rainfall in mm															
Winter(Jan-Feb)												26.00															
Summer(Mar-May)												99.00															
Southwest Monsoon(Jun-Sep)												270.00															
Northeast Monsoon(Oct-Dec)												466.00															
Total												861.00															
RAINFALL RECEIVED (in mm) FROM 1999 TO 09-09-2024																											
S. No.	Month & Season	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
1		WINTER																									
	January	16.00	0.00	16.60	0.00	1.30	0.00	0.00	8.70	0.00	19.60	9.80	27.00	4.00	0.00	0.60	0.00	38.80	0.00	23.00	14.60	0.91	8.27	152.91	52.18	4.36	29.18
	February	10.00	45.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	26.40	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	12.80	0.00	3.60	0.00	0.00	4.60	0.00	0.00	5.73	1.55	8.91	0.00
	Total	26.00	27.00	61.60	0.00	1.30	0.00	0.00	8.70	0.00	46.00	9.80	27.00	4.00	0.00	13.40	0.00	42.40	0.00	23.00	19.20	0.91	8.27	158.64	53.73	13.27	29.18
2		SUMMER																									
	March	12.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	12.60	0.00	18.90	19.44	0.00	75.20	12.40	0.00	0.00	0.00	11.24	0.00	0.00	0.00	54.60	18.20	0.00	0.00	36.91	15.45	36.91	0.00
	April	30.00	57.56	66.80	13.80	16.44	6.20	60.90	30.56	52.33	13.00	6.20	0.40	179.20	53.80	13.08	0.00	141.50	0.40	17.40	2.20	0.18	72.73	18.64	13.64	21.09	0.27
	May	57.00	75.20	26.60	35.20	67.13	273.60	112.30	94.98	56.60	78.80	79.80	90.60	15.54	54.80	39.44	192.60	81.06	151.40	71.20	68.60	40.91	10.91	43.36	93.73	135.45	81.09
	Total	99.00	132.76	93.40	49.00	96.17	279.80	192.10	144.98	108.93	167.00	98.40	91.00	194.74	108.60	63.76	192.60	222.56	151.80	143.20	89.00	41.09	83.64	98.91	122.82	193.45	81.36
3		SOUTH-WEST MONSOON																									
	June	32.00	88.90	28.60	115.68	54.00	15.54	20.70	22.38	49.78	44.60	21.80	115.20	5.10	1.50	30.80	24.00	33.68	39.40	57.60	17.40	18.36	63.91	95.36	102.09	55.91	41.09
	July	36.00	13.00	77.00	84.03	47.27	33.37	75.00	3.89	40.00	28.44	17.60	20.60	14.40	60.00	5.80	44.60	29.16	88.60	12.60	36.60	36.45	98.27	121.00	94.55	37.45	17.36
	August	75.00	115.60	41.00	22.90	169.11	25.68	72.20	54.17	167.27	74.40	96.60	112.40	93.16	47.60	203.00	155.80	107.64	40.20	222.40	24.40	115.27	130.55	73.09	130.09	151.64	196.18
	September	125.00	99.50	155.22	80.80	144.53	66.79	221.30	149.46	55.22	46.40	77.60	106.00	159.12	72.00	172.60	56.30	145.68	73.80	194.40	98.00	201.09	153.45	102.00	102.00	62.73	0.55
	Total	270.00	317.00	301.82	218.43	337.17	295.09	253.80	229.90	312.27	193.84	213.60	354.20	271.78	181.10	412.20	280.70	316.16	242.00	487.00	176.40	371.17	446.18	391.45	428.73	307.73	255.18
4		NORTH-EAST MONSOON																									
	October	173.00	333.80	186.85	125.00	217.43	206.20	307.00	196.86	211.53	157.80	29.32	181.60	176.30	234.68	136.00	239.94	153.06	56.84	122.60	40.46	188.27	77.91	215.18	142.09	44.64	0.00
	November	223.00	312.33	260.33	154.50	9.17	235.08	76.00	468.80	39.56	399.80	297.16	299.60	341.26	76.00	144.60	92.56	286.32	23.40	106.80	159.41	83.27	140.09	463.82	128.36	168.00	0.00
	December	70.00	53.63	110.96	85.30	19.60	7.73	1.40	183.20	22.70	215.20	49.60	117.88	84.12	8.40	44.40	66.76	88.84	38.80	101.50	8.20	118.74	246.64	60.09	78.00	23.27	0.00
	Total	466.00	699.76	558.14	364.80	246.20	449.01	384.40	866.90	486.29	607.20	444.36	624.80	601.66	319.08	325.00	399.26	528.22	119.04	330.90	208.07	390.28	466.64	739.09	348.45	233.91	0.00
	Year Total	861.00	1176.52	1014.96	648.83	611.07	883.55	960.09	749.74	887.49	1014.04	766.16	1097.00	1072.20	608.78	814.36	872.56	1109.34	512.84	984.10	492.67	803.45	1004.73	1386.09	953.73	748.36	365.73

High Rainfall Regions:



High rainfall means rainfall between more than 65 mm to 125 mm. There is no rainuages recorded High rainfall.

Medium Rainfall Regions:

Medium rainfall means rainfall between more than 25mm to 64.5 mm. It covers Thaluthalai, Agaram seegore, Perambalur, Veppanthattai, Labbaikudikadu, Eraiyur, V.kalathur village rainuages recorded Medium rainfall.

Low Rainfall Regions:

Low rainfall means rainfall between more than 7.5 mm to 24.5 mm. It covers Puthuvettakudi, Padalur, Chettikulam and Krishnapuram rainuages recorded Low rainfall.

GEOLOGY:

The district lies in the southern plateau and hill zone of agro-climate regional planning with characteristics of semi-arid climate and the world class black granite in Pachai Malai hills. The soil is predominantly red loamy and black soil. The normal rainfall of the district is 908 mm which is less than 946.9 mm, the normal rainfall of the State. The precipitation during northeast monsoon, southwest monsoon and remaining winter & hot weather period account for 52%, 34% and 14% of annual rainfall, respectively.

The district is fairly rich in mineral deposits. Celeste, Lime Stone, Shale, Sand Stone, Canker and Phosphate nodules occur at various places in the district. A good deal of building stone (rough stone) is quarried in Perambalur, Kunnam, Veppanthattai and Alathur Taluks.

The district is fairly rich in mineral deposits. Celeste, Lime Stone, Shale, Sand Stone, Canker and Phosphate nodules occur at various places in the district. A good deal of building stone (rough stone) is quarried in Perambalur, Kunnam, Veppanthattai and Alathur Taluks.

Cauvery is the major river flowing in the region and the composite district has a canal system covering just 47 km stretch and ayacut of 11,610 ha. The ground water resource through tubewells and wells contribute nearly 68% of irrigated area command. The major crops grown in the district are paddy, groundnut, sugarcane and millets. Cashew is the major plantation crop. Now the major cultivation is small Onion, totally 24% in Tamil Nadu i.e. first place in Tamil Nadu. The Onion cultivation villages are Erattai malai sandhu (Kelakarai), Nakkasalem, Ammapalayam, Siruvayalur, Chettikulam, Kalarampatty, Esanai, Melapuliyur, Navalur, K.Pudur, Arumbavur, Irur, Alathur, Padalur and etc.

HYDROGEOLOGY:

Geologically in Perambalur district, western part is covered by hard rocks, south-east by cretaceous formation, thin fringe of Gondwana in south and north Alluvium. The thickness of the aquifer in the district varies from 15 to 35 MBGL. The wells in the alluvial formation have good yield of about 300 – 950 lpm, sandstone 300-350 lpm and the hard rock 80-210lpm.

Hard Rock Formation

The western part of the district is covered by Granitic gneiss, Hornblends gneiss, harnockite with intrusions of Dolerite – dykes and pegmatites. These rocks are highly metamorphosed and have been subjected to very severed folding, crushing and faulting.

Sedimentary formations

Nearly 75% of the area in this district is covered by sedimentary formations like the ancient upper thin fringe of Gondwana (underlined by hard rock), cretaceous, Tertiary and Recent alluvial deposits. The Upper Gondwana occurs as a thin fringe composing of clay sandstone underlain by the hard rock.

The cretaceous formation deposited under marine conditions. The sequence of cretaceous beds commences with Uttatur stage, Ariyalur stages and closed with Ninniyur stage. These beds consists of shales, clay, limetone, argillaceous limestone, coral limestones and shell limestones.

The Tertiary Miocene and Pliocene age formation is underlain by Cuddalore sand stoned. The formation consists of sand stones, gravelly sand, clays, lignite seam and pebble beds, marine regressions are indicated by intercalation of lignite beds.

The cretaceous formations stretch along the river coursed of Coleroon, Marudaiyar and Vellar. They are mainly composed of Alluvial deposits which are medium to coarse grained sediments and finer flood plain deposits.

The Quaternary alluvium is underlain by the Archaen and also the Cretaceous formation in Kunnam Taluk.

Soil and Agro-Climatic Zone

Tamil Nadu Government that leaves no stone unturned for uplifting the economic status of farmers has conceived agriculture –demand led –industrialization strategy to increase the agricultural productivity so as to expand the internal demand for intermediate and consumer goods which would generate higher income for the farmers. Tamil Nadu State has been classified into seven distinct agro-climatic zones based on rainfall distribution, irrigation pattern, soil characteristics, cropping pattern and other physical, ecological and social characteristics including administrative divisions. Perambalur District classified n the Cauvery Delta zone under the Soil type of Red Loamy, Black and alluvium.

Drainage System:

In Perambalur district, Vellar is the important river flowing and substantially benefiting agricultural activities. The Vellar river rises from Salem district and forms boundary between Perambalur and Cuddalore district. The Marudaiyar river traverse through Ariyalur taluk and empties in to the Coleroon river. Kallar and Chinnar, which are tributaries of Vellar and Marudaiyar rivers, traversing through Perambalur taluk and benefit the agricultural activity.

RIVER BASINS IN PERAMBALUR DISTRICT:

As the Perambalur district is located in the central region of the state, there is no major river from other region flow through the district, except the inland rivers viz.

- 1. Marudaiyaru river**
- 2. Chinnaru river**
- 3. Swethanathi river**
- 4. Kallar river**
- 5. Vellar river**

(i) Marudaiyaru river:

The details of river basins in Perambalur District:

(i) Marudaiyaru River:

Marudaiyaru which originates from keelakanavai village and traversing through Perambalur and Ariyalur District to a approximate length of 35 kms and finally confluenced with coleroon river near vaippar village in Ariyalur District.

(ii) Chinnaur Sub-Basin:

Chinnaru river which originates from Adaikkampatti village and traversing through Kurumbalur, Chinnaru, Perumathur, Kilumathur villages in Perambalur district to a approximate length of 25 km and finally confluenced with vellar river near kalingarayanallur village in perambalur District.

(iii) Swethanathi river:

Swetha Nadi carries the drainages of Pachaimalai and Kolli Hills. It joins with Vasishta Nadi to form Vellar river traversing through perambalur district to a approximate length of 9 km and confluenced with kallar river near venbavur village in veppanthattai taluk of perambalur district and flows into the Bay of Bengal empties near port nova.

(iv) Kallar river:

The Kallar river which originates from malayapatti village and traversing through perambalur district to a approximate lenth of 35kms and finally confluenced with vellar river near peraiyur village in veppanthattai taluk of perambalur district.

(v) Vellar river:

The Vellar river which originates from peraiyur Village and traversing through Tholuthur, Ramanatham Labbaikudikadu, Ogalur and Agaram seegur villages in perambalur district and confluenced with sea.

RESERVOIRS

1) Visuvakudi Reservoir

Visuvakudy Dam Visuvakudy is a dam built across the Kallar stream near Visuvakudy in Annamangalam Panchayat of Perambalur District in Tamil Nadu. The dam was built at an estimated cost of Rs 33 crore and became operational in 2015

The new dam constructed between Pacchimalai-Shemmalai at Vishwakudi near Vepanthatta receives rainwater from Pachamalai, Chemmalai in a catchment area of about 5.61 sq. miles through the Kalalath stream.

It is 665 meters long and 10.3 meters deep across the Kallar stream. 41 million cubic feet of water can be stored in this reservoir and 30.67 million cubic feet of water can be used for irrigation and 10 million cubic feet of water for drinking water. This dam has 2 water discharge canals. There is also a drainage channel in the middle. The dam will meet the water requirement of 2,500 acres of crops.

The surplus water released from Vishwakudi Dam first goes to Ladhapuram Lake and after it fills up, it flows through stone channels like Vengalam, Vembavoor, Vadakarai, Pandakapadi, Maravanantham, En Putur, Vikalathur and mixes with Vella.



2) Kottarai Reservoir

Kottarai Barrage is a reservoir being constructed across the Maruthaiyar at Kottarai Village in Aladhur Taluk of Perambalur District.

In 2013, the Hon'ble Tamil Nadu Chief Minister Selvi. J Jayalalithaa announced the ordinance for the construction of Kottarai Maruthaiyar Reservoir.

2170 meter long road is being constructed across Maruthaiyar in Kottarai village. Kottarai Barrage Lands have been acquired at a cost of Rs 56.7 crores and a new dam is being constructed across the Maruthai River at a cost of Rs 67.5 crores, totaling Rs 124.2 crores. 70% of the land has been acquired in Kottarai village and 30% in Adanur village. The total capacity of the dam is 212 mcf, and the total area of 815 acres of Kottarai Reservoir can store 211.58 million cubic feet of water. The dam has 2 spillways and a 100 meter long drain. Through this, the dam fills up and the flood water returns to the Maruthai River and travels together in the Kottarai Keelakadu area. After completion of this project 4194 acres of dry lands will be benefitted and improve the food production up to 4830.38 tonnes.



Public Works Department Tanks in Perambalur District

S.No.	Taluk	Name of the tank
1	PERAMBALR TALUK	Aranarai tank
2		Ayyalur tank
3		Bommanapady tank
4		Esanai tank
5		Kalarampatti tank
6		Kurumbalur tank
7		Ladapuram big tank
8		Ladapuram small tank
9		Madhavaniyamman kovil tank
10		Melapuliyur tank
11		Perambalur big tank
12		Perambalur small tank
13		Pudunaduvalur tank
14		Senjeri tank
15		Sengunam tank
16		Siruvachur tank
17		Thuraimangalam big tank
18		Thuraimangalam small tank
1	VEPPANTHATTAI TALUK	Annamangalam tank
2		Arasalur tank
3		Arumbavur big tank
4		Arumbavur small tank
5		Chinnaru tank
6		Kaikalathur tank
7		Kariyanur tank
8		Keeravadi tank
9		Neikuppai tank
10		Nerkunam tank
11		Noothappur tank
12		Pandagapady tank
13		Peraiyur tank
14		Periyammalayam tank
15		Pillangulam tank
16		Poolambadi chitteri tank
17		Poolampadi ponneri tank
18		Sathanavadi tank
19		Thaluthalai tank
20		Thiruvalandurai tank
21		Thondamanthurai tank
22		Thondapadi tank
23		V.kalathur big tank

24		V.kalathur small tank
25		Venbavur tank
26		Vengalam big tank
27		Vengalam small tank
28		Venganur tank
29		Viswakudi dam
1	KUNNAM TALUK	Agram seegur tank
2		Andikurumbalur tank
3		Athiyur tank
4		Ayikudi tank
5		Elumur tank
6		Kaiperambalur tank
7		Keelaperambalur tank 1
8		Keelapuliyur tank
9		Keeranur tank
10		Kiliyur tank
11		Kilumathur tank
12		Ogalur tank
13		Pennakonnam tank
14		Perumathur tank
15		Vadakkalur agram tank
16		Vadakkalur tank
17		Vayalur tank
1	ALATHUR TALUK	Chettikulam tank
2		Kaarai big tank
3		Kaarai small tank
4		Kannapady tank
5		Naranamangalam tank
6		T.kalathur big tank
7		T.kalathur small tank
8		Thenur tank
9		Therani tank
10		Varagupadi tank

FORESTS / NATURAL VEGETATION:

FORESTS:

The total forest wealth of this district is 25,347 hectares, which represent 6.87 percent of the total geographical extent of Perambalur district. The types of forest include,

1. Dry mixed deciduous forest
2. Tropical dry deciduous forest
3. Tropical evergreen forest
4. Sub-tropical hill forest

The vegetative cover of the forest is being destroyed by nearby villagers for fuel consumption. Afforestation measures must be taken up in all these forests and in the hill bottom, which in addition to providing a proper vegetative cover on the hills, helps to prevent the sedimentation in rivers and to preserve the fertile soils from erosion.

IRRIGATION AND WATER-WAYS

Perambalur district is located in the central region of the District and having no major river from other regions flow through the district, except the inland rivers like Koneri river, Marudhaiyaru, Vellaru and Sinnaru which has been the drainage source for some irrigation tanks. Vellar River in the North and it has well marked natural divisions.

In the District, minor kind of hazard like Flood and drought etc. Perambalur District experienced all the above hazards in the past and overcome it. Because of the past experience, the need of preparing an emergency response planning is felt by the District Administration. This intention have paved way for designing a plan to analyze preparedness, gear up the rescue and restoration during disaster situations as well as building up the capacity to face calamities of any form in future.

The PACHAMALAI hill situated on the North boundary of Perambalur is the most important hill in the district.

DEMOGRAPHY:

According to 2011 census, Perambalur district had a population of 5,65,223 with a sex-ratio of 1,003 females for every 1,000 males, much above the national average of 929. The population density of Perambalur is 323 Persons per square Km as against 555 in Tamil Nadu.

Historical population					
Year	Pop.	±% p.a.	Year	Pop.	±% p.a.
1901	1,81,738	—	1961	2,86,739	+0.73%
1911	1,97,214	+0.82%	1971	3,40,306	+1.73%
1921	2,05,343	+0.40%	1981	3,82,499	+1.18%
1931	2,06,731	+0.07%	1991	4,51,032	+1.66%
1941	2,33,200	+1.21%	2001	4,93,646	+0.91%
1951	2,66,569	+1.35%	2011	5,65,223	+1.36%

Religions in Perambalur district (2011)

Religion	Percent
Hinduism	92.29%
Islam	5.79%
Christianity	1.82%
Other or not stated	0.10%

A total of 59,567 were under the age of six, constituting 31,135 males and 28,432 females. Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes accounted for 33.01% and .46% of the population respectively. The average literacy of the district was 66.49%, compared to the national average of 72.99%. The district had a total of 1,49,243 households. There were a total of 299,726 workers, comprising 107,542 cultivators, 91,135 main agricultural labourers, 4,365 in house hold industries, 52,055 other workers, 44,629 marginal workers, 9,762 marginal cultivators, 27,143 marginal agricultural labourers, 978 marginal workers in household industries and 6,746 other marginal workers.

Major concerns such as female education, female infant mortality rate, and female life expectancy are those things which need deeper care and attention. These are the vital issues related to women empowerment. However, the total sex ratio of this district shows a slight fall. The district had 1006 females in 2001 and 1003 females in 2011.

Description	Male	Female	Total
POPULATION			
Population (2024)	336968	337040	674008
Urban Population (2024)	62403	63311	125714
Rural Population (2024)	274565	273729	548294
Population Density /Sq.Km : 384			

Description	Male	Female	Total
Child (0-6 Age) (2024)	31019	27397	58416
SC Population (2024)	108893	107367	216260
ST Population (2024)	898	979	1877
Literates (2024)	275864	262950	538814
Literates in Rural (2024)	68577	99837	168414
Literates in Urbanl (2024)	207287	163113	370400
WORKERS			
a) Total Workers	192874	157739	350613
b) Total Workers in Rural (2024)	154663	139107	293770
c) Total Workers in Urban (2024)	38211	18632	56843
NON-WORKERS			
a) Total Non-Workers (2024)	144114	179637	323751
b) Total Non-Workers in Rural (2024)	120188	134961	255149
c) Total Non-Workers in Urban (2024)	23926	44676	68602
MAIN WORKERS			
a) Main workers (2024)	165273	139597	304870
b) Main workers in Rural (2024)	132039	122813	254852
c) Main workers in Urban (2024)	33234	16784	50018
d) Cultivators (Main) (2024)	51189	42963	94152
e) Cultivators (Main) in Rural (2024)	47280	40846	88126
f) Cultivators (Main) in Urban (2024)	3909	2117	6026
g) Agricultural Labourers (Main) (2024)	68664	86396	155060
h) Agricultural Labourers (Main) in Rural	63941	81787	145728

Description	Male	Female	Total
i) Agricultural Labourers (Main) in Urban	4723	4609	9332
j) Household Industry (Main) 2024)	3340	2353	5693
k) Household Industry (Main) in Rural	2255	1807	4062
l) Household Industry (Main) in Urban	1085	546	1631
m) Other workers (Main) (2024)	55187	20000	75187
n) Other workers (Main) in Rural (2024)	31100	10324	41424
o) Other workers (Main) in Urban (2024)	24087	9676	33763
MARGINAL WORKERS			
a) Marginal workers (2024)	28436	21074	49510
b) Marginal workers in Rural (2024)	23193	19106	42299
c) Marginal workers in Urban (2024)	5243	1968	7211
d) Cultivators (Marginal) (2024)	13441	5233	18674
e) Cultivators (Marginal) in Rural (2024)	12423	4915	17338
f) Cultivators (Marginal) in Urban (2024)	1018	318	1336
g) Agricultural Labourers (Marginal) (2024)	9730	12518	22248
h) Agricultural Labourers (Marginal) in Rural (2024)	9019	12006	21025
i) Agricultural Labourers (Marginal) in Urban (2024)	711	512	1223
j) Household Industry (Marginal) (2024)	671	399	1070
k) Household Industry (Marginal) in Rural (2024)	493	313	806
l) Household Industry (Marginal) in Urban (2024)	178	86	264
m) Other workers (Main) (2024)	11195	6119	17314
n) Other workers (Main) in Rural (2024)	5632	3506	9138
o) Other workers (Main) in Urban (2024)	5563	2613	8176

LAND CLASSIFICATION	
Forest	9242
Barren and Uncultivable uses	2787
Land put to Non Agricultural uses	28543
Cultivable Waste	4331
Permanent Pastures and Other Grazing Land	152
Land Under Miscellaneous Tree Crops and Groves not included in Net Area Sown	1196
Current Fallow	17492
Other Fallow Lands	8811
Net Area Sown	96142
Geographical Area According to Village Papers	168696
Total Cropped Area	98379
Area sown more than once	2237

DETAIL OF CROP AREA	
Gross Area Cultivated	
Irrigated	26081
Un-irrigated	72298
Total	98379
Net Area Cultivated	
Irrigated	24299
Un-irrigated	71842
Total	96141
Area Cultivated more than once	

Irrigated			1782
Un-irrigated			455
Total			2237
Food Crops			
Irrigated			23422
Un-irrigated			49056
Total			72478
Non Food Crops			
Irrigated			2658
Un-irrigated			23242
Total			25900
AREA OF CROP CULTIVATED			
a) Cereals			
Paddy		3319	14088
Cholam		931	938
Cumbu		207	90
Ragi		3	5
Maize		48537	54248
Varagu		120	220
AREA OF CROP CULTIVATED			
b) Pulses			
Red gram		651	793
Black gram		533	827
Green gram		0.67	5

Horse gram	6	3
Cow pea	0.35	0.38
c) Spices and Condiments		
Chillies	188	199
Coriander	156	92
Turmeric	809	711
Tamarind	95	116
d) Sugar Crops		
Sugar cane :	5254	8112
Palmyrah :	8	4
e) Fresh fruits		
Banana :	203	178
Mango :	147	154
Jack Fruit :	5	2
Water Melon :	12	15
f) Citrus Fruits		
Lemon :	304	287
g) Dry Fruits		
Cashew Nut :	15	15
h) Vegetables		
Tapioca :	1659	2327
Onion :	8625	8896
Brinjal :	70	68
Ladies Finger :	26	29

Bitter Gourd :	10	13
Ash Gourd :	94	60
Drum stick :	20	13
i) Cotton :	21165	20324
j) Oil Crop		
Groundnut :	1208	2904
Gingelly :	105	535
Coconut :	693	701
Sunflower :	41	28
Palm Oil :	51	131
k) Medicinal crops (Mozhi Kizhangu (Kanvazhi Kizhangu))		
l) Flowers	152	114
m) Misc. Non food Tree crops	921	807
n) Fodder crops	41.81	110.065
AREA OF FOOD AND NON FOOD CROP		
a) Food Crops		
Irrigated	23422	
Un-irrigated	49056	
Total	72478	
b) Non- Food Crops		
Irrigated	2658	
Un-irrigated	23242	
Total	25900	
SOURCE WISE IRRIGATION AREA	GROSS AREA	NET AREA

a) Canals :	0	0
b) Ponds/Tanks :	0	0
c) Tube Well/Bore Well :	1849	1842
d) Open Well :	24232	22457
Total Irrigated Area :	26081	24299
14) DETAILS OF LAND HOLDING (9TH AGRICULTURE CENSUS (2010-2011))		
a) Marginal (below 1 Hect.)	No. of Land Holders	Area
SC :	24719	9627.57
ST	99	65.41
Institution	34	18.19
Other	81727	20342.32
Total	106579	30054.51
a) Marginal (below 1 Hect.)	No. of Land Holders	Area
SC :	24719	9627.57
ST	99	65.41
Institution	34	18.19
Other	81727	20342.32
Total	106579	30054.51
b) Small (1 Hect.- 2 Hect)		
SC :	3658	4789.51
ST	58	81.83
Institution	18	24.83
Other	19900	26872.66
Total	23634	31768.83

c) Semi Medium (2 Hect.- 4 Hect)		
SC :	719	1834.85
ST	56	148.09
Institution	9	27.58
Other	7319	19303.3
Total	8103	21313.82
d) Medium (4 Hect.- 10 Hect.)		
SC :	67	405.28
ST	16	79.03
Institution	5	33.18
Other	1502	8207.54
Total	1590	8725.3
e) Large (above 10 Hect.)		
SC :	1	10.37
ST	0	0
Institution	3	91.46
Other	81	1201.15
Total	84	1302.98
ANIMAL HUSBANDARY		
a) Veterinary Hospital :		0
b) Veterinary Dispensaries :		36
c) Clinician Centres :		NIL
d) Sub Centres :		4
e) Mobile Units :		0

f) Animals treated :		661516
g) Castration performed		22811
LIVE STOCK AND POULTRY POPULATION		
a) Cattle		120287
b) Buffaloes		951
c) Sheep		39407
d) Goat		124651
e) Poultry		72398
DAIRY DEVELOPMENT		
a) No. of Co-Operative Societies :		178
b) Milk Production (Lakh litres) :		161200
c) Value of Production :		4836000
FISHERIES		
a) Inland Fish Production :		45000 Kg.
b) No. of Families engaged in fishing :		210
CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES		
PACB :		52
PARDB :		1
M.SOCIETY :		1
STORE :		1
STUDENT :		NA
EMPLOYEES :		9
URBAN BANK :		NA
LABOUR :		NA

MEDICAL AND HEALTH		
a) Hospitals :		4
b) Dispensaries :		0
c) Primary Health Centre :		24
d) Health Sub-centre :		90
EDUCATION		
a) Arts and Science College :		5
b) Engineering College :		8
c) Primary School :		209
f) Middle School :		57
g) High School (Included CBSE and Spl. school) :		49
h) Higher Secondary School :		40
l) Polytechnic :		7
m) ITI		3
n) Teacher Training Inst.		20
TEMPERATURE		
Minimum (Average)		23.2 ⁰
Maximum (Average)		34.2
RAINFALL (Actual)		
Winter Season		29.18 mm
Hot Season		81.36 mm
South West Monsoon		233.27 mm
North East Monsoon		0.00 mm
SOIL CLASSIFICATION		

a) Black and Red soil		Alathur and Veppur blocks
b) Black Soil		Perambalur and Veppanthattai blocks
MINING AND QUARRYING		
No. of Mining Lease		31
No. of Quarrying Lease		71
Limestone Production		228940 MTS
Fire Clay		10150 MTS
Rough Stones/Jelly		94445 CBM
Earth		385 CBM
TELEPHONE		
a) Telephone exchanges		27
b) Equipped Capacity		14784
c) Direct Exchange Lines		3010
d) Telephones in use		3010
e) Public Call office with STD/ISD		-
POST OFFICE		
a) Perambalur		27
b) Veppanthattai		46
c) Veppur		8
d) Alathur		21
BANKS		
a) Public Sector Bank		Na
b) Co-op Banks		Na
c) Private Banks		Na

ELECTRICITY		
a) Power consumption (M.U.)		
1) Industries		104.856
2) Domestic		72.42
3) Commercial		1051
4) Public lighting and public works		950
b) Agricultural Pumpset Electrification		96.42
HANDLOOM		
a) No. Of families engaged in		
Perambalur		81
Alathur		129

b) Production	
Cotton Cloth Length Value	45 (Meter in Lakhs)
in Lakhs	40.5

31) REGISTERED MOTOR VEHICLES(2016)	
a) Commercial	
Auto Rickshaw	6
Motor Cab	49
Maxi Cab	51
School Bus	26
Ambulance	1
Light Commercial Vehicle	139
Lorry(State Permit)	142
Lorry(National Permit)	24
Articulated Vehicle (State Permit)	0
Articulated Vehicle(National Permit)	0
Tractor/Trailor	0
b) Non Commercial	
Motor Cycle	5364
Scooter	1262

	Moped	3055
	Motor Car	479
	Tractor	197
c) Driving License		
	Two Wheeler	1845
	Four Wheeler	4472
	HMV	274
32) NUTRITIOUS MEAL PROGRAMME		
		No. of Centres
	a) PTMGR :	377
33) VITAL STATISTICS		
	Live Birth :	10657
	Death Registered :	4832
34) STUDENT HOSTELS		
a) MBC and DC Boys		
	Boys	10
	Girls	10
	Total :	20
b) BC		
	Boys :	7
	Girls :	4
	Total :	11
c) SC		
	Boys :	22
	Girls :	20
	Total :	42
35) LEGISLATURE		
a) Assembly		
	Elected :	2
	Nominated :	--
	b) Lok sabha MP :	1
	c) Rajya Sabha MP :	--
36) POLICE AND PRISION		
	a) Police Station(General) :	8
	b) Police Station (Women) :	1
	3) Sub-Jail :	1
37) RATION		
	a) Full time Shop :	201
	b) Part Time :	81
	c) Total :	282

NATURAL VEGETATION:

Soil erosion potential is increased if the soil has no or very little vegetative cover of plants and/or crop residues. Plant and residue cover protects the soil from raindrop impact and splash, tends to slow down the movement of surface runoff and allows excess surface water to infiltrate.

The erosion-reducing effectiveness of plant and/or residue covers depends on the type, extent and quantity of cover. Vegetation and residue combinations that completely cover the soil, and which intercept all falling raindrops at and close to the surface and the most efficient in controlling soil erosion (e.g. forests, permanent grasses). Partially incorporated residues and residual roots are also important as these provide channels that allow surface water to move into the soil.

The effectiveness of any crop, management system or protective cover also depends on how much protection is available at various periods during the year, relative to the amount of erosive rainfall that falls during these periods.

In this respect, crops which provide a food, protective cover for a major portion of the year (for example, alfalfa or winter cover crops) can reduce erosion much more than can crops which leave the soil bare for a longer period of time (e.g. row crops) and particularly during periods of high erosive rainfall (spring and summer). However, most of the erosion on annual row crop land can be reduced by leaving a residue cover greater than 30% after harvest and over the winter months, or by inter-seeding a forage crop (e.g. red clover).

Soil erosion potential is affected by tillage operations, depending on the depth, direction and timing of ploughing, the type of tillage equipment and the number of passes. Generally, the less the disturbance of vegetation or residue cover at or near the surface, the more effective the tillage practice in reducing erosion.

URBANIZATION:

The town has a fairly healthy climate, the town area has a distinctly high temperature in hot months and cold weather is of short duration. The cold season from November to January with maximum and minimum temperature of 26⁰C and 17.2⁰C respectively. The warm season from February to March and from July to October with maximum temperature of 34⁰C. The hot season from April to June with a mean maximum and minimum temperature of 36.0⁰C and 22⁰C respectively.

The Soil of the area is being sedimentary, loose and a large proportion of sand and hard-rock and as there is no local jungles, the land having much natural manure. The raw materials mostly available for preparation of cements in the city.

Perambalur District has 1 Municipality and 4 Town Panchayats with 17.19% of its population (Male – 48231; Female – 48932; Total – 97163) living in urban areas.

Geographical Indications

A GI or Geographical Indication is a name or a sign given to certain products that relate to a specific geographical location or origins like a region, town or country. Using Geographical Indications may be regarded as a certification that the particular product is produced as per traditional methods, has certain specific qualities, or has a particular reputation because of its geographical origin. Geographical indications are typically used for spirit drinks, foodstuffs, agricultural products, handicrafts, and industrial products. GI Tag ensures that none other than those registered as authorized users are allowed to use the popular product name. In order to function as a GI, a sign must identify a product as originating in a given place.

The organization that approves and regulates GI Tag:

Geographical Indications are covered as a component of intellectual property rights (IPRs) under the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property. At the International level, GI is governed by the World Trade Organisation's (WTO's) Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS). In India, Geographical Indications registration is administered by the Geographical Indications of Goods (Registration and Protection) Act, 1999 which came into force with effect from 15th September 2003. The first product in India to be accorded with GI tag was Darjeeling tea in the year 2004-05.

Benefits of GI Tags

- Legal protection to the products
- Prevents unauthorised use of GI tag products by others
- It helps consumers to get quality products of desired traits and is assured of authenticity
- Promotes the economic prosperity of producers of GI tag goods by enhancing their demand in national and international markets

Significance of GI Tags

A geographical indication right facilitates those who have the right to use the indication to prohibit its usage by a third party whose product does not conform to the applicable standards. However, a protected GI does not permit the holder to forbid someone from making a product using the same approaches as those set out in the standards for that indication.

The Economy:

Agriculture

The temperature ranges between 22°C - 39° C with mean annual rainfall of 861 mm. North East monsoon period receives comparatively more rainfall i.e. 466 mm followed by 314 mm during South West monsoon, 91 mm during summer and 28 mm during winter season. Black cotton soil, Clay loam and red sandy soil are the predominant soil types available. Wells and rainfall are the main source of irrigation in this region. Maize, Cotton, Paddy, Onion, Turmeric, Tapioca, Chillies, Tomato, Brinjal, Lime, Groundnut, Sunflower and Sesame are the important crops in this district. Perambalur is the leading maize and onion producer in Tamil Nadu. The share of agriculture to the net district product faces a slight fall in the past years due to monsoon failure. There are other concerns and constraints also in this district i.e dependence on monsoon, exploitation of ground water, the increase in value of the land. Promotion of appropriate technology and development strategies in dryland and rain-fed areas of this district would result in increasing the income of the small / marginal farmers enabling them to involve in plantation of traditional crops and thereby assuring ecological balance. The intensity of cropping area is 1.04 even though there are minimum water resources.

Agriculture in this district depends upon rain. If rain fails, there is severe drought in this area. In some places, open wells and bore-wells are there but that too with minimum water source. So the people depend on crops that could be cultivated with minimum water sources. Only 31% of the gross area is irrigated in this district. Besides there are 112 check Dams, 12 Percolation Ponds, 10 Ooranies, 11 Recharge Pits, 2 Recharge trenches are the other sources of irrigation. Among the total of 2,99,726 workers in the district, the Cultivators constitute 36% in 2011, a downfall of (-9.8%) against 2001. The agricultural labourers constitute 30% in 2011 as against 23% in 2001, a positive growth to the effect that the traditional crops would also be safeguarded if more agricultural activities are carried out.

Sectoral Distribution of Gross District Domestic Product

The sectoral distribution of Gross District Domestic Product in Perambalur district during 2004-2012. During the year 2004, the district's GDDP was Rs.69,371 lakhs at constant prices of 2004-05.

SECTORAL DISTRIBUTION OF GROSS DISTRICT DOMESTIC PRODUCT

It has grown continuously and reached to Rs.1,12,958 lakhs during 2011-2012.

Under the horticulture crops, the area under fruit crops constitutes 0.4 percent, Vegetables 8.4 percent, Plantations 0.8 percent. The rest 12.1 percent is shared by the flower crops and the medicinal and aromatic crops.

There exists a good scope for horticulture development in the district. The district is suitable for growing both the tropical fruits such as mango, banana, papaya etc.,. The major vegetable crops grown in the district are tapioca, onion(small)etc. Currently, Perambalur district is the top maize and Onion (small) producer in Tamil Nadu, with 27% and 50% of the state's share respectively.

Out of the total geographical area of 175736 Ha of Land, the forest constitutes 5.66%, the Barren uncultivable land 1%. Gross area sown are 37% exclusive of lands where other tree crops and groves are planted. 107840 Ha of land are put to non-agricultural purpose.

Industries Perambalur District has various industries including the India Cements Limited, Grasim Industries Limited, Dalmia Cement (Bharat) Limited and Tamil Nadu Cements Corporation Limited.

The district is fairly rich in mineral deposits. Celeste, Lime Stone, Shale, Sand Stone, Canker and Phosphate nodules occur at various places in the district. A good deal of building stone (rough stone) is quarried in Perambalur, Kunnam and Veppanthattai Taluks.

The Public Sector factory Perambalur Sugar Mills at Eraiyur is functioning in the district with a crushing capacity of 3000 Tonnes per Day. Another Private Sugar Mill is also established here.

MRF Limited commissioned its 8th plant at Naranamangalam, Perambalur on 2011 for the production of conventional tyres. It commissioned its 9th plant at the same facility on 2012 solely for

the manufacture of radial tyres. MRF Private Limited Company has established their factory here in the district from which nearly 800 people get employment. The contribution of Industries particularly the Cement Factories and the Sugar Mills add strength to the economic improvement of this district.

To provide employment generation and eliminate the industrial backwardness of the district, SIDCO industrial estate has been established in 2009 at Elambalur village with total extent of 4448 acres, comprising 95 developed plots, ranging from 10 cents to 1 acre. The formation of industrial estate provides avenues for budding entrepreneurs to start their enterprises. It is also proposed by SIPCOT to establish a textile park at Padalur village in association with Ministry of Textiles, Govt. of India. The total area of 100 acres has been identified and the acquisition process is in progress. The main objective of Textile Park is to promote textile based industries by providing massive rural employment and also to enhance the per capita income in the District.

Income & Poverty

Poverty is the inability of the people to secure a minimum level of living. Poverty may obstruct a country from its economic development. The Planning Commission has set 296.63 per capita per month in rural areas as poverty line in Tamil Nadu. In Perambalur district 39% of the total population are below poverty line. In the Blocks, Veppur records the highest number of people – 47% living below poverty line.

Per capita Income is one of the indicators that shows the people's standard of living. Per capita Income is calculated with gross national product divided by population. The Per capita

Income of the district is 24256 very low in the ladder as compared to other districts in Tamil Nadu. The PCI of the state and district went up at current prices over a period of time but the growth rate was much slower than many other districts within the State. The district administration has taken steps to step up the development activities in order to raise the economy of Perambalur district in par with other developed districts in Tamil Nadu.

Social Sector

The crude birth rate (CBR) for the district declined from 15.8 in 2010 to 14.7 in 2014. The crude death rate (CDR) declined from 5.7 in 2010 to 1.52 in 2014.

With respect to IMR, the district has made rapid progress. The IMR has been reduced from 20.4 in 2007 to 19.7 in 2011 and further reduced to 17.08 in 2014.

Perambalur district has 100% institutional deliveries, through both Government and Private hospitals. These achievements are quite creditable and partly due to the government's policy of adopting the primary health care approach to provide free, curative and preventive health services to large sections of the population. However, some areas of concern still remain such as infant and maternal morbidity and mortality, and control of communicable and non-communicable diseases.

Literacy and Education

Literacy rate is the percentage of a population that can read and write. It's calculated by dividing the number of literate people in a given age group by the total population of that age group, and then multiplying the result by 100. For example, if there are 20 people aged 7 and above who are literate, and the total population of people aged 7 and above is 100, then the literacy rate is 20%.

Literacy rates can be calculated for different groups, such as by age, sex, or urban or rural location. For example, you can calculate the literacy rate for people aged 15 and above, or for people aged 25–64.

Literacy rates can be measured in many ways, including: Census and survey data, Inferring literacy from educational attainment, and Administering reading and writing tests.

However, literacy can be difficult to measure, and data collection methods vary across countries. For example, some countries use self-reported data, while others use educational attainment data, but with different definitions of school attendance and completion. Recent surveys are increasingly using direct reading tests to measure literacy skills.

Literacy level and educational attainment are vital developmental indicators in a developing nation like India as they are key variable of measure of development as they indicate quality of life,

awareness level and also level of skill of people in the society. Better literacy and educational level definitely have a positive impact on the health parameters. Education parameters have an equal weightage in the Human Development Index as well. Considering the importance of education, India has enacted Right to Education to ensure free and compulsory Education for children in the age group 6- 14 years.

S.No.	District Name	Population	Literates	Literacy
1.	Perambalur	565,223	375,823	74.32%

The literacy rate of the district has been increasing progressively over the years.

TRANSPORT

A. ROAD NETWORK:

Perambalur Division Highways Department (Construction & Maintenance) aims to develop and maintain the Highway network in the district and also ensures road safety and to cope with the future economic development of the state. In Perambalur Highways (C & M) Division, the total length of 805.990 Kilometre of Government roads are maintained.

- State Highways (SH) the total length of Kilometre is 62.075
- Major District Roads (MDR) the total length of Kilometre is 152.600
- Other District Roads (ODR) the total length of Kilometre is 477.455
- Sugarcane Roads the total length of Kilometre is 32.585

An important terminus in the Golden Quadrilateral road link of the National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) crosses Perambalur District around 61.0 km. (NH38/NH45)

State Highways

S. No	Name of the Road	Start in this division (in km)	End in this division (in km)	Length in this division (in km)
1	Thuraiyur - Perambalur road (SH-142).	10.60	39.40	28.80
2	Athur - Perambalur road (NH-136).	49.60	53.00	3.40
3	Mathur - Thittakudi road (SH-143).	0.00	26.00	26.00
4	Perambalur Bypass Road (SHU-182).	5.20	9.08	3.88
Total				62.075

Major District Road

S. No	Name of the Road	Start in this division (in km)	End in this division (in km)	Length in this division (in km)
1	Alathur - Ariyalur road. (MD-818)	0.0	29.8	29.8
2	Alathur-Chettikulam-Senjeri Road. (MD- 1120)	0.0	21.2	21.2
3	Sendurai-Anganur-Agaram Seegore - Thirumandurai road (MD-1121)	15.6	36.4	20.8
4	Veppanthattai - Neikuppai - G.S.T. Road. (MD-820)	0.0	20.8	20.8
5	Kunnam - Veppur - Vayalapadi road.(MD-618)	0.0	18.8	18.8
6	Krishnapuram - Poolambadi - Kallapatty road. (MD-819)	0.0	18.8	18.8
7	Mannachanallur - Edumalai - Elanthalaipatty road. (MD-244)	16.0	29.8	13.8
8	Chettikulam - Nakkaselam road (MD-1120 A)	0.0	7.2	7.2
9	Thuraimangalam Bungalow road. (MD-491)	0.0	1.4	1.4
			Total	152.6

Sl. No.	Name of Roads	Nos.	Lenth (in Km)
1.	NH	NH-38/ NH-45	61.000
2.	SH	4	62.075
3.	District Roads	9	152.600
4.	Village Roads	110	497.730
5.	Sugarcane Roads	6	32.585
	TOTAL		805.990

B. RAILWAY NETWORKS:

No Railway Station in Perambalur District and the nearest Railway Station is Ariyalur which is about 30 KMs from Perambalur. Trichy Junction Railway Station is about 60 KMs from Perambalur and has trains arriving from different parts of India.

C. AIRPORT

No Airport terminus in Perambalur District and the nearest Airport to Perambalur is Tiruchirappalli (TRZ) Airport which is 55.9 km away. Other nearby airports includes Madurai (IXM) (177.7 km), Coimbatore (CJB) (202.5 km), Madras (MAA) (239.1 km) and Bengaluru (BLR) (253.2 km).



2.HAZARD, VULNERABILITY AND RISK ASSESSMENT

Hazard is a potentially damaging physical event, phenomenon, and /or human activity, which may cause loss of life or injury. property damage, social and economic disruption, or environmental degradation. Hazards can include latent conditions that may represent future threats and can have different origins: (geological, hydro meteorological and biological) and/or induced by human processes (environmental degradation and technological hazards). Hydro meteorological hazards include natural processes or phenomena o atmospheric, hydrological, or oceanographic nature, which may cause loss of life or injury, property damage, social and economic disruption, or environmental degradation. Examples o hydro meteorological hazards are floods, debris, and mud flows; tropical cyclones, storm surges, thunder/hailstorms, rain and windstorms, blizzards, and other severe storms; drought, desertification, wildland fires, temperature extremes, and sand or dust storms; and permafrost and snow or ice avalanches.

Vulnerability is susceptibility to suffer loss or a set of conditions and processes resulting from physical, social, economic, and environmental factors, which increase the susceptibility of a community, an individual, an economy, or a structure to the impact of hazards.

RISK IDENTIFICATION & ASSESSMENT

A systems based approach gives due emphasis on risk identification and assessment of the system as a whole, which is a pre-requisite for any significant intervention for prevention, mitigation, preparedness and response etc. The State is vulnerable to both natural and man-made hazards of different types with varying intensity. The major hazards being cyclonic storms and periodic droughts. The identification, assessment and mapping of the risks are undertaken taking into account the legacy data and geomorphological characters. The district covers an area of 1752 km²

2.2 THE VULNERABILITY OF THE DISTRICT TO THE ABOVE DISASTERS IS NARRATED BELOW

2.2.1 Drought Vulnerability:

Low rainfall coupled with the erratic behaviour of the monsoon in the District makes Perambalur District the most vulnerable to drought. Drought can have a devastating impact and can affect a large population. Drought variability has a direct and significant impact on food production and the overall economy. Drought is more recurrent during June to September months

in Perambalur. Traditionally, the districts which are severely prone to drought hazard are Adhanur, Ayinapuram, Pennakonam, Poolambadi, Kariyanur and Mettupalayam. But during 2017, the district experienced the severest drought unheard so far that adversely affected the agricultural and drinking water sectors.

2.2.2 Coastal Vulnerability

Perambalur District it is an inland district without coastal line.

2.2.3 Cyclone / Heavy Rainfall Vulnerability

The geographical setting of Perambalur District makes the District low vulnerable to natural disasters such as cyclones and floods. Cyclonic activities on the east coast are more severe than on the west coast and occur mainly during October-December. On an average, the District encounters one or two cyclonic events during the Northeast monsoon period. Even during the non-cyclonic phase, the District receives average spells of incessant rains during the formation of low pressure/deep depressions in the Bay of Bengal.

2.2.4 Flood Vulnerability

Perambalur District is not much affected by flooding meanwhile, the identified 8 Low Vulnerable locations are not much affected by flooding during South-west Monsoon and North-East monsoon (October-December) period.

2.5 Heat Wave Vulnerability



The health impacts of heat waves are an emerging environmental health concern. This is especially so for large cities where there is a concentration of people and because of the urban heat island effect. Temperatures within cities can reach stressful levels during extreme temperature events. To better manage heat related health risks, information is required on the intra-urban variability of vulnerability to heat wave events.

A Heat Wave is a period of abnormally 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 and resultant atmospheric conditions adversely affect people living in these regions as they cause physiological stress, sometimes resulting in death. In this district, there is no one has been affected so far by heat wave.

2.2.6 Seismicity Vulnerability

The seismic hazard map of India was updated in 2000 by the Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS). According to the new map more areas of Tamil Nadu are susceptible to damage from earthquakes than previously thought. The city of Chennai, formerly in Zone II now lies in Zone III. Districts in the western part of the state, that lie along the border with Kerala also lie in Zone III, along with districts along the border of Andhra Pradesh and a section of the border with Karnataka. The maximum intensity expected in these areas would be around MSK VII. The rest of the state lies in Zone II. Since the earthquake database in India is still incomplete, especially with regards to earthquakes prior to the historical period (before 1800 A.D.), these zones offer a rough guide of the earthquake hazard in any particular region and need to be regularly updated.

According to the latest Seismic zoning map of Bureau of Indian Standards, Perambalur District is not a part by this vulnerability.

2.2.7 Landslide Vulnerability

No hilly terrains in Perambalur district so that not affected by Landslide vulnerability.

2.2.8 Forest Fire

There are no fire prone areas in Perambalur District and also not repeated fire in the same locations.

2.2.9 Fire Risk and Explosives

The analysis was borne out of assessing the population density, residential built-up area and Industrial areas and Perambalur District is not vulnerable to fire risk disasters.

2.2.10 Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear (CBRN)

Perambalur District is one the developing district and has less number of Industries which are vulnerable to natural as well as manmade disasters. The three major types of hazards possible with chemical emergencies are fires, explosions and toxic releases that could affect the population and the environment. hence, there is no major Industries, storage of highly inflammable petroleum products, underground pipelines carrying petroleum products. So that the district have not dealing with potentially hazardous and vulnerability factors sofar.

2.2.11 Locational Vulnerability

Physical vulnerability relates to the physical location of the people, their proximity to the hazard zone and standards of safety maintained and relates to the technical capacity of buildings and structures to resist the forces acting upon them during a hazard event. During cyclones, large scale damage to non-engineered buildings, semi-engineered buildings, lifeline structures like lighting poles, transmission line structures are likely to arise. Damage also occurs due to increased density of houses, construction of houses in vulnerable areas, use of poor quality materials as substitutes and the like, which then leads to major building collapse and resulting collateral damage. Such disasters can happen in any district considering a large number of high-rise buildings coming up.

2.3 HAZARD VULNERABILITY RISK ANALYSIS

The Government of Tamil Nadu has initiated number of studies to assess the Hazard and Vulnerability Risk Analysis of (HVRA).

Areas of Very High Vulnerability:

- a) Where inundation of water was more than 5 feet, or
- b) Where rescue operations were carried out with the help of Central forces/District Disaster Response Force (SDRF), or
- c) Which were cut-off and became inaccessible, or
- d) Where loss of lives was reported or large-scale evacuation was carried out.

Areas of High Vulnerability

Where inundation of water was from 3 to 5 feet.

Areas of Medium Vulnerability

Where inundation of Water was from 2 to 3 feet.

Areas of Low Vulnerability:

Where inundation of water was below 2 feet.

2.4 URBAN FLOOD ASSESSMENT

Urban areas will be analysed in depth through Unmanned Aerial Vehicle (UAV) aided aerial photogrammetric and Light Detection and Ranging (LiDAR) based surveys on a river basin approach. The study will cover the river basins in their entirety traversing rural and urban areas to arrive at structural and non structural interventions in a holistic manner to prevent/mitigate urban floods.

2.5 COMPREHENSIVE FLOOD & CYCLONE PROTECTION

The District has done Hazard Vulnerability Risk Assessment of the most frequently recurring hazard i.e. flooding. The Mapping of vulnerable areas at firka level (with respect to Rural) and ward level (with respect to urban) has been prepared with vulnerability analysis for floods based on legacy data in AutoCAD format. Converting them into digital formats and uploading them in the respective district websites is under progress. Based on legacy data, 8 locations were identified as Low Vulnerable areas.

2.6 DEVELOPMENT OF IT ENABLED SOLUTIONS FOR DISASTER MANAGEMENT:

In order to analyze the data and organize relief it becomes necessary to simplify the process of Disaster Management. IT enabled services can be customized to deliver the functions like

- a) Creation of 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 and
- c) Create dynamic reporting for Data Analytics viz fore-casting and decision-making
- d) maintain the IT infrastructure of the entire Disaster Management functions.



3. SYSTEMS APPROACH FOR SUSTAINABLE DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT

The main goal of the systems approach to disasters management community as an alternative approach that can provide support for interdisciplinary activities involved in the management of disasters. The systems approach draws on the fields of operations research and economics to create skills in solving complex management problems. Disaster Management gained international attention, in recent decades in view of the recurrence of different disasters that are debilitating the communities, inflicting widespread damages to both public and private assets besides causing large scale loss of lives. In order to address the risks caused due to various disasters, an International agreement was reached in the meeting held at Sendai, Japan in 2015. The Sendai Framework was the first International agreement adopted within the context of the post-2015 development agenda. Two other major international agreements followed it in the same year: the Sustainable Development Goals 2015 – 2030 in September and the UN COP21 Climate Change agreement to combat human induced climate change in December. Disaster Risk Reduction is a common theme in these three global agreements. The Paris Agreement of 2016 on global climate change points to the importance of averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change, including extreme weather events and slow onset events and the role of sustainable development in reducing the risk of loss and damage. Intrinsic to sustainable development is DRR and the building of resilience and resistance to disasters. Further, effective disaster risk management contributes to sustainable development. The Sendai Framework provides the way forward for risk reduction strategies and priorities for the period ending in 2030. The Sendai framework has clearly set out 4 priorities for action and a set of 7 global targets with the major targets being “substantial reduction of disaster risk and losses in lives, livelihoods and health and in the economic, physical, social, cultural and environmental assets of persons, businesses, communities and countries.” The District Disaster Management Plan is conceived with priorities and targets that are consistent with the priorities and global targets set by the Sendai Framework.

Management principle 1: To achieve sustainable disaster management, interactions between the four subsystems: individual, organization, society and environment, must be appropriately integrated.

Management principle 2: Two flows – resource flows and information flows – link the individual, organization, society, and environment subsystems. Value systems are the means through which different values are attached to information and resource flows.

Management principle 3: The ongoing need of subsystems for resources from one another sets the limits of their exploitation of one another and of the environment, and is a determinant of behavior within the system.

Management principle 4: Information is used by subsystems to make decisions intended to ensure fit with the needs of other subsystems and the environment.

Management principle 5: Values provide meaning to information flows that are then used to determine resource use by subsystems.

Management principle 6: The most effective management strategies for sustainable management of disasters are those that condition access to resources.

Management principle 7: More intensive focus on the systems view of disaster management will accelerate understanding of what management strategies work, and particularly why they might work.

Sendai Framework

Responding to the dramatic increase in extreme weather events and mega disasters is one of the great challenges of our present age. Rapid urbanization and population growth in hazard – prone areas and coastal areas.

Disaster risk reduction is a top priority, as we seek to hold back the tide of rising economic and human losses. Its impact can be catastrophic for poverty reduction and sustainable development efforts, especially in a country like India. Unexpected rains, causing urban flooding in many low lying area of the district, Lightning are other forms of recurrent disasters affecting the communities. Land use pattern in the city has also changed drastically which adds to severity of the disaster. It is high time that every district whether it is big, medium or small starts focus Sendai Framework For Disaster Risk Reduction (2018-2030) to reduce risks and vulnerabilities, to adopt systematic and scientific planning process to mitigate disaster risks and vulnerability factors. Building capacities of district and local body institution and of those communities who lives with hazards are most important and are prelude for Disaster risk reduction initiatives.

3.1 Scope and Purpose of District Disaster Management Plan (2018-2030)

The present plan-2018 will apply to risk of (a).small-scale and large scale (b) Frequent and infrequent (c). sudden, slow and on set disasters caused by man-made or natural hazards as well as

related to environmental, technological and biological hazards. It aims to guide the multi-hazard management disaster risk in development at all levels.

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

The Disaster Management Act stipulates preparation of Annual District Disaster Management plans in order to meet the goals set out in Sendai Framework. The Government of Tamil Nadu has come out with a State Disaster Management Plan for first time in 2016 and in the same year the district has come out with a District disaster management plan to set out the priorities. The DDMP follows the Framework for covering all aspects of Disaster Management from Disaster Risk Reduction, Prevention & Mitigation and Preparedness & Response to Recovery and Reconstruction. The DDMP specifies the Roles and Responsibilities of all stakeholders in different phases of Disaster Management and spells out the goals and strategies of the Coimbatore District Disaster Management Authority to address various risks faced by the District and to specify the measures that will be put in place in disaster risk reduction/ proofing and reduction over a period co-terminus with Sendai Framework period (2018-2030)

3.2 Vision:

To build a safe and disaster resistant Coimbatore through systems approach, inclusive development and mainstreaming disaster risk concerns into the development of the District.

The aims of the Plan is to minimize the loss of lives

- 1.To assess the risks of vulnerabilities associated with various disasters.
- 2.To develop appropriate disaster prevention and mitigation strategies.
- 3.To provide clarity on roles and responsibilities for all stakeholders.
- 4.To develop and maintain arrangements for accessing resources, equipment, supplies and funding in preparation for disasters.
- 5.To ensure that arrangements are in place to mobilize the resources for relief centers.
- 6.To create training to the agencies involved in disaster management and to the community.
- 7.To strengthen the capacities of the community and establish to maintain effective systems
- 8.To carry out restoration and rehabilitation measures for after the disaster strike.

3.3 Mission:

To adopt systems approach for sustainable disaster risk reduction and enhance resilience of the community. The focus areas for risk reduction will be natural resources conservation on watershed basis, comprehensive management of river basins, sustainable management of ecologically fragile areas, sustainable agricultural development, mainstreaming of disaster into developmental plans, social inclusion and integrated development of the vulnerable areas.

Expected Outcome

Expected outcome of District Disaster Management Plan (2018-2020) is substantial reduction in disaster risk and losses in lives, livelihoods and health in the economic, physical, social, cultural and environmental assets of persons, business & communities.

3.4 Goals of the District Disaster Management Plan

To prevent new and existing disaster risk through implementation of integrated, economic, structural, legal, social, health, cultural, educational, environmental, technological, political and institutional measures, prevent and reduce hazard exposure.

1.Comprehensive Flood Protection through structural and non-structural interventions to reduce the risks and enhance resilience and resistance of the Community.

2.Minimise the risk of urban floods.

3.Enhance the resilience of farmers to face the vagaries of monsoon and impacts of Climate Change

4.Recharge the aquifers in Blocks where Ground Water is currently overexploited/Critical/Semi Critical categories and convert into Safe Category.

5.Restore and protect ecologically fragile Wet Land and Marsh Lands

6.Restore and Strengthen Water bodies and enhance the capacity of the Water Bodies through Desiltation to mitigate floods and drought.

7.Promote Sustainable Agricultural practices in Rainfed Areas.

8.Reduce the risks in areas which are prone to specific Disasters like Land Slides, Forest Fire etc.

9.Enhance Multi stakeholder participation, especially community participation with social inclusion.

10.Strengthen Non-structural measures to reduce the risks due to Man- made and Natural Disasters.

11.Deliver climate resilient hydraulic infrastructure for irrigation and drainage to reduce inundation and flood damages.

12.Build the capacity to manage CBRN and other man-made disaster.

13.Reduce Man - Animal conflict.

Authority for DDMP:

Disaster Management Act 2005 (DM Act)

To provide for effective management of disasters, the Government of India promulgated the Disaster Management Act in December 2005. The Act defines disaster as a catastrophe, mishap, calamity or grave occurrence in any area, arising from natural or manmade causes, or by accident or negligence which results in substantial loss of life or human suffering or damage to, and destruction of property, or damage to, or degradation of environment, and is of such a nature or magnitude as to be beyond the coping capacity of the community of the affected area.

The Act further defines disaster management as a continuous and integrated process of planning, organizing, coordinating, and implementing measures, which are necessary or expedient for

- prevention of threat or any disaster
- mitigation of risk for any disaster or its severity or consequences
- capacity building
- preparedness to deal with any disaster
- prompt response to any threatening disaster situation or disaster
- assessing the severity or magnitude of effects of any disaster
- evacuation, rescue and relief
- rehabilitation and reconstruction

Roles and Responsibility of DDMA

The roles and responsibilities of the DDMA have been elaborated in Section 30 of the DM Act, 2005. The DDMA will act as the Planning, Coordinating and Implementing body for DM at the District level and take all necessary measures for the purposes of DM in accordance with the guidelines laid down by the NDMA and SDMA. It will, inter alia prepare the District DM plan for the district and monitor the implementation of the National Policy, the District Policy, the National Plan, and the District Plan. The DDMA will also ensure that the guidelines for Prevention, Mitigation, Preparedness and Response measures laid down by the NDMA and the SDMA as followed by all the Departments of the District Government at the District level and the local authorities in the district.

The DDMA will further ensure that the areas in the district vulnerable areas. District Disasters are identified and measures for the prevention of disasters. The mitigation work is taken and ensure that the guidelines for prevention of disasters, mitigation of its effects, preparedness and response measures as laid down by the National Authority and the District Authority are followed by all departments, lay down guidelines for prevention of disaster management plans by the department of the Government at the districts level and local authorities in the district.

The DDMA will also coordinate response to any threatening disaster situation provide necessary technical assistance or give advice to the local authorities in the district, carrying out their construction in any area in the district and issue direction the concerned authority to take such action as may be necessary to secure compliance of such standards as may be required for the area. Identify buildings and places which could, in the event of any threatening disaster situation. Relief centers or camps are making arrangements for water supply and sanitation in such buildings or places. Establish stockpiles of relief materials or ensure preparedness to make such materials available at a short notice. The DDMA will encourage the involvement of nongovernmental organizations and voluntary social-welfare institutions working at the grassroots level in the district. Disaster management ensure communication systems are in order carried out periodically.

Stakeholder and their responsibility

District Collector designated as Response Officer (RO), and other line departments in district HQ are responsible to deal the disaster management within district.

Other technical institutions, community local self-governments groups, NGOs etc... are also stakeholders of the District Disaster Management Pan. The role of the stakeholders has been prepared with the sole objective of making the concerned organizations understand their duties and responsibilities regarding disaster management.

The District Collector has the following duties:

➤To facilitate and co-ordinate with local Government bodies, to ensure that pre and post disaster management activities in the district are carried out.

➤To assist community training, awareness programmers and the installation of emergency facilities with the support of local administration, non-governmental organizations and the private sectors.

➤To function as a leader of the team to take appropriate actions and smoothen relief activities to minimize the adverse impact of disaster.

➤To recommend the Commissioner of Relief (CoR) and District Government for declaration of disaster.

Local Authorities have the following duties:

➤To provide assistance to the District Collector in disaster management activities.

➤To ensure training of its officers and employees and maintenance of resources.

➤To take capacity building measures and awareness and sensitization of the community.

➤ To ensure that all construction projects under it conform to the standard, specifications laid down.

➤ Each department of the Government in a district shall prepare a disaster management plan for the district. The local authorities need to ensure that relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction activities in the affected area.

➤ Trust / Organizations managing Places of Worships & Congregation

▪ Each establishment / organization identified as —critical infrastructure and key resource.

▪ Including places of congregation in a district shall prepare —on-site and off-site

▪ Disaster management plan is Carry out mitigation, response, relief, rehabilitation.

▪ Reconstruction activities.

Private Sector:

➤ The private sector should be encouraged to ensure their active participation in the pre disaster activities in alignment with the overall plan.

➤ They should adhere to the relevant rules regarding prevention of disasters, as may be stipulated by relevant local authorities.

➤ As a part of CSR, undertake DRR projects in consultation with district collector for enhancing Corporate Social Management districts resilience.

Community Groups and Volunteer Agencies:

➤ Local community groups and voluntary agencies including NGOs normally help in prevention and mitigation activities under the overall direction and supervision of the DDMA.

➤ They should be encouraged to participate in all training activities as may be organized and should familiarize themselves with their role in disaster management.

Citizens:

It is the duty of every citizen to assist the District Collector or such other person entrusted with or engaged in disaster management whenever demanded generally for the purpose of disaster management.

3.4 Goals

In Perambalur District there are no major disasters incidents accruing place except few Disaster like flood, drought and Road Accident have been noticed in the previous years.

Flood

Marudaiyar, Chinnaru and Vellar River are the main rivers flowing in Perambalur District which are the main causes of Flood during the monsoon periods. During the years 1992, 2005, 2008 and

2015, the district faced heavy flood. In past experience there were huge human loss, cattle loss and infrastructural losses accrued. District Administration emphasis flood as one of the major natural disaster which needs to be addressed.

The following measures to be taken the flood situations

- 8 Low Vulnerable areas have been identified based on the past experiences.
- 6 First Responders have been identified to each low vulnerable area and they have been imparted trainings like First Aid, rescue and relief etc.
- Mainstreaming the regular Government Schemes like IAY (Indian area yogana) Pradhan Mantri awareness yogana, CMSPGHS (Chief Minister solar powered Green Home Scheme) in the areas prone to flood. Main focus may be given to huts, tiled houses to modify them to RCC (Rain forced cement concrete) buildings in these areas which enable the resistant of flood.
- Delisting of lakes / ponds / major and minor irrigation channels by incorporating the schemes like Removal of Silt, MGNREGS (Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme), Kudimaramathu, CSR Activities, etc.
- Strengthening of bunds / embankments situated along the river sides
- Renovating / reconstructing drainage channels in the residential areas to increase the water carrying capacity without stagnation during the flood situations
- Creating awareness among the public located in the low lying and areas prone to flood
- Temporary shelters like Marriage Halls, Hostels, etc have been identified besides schools and Village Service Centers
- Conducting Mock Drills periodically in coordination with Fire and Rescue Department, School Education and RD and PR Department

Drought

Drought is the extreme weather condition and immediately consequences fall in crop production, due to inadequate and poorly distributed rainfall.

Major occupation of the District is agriculture. During the years 2002, 2012 and 2016, the District is witnessed drought due to the failure of North East Monsoon. Hence, drought is also the major disaster phenomenon.

Measures to be taken to address agriculture / farmers:

- Encourage farmers to use advance technology of drip and sprinkler irrigation and Rain Gun Irrigation.
- Encourage farmers to understand crop pattern to be adopted in their area and crops resistant to drought.
- Promote rational use of fertilizers and pesticides

- Encourage adaptation of techniques such as Azolla and Hydroponic cultivation for developing green fodder for cattles.

- The Officials from Agriculture Department are imparting training to the stakeholders involved in drought mitigation to management.

- Mainstreaming the various regular Government Schemes viz, MGNREGS, IAMWARM, THAI, Dry Land Farming and Kudimaramathu, etc., to increase the ground water table, water management, to improve the fertility of soil, etc.

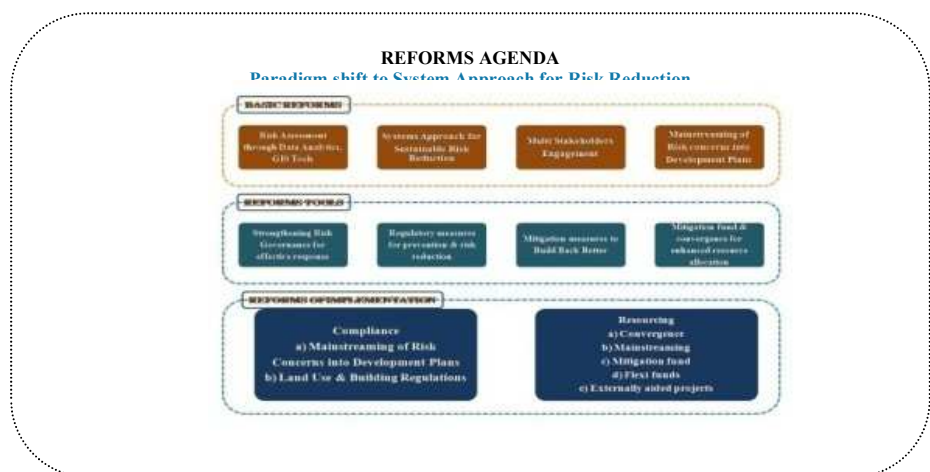
- Action will be taken to improve the ground water table level by implementing various water conservation measures through RD&PR Dept.

- We aim to enhance the resilience of the farmers in the district to face the vagaries of monsoon, climate change and ensure that the extent of suffering and damage is minimized by various measures to combat drought / floods.

3.5 SYSTEM APPROACH FOR RISK MANAGEMENT

Systems approach recognizes that the disturbances caused in the local ecosystems are due to factors that emanate in the ecosystems that are upstream due to their interconnectedness. Moreover no ecosystem can be free from the influences of other ecosystems due to environmental factors such as Cyclonic storms, extreme weather events be it excess or deficit rainfall etc. The Risk Reduction strategies can be successful only when mitigation measures are adopted holistically to provide a permanent solution. Therefore, the District Administration has decided to adopt systems approach in prevention and mitigation strategies for risk reduction so as to provide a holistic solution. As per this approach the problems confronting the taluks will be examined on the ecosystems basis. In case of floods and drought a River Basin System will be the unit for treatment rather than treating each taluk as an entity by itself. This approach is necessitated by the fact that in some taluk the causative source for the risk lies in the upstream areas of the river system rather than due to inadequacies within that taluk. It is also imperative to focus on the river basin system in its entirety to address the risks that are faced as a consequence of floods, cyclonic storms, landslides and drought which are triggered due to the vagaries of Monsoon. The Systems approach looks at the causes and effects of the disaster in a holistic and integrated manner encompassing environmental, physical, social, economic and cultural aspects. Long term interventions based on systems approach will enhance resilience and minimize damages even if there is recurrence of extreme weather events and the mitigation measures will also protect the integrity of ecosystems. The systems approach takes into account that systems are interrelated to each other requiring a holistic management unlike the linear cause and effect chains where one tends to address issues that emerge only from snapshots. Systems approach will address the basic questions of disasters such as why there is a risk, what is the type of risk, when the risk is

likely to occur, where the risk is likely to occur, who all will be affected by the disaster and how to reduce the risks. The system approach stands out by the following characteristics Understanding the big picture as against the local picture alone. Data analytics and aerial photogrammetric studies of river basins will provide the big picture that is required to address the disasters such as floods and drought. Understanding the need for long term solutions to minimize risks, the strategy will strike a balance between short term and long term perspectives through build back better approaches in the preventive and mitigation measures. Understanding the dynamic, complex and interdependent nature of different ecosystems, the systems approach addresses the different ecosystems in a holistic manner. Special focus will be on special ecosystems such as creek ecosystems to secure their ecosystem service of flood and drought mitigation. Taking into account both measurable (structural) and non-measurable (non-structural) factors to enhance the resilience & resistance of the District on the one hand and community resilience & resistance on the other. Understanding that we are only a small part of the overall system in which we are functioning and influencing the system as much as we are influenced by the system, the holistic strategies will centre on protecting the ecosystems and their interconnecting subsystems. In view of the prevailing risks and the vulnerabilities, the strategies proposed under this approach have been categorized under following major groups: In order to achieve the priorities and goals set forth under the Sendai Framework, the systems approach will focus on some key areas such as 1) Natural Resources Management 2) Comprehensive Flood Risk Management through Integrated Development of River Basins 3) Sustainable Development of different ecosystems to secure the ecosystem services of Disaster Mitigation, 4) Sustainable Agriculture Development and 5) Social Inclusion, 6) Disaster resilient power infrastructure.



The different programmes that have already been taken, that are being taken and that will be taken up in the coming years have been described in greater detail under the chapters – Prevention and Mitigation, Mainstreaming, Build Back Better and the Way Forward respectively. The gist of the major schemes under focus area is furnished in the table: -

NATURAL RESOURCES CONSERVATION SCHEMES



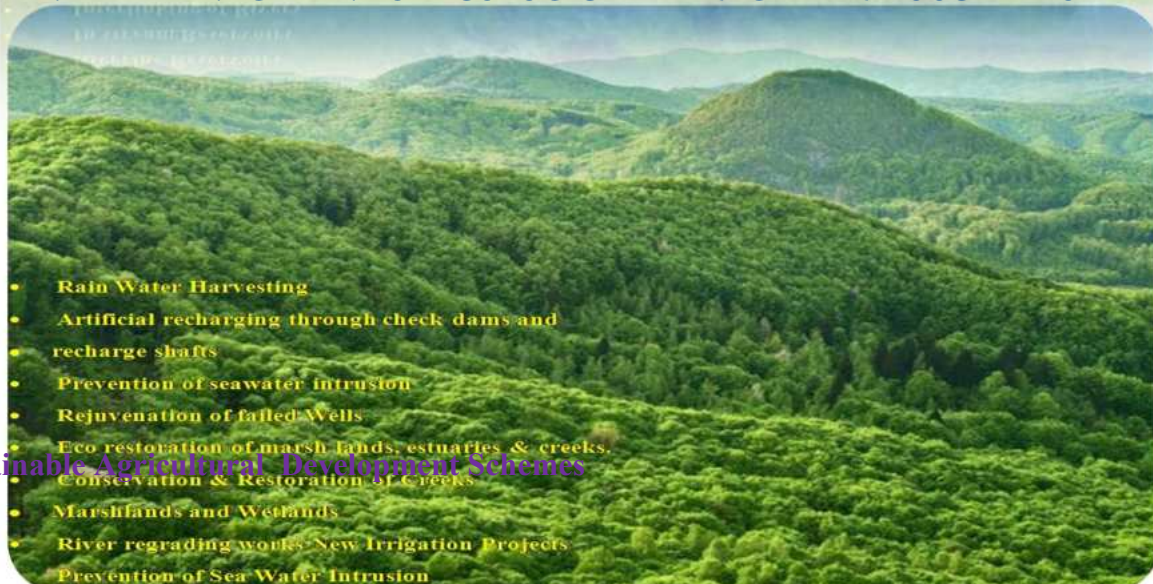
- G.O.Ma No 50 (Industries) dated 24.4.2017
- Kudimaramathu
- MGNREGS- Improving Inflow Channels, Tree Planting, Watershed Development
- Watershed Development
- Special Area Development Programmes
- Integrated Tribal Development
- Micro Irrigation
- Rain Water Harvesting
- Artificial Recharging of Ground Water
- New Irrigation Projects
- Prevention of Sea Water Intrusion

COMPREHENSIVE MANAGEMENT OF RIVER BASINS – SCHEMES



- IAMIWARM / TNIAMP
- Kudimaramathu Works
- Desilting of Tanks under G.O 50.
- Clearing & Widening Drainage Carriers to Original Standards
- Check Dams across River Courses with necessary scour vents for recharging the Downstream stretches
- Construction of Regulators and barrages
- Riverine Reservoirs
- In stream Reservoirs
- Interlinking of Rivers
- Tail End Regulators

SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF ECOLOGICALLY FRAGILE AREAS SCHEMES



- Rain Water Harvesting
- Artificial recharging through check dams and recharge shafts
- Prevention of seawater intrusion
- Rejuvenation of failed Wells
- Eco restoration of marsh lands, estuaries & creeks.
- Conservation & Restoration of Creeks
- Marshlands and Wetlands
- River regrading works, New Irrigation Projects
- Prevention of Sea Water Intrusion

Sustainable Agricultural Development Schemes



**Mission for Sustainable Dry Land Agriculture,
Rain fed Area Development for Horticulture Clusters**

To Combat Drought and Climate mitigation

To enhance Community Resilience
Inclusive development Schemes



- National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM)
- Tamil Nadu State Rural Livelihood Mission (TNSRLM)
- Tamil Nadu Urban Livelihood Mission (TNULM)
- Tamil Nadu Skill Development Mission – Programmes
- Self Help Groups
- Fisheries Management for Sustainable Livelihoods (CDRRP)
- Economic Development of Adi Dravidar and Tribal Welfare
- Social Security Schemes for differently abled persons
- Schemes implemented by various Welfare Boards.

- Social Security Schemes implemented by Revenue Department
- MGNREGS implemented by Rural Development Department
- Tamil Nadu Rural Transformation Project (TNRTP)



4.1 DISASTER MANAGEMENT ACT

The Disaster Management Act, 2005 (DM Act 2005) lays down institutional and coordination mechanism for effective Disaster Management (DM) at the national, State, district and local levels. As mandated by this Act, the Government of India (GOI) have created a multi-tiered institutional system consisting of the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) headed by the Prime Minister, the State Disaster Management Authorities (SDMAs) headed by the respective Chief Ministers and the District Disaster Management Authorities (DDMAs) headed by the District Collectors and co-chaired by Chairpersons of the local bodies. These bodies have been set up to facilitate a paradigm shift from the hitherto relief-centric approach to a more proactive, holistic and integrated approach of strengthening disaster preparedness, mitigation and emergency response.

4.2 MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS – GOVT. OF INDIA

The overall coordination of disaster management vests with the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA). The Cabinet Committee on Security (CCS) and the National Crisis Management Committee (NCMC) are the key committees involved in the top-level decision-making with regard to disaster management.

4.3 NATIONAL DISASTER MANAGEMENT INSTITUTIONAL MECHANISM

The DM Act of 2005 provides for the setting up of NDMA at national level and the SDMA at the State level. The extent of involvement of central agencies will depend on the type, scale and administrative spread of the disaster. If the situation requires the direct assistance from Government of India or the deployment of central agencies, it will provide all necessary support irrespective of the classification of the disaster.

4.4 NATIONAL DISASTER MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY (NDMA)

The Government of India established the NDMA in 2005, headed by the Hon'ble Prime Minister. Under the DM Act 2005, the NDMA, an apex body for disaster management, is having the responsibility for laying down the policies, plans and guidelines for disaster management for ensuring timely and effective response to disaster. NDMA is assisted by NEC in discharge of Executive functions. The guidelines of NDMA will assist the Central Ministries, Departments and States to formulate their respective DM plans. It approves the National Disaster Management Plans and DM plans of the Central Ministries / Departments. It will take such other measures, as it may consider necessary, for the prevention of disasters, or mitigation, or preparedness and capacity building, for dealing with a threatening disaster situation or disaster. Central Ministries / Departments and State Governments will extend necessary cooperation and assistance to NDMA for carrying out its mandate. It oversees the provision and application of funds for mitigation and preparedness measures.

4.5 STATE LEVEL

The DM Act, 2005 also envisages specific roles to be played by the local bodies in disaster management. The Institutional Mechanism at the State and District level is furnished below: -

Tamil Nadu State Disaster Management Authority (TNSDMA)

The Tamil Nadu Government constituted the State Disaster Management Authority under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble Chief Minister for monitoring the Disaster Management Activities in the State. The members of SDMA are:

Hon'ble Minister for Revenue and Disaster Management, Chief Secretary to Government, Secretary, Revenue and Disaster Management Department, Secretary, Finance Department, Secretary, Home Department, and Commissioner of Revenue Administration / State Relief Commissioner, Director, Centre for Disaster Management & Mitigation, Anna University, Chennai and Head of Department of Civil Engineering, Indian Institute of Technology, Madras. The State Government has included the Secretary Higher Education and Secretary School Education as members of the SDMA recently.

The State Disaster Management Authority (SDMA) is responsible for coordinating the response to disasters and to reduce risks. All measures for mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery are undertaken under the guidance and supervision of the Authority. The SDMA approves the State Disaster Management Plan and District Disaster Management Plans in accordance with the guidelines laid down by the National Disaster Management Authority.

State Executive Committee

The State Executive Committee has been constituted to assist the State Disaster Management Authority under the Chairmanship of the Chief Secretary and Secretaries of Finance, Revenue, Public Works, Highways and Home as members. The State Relief Commissioner is a Special invitee of the State Executive Committee. The State Executive Committee is responsible for implementing the State Disaster Management Plan and to advise the State Government on all financial matters in relation to Disaster Management. The SEC is empowered to sanction funds under SDRF to ensure immediate release of funds for carrying operations during disasters.

State Advisory Committee

The State Advisory Committee has been constituted under the Chairmanship of the Principal Secretary / Commissioner of Revenue Administration. The Secretary, Revenue is the co - chair. The Advisory Committee comprises of experts in various fields of Remote Sensing, Communication Networks, Weather Forecasting, Surface Transportation Engineering, Urban

Drinking Water Supply and Sewerage, Public Health, Rural Drinking Water Supply, Ocean Sciences, Meteorology and Climate Change, Highways, Industrial Safety and Health, Public Health and Preventive Medicines, Petroleum and Explosives Safety, Forest Conservation and Forest Fires, Irrigation and Flood Management, Electrical Transmission, Water Resources Management and Environment, to advise on measures for disaster risk reduction.

Revenue Administration & Disaster Management Mitigation Department

The department is responsible for policy making and issuance of Government orders based on approvals accorded by Tamil Nadu State Disaster Management Authority and State Executive Committee and Commissioner of Revenue Administration.

State Relief Commissioner

The Commissioner of Revenue Administration is the State Relief Commissioner and implements the tasks assigned by the TNSDM Authority and State Executive Committee relating to the different phases of Disaster Management. The CRA/State Relief Commissioner plays a pivotal role and is responsible for preparedness, capacity building, relief and rehabilitation measures, formulation of policies relating to disaster management in the State. To assist the Commissioner of Revenue Administration, a special purpose vehicle Tamil Nadu State Disaster Management Agency (TNSDMA)” has been created.

TNSDMA / TNDRRA

The (TNSDMA) is registered under Tamil Nadu Societies Registration Act on 09.01.2014. The Agency has a Governing Council and Executive Council. The Hon’ble Minister for Revenue is the Chairperson of the Governing Council and Chief Secretary to Government is the Vice-Chairperson. 14 Secretaries to Government are Members of the General Council and Commissioner of Revenue Administration / State Relief Commissioner is the Convener. The TNSDMA has been renamed as Tamil Nadu Disaster Risk Reduction Agency (TNDRRA) and herein after will be referred as TNDRRA.

Hon’ble Minister for Revenue is the Chairperson of the Governing Council and Chief Secretary to Government is the Vice-Chairperson. 14 Secretaries to Government are Members of the General Council and Commissioner of Revenue Administration / State Relief Commissioner is the Convener.

TNDRRA functions under the direct control of the Commissioner of Revenue Administration & State Relief Commissioner who is also the chairman of the Executive Council. The Commissioner (Disaster Management) is the Member Secretary and convener of the council.

Incident Response System

The management of response in disasters requires the Government, community, civil society and other stakeholders to carry out a large number of tasks. The activities involved in response management would depend on the nature and type of disaster. It is pertinent to refer to the definitions of “Disaster”, “Disaster Management” and “Types of Disasters” to understand what constitutes a disaster and prescribe an appropriate “Incident Response System”. The UNISDR (2009) defines disaster as “A serious disruption of the functioning of a community or a society involving widespread human, material, economic or environmental losses and impacts, which exceeds the ability of the affected community or society to cope using its own resources.”

UNISDR considers disaster to be a result of the combination of many factors such as the exposure to hazards, the conditions of vulnerability that are present, and insufficient capacity or measures to reduce or cope with the potential negative consequences. Disaster impacts may include loss of life, injuries, disease and other negative effects on human physical, mental and social well-being, together with damage to property, destruction of assets, loss of services, social and economic disruption and environmental degradation.

The DM Act 2005 uses the following definition for disaster:

“Disaster” means a catastrophe, mishap, calamity or grave occurrence in any area, arising from natural or manmade causes, or by accident or negligence which results in substantial loss of life or human suffering or damage to, and destruction of, property, or damage to, or degradation of, environment, and is of such a nature or magnitude as to be beyond the coping capacity of the community of the affected area.”

Disaster Management:

The UNISDR defines disaster risk management as the systematic process of using administrative decisions, organization, operational skills and capacities to implement policies, strategies and coping capacities of the society and communities to lessen the impacts of natural hazards and related environmental and technological disasters. This comprises of all forms of activities, including structural and non-structural measures to avoid (prevention) or to limit (mitigation and preparedness) adverse effects of hazards. A definition for the term ‘Disaster Management’ is not included in the UNISDR’s handbook of terminology. However, the proposed, but not yet adopted, ‘Updated Terminology on Disaster Risk Reduction’ of UNISDR has proposed the following definition for the term Disaster Management (UNISDR 2015b):

“The organization, planning and application of measures preparing for, responding to and, initial recovery from disasters.” As per this definition, ‘Disaster Management’ focuses on creating and implementing preparedness and others plans to decrease the impact of disasters and build back better. Failure to create/apply a plan could result in damage to life, assets and lost revenue. However, it may not completely avert or eliminate the threats. The term Disaster Management as used in the NPDM 2009 and the DM Act 2005 document is comprehensive covering all aspects – disaster risk reduction, disaster risk management, disaster preparedness, disaster response, and post-disaster recovery. This document uses the term with the same meaning as defined in the DM Act 2005:

Types of Disasters:

Primarily disasters are triggered by natural hazards or human-induced or result from a combination of both. In particular, human-induced factors can greatly aggravate the adverse impacts of a natural disaster. Even at a larger scale, globally, the UN Inter-Governmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) has shown that human-induced climate change has significantly increased both the frequency and intensity of extreme weather events. While heavy rains, cyclones, or earthquakes are all natural, the impacts may, and are usually, worsened by many factors related to human activity. The extensive industrialization and urbanization increases both the probability of human-induced disasters, and the extent of potential damage to life and property from both natural and human-induced disasters. The human society is also vulnerable to Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear (CBRN) disasters.

Levels of Disasters:

The disaster management and its planning at various tiers must take into account the vulnerability of disaster-affected area, and the capacity of the authorities to deal with the situation. Using this approach, the High-Power Committee on Disaster Management, in its report of 2001, categorized disaster situations into three ‘levels’: L1, L2, and L3. The period of normalcy, L0, should be utilized for disaster risk reduction.

Level-L1: The level of disaster that can be managed within the capabilities and resources at the District level. However, the state authorities will remain in readiness to provide assistance if needed.

Level-L2: This signifies the disaster situations that require assistance and active mobilization of resources at the state level and deployment of state level agencies for disaster management. The central agencies must remain vigilant for immediate deployment if required by the state.

Level-L3: This corresponds to a nearly catastrophic situation or a very large-scale disaster that overwhelms the State and District authorities. The categorization of disaster situations into levels L0 to L3 finds no mention in DM Act 2005.

The Government of Tamil Nadu is adopting Incident Response System (IRS) in the State to ensure the unification of efforts of all the stake holders to ensure immediate response during disasters to protect people & their properties.

The Incident Response System provides a systematic, proactive approach guiding the concerned departments and agencies at all levels of Government, the private sector and Non-Governmental organizations to work seamlessly in disaster situations. For effective, efficient and comprehensive management of disasters in the State of Tamil Nadu, IRS is critical. The aim is not only to minimize loss of life and property but also strengthen and standardize the disaster response mechanism in the State.

Incident Response Systems (IRS) teams have been formed in all districts of Tamil Nadu. The National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM) is training the team of officers on the various modules of IRS. They will be used as Master Trainers to train the other officials in the State and District.

Incident response System for Natural disasters:

The Incident Response System functions under the overall supervision of the Tamil Nadu State Disaster Management Authority the Chief Secretary to Government is the Responsible Officer and the Principal Secretary / Commissioner of Revenue Administration and State Relief Commissioner is the Incident Commander. The District Collector is the Incident Commander at District level. The Incident Commander is assisted by the Commissioner of Disaster Management who is the Deputy Incident Commander at State level. The Operations, Planning and Logistic sections assist the Incident Commander in carrying out various measures during disaster.

Incident Response System for Manmade Disasters (Breakdown of Public Order, Terrorist attack & Mutiny :

Crisis Management Plan

The Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India have prescribed a Crisis Management plan for man-made disasters and it deals with the following crisis situations or potential crisis situations.

a) Breakdown or potential breakdown of public law order or actual breakdown of law and order, simultaneously affecting large parts of a state or the country.

Terrorist Attack or intelligence, regarding imminent terror attack. This relates to the following situations:

i) Intelligence relating to major terrorist attack or actual terrorist attack including attack by Drone like flying objects at public places, vital installations, symbols of democracy and governance, historical monuments, places of worship, important government buildings, public transport, etc.

ii) Intelligence relating to or actual terrorist attack by use of nuclear / biological / chemical

agents or weapons of mass destruction by terrorist outfits.

iii) Intelligence relating to or actual incident of assassination or attempted assassination or kidnapping of Indian or foreign dignitary

iv) Terrorist situation connected with hostage taking which requires specialized handling (excluding Civil Aviation Sector)

b) Mutiny: This relates to major / large scale mutiny or desertions in Central Armed Police forces or state police forces or intelligence regarding such a possibility.

c) Migration / exodus / infiltration:

This relates to large scale exodus of people / refugees from a foreign country into India over a short period of time.

State Crisis Management Group

The State Crisis Management Group will be formed with:

Chief Secretary	Chairman
ACS (Home) / Home Secretary	Member
DGP	Member
ADG / IG, Special Branch	Member
State Relief Commissioner	Member

The Chief Secretary will be the Responsible officer and the DGP will be the Incident Commander. The Secretaries to Government Public, Home will provide support at the Government level. The role of the State Relief Commissioner will be to co-ordinate with the District Administration.

District Crisis Management Group

The District Magistrate / the District Collector / Commissioner of Police will head the District Crisis Management Group. It will have the following members:

- i. Superintendent of Police
- ii. A representative of IB
- iii. Additional Collector / Additional District Magistrate.
- iv. Joint Director Public Health

As per the above prescriptions of Govt. of India, the Crisis Management Plan and the appropriate institutional mechanism at State and District level will be put in place.

Incident Response System for Epidemics, Disease outbreak, CBRN:

The Chief Secretary to Government will be the responsible officer assisted by the respective Secretary Health and Family Welfare Department at the Government Level. The State Relief

Commissioner / Commissioner of Revenue Administration will be the Incident Commander assisted by the Director of Public Health at the State Level. The District Collector will be incident Commander at the District Level assisted by the Joint Director of Public Health.

4.5.8 District Disaster Management Authority

The District Disaster Management Authority has been constituted under the Chairmanship of District Collector in all the Districts. The District Disaster Management Authority acts as the District planning coordinating and implementing body for disaster management and takes all measures in accordance with the guidelines laid down by the State Disaster Management Authority. The Members of District Disaster Management Authority are:

- ❖ **District Collector - Chairperson**
- ❖ **District Revenue Officer – CEO of DDMA**
- ❖ **Superintendent of Police (SP)**
- ❖ **Personal Assistant (General)**
- ❖ **Additional Collector Development Joint Director (Health)**

4.5.9 State Emergency Operation Centre (SEOC)

A State Emergency Operation Centre (SEOC) is functioning under the command of Commissioner of Revenue Administration & State Relief Commissioner. The SEOC is a communication centre for dissemination of all early warnings and alerts received from IMD, CWC, INCOIS and other agencies. During disaster period, the Centre will function round the clock by drafting the services of senior officers of the State and Central agencies for quick dissemination of alerts. The Centre is accessed by the people in distress by calling toll free number 1070. This Centre also collects information from forecasting nodal agencies for rainfall, cyclone, floods, drought and earthquake and disseminates the above information to District Administration and Line Departments, State Government and the Government of India.

The SEOC has State-of-the-art communication facilities and connectivity on the one hand up to the District and on the other is linked to the National Emergency Operations Centre (NEOC) and other Disaster Warning facilities (National & State).

The Officials from Revenue Administration, Police, Fire, NDRF, PWD, Chennai Corporation (in respect of Chennai) will be manning the SEOC under the direct supervision and control of the Commissioner of Revenue Administration and State Relief Commissioner during Disasters.

4.5.10 District Emergency Operation Centre (DEOC)

The District Emergency Operation Centre (DEOC) functions under the direct supervision of the District Collector. The DEOC acts as a communication centre at the district level for dissemination of information received from State Emergency Operation Centre to Taluk and Village level. During disaster period the centre functions round the clock by drafting the services of the Line Departments in the district for quick dissemination of alerts and collects information on the search, rescue, relief and rehabilitation operations from various quarters and updates the same to Commissioner of Revenue Administration & State Relief Commissioner. This centre is accessed by the public by calling toll free No. 1077. Separate control rooms have been established at the office of Revenue Divisional Officers in coastal and hill areas during the year 2017. Based on necessity, additional control rooms are established temporarily in the scene of occurrence.

4.5.11 Taluk/Block/Zone level Disaster Management Committee

A Disaster can be effectively handled only to the extent that adequate delegation has taken place and involvement of all wings of Government, are clear about their respective roles. A Taluk/ Block level disaster management committee is necessary and shall be formed under the direction of the District Collector. This Committee will monitor the development and implementation of taluk level disaster management plans.

4.5.12 Inter Departmental Zonal Teams for group of vulnerable areas

Inter departmental Zonal Teams are formed under the leadership of Revenue Authority. The team members are drawn from Police, Fire services, Rural Development, Forest, Agriculture Departments etc. Each team will closely monitor 5 to 7 vulnerable areas. 589 Inter departmental zonal teams were formed to monitor the 4,399 vulnerable areas during North East Monsoon 2017.

4.5.13 Village/Ward Level Disaster Management Committee

The coastal districts bear the brunt of the monsoon and hence to have a better community involvement in disaster management, Village/Ward level Committees are formed. This Committee of First Responders is perhaps the most important to be formed and the District Collector directly takes care to put in place a balanced committee with good representation. Every disaster requires total involvement and wholehearted cooperation of the village/ward level citizens. The Panchayat, VAO, local institutions, NGOs, youth clubs and the like will be encouraged by the administration to be involved in the event of an emergency. The first responders are trained to make the communities strong and vibrant in proactively tackling the disasters. Community participation at grass root level is enabled through enrolment of able bodied volunteers, with skills of swimming and climbing, as first responders (10 per vulnerable area). First responder teams are formed in Areas of very high and high vulnerability. The first responders are trained by Fire services / SDRF and Red Cross society. Mobile teams of First Responders and Snake Catchers at Block / Taluk / Sub-Divisional and District levels are formed for deployment based on need.

The First Responders play a key role in providing (first aid, search and rescue, extrication from damaged buildings, road clearance, fire fighting) raising awareness (about hazards, risks and disaster response) community drills (annual drills for disaster response in the community) equipping the community with minimum resources (first aid kit, extrication equipment, lifejackets, lifebuoys, rope etc.)

Functions	Departments/ Agencies
Activation of Trigger mechanism	SDMA , DDMA
Risk Communication	RADM&M dept., SEOC , DEOC, DIPR, Media and telecommunication networks
Evacuation of People	RADM&M, Urban and local bodies, Police, Home Guards, Fire and Rescue services, SDRF, NDRF, Armed Forces, Volunteers, “108” ambulance, community and others
Shelter arrangement for rescued people, Search and Rescue Operations	RADM&M, Urban and Local bodies.
Traffic control and diversions	Traffic Police , Home Guards , Volunteers
Cordoning off the disaster affected areas, Search and Rescue Operations	SDRF , NDRF, Police , Home Guards and Volunteers
Law and Order maintenance, Search and Rescue Operations	Police and Home Guards
Search and Rescue operation	Fire and Rescue Services, SDRF, NDRF, Police etc.,
Provision of First Aid / Trauma Care / Prevent Spread of Epidemic and Endemic diseases	Health department, Local bodies and RED Cross
Relief camps and basic amenities in shelters	RADM&M, Health Department & Local bodies
Identification of dead and injured	RADM&M, Police, Health department and local bodies
Arrangement of medical support for casualties	Health Department
Impact & Resource Assessment	RADM&M, Urban and local bodies, Experts
Clearance of disaster affected areas.	RD, PWD, Highways & Urban Local bodies
Preventive health camps	Health Department and local bodies
Need based Establishment of Temporary Shelters	RADM&M and local bodies
Mobilizing Resources for relief & restoration	RADM&M, Civil supplies and Consumer Protection Dept, RD&PR and Urban Local bodies
Clearance of debris / Solid waste	SDRF, F&RS, PWD, Highways Department and local bodies

Functions	Departments/ Agencies
Restoration of Communication & Road networks	PWD, High ways, Urban / Rural Local bodies, RD&PR, TANGEDCO
Provision of Water	TWAD, CMWSSB and local bodies
Restoration of Electricity	TANGEDCO
Resumption of Transportation	Road Transport and High ways
Food Arrngements	RADM&M , CS & CP Dept and local bodies
Provision of Relief supplies	RADM&M , CS & CP Dept, RD&PR and Urban Local bodies
Temporary mortuary / Dead body disposal	Health, RADM&M and local bodies
Evacuation and shelter arrangement for cattle/ Livestock	Animal Husbandry Department, Blue Cross, Local bodies and Volunteers
Carcass disposal	Animal Husbandry
Restoring normalcy	RADM&M, all line departments

4.6 DEPARTMENTS AND FUNCTIONS

The various departments of Government and the local bodies associated with the disaster management functions are presented below:-

4.6.1 Fire & Rescue Services Department

Fire and Rescue Services Department of the Government of Tamil Nadu is entrusted with the task of fire fighting and rescue operations in times of emergency. The Fire and Rescue Services Directorate plays a very vital role in the area of fire fighting and fire prevention. Apart from fire fighting, this department also undertakes rescue activities and helps people, marooned in floods and caught in the debris of fallen buildings, road and rail accidents and other natural and man-made disasters.

4.6.2 The State Disaster Response Force (TNDRF)

State Disaster Response Force (SDRF) has been constituted with strength of 80 Police Personnel comprising 1 Deputy Superintendent of Police, 3 Inspectors of Police, 6 Sub-Inspectors of Police and 70 Police Personnel from other ranks on OD basis from Armed Police, Chennai to TNCF. They have been trained in disaster management and rescue operations in consultation with National Disaster Response Force (NDRF). In order to strengthen the disaster response force, police personnel from Special Forces were trained in rescue and evacuation operations with the help of NDRF and SDRF. Totally 2500 police personnel at the rate of 70 in each coastal district were trained. The SDRF is trained on the lines of the NDRF to deal with any untoward situation. They are trained in disaster

response techniques such as detection and location; Extrication and access; Fire Fighting; Medical and First Aid. The first responders in the district were in turn trained by trainers of Fire services / SDRF and Red Cross society.

The Government of Tamil Nadu has issued orders to establish the Tamil Nadu Disaster Response Force (TNDRF) on the lines of NDRF to respond to both Natural and Manmade Disasters. Funds to the tune of Rs.15.00 Crore have been earmarked for procurement of equipment to TNDRF. The training for TNDRF will be done by NDRF.

4.6.3 Home Guards / Civil Defence

The Tamil Nadu Home Guards organization came into being in 1963 as per Tamil Nadu Home Guards Rules, 1963, as a voluntary citizens' force to assist the Police in the maintenance of Law and Order and for meeting emergencies like floods, fires, cyclones, etc. The Home Guards organization renders valuable assistance in the regulation of traffic, crowd control, maintenance of internal security, promotion of communal harmony, the spread of awareness on health, hygiene, drug abuse, AIDS and road safety, etc.

4.6.4 Emergency Management Contact Directory

An Emergency Management Contact Directory containing contact numbers of all nodal officials in disaster management at the national, State and District level - of the Government, private, NGOs and the community will be prepared and maintained. The Collector supervises and coordinates the preparation and regular updating of this directory at the district website. The DDMA develops a comprehensive resource inventory of NGO's, CBO's and organizations in disaster management and emergency response. Networking enables quick access to resources to minimize response time in emergencies. The system gives the location of specific equipment and resources as well as the controlling authority for that resource so that it can be mobilized for response in the shortest possible time.

The database will be made available at the district and State levels and can be used for all emergencies. Similarly, an expert database comprising of trained experts in various disasters, volunteers, NGOs, retired Government servants, swimmers, rescuers etc. will be prepared by each district and sent to the TNSDMA.

The District Collector will maintain an updated list of professionals like doctors, paramedical, civil and construction engineers, architects and town planners and send it to the TNSDMA every year for updating of the State list.

4.7 NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF DISASTER MANAGEMENT

As per the provisions of the Chapter-VII of the DM Act, Government of India constituted the National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM) under an Act of Parliament with the goal of being the premier institute for capacity development for disaster management in India and the region. The vision of NIDM is to create a Disaster Resilient India by building the capacity at various levels for disaster prevention and preparedness. NIDM has been assigned nodal responsibilities for human resource development, capacity building, training, research, documentation and policy advocacy in the field of disaster management.

4.8 ARMED FORCES (AF)

The role of armed forces in disaster management is very important. The armed forces have historically played a major role in emergency support functions and this includes search and rescue operations, health and medical facilities and transportation - especially in the immediate aftermath of a disaster. Armed Forces are deployed often when the crisis situation is far beyond the State Government to manage and agencies need help due to the magnitude of the disaster.

4.9 NATIONAL DISASTER RESPONSE FORCE (NDRF)

For the purpose of a specialized response to a threatening disaster situation or a disaster that's happening, the National Disaster Management Act has mandated the constitution of a National Disaster Response Force (NDRF). These battalions are positioned at different needy locations across the Country. In Tamil Nadu, the NDRF is located at Arakonam, Vellore District and Chennai, which maintains a close liaison with the designated State Governments and are available in the event of any disaster situation.

4.10 COAST GUARD

The Indian Coast Guard protects India's maritime interests and enforces maritime law, with jurisdiction over the territorial waters of India, including its contiguous zone and exclusive economic zone. The Coast Guard works in close cooperation with the Indian Navy, the Department of Fisheries, the Department of Revenue (Customs) and the Central and State police forces. There are currently 42 Coast Guard stations, which have been established along the coastline of the country. The State of Tamil Nadu comes under Eastern Region (E) CGHQ Chennai. The Coast Guard is the central co-ordinating Authority for managing Oil Spills as per the Coast Guard Act, 1978.

4.11 NEHRU YUVA KENDRA SANCATHAN (NYKS)

It is an autonomous body under the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports with a nation-wide presence. With the presence in nearly 500 districts, it is a large grass-root level youth organization. NYKS volunteers have traditionally been in the forefront of assisting the civil administration in times of disasters. The organization has been active in relief management and distribution. Their involvement will need to be harnessed and they should be a part of Mock drills.

4.12 AIRPORT AUTHORITY OF INDIA (AAI)

When a major disaster strikes, airports are overwhelmed with receipt of tons of relief materials (like food, bottled water, medical supplies, clothes and tents, etc.) arriving from all over the world. This material is urgently needed to be in the field. In such cases, AAI may then appoint a senior officer at the airport for handling and distribution (which includes precise unloading, inventory, temporary storage, security and distribution) of relief material during the disaster situation. The State Relief Commissioner (CRA) will make necessary arrangements to dispatch the relief material during an emergency situation.

4.13 INDIAN RAILWAYS

Indian Railways is spread over a vast geographical length over 63,000 kms in India. In the event of a disaster, Southern Railways can assist in the rescue and relief operations. Railways are often preferred mode of transport, both for the movement of people and relief material in bulk. Railways will also have a disaster management plan that will involve coordination with the district or State administration. The more effective the networking mechanism is, the better will be the coordination in times of difficulty.

4.14 INDIA DISASTER RESOURCE NETWORK (IDRN)

India Disaster Resource Network (IDRN) is a web based information system for managing the inventory of the equipment, skilled human resources and critical supplies for emergency response in the entire country. This database is to enable assessment of the level of preparedness for specific disaster related vulnerabilities. It is a nationwide district level resource database. The designated user of each district of the State has been given a unique username and password through which they can perform data entry, data updating on IDRN for resources available in their district. The IDRN network will enable quick access to resources to minimize response time in emergencies.

4.15 INDIA METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT (IMD)

India Meteorological Department (IMD) monitors meteorological / weather information/ bulletins, warning, announcements and continuously communicates with disaster managers for preparedness. The meteorological department undertakes observations, communications, forecasting

and weather information services. During the cyclone and flood seasons, the State Government keeps close contact with the Regional Meteorological Centre for weather related forecasts. Earthquakes occurring in the State which is of magnitude 3.0 and above on the Richter scale are also reported and bulletins issued by the IMD to the State Government.

4.16 INDIAN NATIONAL CENTRE FOR OCEAN INFORMATION SERVICES (INCOIS), HYDERABAD

Indian National Centre for Ocean Information Services (INCOIS) is a National agency of the Government of India, under Ministry of Earth Sciences. It provides the coastal and ocean information services and supports coastal zone management in the country. The ocean parameters envisaged for dissemination include the wind, wave, current, mixed layer depth, heat budget and maps on the coral reef, mangroves, shore line change and land use pattern. INCOIS has already put in place an early warning system for Tsunami through which it alerts the coastal States whenever an undersea earthquake of a higher magnitude capable of triggering a Tsunami is reported.

4.17 NATIONAL REMOTE SENSING CENTRE (NRSC)

The National Remote Sensing Centre is an operational center under Department of Space, Govt. of India, for receiving and distributing the remote sensing data models such as optical and radar images for applications like Natural Resource Management, Disaster Management and Flood Management. Recently NRSC developed mobile apps for disaster management at the village level.

4.18 NATIONAL SERVICE SCHEME (NSS)

NSS is the Social Service Unit at the College level and has a vibrant and easily approachable youth force which can reach a spot that is in close proximity to a college in an organized manner to take up challenges to provide preliminary urgent help, aid and awareness to the victims. As this group is educated, highly motivated and disciplined, they are trained in disaster response techniques such as detection and location; Extrication and access; Fire Fighting; Medical and First Aid.

4.19 NATIONAL CADET CORES (NCC)

There are 5 NCC Group Headquarters and 51 NCC units under the control of this Directorate for the State. 5 NCC Group Headquarters are located in Chennai (2), Coimbatore, Madurai and Tiruchirapalli. 51 NCC units are located in various places of Tamil Nadu. They will play an important role during search, rescue and evacuation.

4.20 COASTAL SECURITY GROUP

Tamil Nadu has a coastline of 1,076 km covering 591 fishing villages in 13 Coastal Districts. The Coastal Security Group was formed in 1994 by the Government of Tamil Nadu. The Personnel of the Coastal Security Group are working in liaison with the Navy, Coast Guard, Local Police, Fisheries

Department, Customs and other Revenue Authorities in disaster related activities and had played a pivotal role in rescue and relief operations during floods and cyclones.

4.21 INDIAN RED CROSS SOCIETY

The Red Cross Society functions at the State and district levels. This is a movement for providing relief to the people when they are in dire need. As an organization that provides relief internationally to people in distress, it has credibility at the field level.

4.22 INDUSTRIAL ASSOCIATIONS

Industries play a pivotal role in protecting industrial areas as well as in supporting Emergency Disaster Response and Recovery in the event of any disaster. They have trained man power, technical equipment and infrastructure within Industries that can be used effectively if networked effectively. Industrial associations are active throughout the State. The corporate social responsibility funds available with public and private sector can be dovetailed for mitigation efforts.

4.23 NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS

NGOs play a key role in Disaster situations and go a long way in plugging the gaps during emergencies as they often have a good relationship with the local community. NGOs play a very important role in mobilizing communities and in initiating Disaster Risk Reduction activities. The strong linkages which NGOs have with grass root communities will be effectively harnessed for creating greater public awareness on disaster risk and vulnerability, initiating appropriate strategies for strengthening the capacity of stakeholder groups to improve disaster preparedness, mitigation and improving the emergency response capacities of the stakeholders.



5.1 PREPAREDNESS MEASURES

Disaster Management is highly complex requiring multiple strategies and multi-sectoral approaches. Preparedness is the most important aspect in all phases of Disaster Management. Preparedness strengthens efforts for preventing disasters, enhances ability for rescue and evacuation, enables inclusive coverage of vulnerable sections during relief operations, provides scope for rapid response for restoration and rehabilitation as well as provides opportunities for building back better and above all ensures unification of the efforts of multiple agencies and integration of the community participation in Governmentalefforts.

Disaster preparedness refers to measures taken to prepare for and reduce the effects of disasters. Disaster preparedness is best viewed from a broad perspective and is more appropriately conceived of as a goal, rather than as a specialized programme or stage that immediately precedes disaster response. Disaster preparedness is achieved partially through readiness measures that expedite emergency response, rehabilitation and recovery and result in rapid, timely and targeted assistance. It is also achieved through community- based approaches and activities that build the capacities of people and communities to cope with and minimize the effects of a disaster on their lives. A comprehensive disaster preparedness strategy would therefore include the followingelements:

1	Hazard, vulnerability and risk assessments
2	End-to-end early warning systems
3	Information Management & Risk Communication
4	Community-Based disaster preparedness
5	Public education, training & rehearsals
6	Risk Reduction Strategies
7	Response mechanisms
8	Institutional Frame work & Coordination
9	Resource mobilization

Having realized the significance of preparedness in disaster management, a massive preparedness exercise was initiated from the month of September 2016 onwards to face the Northeast Monsoon which is usually associated with floods due to cyclonic storms, excessive downpour, cloudburst on one hand and drought on the other hand due to failure of monsoon. This strategy will be followed in the years to come.

5.2 KEY FEATURES ASSOCIATED WITH THE PREPAREDNESS

As part of the preparedness measures the following general preparedness measures are adopted to face the eventualities such as floods, cyclonic storms, landslides that arise during North East Monsoon and special measures are put in place to face disasters such as Tsunami, Earthquakes and others.

5.2 Hazard, Vulnerability and Risk Assessments (HVRA)

All planning and implementation of disaster preparedness measures will be based on an assessment and prioritization of the hazards and risks that people face, as well as their ability or inability to cope with and withstand the effects of those hazards. This assessment was meant to

- ❖ Identify the characteristics, frequency and potential severity of the hazards a community face
- ❖ Identify the particular geographical areas and communities that are most susceptible and vulnerable to those hazards.
- ❖ Identify the main sectors of a community (population, infrastructure, housing, services, etc.) that would be affected by a specific type of hazard and anticipate how they might be affected.

5.2.2 Identification of Vulnerable Areas:

Identification of vulnerable areas due to North East Monsoon activities was done throughout the State based on legacy data and 47 areas have been identified and they are classified into Low Vulnerable Area.

5.2.3 Vulnerability Mapping

Maps have been prepared to depict the vulnerable areas in rural and urban areas. Each map incorporates not more than 3 vulnerable areas in a Firka (Rural areas) / Ward (Urban area). Analysis of the vulnerability and its magnitude in the areas identified, along with details of escape route to the nearest relief center are all captured in the vulnerability map.

5.2.4 Early Warning and Dissemination Systems

Early warning and dissemination systems play a very important role in minimizing the risks to the community. Several Central agencies are responsible for forecasting and sharing the early warning messages. The following Central agencies are mandated to provide early warning messages for different natural hazards. These agencies are responsible for keeping track of developments in

respect of specific hazards assigned to them and inform the designated authorities about the impending disasters.

5.3 NAME OF THE NODAL AGENCIES FOR DISASTER EARLY WARNING DISSEMINATION

Disasters	Agencies
Cyclone/ Hydro-meteorological	India Meteorological Department
Earthquake	India Meteorological Department
Floods	Central Water Commission
Drought	Ministry of Agriculture
Landslides	Geological Survey of India
Tsunami	Indian National Centre for Ocean Information Services

The State Relief Commissioner / Commissioner of Revenue Administration coordinates with central agencies.

5.4 FLOODS

Floods are often a result of heavy rains associated with the natural course of surplus water flow being hindered by encroachments, unplanned development and the like. The Central Water Commission has developed a network of flood forecasting stations and it issues Daily Flood Bulletins during the Monsoon seasons for all the major river basins in the following categories:

Category IV	Low Flood stage (Water level of the river is flowing between Warning Level and Danger Level)
Category III	Medium Flood (Water Level below 0.50m. less than HFL and above Danger Level)
Category II	High Flood (Water Level less than Highest Flood Level but still within 0.50m. of the HFL)
Category I	Unprecedented Flood (Water Level equal and above Highest Flood Level (HFL))

Declaration of Stages of Flood

The standard stages of the flood situation are as follows:

- **Flood Alert:** Flooding is possible. Be prepared

- **Flood Warning** : Flood is expected require immediate action
- **Severe Flood Warning** : Danger to life and property
- **De Warning** : Flood warning /Flood alert is withdrawn

5.5 TSUNAMI

The Indian National Centre for Ocean Information Services (INCOIS) provides round- the-clock monitoring and warningservices for the coastal population on tsunamis, storm surges and high waves through the in-house Indian Tsunami Early Warning Centre (ITEWC). When an earthquake occurs in a Tsunami generic source and if the magnitude is more than 6.5 and the depth is less than 100 km, INCOIS automatically starts issuing a real-time tsunami warning.

5.5.1 Nature of Advisories issued by INCOIS

Real-time tsunami warnings are issued by INCOIS by first announcing the area of warning, alert and watch based on travel time together with an estimate of the height of the tsunami calculated on pre-run numerical models of tsunami propagations. Based on the hazard - '*warning*', '*alert*' and '*watch*' are issued.

- **Area under Warning:** Area that is within 60 minutes from the tsunami generic sources and wave height expected is more than 2 meters.

- **Area under Alert:** Area within 60 minutes travel time of the tsunami and wave height is less than 2m and Area more than 60 minutes travel time of tsunami and the expected wave height is more than 2 m.

- **Area under Watch:** Areas that are outside the 60 minutes travel time of tsunami and are kept under watch when the wave height is expected to be less than 2 m.

INCOIS issues of over a period of four to five hours as many as six bulletins.

- **The First Bulletin (Type – I)** is issued before the lapse of 20 minutes of the earthquake when the seismic network detects an earthquake occurring in the Andaman Sumatra Subduction Zone (ASSZ). The First bulletin informs that an earthquake has occurred and the preliminary estimates of the location of the epicentre, magnitude, depth of focus and time are informed.

- **The Second Bulletin (Type – II)** is issued not later than 30 minutes of the earthquake in the subduction zone with a magnitude of > 6.3 and the depth of focus is less than 100 km detailing the areas under warning and threat.

- **The Third Bulletin (Type – II Supplementary)** is issued with updated earthquake parameters and revised information on tsunami wave height and accordingly the status of the threat is updated.

- **The Fourth Bulletin (Type III)** is issued when tsunami is confirmed. If the threat is upgraded to **warning** status evacuation will be started immediately.

- **The Fifth Bulletin (Type – III Supplementary)** is issued when the tsunami reaches the coast with hourly updates and also whenever real- time water level information are available.

The Final-“ALL CLEAR” bulletin indicates withdrawal tsunami warning.

In addition, an early warning system for earthquake/tsunami in Indian Ocean is operational at Madras Atomic Power Station, Kalpakkam. This PC-based Earthquake Notification System (ENS) is installed in Control room of MAPS.

5.6 CYCLONE

The cyclone warnings are issued by IMD in four stages.

- The **First Stage** warning known as **“PRE CYCLONE WATCH”** issued 72 hours in advance contains early warning about the development of a cyclonic disturbance and its likely intensification into a tropical cyclone.

- The **Second Stage** warning known as **“CYCLONE ALERT”** is issued at least 48 hrs. It contains information on the location and intensity of the storm, likely direction of its movement, intensification, coastal districts likely to experience adverse weather and advice to fishermen, general public, media and disaster managers.

- The **Third Stage** warning known as **“CYCLONE WARNING”** issued at least 24 hours in advance of the expected commencement of adverse weather over the coastal areas. Landfall point is forecast at this stage. These warnings are issued at 3 hourly interval giving the latest position of cyclone and its intensity, likely point and time of landfall, associated heavy rainfall, strong wind and storm surge along with their impact and advice to general public, media, fishermen and disaster managers.

- The **Fourth Stage** of warning known as **“POST LANDFALL OUTLOOK”** is issued at least 12 hours in advance of expected time of landfall. It gives likely direction of movement of the cyclone after its landfall and adverse weather likely to be experienced in the interior areas.

Different colour codes are used in the cyclone warning bulletins.

Stage of Alert	Colour Code
Cyclone Alert	Yellow
Cyclone Warning	Orange
Post landfall out look	Red

5.6 Drought

Drought is still largely unpredictable and varies with regard to the time of occurrence, duration, intensity and extent of the area affected. It is a temporary condition caused by significantly less rainfall for an extended period of time. The severity of the drought can also be aggravated by other climatic factors such as high temperature, high wind and low humidity. Drought conditions can be predicted only by closely monitoring actual rainfall received and occurrence of dry spell during the monsoon periods. The guidelines for declaration of drought were revised in 2016.

1. Meteorological drought: When actual rainfall over an area is significantly less than the climatological mean.

2. Hydrological drought: When there is marked depletion of surface water causing very low stream flow and drying of lakes, reservoirs and rivers.

3. Agricultural drought: When inadequate soil moisture produces acute crop stress and affects productivity.

4. Soil Moisture drought: Inadequate soil moisture particularly in rain fed areas which may not support crop growth.

5. Socio economic drought: The reduction of availability of fund and income loss on account of crop failures endangering food and social security of the people in the affected areas.

6. Famine: When large scale collapse of access to food occurs which without intervention, can lead to mass starvation.

7. Ecological drought: When the productivity of a natural ecosystem fails significantly as a consequence of distress induced environmental damage.

5.8 HEAT WAVES

The heat wave in India is a recurring phenomenon that occurs every summer, typically from April to June. Here are some key facts about the heat wave in India:

A heat wave is a prolonged period of abnormally hot weather, usually lasting several days or even weeks, when the temperature is significantly higher than the average temperature for that time of year.

India's geographical location and climate contribute to its frequent heat waves. The country's tropical location, vast desert regions, and mountainous terrain create a unique combination of factors

that lead to extreme heat during the summer months. The warm waters of the Arabian Sea and the Bay of Bengal also contribute to the heat.

Heat waves in India can be extremely severe, with temperatures often reaching above 45°C (113°F) in some areas. In recent years, temperatures have exceeded 48°C (118°F) in many parts of the country.

The following regions are typically most affected by heat waves in India:

1. **Northwest India:** Rajasthan, Gujarat, Maharashtra, and Madhya Pradesh are usually the worst-hit states.
2. **South India:** Telangana, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, and Karnataka are also affected.
3. **Central India:** Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, and Uttar Pradesh are often affected.

Health impacts Heat waves can have significant health impacts on vulnerable populations, including:

1. **Dehydration:** Prolonged exposure to high temperatures can lead to dehydration, especially among children, older adults, and people with pre-existing medical conditions.
2. **Heat-related illnesses:** Heat exhaustion and heatstroke can occur when the body's temperature regulation system is overloaded.
3. **Increased mortality:** Heat waves can lead to increased mortality rates, particularly among vulnerable populations.

Mitigation measures To combat heat waves in India, various measures are taken:

1. **Heatwave warnings:** Issuance of heatwave warnings by government agencies to alert people of impending extreme temperatures.
2. **Public awareness:** Public awareness campaigns to educate people about heatwave risks and precautions.
3. **Water conservation:** Encouragement of water conservation measures to reduce water scarcity during hot weather.
4. **Cooling centers:** Setup of cooling centers or shelters for vulnerable populations.
5. **Heatwave response plans:** Development of heatwave response plans by government agencies to ensure effective response during extreme heat events.

Challenges Despite efforts to mitigate the impacts of heat waves in India, there are still several challenges:

1. **Infrastructure limitations:** Inadequate infrastructure, such as limited access to healthcare facilities and electricity.

2. **Vulnerability of vulnerable populations:** Those who are most susceptible to heat stress, such as older adults and children, may not have access to necessary resources or support.
3. **Climate change:** Climate change is expected to increase the frequency and severity of heatwaves globally.

Overall, addressing the challenges posed by heat waves in India requires a multifaceted approach that involves government initiatives, public awareness campaigns, and community engagement.

Heat wave alerts during such periods by the Government, advising people to stay indoors during peak hours, stay hydrated, and avoid strenuous outdoor activities. It's also common for measures to be taken to ensure access to drinking water and cooling shelters for vulnerable populations.

Heat-wave early warnings are designed to reduce the avoidable human health consequences from heat-waves through timely notification of prevention measures to vulnerable populations. Heat wave is considered only after maximum temperature of a station reaches at least 40° C for plains and at least 30° C for hilly regions. India Meteorological Department issues forecast on the level of Heat waves likely to prevail in the regions for 5 days at a time.

5.9 LANDSLIDES

The landslide issues in Perambalur District.

Geological Survey of India issues alerts and warnings about landslides

- Category I:** Landslides that may occur over or in close vicinity of inhabited areas such as urban settlements or fairly large rural settlements wherein a landslide can result in loss of human lives and dwellings on a large scale.

- Category II:** The landslides that may occur on the fringes of inhabited areas and result in limited loss of life and property.

- Category III:** Landslides which are fairly large and affect infrastructural installations such as strategic and important highways and roads, rail routes, hydroelectric and irrigation projects.

- Category IV:** Landslides of small dimensions that occur away from habitations and do not affect either humans or their possessions.

5.10 EARTHQUAKE

An Earthquake is a sudden event and gives hardly any time to react. Early warning or prediction of an earthquake is not easy. The protocol for Early warning and prediction of an earthquake is not presently available. India Meteorological Department (IMD) monitors seismic activity in and around the country and disseminates information to all the concerned agencies. In Tamil Nadu, three seismological network stations are located as noted below:

Locations of seismological monitoring centers in Tamil Nadu.

Location	Code	Latitude (Deg:Min)	Longitude (Deg:Min)	Altitude above MSL
Chennai	MDR	13:04.08 N	80:14.78 E	15
Kodaikanal	KOD	10:14.00 N	77:28.00 E	2345
Salem	SALM	11:39.00 N	78:12.00 E	278

Tamil Nadu Government has been constructed additional seismological centres for the following District in year 2024.

- 1) Coimbatore
- 2) Thanjavur
- 3) Thoothukudi
- 4) Villupuram

5.11 CHEMICAL INDUSTRIAL DISASTER

NDMA guidelines on chemical disasters have defined Levels of Emergencies which are useful in communicating the level of response needed to be provided.

- **Level – 0:** A non-emergency period when mock drills, trainings, exercises and other preparedness activities for effective response should be done.
- **Level – 1:** The emergency will spill over to off-site (outside the factory) and within the capabilities of the district administration to deal with.
- **Level – 2:** The emergency will require assistance and help from the State government and within their capability.
- **Level – 3:** A National level disaster requiring major direct intervention of the Central Government.

5.12 NUCLEAR AND RADIOLOGICAL EMERGENCY SCENARIOS

There are two main centers of nuclear facilities in Tamil Nadu viz., Kalpakkam DAE Centre and Kudankulam Nuclear Power Project. The Department of Atomic Energy (DAE) has been identified as the nodal agency in the country for providing the necessary technical inputs to the national or local authorities for responding to any nuclear or radiological emergency in the public domain. In the event of any radiological or nuclear emergency in the public domain, the Crisis Management Group is immediately activated and will co-ordinate between the local authority in the affected area and the National Crisis Management Committee (NCMC). Both the nuclear facilities have a detailed emergency preparedness and response plan for responding to radiation emergencies arising out of the nuclear facilities.

5.13 LINE OF COMMUNICATION AND RESEONSIBILITY FOR THE STATE

Nuclear disaster arising from nuclear facilities is a situation, where sufficient time will be available to take preventive measures to minimize impact in public domain. However, radiological disaster caused by accidents or malevolent actions in the public domain is a situation where the chances of receiving any early warning are very low. In such a situation where no early warning signals are available, the primary objective of the trigger mechanism shall be to mount immediate isolation.

5.13.1 THE FOLLOWING PROCEDURES ARE FOLLOWED IN SUCH SITUATIONS

The field functionary at ground zero will inform the District Emergency Operation Centre (DEOC)/the Commissioner of Greater Chennai Corporation or the concerned District Collectors and the CRA/SEOC. Immediately thereafter, personnel from the AERC will determine the source of the radioactive emission and its strength. The Commissioner of Greater Chennai Corporation/ District Collector will inform the Commissioner of Revenue Administration for carrying out the required operations. The SEC will meet under the chairmanship of the Chief Secretary and chart the plan of action.

The TNSDMA shall inform the National Emergency Operation Center (NEOC) and coordinates with DAE-CMG and Bhabha Atomic Research Center (BARC) for specialized support team from the 22 ERCs.

Health Secretary will place medical and para-medical teams if required at the disposal of the Incident Commande The Chemical Biological Nuclear and Radiological team (CBRN) shall be formed and deployed to ground zero.

5.14 INFORMATION MANAGEMENT & RISK COMMUNICATION

Gathering, analysing and acting on timely and accurate information (hazard and early warning information), before during (disaster needs assessment) and after disasters (progress of post-disaster recovery) play a very important role in risk reduction as well as focused response in the areas falling in the disaster zone. Information is gathered on a 24x7 basis from the designated scientific institutions and is analysed for deciding the course of action.

5.15 RISK COMMUNICATION

The Risk Communication is carried out through the State of Art, State EOC at Chennai in the O/o. Commissioner for Revenue Administration/ State Relief Commissioner at Chennai and the District EOCs in all 32 districts at the Collectorates. Government of Tamil Nadu have sanctioned 14 additional EOCs to be established in the Coastal and Hill Districts in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officers. 478 VHF mobile stations have been established in 32 districts in Tamil Nadu. Exclusive Video Conferencing facilities are being established in the office of the Commissioner for Revenue Administration/ State Relief Commissioner at Chennai and also in all District Collectorates. V-SAT communication facility is available at the SEOC to connect with Thiruvallur, Kancheepuram and Thirunelveli districts. Dissemination of information is also made through Electronic Print media and Social Media like Face Book, Twitter and WhatsApp Groups.

5.16 COMMUNITY – BASED DISASTER PREPAREDNESS

5.16.1 Community based Disaster Management:

The community is the first responder to any Disaster. The Community has its own traditional wisdom and local knowledge to withstand the impact of disasters. Harnessing leadership and voluntarism among the Community and developing a team of trained community volunteers through participatory approach for special tasks of early warning, Search, Rescue Transport Arrangements & Evacuation, First Aid, Shelter and Relief (Food, Water and Sanitation) are essential for successful Disaster Management. Involvement and participation of the communities will ensure a collective and coordinated action during emergencies. Volunteers from local community are being identified from NSS, NCC and Youth Groups with skills of swimming and climbing, as First Responders and teams of First Responder are formed in areas of vulnerability (for search, rescue and evacuation). It is also ensured that Women volunteers are also included in First Responders Teams and also in other Committees. The first responders are being trained by Fire & Rescue Department/ SDRF or Red Cross society/ Civil Societies. During the year 2018, the total no. of first responders identified and made part of the Response teams is 506 of which 144 are women responders.

5.16.2 Social Inclusion - Needs of Vulnerable Groups

When addressing the preparedness and relief requirements of the disaster victims, focus is being placed on the special needs of the vulnerable population that is, children, women, aged and the differently abled. Socio-cultural needs are being taken into account in disaster management planning.

The DDMA's pay special attention to:

1. Ensure proper arrangements for vulnerable sections like differently abled, Senior Citizens Women and children etc.
2. Provide Warm and inner clothes and additional clothes to Children, sick, elders, women and widows.
3. Sanitary napkins for women / girls will be provided with disposable paperbags.
4. Ensure necessary basic arrangements for safe delivery by pregnant woman.
5. Ensure arrangements with Government / Private Hospitals so that required medical assistance will be available at short notice
6. Provide milk powder etc for lactating mothers and 7) Wheel chairs to help aged, differently abled persons.

5.17 PUBLIC AWARENESS

Imparting Disaster Risk Knowledge and bringing attitudinal and behavioral changes to the early warning messages play a significant role in Risk Reduction especially in minimizing loss of lives. Considering the importance and the need for enhancing the knowledge levels of different stakeholders to tackle different disaster situations. The district administration has been according very high priority in building the capacities of the community and other Stakeholders. In order to spread the awareness levels, all possible channels of communication such as print, electronic, social and traditional media are being used by the district administration.

5.17.1 Curriculum development on Disaster Risk Reduction for Schools

Post 2004 Tsunami, there was a paradigm shift in the policy for Disaster Management and one of the key drivers identified was community resilience to face disasters. It is imperative to enhance the awareness among school children about Disaster Management and prepare them to face the risks to enhance the overall resilience of the community. In order to prepare the future generation to face the disasters in a more confident and resilient manner and also make them part of Disaster Management the curriculum of 7th to 10th classes have been modified and lessons on Disaster Management have been incorporated. For 11th and 12th standard classes the concept of DRR in curriculum in the subject Tamil, English, Geography have been submitted to the State

Government for approval. A draft syllabus has been included for a Diploma in Elementary Education in Social Science Textbook.

The School Education Department organised a series of elocution, essay and drawing contests on Disaster Risk Reduction. The High and Higher Secondary Government and Government aided schools teachers were trained in disaster management concepts who in turn will be building the awareness of school students.

5.17.2 Mock Drills

Search and Rescue Teams at State Levels are carrying out mock drills on various disasters situation annually. For floods/flash floods mock drills are carried before the monsoon period. For earthquakes, landslides etc., such drills are being done periodically. At the district and State levels, mock exercises are being carried out for assessing and evaluating preparedness of the State machinery and that of community.

5.17.3 Sensitizing Hospitals/Educational Institutions and Oil Companies

Realising the importance of sensitizing the private institutions to be equipped with mechanism for immediate response during disasters, series of meetings were held at District and State levels to sensitize the Hospital / Educational / Industrial organizations, communications service providers, Oil companies to be equipped with strategies at institutional levels and also to make back up arrangements to ensure lifesaving services unhindered especially in the hospitals.

5.18 RISK REDUCTION STRATEGIES- PREVENTIVE & MITIGATION MEASURES

Taking into account the damages caused in the past during different disasters the Government under takes immediate, short-term and long-term preventive and mitigation measures in the areas affected and areas identified as vulnerable to minimize risks. Some of the preventive and mitigation measures undertaken regularly as part of North East Monsoon preparedness are

Desiltation and clearance of water bodies and water ways for flood mitigation:

1. In order to mitigate the risk of Flood and Drought and to enhance the fertility of Agricultural land the Government ordered on 28.4.2017 desiltation of Dams, Reservoirs and Lakes and supply the tank silt free of cost to farmers. So far 5.46 crore cubic meters of silt was removed from 33,612 water bodies and around 6 lakh farmers have been benefitted. Removal of 5.46 Crore cumetre of tank silt has enhanced the storage capacity to the extent of 1.75 tmc.
2. Desilting of Water bodies and inlet Channels and river courses and water ways is accorded High priority under MGNREGS and other State schemes.
3. Blockages are removed under Bridges and culverts to ensure free flow of flood waters and prevent breaches and inundation of the neighbouring areas.

4. Desilting of storm water drains in the urban local bodies prior to monsoon is one of the key activity undertaken.

5. Major water bodies in Chennai City viz. Buckingham Canal, Velachery lake, Captain Cotton and B Canal in Kodungaiyur are desilted and weeds that clog the water ways are also removed.

6. Repair of storm water drains that have been damaged and construction of missing links and new storm water drains in the extension areas.

Structural interventions undertaken for flood mitigation in water bodies and water ways.

A basin and sub-basin intervention approach is followed by the Public Works Department as part of the pre-monsoon activities to prevent flooding. The following types of works are carried out regularly.

- Widening and deepening of the river courses and their branch channels.
- Permanent flood protection works such as construction of retaining walls, strengthening the bunds, widening the river courses etc.,

5.19 INCIDENT RESPONSE SYSTEM

The management of response in disasters requires the Government, Community, civil society and other stakeholders to carry out a large number of tasks. The activities involved in response management would depend on the nature and type of disaster. The Government of Tamil Nadu is adopting Incident Response System (IRS) in the State to ensure the unification of efforts of all the stakeholders to ensure immediate response during disasters to protect people & their properties. The Incident Response System provides a systematic, proactive approach guiding the concerned departments and agencies at all levels of Government, the private sector and Non- Governmental organizations to work seamlessly in disaster situations. For effective, efficient and comprehensive management of disasters in the State of Tamil Nadu, IRS is critical. The aim is not only to minimize loss of life and property but also strengthen and standardize the disaster response mechanism in the State. The Chief Secretary to GoTN is the overall RESPONSIBLE OFFICER and is assisted by the Revenue and Disaster Management Department at the secretariat level and by the Commissioner of Revenue Administration / State Relief Commissioner who is the Incident Commander of the Incident Response System at the State level. The Commissioner, Disaster Management is the deputy Incident Commander. During Disasters all Line Departments function under the overall guidance of the Incident Commander. The District Collector is the Incident Commander at District level.

5.20 INTER DEPARTMENTAL ZONAL TEAMS FOR PRE-INSECTION AND MONITORING

Constitution of Inter Departmental Zonal Teams have been formed to closely monitor the situation in designated areas covering 5 to 7 vulnerable areas on an average, in Areas of Very High and Areas of High Vulnerability and in other areas.

The Inter Department Zonal teams led by Revenue Authority comprises of representatives from Police, Fire services, Forest department, Agriculture, Rural Development Department, etc., Totally 4 teams were formed.

5.21 PRE-POSITIONING OF MEN

Prepositioning of men in the vulnerable areas will be done to ensure that rescue and evacuation operations are carried out swiftly and the affected or people likely to get affected are saved and possibility of loss of lives is averted. Meetings are held during pre-monsoon phase to ensure that there is perfect coordination with Police, Fire and Rescue Service and Line Departments.

5.22 PRE-POSITIONING OF MATERIALS

Prepositioning of two months requirement of essential commodities in the vulnerable areas is done by the TN Civil Supplies Corporation to ensure that rescue and relief operations are in place even if the vulnerable area is isolated due to breaches and inundation. Green corridors in vulnerable areas are designated to facilitate rapid movement of rescue teams to undertake necessary operations.

5.23 REVENUE ADMINISTRATION, DISASTER MANAGEMENT AND MITIGATION DEPARTMENT

- To coordinate the preparedness functions of all line departments; It is also overall in charge of formulating and implementing the disaster management policies of the State.
- Ensure adequate resources are allocated for preparedness work for all departments.
- Main support department for District Disaster Management Authority.
- Quick mobilization of resources for relief and rehabilitation to the Disaster spot.
- Ensure basic facilities for personnel who work on disaster response.
- Prepare a list of potential shelters while clearly specifying their capacity and check their suitability for accommodating people.

- Prepare a detailed contingency plan for disposal of dead bodies and carcasses that will include adequate documentation.

- Constitute Village-level Preparedness Teams with the help of local bodies, local NGOs and revenue officials.

- Coordinate Village/Habitation level mock drills with the assistance of the Rural Development department and Police.

- Prepare and update inventory of manpower and resources database every quarter inclusive of Earthmoving equipment, Tipper Lorries, Power saws, Cranes, Boats and any other lifesaving equipment.

- Annually facilitate the DDMA to update the District Disaster Management Plan.

- Maintain, activate and monitor the District level Emergency Operations Centre (DEOC).

- Establish communications with State Emergency Operations Centre (SEOC) and all stakeholders at all levels for the purpose of receiving and sending warning and information exchange through district control room.

- Ensure collation of expense accounts for sanctions and audits and to ensure full accountability for funds utilized through the department.

The revised norms of assistance for sanction of relief to the victims of the natural calamities under State Disaster Response Fund and Minimum standards of relief are placed at Annexure-II & III.

5.24 STATE DISASTER RESPONSE FORCE (SDRF) – RESPONSE MECHANISM

State Disaster Response Force (SDRF) has been constituted with a strength of 80 Police Personnel comprising 1 Deputy Superintendent of Police, 3 Inspectors of Police, 6 Sub-Inspectors of Police and 70 Police Personnel from other ranks on OD basis from Armed Police, Chennai to TNCF. They have been trained in disaster management and rescue operations in consultation with National Disaster Response Force (NDRF). In order to strengthen the disaster response force, police personnel from Special Forces were trained in rescue and evacuation operations with the help of NDRF and SDRF. Totally 2500 police personnel at the rate of 70 in each coastal district were trained. The SDRF is trained on the lines of the NDRF to deal with any untoward situation. They are trained in disaster response techniques such as detection and location; Extrication and access; Fire Fighting; Medical and First Aid. The first responders in the district were in turn trained by trainers of Fire services / SDRF and Red Cross society.



Taking into account, the developments of 2015 Flood and severe Vardah Cyclone 2016, GoTN took a major policy decision to strengthen the SDRF by raising an exclusive battalion Tamil Nadu Disaster Response Force [TNDRF] to assist during natural and manmade disaster. It has also been decided to fund TNDRF to equip them with the State of the art Search Rescue & Evacuation equipment. It has also been decided to build the capacity of the Tamil Nadu Disaster Response Force.

In addition to the exclusive role to be played by Tamil Nadu Disaster Response Force [TNDRF], the Fire Rescue Services Department plays a very critical role not only in quelling fires but also in protecting the community by undertaking Search Rescue and Evacuation operations. The other specialized agencies of Tamil Nadu police such as coastal security, Home Guards are also involved actively in the response efforts to minimize the loss of lives which is one of the major priorities under the Sendai Frame work.

5.25 INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK & CO-ORDINATION

The Tamil Nadu State Disaster Management Authority headed by the Hon'ble Chief Minister provides the policy guidance for the Disaster Management functions. The TNSDMA periodically reviews the preparedness arrangements and provides advice for proper and timely implementation of various preparedness measures. The Co-ordination among the Departments, Central Agencies is ensured by the State Level Executive Committee headed by the Chief Secretary to Government. The Revenue, Disaster Management and Mitigation Department at the Government level is in charge of the Administrative Function. The Commissioner for Revenue Administration has been designated as the State Relief Commissioner. The DDMA's function under the control of the State Relief Commissioner/ Commissioner for Revenue Administration. The DDMA's headed by the District Collector ensure the Co-ordination at the District level and carryout the following preparatory functions.

5.26 MEDICAL PREPAREDNESS

Identification of the hospitals, doctors and para-medics teams including mental health and psycho-social service provider at sub-divisional and district levels will be carried out by CMOs to deploy medical teams at short notice. Their names, addresses, telephone numbers, mobile numbers, email etc. will be available at the State District Emergency Operation Centres. The list will be updated half yearly. The stock of medicines, accessories and equipment for each of the identified teams at the district and sub-divisions would be decided in advance as per need and disaster. (Annexure -)

5.27 EMERGENCY HEALTH PREPAREDNESS

Disasters may cause an unexpected number of deaths, injuries, or illness in the affected community, exceeding the management capacities of local health services and requiring external assistance. The disaster may disrupt the local health infrastructures such as hospitals, which will therefore not be able to respond to the emergency. Some disasters may have adverse effects on the environment and the population, increasing potential risk for communicable diseases and environmental hazards that will increase morbidity, mortality and diminished quality of life in the future.

SIX DOMAINS OF PREPAREDNESS

The **Public Health Emergency Preparedness Program** works to advance six main areas of preparedness so state and local public health systems are better prepared for emergencies that impact the public's health.

- Community Resilience:** Preparing for and recovering from emergencies
- Incident management:** Coordinating an effective response
- Information Management:** Making sure people have information to take action
- Countermeasures and Mitigation:** Getting medicines and supplies where they are needed
- Surge Management:** Expanding medical services to handle large events
- Biosurveillance:** Investigating and identifying health threats

5.28 MEASURES TO PREVENT INFECTIOUS DISEASES DURING DISASTERS

The following basic responsibilities are being planned for:

1. Maintenance or restoration of safe water supply and temporary measures of rendering water safe for drinking and other essential uses.
2. Adequate food inspection especially, inspection of emergency kitchens and canteens
3. Regulation of sanitation in shelters and emergency camps.
4. Disposal of corpses and carcasses.
5. Maintenance or restoration of sanitation standards in the disposal of sewage and solid waste despite less or diminution of water – supply.
6. Control of pests, rodents and insects which carry disease, destroy, food or become serious nuisances.
7. Requirements for Health relief:
 - ❖ Disinfectants such as bleaching powder, chlorine liquid, Phenyl/cresol, Chloroscope for ensuring quantity of free chlorine and supplying safe potable and protected water.
 - ❖ Mobile water tankers, drums and cans for transporting drinking water.

The Health department ensures that all the Relief shelters whether temporary or permanent are frequently visited by medical professionals to prevent spread of epidemic diseases. The Rapid Response Teams at District/Block and Municipal levels formed by Health Department will be rushed immediately to the spot for necessary remedial action. As a precautionary measure medicines required for controlling spread of epidemic diseases are adequately stocked and made available on 24x7 basis. The health Department has introduced Ambulance Services which can be availed by dialling 108. The ambulance services under 108 schemes are well equipped to provide first aid to the affected community. Currently there are 763 numbers of 108 Ambulances rendering services during manmade and natural disasters.

5.29 ANIMAL CARE

Animals both domestic as well as the wild are exposed to the effects of natural and man-made disasters. The department of Animal & Husbandry devises appropriate measures to protect animals and finds means to shelter and feed them during disasters and their aftermath, through a community effort, to the extent possible. It is pertinent to note that many communities have shown compassion to animals during disasters and these efforts need to be formalized in the preparedness plans including Carcass Disposal Management Plan by the Departments of Animal Husbandry at the State level.

5.30 LOGISTICS & TRANSPORT:

The Disaster Management response operations require transport of food and other essential commodities, evacuated people to the relief centres etc. This also involves identification of Transport vehicles, boats, ambulances, etc. The DDMA's prepared an elaborate and comprehensive list of resource inventory for the use of inter- departmental zonal teams, medical professional, NDRF/SDRF, Police, Fire & Rescue Department who are involved in the search, Rescue & Evacuation operation.

5.31 RESOURCE MOBILIZATION

a) State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) :

The State Executive Committee is empowered to sanction funds under SDRF to ensure immediate release of funds for carrying operations during disasters. The SDRF is utilized for Capacity Building of Departments and Communities, Procurement of Search, Rescue & Evacuation equipment and to provide relief to the victims of the Disasters including the local Disasters like Gale wind, Thunder Storm and Lighting.

b) State Mitigation Fund:

The Government of Tamil Nadu has decided to constitute a State Mitigation Fund in order to take up with prevention and mitigation measures to reduce the Disaster Risks. An announcement has been made towards this effect by the Hon'ble Minister for Revenue in the Legislative Assembly. The State Mitigation Fund will be utilized to undertake Disaster Risk Reduction Measures by adopting system's approach.

In addition, to leverage the advantage of convergence of various schemes and maximize Risk Reduction effort, it has been decided to mainstream Risk Reduction concerns into developmental plans. A conscious policy decision has also been taken, that the philosophy of Build Back Better will be adopted while undertaking preventive and mitigation measures. The strategies are elaborated in a separate chapter.



6.TAMIL NADU IS PRONE TO MAJOR DISASTERS

Both natural and man-made -flood, Cyclone, Drought, Tsunami, Landslides, Earthquake, Fire, Industrial & Chemical accidents but is mainly affected repeatedly by the fury of flood, cyclonic storm and risks of drought and fire. Out of 32 districts in the State almost all of them are vulnerable to disasters caused by one hazard or another.

Disaster Response measures are built upon the precautionary actions taken up prior to and following, a disaster with an objective to reduce the loss of life and damages to the property, infrastructures and environment, besides, rescuing those who are affected or likely to be affected by a disaster. The Response process begins the moment it becomes apparent that a disaster is imminent and continues until the disaster is declared as over.

6.1 WELL-DESIGNED DISASTER RESPONSE SYSTEM

The Tamil Nadu State Disaster Management Authority headed by the Hon'ble Chief Minister is responsible for the overall disaster management and the Chief Secretary to Government will be the Responsible officer. The Commissioner of Revenue Administration and the State Relief Commissioner, is the Incident Commander for controlling, monitoring and directing measures for organizing rescue, relief and rehabilitation. All other line departments render cooperation in all matters pertaining to the response and relief management. The State EOC, DEOCs and other additional control rooms at the State Capital and at the district level will be manned by Senior officers drafted for this purpose on 24x7 basis, during the disaster period.

The Commissioner of Revenue Administration/ State Relief Commissioner leads and provides the command and control of the operations ably assisted by the 32 District Disaster Management Authorities, various line departments at the State and district level, besides the other State and Central Agencies. Disaster Response includes all those activities that directly address the immediate needs, such as Search, Rescue, Evacuation, First Aid and Shelters, including the coordinated delivery of such efforts. The Government of Tamil Nadu has a well-established system of managing the Disasters of any form.

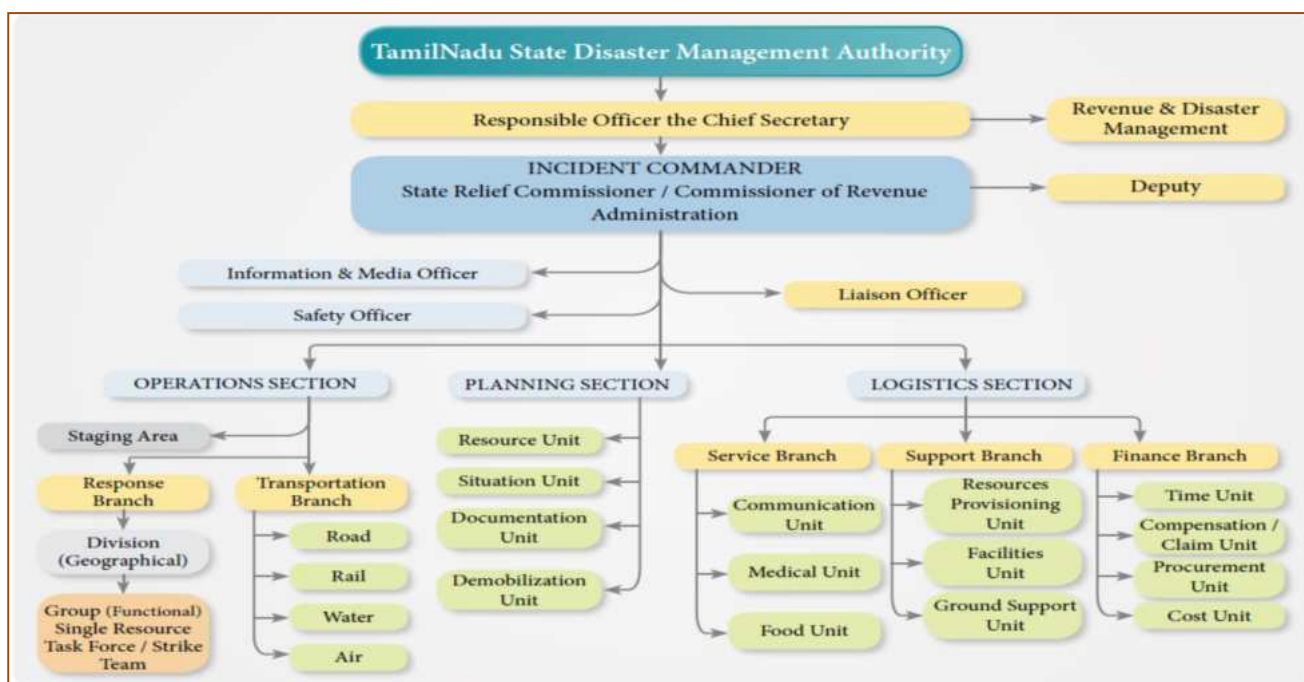
A responsibility matrix is provided in the Annexure 1 to illustrate how the various departments and Agencies of both State Government and Government of India and others coordinate and deliver the functions and synergize the outcomes.

6.2 TAMIL NADU DISASTER RESEPNSE FORCE

The Government of Tamil Nadu has issued orders for establishing the Tamil Nadu Disaster Response Force (TNDRF) on the lines of NDRF to respond to both Natural and Manmade Disasters. The TNDRF will be raised by conversion of one of the existing battalions. The Personnel will be

trained by NDRF & other agencies to function exclusively as disaster response force & located at Avadi. The TNDRF personnel will be preemptively deployed at short notice & the familiarity of the terrain, culture & language will enable them to reach out to the community much faster & effectively. Funds to the tune of Rs 15.00 Crore are earmarked for procurement of State of the art equipment to strengthen TNDRF to undertake search, rescue & evacuation operations during different types of disasters. Establishing green corridors to facilitate quick movement of the rescue teams and relief materials.

6.3 INCIDENT RESEONSE SYSTEM



(Incident Response System Organization Chart)

The management of response in disasters requires the Government, community, civil society and other stakeholders to carry out a large number of tasks. The activities involved in response management would depend on the nature and type of disaster. The Government of Tamil Nadu is adopting Incident Response System (IRS) in the State to ensure the unification of efforts of all the stakeholders to ensure immediate response during disasters to protect people & their properties.

The Incident Response System provides a systematic, proactive approach guiding the concerned departments and agencies at all levels of Government, the private sector and Non-Governmental organizations to work seamlessly in disaster situations. For effective, efficient and comprehensive management of disasters in the State of Tamil Nadu, IRS is critical. The aim is not only to minimize loss of life and property but also strengthen and standardize the disaster response mechanism in the State.

Incidence Response Systems (IRS) teams have been formed in all districts of Tamil Nadu. The National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM) is training the team of officers on the various modules of IRS. They will be used as Master Trainers to train the other officials in the State and District. The well-orchestrated Disaster Management System already functioning in the State will adapt to the Incidence Response System.

6.4 CO-ORDINATION WITH GOI, NDRF, ARMED FORCES

The Chief Secretary to Government convenes a Pre-Monsoon Preparedness Meeting every year, inviting the officials of NDRF & Central Forces in which the preparedness is reviewed and co-ordination between central and State officials is being established. During major disasters the State and central co-ordination meeting is also conducted regularly. The preemptive deployment of NDRF and TNDRF is done by the Commissioner for Revenue Administration/State Relief Commissioner.

The services of Central Forces are requisitioned by the Secretary to Government, Public Department and the CRA in consultation with District Collectors decides the exact location of deployment. The Collector nominates Senior Revenue Officials (DRO / RDO) exclusively, for making arrangements of accommodation, food etc & to co-ordinate with central agencies like Military, NDRF, etc. at the District Level.

6.6 SEARCH, RESCUE AND EVACUATION OPERATIONS

The vulnerability maps provide details of escape routes, relief centres, transportation arrangements, details of Interdepartmental teams, contact details of first responders which is much needed for Search, Evacuation and Rescue operations.

Maps have also been uploaded in all districts and Greater Chennai Corporation Web sites. They are also made available to the respective Inter Departmental Zonal Teams. The Team of First Responders made in charge of designated vulnerable areas are adequately familiarized and trained.

6.6 FIRE SERVICES & OTHER STATE LEVEL AGENCIES

The Fire & Rescue Services Department plays a significant role in Search, Rescue and Evacuation operations during different disasters. In order to augment their existing fleet of fire tenders & other equipment, Government have announced additional financial support during 2017-18 to the Fire and Rescue Services Department. The Tamil Nadu Special Police, Coastal Security Group & others will also assist in Search, Rescue and Evacuation operations on need basis.

6.8 EMERGENCY MEDICAL RESPONSE

The Emergency Medical Response is provided by the Health Department through the Government Hospitals spread throughout the State. The District Disaster Management Authority ensures a) Adequate stocks of essential medicines and life-saving drugs b) Scheduled visit of Doctors and Para medical staff to the Relief Centres. Ambulance services are augmented to render necessary assistance during disasters and 840 ambulances are in operation under the 108 Emergency Ambulance Service. 78 Four Wheel Drive Ambulances are in operation in difficult terrains. First Responder Bike Ambulance Service has been introduced in Chennai Corporation with 38 two wheelers from 2016. Further, Bike Ambulance Service has been extended to 16 more districts. Ambulatory services will be further strengthened in the State in a phased manner.

6.9 EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTIONS

The District Disaster Management Authority holds periodical meetings with concerned line departments to foresee emergency situations and puts in place, a system to deliver emergency support functions. Inter Departmental Zonal Committee comprising of multi departmental officials oversee the pre arrangements and monitor the functions of various systems such as Restoration of Electricity, Water supply and Sanitation system, Telecommunication, Road and Transportation Network, Supply chain of food and other essential items etc during disasters. Food being the quite essential commodity, the Tamil Nadu Civil Supplies Corporation keeps two months stock of food items especially in vulnerable areas at any given point of time. The public are also advised repeatedly to keep stock of Food, Water essential medicines and house hold items readily available.

6.10 DISASTER RELIEF AND REHABILITATION

As and when a disaster strikes or an early warning is issued the first priority is to ensure that the affected or likely to be affected, are evacuated/rescued from the danger zone to pre-identified Relief Shelters. Evacuation to relief shelters ensures that valuable lives along with their most valuable assets are protected. Once people are shifted to the Relief Shelters, the Government extends, relief measures which play a critical role in providing much needed succour to those affected during the disaster and are temporarily accommodated in the relief centres. The Government of Tamil Nadu follows the minimum standard prescribed by NDMA to provide relief to those accommodated in the relief centres.

The objective of Disaster Relief and Rehabilitation is to provide immediate relief and rehabilitation to the affected Community. The focus of the relief strategies adopted in Tamil Nadu is to

ensure that those evacuated and shifted to the relief centres are provided with food and other basic necessities as well as ensuring that their health is taken care. The special needs of Women, Children, Aged and differently abled are given distinctive attention. The security of Women and Children, rebuilding their emotional equilibrium are also part of the priorities of the Government.

6.11 MULTI-PURPOSE EVACUATION SHELTERS / CYCLONE SHELTERS / OTHER RELIEF CENTRES

They have facilities like kitchens, water storage and toilets for men & women thus providing a safe and hygienic shelter. To accommodate livestock, separate infrastructure has been created. These structures are planned as multipurpose utility buildings and can be used for activities like classrooms, community function hall, meeting rooms for SHGs, community meetings, vocational trainings and other such community activities on a regular basis, making this infrastructure a vital part of the development of the communities.

- In multipurpose Evacuation Shelters (MPES) recently completed under CDRRP, provision for cooking food, adequate and safe water supply, as well as proper sanitation as per NDMA guidelines, Generators with fuel for power back up, etc. are provided in all the relief shelters.

- In areas where permanent structures are not available, to avoid delay in setting up of temporary centres and exorbitant billing of essential supplies, MoU will be entered with manufacturers / suppliers for supply of factory made fast track pre-fabricated shelters / tents / toilets / mobile toilets and urinals which can be dismantled and taken back by the supplier after the deactivation of the camp.

- 3.5 Sq. m of covered area per person with basic lighting facilities are provided to the inmates of relief centres as far as possible. In mountainous areas and in those areas where no other public building is available, minimum covered area will be less.

- High Mast lights (wherever possible), emergency lamps, search lights and candles are arranged in sufficient quantity. Special care is taken for the safety and privacy of inmates, especially women, widows and children as their needs are distinct in nature.

6.12 TEMPORARY AND INTERMEDIARY SHELTERS

In case of devastating disasters, when the period of stay in temporary shelters is likely to be long and uncertain, or where extreme weather conditions can be life-threatening, construction of intermediary shelters are undertaken as was done during post Tsunami in 2004.

In 2004, when Tsunami necessitated relocation of people from their normal place of living; every effort was made by the Government to provide the most suitable site for providing alternative accommodation from the available options. People, whose principal residence was damaged or

destroyed badly by the disaster, were provided temporary accommodation.

6.13 MANAGEMENT OF RELIEF CENTRES

Provision of basic shelter, food, water and health care are essential services that are extended to the people in the relief centres. While providing relief other issues, such as privacy, safety, security and specific gender needs are also addressed in these shelters. The National Disaster Management Authority has framed guidelines for providing Minimum Standards of Relief to the victims of disasters. As a measure of adopting the above guidelines, the District Collectors have been mandated to follow the above said NDMA guidelines vide this office letter NEM Circular No.N.C.1 (4) / 3137 / 2017, dated 8-9-2017.

- In addition to the 121 MPES, that have been constructed in coastal districts, 3172 public buildings like schools, Anganwadi centres, Cyclone shelters, community centres, marriage halls etc., have been identified which can be used as Relief Shelters for accommodating the people affected by any natural calamity in Tamil Nadu.

- Special arrangements are made for differently-abled persons, old and medically serious and patients with chronic disease as their needs are also distinct in nature.

- All the electrical installations are checked for safety.

The Guidelines for providing Minimum Standards of Relief to the victims of disasters issued by NDMA relating to food & nutrition, Drinking Water and sanitation are being adopted in the State.

6.14 MINIMUM STANDARD OF RELIEF (FOOD AND NUTRITION)

- Milk and other dairy products are provided to the children and lactating mothers.

- Steps are taken to ensure that hygiene is maintained in the camp kitchens.

- It is ensured that Men and women are supplied food that provides a minimum of 2,400 Kcal per day and children / infants a minimum of 1,700 Kcal per day.

- The date of manufacture and the date of expiry on the packaged food items are verified before distribution.

- The community and camp kitchens have adequate facility for large number of people.

6.15 DRINKING WATER, DEWATERING AND SANITATION

Supply of clean drinking water to disaster affected areas is extremely essential to prevent any incidence of water borne diseases. The minimum standards prescribed by the State for supply of drinking water to people affected by disasters are adhered to in the relief centres. 3 litres of safe drinking water per person per day is provided to the inmates of the centres.

Providing proper sanitation facilities to men, women and children and ensuring privacy concerns is an important challenge met in the relief centres. The minimum standards prescribed by the NDMA have been adopted by the State for providing sanitation services to people affected by disasters.

In respect of Sanitation, the following standards are maintained in the Relief centres.

- 1 toilet per 30 persons.
- Separate toilet and bathing facilities for women and children.
- 15 litres of water per person for toilet/bathing requirements.
- Dignity Kits for women are provided with sanitary napkins and disposable paper bags with proper labelling.
- Necessary arrangements are put in place for clearing the solid waste and for keeping the premises clean.

6.16 RELIEF LOGISTICS AND SURELY CHAIN MANAGEMENT

The Tamil Nadu Civil Supplies Corporation (TNCSC) transports essential commodities of two months requirement to inaccessible and vulnerable / highly vulnerable and its nearby areas, as part of preparedness measures.

6.17. HEALTH AND MENTAL HEALTH CARE

Health care of disaster affected pregnant women and lactating mothers, neo-natal, aged and terminally ill and those suffering from chronic diseases receive utmost priority as they suffer from double jeopardy. The District Collectors have been directed to follow the above said NDMA guidelines vide this office letter No.N.C.1 (4) / 5779 / 2016, dated 28.10.2016.

6.18 EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS FOR HEALTH RESPONSE

- Mobile Medical Teams visit the relief centres to attend the affected people. All precautionary Steps are taken to avoid spread of communicable diseases.
- Necessary basic arrangements are made for pregnant women for safe delivery.
- Arrangements are made well in advance to ensure the availability of Doctors / Para Medical Staff from Government / Private Hospitals with sufficient quantity of essential medicines to attend to the health needs and concerns of the affected people in relief centres.

- Referral and transportation of the affected people for further treatment / hospitalization etc., are arranged, wherever necessary by the medical team.

- Advance contingency plans for management of multiple casualties shall be derived.

- The Social Welfare Department with technical support from mental health wing provides the support for diagnosis and treatment of mental care of affected people who suffer from Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD). The past experience in Tsunami revealed that the State has handled the issue with a systematic approach.

In respect of Relief for Widows and Orphans,

- Special care to be given to widows and orphans, who are separated from their families.

- Widow Certificate to those widowed during disaster is issued within 15 days of disaster. Similar certificate to the children Orphaned by disaster is issued.

- For Relief to be given to Orphaned children, guidelines and G.O. issued by Government of Tamil Nadu will be followed scrupulously. Interest received should be given to the child / guardian every month for his / her proper upkeep.

- Ex-gratia assistance for loss of life, assistance on account of damage to houses is given immediately as per the norms approved in G.O.Ms.No.380, Revenue Department, dated 27.10.2015 or any orders / guidelines issued subsequent to the publication of this plan.

6.19 VETERINARY CARE

Veterinary care for disaster affected livestock and animals, including wild animals and arrangements for their evacuation, shelter, fodder / feed etc. are important for rehabilitation of animals. In respect of Veterinary care the DDMA's have been advised to instruct the Joint/Deputy Dir

ector, Veterinary Services to ensure the availability of adequate stocks of veterinary medicine in Veterinary Hospitals and to ensure availability of essential drugs. The availability of adequate stock of fodder will be reviewed regularly. In the event of any emergency, the availability of stocks of fodder identified well in advance before the onset of monsoon will be transported to the needy places.

6.20 RECOVERY AND REHABILITATION:

a) Psycho-Social Support

Once the response process is in place, the recovery process is activated by resorting to the

following actions

- ❖ Providing and erecting temporary housing for the victims of the disaster who are displaced.
- ❖ Facilitating and providing claims and grants as per the relief manual.
- ❖ Providing counselling to the victims
- ❖ Providing and facilitating medical support to the victims requiring long term care.
- ❖ Clearing and disposing off the debris created as a result of collapse of physical infrastructure and elements.
- ❖ Initiating the process of reconstruction by adopting improvised technologies for safe construction and with participation of the communities.

The Department of Social Welfare, Government of Tamil Nadu, will take extensive steps for bringing the affected villagers out of the trauma and depression. For these measures, counselling centres were organized in all the villages during Tsunami 2004. The department had conducted Training of Trainers (TOT) Programme for 100 master trainers and 500 CLWS in Viluppuram and Cuddalore Districts. The Social Welfare Department had trained VHN, SHN, Block Extension Educators, EO (SW), CDPO and Supervisors of Health for counseling purpose. The services of retired teachers, 75 Volunteers from Nehru Yuva Kendra and SHGs were also utilized for the psychosocial support.

The department also organized drawing, Yoga and Music competitions for the affected children. Mental Health services have a vital role to play in bringing the community out of trauma and rehabilitating them back.

Psychosocial Counselling and support was provided for 14,305 traumatized victims on an immediate basis by the District Administration at Cuddalore with the support of experts from Government and Non-Governmental Organisations. Also, the Anganwadi workers were trained to provide counselling services to the rural women in trauma. Institutes like NIMHANS, Medicines sans Frontiers, Schizophrenic research centre. Institute of Mental Health, Chennai organized centres for the affected people and gave Psychiatric counselling for the needy people.

b) Livelihood Support

People affected by disasters, more often than not, lose their livelihood. Relief employment under MNREGA is one of the several avenues for providing alternate source of livelihood to the affected people. During the year 2016-17, as a measure to mitigate the effects of drought situation and to improve livelihood of the rural mass, the number of days of employment provided to a family was increased from 100 to 150 days. As part of the coastal disaster risk reduction and tsunami rehabilitation strategies Government has launched special programmes for enhancing livelihood opportunities for the vulnerable poor.

c) **Co-ordination with Non- State Actors for Relief Efforts**

When a natural calamity of extremely severe in terms of intensity and extent strikes, lot of Non-State Actors such as national, international agencies and even foreign nationals pour in relief material and assistance. Special arrangements are made to coordinate with multiple agencies to ensure that the relief so obtained reaches all the needy in the most transparent manner.

d) **Institutional Mechanism**

The Commissioner of Revenue Administration undertakes all activities relating to Disaster Management and Mitigation besides managing relief and rehabilitation activities of any disaster in the State. The Principal Secretary/ Commissioner of Revenue Administration is also the Relief Commissioner of the State.

At the district level, The DDMA will be headed by the District Collector/ District Magistrate as the case may be, with the elected representative of the local authority as the Co-Chairperson. The DDMA will act as the planning, coordinating and implementing body for DM at the District level and take all necessary measures for the purposes of DM in accordance with the guidelines lay down by the NDMA and SDMA. It will, inter alia prepare the District DM plan for the District and monitor the implementation of the National Policy with national plan, State Policy with state Plan, District policy with District Plan. The DDMA will also ensure that the guidelines for prevention, mitigation, preparedness and response measures lay down by the NDMA and the SDMA are followed by all the Departments of the District Government at the District level and the local authorities of the District.

The Commissioner of Greater Chennai Corporation will be responsible for the overall management of disasters in Chennai Corporation areas. All departments of the State Government, including the Police, Fire and Rescue services, Urban and Rural Local Bodies, Health Public Works, Irrigation, etc., work in a coordinated manner under the leadership of the District Collector during disasters, except in Metropolitan areas where the Municipal body plays a major role. NGOs are also involved in providing relief, rescue and rehabilitation in recent times.



7.1 TAKING INTO ACCOUNT THE HAZARDS TO WHICH PERAMBALUR DISTRICT IS EXPOSED

Among the natural hazards that annually impact the region, flood and cyclone is known to be the most destructive to property, crops and infrastructure, and one of the worst for causing death and injury. Disasters are complex and quintessentially social events, reflecting not so much uncontrolled brute forces as the interaction of hazards and natural events with social structures and political. A disaster is a sudden and unexpected calamity resulting in the disruption of normal life, dislocating the infrastructure, badly affected the internal survival strength of the society and making it dependent on the external help.

The integrated strategies adopted on watershed basis by this district aim to prevent exposure of the communities to the risks of drought and landslides. The River Grading/ Stream Training works in several locations have prevented the exposure of the communities to floods. However, due to the construction of several habitations in low- lying areas & flood plains as well as the geographic location of the State, prevention of disaster risks in entirety is extremely difficult. The problem gets accentuated due to the extreme weather events on the one hand and dependence of the State on upstream States for release of its rightful share of river waters. Therefore the Government has been according highest priority to fund, mitigation measures to lessen / limit the adverse impacts of hazards and disasters.

7.2 THE PREVENTIVE AND MITIGATION MEASURES UNDER TAKEN FALL UNDER TWO BROAD CATEGORIES

STRUCTURAL MEASURES	NON STRUCTURAL MEASURES
Housing <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disaster Resistant Housing, • Multi-Purpose Evacuation Shelters 	Economic measures <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Diversification of Economic Activity • Subsidies, • Credit Waiver
Water resources <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Restoration of River drainage systems • River Grading/Stream Training, Flood Routing • Clearing inflow channels 	Risk Transfer Insurance, Credit & Tax Policies

STRUCTURAL MEASURES	NON STRUCTURAL MEASURES
<p>Infrastructures</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Roads, • Bridges • Drinking water, • Power, • Communication, • Education, • Heritage, • Tourism 	<p>Societal Measures</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public Information Campaigns, • Non formal Education • Community Involvement
<p>Ecosystem restoration</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Raising Shelter Belts along Coast, • Afforestation, • Restoring fragile interface Ecosystems viz., creeks, marshlands, wetlands etc. • Enhance Ecosystems' Health 	<p>Physical Planning Measures</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land use Planning, • Safety in Designs • Retrofitting
	<p>Safety Audit</p> <p>Disaster Resilient Public Infrastructure (Buildings Roads, Bridges, Water Bodies & Reservoir)</p>
	<p>Management & Institutional Measures (Educational Training – School/College Disaster Research Strengthening Technical Expertise, Strengthening of local Authorities)</p>

7.3 STRUCTURAL MEASURES

A wide range of structural measures are being contemplated covering most of the sectors viz., Housing, Irrigation, Agriculture, Public Infrastructure, Power, Public buildings etc. The major measures implemented are detailed below:-

7.3.1 Disaster Resistant Housing- Multi-Hazard Resistant Houses

Perambalur District has always been in the forefront in creating durable assets for the poor and over the years has been replacing huts with concrete houses. Taking into account the devastating destruction caused by Tsunami, as part of the Tsunami Rehabilitation measures, the houses for the poor who lost their houses were designed as Multi-Hazard Resistant with cyclone and earthquake proof features. All the houses were provided with rainwater-harvesting structures.

Fly ash bricks were used in construction, which are stronger and eco-friendlier than common red bricks. Most of the houses were relocated 200 to 1000 metres from the high tideline to prevent exposure of the communities to Tsunami.

All the houses were provided with a staircase which served as a safety provision for people to run to a higher level in case of another calamity. As a precautionary step, bio-shields in major re-settlements and also near all the existing habitations were taken up. The habitations were developed with adequate space to enable easy evacuation at times of emergencies. The reconstructed houses after post Tsunami have withstood the fury of Thane cyclone (which was historical) and the recurrent floods including the most severe in recent time in December 2015. The houses were not only safe but due to the provision of the staircase there was an additional space to move to a higher level in case of inundation due to flood.

The Manual for Disaster Resistant Construction Practices and Cyclone Resistant Building Architecture prepared under UNDP Disaster Risk Management has been made available to different departments responsible for construction of Housing and other public infrastructure.

7.3.2 Multi-Purpose Evacuation Shelters:

In Tamil Nadu the Multi-Purpose Evacuation Shelters are available in coastal areas only. These shelters are multipurpose utility buildings and can be used for activities like class rooms, community functions, meeting rooms for SHGs, community meetings, vocational trainings and other such other activities, making this infrastructure a vital part of the development of the communities.

7.3.3 Flood Control & Drought Mitigation Measures

The structural measures under the broad water resources segment to combat Flood and Drought are complimentary to each other. The Flood control measures include, River Grading, River/Stream training, construction of new as well as Rehabilitation of Reservoirs, Dams, Anaicuts, Check Dams, Instream Reservoirs, Riverine Reservoirs, Tail end Regulators etc Flood routing through diversion Canals/Channels and creating new storage facilities to store excess runoff. These structures are constructed on a priority basis in the river basins known for recurring floods.

7.3.4 Removal of Encroachments

The problems of flooding in several locations is due to the structural anthropogenic interventions which obliterate the existence width of the water ways, constrict the water ways and in some locations even block the water ways. The structural interventions are due to the authorized construction of public buildings in the earlier years as well as due to illegal encroachments by people of different strata. Removal of the encroachments and the relocation of the authorized structure play a very important role in maintaining the integrity of the water ways and minimise the risks

due to floods. The Government of Tamil Nadu will launch a special drive to remove the encroachments on a priority basis in all water bodies and water ways.

In cases where the matter is subjudice necessary clearances will be obtained from the Hon'ble courts. The district administration will be according high priority for removal of the encroachments in the water ways and water bodies.

7.3.5 Augmenting Storage Capacities of Water Bodies

The failure of monsoon during 2016 has dealt a severe blow to the agricultural economy and the allied sectors in the District. Perambalur District has witnessed the severest drought recorded in history.

In response to the extremely severe drought, the Government of Tamil Nadu inter alia has brought in a major policy change in the management of mineral resources linked to the water bodies in the State. Accordingly the rule 12 (2) and 12 12 (2-A) (a) of the Tamil Nadu Minor Minerals Concession Rules, 1959 have been amended. The new policy enunciated in GO Ms. No. 50 Industries (MMC1) Department dated 27-4- 2017 has enabled the farmers to remove the tank silt, free of cost for application on their fields. Within a period of six months 227150 cubic metre of tank silt has been removed from 397 tanks benefitting nearly 2000 farmers who have applied the tank silt on their fields. In addition the removal of tank silt will accelerate the ground water recharge rates & increase the agricultural production as well as enhance the drinking water availability in the State. The application of silt in agricultural field enhances soil health and moisture levels as well as water retention capacity and increases productivity and production at a reduced cost of cultivation due to reduction in consumption of chemical fertilisers. This continuing exercise of massive desiltation will aid in flood mitigation on one hand and ensure drought proofing on the other.

7.3.6 Kudimaramathu

The Kudimaramathu scheme paves the way for the people's participation and creates a sense of ownership in the Community besides serving the purpose of Flood Control, Drought Mitigation and Ground Water recharge and improved *on farm* water management.

In Perambalur District, renovation works were taken up under the kudimaramathu scheme at 14 irrigation tanks at a cost of ₹3.48 crore and works have been completed. The renovation would help stabilise irrigation in the ayacut areas and drinking water supply of the residents in nearby areas. Renovation works, including desilting of the tanks and inlet channels, strengthening of bunds, and repairs to sluices, executed at a cost of ₹26 lakh at Arumbavur tank and ₹22 lakh at the Sitheri.

7.3.7 Integrated Watershed Management project

This scheme aims to promote balanced use of Natural Resources through Watershed approach. The various soil moisture conservation and water harvesting strategies of the Integrated Watershed Management project serve the purpose of drought proofing rain fed agriculture, provide irrigation during critical periods of crop growth thus preventing crop failure and also facilitate recharge of ground water. Integrated Watershed Management project is being implemented at a cost of Rs.781.731 crores in 26 districts through 24 DWDAs covering 2770 watersheds.

7.3.8 Mission on Sustainable Dry Land Agriculture (MSDA)

The Mission for Sustainable Dry land Agriculture is a major initiative towards drought proofing of the Rainfed areas of Tamil Nadu. The Mission on Sustainable Dryland Agriculture (MSDA), focuses on improving the production and productivity of millets, pulses, oilseeds and cotton in an extent of around 25 Lakh Acres of dry land in a phased manner from 2016-17 to 2019-20 with a funding support of Rs.802.90 Crore. The programme implemented on a cluster approach focuses on capacity building, developing water harvesting structures, adopting new agronomical interventions, mechanisation besides value addition technologies to fetch remunerative returns to the dry land farmers. The synergistic benefits of the integrated measures will enhance the resilience of the poor farmers to withstand drought.

7.3.9 Road Infrastructure

Proper maintenance of all National State Highways and Rural Roads Clearing blockages under culverts bridges including 1000 meters upstream and downstream to enable free flow of flood waters. The Government has also decided to increase the vent ways to cover the full width of the River/Stream and convert the existing pipe culverts to Box Type Culverts and also construct elevated bridges at appropriate locations as part of its prevention and mitigation strategies.

7.4 DRINKING WATER

The extremely severe hydrological drought which impacted the drinking water supply throughout the State, was managed by the State Government with minimal inconvenience to the public by the adoption of a multipronged structural interventions which included creation of new sources, repair & restoration of the existing sources, replacement of distribution lines and micro management of drinking water distribution up to the household level. During the pre-disaster phase, noticing that deficit during South West Monsoon was 20% and taking into account forecast of normal Northeast Monsoon 2016, advance action was taken to desilt water bodies, construct checkdams, recharge

structures, conversion of defunct borewells into recharge structures rainwater harvesting structures to augment drinking water resources in areas prone to water stress. In addition new sources were also developed such as Infiltration wells, ring wells, deep bore wells during the disaster phase.

7.5 MAHATMA GANDHI NATIONAL RURAL EMPLOYMENT GUARANTEE SCHEME (MGNREGS)

The core objectives of this scheme is to provide not less than one hundred days of unskilled manual work as a guaranteed employment in a financial year to every household in rural areas. This was enhanced to a minimum of 150 days during the unprecedented drought of 2017. The scheme is judiciously used to build assets that lend support to water conservation, rain water harvesting, afforestation and holistic Natural Resources Conservation. On the other hand it aims to provide employment to the rural people and thereby enable them to meet their livelihood needs. Establishing Bioshields through afforestation in identified Government / Common Lands, Village Panchayat lands, avenue plantation are expected to reduce the impact of the Heat Waves and also reduce the Carbon Foot Print of the State.

7.6 SAFETY OF LIFELINE INFRASTRUCTURES

The structural interventions required for safety against Floods, Cyclone and extreme weather events and disasters like earthquake and landslide are arrived after the safety audit by respective organisations. The lifeline infrastructures include, Dams, reservoirs, Water Bodies, Educational Infrastructures, Hospitals, Veterinary Care Centers, Power and Communication facilities, Heritage & Tourist Infrastructures.

7.7 DAM SAFETY PROJECT

The Government of Tamilnadu has taken up the Rehabilitation of 89 Dams under the control of Water Resources and Department and 38 Dams under the control of TANGEDCO in a phased manner through an exclusive Dam Rehabilitation and Improvement Project.

7.8 RESTORATION AND PROTECTION OF DIVERSE ECOSYSTEMS

Eco Protection and Eco Restoration of Marsh Lands, Wetlands Creeks and estuaries are being undertaken to enable flood protection and ensure livelihood of communities traditionally dependent on them. Massive tree plantation programmes in Rural & Urban areas in addition to the augmentation and conservation efforts in the protected and reserved areas.

7.9 LAND SLIDES

Prevention & Mitigation of the adverse impacts of landslides is achieved by the following structural measures in the identified watersheds

- Prevention of Soil Erosion through engineering and vegetative measures

- Improvement of drainage systems of the entire watershed through River/Stream training, strengthening of embankments, to facilitate free flow of runoff.
- Stabilization of Slopes through Bio Engineering Methods
- Construction of Revetments to protect landslides along Highways and Roads

7.10 STRUCTURAL MEASURES FOR MITIGATING EARTHQUAKES

Structural measures implemented to considerably reduce the impact of earthquake are:

- Properly designed, engineered and constructed structures - residential, service or infrastructure — built on well tested soil and adapting to suitable adjustments in design.
- Retrofitting in old structures so that short-comings in construction could be externally strengthened to a considerable extent to withstand the convulsions caused by Earthquake.

7.11 NON STRUCTURAL MEASURES

The Structural measures can be effectively translated on field only with appropriate Non-Structural measures such as policies, guidelines and standards, community participation, regulatory mechanism, prescribed from time to time in accordance with the changing patterns of disasters. The non-structural measures being implemented for prevention and mitigation are detailed below:

7.11.1 ECONOMIC MEASURES

Tamil Nadu, which is a multi-hazard risk prone State is highly vulnerable to the cyclonic storms, down pours during Northeast Monsoon on the one hand and the vagaries of the monsoon impacting the fortunes of the farming community on the other. In addition, the deficit rainfall adversely affects the drinking water resources impacting essential supplies to the community particularly those in the drought prone districts of the State. In order to mitigate these risks, Government of Tamil Nadu invokes economic incentives and alternate strategies to enhance the resilience of the highly vulnerable sections of the society.

Fishermen bear the highest brunt of the disaster risks which threaten their lives, housing as well as economic wellbeing. In order to reduce the impact of these risks, the Government of Tamil Nadu have decided to provide multi hazard resistant houses free of cost and provide grants during lean season and prohibited periods of fishing. In addition the Government has been taking several measures to enhance their livelihood opportunities comprising of skill upgradation and value addition to their existing fishing centric income generating activities and imparting skills for diversification of livelihood opportunities.

Agriculture is the other main sector which bears the brunt of the risks due to vagaries of monsoon and its consequent risks of floods and drought. The problem of the farmers is accentuated in the areas irrigated from the rivers that originate outside the State due to issues involved in timely releases of water from the upper riparian States and the seasonal rivers of the State being at the mercy of the monsoonal rains.

In order to mitigate the plight of the farmers Government is providing incentives to the farmers of Cauvery delta during Kuruvai & Samba Seasons to shift from water intensive crops to less water consuming crops and extends 100 percent financial assistance for installation of Micro Irrigation Systems throughout the State in order to conserve water and utilise the resources judiciously to protect the interests of the farmers.

7.11.2 RISK TRANSFER

Risk transfer plays a significant role in with standing the economic losses caused due to various disasters. For long, the risk transfer instruments did not address the concerns of the primary sector, which is highly impacted during disasters. The Prime Minister's Fasal Beema Yojana (PMFBY) introduced by Government of India addresses the concerns of the highly vulnerable farming community. Government of Tamil Nadu is implementing this scheme from 2016 and has ensured maximum number of farmers covered under the scheme during the year 2016.

About 15.37 lakh farmers have been enrolled and 31.85 Lakh Acre has been insured under the scheme. The Central and State Government have contributed Rs.428 Crore each toward their share as subvention. Due to the earnest efforts taken by the State Government, the Insurance Companies have released a sum of Rs.2420 Crore to 15.37 farmers till date who were affected due to the severest drought caused by deficit rainfall during 2016.

7.12 SOCIETAL MEASURES

7.12.1 Public awareness and Mass campaigns.

Imparting Disaster Risk Knowledge and bringing attitudinal and behavioural changes to the early warning messages play a significant role in Risk Reduction especially in minimising loss of lives. Considering the importance of the need for enhancing the knowledge levels of different stakeholders, to tackle different disaster situations and have been according very high priority in building the capacities of the community and other stakeholders. In order to spread the awareness at various levels, all possible channels of communication such as print, electronic, social and traditional media are being used by the district authority.

In order to prepare the future generation to face the disasters in a more confident and resilient manner and also make them part of disaster management the curriculum of classes 7th to 10th have been modified and lessons on Disaster Management have been incorporated.

Special campaigns are being organised for different disasters to involve communities particularly children and other vulnerable sections. Schools, Colleges, NCC, NSS, Social defence, SHGs, NGOs, CBOs, traders associations, Builders associations, contractors, masons, local body representatives, religious and social organisations, academic institutions and professionals are being involved to make Tamil Nadu a disaster resilient State. In addition, the farming community is being encouraged to diversify their crops to minimize the water requirement and is also being encouraged to adopt Micro Irrigation Practices to conserve water and enhance resilience to face drought.

7.12.2 Community Based Disaster Management

The community is the first responder to any Disaster. The Community has its own traditional wisdom and local knowledge to withstand the impact of disasters. Harnessing leadership and volunteerism among the Community and developing a team of trained community volunteers through participatory approach for special tasks of early warning, Search, Rescue Transport Arrangements & Evacuation, First Aid, Shelter and Relief (Food, Water and Sanitation) are essential for successful Disaster Management. Involvement and participation of the communities will ensure a collective and coordinated action during emergencies. The Capacity Building of Community is being ensured at grass root level through enrolment of able bodied volunteers. The volunteers from local community are being identified from NSS, NCC and Youth Groups with skills of swimming and climbing, as First Responders (at least 10 per vulnerable area) and First Responder teams are formed in areas of vulnerability (for search, rescue and evacuation). It is also ensured that Women volunteers are included in First Responders Teams and also in other Committees. The first responders are being trained by Fire & Rescue Department / SDRF or Red Cross society / Civil Societies. During the year 2017, the total no. of first responders identified and made part of the Response teams were 23,325 of which 6,740 are women responders.

7.12.3 SOCIAL SAFETY NETS

Various social protection nets are provided by Government of Tamil Nadu under both State Government schemes and externally aided special Projects (with World Bank, ADB and IFAD funding) like Emergency Tsunami Reconstruction Project (ETRP), Tsunami Emergency Assistance Programme (TEAP), Rajiv Gandhi Rehabilitation Programme (RGRP) and Post Tsunami Sustainable Livelihood Project (PTSLP) which have been implemented in response to the tsunami 2004.

7.12.4 SOCIAL SECURITY SCHEMES

The following schemes provide social security protection to the vulnerable groups

- Old Age Pension Scheme
- Widow Pension Scheme (WPS)
- Differently Abled Pension Scheme (DAP)

- Destitute Widows Pension Scheme (DWP)
- Destitute/ Deserted Wives Pension Scheme (DDWP)
- Pension to Un-married, Poor, Incapacitated Women of age 50 years and above (UWP)
- Accident Relief Scheme
- Enhanced Relief to Disaster affected people
- Chief Minister's Uzhavar Pathukappu Thittam
- Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment guarantee scheme
- Deendayal Anthodia Yojana -National Urban Livelihood Mission (DAY-NULM)
- Tamil Nadu Pudhu Vaazhvu Project (Funded jointly by World Bank and The Government of Tamilnadu)
- Self Help Groups (Micro Credit & Livelihood)
- Amma Canteens (Food Security for urban Poor)
- Priceless kits to pregnant women and lactating mothers.
- Priceless educational kits, bicycle etc to the school children.

These schemes provide Safety nets to the poor and in-turn their vulnerability during disasters and post disasters phases.

7.13 MANAGEMENT & INSTITUTIONAL MEASURES

7.13.1 Capacity Building

Capacity Building of the Institutions involved in the Disaster Response and Management and more importantly disaster risk reduction, is an important component of non-structural measures. Tamil Nadu is implementing community based Disaster Risk Management programme under Coastal Disaster Risk Reduction project in 561 habitations to involve the community in disaster management. State Institute of Rural Development is building the capacity of the community in these habitations. In addition, the First Responders identified in the vulnerable areas are being trained every year to build their capacity. The First Responders Team at Village level is nurtured, trained and institutionalized. AAPDA MITRA a scheme funded by Government of India is being implemented to enhance the capacity of first responders in Greater Chennai Corporation to handle Urban Floods.

7.13.2 Capacity Building of Government Agencies

The Revenue Administration, Disaster Management & Mitigation Department is primarily responsible for disaster management in the State and is ably supported by several departments, the main departments being Police, SDRF, Fire & Rescue Services, Coastal Security, Fisheries, PWD, Highways, Agriculture, Horticulture, Animal Husbandry, Health, Election Board, Municipal Administration and other departments. In order to enhance the skills of the personnel

engaged in Disaster Risk Reduction and those involved in different phases of disasters, priority for Capacity Building Programme which are being organised with the help of NIDM, NDRF & SDRF, Fire services, Anna Institute of Management, Revenue Department and other Government agencies at District / State and National Levels.

The capacity of NGOs is also tapped to train the Personnel from different departments in Search, rescue & Evacuation Operations as well as other issues of Disaster Management, RED Cross Society, Sathya Sai Trust and other bodies. In addition, Government and Private educational institutions are also building the capacities of employees through special programmes. Government of Tamil Nadu is committed to build the capacity of its employees to build a pool of highly committed and competent teams right from the grass root level up to top management to address the concerns of the community in facing disasters, evolve strategies to prevent and mitigate risks and in implementation of prevention, mitigation and build back better projects.

7.13.3 Research and Technology Transfer

Mainstreaming Research and Development to alleviate ill effects of disaster mitigation/ reduction has become a necessity in the context of complexities of climate change.

R&D in management of earthquakes, floods, droughts, climate change, industrial, nuclear disasters and other disasters will ensure risk identification at the early stage in a holistic manner and minimize risks by suitably integrating mitigation measures into the development model.

7.13.4 Physical Planning Measures

It is not uncommon to note that the risks due to disasters being exacerbated due to inadequate understanding of the topography while under taking projects for housing, commercial, industrial and public infrastructure. Construction of public & private facilities in water bodies & water ways, change in land use pattern from agriculture to residential and industrial purposes, building public infrastructure on water ways due to the rapid urbanization to name a few have compounded the intensity of several disasters. Many of these issues will be addressed through regulations and prevent serious risks that exist today. Government of Tamilnadu is undertaking physical planning measures to minimise the risks as noted below:

a.Regulatory Mechanisms and Redesigning

As part of mainstreaming of risk concerns into developmental plans, The Government of Tamilnadu consciously decided to re-examine the designs & codes relating Buildings, Irrigation Structures, drinking water supply systems, Power Infrastructure, Bridges & Culverts in National and State highways & Rural Roads are being redesigned to reduce risks that arise due to flooding. For instance in order to ensure that the gushing water during the flood, seamlessly flows through the culverts & Bridges, the existing piped culverts are being converted into box type RCC structures & low level bridges and cause ways are being converted into slightly elevated structures providing

adequate space for flood waters to flow even during extreme weather events. Redesigning of these structures will prevent inundation of the surroundings areas which is happening currently now due to inadequate no. of vent ways and inadequate capacity of the piped culverts. In the power sector cables are being laid underground and junction boxes are being located on 1 to 2 feet tall support structures.

B. National Building Code Standards

Development Control Rules for CMDA provide for, regulating the constructions with reference to zone, location, height, number of floors, size of buildings, setback spaces to be left around and the use of the building and land. Building rules under the Local Bodies Acts provide for regulation of location of buildings, foundations, plinths, superstructures-walls, floors and rooms, licensing of surveyors and inspection of municipal engineers at various stages of constructions, wind load/pressure, reinforced cement concrete and framed structures, construction materials, etc. Structural safety and soundness are being regulated under the building rules under the Local Body Acts.

The special provisions contained in the Building Rules under the Chennai City Municipal Corporation Act, Building Rules under the T.N. District Municipalities Act and Building Rules under T.N. Panchayats Act respectively, regulate structural design of buildings to reduce risks due to natural hazards viz. earth quake, cyclone, flood flow or inundation, tsunami, etc. The Public Works Departments adopt the NBC standards for guiding the construction of buildings.

c. Guidelines for Planning, design and construction of Multi Hazard Resistant buildings

Disaster prevention involves engineering intervention in buildings and structures to make them strong enough to withstand natural hazard so that the exposure of the society to hazard situation could be avoided or minimized. Public Works department buildings organization is committed to Plan, design, construct and maintain the Public Buildings and monitor the stability of the public buildings.

Every building shall be so Planned, Designed, Constructed, equipped, maintained and operated so as to provide not only adequate comfort to the occupants but also to take meticulous care to avoid undue danger to the life and safety of the occupants from Fire, Earthquake, Tsunami, Cyclone, Flood and other hazards. The Public Works Department has brought comprehensive guidelines including, but not limited to, the above features. The public buildings are constructed based on the Codes published by the Bureau of Indian standards including the National Building code 2016.

d. Building stability

A Hazard Safety Cell (HSC) under the direct supervision and control of the Engineer-in-Chief of the State PWD as an advisory body was established for proper enforcement of the buildings code in all future constructions, thereby ensuring the safety of buildings and structures from all hazards such as earthquakes/ cyclones etc.,

e. Structural stability of the public building

The Structural stability of the public buildings is ensured through the Tamil Nadu Public Building Licensing Act 1965 and Rules 1966. The Public Buildings have to renew their licenses periodically. These licenses are issued / renewed after inspection of the buildings and satisfying structural stability certified by the PWD.

f. Road Safety Audit

Safety status in the roads upgraded under Tamil Nadu Road Sector Project has been reviewed to identify safety related problems, deficiencies and shortcomings for suggesting remedial measures. The suggestions from the Road Safety Audit, for 724 Km of roads recently in 2015 are implemented. Efforts are being taken to extend the road safety audit to select stretches every year.

g. Fire Safety Audit

A Multi Departmental Committee under the head of the District Officer of Fire Services Department conducts inspection in all cinema theatres in the Districts once in a year and forwards its report to the licensing authorities for taking appropriate action. The Revenue Department also conducts fire-safety audits in Government buildings to ensure fire-safety. Apart from this, other buildings are also inspected under various Acts and Rules from fire-safety point of view.

h. Industrial safety Audit

The Major Accident Hazard (MAH) control activities in Tamil Nadu are monitored by Chief Inspector of Factories, Chennai.

- Risk Assessment and mapping of hazardous industries is done by the Department of Industrial Safety.

- Risk mitigation is done in MAH Units with preparation of the “On-Site Emergency Plan” and these plans get approval from the Chief Inspector of Factories.

- Factories Inspectors conduct one day Training Program on Industrial safety every month for Plant Operators and Supervisors in factories, as part of their field level activities.

- Factories Inspectorate in Tamil Nadu is having a **State Level Safety Audit Cell**. Chief Inspector of Factories is the Chairman of the Cell. Experts in the field of Safety, Health and Environment are members in the Safety Audit Cell.

- 53 MAH Units have been identified for conducting statutory Safety Audit in their facilities by External Auditor every year and to submit the Audit Reports to Chief Inspector of Factories under “Manufacture, Storage and Import of Hazardous Chemicals Rules, 1989” (MSIHC Rules).

i. School Safety Policy

The National Disaster Management Authority has formulated the National Disaster Management Guidelines on School Safety Policy in February 2016. The Hon'ble Supreme Court has directed the School Safety Guidelines issued by NDMA have to be implemented in letter and spirit.

The School Education department as well as the DDMA's have been advised to follow the guidelines given in the School Safety Policy. Some of the major roles and responsibilities of DDMA as per the School Safety Policy are

- Collaborate with and involve education authorities in DM Planning, policies, processes and in developing minimum standards for school safety before, during and after emergencies. This will be done by co-opting the District Education Officer and / other officials / NGOs / Private agencies as part of the DDMA.

- DDMA's will make sure that school safety is given due attention in the DDMPs, DDMA's will collaborate with and provide training inputs to Department of Education for training of School Safety Focal Point teachers and School Management Committee members to lead school safety efforts in their respective schools.
- Ensure that all school buildings whether government or private, comply with the building codes and directives of the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in relation to safety of children.
- Facilitate specialised training in schools for teachers and peer educators.
- Conduct periodic mock drills at the district
- Include issues of school safety – in the District Disaster Management Plans.
- Conduct periodic mock drills at the district level activity involving schools.

j. Multi Hazard Resistant Designs in Housing

The State is striving to mitigate loss of life and property by adopting Multi Hazard resistant designs and specifications in the type design of Tsunami Houses and other social housing schemes for economically weaker sections. Manual for Disaster Resistant Construction Practices and Cyclone Resistant Building Architecture prepared under UNDP Disaster Risk Management Programme has been made available to the Departments.

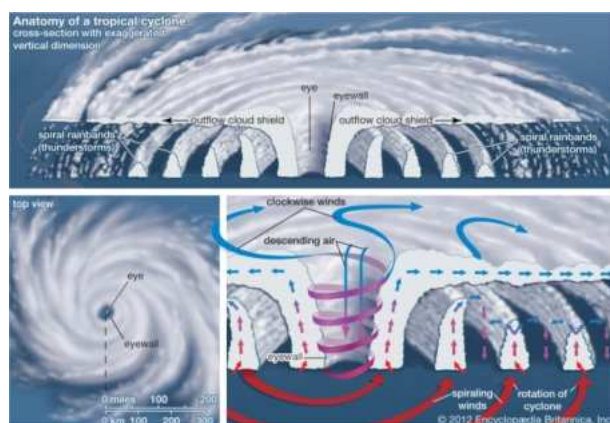


8.1 FREQUENT AND SEVERE CYCLONIC STORMS

The Four Stage Warning

The IMD issues warnings in four stages for the Indian coast.

Stages	Warning	Meaning
Stage 1	Cyclone Watch	Issued 72 hours in advance, it discusses the likelihood of development of a cyclonic disturbance in the north Indian Ocean and the coastal region likely to experience adverse weather.
Stage 2	Cyclone Alert	Issued 48 hours in advance of the commencement of adverse weather over the coastal areas.
Stage 3	Cyclone Warning	Issued 24 hours in advance of the commencement of adverse weather over the coastal areas. The location of landfall is discussed at this stage.
Stage 4	Landfall Outlook	Issued 12 hours in advance of the commencement of adverse weather over the coastal areas. The track of the cyclone after the landfall and the possible impact inland is discussed at this stage.



A **tropical cyclone** is a rapidly rotating storm system characterized by a low-pressure center, a closed low-level atmospheric circulation, strong winds, and a spiral arrangement of thunderstorms that produce heavy rain or squalls. Depending on its location and strength, a tropical cyclone is referred to by different names, including hurricane, typhoon, tropical storm, cyclonic storm, tropical depression, and simply cyclone. A hurricane is a tropical cyclone that occurs in the Atlantic Ocean and northeastern Pacific Ocean, and a typhoon occurs in the northwestern Pacific Ocean; in the south Pacific or Indian Ocean, comparable storms are referred to simply as "tropical cyclones" or "severe cyclonic storms".

Name	Name	Name
Deep Depression	Cyclonic Storm	Severe Cyclonic Storm
Very Severe Cyclonic Storm	Extremely Severe Cyclonic Storm	Super Cyclonic Storm

An intense circular storm that originates over warm tropical oceans and is characterized by low atmospheric pressure, high winds, and heavy rain. Drawing energy from the sea surface and maintaining its strength as long as it remains over warm water, a tropical cyclone generates winds that exceed 119 km (74 miles) per hour. In extreme cases winds may exceed 240 km (150 miles) per hour, and gusts may surpass 320 km (200 miles) per hour. Accompanying these strong winds are torrential rains and a devastating phenomenon known as the storm surge, an elevation of the sea surface that can reach 6 metres (20 feet) above normal levels. Such a combination of high winds and water makes cyclones a serious hazard.

Interspersed with periodic droughts subjecting the vulnerable section of the community to extreme hardship. The Tsunami that struck in December 2004, Thane Cyclone -2011, Neelam-2012, unprecedented floods of 2015 followed by very severe cyclone storm Vardah-2016 and severest drought in 2017 (due to the extremely severe deficit rainfall in all the seasons of 2016) had left the urban infrastructure, drainage system, power & road infrastructure trade and commerce in tatters on the one hand and impacted the livelihoods in the primary sector including those small and marginal farmers on the other. Some of the notable cyclones affected by Tamil Nadu listed below:

Name of the Cyclones	Lowest Pressure (mbar)	Year	Winds (km/hr)
BOB 09	998	1991	85
BOB 06	994	1992	85
BOB 03	968	1993	175
08B	967	1996	120
BOB 05	958	2000	190
Fanoos	998	2005	85
Nisha	996	2008	85
Jal	988	2010	100
Thane	972	2011	140

Name of the Cyclones	Lowest Pressure (mbar)	Year	Winds (km/hr)
Nilam	992	2012	85
Madi	986	2013	120
Roanu	983	2016	85
Kyant	997	2016	85
Nada	1000	2016	75
Vardah	982	2016	130
Ockhi	975	2017	155
Gaja	995	2018	128

Perambalur is one of the few district that addresses the long-term concerns of the Community by not only building resilient infrastructures but also by improving access to services, imparting new skills, strengthening livelihood security and expanding services with well-coordinated actions as part of the Build Back Better strategies. The process of “Building Back Better” starts with the commitment to deliver the best with the available resources and also by accessing international funding & implementing the Projects within specified time limits. The Build Back Better strategies adopted by Tamil Nadu instil confidence in the communities which were psychologically traumatized and economically devaStated due to unprecedented disasters. The activities and measures initiated under build back better strategies focus on prevention and mitigation of disaster risks.

As a part of build back better strategies and experience gained during the past disasters, Government of Tamil Nadu undertook need assessment in a post-disaster scenario, taking into account not only the damages that have been caused to the infrastructure, losses incurred by the community but also design interventions needed through a detailed assessment carried out by different agencies encompassing Housing, Industry, Public Infrastructure, Health, Agriculture and – other sectors.

Based on the needs assessment, projects are undertaken with a special focus on risk-proofing the housing infrastructure of the vulnerable sections and enhancing livelihood opportunities and resilience of the community. In addition, the infrastructure of different sectors is built back better. The core philosophy principle of Building Back Better is deeply ingrained in all the project designs and interventions.

Task	Activities	Responsibility
Structural Measures		
Providing Cyclone Shelters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Constructing Cyclone Shelters in cyclone prone areas □ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Revenue ➤ PWD
Strengthening Infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construct missing roads and bridges in cyclone prone areas • Strengthen /repair of existing roads and bridges in cyclone prone areas • Strengthen dams and canals • Construct new saline embankment and repair existing ones 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Revenue ➤ RD & PR ➤ PWD ➤ Highways
Forecasting and Warning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen and upgrade of existing cyclone forecasting system 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ IMD
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish infrastructure for cyclone warning 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Revenue
Non Structural Measure		
Capacity Building	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prepare departmental cyclone contingency plan • Develop cyclone related departmental action plan and SOP • Impart training to the stakeholders involved in cyclone mitigation and management. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Revenue ➤ RD & PR ➤ All Line Depts
Awareness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disseminate cyclone/tsunami risk to general public residing cyclone prone areas • Campaign for cyclone safety tips 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Revenue ➤ IMD ➤ DDMA
Safety Audit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carry out structural safety audit of all critical lifeline structures □ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ DDMA ➤ Information and Public Relation

8.2 The completed Major Projects

In the recent past and on-going for the purpose of rehabilitation and reconstruction of Housing, Public Infrastructures, Livelihood systems to enhance the resilience of the community and also for Disaster Risk Reduction.

Norms for ARG Site Selection Criteria and its Installation

1. Each ARG site is established in a fenced piece of land by measuring 5 m X 7 m with good exposure conditions.

2. The norms for ARG site selection are:

There shall be no obstruction to the transmitting antenna in south-west direction (-) for aimuth orientation and for - for elevation of the antenna.

The site shall be free from nearby tall buildings, trees, large water bodies, industrial heat source and high tension cables (both overhead and underground).

The site shall be selected in such a way that the distance between the fencing and the AWS tower is at least 5 m. This is to minimize the effect of the fence as horizontal obstruction to the sensors.

The site with steep slope, high vegetation, low lying place holding water after rain shall not be considered for installation of AWS.

The height of the mast on which the ARG and sensors are mounted shall be minimum 2.5 m from raised platform. 1. Sensor for following met parameter is interfaced to all Automatic Raingauge Stations.

Rainfall

In addition to sensor for above mentioned parameters, ARG are also equipped with sensor for Air Temperature and Relative Humidity.

AUTOMATIC RAINUAGE STATION (ARG)

In Perambalur District, there are 18 Automatic Rain Gauges and 3 Automatic Weather Stations allocated. Among 18 ARGs, 3 were situated on Roof Top and remaining 15 ARGs placed in Ground. All ARGs were Installed properly and protect with fencing. A sign board fixed for alertness. The details given below:

Name of Village	ARG Code	SF No.	Lattitude	Longitude	Name of ARG Location {Site Name}
Kilumathur (N)	ARG531	223/1	11.347331	79.101396	Govt. Natham Poramboke
Keelakarai	ARG532	55/3	11.282957	78.848697	GHSS
Ammapalayam	ARG533	79/5	11.216601	78.741219	GHSS
Melapuliyur (W)	ARG534	206/2B2B	11.269238	78.757586	BC Welfare Colony
Pasumbalur	ARG535	Dec-14	11.42929	78.8889	Revenue Inspector Office
Poolambadi (E)	ARG536	292/9	11.4117	78.712206	Mandaiveli
Valikandapuram	ARG537	234/9	11.31569	78.91738	Revenue Inspector Office
Noothapur	ARG538	351/17	11.3157	78.9174	VAO Office Near
V.Kalathur	ARG539	125/12A	11.2157	78.9555	Police Station Near

Asur	ARG540	315/2	11.24756	78.983258	GHS
Maruvathur Perali (S)	ARG541	30/9	11.3064	79.0354	BC Hostel
Olaipadi (W)	ARG542	158/10	11.23	79.01	GHSS
Kannapadi	ARG543	174/9A	11.29129	79.034032	Govt. Pathway
Padalur E	ARG544	71/3	11.106204	78.844465	VAO Office
Kolakkanatham	ARG545	444/ 4	11.129432	78.918668	GHSS
Koothur	ARG546	28/ 16	11.154938	79.007395	ADW Hostel
Siruvachur	ARG547	351/14C,352/1	11.13449	78.983258	GHSS
Thungapuram (N)	ARG548	27/5	11.29269664	79.10307188	GHSS

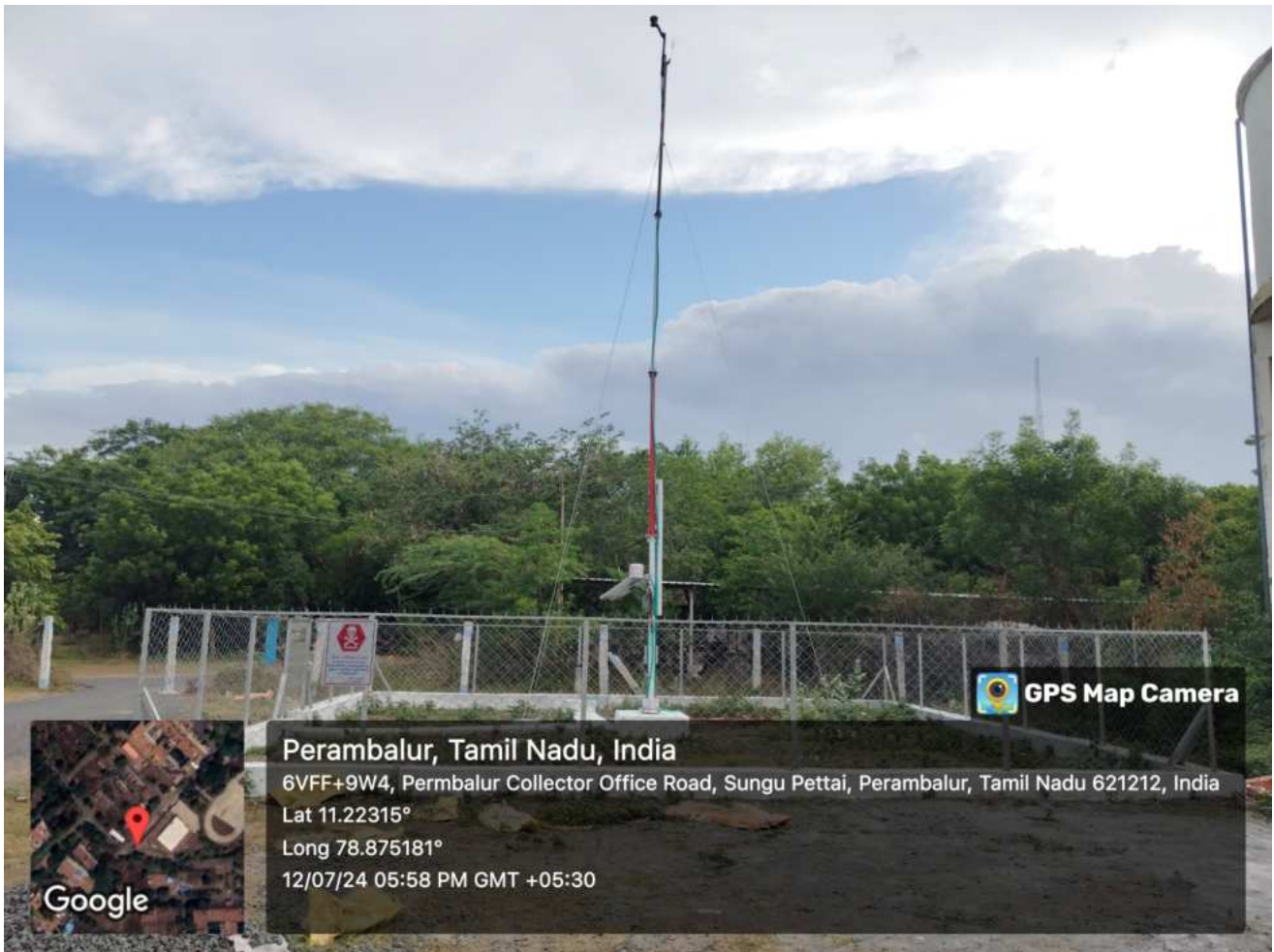
*Its main purpose to make rainfall data available in real time



AUTOMATIC WEATHER STATION (AWS)

In Perambalur District, there are 3 Automatic Weather Stations allocated. All 3 AWS were situated in Taluk Offices. One AWS were taken over from TNAU at Veppanthattai Taluk. All AWS were Installed properly and protect with fencing. A sign board fixed for alertness. The details given below:

Sl. No.	Taluk	SF No.	Classification / Location	ARG Code	SF.No.	Latitude	Longitude
1	Perambalur	221/1	Collectorate, Perambalur.	AWS48	221/1	11.12778	78.8393
2	Kunnam	271/1	Taluk Office, Kunnam	AWS47	271/1	11.29836	78.96301
3	Alathur	323/18B	Taluk Office, Alathur.	AWS46	323/18B	11.12778	78.8393



8.2.1 Tsunami Rehabilitation

The Government of Tamil Nadu implemented a number of projects one after the other to rehabilitate the Tsunami affected areas. The Emergency Tsunami Rehabilitation Project (ETRP), Tsunami Emergency Assistance Programme (TEAP), Vulnerable Reduction to Coastal Communities (VRCC) Rajiv Gandhi Rehabilitation Package Aided by Government of India and currently the Coastal Disaster Risk Reduction Project (CDRRP) have addressed various aspects such as Housing, Livelihood, of the Tsunami affected areas and the community Shelters, Fisheries infrastructures, Reclamation of agricultural lands, Reconstruction of Public Infrastructures, Community Based Disaster Risk Management etc.

Multi-Hazard Resistant Houses

All the houses were designed as Multi- Hazard Resistant, with cyclone and earthquake proof features. The plinth area of each house was 325 sq ft with a hall, bedroom, kitchen and toilet and met the expectations of the community. All the houses were provided with rainwater-harvesting structures. Fly ash bricks were used in construction, which is stronger and eco-friendlier than the common red bricks. In bigger settlements, Common Effluent Treatment Plants were established. Pattas for the houses were given in the joint name of husband and wife.

All the houses were provided with a staircase which served many purposes, like a safety provision to run to a higher level in case of another calamity, an open space to dry their fish, etc. It will also be very useful to them when they construct the first floor in future. The habitations were developed with adequate space to enable easy evacuation at times of emergencies, with amenities of permanent nature and with suitable rainwater harvesting. As a precautionary step against future natural calamities, bio-shields in major re-settlements and near all the existing habitations were taken up.

The reconstructed houses post Tsunami have withstood the fury of Thane cyclone (which was historical) and the floods of December 2015. The houses were safe and the provision of the staircase had created additional space to move to the higher level in case of inundation due to flood. This bears testimony to the Build Back Better policy which the Govt of Tamil Nadu have been following consistently.

Livelihood support for the fishermen:

Fishing is the most obvious activity along the coast and is the major livelihood of the Tsunami affected coastal communities. About 90% of the population in these coastal villages are engaged in fishing and fisheries related activities and the remaining 10 percent are engaged in agriculture, livestock and microenterprise. The destruction and damages of livelihood assets, equipment and infrastructure due to tsunami has impacted the livelihood of the fishermen in particular and the coastal community in general. Multipronged strategies were adopted to restore the livelihood opportunities, which inter alia includes asset replacement, skill up-gradation, new skill development, alternate employment opportunities to diversify into non-fisheries activities to tide over off season and low catches. The assistance also included support for procurement of equipment to enhance shelf life. The livelihood programme provided options to broaden their livelihood base to non-fisheries alternatives with specialized technical assistance, provision of low cost equipment and long- term support to impart value addition and market access with existing fisheries and non-fisheries livelihoods. Stronger linkages have been developed with other, more comprehensive rural livelihood schemes such as National Rural Livelihood Mission, National Fishery Development Board (NFDB) and Vazhnthu Kaatuvom, to bring the benefits of these programs to coastal fishing communities.

8.2.2 Flood Control & Drought Mitigation

a. Augmenting Storage Capacities of Water Bodies

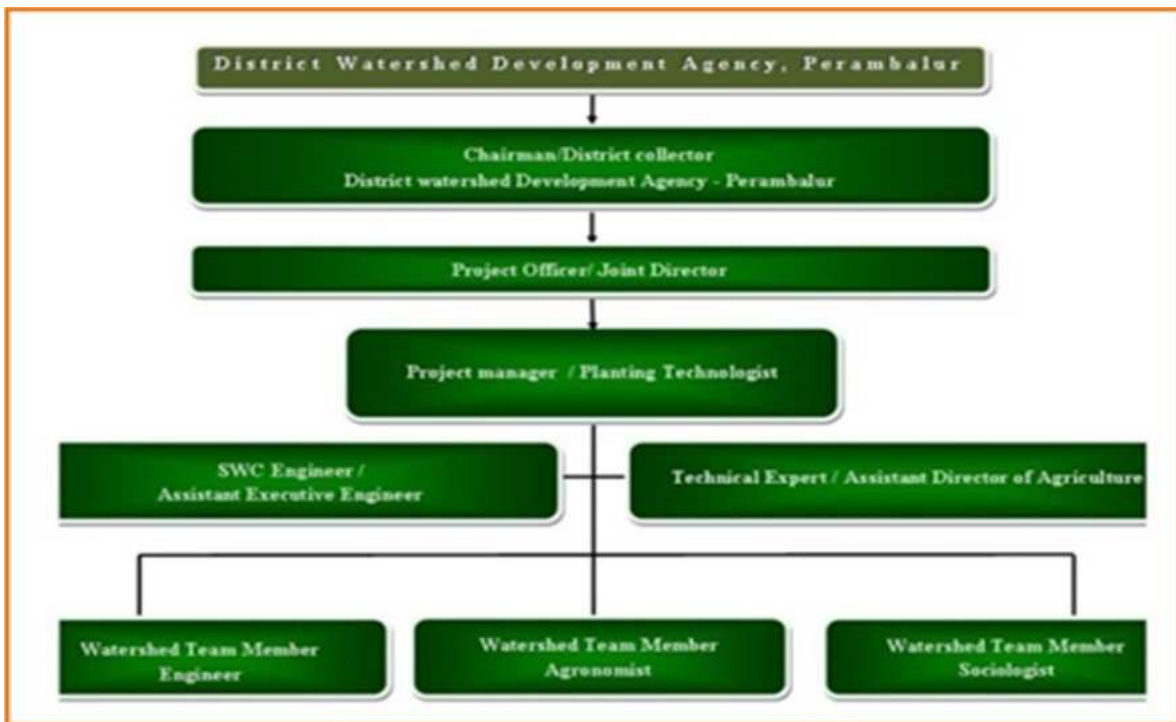
In response to the extremely severe drought, the Government of Tamil Nadu inter alia has brought in a major policy change in the management of mineral resources linked to the water bodies in the State. Accordingly the rule 12 (2) and 12 12 (2-A) (a) of the Tamil Nadu Minor Minerals Concession Rules, 1959 have been amended. The new policy enunciated in **GO Ms. No. 50 Industries (MMC1) Department**

dated 27-4-2017 has enabled the farmers remove the tank silt, free of cost for application on their fields. Within a period of six months 5.4 Crore cubic metre of tank silt has been removed from 33000 tanks benefitting nearly 5lakh farmers who have applied the tank silt on their fields. The massive desiltation exercise throughout the State, (except in the districts of Chennai, Thiruvallur and Kancheepuram) has enhanced the water holding capacity of these water bodies by about 1.8 TMC. In addition the removal of tank silt will accelerate the ground water recharge rates & increase the agricultural production as well as enhance the drinking water availability in the State. The application of silt in agricultural field enhances soil health and moisture levels as well as water retention capacity and increases productivity and production at a reduced cost of cultivation due to reduction in consumption of chemical fertilisers. This continuing exercise of massive desiltation will aid in flood mitigation on one hand and ensure drought proofing on the other.

The desilting programme will be continued and extended to cover all the remaining water bodies.

b. Kudimaramathu:





The Kudimaramathu scheme in which PWD tanks are strengthened & desilted paves the way for the people’s participation and creates a sense of ownership in the community besides serving the purpose of Flood Control, Drought Mitigation and Ground Water recharge and improved on-farm water management.

Renovation works sanctioned under kudimaramathu scheme for 12 irrigation tanks in Perambalur district have been completed. The works taken up at the Arumbavur and Sitheri in the district under the scheme, said renovation works were taken up under the kudimaramathu scheme at 14 irrigation tanks in the district at a cost of ₹3.48 crore and works have been completed at 12 of the tanks. The renovation would help stabilise irrigation in the ayacut areas and drinking water supply of the residents in nearby areas.

Renovation works, including desilting of the tanks and inlet channels, strengthening of bunds, and repairs to sluices, executed at a cost of ₹26 lakh at Arumbavur tank and ₹22 lakh at the Sitheri and the works have been carried out properly.

8.2.3 Integrated Watershed Management project

•Watershed

Watershed is a geo hydrological unit, which drains in a common point.

•Financial Allocation

Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP) (Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana) Implemented under Common Guidelines on watershed development 2008. As per guideline Rs.12000/- per Ha. was allotted to the project area.

Objectives

The main objectives of the IWMP are to restore the ecological balance by harnessing, conserving and developing degraded natural resources such as soil, water and vegetative cover. The outcomes are prevention of soil run-off, regeneration of natural vegetation, rainwater harvesting and recharging of the ground water table. This enables multi-cropping and the introduction of diverse agro-based activities, which help to provide sustainable livelihoods to the people residing in the watershed area. In addition, there is a Scheme of Technology Development Extension and Training (TDET) is also being implemented to promote development of cost effective and proven technologies to support watershed management.

Natural Resource Management Works

- Land leveling
- Compartmental Bunding
- Retaining Wall
- Summer Ploughing
- Trenching
- Farm Pond

- Formation of Percolation pond
- Check Dam
- Cattle pond
- Clearance of supply channel
- Renovation of pond
- Formation of New Pond

Farm Production System

- Agro forestry
- Horticulture Plantation
- Social Forestry
- Homeshed Plantation
- Fodder development
- Crop Demonstration
- Vermi Compost
- Mushroom Cultivation
- Agriculture Implements

Livelihood Support System

- Revolving Fund for SHGs
- Livelihood activities for the asset less person
- Livestock and Poultry forming
- Milch Animal
- Agriculture Implements

Watershed Map



8.2.4 Mission on Sustainable Dry Land Farming

The Mission on Sustainable Dry Land Agriculture (MSDA), focuses on improving the production and productivity of millets, pulses, oilseeds and cotton in. The programme is being implemented on a cluster approach with participation of farmers and the major activities include construction of water harvesting structures, adoption of new agronomical interventions, value addition to fetch remunerative returns to the dry land farmers.

Objectives
To achieve sustainable production in dryland agriculture through Development of 1000 dry land clusters @ 1000 Ha of cluster dry land per cluster.
Details of Works
<p>1. Entry Point Activities : Construction of Water Harvesting Structures like Check dams, village ponds, community Ponds, Sunken Ponds, Deepening of Ooraries in the dry land.</p> <p>2. Establishment of Water Harvesting Structures : Construction of on farm water harvesting structures, viz. Field bunding and Farm ponds in the identified clusters of the dryland districts. Deepening of Ooraries and Community ponds in Ramanathapuram District.</p> <p>3. Creation of Custom Hiring Centres : To improve the farm power availability at village level, farm machinery hubs are formed for promotion of suitable machinery for dry land cultivation for custom hiring.</p> <p>4. Setting up of Value addition machinery : In order to enhance the value of agriculture produce subsidy assistance is allowed for setting up of value addition machinery to the FPO/FPG of the dry land clusters.</p>
Benefits offered (Subsidy)
<p>1. Entry Point Activities : Rs.5.00 Lakh per cluster with 100% assistance.</p> <p>2. Establishment of Water Harvesting Structures : Rs.7.50 lakh per cluster with 100% assistance.</p> <p>3. Creation of Custom Hiring Centres : Providing 80% subsidy on the total cost of the machineries subject to a maximum of Rs.8.00 Lakh per cluster.</p> <p>4. Setting up value addition machinery unit: 75% subsidy assistance to a maximum of Rs.10.00 lakh per unit / cluster.</p>
➤ Eligibility
*All the farmers in the Dry land cluster.

*Registered farmers group in the cluster for custom hiring centres.

*FPO/FPGs for setting up of value addition machinery unit.

➤ **Time-limit for Implementation**

*Programme will be implemented within the financial year .

It would be implemented in the district over period Four years from 2016-17 to 2019-20 as per the headings given here under. Perambalur district was received target of six clusters for implementation during first year.

During the project period of four years with Primary Agricultural Credit Cooperative Societies as the focal unit for each cluster. Cluster-wise Crop area has been identified and the Cluster Development Team and Block Level Team have been formed to take up the following activities:-

- Financial assistance will be extended to the entry point activities like creation of water harvesting structures viz., Farm ponds, Percolation ponds, community ponds and check dams.
- Financial assistance for Land development activities viz., summer ploughing.
- Agronomical assistance at 50% subsidy will be extended for distribution of short duration, drought-resistant seeds of Pulses, Millets, Oilseeds and Cotton.

Formation of Dry land Clusters of 1000 ha each:

Each cluster will consist of all Dry lands falling in one or more contiguous village panchayats aggregating to an area about 1000 ha each. Each cluster will function with nodal PACCS as the focal unit.

Formation of Cluster Development Team (CDT) & Block Level Team:

A cluster Development Team, (CDT) comprising of the Agricultural Officer as Cluster Coordinator, Assistant Engineer-AED, Assistant Veterinary Surgeon, AO(Agri. Marketing and Agri-business), Deputy AO, AAO, Block Technology Manager, Assistant Technology Manager of Agriculture Department and 3 to 5 Lead farmers to be formed for the smooth implementation of the scheme.

Block Level Team consisting of Assistant Director of Agriculture, Assistant Executive Engineer (AED), Senior Veterinary Surgeon, and Cooperative Sub Registrar will monitor and supervise the activities in the clusters of the concerned block. We were formed six cluster development team and four block development teams for first year

Farmer's Club:

In each cluster, village panchayat wise farmer's club called "Manavari Grama Vivasayigal Membattu Kuzhu" has to be formed and it has to be registered under the Co-operatives societies' act. Training and Exposure visits will be given to farmers for better understanding of technology and good agricultural practices. So far 7 farmer club have been constituted.

Entry Point Activities:

To motivate and encourage farmers, the entry point activities like water conservation, Farm ponds, Percolation ponds and common equipment distribution will be given for each cluster. Land development activities such as construction of community ponds, percolation ponds and check dams etc., will be given financial assistance for asset creation at the rate of Rs.5 Lakhs per Cluster. So far Rs.30.00 lakhs have been allotted. Work will be commenced in the month of June-July, 2017.

Activities undertaken by Departments:

An amount of Rs.37.5 Lakhs per cluster will be provided for Agronomical interventions like Seed distribution and Comprehensive Land Development Activities like summer ploughing using cultivators/Tillers.

Each nodal PACCS will be given one time assistance of Rs.4 lakhs per Cluster for setting up of Micro Enterprises such as Mini Dhal Mill, Oil expellers and Millet processing units.

Besides, the FPOs/FIGs will be allocated an amount of Rs.6 lakhs per Cluster for opening sales outlets for packaging and branding of value added produce.

In order to encourage the unemployed rural youth it is proposed to setup custom hiring centers with an assistance of Rs.10 lakhs per cluster.

To promote integrated farming system in Dry lands, assistance will be given for cattle feed and cattle healthcare package for the cattle owned by poor farmers at the rate of Rs.10 lakhs per cluster.

Crop Insurance:

Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY), recently launched would cover all risks from land preparation till harvest. The features such as prevented sowing/failed sowing would save the farmers in case monsoon fails. It will be ensured by the CDT that all the loanee & non-loanee farmers are brought under the PMFBY net for the benefit of the farmers.

Capacity Building:

Capacity Building is proposed to the department officials and farmers for better understanding of technical information and motivates them for adoption of good agricultural practices to increase the farm income in dry land agriculture before the onset of crop season 100 Farmer Trainers will be trained by the Block team within the block for rapid spread of latest agriculture technologies.

In Perambalur district four MSDA Clusters were allocated and is going to be implemented in all four blocks in the following Village clusters.

For implementing the above scheme during this year, as a First installment amount of Rs.35.20 lakhs have been received from Executive Director, TAWDEVA, Chennai and the same has been transferred and credited into the above cluster's bank accounts. The above funds received should be utilized in the following components of the mission.

1. Conducting Base Line Survey
2. Formation of farmers club
3. Capacity Building to farmers at Village Level
4. Entry point Activities

Each nodal Primary Agricultural Cooperative Credit Societies will extend credit for setting up Micro Enterprises such as Mini Dhal Mill, Oil expellers and Millet processing units. Financial assistance will also be extended to Farmer Producers Organisation or Farmers Club for establishing Mini Dhal Mills, Oil Expellers, Millet Processing Units, sales outlets, packaging and branding of products, so as to enhance the livelihood opportunities of the small and marginal farmers.

Unemployed rural youth will be encouraged by providing assistance with 80% subsidy per cluster for creating custom hiring centres.

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8.2.5 Climate Change Adaptation Programme with ADB assistance

ADB is taking the lead to mitigate the causes and adapt to the consequences of climate change in the Asia Pacific region in its Climate Change Program. In line with its new Strategy 2020, ADB is integrating climate change into planning and investment, to ensure continued economic growth and a sustainable future for all in Asia and the Pacific. ADB's climate change programs, initiatives, and projects include: Mitigation

- Carbon Market Program
- Cities Development Initiative for Asia
- Clean Air Initiative for Asian Cities
- Energy for All Initiative
- Energy Efficiency Initiative/Clean Energy Program
- Sustainable Transport Initiative

8.2.6 Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS)

MGNREG Scheme was introduced in 2005 and extended to Perambalur district from 01.04.2008. The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005 (MGNREGA) guarantees 100 days of employment in a financial year to any rural household whose adult members are willing to do unskilled manual work. This Act is an important step towards the realization of the right to work. The focus of this scheme is also to enhance for the sustainable livelihood of the people by developing the economic and social infrastructure in rural areas.

MGNREGA –EMPLOYMENT AND INCOME

Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act was introduced to eradicate poverty and to bring employment in the rural areas. Under this Act, Employment is provided towards constructing assets of durable nature. This scheme offers employment to 2 members of each BPL family. The Central and State Government share the cost of the program on a 90:10 basis. In

Perambalur district, out of the total 136311 number of Households, 108383 (80%) households were provided with employment under this scheme. Veppur block tops the list with 93% of households provided with employment followed by Veppanthattai 82%, Alathur 78% and Perambalur 62%. Leaving alone whether the right wage is being given everywhere or not, this scheme has truly provided people with employment and fairly has done its job of alleviating poverty.

Works undertaken in Perambalur are:

- *Drought Proofing
- *Micro Irrigation Works
- *Provision of Irrigation facility
- *Land development, Rural connectivity
- *Rural sanitation, Bharat Nirman
- *Water Conservation and Water Harvesting
- *Renovation of traditional water bodies

SCHEME IMPLEMENTATION

Concerted efforts have been taken up on water Harvesting works like renovation of traditional water bodies including desilting of irrigation tanks and other water bodies like Ooranies, Ponds, MI Tanks supply channels and Farm Ponds.

MGNREGS 2018-19 Supply Channel and PWD Supply Channel Check Dams

Sl.No.	Name of the Work	Target	Nos.
1.	Check Dams (in Nos.)	152	157

Plantation

Sl.No.	Name of the Work	Target (2017-2018)	As given	
			No.	No. / Kms.
1.	Avenue Plantation (in Kms)	100	0	100 (Kms)
2.	Massive Tree Plantation (No. of seedlings)	60000	0	60000 (in Nos.)

Farm Ponds

Sl.No.	Name of the Work	Target (2017-2018)	Nos.
1.	Formation of Farm Ponds in Individual (in Nos.)	0	290

The core objective of this scheme is to provide not less than one hundred days of unskilled manual work as a guaranteed employment in a financial year to every household in rural areas. This was enhanced to a minimum of 150 days during the unprecedented drought of 2017. The scheme is judiciously used to build assets that lend support to water conservation, rain water harvesting afforestation and holistic Natural Resources Conservation. On the other hand it provides employment to the rural people and meets their livelihood. Establishing Bioshields through afforestation in identified Government/ Common Lands, Village Panchayat lands, avenue plantation on either side of the roads is expected to reduce the impact of the Heat Waves and also reduce the Carbon Foot Print of the District.

8.2.7 Disaster resilient power transmission infrastructure

Conversion of overhead lines into underground cables under Coastal Disaster Risk Reduction Project (CDRRP).

The coastal belt of Tamil Nadu experiences extensive damage during natural calamities such as the tsunami and cyclones like Thane and Nilam. Cuddalore and Nagapattinam districts suffer major damages during such cyclonic storms. The electrical infrastructure gets badly affected resulting in a breakdown of electricity, causes injury and even death and hampers search and rescue as well as relief operations. Re-establishing of infrastructure is not only time consuming, but also expensive. In an effort to build back better the TANGEDCO has taken up Conversion of the HT and LT overhead power lines into underground cables in cyclone-prone coastal towns of Cuddalore, Nagapattinam and Velankanni with funding assistance to the tune of Rs. 360 Crores (66.30 Million US\$) from the World Bank. The component also includes related works such as restoration/ shifting of services and provision of service connections.

Schemes under execution in Perambalur District.

Natural disasters can cause temporary or permanent damages to the electric power infrastructure. In fact, natural hazards have been considered as one of the two main causes of the largest blackouts in North America (the other being cascading failures). This not only affects the supply of energy to residential, commercial and industrial customers, it may also impact the operation and availability of critical infrastructures such as water sanitation and sewage plants, telecommunication networks,

transportation systems, and hospitals and emergency service facilities, whose services are essential for disaster recovery efforts. From the standpoint of resiliency to natural disasters, the power grid has to be able to withstand a major disruption with limited degradation, and to recover within a narrow timeframe with constricted costs. Resilience itself may be further characterized by robustness, redundancy, resourcefulness and rapidity.

Perambalur District areas are subjected to urban flooding and inundation during both Southwest & Northeast Monsoon periods and during cyclonic storms. The existing electricity distribution system and transformers in low lying areas get inundated and result in disruption of power supply, snapping of electrical cables and electrocution etc. In order to prevent such recurring problems have been taken up by TANGEDCO.

- Develop a disaster management plan for the department.
- Carry out survey of condition of all power supply lines at District and rural level.
- Review and update precautionary measures and procedure and review with staff the precautions that have been taken to protect equipment.
- Ensure that alternate power supply arrangements for emergency supply are available for critical facilities.
- Stock spare parts for usage during crisis.
- Protect Power Stations from disaster.
- Take a call on disconnection of electricity supply to prevent electrocution incidences.
- Make deployment teams which can be quickly moved to area where disaster has struck.



9. MAINSTREAMING DISASTER RISK REDUCTION INTO DEVELOPMENTAL PLANNING

Risk reduction is a major challenge that requires multisectoral interventions and significant funding. However, the multitude of schemes currently implemented in different sectors have not imbibed disaster risk concerns which arise due to natural causes and anthropogenic intervention at global and local scale. Risks due to disasters are exacerbated due to lack of holistic approach in developmental planning and project implementation. It is essential to mainstream risk concerns into developmental plans so as to have a multi-pronged strategy to address the risks that are caused both due to natural and manmade causes.

9.1 THE LEGAL CONTEXT

The Disaster Management (DM) Act 2005 mandated the DDMA to “lay down guidelines to be followed by the departments of the State Governments for the purposes of integration of measures for prevention of disasters and mitigation in their development plans and projects and provide necessary technical assistance. The State Government needs to “review the development plans and projects of the different departments of the State and ensure that prevention and mitigation measures are integrated therein”, as per Section 38 (2) (e) of the Act. The State Government is further to ensure integration of measures to reduce or mitigate the vulnerability of different parts of the State to different disasters in the State development plan.

9.2 PURPOSE OF MAINSTREAMING

Mainstreaming Disaster Management into the development planning process has the following purposes

1. To make certain that all the development programmes and projects that originate from or funded by the Government will have a consideration for reducing the risks.
2. To make certain that all the development programmes and projects that originate from or are funded by the Government do not inadvertently increase vulnerability to disaster in all sectors: social, physical, economic and environment.
3. To make certain that all the disaster relief and rehabilitation programmes and projects that originate or are funded by the Government are designed to contribute to development aims and to reduce future disaster risk.
4. To make certain that area specific plan (prone to disasters) are prepared so as to enable the convergence of all future development programmes and projects to reduce the risks.

9.3 DO NO HARM APPROACH

The objectives of Disaster Prevention will be realized through “Do No Harm Approach”. The development plans incorporates elements of impact assessment, risk reduction and adoption of the ‘Do No Harm’ approach. Measures such as urban planning and zoning, updating of building codes their enforcement, adoption of disaster resilient housing designs flood proofing, the establishment of early warning systems, generating community awareness, creating technical competence and promoting disaster resistant technologies are some of the priority areas considered under the State Disaster Management Plan.

9.4 MAINSTREAMING RISK CONCERNS-A WAY OF DISASTER MANAGEMENT

‘Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction’ means completely institutionalizing Disaster Risk Reduction within the development and recovery agenda. ‘Mainstreaming DRR’, is a logical corollary to the systems approach and it means completely institutionalizing DRR within the developmental planning and projects. Accordingly, the following processes will ensure institutionalization of disaster risk reduction

On-going schemes and projects of the Ministries and Departments of GoI and The Government of Tamilnadu, as well as of all Government agencies and Institutions, including Public Sector Undertakings, will be selectively audited by designated Government agencies for ensuring that they have addressed the disaster risk and vulnerability profiles of the local areas where such schemes and activities are being undertaken.

At conceptualization or funding stage itself, the developmental schemes will be designed with consideration of any potentially hazardous impact associated with it and will incorporate measures for mitigation of the same.

All the developmental schemes will be pragmatic, incorporating the awareness of local disaster risks and vulnerabilities and ensuring that the schemes have addressed these concerns and included specific provisions for mitigating such concerns.

9.5 GUIDING PRINCIPLES FOR MAINSTREAMING

a) **Risk Resistant Communities**

The mainstreaming efforts will centre around anticipation of disaster and planning and executing disaster risk reduction strategies in order to promote community resilience through enhancement of their livelihood opportunities, health, protecting their culture & heritage and socio economic assets. As part of the community involvement and promoting leadership among youth, approximately 23,325 able-bodied youngsters have been enrolled as first responders including 6,740 number of women. These First

Responders are trained in search, rescue and evacuation operations involving governmental & non-governmental agencies. The systems approach will accord highest priority to community involvement, capacity building in risk management and protecting the integrity of ecosystems to enhance their resilience. The ability of the communities to resist risks will be developed by mainstreaming risk resistant skills in the capacity building programmes and incorporating in the curriculum of schools and colleges.







b) Integrated Development of Vulnerable Areas

Besides focusing on treatment of the entire river basin for risk reduction, the main focus of mainstreaming disaster risk concerns into developmental plans will be on the integrated development of vulnerable areas so as to reduce the existing disaster risks and prevent the emerging and new challenges. The development of the vulnerable areas will be achieved through mainstreaming disaster risk concerns into the individual schemes and convergence of both structural & non-structural measures. In addition, all risk reduction strategies will accord primacy to social and financial inclusive growth. The approach besides preventing & reducing hazard exposure to vulnerability & disaster will also ensure the resistance of the State to risks through robust preparedness, preventive and mitigation strategies.

c) Restoration & sustainable management of ecosystems

The mainstreaming of risk concerns into development plans will be planned on a river ecosystem basis, so as to secure advantage of various ecosystem services rendered by the River Ecosystems and other ecosystems that interface between the rivers and the Coastal ecosystems. Special focus will be laid on restoration and protection of fragile and vulnerable interface ecosystems such as creeks, marsh lands and wet lands. In order to achieve the above objective, Government has constituted a Wetland Authority at the State and district level and has initiated special purpose vehicles to river restoration projects.

9.6 MAINSTREAMING OF DISASTER PREVENTION & MITIGATION STRATEGIES INTO DEVELOPMENTAL PLANNING FOR RISK REDUCTION

Disaster Risks		State Development Plans / Strategies		Risk Reduction
Flood Cyclone		Policies Regulation		Reduction in Number of Vulnerable Areas Reduction in Degree of Vulnerability
Drought		Budget		Reduced loss of lives
Tsunami Landslide		Sector Plans Programmes		Reduced loss of property Enhanced Livelihood opportunities
Earthquake CBRN		Projects		Risk Resistant Communities Risk Resistant State

9.7 MAJOR AREAS IDENTIFIED FOR MAINSTREAMING RISK CONCERNS INTO DEVELOPMENTAL PLANS

During the period 2017-2030, the Government of Tamilnadu will focus on major thrust areas for mainstreaming risk concerns into development plans taking into account risk reduction as an essential investment to promote sustainable and inclusive development. The major thrust areas identified are

1. Natural Resources Conservation
2. Comprehensive River Basin development
3. Restoration & Sustainable Management of Ecosystems
4. Sustainable Agricultural Development
5. Social Inclusion

In order to leverage the risk reduction potential of these programmes the risk concerns will be mainstreamed into the project components and they will be implemented with a focus to reduce the disaster risks of the vulnerable areas identified in the districts. These schemes will also be integrated with the special projects which are targeted to reduce the risks in the vulnerable areas. The convergence and mainstreaming risk concerns into these major thrust areas will enhance the resilience of the community and the State in facing different disasters. The mainstreaming and convergence also incorporate the principle of Build Back Better to risk proof the community from major disasters to a great extent.

The major focus of the mainstreaming of risk concern strategies will be on Natural Resources Conservation, Sustainable Management of the Ecosystems and Restoration and Protection of fragile ecosystems. The strategies also encompass structural interventions based on aerial photogrammetric studies to promote comprehensive flood protection in each river basin. In order to enhance the resilience of the farming community to face the vagaries of monsoon and impacts of climate change, sustainable agricultural practices will be followed on a mission mode with special focus on rain fed agriculture. Mainstreaming of risk reduction strategies will be incorporated in relevant schemes to promote recharging of the ground water, aquifer through Integrated Watershed Management approaches, Comprehensive Rain Water Harvesting at the household, community and institutional levels. Addressing the problems of sea water incursion in the vulnerable coastal areas will be one of the major focus through establishment of tail end regulators, construction of Bed Dams and injection of fresh water in the tail end areas of the drainage systems which drain into the estuaries under the MGNREGS, State schemes as well as special risk reduction schemes including funding by the Private Sector.

The preventive mitigation strategies will be mainstreamed by establishing special cells to carry out in depth analysis of floods, drought, landslides and other natural disasters. It is also contemplated

to establish a GIS cell in the Office of the State Relief Commissioner so as to develop site specific strategies for mitigation and to reduce the risks. Big data analytics viz. to analyse the legacy data in order to arrive at the descriptive, predictive and prescriptive analytics will be relied upon for strengthening prevention & Mitigation strategies.

The main streaming will accord priority for carrying out works in vulnerable areas under five Major Themes viz

1. Sustainable Agricultural Development,
2. Natural Resources Conservation
3. Comprehensive Flood Protection
4. Sustainable Management of Ecologically fragile area
5. Inclusive Development

9.8 INSTITUTIONAL MECHANISM

The mainstreaming concerns of disaster into development plans will be taken up by the District Disaster Management Agency at the district level and by the Commissioner for Revenue Administration & the State Relief Commissioner at the State level to ensure participation of relevant stakeholders and engagement of all State institutions. The overall direction of mainstreaming of risk concerns into development will be provided by the Tamil Nadu State Disaster Management Authority under the chairmanship of Hon'ble Chief Minister.

<p>Natural Resources Conservation Schemes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● G.O.Ms No 50 (Industries) ● Kudimaramathu ● MGNREGS-Improving Inflow Channels, Tree Planting, Watershed Development ● Watershed Development ● Special Area Development Programmes ● Integrated Tribal Development ● Micro Irrigation ● Rain Water Harvesting ● Artificial Recharging of Ground Water ● New Irrigation Projects ● Prevention of Sea Water Incursion 	<p>To address Drought, Floods, Landslides, Heat waves and Climate Impact</p>
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<p>Comprehensive Management of River Basins</p> <p>-Schemes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IAMWARM / TNIAMP • Kudimaramathu Works • Desilting of Tanks under G.O 50. • Clearing & Widening Drainage Carriers to Original Standards • Check Dams across River Courses with necessary scour vents for recharging the Downstream stretches • Construction of Regulators and barrages • Riverine Reservoirs • Instream Reservoirs • Interlinking of Rivers • Tail End Regulators 	<p>Flood protection and augmentation of aquifers during incessant rains & Cyclones through Structural interventions like</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) improving Storage Capacity of Water Bodies b) Moderate flood flows by constructing link canals and diversion canals. c) River Training works d) Construction of new reservoirs / Dams / Anaicuts etc. e) Desiltation under G.O.Ms.No.50 etc.
<p>Sustainable Agricultural Development Schemes</p> <p>Mission for Sustainable Dry Land Agriculture, Rain fed Area Development for Horticulture Clusters</p>	<p>To Combat Drought and Climate mitigation</p>
<p>Sustainable Management of Ecologically fragile areas Schemes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rain Water Harvesting • Artificial recharging through check dams and recharge shafts • Prevention of sea water intrusion • Rejuvenation of failed Wells • Eco restoration of marsh lands, estuaries and creeks. • Conservation & Restoration of Creeks Marsh lands and Wetlands • River grading works 	<p>Flood and drought Mitigation and Livelihood Support</p>

<p>Inclusive development</p> <p>Schemes Social Security Schemes Capacity building of the vulnerable sections Livelihood schemes</p>	<p>Community resilience</p>
<p>• Social Security Schemes implemented by Revenue Department</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MGNREGS implemented by Rural Development Department • Tamil Nadu Rural Transformation Project (TNRTP) • National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM) • Tamil Nadu State Rural Livelihood Mission (TNSRLM) • Tamil Nadu Urban Livelihood Mission (TNULM) • Tamil Nadu Skill Development Mission – Programmes • Self Help Groups • Fisheries Management for Sustainable Livelihoods (CDRRP) • Economic Development of Adi Dravidar and Tribal Welfare • Social Security Schemes for differently abled persons • Schemes implemented by various Welfare Boards. 	<p>To enhance Community Resilience</p>

9.9 STATE DISASTER RISK MITIGATION FUND

A firm commitment has been made by Government of Tamil Nadu by making an announcement on the floor of the State Assembly by Hon’ble Minister for Revenue and Disaster Management during the 2017-2018 budget session for creation of State Disaster Mitigation Fund.



10.1 APPROACH

With the change of paradigm shift in DM from the relief-centric to proactive approach of prevention, preparedness, mitigation, response, relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction, the effort would be made to mainstream and integrate disaster risk reduction and emergency response in the development process, plans and programmes of the Government at all levels. This would be done by involving all the stakeholders including Government Organizations, research and academic institutions, private sector, industries, Civil Society Organization and community. SDMA and DDMA will ensure mainstreaming of disaster risk reduction in the development agenda of all existing and new developmental programmes and projects which shall incorporate disaster resilient specifications in design and construction. Due weightage will be given to these factors while allocating resources.

As per the section (49) of the Disaster Management Act, 2005, every department of the State government shall make provisions in their annual budget for carrying out the activities and programmes set out in their disaster management plans. The planning department will be advised to make necessary budget allocation for meeting the disaster management requirement.

10.2 FOURTEENTH FINANCE COMMISSION

The Fourteenth Finance Commission (FFC) has acknowledged the present arrangements as regards financing of Disaster Management with reference to the National Calamity Contingency Fund and the Calamity Relief Fund and the funds envisaged in the Disaster Management Act, 2005 (Act 53 of 2005) and has recommended that up to 10 percent of the funds available under the SDRF can be used by a State for occurrences which State considers to be 'Disasters' within its local context and which are not in the notified list of disasters of the Ministry of Home Affairs. The FFC has also recommend to expedite the development and scientific validation of the Hazard, Vulnerability and Risk Profiles of States.

As per Commission's recommendation, the contribution to the SDR Fund should be shared between the Centre and States in the ratio of 75:25 for general category States.

10.3 RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE STATE DEPARTMENTS AND AGENCIES

It is mandatory and incumbent on departments to identify specific budget heads to cover activities identified as disaster management specific to the departments.

All State Government Departments, Boards, Corporations, PRIs and ULBS 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 vis-a-vis various disasters may be consulted while preparing mitigation projects.

10.4 STATE GOVERNMENT FUNDING

As Stated in the section (48) of the DM Act 2005, the State Government shall establish for the purposes of the Act the following funds:

1.State Disaster Response Fund: This fund will be constituted and made available to the SEC for meeting the expenses for emergency response, relief and rehabilitation.

2.District Disaster Response fund: This fund will be constituted and made available to the District Disaster Management Authority for meeting the expenses for emergency response, relief and rehabilitation.

3.State Disaster Mitigation Fund: This fund will be constituted and made available to the SEC for meeting the expenses on mitigation activities.

4.District Disaster Mitigation Fund: This fund will be constituted and made available to the District Disaster Management Authority for meeting the expenses on mitigation activities.

10.5 CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FUNDING

The National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) have been made available to the National Executive Committee (NEC) to be applied towards meeting the expenses for emergency response, relief and rehabilitation in accordance with the guidelines laid down by the Central Government in consultation with the National Authority.

- Project funds from Government of India
- State special funds
- State Development fund
- Departmental specific project funds
- Project fund/ soft loans from International agencies

The DM Act 2005 has mandated upon the Government to ensure that the funds are provided by the Ministries and Departments within their budgetary allocations for the purpose of disaster management. The Act has stressed upon the need for mainstreaming of the Disaster Risk Management by way of making definite budgetary arrangements for the purpose by the respective Ministries and Departments within their overall agenda.

The Finance Ministry, Government of India, in their Guidelines for Flexi Funds within Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS) (copy enclosed) dated 06-09-2016 have also Stated that the Flexi Fund component within Centrally Sponsored Schemes can be used to undertake mitigation/restoration activities in case of natural calamities.

Long Term Disaster Mitigation includes Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Reversal activities by creating new infrastructure as well as regular maintenance of the existing and the newly created infrastructure for sustainable risk reduction.

Considering the above points, it has been decided to approach Long term Disaster Mitigation with the following strategy.

i) Flexi Fund component within Centrally Sponsored Schemes. It can be used to undertake mitigation/restoration activities for risk reduction in accordance with the Guidelines framed by Finance Ministry Government of India for utilization of Flexi Funds within Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS).

In respect of the above, the State Relief Commissioner will identify disaster risk reduction needs of vulnerable areas and send it to Secretaries of the respective administrative departments to enable them to channelize funds for addressing the disaster risk concerns within the scope of individual projects / programmes.

Long term Disaster Risk Reduction through project-based funding by the State Government

a. The Government of Tamil Nadu will allocate funds to the State Relief Commissioner and Commissioner of Revenue Administration for preparation of detailed project reports aimed at Disaster Risk Reduction.

b. The projects will be recommended and placed by the State Relief Commissioner and Commissioner of Revenue Administration before the State Executive Committee for being funded by the State Government.

c. The SEC will also decide to pose select projects for External Assistance.

ii) The funds provided annually for Northeast Monsoon preparedness to various departments.

a. The funds will be placed at the disposal of the State Relief Commissioner and Commissioner of Revenue Administration.

b. The departments will send the proposals for mitigation of disaster risk reduction to the SRC& CRA.

c. The SRC&CRA will allocate funds to different departments based on the proposals received.

FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

The expenditure on disaster management more specifically for post-disaster response, relief and rehabilitation, are incurred by the State Governments and district administration and almost the entire budgetary allocations for the same are met from the allocations made to the States annually for the five year fiscal cycle on the basis of the recommendation made by the Finance Commissions. The entire system of financing disaster management in India has evolved around the recommendations of the successive Finance Commissions. The recommendations of the Finance Commissions have been based on the over-riding principle that financial assistance to the States shall be limited to providing immediate gratuitous relief to the victims of natural calamities and to restore the public utilities so that the affected persons are able to restart their economic activities again. This relief centric approach did not encourage strategic thinking on the total financial requirement of the States for holistic management of disasters, quantification of resource gaps and how such gaps can be met over time by various innovative financial instruments for risk management.

The Disaster Management Act, 2005 has ushered a complete paradigm shift in disaster management in India. As per DM Act 2005, financial assistance in wake of notified disasters is provided through State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) and National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF). These funds have been created under the legal framework of Section 46 and 48 (1) of the Disaster Management Act, 2005 respectively. The allocations to SDRF and NDRF are as per Finance Commission recommendation.

The immediate relief is provided in accordance with the guidelines on constitution and administration of State Disaster Response fund and National Disaster Response Fund issued by Ministry of Home Affairs, Disaster Management Division vide OM No. 33 - 5 / 2015 - NDM - 1, dated 30th July 2015. The quantum of relief paid is in accordance with items and norms of assistance approved by Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India. Necessary proposals for revision of the SDRF Norms have been sent to the Ministry of Home Affairs with the approval of the TNSDMA in June, 2021.

In the event of a calamity of severe nature, when the State's SDRF is insufficient, additional central assistance is sought from NDRF by submission of memorandum and following other laid down procedure. The MHA follows the following procedure to release financial assistance to the affected state government.

- The memorandum of the State Government is examined to assess the likely requirement of funds as per the items and norms of expenditure under SDRF/NDRF. If a preliminary examination reveals that there are adequate funds in the SDRF with State for providing relief as per norms, the state will be advised accordingly.
- If a preliminary examination reveals that the State is in need of assistance, an Inter-Ministerial Central Team will be deputed to the disaster affected area for an on the spot assessment.
- The report of the Central team will be examined by the National Executive Committee (NEC) through its sub-committee, which will assess the extent of relief expenditure, which can be

made available through the NDRF, as per the norms of NDRF and SDRF, and make recommendations for the same.

- The High Level Committee will consider the recommendations of the Sub-Committee of NEC and approve the quantum of immediate assistance to be released from the National Disaster Response Fund.

Recommendations of the 15th Finance Commission

The 15th Finance Commission has made recommendations on all aspects of disaster risk financing based on the following.

- i. The primary responsibility for disaster management rests with States.
- ii. A disaster management cycle consists of several functions – Prevention, Preparedness, Response, Mitigation, Recovery and Reconstruction.
- iii. After subsuming a substantial amount of the National Calamity Contingency Duty (NCCD) into the goods and service tax (GST) and the creation of SDMF and NDMF, the Union Government’s fiscal space for disaster management at the national level has reduced significantly.
- iv. Recognizing the importance of alternative sources of funding and the role that market instruments can play in risk management.

As per the recommendations of the 15th Finance Commission, mitigation Funds has been created separately at the national and state levels, in the form of a National Disaster Mitigation fund (NDMF) and State Disaster Mitigation Fund (SDMF) are setup. The Mitigation funds aims to support those local level and community-based interventions, which reduce disaster risks and promote environmental-friendly settlements and livelihood practices, and not large-scale infrastructure interventions.

Disaster Response fund, Disaster Mitigation Fund

State Disaster Risk Management Funds (SDRMF) has been set up as per the recommendation of 15th Finance Commission (FC). SDRMF comprises of the State Disaster Mitigation Funds (SDMF). Out of the total SDRMF, the share of SDRF shall be 80 per cent and the share of SDMF 20 per cent. Within the SDRF allocation of 80 per cent, there would be three sub-allocations as listed below.

- Response and Relief (40 percent),
- Recovery and Reconstruction (30 percent) and
- Preparedness and Capacity-building (10 percent).

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 the respective Funds and such re-allocation shall not exceed 10 percent of the allotted amount of that sub-window.

The Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India have also requested the States to constitute the State Disaster Mitigation Fund and accordingly, the State Government have constituted the State Disaster Mitigation Fund for undertaking projects exclusively for the purpose of disaster mitigation. Necessary

guidelines on constitution and administration of State Disaster Mitigation Fund has also been issued by the State Government, based on the guidelines issued by the Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India dated 14.1.2022.

SDMF shall be used for those local level and community-based interventions which reduce the risks and promote environment-friendly settlements and livelihood practices. However, large-scale mitigation interventions such as construction of coastal walls, flood embankments, support for drought resilience etc. should be pursued through regular development schemes and not from the mitigation fund.

Provision of funds for programmes and activities

The allocation for SDRMF for the year 2022–2023 for Tamil Nadu is Rs.1428 crores.

Table 12.1 SDRMF Break Up Details



11. RISK ASSESSMENT AND MAPPING

Disaster Risk Management is highly complex requiring multipronged strategies by the Governments as well as by other stakeholders. Successful risk reduction strategies require a thorough understanding of the various disaster risks, robust disaster risk governance, thorough preparedness, effective response and build back better strategies. The Disaster Risk Management to build resistant communities as well as transform an area vulnerable to disasters into disaster resilient areas, require significant investments in disaster risk reduction from government as well as private sector and the community. The various measures that are under implementation as well as planned to be taken up in the immediate future are detailed below, relating the various measures being implemented to the different priorities set forth in the Sendai Framework.

PRIORITY-1 Understanding Disaster Risks

Risk Assessment, Risk Mapping, Alert Systems and Risk Communication play a very important role in understanding the risks caused by different disasters. Better understanding of the risks strengthen the efforts of different stake holders to be better prepared to avoid the risks and in cases where avoidance is not feasible, mitigation measures can be targeted with precision to reduce the impacts of the risks as well as enhance the resistance of the community to risks. Government of Tamil Nadu has been according highest priority to strengthen the capacity of different stakeholders for understanding the risks.

11.1 RISK ASSESSMENT AND MAPPING

Risk Assessment and mapping play a very critical role in enhancing preparedness during pre-disaster phase, strengthening response measures during the disaster phase as well as in undertaking preventive and mitigation measures during post disaster phase. The current Risk Assessment efforts will be strengthened with GIS based tools, advanced 3D models generating systems and Big Data analytics along with digital mapping of vulnerable areas as detailed below.

11.1.2 TAMIL NADU SYSTEM FOR MULTI-HAZARD POTENTIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT AND EMERGENCY RESPONSE TRACKING (TN-SMART)

The Government of Tamil Nadu will put in place a System for Multi-Hazard Potential Impact Assessment and Emergency Response Tracking (SMART). The TN SMART is being developed in collaboration with the Regional Integrated Multi- Hazard Early Warning System for Africa and Asia (RIMES) an Inter-Governmental Organization registered with the United Nations based in Bangkok. This system will be integrated with the other systems being developed with the help of GIS

technology. TN SMART will offer following services to strengthen risk governance.

- A dynamic risk assessment system to assess the potential impacts of the weather forecast issued by India Meteorology Department.

- An ensemble forecasting platform comprising of forecast products from various global and regional center for reference purposes.

- A robust verification mechanism (meta- analysis) platform to critically evaluate the performance of all the forecast products and forecast based impact scenarios, a “real-time system of evaluating the predictions with reference to the actual situations”.

TN-SMART initiative is in line with World Meteorological Organization’s Global Framework for Climate Services, i.e. development and application of climate services to assist decision- making for addressing climate-related risks.

Risk assessment and impact assessment components are driven by the forecast and site-specific thresholds derived from the historical records of extreme events and hazards. The tool would capture the risk and the corresponding potential impact. NDEM (National Database for Emergency Management) developed by the National Remote Sensing Center (NRSC) which has inbuilt national level GIS datasets will be integrated with State Data Base for Emergency Management (SDEM) & TN-SMART. The TN- SMART will assist in Forecast and Analysis, Risk mapping and assessment, also act as a data management system for managing and processing weather, disaster risks and emergency response resources data for use during the different phases of disasters.

11.1.3 GIS Cell

GIS technology will be of immense help to map and analyse hazards of all types and visualize their potential impacts, integrate with critical risk reduction, response & relief infrastructure, population densities in the vulnerable areas to strengthen risk governance. The GIS technology by strengthening risk and hazard assessment provide the basic foundation for the overall risk reduction strategies. The GoTN has announced its decision to establish a GIS cell exclusively in the office of the Commissioner of Revenue Administration and Disaster Management. The TN SMART alert system, State Database for Emergency Management (SDEM), Storm Surge Model for early warning and Decision Support Systems on the real-time basis and other products will be integrated using GIS technology. This will be actualized by collaboration with R&D centres such as the Centre for Disaster Mitigation & Management (CDMM), Anna University, Institute of Remote Sensing, (IRS) Anna University, Indian Institute of Technology in Madras (IIT-M), as well as with RIMES an international agency registered with UN. Exclusive Custom-made Query Tools will be developed to cater to the specific needs of Tamil Nadu for effective Pre-and Post-Management of Disasters based on the

integration of different studies. The Tamil Nadu State Database for Emergency Management(TNSDEM) will have spatial and non-spatial information such as Hospitals (including both Govt. and Private – No. of beds, facilities etc.,) Ambulances associated with Private and Government hospitals and Ambulance Service Providers (location), Cyclone Shelters (location – Capacity) ,Schools (which could be used as Emergency Shelters) ,Police Station ,Coastal Security ,Fire Station, Transport Infrastructure ,Boats (Service Provider) ,Communication Infrastructure ,Energy and Utilities Infrastructure Industries, Critical Assets – Hazardous Industries Etc.,. The captured spatial data will be integrated with Non-Spatial Information pertaining to the spatial data for each of the thematic layer. The GIS cell will focus on the generation of models to strengthen efforts during the Preparedness, Response, Relief & Rehabilitation phases of a disaster. The real-time predictive models will help in better governance to evacuate those likely to be affected and minimize loss of lives to the maximum possible extent.

11.1.4. DATA ANALYTICS FOR RISK ASSESSMENT

Big Data Analytics can play a significant role in strengthening management during different phases of the disaster. Data analytics enables real- time data analysis not only to map the most disaster affected areas, but also to uncover hidden patterns, unknown correlations and other vital information to make decisions and issue alerts before disaster onset and thereby help in effective preparedness, risk communication, response, relief & build back better strategies. The descriptive, predictive and prescriptive analytics will be used in multiple ways to handle disaster management more effectively.

11.1.5 LEVERAGING TECHNOLOGY TO ENHANCE THE EFFICIENCY OF DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT EFFORTS

Technology will be leveraged as a key to planning sustainable and disaster resilient infrastructure and systems. Satellite based/aerial photogrammetry based GIS system and computer simulation for vulnerability mapping will be the basis for strengthening disaster preparedness and response. State Disaster Response Network, a State wide electronic inventory of specialist and essential resources for disaster response will be established to strengthen the efforts during preparedness and response.

11.2 RISK COMMUNICATION

Communicating risks to the community plays a very critical role in minimising the risk of loss of lives and moveable properties. Dissemination of information in time is a major challenge requiring investments in State of the art technologies. Government of Tamil Nadu being committed to minimize loss of lives and damages to public and private properties will strengthen risk communication by embracing new technologies besides strengthening existing technologies as noted below.

SOCIAL MEDIA

Social Media will be utilized for information gathering and information dissemination in short notice. Social Media will be used extensively in disseminating Forecast, Early Warning Alerts and Messages to evacuate to avoid disaster mapping of disaster prone zones as well as in crowd management during Pre Disaster, during Disaster and post Disaster Phases.

STRENGTHENING OF EMERGENCY OPERATION CENTRES FOR REAL-TIME RISK COMMUNICATION

Flood Control Rooms will be strengthened at District Emergency Operating Centre, Perambalur District Collectorate. New tools for Risk assessment will be utilized for generating vital information during pre-disaster and during disaster phases to effectively communicate the risks to community as early as possible. The SEOC and DEOC are equipped with multi communication facilities like VHF, mobile telephony etc. The Government will strive to establish EOCs at Taluk & Sub-Taluk Levels and make communication in the EOCs at all levels from the State to local level, disaster proof by adding wireless communication sets Internet telephony, Ham radios, satellite radio etc., so that communication is uninterrupted even during power outages.

11.2.1 EARLY WARNING SYSTEM

End to End Early Warning System

Perambalur District has a well equipped State Emergency Operations Centre (SEOC) that gets information on significant events from various agencies and presently disseminates information through multiple channels to the DEOs which in turn inform to various line departments and first responders and the communities. However limitation of the present system of information is that while gathering of critical information at State level and its dissemination to the districts is very fast, the dissemination from district level to the community in remote location gets delayed due to absence of an integrated information dissemination system.

Therefore a State of the Art End-to-End Early Warning System is being implemented in Tamil Nadu. The Disaster Warning Announcement System is a standalone system. Under the Early Warning System work it is proposed to provide 439 Disaster Warning Announcement System (DWAS) to remote locations for all the habitations in the 13 Coastal District Head Quarters which is called DWAS –R. One District Warning Announcement System- District Unit is proposed in each of the 13 Coastal District Head Quarters which is called DWAS –D. These shall be controlled by a Central Unit, DWAS –C which will be installed at the State Emergency Operation Centre (SEOC) in the Office of the Commissioner of revenue Administration, Chepauk, Chennai and one stand by Disaster Recovery Centre Unit. DWAS-(DRC) in one of the coastal district headquarters and it has been proposed to set it up at Thirunelveli. The DWAS-R units are stand alone equipments with

Built-in Automated Test features (BITE facility) for carrying out warning announcements without any manual intervention. The DWAS-R unit has the capability to send out Siren Warning tone audible over 1 km radius and clearly audible warning voice message over a minimum of 700 m radius. It will give visual alert through red LED beacon with visibility over 1 km radius. The warnings will be automatically decoded and relayed as and when alerts are received either from DWAS-C or DWAS-D units.

The provision of the warning system with fully automated features and with minimum manual intervention is to ensure that human delays do not hamper the functioning of the system. The entire warning system will be made people friendly, by evolving a people- centric Early Warning System. Based on the experience of the project, similar systems will be placed in all vulnerable areas in the years to come.

SATELLITE TELEPHONY

The satellite connection do not depend on land-based telephone wires or cellular towers and are capable of providing a full range of communications services, including voice, video and broadband data. Even when disasters strike, these networks can be used to provide seismic and flood sensing data to Government agencies, to enable early warning of an impending situation and broadcast disaster-warning alerts and facilitate general communication and information flow between Government agencies, relief organizations and the public. The Government which is currently establishing Satellite telephony in Greater Chennai Corporation and neighborhood will expand these services to the entire State in the years to come.

INTERNET TELEPHONY

Internet telephony allows voice calls and other services like fax, SMS and other voice-messaging applications to be transmitted using the Internet as a connection medium. The Government has a State wide area cable network offering internet facilities. Internet Telephony connectivity will be established upto Taluk level to ensure that during disasters communication is disseminated without interruption.

PRIORITY-2

STRENGTHENING DISASTER RISK GOVERNANCE TO MANAGE DISASTER RISKS:

The State Disaster Management Authority (SDMA) is responsible for coordinating the response to disasters and reduces risks. All measures for mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery are undertaken under the guidance and supervision of the Authority. The SDMA approves the State Disaster Management Plan and District Disaster Management Plans in accordance with the guidelines laid down by the National Disaster Management Authority. The authority is supported by State Executive Committee (SEC). Disaster- specific cells are being created to analyse the risk profile of the

State in depth and to provide specific disaster risk reduction strategies for consideration of TNSDMA.

The Commissioner of Revenue Administration is the State Relief Commissioner and undertakes all activities relating to Disaster Management and Mitigation besides managing relief and rehabilitation activities for any disaster in the State.

STATE ADVISORY COMMITTEE

The State Advisory Committee has been constituted under the Chairmanship of the Principal Secretary / Commissioner of Revenue Administration. The Secretary, Revenue Disaster Management and Mitigation department is the co-chair. The Advisory Committee comprises of experts in various fields of Remote Sensing, Communication Networks, Weather Forecasting, Surface Transportation Engineering, Urban Drinking Water Supply and Sewerage, Public Health, Rural Drinking Water Supply, Ocean Sciences, Meteorology and Climate Change, Highways, Industrial Safety and Health, Public Health and Preventive Medicines, Petroleum and Explosives Safety, Forest Conservation and Forest Fires, Irrigation and Flood Management, Electrical Transmission, Water Resources Management and Environment to advise on measures for disaster risk reduction. The State Advisory Committee which comprises experts from diverse fields ensures that the concerns of diverse sectors are taken into account while formulating strategies for risk reduction.

TAMIL NADU DISASTER RESPONSE FORCE (TNDRF)

Though the community always acts as a first responder during disasters that strike with limited warning time as well as during disasters which can be forecast at least 20-24 hours prior to the event, the role of specially trained disaster response forces will be extremely vital for quick and before time evacuation of the people likely to be affected as well as for efficient search and rescue in case of necessity. Realizing the importance and significance of Special Forces, Government of Tamil Nadu has decided to raise an exclusive battalion as Tamil Nadu Disaster Response Force and has also provided Rs.15 crores for procurement of State of the art Search, Rescue and Evacuation equipment. In the years to come the personnel of TNDRF will be continuously trained to upgrade their skills on par with NDRF. In addition, 2500 Police personnel from different specialized forces who have been trained in Search, Rescue and Evacuation operations will continue to be trained to take advantage of their location in all Districts. The SDRF personnel after being equipped with skills on par with NDRF will also be engaged in training young recruits (to the Police, Fire Services and other specialized services) in Search, Rescue and Evacuation operations so that over a period of time all the coastal districts will have well-trained personnel numbering about 300 – 500 Police / Fire services / Home guards etc. The SDRF personnel will also be utilized to train the First Responders identified from among the community, especially in the vulnerable areas.

The disaster response force will be equipped in a phased manner with modern technology like unmanned aerial vehicles, robots etc., which will be used in the following ways:

*High Antennas for Radio Communications- Tethered Drone (HARC-TD)

*HARC-Tethered Drone for improved network and communications range extension for tactical radio communicators, first responders and similar users of mission-critical radio networks.

*UAVs with sensor options such as visual, thermal, LiDAR etc. will be procured for use to map disaster areas, generate high-resolution and 3D mapping, identify hot spot areas and upload the data in real time to coordinate search, rescue and evacuation efforts during natural disasters as well as industrial disasters.

CAPACITY BUILDING FOR TNDRF

The Capacity of TNDRF will be enhanced by training them at State and National level institutions to handle natural disasters like Flood (Urban, Rural and Flash Floods), Cyclone, Tsunami, Storm Surge, Landslide, Earthquake, and man-made disasters like Building collapse, disasters related to CBRN etc. The trained TNDRF personnel will also be utilised to build the capacity of the Community First responders.

FIRE & RESCUE SERVICES

Fire and Rescue Services Department of the Government of Tamil Nadu is entrusted with the task of firefighting and rescue operations in times of emergency. The Fire and Rescue Services Directorate plays a very vital role in the area of firefighting and fire prevention. Apart from firefighting, this department also undertakes rescue activities and helps people, marooned in floods and caught in the debris of fallen buildings, road and rail accidents and other natural and man-made disasters.

Fully automated fire fighting futuristic equipment and Robots will be playing a major role in the years to come. A conscious effort will be made to procure such modern systems equipped with thermal sensors to help in detecting fire at the earliest possible time and strengthen the fire-dousing operations.

INTERDEPARTMENTAL ZONAL TEAMS FOR GROUP OF VULNERABLE AREAS

Interdepartmental Zonal Teams are formed under the leadership of Revenue Authority. The team members are drawn from Police, Fire services, Rural Development, Forest, Agriculture Departments etc. Each team will closely monitor 5 to 7 vulnerable areas. 589 Interdepartmental zonal teams are formed to monitor the 4,399 vulnerable areas during Northeast Monsoon 2017. The capacity of the members of the Interdepartmental Zone teams will be enhanced and they will be equipped with equipment to reach out to the community and quickly evacuate them based on early warning alerts communicated to them.

FIRST RESPONDERS

Community participation at grass root level is enabled through enrolment of able-bodied volunteers, with skills of swimming and climbing, as first responders. First responder teams are formed in Areas of very high and high vulnerability. The first responders are trained by Fire services / SDRF and Red Cross society. Mobile teams of First Responders and Snake Catchers at Block / Taluk / Sub-Divisional and District levels are formed for deployment based on need.

The First Responders play a key role in organizing (first aid, search and rescue, extrication from damaged buildings, road clearance, firefighting) raising awareness (about hazards, risks, disaster response) community drills (annual drills for disaster response in the community) equipping the community with minimum resources (first aid kit, extrication equipment, lifejackets, lifebuoys, rope and the like). In the years to come, they will be trained regularly to enhance their skills on the one hand and more volunteers will be enrolled on the other.

Local Self Governments

The Urban/Rural local bodies, Town/ Village Panchayats have a key role in prevention & Mitigation and Preparedness of disasters. There are 1 Municipality, 4 Town Panchayats and 121 Village Panchayats in Perambalur District. The DDMA's will coordinate the functions of these local bodies at the district level. The elected representatives will be sensitized to the needs of the community during disasters and their capacities will be strengthened through orientation and other training programmes.

CIVIL DEFENCE

The Civil Defence being a community based voluntary organization in addition to rescue, relief and rehabilitation, plays a significant role in the field of public awareness and also community capacity building to face any disaster situation as is being done by the Civil Defence in many countries. The Government has accorded administrative and financial sanction for the formation of Civil Defence Training Institute at Palani at an estimated cost of Rs.1.92 crores and Rs.89.00 lakhs in 2014 for creating Civil Defence units in Chennai, Mamallapuram, Tiruchirappalli, Madurai and Thirunelveli. With a view to assisting officials during times of natural disasters, the Tamil Nadu Government will establish a 1,000 member-strong Civil Defence Corps for units proposed in five districts, including Chennai. The Corps units will come up in Chennai with a strength of 500 persons, 200 in Mahabalipuram (Kancheepuram district) and 100 members each in Madurai, Thirunelveli and Tiruchirappalli districts. The necessity for such corps arose as there is a need for large number of human resources in areas affected by natural calamities such as cyclones *or* floods and to carry out rescue operations swiftly to ensure the early return of normalcy.

Some of the youth organizations namely, National Cadet Corps (NCC), National Service Scheme (NSS) and Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan (NYKS) have the inherent advantage of availability for immediate assistance at the ground level in the event of any disaster. These organizations are also proposed to be integrated in the overall Disaster Management framework with linkages with the Civil Defence set-up at the State head quarters and District head quarters.

MULTI-STAKEHOLDER INVOLVEMENT IN RISK GOVERNANCE

Disaster Management being complex, requires the participation of the community as well as multi-stakeholders viz., the private sector, NGOs, CBOs, such as SHGs, Academic Institutions, NSS, NCC and others. Involvement and participation of the communities will ensure a collective and coordinated action during different phases of disaster. Government will continue to accord very high priority to build a culture that harnesses leadership and volunteerism among the community to develop a team of trained community volunteers through the participatory approach. Volunteers from the local community will be identified on a regular basis from NSS, NCC and Youth Groups with skills of swimming and climbing, as First Responders and teams of First Responder are formed in areas of vulnerability (for search, rescue and evacuation). It is also ensured that Women volunteers are also included in First Responders Teams and also in other Committees.

Community involvement and participation will be the cornerstone of Governments strategy for disaster preparedness and it will further be strengthened by establishing linkages between the community, first responders and other stakeholders during different phases of a disaster. The stakeholder involvement will be encouraged to supplement the efforts of the Government as well as to build the capacity of the community and ensure community participation during the following stages of disaster management.

Special emphasis will be laid on greater participation of women in planning, designing, implementation & monitoring of programmes aimed at Risk Reduction. The women organisation networks will be strengthened & special focus will be laid on promoting leadership of women in Disaster Risk Management.

PLANNING

From the habitation/village level disaster management plans to Taluk level, District level and State level multi-stakeholder participation will be ensured. By involvement of multiple stakeholders, the plans will not only capture the perspective of the communities and various stakeholders but will also instill a sense of ownership.

PREPAREDNESS& RESPONSE

Community participation in preparedness will be ensured through enrolment of First Responders in areas identified as vulnerable to flooding and other hazards. The capacities of these first responders will be further enhanced through appropriate training tailored for advanced level of response in flood situation, as well as, to other types of hazards, local risks and accidents with the help of Government & Non-Government capacity building institutions.

RELIEF

Various stake holders involvement is needed during different stages of relief. Identification of beneficiaries has to be done as per the guidelines/ broader framework given by the State Government and communities, who are the most important stakeholder, will be involved in identifying right beneficiaries.

A coordination mechanism with NGOs and other stakeholders at State level, as well as, District/ GCC level will be put in place to avoid duplication of efforts in relief distribution and to bring in more efficiency in terms of most affected areas getting more attention and equity in relief distribution.

REHABILITATION:-

BUILD BACK BETTER

Multiple stakeholder involvement will also be encouraged for undertaking mitigation measures with an aim to build back better under the corporate social responsibility requirement of the profit-making Public and Private sectors as well as by dovetailing the projects being executed by civil societies from different sources of funding. Efforts will also be made to involve the community and other stakeholders in project implementation and monitoring.

PRIORITY-3

Incident Response System

The management of response in disasters requires the Government, Community, civil society and other stakeholders to carry out a large number of tasks. The activities involved in response management would depend on the nature and type of disaster. The Government of Tamil Nadu is adopting Incident Response System (IRS) in the State to ensure the unification of efforts of all the stakeholders to ensure immediate response during disasters to protect people & their properties.

The Incident Response System provides a systematic, proactive approach guiding the concerned departments and agencies at all levels of Government, the private sector and Non- Governmental organizations to work seamlessly in disaster situations. For effective, efficient and comprehensive management of disasters in the State of Tamil Nadu, IRS is critical. The aim is not only to minimize loss of life and property but also strengthen and standardize the disaster response mechanism in the State.

The Chief Secretary to GoTN is the overall RESPONSIBLE OFFICER and is assisted by the Revenue and Disaster Management Department at the secretariat level and by the Commissioner of Revenue Administration / State Relief Commissioner who is the Incident Commander of the Incident Response System at the State level. The Commissioner, Disaster Management is the deputy Incident Commander. During Disasters all Line Departments function under the overall guidance of the Incident Commander. The District Collector is the Incident Commander at District level.

CO-ORDINATION WITH CENTRAL AGENCIES AND ARMED FORCES

The Chief Secretary convenes a meeting of all Central and State agencies prior to Northeast Monsoon in order to ensure perfect coordination among different agencies and to ensure efficient search, rescue and evacuation operation whenever necessity arises. The State Relief Commissioner / Commissioner of Revenue Administration shares the details of vulnerable areas and the map with the Central Agencies to familiarise themselves with the vulnerable areas so that they can respond swiftly and effectively. These coordination meetings are held annually and special meetings are convened based on need.

INVESTING IN DISASTER RISK REDUCTION FOR RESILIENCE

Government will create a Disaster Mitigation fund for undertaking disaster risk prevention and reduction through structural and non-structural measures to enhance the economic, social, health and cultural resilience/resistance of persons, communities and the State's assets, as well as the environment. The Government will further encourage the involvement of the community, civil societies and the Private sector to partner the Government in its efforts to transform vulnerable areas to resilient areas. The Government will also promote

- ✓ Tools for incorporating disaster risk considerations in cost-benefit analysis, budgetary tools and information systems.
- ✓ Sector based guidelines for the implementation of disaster risk management policies for public investment.

- ✓ Guidelines for the evaluation of investment projects, including tools and requirements for disaster risk management and climate change adaptation analysis in addition to Environmental Impact Analysis and compliance to regulatory requirements in fragile ecosystems and other general regulations.
- ✓ Tools for analyzing natural hazards in public investment projects.
- ✓ Developing and enforcing risk analysis criteria in private and public investment system regulations.
- ✓ Compendium of best practices
- ✓ The Local bodies will be encouraged and incentivized to allocate necessary resources, including finance and logistics at the village level for the development and the implementation of disaster risk reduction strategies policies, plans and regulations in all relevant sectors with the active participation of the community and collaboration with different stakeholders. The Local Bodies will also be encouraged to promote the mainstreaming of disaster risk assessment, mapping and management into rural development planning and management of, inter alia, rivers, coastal flood plain areas-in coastal villages, hill areas, drylands, wetlands and all other areas prone to droughts and flooding, including preserving ecosystem functions that help reduce risks.

Risk Transfer:

The Government will continue to promote mechanisms for disaster risk transfer and insurance risk sharing for both public and private investment with special focus on Farmers and Livestock Farmers in order to reduce the financial impact of disasters especially during cyclonic storms, floods and drought. Special efforts will be made to enroll all the farmers in the areas identified as vulnerable to different disasters. The Risk coverage for all, will be aimed at universal enrollment especially in the agricultural & allied sectors, fisheries along with coverage of their assets.

INVOLVEMENT OF PRIVATE SECTOR:

The private sector will be brought together on a common platform to strengthen disaster resilient investments, particularly through: structural, non- structural and functional disaster risk prevention and reduction measures in Vulnerable areas and in critical facilities and building better from the start to withstand hazards through proper design and construction, including the use of the principles of design innovation and the standardization of building codes and materials; retrofitting and rebuilding; and taking into account economic, social, structural, technological and environmental impact assessments.

NON-STRUCTURAL MEASURES:

As part of the non-structural measures the Government will promote the mainstreaming of disaster risk assessments into land use policy development and implementation, including urban planning, land degradation assessments and housing for the poor and the use of guidelines taking into account anticipated demographic and environmental changes. The Government will also encourage the adoption of National building codes and standards, rehabilitation and reconstruction practices.

SOCIAL INCLUSION:

Government of Tamil Nadu is known for welfare policies and is a pioneer in protecting and promoting the interests of the vulnerable sections be it women, weaker sections, children or differently abled. The design and implementation of inclusive policies and social safety-net mechanisms will be further strengthened, including community involvement, integration of livelihood enhancement programmes, access to basic health care services, including maternal, newborn and child health, sexual and reproductive health, food security and nutrition, housing and education and find durable solutions in the post-disaster phase to empower and assist people (currently) disproportionately affected by disasters to be resistant to risks.

MAINSTREAMING RISK CONCERNS A WAY OF DISASTER MANAGEMENT

Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction' into development plans strengthens risk reduction strategies by ensuring that new projects will incorporate measures to reduce existing risks and will ensure that new risks do not arise due to implementation of the new projects.

*On-going schemes and projects of the Ministries and Departments of Government of India and Government of Tamil Nadu as well as of all Government agencies and Institutions, including Public Sector Undertakings, will be mandated to mainstream disaster risks into the schemes and projects for ensuring that they address the disaster risk and vulnerabilities of the local areas and enhance the capacity of the community to resist disaster risks.

*At conceptualization or funding stage itself, the developmental schemes will be designed taking into consideration potential hazards associated with it and incorporate measures for mitigation of the same.

MAJOR AREAS IDENTIFIED FOR MAINSTREAMING RISK CONCERNS INTO DEVELOPMENTAL PLANS.

During the period 2017-2030, Government of Tamil Nadu will focus on major thrust areas for mainstreaming risk concerns into development plans taking into account risk reduction as an essential investment to promote sustainable and inclusive development. The major thrust areas identified are

- 1) Natural Resources Conservation,
- 2) Comprehensive River Basin development
- 3) Restoration & Sustainable Management of Ecosystems,
- 4) Sustainable Agricultural Development and

5) Social Inclusion. The Convergence and mainstreaming risk concerns into these major thrust areas will enhance resilience/resistance of the community and the State to different disasters.

The mainstreaming and convergence also incorporate the principle of Build Back Better to risk proof the Community from major disasters to a great extent.

The mainstreaming efforts will also ensure convergence of the programmes such as desilting of Water Bodies under G.O.Ms No 50. Industries), Kudimaramathu, MGNREGS-Improving Inflow Channels, Tree Planting, Watershed Development Special Area Development Programmes, Integrated Tribal Development, Micro Irrigation, Rain Water Harvesting, Artificial Recharging of Ground Water, New Irrigation Projects, Prevention of Sea Water Intrusion to address the problems of drought, floods, landslides, heat waves and climate impact.

Sustainable Agricultural Development that combats Drought and Climate mitigation will be achieved through mainstreaming disaster risk concerns into programmes like Mission for Sustainable Dry Land Agriculture, Rain fed Area Development for Horticulture Clusters, desilting of waterbodies under different schemes, Integrated watershed programmes, rainwater harvesting and other programmes.

Mainstreaming concerns of disaster into development plans will be undertaken by the District Disaster Management Agency at the district level and by the Commissioner of Revenue Administration & the State Relief Commissioner at the State level to ensure participation of relevant stakeholders and full engagement of all State institutions. The overall direction of mainstreaming of risk concerns into development will be provided by the Tamil Nadu State Disaster Management Authority under the chairmanship of Hon'ble Chief Minister.

STATE DISASTER RISK MITIGATION FUND:

A firm commitment has been made by Government of Tamil Nadu by making an announcement on the floor of the State Assembly by Hon'ble Minister for Revenue and Disaster Management during the 2017 - 2018 budget session for creation of State Disaster Mitigation Fund. Executive guidelines will be put in place as and when the Fund is formally constituted.

PRIORITY-4

ENHANCING DISASTER PREPAREDNESS FOR EFFECTIVE RESPONSE AND BUILD BACK BETTER IN RECOVERY, REHABILITATION AND RECONSTRUCTION

Resilience of community, resistance to risks and avoidance of risks requires strengthening and enhancement of preparedness to ensure that the response to different disasters is effective through multi stake holder involvement. It also involves mitigation measures following systems approach. Systems approach will be implemented treating river basin as a unit and at the same time taking into account their interconnectedness with other ecosystems. Government will adopt systems approach to promote holistic development of the river basins and to ensure that in the years to come the communities will develop resistance to different disasters and the areas identified as vulnerable are transformed into areas resilient to the disasters.

DATA ANALYTICS FOR STRENGTHENING PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE

Big Data Analytics can play a significant role in strengthening management during different phases of the disaster. Data analytics enables real- time data analysis not only to map the most affected disaster areas, but also to uncover hidden patterns, unknown correlations and other vital information to make decisions and issue alerts before disaster onset and thereby help in effective preparedness, risk communication, response and relief & build back better strategies. The descriptive, predictive and prescriptive analytics will be used in multiple ways to handle disaster management more effectively during different phases of disaster.

BUILD BACK BETTER FOR REHABILITATION AND RECONSTRUCTION

Though all disasters pose multiple challenges, each disaster throughs up new challenges and provides insights into the vulnerabilities even in areas that are considered to be safe. Systems approach sees opportunities in these challenges to build resistance of the communities and transform areas resilient to disasters through innovation, redesigning, retrofitting, capacity building and social inclusion. Government of Tamil Nadu has been facing these challenges and each time responds by adopting build back better philosophy in the rehabilitation and reconstruction projects.

The mitigation measures proposed to avert flooding problems in the newly developed areas include

Delineation of the flood-prone areas in the fringes of flood bowl and in the flood plains and evolving suitable method for draining the run-off from these areas by constructing flood walls on the

boundary of flood bowl /rivers and collection wells for storm water with suitable pumping mechanism to drain the water into the river system.

- i. Forming link canals and diversion canals for discharging surplus of tanks into the river system wherever feasible.
- ii. Where roads have been formed in the erstwhile waterways, cut and cover conduit system will be adopted to ensure proper drainage.
- iii. Installing decentralized incinerators to dispose the generated garbage effectively instead of the routine practice of dumping those (landfills) in the water bodies.

11.1 CBDRM

Communities are not only the first to be affected in disasters but also the first responders. Community participation ensures local ownership, addresses local needs, and promotes volunteerism and mutual help to prevent and minimize damage. The community participation for DM would be promoted on the motto of “self-help”, “help the neighbour” and “help thy community”. The needs of the elderly, women, children and differently able persons require special attention. Women and youth will be encouraged to participate in decision making committees and action groups for management of disasters. Networking of youth and women based organization would be done and they will be trained in the various aspects of response such as first aid, search and rescue, management of community shelters, psycho-social counseling, distribution of relief and accessing support from government/agencies etc. Community plans will be dovetailed into the Panchayat, Block and District plans.

In Order to minimize the impact of the disaster on the community, it is necessary that there should be psychological preparedness on the part of the public to absorb the initial shock caused by a disaster and to gear up the relief machinery for timely action.

The primary mode of community preparedness is public education about the likely impact of various disasters on man and community and the proper response by man and the community to such disasters.

During the period of disaster prone **(later part of monsoon for floods, May-June and September, October for Cyclone etc)**. People should be educated about the impact of such disasters and different ways to combat the disaster by audio-visual aids like films posters etc. It will be worthwhile of such programmes are to be extended to school level to educate the population from the early stages. Films should be screened in the vulnerable areas by the Field Publicity Organization. These could also be shown in cinema houses in vulnerable towns. Films on cyclones floods should be made keeping the local background in view.

4. The Public may also be educated by organizing meetings at gospels, fairs, seminars and also by giving proper training in rescue and relief operations.

11.2 FIRST RESPONDERS

A first responder is a volunteer of an emergency service who is likely to be among the first people to arrive at and assist at the scene of an emergency such as an accident, natural disaster. A community first responder is a person dispatched to attend medical emergencies until an ambulance / emergency services arrives.

In Perambalur District, there are 8 Low vulnerable locations prone to flood, identified based on the past experiences in which 3 to 5 First Responders for each locations have been identified and they were provided with multi-skills training like, medical first aid, search and rescue extinction from damaged buildings, road clearance and fire fighting.

11.3 NGOs

Sections 35 and 38 specifically emphasize the coordination of actions with NGOs. The National Policy on Disaster Management (NPDM) also Districts the national vision for community mobilization and participation in DM and aims to provide momentum and sustenance through the collective efforts of all government agencies and NGOs. There is emphasis on community based disaster management, including last mile integration of the policy, plans and execution and early warning dissemination. Promoting a productive partnership with NGOs is a prominent thrust area in the NPDM.

There is a large scope for improving the engagement of NGOs in DM and on efficiently utilizing their unique advantages and core competencies by strengthening humanitarian coalitions, alliances and NGO networks. There is also need to strengthen public awareness, capacity building and knowledge management through CBOs and NGOs. Institutional mechanisms for the advocacy and engagement of NGOs with government agencies on DM concerns require to be strengthened. Replication and scaling up of community level good practices has to be promoted.

*NGOs can play a very important role in mobilizing communities and in linking PRIs/ULBs with corporate sector entities for initiating DRR related activities.

*The strong linkages which NGOs have with grassroots communities can be effectively harnessed for creating greater public awareness on disaster risk and vulnerability, initiating appropriate strategies for strengthening the capacity of stakeholder groups to improve disaster preparedness, mitigation and improving the emergency response capacities of the stakeholders.

*In addressing the emerging concerns of climate change adaptation and mitigation, NGOs can play a very significant role in working with local communities and introducing innovative approaches based on the good practices followed in other countries.

*NGOs can bring in the financial resources from bi-lateral and multilateral donors for implementing pragmatic and innovative approaches to deal with disaster risk and vulnerability, by effectively integrating and converging by effectively integrating and converging the various government programmers, schemes and projects to create the required synergy in transforming the lives of at-risk communities.

LIST OF NON GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS

Sl.no	Name of the NGO	Contact person	Contact no	Address
1	Indo trust	Mr. J. Mohamed hussain	9150427745	151, upstairs, venkatesapuram, perambalur - 621 212
2	Cad	Mr. Sivaprakasham	9443137081	Aranarai road, perambalur dt
3	Jeeva trust	Ms. Maheshwari	9965473990	Chettikulam po perambalur
4	Valarpirai	Mr. V. Kannan ms. Deepa	9443647675 8940345052	Near collector office, perambalur
5	Vela karunai illam	Mr. Arunkumar	7373728123	Theeran nagar, perambalur
6	Sri gowthama buthar	Mr. Gopi	9443073358	Near roever arch, perambalur
7	Dawn trust	Dr. M. Christoper	04328-224824	14, venkatesapuram, perambalur
8	Nandhanar trust	Mr. D. Periyasamy	9443135355	Perambalur dt.
9	Pdnp+	Mr. Srinathan	9443684629	Near bsnl office, perambalur
10	Periyar kudil (periyar kalvi nilayam)	Ms. Sujatha	9751711470	Padalur po, perambalur dt
11	Rsweed	Mr. S.sampath	9443494757	132/a3, avvaiyar st, thuraimangalam po, perambalur dt.
12	World vision of india	Mr. Syelwin	9443128932	1st street, k.k.nagar, thuraimangalam, perambalur - 621 220

Sl.no	Name of the NGO	Contact person	Contact no	Address
13	Oosai kalaikuzhu	Ms. Sheela	9965341453	Alathur perambalur
14	Helping hands society	Mr.m.suriyasekar	9443189360	No.6, samathuvapuram, perambalur 621 212
15	Drops trust	Mr. Suriya kumar	9087399199	5/a vrs complex, near state bank, trichy main road, perambalur- 621212
16	Sivam trust	Mr. A. Chitrabalam	9443929134	No 209, m.s.k, new bus stand north side perambalur-621212.
17	Mummoorthy seva trust	Sriram	9688556900	5a/63, bharathidasan nagar
18	Indian red cross society	Mr.jeyaraman	9443765563	113a bharathithasan nagar
19	Uthiram nanbarkal kuzhu	Mr. Nagaraj	9655439514	No. 6 rettiyar complexy
20	Popular front of india perambalur district	Mr. Syed abudhahir	9894930025	Ajees complex, 2nd floor, north madhavi road, perambalur - 621 212.
21	Nizhal trust	Mr. Naveenraj	9043535328	1/412 p.a.k. Illam new street, perambalur sugar mills , 36 eraiyur
22	Ideal trust		9629534946	No.8-b, vasuki street, thuraimangalam post, perambalur-621220
23	Sree santhanu foundation	Dr. T.kumar	9790288475	Dr. T. Kumar, anbu nagar, jothi complex, alambadi road, perambalur
24	Avvai mahalir kuzhukalin sangamam	Mr.s.navaneetham	8643823300	No.1/84, sivan koil street, kolakkanatham, perambalur,
25	Universal peace foundation	Sumathi	9842274947	Plot no: 2/147, titanic colony, indhira nagar, thaneer panthal, elambalur, (po), perambalur - 6210212.
26	All the children,	Mr. K. Muraleeswaran	9944054520	K.muraleeswaran thuraimangalam, perambalur - 621 212

Sl.no	Name of the NGO	Contact person	Contact no	Address
27	Thavuth trust	Mr.yasir mohamed	8056932655	
28	Vlaikarantal sangam	Mrs.r.amaravathy	9865373529	501, rajan nagar, near four road, thuraimangalam po, perambalur dt. 621220
29	Aec trust	Mr.muthamilselvan,	9384468807	Near roever arch, vrs complex, perambalur
30	Best trust	Dr.buvaneshwari	9487486334	Near new bus stand, peramablur

11.4 RED CROSS

The Indian Red Cross is a voluntary humanitarian organization having a network of over 700 branches throughout the country, providing relief in times of disasters/emergencies and promotes health & care of the vulnerable people and communities. It is a leading member of the largest independent humanitarian organization in the world, the International Red Cross & Red Crescent Movement.

The Mission of the Indian Red Cross is to inspire, encourage and initiate at all times all forms of humanitarian activities so that human suffering can be minimized and even prevented and thus contribute to creating more congenial climate for peace.

In Perambalur District, the Indian Red Cross Society is functioning with 280 members and guiding / supporting the development of Societies and runs through the following four core areas: Promoting humanitarian principles and values; Disaster response; Disaster preparedness; and Health and Care in the Community.

11.5 LOCAL BODIES

It is a statutory body elected by the local people through a well defined democratic process with specific responsibilities and duties. The elected members are accountable to the people of the ward, rural community, block and the district.

Keeping the above in view, the representative body of the people is the most appropriate institution from village to the district level in view of its proximity, universal coverage and enlisting people's participation on an institutionalized basis. Their close involvement will go a long way in getting people prepared for countering natural disasters as well as involve them in all possible preventive and protective activities so that the impact of the disasters are mitigated and the people are able to save their lives and property. The local bodies can act as catalysts to social mobilization process and tap the traditional wisdom of the local communities to complement the modern practices in disaster mitigation efforts. Besides local bodies will also provide a base for integration of various

concerns of the community with that of the NGOs and Community Based Organizations which are engaged in various developmental activities at the grassroots level.

Role of Local Bodies

It must be conceded that wherever it has strong roots, Local Bodies has played a crucial role in mobilizing people in various situations of crisis. However, it is a fact that it is difficult to pre-empt disasters and also to predict their magnitude. But the impact of disasters on people living in vulnerable areas and losses to their property can be minimized by a pro-active role played by local bodies at the grassroots level. Apart from great organizing skills, it may call for courage and leading from the front. The local body members can play a role of leadership in Disaster Management at all stages. Right from the preparatory stage up to the handling of the long term development activities for risk reduction, local bodies can lead in several ways. A broad outline may include activities like:

PRE-DISASTER

- Organizing awareness campaign and promoting community education about disaster preparedness.

- Articulation of community need for developing preparedness plan through community involvement and Panchayat ownership.

- Identifying the resource gaps both physical and manpower and replenishes the same through capacity building.

- Establishing synergy with local agencies including NGOs/ CBOs.

- Dovetailing Risk Reduction into various development programs of national and District governments.

- Encouraging people to insure assets and livestock.

- Establishing convergence with local institutional structures created for implementing education, health, livelihood, and social justice and so on.

- Activating the DM Plans with the participation of the community.

- Formation of Task forces and their capacity building.

DURING DISASTER

- Arranging emergency communication systems through available resources.

- Evacuation to temporary shelter to running relief camps.

- Supplementing rescue and relief efforts in coordinating different agencies.

- Monitoring of Relief distribution.

- Safe disposal of carcass and arranging safe drinking water and sanitation.

POST DISASTER

- Damage assessment particularly assisting in identifying victims for compensation and its distribution.
- Formulating rehabilitation and reconstruction plan of houses and other local infrastructures.
- Enforce minimum specification for safe reconstruction.
- Supervise and monitor long term reconstruction and mitigation projects.
- Mobilising special funds to use disaster resistant construction technology in vulnerable areas.

11.6 WELFARE ASSOCIATIONS

The Disaster Management was a holistic, proactive, and multi-disaster and technology driven strategy, would be achieved through a culture of prevention, mitigation and preparedness to generate a prompt and efficient response before the external help came in. The entire process would centre –stage the community and collective efforts of all government agencies and NGOs. Services of the welfare associations are required.

Disaster management was an all-people affair and to prepare a force of such people department would equip them with knowledge and skills so as to influence and ready them to meet the challenge

The welfare associations can further provide training and skills to the people of their Localities to take immediate measures needed at the time of rescue operations. These can be of great help as they were familiar with their Localities and could be the first people to approach.

In Perambalur District, the office bearers of welfare associations are being sensitized about the role and responsibilities of the disaster management.

12) A Standard operating procedure, or SOP, is a set of step by step instructions complied 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 Organizations of the District.

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 to indicate various actions this would require to be taken by various departments and organisations of the District 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 District 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.

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 programme of the Government at all levels. This would be done by involving all the stakeholders – Government 175 organizations, 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.

Disaster Response and Mitigation Funds

District Disaster Response Funds and District Disaster Mitigation funds would be created at the District Level as mandated in the Act (Section 48). The disaster response funds at the district level would be applied 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 District Government.

Responsibilities of the District Departments and Agencies

All District Government Departments, Boards, Corporations, PRIs and ULBs 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 viz 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. Some financial practices such as disaster risk insurance, microfinance and micro-insurance, warranty on newly constructed houses and structures and linking safe construction with home loans will be considered for adoption.

Fund outlays

The details of funds allotted to various major schemes for the Financial Year 2017– 2018 is mentioned below which is also to be utilized mostly mainstreaming the Disaster Risk Reduction activities in the District especially in improving the Drinking water situation, agricultural / fodder land development, repairs and strengthening of irrigation canals, etc.

- Hon'ble Minister for Tourism department along with the Monitoring Officer reviewed the impact of drought and the drinking water situation in the district and the action taken by the District Administration to mitigate the drought on 20.04.2017 and instructed to expedite the drinking water works for providing drinking water to the public.

- Monitoring Officers in the capacity of Principal Secretary to Government has been appointed to monitor and guide the District Administration in various activities. The Monitoring Officers visited the Perambalur District frequently and reviewed the activities on North East Monsoon preparedness, inspected various ongoing works in the district and accelerate the actions taken by the line departments at Perambalur District.

•**Date of visit of Monitoring Officers in the District**

Sl. No.	Date	Name and Designation of the MO
1	07.01.2017	Tr.K. Phanindra Reddy, I.A.S., Principal Secretary to Government, Municipal Administration and Water Supply Dept.
2	20.04.2017	Tr.K. Phanindra Reddy, I.A.S., Principal Secretary to Government, Handlooms, Handicrafts, Textiles and Khadi Dept.
3	14.11.2018, 14.12.2018, 17.12.2018, 22.01.2019, 24.01.2019, 19.02.2019, 01.03.2019, 01.10.2019 01.11.2019, 24.02.2020 21.09.2020, 08.10.2020 14.12.2020, 10.04.2021 23.04.2021, 08.05.2021 12.08.2021, 15.06.2022, 18.10.2022, 15.11.2022, 06.12.2022, 19.01.2023, 11.07.2023, 09.10.2023, 07.11.2023, 11.12.2023, 10.01.2024, 19.07.2024, 22.08.2024	Tr.Anil Meshram I.A.S., Managing Director, TABCEDCO, Chennai Formally, Commissioner, Backward Classes, Most Backward Classes and Minorities Welfare Department, Chennai.

- District administration in association with disaster management authority will make public pronouncement of contamination event in clear and precise language along with requisite precautions to be taken. All care to be taken to avoid undue panic situation.
- DEOC will ensure that communication network of DDMP elaborated below is kept functional at all times and if damaged made operational at all cost. At least 10 foot messengers and 15 riders on two wheelers should be available for worst case services.

Line Communication:

There will be a Landline, wireless in local loop telegraph and mobile communication network for DDMP. Mobile telephone and wireless in local loop telephone will be private telephones to be utilized for DDMP during rehearsals and during disaster.

Radio Communication:

The present radio network will utilize the existing police wireless network till separate network for DDMP is established. Police authority will keep frequencies reserved for 3 nets for DDMA control room and keep reserve of radios.

Satellite: Internet Communication, WAN, LAN and GPS

Media plays a substantial role in building a communication network both horizontally and vertically. It stands as a mode of interaction with the different sections of society such as actors of relief administration, NGOs etc. and feeds the right information at the right time to the right people.

For the purpose of monitoring, predicting and warning, the disaster wise technology, instruments, monitoring stations, if available, are to be listed out.

Print Media:

All the national as well as District level Newspapers are in circulation in the district.

Radio Station:

There is one radio station namely AIR, Tiruchirappalli which can be very handy at the time of occurrence of any disaster. But there is no radio station in Perambalur District which is an area for improvement.

Mock Drill Schedule

As soon as the personnel of the teams will be trained in all types of rescue work by the Fire service, Medical and Police department officials. The teams will be assembled at a convenient place for a few days for this purpose preferably starting from first week of June and October and steps will be taken to conduct periodical rehearsals to keep them in fit condition. The Superintendent of Police will be in-charge of the training and it is his responsibility to ensure that the men are properly trained.

This training and mock drill will also be imparted to the taluk level team members and the first responders at vulnerable areas in the same period.

MOCK DRILL DETAILS CONDUCTED BY THE FIRE AND RESCUE SERVICE DEPARTMENT IN PERAMBALUR DISTRICT - 2024

Sl. No.	Date of Mock Drill Conducted	District/Station	Name of the Place & Address	Total Participants
1	2	3	4	5
1.	10.01.2024	Perambalur/ Peambalur	Vasan Kalviyal College, Perambalur, Perambalur Taluk & District	266
2.	12.01.2024	Perambalur/ Veppur	Vidyalaya Nursery & Primery School, Veppur, Kunnam Taluk, Perambalur District	92
3.	18.01.2024	Perambalur/ Veppur	Govt High School, Murugangudi, Kunnam Taluk, Perambalur District	88
4.	22.01.2024	Perambalur/ Perambalur	Muthaiya Metric School, Perambalur, Perambalur Taluk & District	211
5.	24.01.2024	Perambalur/ veppur	Panchayathu Union Primary School, Kila Perambalur, Kunnam Taluk, Perambalur District.	85

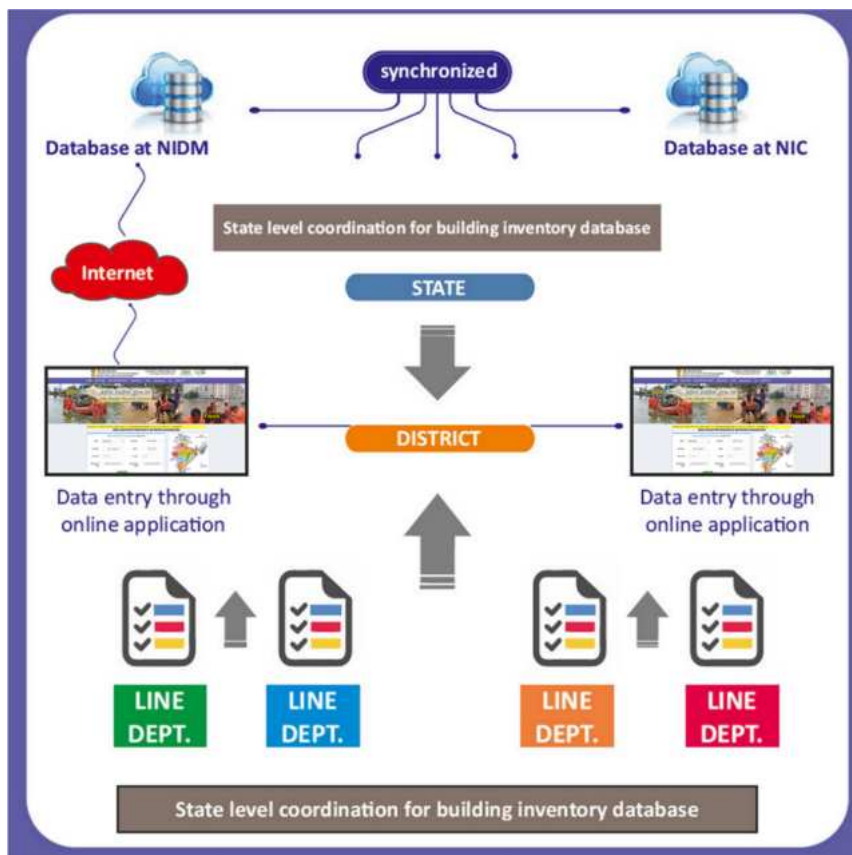
Sl. No.	Date of Mock Drill Conducted	District/Station	Name of the Place & Address	Total Participants
1	2	3	4	5
6.	30.01.2024	Perambalur/ Perambalur	Jayaram college, perambalur, Perambalur Taluk & District	107
7.	01.02.2024	Perambalur/ Perambalur	Govt RTO Office, Perambalur, Perambalur Taluk & District.	21
8.	08.02.2024	Perambalur/ Veppur	Imanuvel High Scool, Kunnam Taluk, Perambalur District.	87
9.	15.02.2024	Perambalur/ Veppur	Malarvizhi Nurser & Primery School, Venmani, Kunnam Taluk, Perambalur District.	57
10.	28.02.2024	Perambalur/ Perambalur	Indian Oil Corporation, Kalpadi, Perambalur Taluk & District.	81
11.	14.04.2024	Perambalur/ Perambalur	Perambalur Bypass road	61
12.	15.04.2024	Perambalur/ Perambalur	Aranarai village	76
13.	16.04.2024	Perambalur/ Perambalur	Thuraimangalam	111
14.	17.04.2024	Perambalur/ Perambalur	Perambalur new bus stand	191
15.	08.05.2024	Perambalur/ Perambalur	V.Kalathur Government Primary health center, Perambalur	50
16.	14.05.2024	Perambalur/ Perambalur	Permablur Armed reserve Ground, Perambalur	141
17.	18.05.2024	Perambalur	Perambalur armed force campus, thanirpanthal, Perambalur Taluk& District.	301
18.	22.07.2024	Perambalur	Bypass Road, Perambalur	51
19.	23.07.2024	Perambalur	Vengatesapuram, Perambalur	76
20.	24.07.2024	Perambalur	Thuraimangalam, Perambalur	51
21.	25.07.2024	Perambalur	Renga Narar, Perambalur	61
22.	26.07.2024	Perambalur	Ulavar Santhai, Perambalur	151

IDRN PORTAL

IDRN is a nation-wide electronic inventory of resources that enlists equipment and human resources, collated from districts, Districts and national level in line departments and other 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

Functioning of IDRN



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.

District Collectors / Magistrate are the authorized officials to get the latest information about disaster management resources available with various line departments/agencies and uploaded in the portal, using services of District Informatics Officers.

TNSMART

TNSMART (Tamil Nadu System for Multi-hazard Potential Impact Assessment, Alert, Emergency Response Planning and Tracking) is a web-based decision support system.

National disaster management board in Tamilnadu has introduced an application recently to help and guide those who are trapped and require rescue or relief during natural disasters like flood, cyclone and heavy rain. It helps people in the way they can get all the informations which are necessary during those disasters like weather forecasts, the condition of the flood and rain, contact details for emergency etc. Since the so-called disasters like Oki cyclone, Varadha cyclone etc. leave a heavy loss of lives, as well as assets, such apps should be able to reduce the loss.

Tamilnadu state disaster management authority tweeted about the links and its uses. It will be more helpful to save lives including livestock and movable assets which generally becomes a heavy loss during this kind of disasters.

Hon'ble CM launched TNSMART Mobile App for receiving forecast based alerts to save lives & movable assets. This App conceptualized and guided by Dr.K.Satyagopal, IAS ACS/CRA is developed in collaboration with RIMES. TNSMART App.

This software is designed in such a way that total rainfall measurements, places going to affect during the flood will be calculated early and added with the current details it will send the precautionary notices accordingly through your smartphones. Also with the help of this application, anyone who installed it can easily calculate the level of disasters immediately. This App conceptualized and guided by Dr.K.Satyagopal IAS ACS/CRA is developed in collaboration with RIMES which is operating in Bangkok.

This application in the name TNSMART can be downloaded from official website of TNSDMA and also from the Android play store provided by Google. After downloading it need to add personal information like name, mobile number, and email and should create a unique password. As what the officials of TNSDMA said along with the other usages it is so helpful to avoid spreading false new regarding natural disasters. The Ceremony conducted in Chennai recently and the Chief Minister of Tamilnadu launched the application.

Modules in TNSMART:

- **Database** - Database management system with GIS layers, Meteorological and Hydrological data, vulnerability profile, disaster damage data for understanding disaster risks.
- **Thresholds** - Threshold values at which hazards turn into disasters.

- **Hazard Forecast-** Integration of various hazards forecasts at various time scales from short term to seasonal forecast (e.g. weather forecast from IMD and other global sources) from various sources and tsunami alerts from INCOIS, to assess its potential impacts for preparing operational users to respond (Short, medium and long term) and policy making.
- **Impact Forecast** - Forecast values exceeding thresholds the level of risk will be indicated. Anticipated impacts of hazards will be modelled
- **Advisory** - Bulletin generation for different administrative and operational level users
- **Risk Communication** - Communicate risk through email, SMS, App message with alarms, social media , website.
- **Response Planning and Relief operations** - Prepare strategies to respond to short, medium, and long term anticipated risks and mitigation measures, and carry out relief operations.
- **Emergency Call registry** - Register the emergency call /information from the community, forward to the concerned focal point.
- **Alert and Response Tracking** - Track action taken on distress calls and alert calls through feedback mechanism.
- **Tracking Risk Reduction** - Review vulnerable locations annually based on mitigation measures taken to enable policy level decisions for risk reduction.
- **Performance Audit** - Conduct annual performance audit for all modules of TNSMART to improve the system

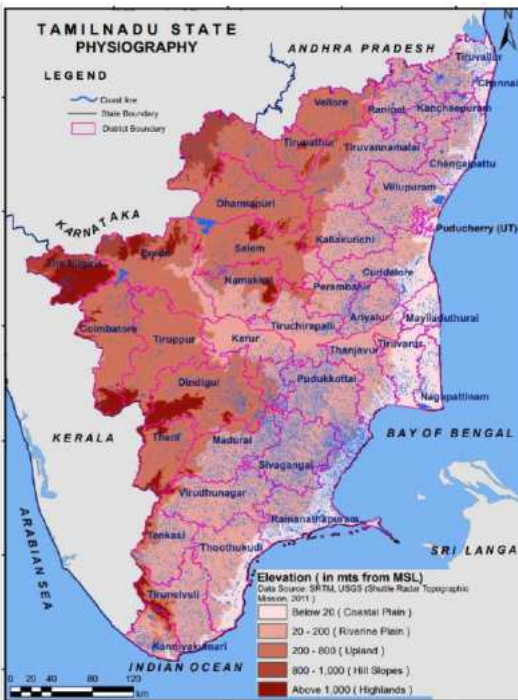
The salient features of TNSMART are as follows:

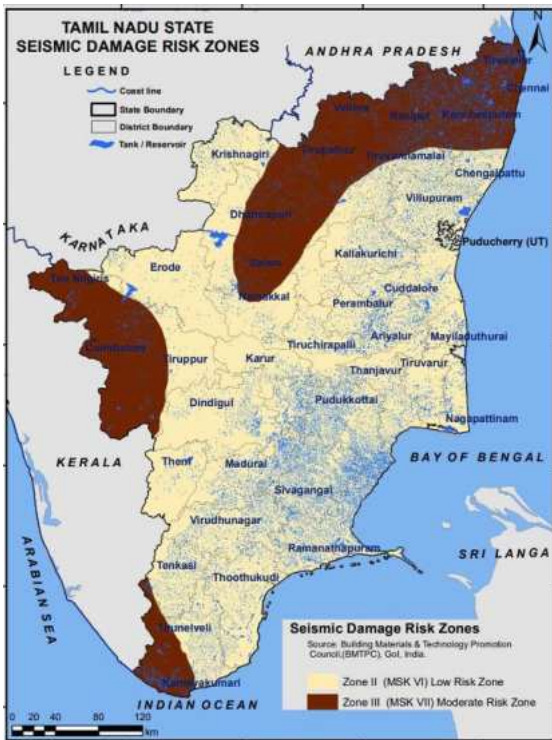
Web Application:

- Empower policymakers, operational users, and communities with all disaster related information in a user-friendly and web-based integrated platform.
- Systematically archive datasets and analyse the datasets using descriptive, predictive, and prescriptive analytics functionalities.
- Super impose historically identified vulnerable locations and forecast to assess the forecast-based risk.
- Visualize threats of anticipated disaster risks and formulate tailor-made user-specific advisories.
- Plan emergency response actions such as resource allocation, preposition response force and materials based on the anticipated risk.

TNSDEM

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).





Recommendations to strengthen the resilience of the agriculture sector

In order to reduce the impact of disasters on agriculture, especially in view of climate change and the increasing frequency and magnitude of climate-related disasters, it is necessary to ensure that:

- Disaster risk reduction for resilience building becomes an essential component of all humanitarian and development funding for the agriculture sector, as well as a priority for government and private sector investment in agriculture. This is particularly important in countries where disasters cause heavy losses to the sector and national economies.
- Disaster risk reduction and management (a backbone of resilience) is systematically embedded into agriculture sector development plans and investments, particularly in disaster-prone countries where agriculture is an important source of livelihoods, food security and nutrition, as well as a key driver of economic growth.
- Humanitarian aid to agriculture more consistently reflects the impact of disasters on the sector. Disaster risk reduction and management strategies should be integrated into post-disaster recovery efforts in the agriculture sector to ensure that investments made in disaster response and recovery also build resilience to future shocks.

- Major occupation of the District is agriculture. Hence, the major vulnerable group in the district is farmers.
- Agriculture, the only profession, which is affected by the extreme weather conditions both flood and drought. Perambalur District experienced the devastating effects only in drought.
- Flooding caused considerable damage to physical agricultural assets such as standing crops, irrigation systems, livestock shelters and veterinary services, aquaculture equipment or hatcheries; post-production infrastructure such as facilities for storage, processing, marketing and transport, buildings and equipment of farms.
- Drought immediately consequences fall in crop production, due to inadequate and poorly distributed rainfall. Farmers are faced with harvests that are too small to both feed their families and fulfill their other commitments. Where crops have been badly affected by drought, pasture production is also likely to be reduced although output from natural pastures tends to be less vulnerable to drought than crop production. Low rainfall causes poor pasture growth and may also lead to a decline in fodder supplies from crop residues. Insufficient levels of fodder around the village lead to weight less and increased deaths among stock, especially where immigrant herds put further pressure on limited local pastures. The overall effect of a fall in fodder and crop production is to reduce the draft capacity of the farming sector, leading to lower crop output in the subsequent farming season.

Measures taken to address agriculture / farmers:

- Mainstreaming the various regular Government Schemes vis, MGNREGS, IAMWARM, THAI, Dry Land Farming and Kudimaramathu, etc.,

- The Government of Tamil Nadu has introduced a new scheme to de-silt the water bodies in order to increase the storage capacity in irrigation tanks, reservoirs and channels in TAMIL NADU. 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, allowing the farmers to take earth from the 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 the water bodies can also be achieved indirectly.

- The Officials from Agriculture Department are imparting training to the stakeholders involved in drought mitigation and management.

- Encouraged farmers to use advance technology of drip and sprinkler irrigation and water harvesting

- Encouraged farmers to understand crop pattern to be adopted in their area

- Promote rational use of fertilizers and pesticides

- Encouraged the adaptation of technique for preservation of green fodder

Heavy Equipment		
ii	Rubble clearing Dozers	Available
iii	JCBs	Available
iii	Cranes	Available
iv	Road Clearing Equipment	Available
Light Equipment		
i	Safety Helmets	Available
ii	Spade shovels	Available
iii	Sledge Hammer	Available
iv	Ropes	Available
v	Heavy duty gloves	Available
vi	Dust masks	Available
vii	Torch Light/ Search Light	Available
viii	Hydraulic jack	Available
ix	Search light Handhold / rechargeable	Available
x	Ladder	Available
xi	Boats	Available
xii	Life jackets / life buoy	Available
xiii	Fire Extinguishers	Available
xiv	CBRN Masks	Available
xv	Cutters, Shaw	Available
Emergency Communication		
I	HF sets	Available
II	VHF sets	Available
III	HAM Radio Operators	Not Available
IV	Satellite Phones	Not Available

DO'S AND DON'TS OF CYCLONE AND FLOOD

DO'S DURING CYCLONE AND FLOOD:

Steps to be taken when a warning for a cyclone threatening the areas is received.

1. Keep your radio on and listen to lattes weather warnings and advisories from the All India Radio Station. Pass on the information to others as quickly as possible.
2. Avoid being misted by rumors. Pass on only the official information you have got from the radio to others.

3. Get away from low lying beaches or other location which may be swept by high tides or storm waves. Leave sufficiently early before your way to high ground gets flooded. Do not delay and run the risk of being marooned.
4. If your house is out of danger from high tides and flooding from the river and it is well built it is ten probable the best place to with stand the storm. However please act promptly if asked to evacuate.
5. Be alert for height water in areas where streams or rivers may flood due to heavy rains.
6. Bolt up glass windows or put storm shutter in place. Used good wooden planks securely fastened. Provide strong suitable support for outside doors.
7. If you do not have wooden boards handy, paste paper strips on glasses to prevent splinters flying in to the house.
8. Get extra food, especially items which can be eaten without cooking or with very little preparation store extra drinking water in suitable covered vessels.
9. If you are in one of the evacuation areas, move your valuable articles to upper floors to minimize flood damages.
10. Have hurricane lantern, flash lights and other emergency lights in working condition and keep them handy.
11. Check on everything that might blow away or be torn loose. Kerosene tins, canes, agricultural implements, garden tools, road signs and other objects become weapons of destruction in strong winds. Remove them and store them in a covered room.
12. Be sure that a window or door can be opened on the left side of the house (i.e) the side opposite the one facing the wind.
13. Make provision for children and adults requiring special duties.
14. Remove cattle to safe places as far away as possible.
15. If the center of eye of the storm passes directly over your place, there will be a lull in the wind and the rain lasting for half an hour or more. During this period stay in a safe place. Make emergency repairs during the lull period if necessary but remember that strong winds will return suddenly from the opposite direction, frequently with even greater vigilance.
16. Be calm, your ability to meet emergency will inspire and help others.

DON'TS DURING - CYCLONE

1. Stay on the top floor of your building.
2. Go into the sea and keep the boats tied.
3. Come out of the safe place, if the wind stops suddenly violent winds will blow from the opposite direction.

DON'TS DURING - FLOOD

1. Touch any electrical appliances if you are water standing in water
2. Drive in to flooded areas you can get swept away with our vehicle.
3. Let Children remain on an empty stomach finding food might become difficult later.

HEAT WAVE - DOs & DON'Ts

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, the following measures are useful:

DO's Outdoors

- While travelling, carry water with you.
- Drink sufficient water and as often as possible, even if not thirsty.
- If you work outside, use a hat or an umbrella and also use a damp cloth on
- your head, neck, face and limbs.
- Recognize the signs of heat stroke, heat rash or heat cramps such as
- weakness, dizziness, headache, nausea, sweating and seizures. If you feel
- dizzy or ill, see a doctor immediately.
- Wear light weight, light-coloured, loose, and porous cotton clothes. Use
- Protective goggles, umbrella/hat, shoes or chappals while going out in sun.

Indoors

- Keep your home cool, use curtains, shutters or sunshade and open windows at night.
- Listen to Radio, watch TV, read Newspaper for local weather forecast to know if a heat wave is on the way.
- Use fans, damp clothing and take bath in cold water frequently.
- Use ORS, coconut water homemade drinks like lassi, torani (rice water), lemon water, buttermilk, etc. which help to re-hydrate the body.
- Urine in darker yellow or orangish yellow indicates severe dehydration.

Workers

- Provide cool drinking water near work place.
- Caution workers to avoid direct sunlight.
- Schedule strenuous jobs to cooler times of the day.
- Increasing the frequency and length of rest breaks for outdoor activities.
- Pregnant workers and workers with a medical condition should be given additional attention.

DONT's: Outdoors

- Do not leave children in parked vehicles.
- Avoid strenuous activities when the outside temperature is high. Avoid working outside between 12 noon and 3 p.m.
- Avoid wearing dark, heavy or tight clothing.

Indoors

- Avoid going out in the sun, especially between 12.00 noon and 3.00 p.m.
- Avoid cooking during peak hours. Open doors and windows to ventilate cooking area adequately.
- Avoid alcohol, tea, coffee and carbonated soft drinks, which dehydrates the
- body.
- Avoid high-protein food and do not eat stale food.

Animals

- Keep animals in shade.
- Give them plenty of water to drink.
- Do not leave pets in parked vehicles



12. COVID-19

12.1 Corona virus Evolution

Scientists first identified a human corona virus in 1965. It caused a common cold. Later that decade, researchers found a group of similar human and animal viruses and named them after their crown-like appearance.

Seven corona viruses can infect humans. The one that causes SARS emerged in southern China in 2002 and quickly spread to 28 other countries. More than 8,000 people were infected by July 2003, and 774 died. A small outbreak in 2004 involved only four more cases. This corona virus causes fever, headache, and respiratory problems such as cough and shortness of breath.

MERS started in Saudi Arabia in 2012. Almost all of the nearly 2,500 cases have been in people who live in or travel to the Middle East. This corona virus is less contagious than its SARS cousin but more deadly, killing 858 people. It has the same respiratory symptoms but can also cause kidney failure.

A novel corona virus (CoV) is a new strain of corona virus.

The disease caused by the novel corona virus first identified in Wuhan, China, has been named corona virus disease 2019 (COVID-19) – ‘CO’ stands for corona, ‘VI’ for virus, and ‘D’ for disease. Formerly, this disease was referred to as ‘2019 novel coronavirus’ or ‘2019-nCoV.’

The COVID-19 virus is a new virus linked to the same family of viruses as Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS) and some types of common cold.

The virus is transmitted through direct contact with respiratory droplets of an infected person (generated through coughing and sneezing), and touching surfaces contaminated with the virus. The COVID-19 virus may survive on surfaces for several hours, but simple disinfectants can kill it.

Symptoms can include fever, cough and shortness of breath. In more severe cases, infection can cause pneumonia or breathing difficulties. More rarely, the disease can be fatal. These symptoms are similar to the flu (influenza) or the common cold, which are a lot more common than COVID-19. This is why testing is required to confirm if someone has COVID-19. It’s important to remember that key prevention measures are the same – frequent hand washing, and respiratory hygiene (cover your cough or sneeze with a flexed elbow or tissue, then throw away the tissue into a closed bin).

The **COVID-19 pandemic in India** is a part of the worldwide pandemic of coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) caused by severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Corona Virus-2 (SARS-CoV-2).

On 12 January 2020, the WHO confirmed that a novel coronavirus was the cause of a respiratory illness in a cluster of people in Wuhan, Hubei, China, which was reported to the WHO on 31 December 2019.

The first case of COVID-19 in India, which originated from China, was reported on 30 January 2020. Currently, India has the largest number of confirmed cases in Asia. As of 12 June 2021, India has the second-highest number of confirmed cases in the world (after the United States) with 29.3 million reported cases of COVID-19 infection and the third-highest number of COVID-19 deaths (after the United States and Brazil) at 367,081 deaths.

The first cases of COVID-19 in India were reported in the towns of Thrissur, Alappuzha and Kasargod, all in the state of Kerala, among three Indian medical students who had returned from Wuhan. Lockdowns were announced in Kerala on 23 March, and in the rest of the country on 25 March. By mid-May 2020, five cities accounted for around half of all reported cases in the country: Mumbai, Delhi, Ahmedabad, Chennai and Thane. On 10 June, India's recoveries exceeded active cases for the first time. Infection rates started to drop in September, along with the number of new and active cases. Daily cases peaked mid-September with over 90,000 cases reported per-day, dropping to below 15,000 in January 2021.

COVID-19 affects different people in different ways. Most infected people will develop mild to moderate illness and recover without hospitalization.

Most common symptoms:

- Fever
- Dry cough
- Tiredness
- Less common symptoms:
 - Aches and pains
 - Sore throat
 - Diarrhoea
 - Conjunctivitis
 - Headache
 - Loss of taste or smell
 - A rash on skin, or discolouration of fingers or toes

Serious symptoms:

- Difficulty breathing or shortness of breath
- Chest pain or pressure
- Loss of speech or movement

People with mild symptoms who are otherwise healthy should manage their symptoms at home.

On average it takes 5–6 days from when someone is infected with the virus for symptoms to show, however it can take up to 14 days.

Seek immediate medical attention if you have serious symptoms. Always call before visiting your doctor or health facility.

A second wave beginning in March 2021 was much larger than the first, with shortages of vaccines, hospital beds, oxygen cylinders and other medicines in parts of the country. By late April, India led the world in new and active cases. On 30 April 2021, it became the first country to report over 400,000 new cases in a 24-hour period. Health experts believe that India's figures have been underreported due to several factors.

India began its vaccination programme on 16 January 2021, and by April was administering 3–4 million doses a day. India has authorised the Oxford–AstraZeneca vaccine (Covishield), the Indian-produced Covaxin, Sputnik V, and the Moderna vaccine for emergency use. As of 25 May 2021, the country had administered over 200 million vaccine doses.



ANNEXURE - I
IMPORTANT GOVERNMENT ORDERS

Sl. No.	G.O.No. and Date	Details
1.	G.O.Ms.No.535 Revenue Department.dt:22.6.96	Standard pattern of cash grant for victims of huts damaged in flood, cyclone and fire accidents – orders issued
2.	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
3.	G.O.Ms.No.584 Revenue Dept.dt:3.6.96.	Death of animals due to cyclone, floods sanction of exgratia amount-orders issued
4.	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
5.	G.O.Ms.No.25742/52/85-19, Revenue Department. dt:2.4.86	Disbursement of cash grants to the Victims certain guidelines and procedures instructions issued
6.	G.O.Ms.No.96 Revenue Department.dt:28.1.87	Motor Vehicles-repairs in private workshops monitory limits fixed
7.	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
8.	L.No.NCI(2)50422/98 Revenue Admn.Dept. dated:2.9.98	Supply of Sarees and Dhothies to the affected victims by flood and cyclone instructions issued
9.	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
10.	G.O.Ms.No.153 Revenue. Dept.dt:26.3.99	Enhancement of Financial power to Revenue Divisional Officers and the Principal Commissioner and Commissioner of Revenue Administration-grant of relief to the victims
11.	Lr.No.NCI(2)43920/99, Revenue. Admn. Dept dated:9.8.99	Natural Calamities-precautionary measures to be taken –instructions issued
12.	G.O.Ms.No.2372 Public (Misc.) Department dated: 20.12.78	Leave grant to Government. Servants during flood seasons-instructions issued
13.	G.O.Ms.No.2015/Revenue Department. dt:3.11.78	Natural calamities-relief assistance to the victims' guidelines issued.
14.	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.
15.	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.
16.	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.
17.	G.O.Ms.No.632 Revenue (DM-II Department dated. 25.10.2010	Natural Calamities - North East Monsoon 2010 - Financial assistance to victims of Natural

Sl. No.	G.O.No. and Date	Details
		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.
18.	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.
19.	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.
20.	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.
21.	G.O.(Ms). No.380, Revenue [DM.III(2)] Department, dated: 27.10.2015	Natural calamities – Grant of Financial assistance to the victims of Natural Calamities – From the SDRF and the NDRF – Revised norms of GoI – Adopted – Orders – issued.
22.	G.O.(Ms). No: 191, Date: 2022-05-04	பேரிடர் மேலாண்மை - கோவிட் - 19 - பெரம்பலூர் மாவட்டம் - தனியார் வாகனங்கள் மூலமாக கொரோனா தொற்று நோயாளிகளை அழைத்து சென்று சிகிச்சை வழங்கப்பட்டதற்கு போக்குவரத்து செலவின கூடுதல் தொகையான ரூ.15,14,508/- ஐ பெரம்பலூர் மாவட்ட ஆட்சியருக்கு மாநில பேரிடர் நிவாரண நிதியிலிருந்து ஒதுக்கீடு செய்து - ஆணை வெளியிடப்படுகிறது.
23.	G.O.(Ms). No: 816, Date: 2021-12-01	Disaster Management - Agriculture crops damage due heavy wind on 10.04.2020 in Perambalur District - Input subsidy to the affected farmers - sanction a sum of Rs.24,72,930/- under State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF)
24.	G.O.(Ms). No: 402, Date: 2021-06-14	Disaster Management-VHF Sets- Essential communication equipments - Very High Frequency (VHF) sets in the coastal and non-coastal districts - Sanction of Rs.6,82,450/- to the District Collectors towards repair and replacement of existing VHF sets - Regarding
25.	G.O.(Ms). No: 350, Date: 2021-04-23	DM-COVID 19- All Districts - Fund Sanctioned towards maintenance of COVID Care Centre in all Districts -Reg
26.	G.O.(Ms). No: 761, Date: 2020-12-10	பேரிடர் மேலாண்மை - கொரோனா தொற்று பரவல் - ஊரகப் பகுதிகளில் உள்ள குடும்ப அட்டைதாரர்களுக்கு முகக் கவசம் வழங்குதல் - முகக்கவசம் விநியோகம் செய்யும் பணியில் ஈடுபட்டுள்ள நியாய விலைக் கடை பணியாளர்களை ஊக்குவிக்கும் வண்ணம் அவர்களுக்கு சிறப்பு ஊக்கத் தொகையாக ரூ.27,88,534/- தமிழ்நாடு மாநில பேரிடர் மேலாண்மை ஆணைய நிதியிலிருந்து கூட்டுறவுச் சங்கங்களின் பதிவாளர், சென்னை அவர்களுக்கு வழங்கிட நிதி ஒப்பளிப்பு செய்து - ஆணை வெளியிடப்படுகிறது.

Sl. No.	G.O.No. and Date	Details
27.	G.O.(Ms). No: 705, Date: 2020-12-03	"'Nivar' Cyclone – Damages due to Severe Cyclonic Storm 'Nivar' - Sanction a sum of Rs.74.24 crore (Rupees Seventy four crore and twenty four lakhs only) from State Disaster Response Fund to District Collectors and Line Departments viz., Public Works (WRD), Agriculture, Horticulture and Plantation Crops, Highways, Greater Chennai Corporation, TANGEDCO, Rural Development and Panchayat Raj, Directorate of Public Health, Fisheries, Chennai Metropolitan Water Supply and Sewerage Board, Forest and Commissioner of Municipal Administration "
28.	G.O.(Ms). No: 667, Date: 2020-11-27	Crop damages due to gale, whirl wind during Apr & May 2020
29.	G.O.(Ms). No: 619, Date: 2020-11-05	Due to Inundation and canal breaches - NEM 2019 - 19 Districts G.O.(Ms). No: 392 Date: 2020-07-27 Institutional Quarantine of Passengers, accommodating asymptomatic positive patients in covid care Centre G.O.(Ms). No: 392 Date: 2020-07-27 Sanction of Funds under TNSDMA for Institutional Quarantine of Passengers, accommodating asymptomatic positive patients in Covid Care Centre and creation of new Covid Care Centre - Reg Proceedings No: 563
30.	G.O.(Ms). No: 392, Date: 2020-07-27	Institutional Quarantine of Passengers, accommodating asymptomatic positive patients in covid care Centre
31.	G.O.(Ms). No: 392, Date: 2020-07-27	Sanction of Funds under TNSDMA for Institutional Quarantine of Passengers, accommodating asymptomatic positive patients in Covid Care Centre and creation of new Covid Care Centre - Reg
32.	Proceedings No: 563, Date: 2020-07-25	Purchase of Single Layer three fold 2 ply cotton cloth face masks for distribution to family members of Ration Card Holders in Tamil Nadu - District wise allotments of Masks Transportation Charges and sample test Charges
33.	G.O.(Ms). No: 365, Date: 2020-07-20	DM – COVID-19 - Welfare of Migrant labourers - Sanction a sum of Rs.41,32,85,702/- from the Prime Ministers Citizen Assistance and Relief in Emergency Situations Fund (PM CARE Fund)
34.	G.O.(Ms). No: 332, Date: 2020-07-03	COVID-19 - Livelihood of unregistered barbers affected due to lockdown - Cash Assistance of Rs.2000/- per beneficiary announced by the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu - Sanction of funds under SDRF to 20 District Collectors.

Sl. No.	G.O.No. and Date	Details
35.	G.O.(Ms). No: 311, Date: 2020-06-20	Sanction of funds under SDRF to the Commissioner of Greater Chennai Corporation and All District Collector (37 District) for National Identity and Disability Certificate holders (NIDC) each Rs.1000/-.
36.	G.O.(Ms). No: 222, Date: 2020-05-04	Sanction of additional funds under SDRF to 15 District Collectors and TNSCB.
37.	G.O.(Ms). No: 171, Date: 2020-03-24	Sanction a sum of Rs.97 crore from SDRF to all District Administrations and Municipal Corporations
38.	G.O.(Ms). No: 123, Date: 2020-03-04	Disaster Management - Very High Frequency (VHF) sets used in the Coastal and Non-coastal Districts - Sanction of Rs.39,60,164 to the District Collectors towards repair and replacement of existing VHF sets from SDRF - Orders issued
39.	G.O.(Ms). No: G.O. (Ms). No. 356, Date: 2017-11-16	DM - Capacity Building activities - Imparting Disaster Management Training to Disaster Response and Rehabilitation to various Department Officials and Community Organizations - Sanction of a sum of Rs.5.00 Crore from the State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) 2017-2018- Orders issued.Proc. No. NC III (1) / 5803/ 2019 & Dated:19.07.2021

ANNEXURE-II
TSUNAMI BULLETINS FOR MAGNITUDE >= 6.5 EARTHQUAKES
BETWEEN (01-01-2018 TO TILL TODAY)

OriginTime (UTC)	Magnitude	Latitude (Deg)	Longitude (Deg)	Depth (Km)	Region Name
11-07-2024 15:08	6.5 M	48.85 N	128.45 W	10	Vancouver Island, Canada Region
11-07-2024 02:13	7.0 M	6.08 N	123.26 E	611	Mindanao, Philippines
10-07-2024 04:55	6.5 M	53.38 S	25.27 E	10	South of Africa
28-06-2024 05:36	7.1 M	15.80 S	74.57 W	34	Near Coast of Peru
27-04-2024 08:34	6.8 M	27.71 N	139.78 E	10	Bonin Islands, Japan Region
05-04-2024 11:02	6.8 M	18.80 N	145.46 E	10	Mariana Islands
02-04-2024 23:58	7.4 M	23.74 N	121.67 E	10	Taiwan
23-03-2024 20:22	6.8 M	4.21 S	142.99 E	10	New Guinea, Papua New Guinea
08-01-2024 20:48	6.8 M	4.86 N	126.27 E	79	Talau Islands, Indonesia
01-01-2024 07:10	7.2 M	37.50 N	137.45 E	41	Near West Coast of Honshu, Japan
07-12-2023 12:56	6.9 M	20.55 S	169.37 E	10	Vanuatu Islands
03-12-2023 19:49	6.7 M	8.89 N	126.82 E	10	Mindanao, Philippines
03-12-2023 10:35	6.5 M	8.44 N	127.11 E	10	Philippine Islands Region
02-12-2023 14:37	7.3 M	8.49 N	126.62 E	10	Mindanao, Philippines
24-11-2023 09:05	6.7 M	20.19 N	146.00 E	10	Mariana Islands
22-11-2023 04:47	6.6 M	14.93 S	167.98 E	10	Vanuatu Islands
17-11-2023 08:14	6.9 M	5.58 N	125.23 E	66	Mindanao, Philippines
08-11-2023 13:02	6.6 M	6.23 S	129.96 E	10	Banda Sea
08-11-2023 04:52	6.7 M	6.48 S	129.62 E	10	Banda Sea
31-10-2023 12:33	6.6 M	28.80 S	71.64 W	10	Near Coast of Central Chile
07-10-2023 08:40	6.9 M	5.42 S	146.14 E	109	Easter New Guinea Region, P.N.G.

07-10-2023 08:34	6.5 M	5.53 S	146.07 E	10	Eastern New Guinea Reg., P.N.G.
12-09-2023 11:03	6.5 M	19.23 N	121.33 E	10	Philippine Islands Region
08-09-2023 09:09	6.6 M	32.89 S	177.87 W	10	South of Kermadec Islands
28-08-2023 19:55	7.1 M	6.84 S	116.61 E	513	Bali Sea
16-07-2023 06:48	6.8 M	54.64 N	160.92 W	10	Alaska Peninsula
02-07-2023 10:27	6.5 M	17.79 S	175.17 W	243	Tonga Islands
15-06-2023 18:06	6.6 M	23.09 S	176.96 W	193	South of Fiji Islands
20-05-2023 01:50	7.0 M	22.94 S	170.51 E	10	Southeast of Loyalty Islands
19-05-2023 02:57	7.4 M	23.17 S	170.75 E	10	Southeast of Loyalty Islands
10-05-2023 16:02	7.1 M	15.65 S	174.56 W	220	Tonga Islands
24-04-2023 20:00	6.8 M	0.69 S	98.71 E	10	Southern Sumatra, Indonesia
24-04-2023 00:41	6.8 M	30.12 S	177.55 W	10	Kermadec Islands, New Zealand
02-04-2023 18:04	6.9 M	4.34 S	143.17 E	10	New Guinea, Papua New Guinea
18-03-2023 17:12	6.6 M	2.64 S	79.62 W	10	Near Coast of Ecuador
16-03-2023 00:56	6.9 M	30.12 S	176.26 W	22	Kermadec Islands Region
18-01-2023 06:06	7.1 M	2.81 N	127.08 E	10	Northern Molucca Sea
09-01-2023 17:47	7.7 M	7.35 S	130.07 E	79	Tanimbar Islands Reg., Indonesia
22-11-2022 02:03	6.9 M	9.80 S	159.56 E	10	Solomon Islands
18-11-2022 13:37	6.6 M	4.81 S	100.81 E	10	Southwest of Sumatra, Indonesia
11-11-2022 10:48	7.0 M	19.24 S	172.28 W	10	Tonga Islands Region
09-11-2022 09:51	6.5 M	26.25 S	178.48 E	632	South of Fiji Islands
25-10-2022 14:59	6.5 M	17.72 N	120.86 E	10	Luzon, Philippines
22-09-2022 06:16	6.6 M	18.48 N	102.89 W	10	Michoacan, Mexico
19-09-2022 18:05	7.5 M	18.41 N	103.09 W	10	Near Coast of Michoacan, Mexico

18-09-2022 06:44	6.7 M	23.19 N	121.37 E	10	Taiwan
17-09-2022 13:41	6.5 M	23.21 N	121.25 E	10	Taiwan
14-09-2022 11:04	6.6 M	21.24 S	170.15 E	154	Southeast of Loyalty Islands
10-09-2022 23:46	7.4 M	6.18 S	146.39 E	10	Eastern New Guinea Reg., P.N.G.
27-07-2022 00:43	6.9 M	17.59 N	120.81 E	10	Luzon, Philippines
Jun 04, 2022 23:38:12	6.5	52.09 °N	178.28 °E	96 km	Rat Islands, Aleutian Islands
May 26, 2022 12:02:21	6.8	14.85 °S	70.2 °W	220 km	Central Peru
Mar 31, 2022 05:44:05	6.5	22.59 °S	170.37 °E	39 km	Southeast of Loyalty Islands
Mar 22, 2022 17:41:41	6.6	23.39 °N	121.57 °E	23 km	Taiwan
Mar 16, 2022 14:36:37	7.4	37.78 °N	141.5 °E	83 km	Near East Coast of Honshu, Japan
Mar 13, 2022 21:09:30	6.5	0.48 °S	98.85 °E	83 km	Southern Sumatra, Indonesia
Mar 02, 2022 12:52:06	6.7	30.24 °S	177.77 °W	20 km	Kermadec Islands, New Zealand
Feb 16, 2022 20:21:05	6.5	23.84 °S	179.93 °E	510 km	South of Fiji Islands
Jan 14, 2022 09:05:42	6.6	6.75 °S	105.38 °E	28 km	Sunda Strait, Indonesia
Jan 11, 2022 12:39:37	6.8	52.6 °N	168.16 °W	34 km	Fox Islands, Aleutian Islands
Jan 11, 2022 11:35:47	6.8	52.74 °N	167.98 °W	21 km	Fox Islands, Aleutian Islands
Dec 29, 2021 18:25:53	7.4	7.6 °S	127.59 °E	172 km	Banda Sea
Dec 14, 2021 03:20:24	7.2	7.67 °S	122.25 °E	10 km	Flores Sea
Nov 29, 2021 12:40:49	6.6	31.13 °N	142.33 °E	38 km	Southeast of Honshu, Japan
Nov 28, 2021 10:52:15	7.0	4.48 °S	76.7 °W	112 km	Northern Peru
Nov 10, 2021 15:45:14	6.6	23.56 °N	126.42 °E	10 km	Southeast of Ryukyu Islands
Oct 15, 2021 02:44:59	6.5	8.87 °S	158.42 °E	23 km	Solomon Islands
Oct 11, 2021 09:10:24	7.1	56.46 °N	156.73 °W	52 km	Alaska Peninsula
Oct 02, 2021 06:29:19	6.8	21.1 °S	174.8 °E	530 km	Vanuatu Islands Region

Sep 08, 2021 01:47:52	6.9	17.01 °N	99.79 °W	56 km	Guerrero, Mexico
Aug 22, 2021 21:33:26	7.1	60.24 °S	24.96 °W	45 km	South Sandwich Islands Region
Aug 22, 2021 00:45:09	6.5	60.19 °S	24.32 °W	10 km	South Sandwich Islands Region
Aug 18, 2021 10:10:06	6.7	14.91 °S	167.08 °E	100 km	Vanuatu Islands
Aug 16, 2021 11:10:40	6.6	58.4 °S	23.38 °W	34 km	South Sandwich Islands Region
Aug 14, 2021 11:57:46	7.0	55.36 °N	157.75 °W	24 km	Alaska Peninsula
Aug 11, 2021 17:46:17	6.9	6.43 °N	126.74 °E	58 km	Mindanao, Philippines
Aug 02, 2021 23:57:12	6.8	71.91 °N	134.84 °E	10 km	Near Northern Coast of Eastern Siberia
Jul 29, 2021 06:23:27	6.5	55.67 °N	157.7 °W	5 km	Alaska Peninsula
Jul 29, 2021 06:15:49	8.0	55.72 °N	158.06 °W	30 km	Alaska Peninsula
Jul 23, 2021 20:49:01	6.9	13.75 °N	120.6 °E	142 km	Mindoro, Philippines
Jun 20, 2021 17:05:48	6.6	30.32 °S	177.23 °W	31 km	Kermadec Islands, New Zealand
May 14, 2021 06:33:11	6.9	0.02 °N	96.59 °E	35 km	Off West Coast of Northern Sumatra
May 01, 2021 01:27:29	6.6	38.25 °N	141.49 °E	75 km	Near East Coast of Honshu, Japan
Apr 25, 2021 22:28:03	6.6	21.73 °S	177.03 °W	266 km	Fiji Islands Region
Mar 20, 2021 09:09:48	7.2	38.57 °N	141.46 °E	74 km	Near East Coast of Honshu, Japan
Mar 16, 2021 18:38:22	6.6	54.86 °N	163 °E	11 km	Near East Coast of Kamchatka
Mar 04, 2021 19:28:33	7.8	29.59 °S	177.11 °W	5 km	Kermadec Islands, New Zealand
Mar 04, 2021 17:41:25	7.1	29.67 °S	177.64 °W	68 km	Kermadec Islands, New Zealand
Mar 04, 2021 13:27:35	7.4	37.44 °S	179.45 °E	10 km	Off E. Coast of N. Island, N.Z.
Feb 13, 2021 14:07:52	7.3	37.7 °N	141.72 °E	59 km	Near East Coast of Honshu, Japan
Feb 10, 2021 21:24:02	6.5	23.21 °S	171.52 °E	17 km	Southeast of Loyalty Islands
Feb 10, 2021 13:20:00	7.3	22.99 °S	171.52 °E	19 km	Southeast of Loyalty Islands
Jan 23, 2021 23:36:57	7.0	61.76 °S	55.4 °W	42 km	South Shetland Islands

Jan 21, 2021 12:23:08	7.0	4.96 °N	127.5 °E	122 km	Talau Islands, Indonesia
Jan 19, 2021 02:46:20	6.6	31.88 °S	68.74 °W	10 km	San Juan Province, Argentina
Jan 11, 2021 1:33:01	6.7	51.22 °N	100.46 °E	15 km	Russia-Mongolia Border Region
Dec 27, 2020 21:39:18	6.8	39.28 °S	74.99 °W	16 km	Off Coast of Central Chile
Dec 20, 2020 17:23:25	6.5	40.84 °N	142.53 °E	50 km	Near East Coast of Honshu, Japan
Oct 30, 2020 11:51:27	6.8	37.9 °N	26.88 °E	10 km	Dodecanese Islands, Greece
Oct 26, 2020 08:57:00	9.1	3.32 °N	95.85 °E	10 km	Test 2004 Indian Ocean Event
Oct 19, 2020 20:54:41	7.7	54.69 °N	159.82 °W	24 km	South of Alaska
Oct 08, 2020 07:35:32	6.5	6.1 °S	146.24 °E	115 km	Eastern New Guinea Reg., P.N.G.
Oct 01, 2020 01:13:34	6.6	19.42 °S	174.35 °W	10 km	Tonga Islands
Sep 01, 2020 04:09:29	6.7	27.99 °S	70.9 °W	10 km	Near Coast of Northern Chile
Aug 21, 2020 04:09:52	6.8	6.7 °S	123.5 °E	641 km	Banda Sea
Aug 18, 2020 22:29:28	6.9	4.03 °S	101.29 °E	40 km	Southern Sumatra, Indonesia
Aug 18, 2020 22:24:00	6.6	4.27 °S	101.14 °E	24 km	Southern Sumatra, Indonesia
Aug 18, 2020 00:03:51	6.8	11.98 °N	124.04 °E	23 km	Leyte, Philippines
Aug 05, 2020 12:05:37	6.5	16.17 °S	168 °E	183 km	Vanuatu Islands
Jul 22, 2020 06:12:42	7.4	55.21 °N	158.67 °W	11 km	Alaska Peninsula
Jul 17, 2020 02:50:24	7.4	7.88 °S	147.75 °E	93 km	Eastern New Guinea Reg., P.N.G.
Jun 27, 2020 07:07:55	6.7	20.44 °N	139.27 °E	10 km	West of Mariana Islands
Jun 23, 2020 15:29:11	7.5	16.25 °N	95.66 °W	51 km	Oaxaca, Mexico
Jun 18, 2020 12:49:56	7.4	33.34 °S	178.03 °W	10 km	South of Kermadec Islands
Jun 04, 2020 08:49:39	6.8	2.94 °N	128.29 °E	112 km	Halmahera, Indonesia
Jun 03, 2020 07:35:29	7.0	23.24 °S	68.3 °W	49 km	Northern Chile
May 30, 2020 13:01:15	6.6	26.87 °N	126.67 °E	10 km	Ryukyu Islands, Japan

May 12, 2020 22:41:16	6.5	12.12 °S	166.57 °E	139 km	Santa Cruz Islands
May 06, 2020 13:53:58	7.0	6.84 °S	129.79 °E	121 km	Banda Sea
May 02, 2020 12:51:05	6.6	34.26 °N	25.83 °E	5 km	Crete, Greece
Mar 25, 2020 02:49:21	7.7	48.93 °N	157.81 °E	67 km	East of Kuril Islands
Feb 13, 2020 10:33:45	7.1	45.69 °N	148.82 °E	140 km	Kuril Islands
Jan 28, 2020 19:10:26	7.2	19.37 °N	78.85 °W	10 km	Cuba Region
Jan 24, 2020 17:55:17	6.7	38.43 °N	39.08 °E	13 km	Turkey
07-01-2020 06:05	6.2	2.38 N	96.31 E	10 km	Northern Sumatra, Indonesia
02-08-2019 12:03	6.8	7.64 S	104.41 E	10 km	Southwest of Sumatra, Indonesia
14-07-2019 05:39	6.4	18.31 S	120.32 E	10 km	Western Australia
29-04-2019 14:19	6.2	10.91 N	57.23 E	10 km	Carlsberg Ridge
18-04-2019 14:46	6.1	51.13 S	139.17 E	10 km	Western Indian Antarctic Ridge
26-01-2019 08:12	6.0	5.5 S	133.86 E	10 km	Aru Islands Region, Indonesia
22-01-2019 19:01	6.6	43.03 S	42.26 E	10 km	Prince Edward Islands Region
22-01-2019 05:10	6.4	10.54 S	119.16 E	10 km	Sumba Region, Indonesia
21-01-2019 23:59	6.0	10.47 S	119.09 E	10 km	Sumba Region, Indonesia
16-12-2018 14:26	6.0	23.53 S	112.61 E	10 km	Western Australia
28-08-2018 07:08	6.0	10.98 S	124.14 E	10 km	Timor Region
25-03-2018 20:14	6.6	6.81 S	129.82 E	177 km	Banda Sea

ANNEXURE-III INCOIS-GODAS SST ANALYSIS

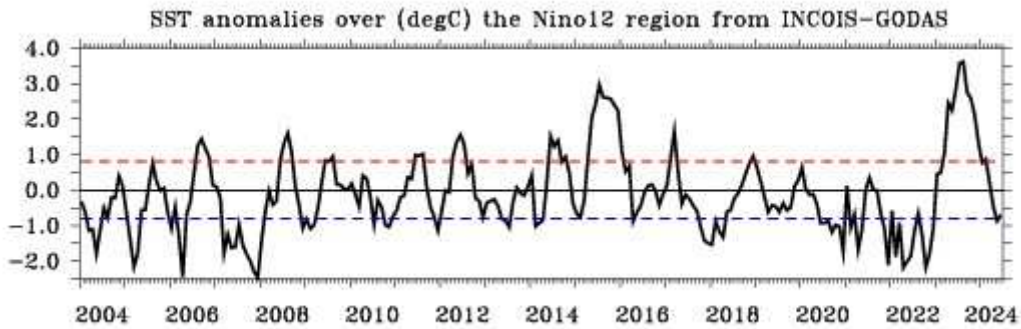


Figure Sea Surface Temperature anomalies (°C) of NiNO 12 (10°S–0°N & 90°W–80°W) region. Anomalies are with respect to 30-year mean OISST

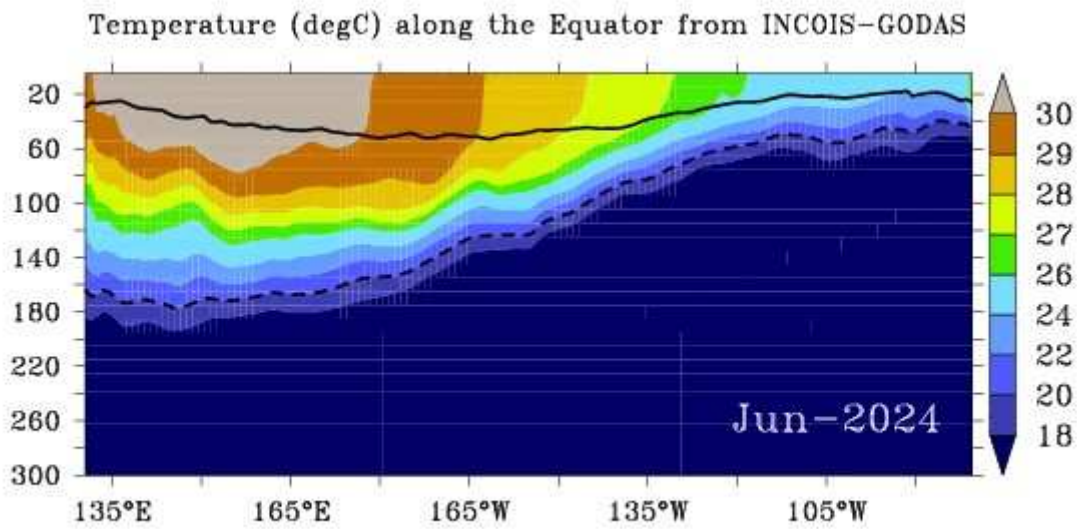


Figure Depth–longitude section of the (5°S–5°N) region averaged temperature (°C) for the latest month for the Pacific Ocean longitudes. The continuous black line represents the mixed layer depth, and the dashed black line indicates thermocline depth (20°C isotherm).

Temperature anomalies (degC) along the Equator from INCOIS-GODAS

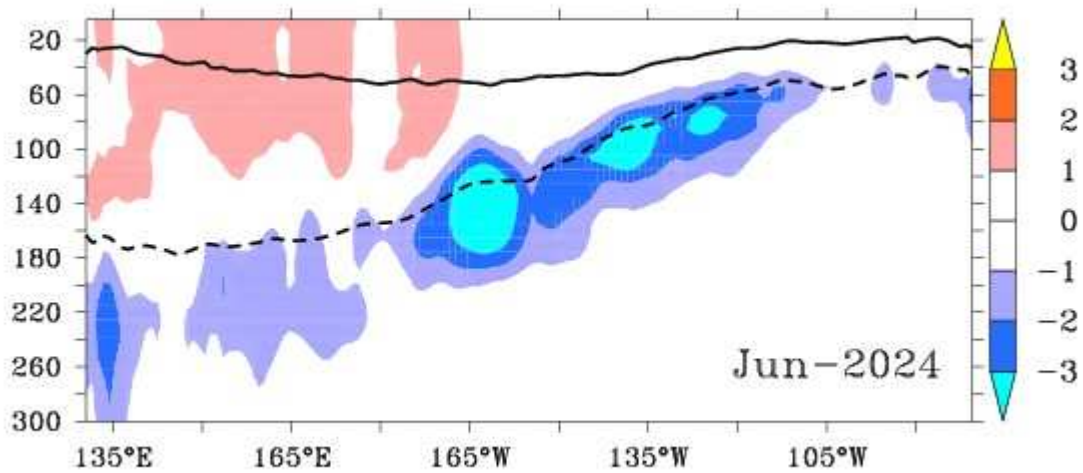


Figure Depth-longitude section of the (5°S-5°N) region averaged temperature anomaly (°C) for the latest month for the Pacific Ocean longitudes. Anomaly is computed with respect to WOA09 monthly climatology.

The continuous black line represents the mixed layer depth, and the dashed black line indicates thermocline depth (20°C isotherm).

ANNEXURE-IV MAJOR FLOODS IN INDIA

- In October 1943, Madras (now Chennai) saw the worst flood to hit the city. Flood occurred due to excessive rains that lasted for 6 days and overflowed Coovum and the Adyar rivers. Damage caused to life and property was immense however estimate figure is unknown. the flood left thousands of people homeless.
- On 11 August 1979, the Machchu-2 dam situated on the Machchhu River burst, thus flooding the town of Morbi in the Rajkot district of Gujarat. Exact figure of loss of lives is unknown, but it is estimated between 1800 and 2500 people.
- In 1987, Bihar state of India witnessed one of its worst floods till then. Flood occurred due to overflow of the Koshi river; which claimed lives of 1,399 humans, 302 animals and public property worth INR ₹68 billion (US\$950 million).
- In 1988, Punjab experienced its first flood when all the rivers in Punjab overflowed.
- In July 1993, flash floods killed 530 people across the seven to eight states of India.
- Heavy rains across the state of Maharashtra, including large areas of the metropolis Mumbai which received 567 (tmkoc inches) alone on 26 July 2005 killed at-least 1,094 people. The day is still remembered as the day *Mumbai came to a standstill*, as the city faced worst ever rain. Mumbai International Airport remained closed for 30 hours, Mumbai-Pune Expressway was closed for 24 hours with public property loss was estimated at ₹550 crore (US\$77 million).
- June 2013 North Indian floods: Heavy rain due to a burst of a cloud caused severe floods and landslides on the North Indian states, mainly Uttarakhand and nearby states. More than 5,700 people were presumed dead.
- June 2015 Gujarat flood: Heavy rain in June 2015 resulted in widespread flood in Saurashtra region of Gujarat resulting in more than 70 deaths. The wild life of Gir Forest National Park and adjoining area was also affected.
- July 2015 Gujarat flood: Heavy rain in July 2015 resulted in widespread flood in north Gujarat resulting in more than 70 deaths.
- 2015 South Indian floods: Heavy rain in Nov-Dec 2015 resulted in flooding of Adyar, Cooum rivers in Chennai, Tamil Nadu resulting in financial loss and human lives.

- 2016 Assam floods: Heavy rains in July–August resulted in floods affecting 1.8 million people and flooding the Kaziranga National Park killing around 200 wild animals.
- 2017 Gujarat flood: Following heavy rain in July 2017, Gujarat state of India was affected by the severe flood resulting in more than 200 deaths.
- August 2018 Kerala Flood: Following high rain in late August 2018 and heavy Monsoon rainfall from August 8, 2018, severe flooding affected the Indian state of Kerala resulting over 445 deaths.
- August 2019 Indian floods including 2019 Kerala floods: Following high rain in late July and early August 2019, series of floods that affected over nine states in India. The states of Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Karnataka, Maharashtra and Gujarat were the most severely affected.
- Brahmaputra floods
- 2020 Assam floods
- 2020 Hyderabad floods, flash flood in Hyderabad in October 2020 that caused 98 fatalities, a part of the 2020 North Indian Ocean cyclone season
- 2021 Uttarakhand flood, flood in Uttarakhand in February 2021 caused by an avalanche from Ronti peak
- 2021 Maharashtra floods, widespread flooding in Mahad and Chiplun on 22nd July 2021 caused by exceptionally heavy rainfall.
- 2022 Assam floods, heavy flooding in Assam State in May 2022
- 2022 Balrampur floods after heavy rains, with over 1300 villages affected
- 2023 North India floods after heavy rainfall in North Indian states.
- 2023 Himalayan floods occurred after heavy rain caused flooding and landslides, killing at least 50 people.
- 2023 Chennai floods, heaving flooding in Chennai in December 2023 due to Cyclone Michaung.
- 2023 Thoothukkudi-Tirunelveli floods, heaving flooding in Thoothukkudi and Tirunelveli districts in December 2023 due to heavy rainfall.
- 2024 Wayanad floods occurred after heavy rain caused flooding and landslides, killing at least 123 people

Tropical cyclones in Tamil Nadu

1964 -Super Cyclonic Storm Sixteen was the most powerful cyclone to strike Tamil Nadu and Ceylon. It also overturned a passenger train which killed 200 people onboard. It destroyed the town of Dhanushkodi because of a 25 ft (7.6 m) storm surge and after that, the Government of Madras said that it was 'unfit for human civilization' and declared as a ghost town.

1970 -Very Severe Cyclonic Storm Twelve on its initial stages brought heavy rainfall over Tamilnadu and made landfall at West Bengal in the month of November. Kolkata received gust winds as high as 120 kmph and Shillong received heavy rainfall up to 22 cm. Bangladesh suffered worst damage by the storm killing 290 people. Damages in India were unknown.

1977 -Very Severe Cyclonic Storm 05B hit Nagapattinam in Tamilnadu in the month of November and brought catastrophic damages to the agricultural crops. Nearly 560 people and 23,000 cattle were reported to be died and 10,00,000 people were affected. It made another landfall over Karnataka which became the first and only recorded cyclone to make landfall at that state.

1978 -Very Severe Cyclonic Storm 04B, after making landfall over Sri Lanka, made another landfall near Rameswaram in Tamil Nadu and brought damage to the houses and fishing boats. Overall damages were little in India. Its remnants were tracked into the Arabian Sea where it further travelled up to the coast of Kutch region of Gujarat.

1980 -Cyclonic Storm 04B threatened the coast of Tamilnadu but well remained offshore. It produced heavy rainfall over there.

1981 -Very Severe Cyclonic Storm 01B made two landfalls over Tamilnadu and Gujarat in the month of November and brought considerable damages there.

1984 -Extremely Severe Cyclonic Storm 03B made landfall at Sriharikota in Andhra Pradesh in the month of November and brought worst damage to the state and nearby Tamil Nadu. Nearly 430 people were reported to be died due to the storm.

- Extremely Severe Cyclonic Storm 04B made landfall at Cuddalore in Tamil Nadu in the month of December and brought considerable damage to the agricultural crops.

1991 -Depression BOB 07 formed in the Bay of Bengal on October 28. It made landfall on Tamil Nadu and dissipated on October 30.

Cyclonic Storm BOB 08 formed on November 9. It hit the state of Tamil Nadu on November 15, and dissipated the next day. The cyclone killed 40 people from flooding. 48 cm of rain fell in Karaikal.

1996 -Cyclonic Storm BOB 02 formed at a very rare location for the month of June at Southeast Bay of Bengal. It skirted the coasts of Tamilnadu and Andhra Pradesh up to 45 km from Nellore and made landfall at Visakhapatnam. Chennai recorded its highest June rainfall of 35 cms. in a single day. Total 120 deaths were reported in India due to the storm.

- Very Severe Cyclonic Storm BOB 06 made a rare and long four-day loop in the ocean before making landfall over Tamil Nadu in the month of December. 7 people were killed due to the storm and damage was less than expected.

2000 -Extremely Severe Cyclonic Storm BOB 05 impacted Tamil Nadu on November 29, resulting in 12 deaths and brought widespread rainfall.

2001 -Cyclonic Storm BOB 02 formed on October 14 in Bay of Bengal and made landfall near Nellore. While moving ashore, the storm dropped heavy rainfall in Andhra Pradesh and extending into Tamil Nadu, causing floods in some areas for the first time in 40 years. It also caused worst flooding over Kadapa by killing more than 100 people.

2005 -Cyclonic Storm Baaz and Cyclonic Storm Fanoos made back-to-back landfall over Tamil Nadu and adjoining Puducherry which brought widespread rainfall over there. Cyclone Baaz killed

11 people but damages from Cyclone Fanoos and Baaz were minimal. There were agricultural crop damages too.

2008 -Cyclonic Storm Nisha made landfall over Cuddalore in the month of December and brought catastrophic damages over Tamil Nadu and Sri Lanka. Nearly 200 people were killed by this storm and remains the 10th wettest storm in the Indian Ocean basin on record. 69 cm of rainfall fell over the town of Orathanadu in Thanjavur District which was highest single day rainfall from a cyclone in South India at that time later surpassed by Cyclone Phyan which formed in next year.

2010 -Severe Cyclonic Storm Jal hit Tamil Nadu and made a direct hit over Chennai and brought considerable damage in the month of November.

2011 -Very Severe Cyclonic Storm Thane made landfall over Cuddalore in Tamilnadu on 30 December which marks the latest date for a cyclone to make landfall anywhere in the Indian Ocean basin. It made catastrophic damage over, Puducherry and Tamilnadu.

2012 -Cyclonic Storm Nilam was the deadly storm and the only cyclone to make landfall in India on that year, attacked Mamallapuram in Tamilnadu on October and brought worse damage to that state and Rayalaseema region of Andhra Pradesh. It killed 75 people in those places.

2013 -Very Severe Cyclonic Storm Madi tracked a rare path in the Bay of Bengal by moving northeast initially and making sharp turn towards southwest in the month of December. It brought beneficial rains to Tamilnadu and damage was minimal.

2015 -Deep Depression BOB 03 along with northeast monsoon seasonal low pressures in the months of November and December brought worst flooding over Tamilnadu and Chennai in 100 years. It killed nearly 500 people and unofficially makes one of the costliest disasters in India on record by damages exceeding up to \$15 billion.

2016 -Cyclonic Storm Roanu tracked a rare path in the month of May by skirting the whole East Coast of India and brought beneficial rains for Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh and Odisha, which were suffering from the deadly heatwave associated with the El Nino .

- Very Severe Cyclonic Storm Vardah attacked Tamilnadu and making a direct hit over Chennai killing 12 people and damages of \$4.3 billion.

2020 -Cyclonic Storm Nivar & Burevi dropped heavy rainfall across south India. It brought heavy rainfall over Tamil Nadu and those places which were already affected by Cyclone Nivar. The storm killed 9 people.

**PERAMBALUR DISTRICT
DETAILS OF HUT DAMAGE AND RELIEF SANCTIONED -NIVAR CYCLONE & BURAVI CYCLONE**

S.NO	TALUK	NIVAR CYCLONE				RELIEF SANCTIONED (IN RUPEES)	BURAVI CYCLONE				RELIEF SANCTIONED (IN RUPEES)
		23.11.2020 - 27.11.2020					03.12.2020 - 09.12.2020				
		HUT	PUCCA HOUSE				HUT	PUCCA HOUSE			
1	Perambalur	0	0	0	0	0	31	0	0	0	127100
2	Veppanthattai	1	0	0	0	4100	42	0	0	0	172200
3	Kunnam	10	0	0	0	41000	166	0	0	0	680600
3	Alathur	2	0	0	0	8200	19	0	0	0	77900
Total		13	0	0	0	53300	258	0	0	0	1057800

DETAILS OF CATTLE LOSS AND RELIEF SANCTIONED -NIVAR CYCLONE & BURAVI CYCLONE

S.NO	TALUK	NIVAR CYCLONE				RELIEF SANCTIONED (IN RUPEES)	BURAVI CYCLONE				RELIEF SANCTIONED (IN RUPEES)	
		23.11.2020 - 27.11.2020					03.12.2020 - 09.12.2020					
		DATE OF INCIDENT	REASON FOR DEATH	TYPE OF CATTLE	NO OF CATTLE		DATE OF INCIDENT	REASON FOR DEATH	TYPE OF CATTLE	NO OF CATTLE		
1	Perambalur	25.11.20	Electrocution	Cow	2	60000	0	0	0	0	0	
2	Veppanthattai	0	0	0	0	0	03.12.2020 04.12.2020 07.12.2020 08.12.2020	0	COW	1 1 3 1	180000	
3	Kunnam	26.11.20	Wall Collapsed	Goat	1	3000	08.12.2020	0	GOAT	2	6000	
3	Alathur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total					3	63000	Total				8	186000

Monthwise disasters in 2024:

- **January 3:** A highway accident in Golaghat
- **February 17:** An explosion in Virudhunagar
- **March 1:** A cafe bombing in Bangalore
- **April–June:** A heat wave in India
- **May:** Cyclone Remal, which damaged thatched roofs and cut power in India and Bangladesh
- **May 13:** A hoarding collapse in Mumbai
- **May 23:** An explosion in Thane
- **May 25:** A fire in a gaming zone in Rajkot
- **June 3:** A snowstorm in Uttarakhand
- **June 9:** A terrorist attack in Reasi
- **June 17:** A train collision in West Bengal
- **June 20:** Alcohol poisoning in Tamil Nadu
- **June 29:** Another explosion in Virudhunagar
- **July:** Floods in Northeast India, which damaged infrastructure, crops, and animals, and impacted Kaziranga National Park
- **July 2:** A stampede in Uttar Pradesh
- **July 6:** A building collapse in Surat

ANNEXURE-V
DISASTER MANAGEMENT-2021-2024

PERAMBALUR DISTRICT AT A GLANCE

Sl.No.	Subject	Details
1.	Toll Free Number	1077, 1800-425-4556
2.	North-East Monsoon preparedness Meeting, NGO and First Responders Co-ordination meeting	<p>North-East Monsoon Preparedness meeting with Line conducted on 30.09.2024.</p> <p>Taluk Level Meeting:</p> <p>1) Perambalur Taluk – 09.10.2024</p> <p>2) Veppanthattai Taluk – 09.10.2024</p> <p>3) Kunnam Taluk – 08.10.2024</p> <p>4) Alathur Taluk – 08.10.2024</p>
3.	Teams Formed	<p>7 TEAMS FORMED.</p> <p>1. Early Warning Committee</p> <p>2. Evacuation Committee</p> <p>3. Search and Rescue Committee</p> <p>4. Relief Centre and Shelter Management Committee</p> <p>5. Inter Departmental Team Leader</p> <p>6. Divisional level Nodal Officer</p> <p>7. Taluk Level Nodal Officer</p>
4.	Rain gauge Stations	<p>11 Stations</p> <p>1.Padalur</p> <p>2.Chettikulam</p> <p>3.Thaluthalai</p> <p>4.Eraiyyur</p> <p>5.Puthuvettakudi</p> <p>6.Krishnapuram</p> <p>7.Labbaikudikadu</p> <p>8.V.Kalathur</p> <p>9.Agaramseekur</p> <p>10.Perambalur</p> <p>11.Veppanthattai</p>

5.	Low Vulnerable Locations	Low Vulnerable Locations – 8.	
		Taluk	Low Vulnerable Locations
		Veppanthattai	1. V.Kalathur 2. Thiruvalandurai
		Kunnam	3. Agaram Seegoor 4. Pallakalingarayanallur 5. Keelaperambalur
		Alathur	6. Kottarai 7. Sirukanpur 8. Therkkumadevi (Ayinapuram)
6.	First Responders	996 (Male – 795, Female – 201) including 15 Snake Catchers and 277 Swimmers.	
7.	Updation of inventories in India Disaster Resource Network (IDRN) Portal	1032 Inventories updated in India Disaster Resource Network portal received reports from line departments and updated then and there.	
8.	Updation of State Emergency Database Management (SDEM) – GIS Layers	Totally 9298 records uploaded in SDEM portal. Taluk-wise details given below. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Perambalur Taluk-2212 • Veppanthattai Taluk-2489 • Kunnam Taluk-2483 • Alathur Taluk-2114 Total-9298	

TEMPORARY RELIEF SHELTERS															
		No. of relief centers	No. of rooms	Room Capacity	College	Community Hall	Multipurpose Evacuation Shelter	Mosque	School	Thirumana Mandapam	With RDO	With Collector	Approved	Rejected	Commenced operation
1	Alathur	13	56	2550	0	4	0	0	9	0	0	0	13	0	0
2	Kunnam	24	134	5760	0	2	0	2	20	0	0	0	24	0	0
3	Perambalur	6	42	2200	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	6	0	0
4	Veppanthattai	24	217	11350	0	0	0	0	23	1	0	0	24	0	0
	TOTAL	67	449	21860	0	6	0	2	58	1	0	0	67	0	0

LOSSES & FUND DISBURSEMENT DETAILS (2021-2024)

Sl. No.	Year	HUMAN LOSS				
		Male	Female	Child	Total	Amount
1	2021	1	0	0	1	4,00,000
2	2022	4	0	0	4	16,00,000
3	2023	1	2	0	3	12,00,000
4	2024	0	0	0	0	-
GRAND TOTAL		6	2	0	8	32,00,000

Year : 2021							
Sl.No.	Date	Name & Address	Men	Women	Child	Relief Sanctioned (In Rupees)	Encashment Date
1	05-06-21	Ramachandran, S/o.Arumugam, Perali (N) Kunnam Taluk.	1	--	--	4,00,000	
Year : 2022							
2	08-04-22	Selladurai S/o Chinnasamy, 78/38, Kamban Street, Perambalur (N), Perambalur Taluk.	1	--	--	4,00,000	
3	08-04-22	Ramar S/o Govindhasamy, Thuraimangalam, Kavulpalayam Perambalur Taluk.	1	--	--	4,00,000	
4	26-08-22	Ranjith, S/o. Rajendiran, Asur, Kunnam Taluk.	1	--	--	4,00,000	
5	10-10-22	Thulasinathan, S/o.Chinnasamy, Vasistapuram, Kunnam Taluk.	1	--	--	4,00,000	

Year : 2023							
6	03-02-23	Alamelu W/o Ayyasamy, North street, Sengunam, Arumadal, Perambalur Taluk.	--	1	--	4,00,000	
7	26-04-23	Murugan, S/o.Muthukrishnan, Sathanur. Alathur Taluk.	1	--	--	4,00,000	
8	27-04-23	Savithiri, W/o.Murugesan, Neduvasal, Kalpadi (N) Perambalur Taluk.	--	1	--	4,00,000	
Year : 2024							
NIL							

Sl. No.	Year	HUMAN INJURY				
		Male	Female	Child	Total	Amount
1	2021	1	2	0	3	21,300
2	2022	2	1	0	3	12,900
3	2023	1	0	1	2	17,000
4	2024	0	0	0	0	-
GRAND TOTAL		4	3	1	8	51,200

Sl. No.	Date	Name & Address	Men	Women	Child	Name of the Hospital	No. of days admitted	Relief Sanctio ned (In Rs.)
Year : 2021								
1	01-07-21	Pradeep, S/o.Thangarasu, A.Kudikadu, Ayilur. Perambalur Taluk	1			GH, Perambalur	3	4,300
2	01-10-21	Vennila, W/o.Nallusamy, Asur. Kunnam Taluk		1		GH, Perambalur	15	12,700
3	03-10-21	Sumathi, W/o.Arunachalam, Kurumbapalayam, Kottarai. Alathur Taluk		1		Private Hospital, Perambalur	2	4,300
Year : 2022								
4	16-05-22	Periyammal w/o Maruthai, Keelaperambalur Kunnam Taluk	--	1	--	Private Hospital, Perambalur	3	4,300
5	26-08-22	Meganathan, S/o.Thandamuthu, Asur. Kunnam Taluk	1	--	--	GH, Perambalur	2	4,300
6	04-12-22	Vibeedanan, S/o.Ramasamy, Karaipadi, Olaipadi (E) Kunnam Taluk	1	--	--	GH, Ariyalur.	2	4,300
Year : 2023								
7	07-05-23	Sengamalai , S/o Palanimuthu, Enam Agaram Veppanthattai Taluk	1	--	--	GH, Tiruchirapp alli	2	12,700
8	29-10-23	Dhivakaran, S/o.Palanivel, Thottiyapatti, Thenur. Alathur Taluk	--	--	1	GH, Tiruchirapp alli	2	4,300

Sl. No.	Year	CATTLE LOSS								Amount
		Cow	Buffalo	Bullock	Calf	Goat	Sheep	Poultry	Total	
1	2021	13	0	0	1	21	0	0	35	4,69,000
2	2022	11	0	0	0	1	0	0	12	3,33,000
3	2023	5	0	0	0	3	0	53	61	1,59,000
4	2024	7	0	0	0	6	7	53	73	3,16,300
GRAND TOTAL		36	0	0	1	31	7		181	12,77,300

Sl. No.	Year	HUT DAMAGES				Amount
		Part	Full	Total		
1	2021	424	94	518	23,88,300	
2	2022	20	32	52	2,65,500	
3	2023	27	23	50	2,54,300	
4	2024	5	0	5	36,000	
GRAND TOTAL		476	149	625	29,44,100	

Tamil Nadu State Emergency Database Management (TNSDEM)		
Sl.No	Taluk	No. of updation
1.	Perambalur Taluk	2145
2.	Veppanthattai Taluk	2488
3.	Kunnam Taluk	2437
4.	Alathur Taluk	2075
Total		9145

DESILTING WORKS

Sl. No.	Department	No. of Storm Water Drains Desilted		No. of Macro Drains Desilted		No. of Water Courses Desilted		No. of Encroachment Removed from Water Courses	
		Upto Last week	current week	Upto Last week	current week	Upto Last week	current week	Upto Last week	current week
1	Rural Development	0	0	131	0	7	0	3	0
2	PWD / WRD	0	0	0	0	20	0	7	0
3	Municipality	42.40	8.20	0	0	3	0	0	0
4	Arumbavur TP	20.16	5.15	0	0	2	1	0	0
5	Poolambadi TP	28.40	3.25	0	0	2	1	0	0
6	Kurumbalur TP	21.42	4.75	0	0	5	2	0	0
7	Labbaikudikadu TP	16.34	4.67	0	0	2	0	0	0
Total		128.72	26.02	131	0	41	4	10	0

Sl. No	Taluk	Village	Name of Work	Length in K.M	Amount in Lakhs	Remarks
1	Perambalur	Kurumbalur	Desilting the Supply Channel of Kurumbalur Tank from LS 0m - 2000m in Kurumbalur Village of Perambalur Taluk & District.	2	8	Work commenced on 09.03.2024 & Work Completed on : 27.03.2024
2	Perambalur	Bommanapady	Regrading the Surplus course of Bommanapady Tank from LS 0m - 2000m in Bommanapady Village of Perambalur Taluk & District.	2	8	Work commenced on 08.03.2024 & Work Completed on : 25.03.2024
3	Perambalur	Keelakarai	Regrading the Surplus course of Madhavaniyamman Tank from LS 0m - 2000m in Keelakarai Village of Perambalur Taluk & District.	2	8	Work commenced on 29.02.2024 & Work Completed on : 01.04.2024

Sl. No	Taluk	Village	Name of Work	Length in K.M	Amount in Lakhs	Remarks
4	Veppanthattai	Arasalur	Desilting the Supply Channel of Arasalur Tank from LS 0m - 2000m in Arasalur Village of Veppanthattai Taluk in Perambalur District	2	8	Work commenced on 10.03.2024 & Work Completed on : 30.03.2024
5	Veppanthattai	Thondamandhurai	Regrading the Surplus course of Thondamandhurai Tank from LS 0m - 2000m in Thondamandhurai Village of Veppanthattai Taluk in Perambalur District.	2	8	Work commenced on 10.03.2024 & Work Completed on : 25.03.2024
6	Veppanthattai	Thaluthalai	Regrading the Surplus course of Thaluthalai Tank from LS 0m - 2000m in Thaluthalai Village of Veppanthattai Taluk in Perambalur District.	2	8	Work commenced on 07.03.2024 & Work Completed on : 17.03.2024
7	Veppanthattai	Vengalam	Desilting the Supply Channel of Vengalam Small Tank from LS 0m - 3000m in Vengalam Village of Veppanthattai Taluk in Perambalur District.	3	12	Work commenced on 10.03.2024 & Work Completed on : 23.04.2024
8	Veppanthattai	Nerkunam	Regrading the surplus course of Nerkunam Tank from LS 0m - 3000m in Nerkunam Village of Veppanthattai Taluk in Perambalur District.	3	18	Work Commenced on 06.03.2024 & Work Completed on : 26.03.2024
9	Veppanthattai	Thiruvalandurai	Desilting the supply channel of Thiruvalandurai Tank from LS 0m - 3500m in Thiruvalandurai Village of Veppanthattai Taluk in Perambalur District.	3.5	8	Work Commenced on 14.03.2024 & Work Completed on : 23.04.2024

Sl. No	Taluk	Village	Name of Work	Length in K.M	Amount in Lakhs	Remarks
10	Veppanthattai	Peraiyur	Desilting the supply channel of Peraiyur Tank from LS 0m - 4500m in Peraiyur Village of Veppanthattai Taluk in Perambalur District.	4.5	12	Work Commenced on 14.03.2024 & Work Completed on : 24.04.2024
11	Veppanthattai	Bramadesam	Restoring the carrying capacity of Koneri River from LS 0m - 3000m near Bramadesam to Valikandapuram Village in Veppanthattai Taluk of Perambalur District.	3	25	Work Commenced on 14.03.2024 & Work Completed on : 07.05.2024
12	Veppanthattai	Thondapady	Regrading the surplus course of Thondapady Tank to Anukkur Village from LS 0m - 3500m in Thondapady Village of Veppanthattai Taluk in Perambalur District.	3.5	22	Work Commenced on 04.03.2024 & Work Completed on : 27.03.2024
13	Veppanthattai	Anukkur	Restoring the carrying capacity of Vedha Nadhi Tributary @ LS 8000m - 11000m (Anukkur to Siruvayalur) Village of Veppanthattai Taluk in Perambalur District.	3	25	Work Commenced on 03.03.2024 & Work Completed on : 28.03.2024
14	Kunnam	Keelapuliyur	Desilting the supply channel of Keelapuliyur Tank from LS 0m - 2000m in Keelapuliyur Village of Kunnam Taluk in perambalur district.	2	6	Work commenced on 11.03.2024 & Work Completed on : 25.03.2024
15	Kunnam	Pennakonam	Desilting the supply channel of Pennakonam Tank from LS 0m - 3500m in Pennakonam Village of Kunnam taluk in perambalur	3.5	10	Work commenced on 02.03.2024 & Work Completed on : 25.03.2024

Sl. No	Taluk	Village	Name of Work	Length in K.M	Amount in Lakhs	Remarks
			district.			
16	Kunnam	Kadur	Restoring the carrying capacity of Anaivari Odai from LS 0m - 4000m in Kadur Village in Kunnam Taluk of Perambalur District.	4	17	Work Commenced on 03.03.2024 & Work Completed on : 31.03.2024
17	Kunnam	Thungapuram	Restoring the carrying capacity of Anaivari Odai from LS 0m - 1000m in Thungapuram Village in Kunnam Taluk of Perambalur District.	1	27.8	Work Commenced on 11.03.2024 & Work Completed on : 31.03.2024
18	Kunnam	Thungapuram	Restoring the carrying capacity of Anaivari Odai from LS 1000m - 2000m in Thungapuram Village in Kunnam Taluk of Perambalur District.	1	27.8	Work commenced on 11.03.2024 & Work Completed on : 30.03.2024
19	Alathur	Kolathur	Restoring the carrying capacity of Marudaiyaru Tributary River from LS 0m -1500m in Kolathur Village in Alathur Taluk of Perambalur District.	1.5	24	Work Commenced on 05.03.2024 & Work Completed on : 05.04.2024
20	Perambalur	Neduvasal	Restoring the carrying capacity of Marudaiyaru River from LS 0m - 2500m in Neduvasal to Kalpadi Village of Perambalur Taluk & District.	2.5	24.9	Work Commenced on 06.03.2024 & Work Completed on : 25.03.2024
Total				51	307.5	

REMOVAL OF BLOCKAGES

Sl. No.	Department	No. or Bridges cleaned		No. of Culverts cleaned		No. of Pipe Culverts converted to Box Culverts	
		Upto Last week	current week	Upto Last week	current week	Upto Last week	current week
1	Rural Development	3	0	3	0	0	0
2	PWD / WRD	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	Municipality	0	0	173	30	0	0
4	Arumbavur TP	0	0	63	23	0	0
5	Poolambadi TP	0	0	53	24	0	0
6	Kurumbalur TP	0	0	47	21	0	0
7	Labbaikudikadu TP	0	0	21	6	0	0
Total		3	0	360	104	0	0

SPECIAL CAMPAIGN

Sl. No.	Department	Working Condition of Rescue Equipment & Machineries Verified		Pruning of Tree Branches		Removal of Weak Tree Branches		Cleaning of Drainages in Public Places		Cleaning of Drainages in Government Buildings		Removal of Garbages from Rooftop of Government Buildings		Maintenance of Rain Water Harvesting Structures in Government Buildings	
		Upto Last week	current week	Upto Last week	current week	Upto Last week	current week	Upto Last week	current week	Upto Last week	current week	Upto Last week	current week	Upto Last week	current week
1	Rural Development	67	0	199	0	100	0	615	0	121	0	155	0	100	0
2	Fire & Rescue	57	57	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	PWD/WRD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	Municipality	7	7	3	0	2	0	2	1	0	0	0	2	5	2
5	Arumbavur TP	2	1	1	-	0	-	7	5	2	1	3	2	1	1
6	Poolambadi TP	1	0	1	0	0	0	7	6	0	3	0	0	1	1
7	Kurumbalur TP	2	0	1	0	0	0	10	4	2	2	2	0	2	2
8	Labbaikudikadu TP	2	0	0	0	0	0	8	2	2	2	0	0	2	1
Total		138	65	205	0	102	0	649	18	127	8	160	4	111	7

TANGEDCO

Sl. No.	No. of Weak Poles Identified		No. of Weak Poles Replaced		No. of Hanging Wires Identified		No. of Restoration Works (Hanging Wires) Carried Out		No. of Faulty Transformers Identified		No. of Transformers Repaired / Restored	
	Upto Last week	current week	Upto Last week	current week	Upto Last week	current week	Upto Last week	current week	Upto Last week	current week	Upto Last week	current week
1	185	14	176	8	339	11	333	13	23	8	21	9

Details of Pump Set, Genset, Power Saw & Sand Bag readily available in Town Panchayat

Sl. No.	Name of the Town Panchayat	Power Pump			Genset		Power Saw (In Nos.)	No. of Sand Bags available	Man Power Required (in Nos) (Flood Affected Zone only)
		1	0	5 HP	1	0			
1	Labbaikudikadu TP	1	0	5 HP	1	0	1	100	0
2	Kurumbalur TP	1	0	5 HP	1	0	1	120	0
3	Arumbayur TP	1	0	5 HP	1	0	1	90	0
4	Poolambadi TP	1	0	5 HP	1	0	1	90	0
Total		4	0	20HP	4	0	4	400	0

PERAMBALUR DISTRICT
Details of buildings to be repaired and demolished

Sl.No.	Department	Building Details	
		To be Repaired	To be Demolished
1	Revenue Department	36	19
2	Joint Director (Health Services)	6	10
3	Deputy Director (Health)	14	12
4	Chief Educational Officer	-	51
5	Animal Husbandary	-	5
6	Co-Operative Department	23	7
7	ICDS	57	50
8	Rural Development	10	108
9	Municipality (Perambalur)	-	1
10	DADWO	-	8
11	Police	-	1
	TOTAL	146	272

EQUIPMENT UPDATED DETAILS

Department	Boat	Life Boy	Life jacket	Search Light	Helmets	Ropes	Hydraulic / Concert Cutter	Lorry	JCB	Super sucker	Poclain	Tree cutters	Tractor
Highways	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	10	0	0	3	10
DFO	4	99	105	6	30	31	2	1	0	0	0	4	0
Police	0	0	0	4	0	5	6	0	0	0	0	0	0
RD & PR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	149	109	147	80	0
Municipality	0	0	0	25	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	7	0
Town Panchayat	0	0	0	8	0	4	0	4	4	0	0	2	4
PWD	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	5	3	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	4	99	105	48	30	40	8	19	166	109	147	96	14

Department	Power Saw	Saw	Crow Bar	Axe	Pans	Spade	Generator	Pump set	Fogging Machine	Bleaching Powder	Sand Bag	Wooden Poll
Highways	2	23	49	74	180	120	4	4	0	0	750	520
DFO	3	0	6	3	0	4	1	3	0	0	0	0
Police	0	0	4	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
RD & PR	40	0	0	0	0	0	115	0	95	65	7290	650
Municipality	4	0	3	5	20	4	2	1	2	600	500	200
Town Panchayat	4	0	0	9	0	70	4	4	8	1250	225	185
PWD	0	0	0	0	15	10	0	0	0	0	3500	750
TOTAL	53	23	62	91	215	212	126	12	105	1915	12265	2305

ANNEXURE-VI
IMPORTANT PHONE NUMBERS

Contact Numbers of Organization / Officers:

Important Phone Numbers related on Disaster Management in Perambalur District:

1. Chennai Disaster Management Control Room Toll Free No:1070
2. Chennai Control Room Telephone Number: 044-28593990,
044-28414512, 044-28414513, 9445869843
3. Chennai Control Room Fax Number: 044-28410577
4. Perambalur District Disaster Management Control Room Toll free no:1077
5. Perambalur District Public Redressal Grievence Toll free no:18004254556
6. Perambalur District Disaster Management satellite Phone no.8991122609
7. Perambalur District Control Room Telephone Number: 04328-224455
8. Commissioner of Revenue Administration Board No: 044-28414550

MONITORING OFFICER : ANIL MESHAM, IAS - 9176172000

REVENUE DEPARTMENT:

Designation	Name of the officer (Thiru/Tmt/Selvi)	Phone			Mobile
		S.T.D Code	Office	Resi.	
District Collector	Tmt.Grace Pachau, I.A.S	04328	225700	224200	9444175000(G)
District Revenue	Thiru.M.Vadivel Prabu	04328	224545	227425	9445000920(G)
P.A.(General)	Thiru.S.Vaithiyanathan	04328	224555 (Fax)	--	9445008145
Sub-Collector, Perambalur	Thiru.S.Gokul	04328	277925	225935	9445000458
S.D.C. (SSS)	Thiru.S.Karthikeyan	-	--	--	9445461745
A.C. Excise	Thiru.K.Manikandan (i/c)	04328	224555	--	9442122621
D.S.O.	Thiru.S.Sundararaman	04328	224555	--	9445000270
A.P.A.Land	Thiru.K.Manikandan	04328	224535	--	9442122621
D.A.D.W.O	Thiru.V.Vasudevan	04328	224565		7338801267 9488613003
D.B.C.W.O.	Thiru.R.Sureshkumar	--	-	--	9445477838 8668063635
P.A.(Accounts)	Thiru.K.Karthick	-	-	--	9940959388

P.R.O	Thiru.Pavendhan	04328	224749	-	9498042437
Huzur sarishtadar	Thiru.N.Bharathivalavan	04328	224455	--	9787507177
Huzur Sarishtadar	Thiru.N.Siva	04328	224455	--	9788532233
Tahsildar (DM)	Thiru.A.Chinnadurai			--	8220165405
Tahsildar Election	Thiru. Arulanandam				9943525050
P.A to Sub Collector.	Thiru.Krishnaraj			-	9843486609

Taluk Tahsildars:

S.No	Taluk	Name of the officer	Phone			Mobile
			S.T.D. Code	Office	Residence	
1	Perambalur	Thiru.Saravanan	04328	277201	-	9445000610
2	Veppanthattai	Thiru.Mayakrishnan	04328	264201	-	9445000611
3	Kunnam	Thiru.Govindhthammal	04328	258370	-	9445000612
4	Alathur	Thiru.Sathiyamoorthy	04328	262755	-	9585976844

Special Tahsildar (SSS)

S.No	Taluk	Name of the officer	Phone			Mobile
			S.T.D. Code	Office	Residence	
1	Perambalur	Tmt.Sugana	04328	277201	-	9500402345
2	Veppanthattai	Tmt.Malathi	04328	264201	-	9994955880
3	Kunnam	Thiru.Balasubramanian	04328	258370	-	9443940427
4	Alathur	Thiru.Palaniselvan	04328	262755	-	9842622455

Head Quarters Deputy Tahsildars:

S.No	Designation	Name of the officer	Phone			Mobile
			S.T.D. Code	Office	Residence	
1	Perambalur	Thiru.Elangovan(i/c)	04328	277201	--	79962559791
2	Veppanthattai	Thiru.Karunakaran	04328	264201	--	9751788648

3	Kunnam	Thiru.Sargunan	04328	258370	--	9629879229
4	Alathur	Tmt.Geetha	04328	267755	--	8778122445

Zonal Deputy Tahsildars:

S.No	Taluk	Name of the officer	Mobile
1	Veppanthattai	Senthil	7667277077
2	Kunnam	Karunakaran	9786656589
3	Alathur	Siril Sudhan	8110023890

Taluk Supply Officer

S.No	Taluk	Name of the officer	Mobile
1	Perambalur	Arumugam	9659453216
2	Veppanthattai	Senthil	7667277077
3	Kunnam	Senthilmurugan	9943820397
4	Alathur	Syiril Sudhan	8110023890

Election Deputy Tahsildar

S.No	Taluk	Name of the officer	Mobile
1	Perambalur	Elango	9962559791
2	Veppanthattai	Senthil	7667277077
3	Kunnam	Thangarasu	6381396947
4	Alathur	Siril Sudhan	8110023890

Firka Revenue inspectors:

S.No	Firka	Name of the officer	Mobile
Perambalur Taluk			
1	Perambalur	C.Dhurgadevi	7200232806 7825873410
2	Kurumbalur	R.Sangeetha	9159848841 7825873411
Veppanthattai Taluk			
3	Vengalam	R.Senthilkumar	9842399838 7825873412
4	Valikandapuram	Gopinath	8190993560 7825873420
5	Pasumbalur	Ramalingam	9786401530 7825873413
Kunnam Taluk			
6	Varagur	Sunderraj	7845525002 7825873416
7	Vadakkalur	Sivaraman	8838536353 7825873415
8	Keelapuliyur	Ruswana Begam	94879 71939 7825873417
Alathur Taluk			
9	Chettikulam	Jamuna	8012225431 7825873418
10	Kolakkanatham	Balakumar	9791803366 7825873419
11	Koothur	Kanagajothi	8098020639 7825873414

PERAMBALUR TALUK: VILLAGE ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS LIST

<u>S.no</u>	Name of the Village	Name of the VAO's Thiru/Tmt	Cell No.
<u>Perambalur Firka</u>			
1	Esanai	Sheikmohmedbinalavi	9944924101
2	Alankili	Sheikmohmedbinalavi	9944924101
3	Keelakarai	Akilan	9688690869
4	Elambalur	Arjunan	9025323588
5	Sengunam	Senthilkumar	9159959333
6	Thoramangalam	Anbarasu	9786080303

7	Perambalur (S)	Rajadurai	9791887106
8	Perambalur (N)	Mohanapoopathi	9715111811
9	Aranarai (S)	Sathiya	8098774076
10	Aranarai (N)	Prabakaran	9698488312
11	Pudhunaduvalur	Ramachandran	8940969601
12	Siruvachur	Gajalakshmi	9790447603
13	Nochiyam	Sekar	7639957911
14	Kalpadi (N)	Suresh	9789334771
15	Kalpadi (S)	Gnanaprakasam	9751456523
16	Ayilur	Krishnaveni	9360858363

Kurumbalur Firka

17	Kurumbalur (S)	Senthilkumar	8778682561
18	Kurumbalur (N)	Dhanalakshmi	7904617955
19	Melapuliyur (E)	Udhayakumari	9994820419
20	Melapuliyur (W)	Kannan	9677963103
21	Ladapuram (W)	Thavamani	8870492454
22	Ladapuram (E)	Senthilraja	9500838701
23	Ammapalayam	Murugavel	9787208634
24	Kalampatti	Priya	9940198362
25	Chathiramanai	Selvi	9585199857
26	Bommanapadi	Priyanka	9110274854
27	Velur	Sasikala	8975507660

PERAMBALUR TALUK: VILLAGE ASSISTANT

Perambalur Firka

1	Esanai	Kavitha	8754613411
2	Alankili	Kavitha	8754613411
3	Keelakarai	Sathya	9003976800
4	Elambalur	Balasubramanian	9751071011
5	Sengunam	Anitha	7502434904
6	Thoramangalam	Rengaraj	9943817068
7	Perambalur (S)	Revathi(i/c)	8248870899
8	Perambalur (N)	Revathi	8248870899
9	Aranarai (S)	Aishwarya	9786001117
10	Aranarai (N)	Susheela	9384430060
11	Pudhunaduvalur	Suntharaj	9952230107
12	Siruvachur	Suntharaj(i/c)	9952230107
13	Nochiyam	Susheela(i/c)	9384430060
14	Kalpadi (N)	Ponnammal(i/c)	7708247870
15	Kalpadi (S)	Ponnammal	7708247870
16	Ayilur	Chelladurai	9942717247

Kurumbalur Firka

17	Kurumbalur (S)	Shanti	8489575689
18	Kurumbalur (N)	Baskar	9626018374
19	Melapuliyur (E)	Malarvizhi	9943817068

20	Melapuliyur (W)	Malarvizhi(i/c)	9943817068
22	Ladapuram (E)	Veerapandian	8056510900
21	Ladapuram (W)	Veerapandian	8056510900
23	Ammapalayam	Sangeetha	9361893101
24	Kalarampatti	Sangeetha(i/c)	9361893101
25	Chathiramanai	Balachandran	9865494392
26	Pommanapadi	Vinith	6382215813
27	Velur	Johnson	7010437192

VEPPANTHATTAI TALUK: VILLAGE ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS LIST

<u>Sl.No</u>	Name of the Village	Name of the VAO's Thiru/Tmt	Cell No.
<u>Vengalam Firka</u>			
1	Udumbiyam	T. Vasuki	9786557058
2	Poolambadi (E)	M.Rengaraj	9047774689
3	Poolambadi (W)	T. Kalaiselvi	9655942990
4	Venganur	M.Thangadurai	8838201132
5	Arumbavur	T.Saravanan	9791851501
6	Malayalapatti	Sugumar	8148902250
7	Thaluthalai	M. Kumarasamy	9626974603
8	Thondamandurai (E)	S. Sathishkumar	9159339659
9	Thondamandurai (W)	S. Ezhilarasi	9787274018
10	Vengalam (W)	S. Sureshkumar	9865037706
11	Vengalam (E)	A. Annadurai	9585734943
12	Veppanthattai (S)	N. Sudhakar	9865424120
13	Veppanthattai (N)	S. Sivakumar	9043971290
14	Venbavur	M.Pushparaj	9626425334
<u>Pasumbalur Firka</u>			
15	Periyavadakarai	Dhanancheyan	9159088009
16	Noothapur (S)	R.Rajendran	9245524355
17	Noothapur (N)	M.Suriya	9942851371
18	Pillankulam	Udaiyan	9894743265
19	Kariyanur	Alageswari	9751139926
20	Pasumbalur (N)	M. Rajalakshmi	7810992379
21	Pasumbalur (S)	Sudhas	9791450856
22	Pandagapadi	Reka	9626724949
23	Thiruvandurai	Divya	9944531977
24	Agaram	Divya	9944531977
25	Kai.Kalathur (W)	Manikandan	98433455466
26	Kai.Kalathur (E)	Manikandan	98433455466
<u>Valikandapuram Firka</u>			
27	Thondapadi	A.Arumugam	9600099614
28	Neikuppai	R. Varadharajan	8682860855
29	Ayanperaiyur	C R Ramachandran	8695618384

30	Pimbalur	P.Parivendhan	9597568254
31	Eraiur	V. Senthildurai	9566716628
32	Mettupalayam (N)	S.Murugasan	8072442428
33	Mettupalayam (S)	S.Sudha	8754871488
34	Thevaiyur (S)	A.Nallusamy	8526777471
35	Thevaiyur (N)	P.Prakash	9865751067
36	Anukkur	M.Periyasamy	8608939724
37	Brammadesam	S.Vengadesan	9677772135
38	Valikandapuram	Venkatesan	9543809695
39	V.Kalathur	A.Muthusamy	8940408013

VEPPANTHATTAI TALUK: VILLAGE ASSISTANT LIST

<u>Sl.No</u>	Name of the Village	Name of the VAO's Thiru/Tmt	Cell No.
Vengalam Firka			
1	Udumbiyam	Ganapathi	9677632024
2	Poolambadi (E)	Jawagar	9095095532
3	Poolambadi (W)	Ramesh	9488658310
4	Venganur	Pallavi	9965662869
5	Arumbavur	Mani	9976025474
6	Malayalapatti	Muthulakshmi	8940395706
7	Thaluthalai	Relvanullah	9962143605
8	Thondamandurai (E)	Jegan merito	8110835341
9	Thondamandurai (W)	Jegan merito(i/c)	8110835341
10	Vengalam (W)	Devi	8098880181
11	Vengalam (E)	Dhanam	9486719943
12	Veppanthattai (S)	Pitchaimani	9788193187
13	Veppanthattai (N)	Pitchaimani(i/c)	9788193187
14	Venbavur	Roja	9655568863
Pasumbalur Firka			
15	Periyavadakarai	Selvi	9786598704
16	Noothapur (S)	Vijayakumar	9047585228
17	Noothapur (N)	Sekar	9790612375
18	Pillankulam	Manikandan	8489234625
19	Kariyanur	Rajendran	9626782258
20	Pasumbalur (N)	Subramaniyan	9578561448
21	Pasumbalur (S)	Jeyalakshmi	8428760340
22	Pandagapadi	Devagi	8098879752
23	Thiruvalandurai	Selvi	9626445967
24	Agaram	Selvi(i/c)	9626445967
25	Kai.Kalathur (W)	Sivakumar	8056547489
26	Kai.Kalathur (E)	Raja	9677356550
Valikandapuram Firka			
27	Thondapadi	Gandhi	9865188313
28	Neikuppai	Gandhi	9865188313
29	Ayanperaiyur	Shanmugasundaram	8098171119
30	Pimbalur	Jothivel	9786894103
31	Eraiur	Muruganatham	8807076455

32	Mettupalayam (N)	Thangadurai	7373462326
33	Mettupalayam (S)	Thangadurai	7373462326
34	Thevaiyur (S)	Jayamani	9585412902
35	Thevaiyur (N)	Kokila	9585564662
36	Anukkur	Kanaka(i/c)	9626943238
37	Brammadesam	Kanaka	9626943238
38	Valikandapuram	Muthulingam	7094208723
39	V.Kalathur	Sivaperumal	8940089932

KUNNAM TALUK: VILLAGE ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS LIST

Sl.No	Name of the Village	Name of the Thiru/Tmt	VAO's Cell No.
Vadakkalur Firka			
1	Thirumandurai	Balakrishnan	8610006192
2	Pennakonam (N)	Ayyappan	9751132863
3	Pennakonam (S)	Prema	8610021539
4	Vadakkalur	Sheshathiri	9943143515
5	Ogalur (W)	Sheshathiri	9943143515
6	Ogalur (E)	chelladurai(i/c)	9942717247
7	S.Aduthurai	Sheshathiri (i/c)	9943143515
8	Kilumathur (S)	Rajeshkannan	8682041495
9	Kilumathur (N)	Rajeshkannan(i/c)	8682041495
10	Athiyur (N)	Gobi	9943788875
11	Athiyur (S)	chelladurai	9942717247
12	Agaramseegur	Nandagopal	6005187690
13	Vasistapuram	Manoharan	9159847717
14	Keelaperambalur	Krishnan	9786276884
15	Vayalapady	Rajalakshmi	9047783384
Keelapuliyur Firka			
16	Nannai (W)	Manikandan(i/c)	8940730781
17	Nannai (E)	Manikandan	8940730781
18	Perumathur (S)	Thilagavathi	8925507677
19	Perumathur (N)	Srinath	6379894571
20	Andikurumbalur	Thilagavathi(i/c)	8925507677
21	Sirumathur	Saravanan	9994831215
22	Elumur (E)	Senthamilselvi	9626748630
23	Elumur (W)	Samunteeshwari	7502108060
24	Malavarayanallur	Senthamilselvi (i/c)	9626748630
25	Asur	Lavanya	7825840290/ 9655445593
26	Othiyam	Pazhaniyandi	9360351957
27	Sithali (E)	Kanishkumar	9942614896
28	Sithali (W)	Kanishkumar (i/c)	9942614896
29	Keelapuliyur (N)	Karthikeyan	9840785800
30	Keelapuliyur (S)	Karthikeyan	9840785800
31	Perali (N)	Sakthivel	6382755707

32	Perali (S)	Sakthivel (i/c)	6382755707
Varagur Firka			
33	Olaippadi (W)	Ganasekar	6374679633
34	Olaippadi (E)	Vignesh	6374679633
35	Thungapuram (N)	Vidhya sakthi	7395960210
36	Thungapuram (S)	Chithra	9080771030
37	Kadur (N)	Chithra (i/c)	9080771030
38	Kadur (S)	Veeramani(i/c)	9626425413
39	Puthuvettakudi	Veeramani	9626425413
40	Periyavenmani (E)	Chellaiyya	9940832978
41	Periyavanmani (W)	Anjalani	9344936538
42	Kolappadi	Anjalani(i/c)	9344936538
43	Varagoor	Thangadurai	8760550999
44	Paravai (W)	Deepa	9789602530
45	Paravai (E)	Mohanasundari	9578579529
46	Kunnam	HariPrasath	9750006240
47	Periyammalpalayam	Anbalagan	9442785645

KUNNAM TALUK: VILLAGE ASSISTANT LIST

Sl.No	Name of the Village	Name of the VA's Thiru/Tmt	Cell No.
<u>Vadakkalur Firka</u>			
1	Thirumandurai	Sivakumar	9159047357
2	Pennakonam (N)	Ambiga Murugan	8489704457 9600957837
3	Pennakonam (S)	Ambiga Murugan(i/c)	8489704457 9600957837
4	Vadakkalur	Nathiya(i/c)	9600629400
5	Ogalur (E)	Nathiya	9600629400
6	Ogalur (W)	Periyasamy	8489605136
7	S.Aduthurai	Devenderan(i/c)	9751346975
8	Kilumathur (S)	Devenderan	9751346975
9	Kilumathur (N)	Santhi	9626270737
10	Athiyur (N)	Murugasen	8940231152
11	Athiyur (S)	Murugasen(i/c)	8940231152
12	Agaramseegur	Sangeetha(i/c)	7373289495
13	Vasistapuram	Sangeetha	7373289495
14	Keelaperambalur	Gangachalam(i/c)	9840845419
15	Vayalapady	Gangachalam	9840845419
<u>Keelapuliur Firka</u>			
16	Nannai (W)	Jayanthi	9047735049
17	Nannai (E)	Dawood Ali	9751086781
18	Perumathur (S)	Jayaraman	9787353678
19	Perumathur (N)	Premakumar	9787485501
20	Andikurumbalur	Amutha	9626961272
21	Sirumathur	Amutha	9626961272

22	Elumur (E)	Manikandan	9585813455
23	Elumur (W)	Baskar	9843132455
24	Malavarayanallur	Malarkodi	7639520443
25	Asoor	Selvam	6369687171
26	Othiyam	Selvam	6369687171
27	Sithali (E)	Hajranbee(i/c)	9123525810
28	Sithali (W)	Hajranbee	9123525810
29	Keelapuliyur (N)	Paneerselvam	8220277086
30	Keelapuliyur (S)	Paneerselvam(i/c)	8220277086
31	Perali (N)	Deepika(i/c)	9159907366
32	Perali (S)	Deepika	9159907366
Varagur Firka			
33	Olaippadi (W)	Kamaraj	9787563049
34	Olaippadi (E)	Kamaraj(i/c)	9787563049
35	Thungapuram (N)	Amsavalli	8098566109
36	Thungapuram (S)	Amsavalli(i/c)	8098566109
37	Kadur (N)	Nagaraj	8248392131
38	Kadur (S)	Nagaraj(i/c)	8248392131
39	Puthuvettakudi	Patchamuthu	7639553695
40	Periyavenmani (E)	Govindasamy	9047614882
41	Periyavanmani (W)	Kolanjinathan	9843838670
42	Kolappadi	Anbuselvi	9159310770
43	Varagoor	Selvi	7094929953
44	Paravai (E)	Kamachi	7639835792
45	Paravai (W)	Kamachi(i/c)	7639835792
46	Kunnam	Dhanabal	6380047830
47	Periyammalayam	Jayanthi	6379747122

ALATHUR TALUK: VILLAGE ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS LIST

Sl.No.	Name of the Village	Name of the VAO's Thiru/Tmt	Cell No.
<u>Chettikulam Firka</u>			
1	Naranamangalam	Pradeep	7502760777
2	Nattarmangalam	Rajmohan	9790259302
3	Chettikulam	Jagasuriya	8248104673
4	Mavilangai	Jagasuriya	8248104673
5	Siruvayalur	Prasanth	8610229325
6	Nakkasalam	Vinothini	9843984041
7	Elanthalapatti	Jayaprakash	9659664321
8	T.Kalathur	Ramya	8940117264
9	Puduammalayam	Vinothini	9843984041
10	Kannapadi	AsainBatsha	9597331640
11	Thenur	Raja	9787611363
12	Irur	Thangarasu	8526788842
13	Padalur (E)	Balusamy	9751077608 7825840261

14	Padalur (W)	Kumar R	6381263566
Kolakkanatham Firka			
15	Varagupadi	Sathiya	8883140635
16	Karai (E)	S.Muruganatham	9047978509
17	Karai (W)	Latha	9790300021
18	Therani	Senthil	9894969358
19	Aiynapuram	Senthamilselvan	9842491666
20	Kolakkanatham	Senthilkumar	9750786690
21	Kolathur (W)	Sudha	7826910991
22	Kolathur (E)	Kamalhasan	8973142299 9787152096
23	Sathanur	Rajeshkumar	7397185289
24	Kottarai	Kamalahasan	8973142299 9787152096
25	Sirukanpur (W)	Balaji	7502964435
26	Sirukanpur (E)	Jeeva	9688367412
Koothur Firka			
27	Melamathur	Muthumilselvan	9787845760
28	Azhagiripalayam	Anbalagan	9442785645
29	Thondapadi	Sasikala	9003436517
30	Adhanur (N)	Selvarasi	7639324810 8838281161
31	Adhanur (S)	Rajini	9843573088
32	Koothur	Sasikala(i/c)	9003436517
33	Kudalur	Thirumurugan	9626388660
34	Pujankarayanallur	Kiruthiga	9626946265
35	Nochikulam	Kannan	9677579747
36	Thimmur	R.Krishnasamy	9655660930
37	Sillakudi (N)	Thirumurugan(i/c)	9626388660
38	Sillakudi (S)	Ezhilvalavan(i/c)	9865467021
39	Jamin Attur	Ezhilvalavan	9865467021

ALATHUR TALUK: VILLAGE ASSISTANT LIST LIST

Sl.No	Name of the Village	Name of the VA's Thiru/Tmt	Cell No.
Chettikulam Firka			
1	Naranamangalam	Mahalakshmi	7639145713
2	Nattarmangalam	Kannupillai	9751784784
3	Chettikulam	Sellaiya	9786876238
4	Mavilangai	Vincent	9095719725
5	Siruvayalur	Arulselvi	9787714092
6	Nakkaselam	Tamilselvan	9943145350
7	Elanthalapatti	Anusuya	9566739488
8	T.Kalathur	Sundarasu	9884158674
9	Puduammappalayam	Sundarasu(i/c)	9884158674
10	Kannapadi	Vishwanathan	8098607473

11	Thenur	Vishwanathan(i/c)	8098607473
12	Irur	Muthamilselvan	9943529527
13	Padalur (E)	Muthamilselvan(i/c)	9943529527
14	Padalur (W)	Muthamilselvan(i/c)	9943529527
Kolakkanatham Firka			
15	Varagupadi	Maheswari	8940013900
16	Karai (E)	Arumugam(i/c)	9943761396
17	Karai (W)	Arumugam	9943761396
18	Therani	Pappa	8489072730
19	Aiynapuram	Selvi	9655447166
20	Kolakkanatham	Karnan	9787625887
21	Kolathur (W)	Sasikala(i/c)	9823580878
22	Kolathur (E)	Sasikala	9823580878
23	Sathanur	Ramkumar	9787717342
24	Kottarai	Sadamsekar	7094737530
25	Sirukanpur (W)	Lakshmi	8098133296
26	Sirukanpur (E)	Lakshmi(i/c)	8098133296
Koothur Firka			
27	Melamathur	Selvaraj	9751797944
28	Azhagiripalayam	Selvaraj(i/c)	9751797944
29	Thondapadi	A.Tamilselvam	9786879029
30	Adhanur (N)	R.Sivahami	9865388520
31	Adhanur (S)	R.Sivahami(i/c)	9865388520
32	Koothur	M.Perumal	9751390139
33	Kudalur	M.Perumal(i/c)	9751390139
34	Pujankarayanallur	Jeeva	8610685430
35	Nochikulam	Raja	9943893038
36	Thimmur	Karunanidhi	9952450838
37	Sillakudi (N)	Karunanidhi(i/c)	9952450838
38	Sillakudi (S)	Maruthadurai	8098727205
39	Jamin Attur	Maruthadurai(i/c)	8098727205

AAVIN PERAMBALUR DISTRICT:

S.No	Designation	Mobile Number
1	Aavin –General Manager(Trichy,Peramblaur,Ariyalur)	8754043701(CUG)
2	AGM – Perambalur	9443288201
3	Junior Marketing	9965576951

DADWO

S.no	Designation	Name	Mobile Number
1	DADWO	V.Vasudevan	9488613003 7338801267
2	Superintendent	E.Ambethkar	7338801325

LDM:

S.No	Desingation	Name	Mobile Number
1	Ldm	Bharathkumarharathkumar	9442271994

POLICE DEPARTMENT**SP / ADSP / DSP NOMINAL ROLL 2024**

S.No	Station	Rank & No	Name	CUG Number
1.	SP/PLR	SP	Thiru.Adarsh Pachera	9444489175
2.	HQRs	ADSP	Tr.T.Mathiyazhagan	9498102682 9842653331
3.	PEW	ADSP	Tr.M.Balamurugan	9940163631
4.	CWC (OD EOW at Chennai)	ADSP	Tr.A.Velmurugan	9445444019
5.	Perambalur SD	DSP	Tr.A.Palanisamy	9489238665
	M.Medu SD	DSP	Tr.M.Dhanasekaran	9498166346 6381993366
6.	DCB	DSP	Vacant	

7.	Armed Reserve	DSP	Tr.S.Somasundaram	8300050400
8.	SJ-HR	DSP	Tr.M.S.M.Vallawan	9498170707
9.	FP	DSP	Tr.M.Sivamani	9498165311

INSPECTORS NOMINAL ROLL - 2024

S.No	Station	Rank & No	Name	CUG Number
1.	SB office	Inspector	Tr.R.Venkateswaran	9444879560
2.	Perambalur	Inspector	Tr.T.Karunakaran	9943235543 9498158111
3.	Padalur	Inspector	Tr.A.Prabhu (Circle INS)	9498161431
4.	Arumbavur	Inspector	Tr.P.Nixon	9498164033
5.	AWPS, PLR SD	Inspector	Tmt.M.Baby	9498161638
6.	DCB	Inspector	Tr.T.Parimannan	9444444495
7.	AWPS, M.Medu SD	Inspector	Tmt.R.Hemalatha	9498162279
8.	Kunnam	Inspector	Tr.P.Kathiravan	9487875266
9.	M.Medu	Inspector	Tr.Balaji (Circle INS)	9965048444
10.	PEW	Inspector	Tmt.G.Latha	9498156578 9976717103
11.	DCRB	Inspector	Tmt.N.Kayalvizhi	9498165912
12.	ACTU	Inspector	Tmt.J.Jenet Jesintha	9498158855

13.	Town Traffic	RI	Tr.K.Mohamad Hanifa	9498158506
14.	NH Traffic	RI	Tr.K.Killivalavan	9943514304
15.	AR	RI	Vacant	-
16.	Technical	INS	Tr.Rajesh	9498111301

OFFICE PHONE NO

S.No	Station	CUG Number
1.	SB office	9498100690
2.	Base control	9498181225

SIs, SSIs Nominal roll

S.No.	Station	Rank & No.	Name	CUG No.
Perambalur PS				
1.	Perambalur	SI	Tr.Chandrakanth (IG Rowdy Team)	7904316906
2.	Perambalur	SI	Tr.Saravanan	9498161585
3.	Perambalur	SI	Tr.Ramkumar	7871541443
4.	Perambalur	SI	Tr.Parthiban	9498211988
5.	Perambalur	SI	Tr.Ragupathy	9498159114
6.	Perambalur	SSI	Tr.Ramasamy	9498159078
7.	Perambalur	SSI	Tr. Ganaprakasam (CCTNS)	9443375474
8.	Perambalur	SSI	Tr Selvaraj	9498159380
9.	Perambalur	SSI	Tr.Padiyan	9498159368
10.	Perambalur	SSI	Tr.Ramar (ALGSC)	9498159357
11.	Perambalur	SSI	Tr.Kumar	9498158917
12.	Perambalur	SSI	Tr.Varatharajan	9345301422
13.	Perambalur	SSI	Tr.Vengadesan	9498158910
Padalur PS				

14.	Padalur	SI	Tr.Sagayaselvam	9443284982
15.	Padalur	SSI	Tr.Marudhamuthu	9498159306
16.	Padalur	SSI	Tr.Manivel	9498159081
17.	Padalur	SSI	Tr.Thangadurai	9498159071
18.	Padalur	SSI	Tr.Sengathirselvan	9498159124
19.	Padalur	SSI	Tr.Arockiyaraj	9498159126
20.	Padalur (100 call)	SSI	Tmt.Rani	9498165526
21.	Padalur	SSI	Tr.Vimalkumar	9498159049
22.	Padalur	SSI	Tr.Chinnadurai (OD at PLR)	9498109548
23.	Padalur	SSI	Tr.C.Jaikumar	9498159158
24.	Padalur	SSI	Tr.Thangavel (OD at SB)	9865233002
25.	Padalur	SSI	Tr.Chandraprakash	9498159121
26.	Padalur	WSSI	Tmt.Suganya	9498159336
Maruvathur PS				
27.	Maruvathur	SI	Tr.Sankar	9498159234
28.	Maruvathur	WSI	Tmt.Chitra	9498159086
29.	Maruvathur	SI	Tr.AK.Selvaraj	9443843666
30.	Maruvathur	SSI	Tr.Sivakumar	9443647938
31.	Maruvathur	SSI	Tr.Gurunathan	9442040962
32.	Maruvathur	SSI	Tmt.Chitra (OD at ACTU)	9498165520
33.	Maruvathur	SSI	Tr.Palanivel	9498103430
34.	Maruvathur	WSSI	Tmt.I.Arokiyarnary (OD at PLR)	9498159379
35.	Maruvathur	SSI (1220)	Tr.Sivakumar	9498159361
36.	Maruvathur	SSI	Tr.Arul	9498165516
37.	Maruvathur	SSI	Tr.Krishnamoorthi	9498159123
38.	Maruvathur	SSI	Tr.T.Kalyanasundaram	9843901818
Arumbavur PS				
39.	Arumbavur	SI	Tr.Pandiyan	9498159073
40.	Arumbavur	SI	Tr.OK.Selvaraj	9486675860
41.	Arumbavur	WSSI	Tmt.M.Chinnarani (DSP Camp)	9498159087
42.	Arumbavur	WSSI	Tmt.Geetha	9498159127
43.	Arumbavur	SSI	Tmt.Chellaye	9498159157
44.	Arumbavur	SSI	Tr.Alexandar (Crime Team)	9498159102
45.	Arumbavur	SSI	Tr.L.Suresh Kumar	9498159103
46.	Arumbavur	SSI	Tr.Senthilraja (OD at PLR)	9498159101
AWPS, Perambalur				
47.	AWPS, PLR	SI	Tmt.Senthamilselvi	9498159909
48.	AWPS, PLR	SI	Tmt.Latha	9498107429
49.	AWPS, PLR	SSI	Tmt.Kannagi	9498159389
50.	AWPS, PLR	SSI	Tmt.Gunavathi	9498159137

Kunnam

51.	Kunnam	SI	Tmt.P.Saravanakumar	9498159048
52.	Kunnam	SI	Tr.S.Mathiyazhagan (OD SB)	9566978241
53.	Kunnam	SI	Tr.S.Raja	9498159115
54.	Kunnam	SI	Tr.Kumar	9498159326
55.	Kunnam	SI	Tr.Pichaimani	9498165510
56.	Kunnam	SI	Tr.Baskar	9498159304
57.	Kunnam	SSI	Tr.Sathiyathan	9498159050
58.	Kunnam	SSI	Tr.Balasubramaniyan	9443095188
59.	Kunnam	SSI	Tr.Jafer Ali	9629345814

Mangalamedu

60.	Mangalamedu	SI	Tr.K.Mohamed Abubakkar	9443438786
61.	Mangalamedu	SI	Tr.C.Stalinmanickam	9498165525
62.	Mangalamedu	SI	Tr.A.Selvaraj	9498159077
63.	Mangalamedu	SI	Tr.V.Sankar	9498165524
64.	Mangalamedu	SI	Tr.Kuppusamy	9498165214
65.	Mangalamedu	SSI	Tr.C.Elavarasan	9498165513
66.	Mangalamedu (Court Cell)	SSI	Tr.V.Anbazhagan (Court Cell)	9486720490
67.	Mangalamedu	SSI	Tr.M.Ramachandran	9498159355
68.	Mangalamedu	SSI	Tr.P.Ambedkar	9498159307
69.	Mangalamedu	WSSI	Tmt.R.Annakamu	9498159321
70.	Mangalamedu	SSI	Tr.Balamurugan (OD at SB)	9443333443
71.	Mangalamedu	SSI	Tr.Balasanmugam (Deserter)	9498159335
72.	Mangalamedu	SSI	Tr.Elayaperumal (OD at DCB)	9443126222
73.	Mangalamedu	SSI	Tr.Natarajan (OD at SJ & HR)	9498159322
74.	Mangalamedu	SSI	Tr.Suresh Kumar	9498159163
75.	Mangalamedu	SSI	Tr.Sekar	9498159293

V.Kalathur PS

76.	V.Kalathur	SI	Tr.Manikandan	9498158931
77.	V.Kalathur	SI	Tr.Vinayagam	9444491599
78.	V.Kalathur	SSI	Tr.Jeyaraman	9498165527
79.	V.Kalathur	SSI	Tr.Md.Jiyavudeen	9498159059
80.	V.Kalathur	WSSI	Tmt.Sumathi	9498159343
81.	V.Kalathur	WSSI	Tmt.Suriyakala	9498159317
82.	V.Kalathur	SSI	Tr.Maruthamuthu (OD at ACTU)	9442816580
83.	V.Kalathur	SSI	Tr.Govindasamy	9498159042
84.	V.Kalathur	SSI	Tr.Velmurugan (OD at SP Camp)	9443019023
85.	V.Kalathur	SSI	Tr. Ramdev	9443016814

Kai.Kalathur PS

86.	Kai.Kalathur	SI	Tr.Shanmugam	9498159324
87.	Kai.Kalathur	SI	Tr.Kolanjiappan	9498159119
88.	Kai.Kalathur	SSI	Tr.Sanjeevikumar	9498165652
89.	Kai.Kalathur	SSI	Tr.P.Ramesh	9498159331

AWPS, Mangalamedu

90.	AWPS, M.Medu	SI	Tmt.Karthikayini	9498157532
91.	AWPS, M.Medu	WSSI	Tmt.C.Poongodi	9498159061
92.	AWPS, M.Medu	WSSI	Tmt.Kala	9498159138
93.	M.Medu, AWPS	WSSI	Tmt.Buveneswari	9498159139

Unit

94.	DCB	SI	Tr.Ashokan	9498159333
95.	DCB	SSI	Tmt.K.Sharmila	9498159316
96.	DCRB	SI	Tr.P.Devaraj (OD at V.Kalathur)	9498159312
97.	DCRB	SSI	Tr.M.Jeyaraj	9498159302
98.	DCRB	SSI	Tmt.K.Chellam	9498159332
99.	ALGSC	SI	Tr.Rajenthiran	9498159056
100.	ALGSC	SSI	P.Nallammal	9498159128
101.	PEW	SI	Tr.Vinothkannan	9498159272

102.	Control Room	SI	Tr.Ananthan	9498165502
103.	CCW	SI	Tr.Manoj	9080907386

HIGHWAY PATROLS

S.No.	HWP	Rank	Name	Cell
1.	HWP-I	SSI	Tr.Ramarajan	9498159311
2.	HWP-I	SSI	Tr.Ramesh	9498159062
3.	HWP-I	SSI	Tr.A.Elaiyaraja	9498165607
4.	HWP II	SSI	Tr.Marimuthu	9498159063
5.	HWP II	SSI	Tr.Sankar	9498159315
6.	HWP-III	SSI	Tr.M.Thangavel	9498159318
7.	HWP-III	SSI	Tr.T.Senthamaraikannan	9498159356
8.	HWP IV	SSI	Tr.Andavar	9498159120
9.	HWP IV	SSI	Tr.Manivel	9498159072
10.	HWP V	SSI	Tr.Ravichandran	9498159398
11.	HWP V	SSI	Tr.Kamaraj	9498159125

ARMED RESERVE

1.	AR	SI	Tr.K.Swaminathan	9498158905
2.	AR	SI	Tr.S.Subramaniyan	9498159236
3.	AR	SI	Tr.A.Varatharajan	9498158906
4.	AR	SI	Tr.P.Rathinam	9498158907
5.	AR	SI	Tr.D.Velusamy	9498159193
6.	AR	SI	Tr.A.Seeman	9498158918
7.	AR	SI	Tr.N.Chandrabose	9498158911
8.	AR	SI	Tr.N.Selvanayagam	9498159174
9.	AR	WSI	Selvi.A.Suganeswari	9600360509
10.	AR	SI	Tr.Prasanna	9600860944
11.	AR	SSI	Tr.A.Panneer Selvamn	9498157050
12.	AR	SSI	Tr.K.Krishnamoorthi	9498158939
13.	AR	SSI	Tr.T.Sivakumar	9498158920
14.	Town Traffic	RSI	Tr.Dhanavel	9498158915
15.	NH Traffic	RSI	Tr.Muthaiyan	9498158913

Emergency Phone Numbers

S.N	Details	Ph	Land line Num
1.	Police Control Room	100	--
2.	Fire and Rescue service	101	04328-224255
3.	Ambulance and Fire Service Department	102	--
4.	Traffic Police	103	--
5.	Whole sale health care & Medicine, Blood and any doubts	104	--
6.	Accident and Recovery	108	--

7.	Railway reservation enquiry	132	--
8.	Premium enquiry of Railway	138	
9.	Automated reservation query	139	--
10.	Access code of ISP's (Ship Security)	172	
11.	Domestic abuse and sexual violence	181	
12.	National High Way Ambulance Service	1033	--
13.	Emergency medical service	1056	--
14.	Apolla Ambulance (Anti – Poison)	1066	--
15.	State Natural Calamities	1070	--
16.	Air Accident	1071	--
17.	Railway accident	1072	--
18.	Road Accident	1073	--
19.	Integrated Disease Surveillance system	1075	
20.	Govt.Help Line Kerala, NCT, New Delhi	1076	
21.	Control Room of District Collector	1077	
22.	Women's Help Line	1091	--
23.	Costal Emergency Help Line	1093	
24.	Child Help line	1098	--
25.	Emergency accident & Central Trauma service	1099	--
26.	Do not Disturb	1909	--
27.	RTI Help line	1940	--
28.	Kumbamela Ambulance	1944	
29.	UIDAI (Unique Authority of India)	1947	
30.	Income Tax.CPPI	1961	
31.	Senior Citizen Help Line	1253	--
32.	MSRC Indian Costal Guard	1554	
33.	Blood Bank	1910	--
34.	Chennai Co-operation complaints & Tourist	1913	--
35.	Eye Bank	1919	--
36.	Election Commission	1965	
37.	Free dead Body Ambulance	155377	--
38.	Ministry of family & Health, Tobacco	155244	
39.	Child trust Hospital	42001800	
40.	Lions Blood bank	-	28415959
41.	Govt. General Hospital	-	044-25305000
42.	Kilpak Hospital, CNI	-	044-28364951
43.	Govt. Rayapet Hospital	-	044-28483051
44.	Govt. Stanly Hospital	-	044-25281347
45.	Govt.Hospital for Womens & Children	-	044-28191982
46.	Private Dead Body Ambulance (Boy Ambulance)	-	94438-07306
47.	Private Dead Body Ambulance	-	96888-74031
48.	Private Dead Body Ambulance, Labbaikudikadu	-	95851-56156
49.	Forest Department	-	04328-224422
50.	Mental Health Care Service (Only Rural)	-	1800 676 822

FIRE AND RESCUE SERVICE DEPARTMENT

Sl. No.	Designation	STD code	Phone No.	Mobile No.
1.	District Fire Officer, Perambalur	04328	224916	9445086439
2.	Fire Station, Perambalur	04328	224255	9445086441
3.	Fire Station, Thuraiyur	04327	222101	9445086445
4.	Fire Station, Ariyalur	04328	222100	9445086442
5.	Fire Sation, Veppur	04328	266400	9445086446
6	Fire Sation, sendurai	04329	242399	9445086444
7	Fire Sation, Jeyamkondam	04331	250359	9445086443

RURAL DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT

DRDA - Perambalur – 04328 - 225377			
Sl. No	Designation of the officer	Name	Mobile Nos.
1	Project Director, DRDA	S.Devanadhan	7373704220
2	Pc-DRDA	Thangam	8012376100
3	P.A.(Dev) to Collector	N.Chandra(i/c)	7402607783
4	P.A. (NMP) to Collector	S.Kamalakaran	7402607784
5	AD (Panchayat & Audit)	C.Kamalakaran(i/c)	7402607785
6	APO (Housing & Sanitation)	Murugan(i/c)	7402607787
7	APO (Infra)	Chinna Krishna	7402607789
8	APO (Wages and Employment)	Murugan	7402607788

BLOCK DEVELOPMENT OFFICE

Perambalur - 04328- 224336			
9	HS	Sangeetha(i/c)	9384844589
10	BDO (BP)	M.Imayavaramban	7402607793
11	BDO (VP)	A.Jayabal	7402607794
Veppanthattai - 04328 - 264244			
12	BDO (BP)	S.Selvamaniyan(i/c)	7402607796

13	BDO (VP)	S.Selvamaniyan	7402607797
Veppur –04328- 266344			
14	BDO (BP)	T.Poongodi	7402607804
15	BDO (VP)	R.Selvakumar	9384844604
Alathur– 04328- 267244			
16	BDO (BP)	T.Premalatha	7402607800
17	BDO (VP)	P.K.Sekar	7402607801

PERAMBLAUR DISTRICT VILLAGE PANCHAYAT SECRETARY DETAILS

ALATHUR BLOCK

Sl. No.	Name of the Panchayats	Panchayat Secretary Name with Initial	Panchayat Secretary Mobile Number
1	Adhanur	Mavivel	7639430149
2	Aiyinapuram	Arulmozhi	8098795051
3	Allinagaram	Kalaiyarasi	9789223975
4	Arunagirimangalam	Vedadurai	9047670319
5	Bujangarayanallur	Karupaiya	8754693760
6	Chettikulam	Baskaran	9442785911
7	Elanthalapatty	Selvakumar	9944439378
8	Elanthankuzhi	Banumathy	9943195983
9	Gudalur	Rajasekar	9943516196
10	Irur	Ashokraj	9865560106
11	Kannapadi	Rajasekaran	9786412463
12	Karai	Ramadevi	9626363435
13	Keelamathur	susila	9047730530
14	Kolakkanatham	Ramkumar	9786605636
15	Kolathur	Prabhu	6379331183
16	Koothur	Selvarani	9677579897
17	Kottarai	Rengaraj	9600604643
18	Kurumbapalayam	Ramasamy	9786277115
19	Kurur	Chandrasekaran	9787315999
20	Mavilingai	Saravanan	9655587808
21	Melamathur	Anbumani	9787817185
22	Nakkaselam	Rengaraj	9786197609
23	Naranamangalam	Sundrarajan	9442763159
24	Nattarmangalam	Gowthaman	9786165022

25	Nochikulam	Karupaiya (INC)	8754693760
26	Padalur	Senthilkumar	8870135737
27	Pilimisai	Kailasam	9786164142
28	Ramalingapuram	Aravindan	9843308654
29	Sathanur	Rajesh	9751710318
30	Sillakudi	Krishnamoorthy	8940856339
31	Siruganpur	Rengaraj	9600604643
32	Siruvayalur	Chandran	9786875916
33	Thenur	Thamilarasu	9787204730
34	Therani	Sivakumar	9943722626
35	Thimmur	Palanivel	8489389225
36	T.kalathur	Chandrasekaran (INC)	9787315999
37	Varagupadi	sundarajan	9941481719
38	Zamin Athur	Suresh	7904947921
39	Zamin Peraiyur	Ramesh	7639726333

PERAMBALUR BLOCK

40	Alambadi	K.Rengasamy	6382624059
41	Ammapalayam	A.Ganesan(I/C)	9443948058
42	Ayyalur	Sadaiyappan	7639994950
43	Bommanapadi	A.Kuzhanthaivel	9942562109
44	Chathiramanai	R.Selvarani	9790354851
45	Elambalur	M.Ramesh	9940820641
46	Esanai	M.Saravanan	9486061355
47	Kalarampatti	A.Ganesan	9443948058
48	Kalpadi	S.Kamaraj	9443410800
49	Kavulpalayam	D.Anantharaj	9688526490
50	Keelakarai	S.Shaguthala	9159499373
51	Koneripalayam	D.Katturaja	9047611638
52	Ladapuram	M.Sellaiyaa	9786034190
53	Melapuliyur	R.Murugesan	8838777756
54	Nochiam	E.Murugesan	9786176777
55	Pudunaduvalur	R.Manivel	8940949260
56	Sengunam	M.Govindhan	9159725511
57	Siruvachur	B.Rajendran	9626675001
58	Vadakkumadevi	P.Nagaraj	7397184484

59	Velur	P.Palaniyandi	9159995344
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VEPPANTHATTAI BLOCK

60	Agaram	R.Rajarajan	6374512469
61	Annamangalam	R.Balusamy(I/C)	7373955393
62	Anukkur	S.Thangavel	9976220145
63	Brahmadesam	S.Thangavel(I/C)	9976220145
64	Devaiyur	S.Ramya	8870903856
65	Eraiyyur	V.Venkateswari	9629538310
66	Kai-kalathur	S.Jayaraman	9751241782
67	Kariyanur	S.Rajendran	9677982259
68	Malayalapatti	J.Ramachandiran	7339450945
69	Mettupalayam	V.Venkateswari(I/C)	9629538310
70	Neikuppai	K.Murugesan	9751300910
71	Noothapur	K.Manikavasagam	6381765210
72	Pandagapady	K.Ramachandiran(I/C)	9994043107
73	Pasumbalur	P.Parimala	9047060646
74	Peraiyur	V.Rengaraj	9787627088
75	Periyammalpalayam	A.Devendiran	9791886879
76	Periyavadakarai	K.Ramachandiran	9994043107
77	Pillangulam	K.Manikavasagam(I/C)	6381765210
78	Pimbalur	D.Annamalai	6380296446
79	Thazhuthazhai	D.Murugesan	9600264952
80	Thiruvalandurai	M.Mahadevan	9751710068
81	Thondamandurai	A.Kaliyamoorthy(I/C)	9486603111
82	Thondapady	A.Kaliyamoorthy	9486603111
83	Udumbiam	A.Senthikumar	9442827293
84	Valikandapuram	T.Periyasamy	9715729210
85	Venbavur	C.Sakthivel	9786277214
86	Vengalam	K.Ravi	6381053014
87	Veppanthattai	R.Balusamy	7373955393
88	V.kalathur	M.Pakiyalakshmi	8072777840

VEPPUR BLOCK

89	Aduthurai	Sankar	9943289973
90	Agaramseegur	Sumathi	9751849914

91	Andhur	Thangarasu	7094958294
92	Andikurumbalur	Muthusamy	6369307097
93	Asur	Rajendran	6383528205
94	Athiyur	Sakthivel	9003376423
95	Elumur	Raja(Inc)	9442495197
96	Kadur	Vengadasalam	8098712869
97	Keelaperambalur	Sattanathan	7402702781
98	Keelapuliyur	Palanivel	7402702782
99	Kilumathur	Gobinathan	8098512625
100	Kolappadi	Rajendran	9384075892
101	Kunnam	Ravi	9626725328
102	Moongilpady	Annadurai	9360429522
103	Nannai	Vengadajalpathy	9159498150
104	Ogalur	Gobinathan(inc)	8098512625
105	Olaippadi	Ramachandren	9384075874
106	Othiyam	Rajendran(Inc)	6383528205
107	Paravai	Devendran	9384075885
108	Pennakonam	Sudha	7339625728
109	Perali	K.Selvam	9384075890
110	Periyammaalayam	Sivaraj	8098743827
111	Periyavenmani	Veeramani	9943449771
112	Perumathur	Suthanthira	9751495434
113	Puduvettakudi	Devendran	9159499331
114	Sirumathur	Raja	9442495197
115	Sithali	Vedadurai	90477670319
116	Thirumandurai	Murugadoss	9943765229
117	Thungapuram	Ramesh	9790913220
118	Vadakkalur	A.Malliga	9751583694
119	Varagur	Pazhanivel	9047056639
120	Vasistapuram	Rajendran(Inc)	9384075892
121	Vayalapady	V.Srinivasan	7548825767

HIGHWAYS DEPARTMENT: tndehperambalur@gmail.com

Designation		Name (Thiruvallargal)	STD Code	Phone No.	Mobile Nos.
DE, Perambalur		Kalaivani	04328	224477	8870878005 9498664137
Perambalur Division	Sub ADE	Tamilamudhan	04328	224732	9443134283 9498664138
	AE	Raja	-	-	9080323557

					9498664139
Kunnam Sub Division	ADE	Veerappan	-	-	9443468678 9498664140
	AE	Rajmohan	-	-	6382414379 9498664143
Veppanthattai Sub Division	ADE	Balasundaram	-	-	9994346452 9498664144
	AE	Venkadasan	-	-	9487911898 9498664145
NH AE		Pavithra			9087030747

WELFRE OF DIFFERENTLY ABLED PERSONS			
DESIGNATION	MOBILE NO	LANDLINE NO	EMAIL
District Differently Abled Welfare Officer	9499933485(CUG)	04328-225474	ddawopmb@gmail.com

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT
Marudhaiyaru Basin Perambalur Sub-Basin Division
pwdwropblr@gmail.com

Designation	Name	STD code	Phone No.	Mobile No.
EE, Ariyalur	Velmurugan	04329	222079	9443022553
AEE, Perambalur	Velmurugan(i/c)	-	-	9994632467
JE, Perambalur Division	T.Parthipan	-	-	9585153116
AE, Chinnaru Division	Kamalakaran	-	-	9094983812
AE, Kunnam Division	Dhinakaran	-	-	9790456633

CO-OPERATIVE DEPARTMENT
mail : jrplrrcs@gmail.com

Designation	Name of the officer	S.T.D Code	Phone Nos.	Mobile Nos.
JR Co-operatives, Perambalur	K.Pandiyan	04328	296151	7338720216 (CUG)
DR,PDS	B.Sivakumar	04328	296140	7824044426(CUG)
DRM, TNCSC, Perambalur	Rajalakshmi	--	--	9443139926

AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENTjdapblr@gmail.com

Designation	Name	S.T.D Code	Phone No.	MobileNo.
JD Agri	Geetha	04328	225773	9486634047
DD Agri	S.Babu			8012849600
P.A. Agri	P.Rani			8825631615
AD Agri, Veppanthattai	M.ASokan			8248928648
AD Agri Veppur	Rajalakshmi			6379080359
AD Agri Alathur	Pachaiyammal			8056782946
AD Agri, Perambalur	Pachaiyammal			8825631615

HORTICULTURE DEPARTMENT

Designation	Name	STD Code	Phone Nos.	Mobile Nos.
D.D.Horticulture	S.Saranya	04328	224522	9965880362
ADH (P.M) Perambalur.	S.Selvapriya			9597045973
ADH Perambalur.	P.Selvakumari			9585196906
A.D.Horticulture Veppanthattai	S.Vijayakandipan			9786377886
A.D.Horticulture Veppur	P.Praveen			7502702758
A.D.Horticulture, Alathur	B.Nallamuthu			9944645189
Horticulture Office Veppur	G. Malathi			9043260536
Dept Horti Officer, Perambalur	S. P. Kanagaraj			9150017347
Dept Horti Officer, Veppanthattai	T.Sivakumar			8903161505
Dept Horti Officer, Alathur	R.Varatharajan			9787393879

Deputy Director of Horticulture -Perambalur district

S.no	Name	Designation	Headquarters	Contact no
1.	K.Ramajeyam	AHO	Perambalur	9943382686
2.	R.Devaraj	AHO		9842702386
3.	P.Selvaraj	AHO		9626025363
4.	C.Maheshwari	AHO		9940816473
5.	K.Alagudurai	AHO	Alathur	9786081080
6.	P.Gopi	AHO		9626676558
7.	A.S.Chandrasekaran	AHO		9952549525
8.	K.Rajeshkumar	AHO		9047523281
9.	S.Keerthisealan	AHO	Veppanthattai	9965663658
10.	S.Dharmalingam	AHO		9655362233
11.	N.Devaraj	AHO		7397036672
12.	K.Moorthy	AHO		9626960775
13.	P.Veerapandiyam	AHO	Veppur	9047197143
14.	N.Velavan	AHO		8148840828
15.	S.Balasubramaniyan	AHO		9787678446
16.	S.Sinrasu	AHO		9629201627

AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT (adeepblr@gmail.com)

Designation	Name	STD Code	Phone Nos.	Mobile Nos.
EE, Perambalur	R.Ashokumar			9942112882
PA to EE	Arivalagan			9994036266
AEE	Sivaprakash			9842470358

DISTRICT CHILD PROTECTION OFFICE:MAIL:DCPUPERAMBALUR1@GMAIL.COM

S.No	Name	Designation	Landline	Fax	Mobile Number
1	Dharmaseelan	Dcpo	04328 275020	-	6383913041

TAMIL NADU ELECTRICITY BOARD (TANGEDCO):

Sl. No.	Name of the Officer/Office	STD Code	Phone Number	Name	Mobile Nos.
1.	Superintending Engineer, Perambalur	04328	276060		9443379221

2.	Executive Engineer, Perambalur	04328	224113		94458 53641
3.	PRO, Tangedco., Perambalur	-	-		94458 53624
4	AE/O&M/TOWN/ PBLR	-	-	Saravanan	94458 53649
5	AE/O&M/SOUTH/PBLR	-	-	Aravindhan	94458 53650
6	AE/O&M/NORTH/ PBLR	-	-	Periyasamy	94458 53651
7	AE/O&M/VALIKANDAPURAM	-	-	Azhagar	94458 53652
8	AE/O&M/VEPPUR	-	-	Periyasamy	94458 53653
9	AE/O&M/AMMAPALAYAM	-	-	Aravindh	94458 53655
10	AE/O&M/ESANAI	-	-	Vengadesan	94458 53656
11	AE/O&M/KURUMBALUR	-	-	Prabhakaran	94458 53657
12	AE/O&M/VEPPANTHATTAI	-	-	Senthilkumar	94458 53658
13	AE/O&M/NAKKASALAM	-	-	Anitha sri	94458 53659
14	AE/O&M/SIRUVACHUR	-	-	Parthiparaj	94458 53661
15	AE/O&M/NORTH/ CHETTIKULAM	-	-	Prabhu	94458 53662
16	AE/O&M/SOUTH/ CHETTIKULAM	-	-	Muthukumar	94458 53663
17	AE/O&M/PADALUR	-	-	Chandrasekar	94458 53664
18	AE/O&M/KOLAKKANATHAM	-	-	Velmurugan	94458 53665
19	AE/O&M/LABBAIKUDIKADU	-	-	Parameshwaran	94458 53666
20	AE/O&M/CHINNARDAM	-	-	Surendiran	94458 53667
21	AE/O&M/V.KALATHUR	-	-	Arun	94458 53668
22	AE/O&M/NORTH/ KRISHNAPURAM	-	-	Mahendiran	94458 53670
23	AE/O&M/RURAL/ KRISHNAPURAM	-	-	Sivakumar	94458 53671
24	AE/O&M/ARUMBAVUR	-	-	Murugesan	94458 53672
25	AE/O&M/POOLAMPADY	-	-	Mahendiran	94458 53673
26	AE/O&M/KAIKALATHUR	-	-	Shajahan	94458 53674

27	AE/O&M/THUNGAPURAM	-	-	Raguraman	94458 53693
28	AE/O&M/WEST/ARIYALUR	-	-	Latha	94458 53686

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT:

GOVT. HEAD QUARTERS HOSPITAL, PERAMBALUR - PHONE NO: 04328- 277128

Sl. No.	Designation	STD Code	Phone Number	Mobile Nos.
1.	Joint Director of Health Services	04328	278444	73581 21937
2.	Deputy Director of Medical Services (TB)	04328	296591	7358122531
	Deputy Director of Medical Services (Leprosy)	Nil	Nil	7358123634

HEALTH SERVICES:

Department of Public Health and Preventive Medicine			
S.No.	Designation	Name	Contact No
1	District Health Officer (DHO)	Dr.Prathap Kumar	7358122531 (CUG) 9940212572
Second Level Officers			
1	Assistant Program Manager (APM)	Dr.S.Kalaimani	9585559192
2	District Epidemiologist (DE)	Dr.Yashwanth Antony Raj	9578624391
3	District Training Team Medical Officer (DTMO)	Dr.Vivekanandhan	9842970303
4	Non Communicable Disease (District Program Officer)	Dr.P.Ashok	8754369014

5	Quality Medical Officer	Dr.Aravind	8667799695
6	Quality Consultant	Dr.Kowsalya	9003873564
7	Tobacco Consultant	Dr.Vanitha	8248922541
8	Assistant Director (SBHI)	Tmt.Caroline Banumathy	9443835677
9	District Maternal and Child Health Officer (DMCHO)	Tmt.Sandhya	8903199870
10	District Malaria Officer (DMO)	Tmt.Kalaiselvi	9842286634
11	Personal Assistant to DHO	Thiru.Elangovan	9994567121
12	Health Educator	Thiru.Srinivasan	9360774816
13	Administrative Officer	Tmt.Vimala	9362707033
14	Superintendent	Thiru.Muthuvadivel	9025109198
15	Assistant Accounts Officer	Thiru.Sivakumar	9442415687

Block Medical Officers

1	Alathur	Dr.Mahalakshmi	9965599706
2	Perambalur	Dr.Suryakumar	9994707022
3	Veppanthattai	Dr.Premkumar	9629657368
4	Veppur	Dr.Sesu	9842846614

PHC Medical Officer Contact No

S.No.	Name of the Block	Name of the PHC	Name of the Incharge Medical Officer	Mobile No.	CUG Mobile No
1	Perambalur	Ammapalayam	Dr.S.Vasanth	9443452717	7358146098

2		Kurumbalur	Dr.R.Samuthrapriya	7070487142	7358146120
3		Kalpadi	Dr.Thenmozhi P	8344879275	7358146109
4		Velur	Dr.V.Vijay Ananth	9965342424	7358146144
5		Elambalur	Dr.M.Abinayasree	9600505400	7358146198
6		Esanai	Dr. Kaviya K	8754697122	7358146220
7		Ladapuram	Dr.R.Jeevalakshmi	9789429294	7358146159
8		Perambalur	Dr.V.Dhanalakshmi	9047750013	7358143720
9		Alathur	Kolakkanatham	Dr.I.Belominraju	8778332298
10	Padalur		Dr. Prabakaran N	9677514326	7358145997
11	Chettikulam		Dr.M.C.Manikandan	8098524712	7358145943
12	Melamathur		Dr.N.Sabarinathan	9894203480	7358145957
13	Adannur		Dr. S.Muthusamy	9843763345	7358145898
14	Adaikkampatti		Dr.M.Aravind	9600096343	7358146058
15	Veppanthattai	Valikandapuram	Dr.M.Susin	9488521743	7358146361
16		V.Kalathur	Dr. S.T.Usha	6374648746	7358146298
17		Anukkur	Dr.M.Vivek	9994847917	7358146244
18		Pasumbalur	Dr.P.Meenatchisundari	9944077805	7358146331
19		Arumbavur	Dr.Sindhuja G	9865172710	7358146260
20		Poolambadi	Dr.S.Sowmya	9487735101	7358146344
21		Neikuppai	Dr.M.Kavimathi	9384720047	7358146398
22		Kaikalathur	Dr.P.Murali	9698733186	7358146427
23	Veppur	Labbaikudikadu	Dr.Sathyasemmalai	9787310719	7358146442
24		Murukkangudi	Dr.Sharumathi	9597388467	7358146498
25		Thungapuram	Dr.S.Anitha	9940826609	7358146506

26		Maruvathur	Dr.Rajagopalan	8838505511	7358146459
27		Kunnam	Dr.K.Nathiya	9791378776	7358146525
28		Athiyur	Dr.P.Velanteena	8220194455	7358146538
29		Perumathur	Dr.A.Kamaraju	9443953849	7358146553

Surveillance HI's Details			
Surveillance Hospital in Government			
S.No	Name of the Institution	Name of the HI's	Mobile Number
1	DHQH Perambalur	Vignesh	8248524610
2	GH Veppur	Kumaresan	9751522071
3	GH Krishnapuram	Chalas Victor	9791537607
4	GH Karai	Arivalagan	8220306295
5	UGPHC Ammapalayam	Rajagopal	9786625538
6	UGPHC Kolakkanatham	Jaganathan	9952262760
7	UGPHC Labbaikudikadu	Prabhakaran	8489582225
8	UGPHC Poolambadi	Chinnaiyan	9788082186

Animal Husbandry Department - 04328 225166

(rijdahpblr@gmail.com)					
ANIMAL HUSBANDRY DEPARTMENT PERAMBALUR DISTRICT ALL STAFF PHONE NUMBER DETAILS					
Sl. No	Region	Name of the Office	Name of the Staff	Designation	Contact Number

1	Perambalur	Regional Joint Director of Animal Husbandry Perambalur	Dr.S. Bagavathsing	Regional Joint Director	9003810687
2	Perambalur	Regional Joint Director of Animal Husbandry Perambalur	P. Gautham	Assistant	9566924196
3	Perambalur	Regional Joint Director of Animal Husbandry Perambalur	G. Selvarani	Assistant	6383533519
4	Perambalur	Regional Joint Director of Animal Husbandry Perambalur	C. Murali	Junior Assistant	9578106466
5	Perambalur	Regional Joint Director of Animal Husbandry Perambalur	N. Raja	Junior Assistant	9566337161
6	Perambalur	Regional Joint Director of Animal Husbandry Perambalur	N. Geetha	Steno / Typist	8973112753
7	Perambalur	Regional Joint Director of Animal Husbandry Perambalur	R. Sagunthala	Typist	9442172210

**CATTLE BREEDING AND FODDER DEVELOPMENT
PERAMBALUR DISTRICT**

ALL STAFF PHONE NUMBER DETAILS

Sl. No	Region	Name of the Office`	Name of the Staff	Designation	Contact Number
1	Perambalur	Cattle Breeding and Fodder Development, Perambalur	Dr. V.Sankaranarayanan	Deputy Director (i/c)	9443416191
2			Dr. G. Kaliyaperumal	Veterinary Assistant Surgeon	77086 64442
			Dr.E. Selvam		9943906498

3			Tmt. K. Sumathi	Assistant	94431 68895
4			Thiru Karthikeyan M.	Junior Assistant	96777 31178
5			Tmt. R. Ponmozhi	Typist	94896 72700
6			Thiru P. Andavar	Animal Husbandry Assistant	94421 74562
7			Thiru A. Vadivel	Driver	97889 20253

Sl. No	Region	Name of the Office`	Name of the Staff	Designation	Contact Number
1	Perambalur	Assistant Director of Animal Husbandry Perambalur	Dr.M.Tamilarasan	Assistant Director	9449049229
2	Perambalur	Assistant Director of Animal Husbandry Perambalur	P. Amutha	Assistant	8870785017
3	Perambalur	Assistant Director of Animal Husbandry Perambalur	C.Selvadurai	Junior Assistant	9789156868
4	Perambalur	Assistant Director of Animal Husbandry Perambalur	C. Selvadurai	Junior Assistant	9789156868
5	Perambalur	Assistant Director of Animal Husbandry Perambalur	S. Alli	Typist	9443574491
6	Perambalur	Assistant Director of Animal Husbandry Perambalur	K. Savithiri	Office Assistant	9385894654

7	Perambalur	Assistant Director of Animal Husbandry Perambalur	S. Rajeshwari	Enumerator	8220324346
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ANIMAL HUSBANDRY DEPARTMENT PERAMBALUR DISTRICT VAS LI AHA PHONE NUMBER DETAILS					
Sl. No	Region	Name of the Veterinary Dispensary	Name of the Staff	Designation	Contact Number
1	Perambalur	Perambalur	Dr.R.Kavinilavan	Veterinary Assistant Surgeon	9843441758
2	Perambalur		K. Deepa	Livestock Inspector Grade-I	9442093030
3	Perambalur		R. Venkadasalam	Animal Husbandry Assistant	9047526054
4	Perambalur	Elambalur Sub centre	V. Nithiyavathi	Livestock Inspector Grade-I	9444420176
5	Perambalur	Kurumbalur	S. S.Kowsalya	Veterinary Assistant Surgeon	9159798413
6	Perambalur		G. Kuppusamy	Animal Husbandry Assistant	9787310458
7	Perambalur	Chathramanai	Dr.K. Jawahar	Veterinary Assistant Surgeon	9159890017

8	Perambalur		M.Chithra	Livestock Inspector Grade-I	9751402565
9	Perambalur		Dr.J.Parthiban	Veterinary Assistant Surgeon	8668014164
10	Perambalur	Ammapalayam	Dr.A. Senthilkumar	Veterinary Assistant Surgeon	9994265597
11	Perambalur		R. Mani	Livestock Inspector Grade-I	9943876006
12	Perambalur		A.Gnaneshwari	Animal Husbandry Assistant	9003385980
13	Perambalur	Essanai	Dr.R. Balamurugan	Veterinary Assistant Surgeon	9003533662
14	Perambalur	Siruvachur	Dr.S. Deepa	Veterinary Assistant Surgeon	9940229557
15	Perambalur		R. Malliga	Livestock Inspector Grade-I	9994749818
16	Perambalur		C.Selvakumar	Animal Husbandry Assistant	9443248282
17	Perambalur	Nochiyam	Dr.M. Sharmila	Veterinary Assistant Surgeon	8825906243
18	Perambalur	Renganathapuram	Dr.A. Subramaniyan	Veterinary Assistant Surgeon	9486809479
19	Perambalur	Veppanthattai	Dr.T. Raman	Veterinary Assistant Surgeon	8098985026
20	Perambalur	Krishnapuram	Dr.S. Venkadesan	Veterinary Assistant Surgeon	9443002402

21	Perambalur		S. Devika	Animal Husbandry Assistant	7402370112
22	Perambalur	Arumbavur	Dr.R. Vignesh	Veterinary Assistant Surgeon	8940522992
23	Perambalur		D.Rajasekaran	Livestock Inspector Grade-I	9787658079
24	Perambalur		P. Natarajan	Animal Husbandry Assistant	9943783331
25	Perambalur	Poolambadi	Dr.S. Jeeva	Veterinary Assistant Surgeon	7708480825
26	Perambalur		R. Kalaiselvi	Animal Husbandry Assistant	9943523587
27	Perambalur	Noothapur	Dr.A. Premkumar	Veterinary Assistant Surgeon	9943879694
28	Perambalur	Kai. Kalathur	Dr.P. Siva	Veterinary Assistant Surgeon	9442974720
29	Perambalur		D. Kavinkumar	Livestock Inspector Grade-II	8220324346
30	Perambalur		R. Jayalakshmi	Animal Husbandry Assistant	8870304329
31	Perambalur	V.Kalathur	Dr.D. Aravind	Veterinary Assistant Surgeon	9790428154
32	Perambalur	Valikandapuram	K.Manimegalai	Livestock Inspector Grade-I	9787717308
33	Perambalur		K. Mariyayee	Animal Husbandry Assistant	9003989533
34	Perambalur	Neikuppai	Dr.S. Gunavathi	Veterinary Assistant Surgeon	9597842873

35	Perambalur		K. Sundarambal	Livestock Inspector Gr-I	9047967505
36	Perambalur	Anukkur	Dr.R. Nallusamy	Veterinary Assistant Surgeon	8098073934
37	Perambalur		N. Umamaheshwari	Livestock Inspector Gr-I	9543420676
38	Perambalur	Veppur	DrK.S.Sriram	Veterinary Assistant Surgeon	9080005175
39	Perambalur		K. Manimegalai	Livestock Inspector Gr-I	9787717308
40	Perambalur	Perali	Dr. J. Rooba	Veterinary Assistant Surgeon	7598477349
41	Perambalur		R. Ramachandran	Livestock Inspector Gr-I	9042685894
42	Perambalur		P. Kalaiselvi	Animal Husbandry Assistant	9751166119
43	Perambalur	Kunnam	Dr.D. Manikandan	Veterinary Assistant Surgeon	9962058563
44	Perambalur	Varagur Subcentre	K. Panneerselvam	Livestock Inspector Gr-I	7639939654
45	Perambalur	Athiyur	Dr.M. Sathiyaseelan	Veterinary Assistant Surgeon	8073691359
46	Perambalur	Agaramseegur	Dr.P. Bharathkumar	Veterinary Assistant Surgeon	9941560359
47	Perambalur		P. Chinnadurai	Animal Husbandry Assistant	9787485078
48	Perambalur	Keelaperambalur Subcentre	Prabhakaran	Livestock Inspector Gr-II	9943233359

49	Perambalur	Ogalur	Dr.K. Kalpana	Veterinary Assistant Surgeon	9787190492
51	Perambalur	Perumathur	Dr. A. Ajantha	Veterinary Assistant Surgeon	9787269570
52	Perambalur		R. Dhanavel	Animal Husbandry Assistant	9176540700
53	Perambalur	Labbaikudikadu	S. Ramakrishnan	Veterinary Assistant Surgeon	8838212636
54	Perambalur		D. Rajasekaran	Animal Husbandry Assistant	9751817471
55	Perambalur	Keelapuliyur	Dr.S. Thirunavukarasu	Veterinary Assistant Surgeon	9443101224
56	Perambalur	Kovilpalayam	Dr.K.Vetrivel	Veterinary Assistant Surgeon	9095698251
57	Perambalur		D. Manthirikumari	Animal Husbandry Assistant	9600959257
58	Perambalur	Melamathur	Dr.A. Sekar	Veterinary Assistant Surgeon	9443048036 9047782211
59	Perambalur		K. Pandian	Animal Husbandry Assistant	9884482771
60	Perambalur	Allinagaram	Dr.P. Elayaraja	Veterinary Assistant Surgeon	9865641522
61	Perambalur		M. Pazhani	Animal Husbandry Assistant	8940398082
62	Perambalur	Koothur	Dr.P. Selvakumar	Veterinary Assistant Surgeon	8838641314

63	Perambalur		M. Padmanaban	Animal Husbandry Assistant	9943981528
64	Perambalur	Thimmur	Dr.C.Velladurai	Veterinary Assistant Surgeon	9843209058
65	Perambalur		Prabhakaran	Livestock Inspector Gr-I	9943233359
66	Perambalur	Kolakkanatham	Dr.P. Rajeshkanna	Veterinary Assistant Surgeon	9944363093
			C.Vasantha	Livestock Inspector Gr-I	9585224751
67	Perambalur	Siruganpur	Dr. C. Muralinathan	Veterinary Assistant Surgeon	8903600860
68	Perambalur		P. Parameshwari	Animal Husbandry Assistant	9675067914
69	Perambalur	Padalur	Dr.R.Prasanth	Veterinary Assistant Surgeon	9629786556
70	Perambalur		M. Muhamadthurabeekdheen	Animal Husbandry Assistant	9952187265
71	Perambalur	Irur Subcentre	P. Manimuthu	Livestock Inspector Gr-I	9944286756
72	Perambalur	Chettikulam	Dr.R. Kumaresan	Veterinary Assistant Surgeon	7708857716
73	Perambalur		P. Selvi	Livestock Inspector Gr-I	9047195607

74	Perambalur	Nakkasalam	Dr.P. Suganya	Veterinary Assistant Surgeon	8838641314 9585787120
75			Prema	Livestock Inspector Gr-I	9943408940
76	Perambalur		R. Periyasamy	Animal Husbandry Assistant	9626013195

TAMIL NADU WATER SUPPLY AND DRAINAGE BOARD
E-Mail : eetwadpae@gmail.com

Designation	Name of the Officer	STD Code	Phone Number	Mobile Nos.
EE, RWS Division, Perambalur	Naganand	04328	224911	9443147997
AEE,(Tech)	Kavitha			7092410545
AEE, RWS Division I, Perambalur	Er.Murugesan	04328	224911	9597100208
AEE	Er.Nr.Sangeetha			8248515248

MUNICIPALITY:

Designation	Name	STD Code	Phone Nos.	Mobile Nos.
Commissioner	V.Ramar	04328	225285	7397389959
Mpl. Engineer, Perambalur	Pandiyaraj			7397389958
AE	saravanan			9942142008
Overseer	Devi			8825828670
Manager	Ashok kumar	04328	224885	9443291386

Tpi	Manekachelvam			9524782601
Ri	Kannan			9688256007
Sanitary Inspector	Srinivasalu			9488876076

A.D.TOWN PANCHAYATS (TRICHY):

Designation	STD Code	Phone Nos.	Mobile Nos.
Assistant Director - Panchayats			7402607785
Secretary District,Panchayat	04328-224549		7402607786

TOWN PANCHAYATS:

Designation	Name	STD Code	Phone Nos.	Mobile Nos.
EO, Arumbavur	Thiyagarajan	--	--	8925809586(CUG)
EO, Poolambadi	Sivaraman	04328	261920	8925809589(CUG)
EO, Kurumbalur	Thiyagarajan(i/c)	04328	220380	8925809588(CUG)
EO, Labbaikudikadu	Ramesh	04328	244601	8925809585(CUG)

TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT:

	Designation	S.T.D. Code	Phone Nos.	Mobile No.
1	Divisional Manager, Perambalur	04328	224369	9487898044(CUG)
2	Branch Manager, Perambalur	04328	224369	9487898139(CUG)
3	General Manager, Tiruchirapalli	0431	2415551	9487898038(CUG)
4	RTO, Perambalur	04328	224415	9384808527(CUG)

FISHERIES DEPARTMENT(Ariyalur)

Designation	Name of the Officer	S.T.D. Code	Phone Nos.	Mobile No.
Fisherish and Fisher development officer	Ajaikumar	04329	228699	8838946011
Supriendent	V.Karthik			9842712619

FOREST DEPARTMENT

Designation	Name of the Officer	S.T.D. Code	Phone Nos.	Mobile Nos.
Divisional Forest Officer	R.Guganesh	04328	224422	9585198085
Supriendent	Chinnachi			9486217361

Labour Department

S.no	Desingation	Name	Landline Number	Mobile number	Mail id
1.	ACL	K.Moorthy	04328 224722	9445398759(CUG) 9442657224	ilofficeplr@gamil.com
2.	Supriendent	Rajasekaran		7010604808	

INDUSTRIES DEPARTMENT (THADCO)

Designation	Mobile No	Name	Email
District Manager (THADCO)	9445029470	P.T Sundaram	dmpmbtahdco@yahoo.com

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

S.No	Category	Name of the Officer	Personal mobile no	Whatsapp No	Mail id
1	CEO	M.S.Sugandham	7373002811	7373002811	perambalurceo@gmail.com
2	DEO(Sec)	Murugesan	9442561773	7904016641	deosperambalur@gmail.com

3	DEO(Ele)	R. Annadurai	9442682555	9442682555	deedeoperambalur@gmail.com
4	DEO(Pvt)	N.Kalarani	9442932971	9442932971	deopmbprivateschool2022!@gmail.com
5	CEO(PA1)	R.Suresh	9443377079	9443377079	perambalurceo@gmail.com
6	CEO(PA2)	N.Muthukumar	9698140101	9698140101	perambalurceo@gmail.com
7	APO	Jaisangar	9994345720	9994345720	ssaperambalur@gmail.com

Perambalur District Government Higher Sec.School List			
S.No	School Name	HM Name	Phone Number
1	Government Higher Sec. School,Esanai.	M.Thangavelu	9788193158
2	Government Higher Sec. School, Elambalur.	C.Rani	9443145817
3	Government Higher Sec. School,	S.Muthusamy	9786419973
4	Government Higher Sec. School,Perambalur.	Subramaniyan	9842783458
5	Government Higher Sec. School, Kurumbalur.	Poongothai	9442648678
6	Government Higher Sec. School, Kavulpalayam.	Ravichandran	9944549319
7	Government Higher Sec. School, Chathiramanai.	Thayamandhi	9500887717
8	Government Higher Sec. School, Melapuliyur.	Teyce Rani	9443818564
9	Government Higher Sec. School, Ammapalayam	Sadhasivam	8248621500
10	Government Higher Sec. School, Veppanthattai.	Kalaimagal	9578260068
11	Government Higher Sec. School,Nergunam	Malarkodi	9965648936
12	Government Higher Sec. School, Pasumbalur.	Vengadesan	9585786326
13	Government Higher Sec. School, Ranjankudi.	Raja	8940533998

14	Government Higher Sec. School, V.Kalathur.	Rajendiran	9443807087
15	Government Higher Sec. School, Valikandapuram.	K..Selvarasu	9443825849
16	Government Higher Sec. School, Poolambadi.	P.Murugesan	9442561773
17	Government Higher Sec. School, Arumbavur.	L.R.Rajendiran	9787337339
18	Government Higher Sec. School, Vengalam.	Nirmaladevi	9952384767
19	Government Higher Sec. School, Anukur.	Selvakumar	9585721366
20	Government Higher Sec. School, Kaikalathur.	Muruganandam	9843562543
21	Government Higher Sec. School, Thenur.	Mani	9942062409
22	Government Higher Sec. School,Koothur.	R.Ravichandran	9443305548
23	Government Higher Sec. School, Kolakanatham.	S.Srinivasan	7708494770
24	Government Higher Sec. School, Nakkaselam.	A.Ramesh	8838616827
25	Government Higher Sec. School, Chettikulam.	S.Rajammal	9942463420
26	Government Higher Sec. School, Padalur.	P.Malathi	7010163024
27	Government Higher Sec. School, Kurai.	Prabhakarn	9080007894
28	Government Higher Sec. School, Thungapuram.	Subramaniyan	9842671980
29	Government Higher Sec. School, S.Aduthurai.	Sathikbatcha	9159319522
30	Government Higher Sec. School, Ogalur.	Gunasekaran	9159091023
31	Government Higher Sec. School, Keelaperambalur.	C.Arumugam	9442981870
32	Government Higher Sec. School, Kunnam.	S.Priya	9486548350

33	Government Higher Sec. School, Perali.	D.Kajapathi	9487191328
34	Government Higher Sec. School, Labbaikudikatu.	A.Dawood Ali	9751085494
35	Government Higher Sec. School, Veppur.	D.Murugeswari	9787069574
36	Government Higher Sec. School,Keelapuliyur.	K.Manimozhi	8056829841
37	Government Higher Sec. School,Maruvathur.	Ezhilarasi	8098484389
38	Government Higher Sec. School,Kunnam.	M.Karunanithi	9443859710, 6379101338
39	Government Higher Sec. School,Labbaikudikatu.	M.Mahalakshmi	9047612114
40	Government Higher Sec. School,Kilumathur.	S.Sakthivel	8838888354
41	Government Higher Sec. School,Perambalur.	P.Sekar	9865373693
41	Government Higher Sec. School,Kalarampatti.	V.Arumugam	8489368369
42	Government Higher Sec. School, Nattakadu.	D.Sheela	9655482441

Perambalur District			
High School List			
S.No	Higher Secondary School	HM Name	Higher Secondary School
1	Government Girls High School, Kalpadi	Mary Roselet	9486203715
2	Government High School,Senguanam	Mathiyalagan	9786027308
3	Government High School,Kalpadi.	Sivakumar	9843288167
4	Government High School,Vadukumathavi.	Markathavalli	8675068121

5	Government High School,Ladapuram.	Vakithabanu	9444323229
6	Government High School,Thampiranpatti.	C.Srinivasan	9942622068
7	Government High School,Velur.	Rajendiran	9786026745
8	Government High School,Kavundarpalayam.	Sujatha	9443281924
9	Government High School,Venpavur.	Latha	9488019734
10	Government High School,Mettupalayam.	Karunanithi	9486541639
11	Government High School,Kariyanoor.	Kamaraj	9524150532
12	Government High School,Thondamandurai.	K.Kurusamy	7904465566
13	Government High School,Noothapur.	Sathyapriya	8056582276
14	Government High School,Periyammalayam.	Kathija Bee(i/c)	9442189261
15	Government High School,Neikuppai.	Sri Uma	9486189684
16	Government High School,Kolathur.	G.Saravanan	9944644322
17	Government High School,Jeminperaiyur.	N.Manivel	9786330371
18	Government High School,Koodalur.	R.Sundramabal	6379832621
19	Government High School,Therani.	M.Santhi	9629994080
20	Government High School,Irur.	T.Pazhanisamy	94433 52317
21	Government High School,Jemin Attur.	C.Ragupathi	9444549597

22	Government High School,T.Kalathur.	T.Thilavathi	9443247798
23	Government High School, Kottarai.	P.Senthilkumar	8098880401
24	Government High School,Adhanur.	P.Muthamilselvan	9443309647
25	Government High School,Sillakudi.	S.Sangeetha.	9994478577
26	Government High School,Melamathur.	R.Kamalakaran	9443820441
27	Government High School,Murkankudi.	A.Ramesh	9095702616
28	Government High School,Vadakalur.	Suresh	9940033152
29	Government High School,Othiyam	Shanmugam	9486443306
30	Government High School,Paravai.	Thirunavukarasu	9443647817
31	Government High School,Puthivettakudi.	Meenatchi	9943224770
32	Government High School,Karukudi.	Mayavel	9786423457
33	Government High School,Atthiyur.	M.Periyasamy	8754383830
34	Government High School,Kilumathur.	K.Rajendiran	9443953050
35	Government High School,Asur.	P.Anbalagan	9047785127
36	Government High School,Nannai.	M.Selvaraj	8610455028
37	Government High School,Elumur.	S.Asaithampi	9442940675

38	Government High School,Peelvadi.	V.Raja	9965641578
39	Government High School,Varagoor.	P.Velu	8838931188
40	Government High School,Kadoor.	P.Jeyaprabhu	9486421648
41	Government High School,Periyammalayam.	P.Sutha	9629301368
42	Government High School,Periyammalayam.(Vpt)	M,Kathija bee	9442189261
43	Government Adidravitar High School,Pommanapadi.	S.Theras	9487405693
44	Government Adidravitar High School,Eechampatti.	D.Selvamariyammal	9443453980
45	Government Adidravitar High School,Ladapuram.	A.Mohan Arockiyaraj	9894528287
46	Government Adidravitar High School,Padalur	N.Renganayagi	9003999569
47	Government High School,Aalambadi.	V.Rajendiran	8760905252
48	Government Adidravitar High School, Pasumbalur.	M.Pitchayee	8012372798
49	Government Adidravitar High School, Ogalur.	RDS.Rani	9942733008

TREASURY DEPARTMENT E-mail : dtopmb.tndta@nic.in

SI.No.	Name & Designation	STD code	Phone No.	Mobile No.
1.	Thiru.K.Ravichandran Treasury Officer, Perambalur.	04328	224636	9994369139

2.	Tmt.Latha, Additional Treasury Officer, Perambalur.	04328	224636	9965273064
2.	Thiru. Chellapandiyam Assistant Treasury Officer, Perambalur.	04328	224736	9965273064
3.	Tmt.Yasothapriya Assistant Treasury Officer, Perambalur.	04328	278336	8838248153
4.	Tmt.chithra, Assistant Treasury Officer, Veppanthattai.	04328	264222	9629498947
5.	Thiru.Babu Assistant Treasury Officer, Kunnam.	04328	258277	9751370613
6	Tmt.S.Mathimalar, Assistant Treasury Officer, Alathur.	04328	267455	9994471787

GOVERNMENT CABLE TV

S.NO	NAME	NUMBER
1	Pugalenthiperumal (Tahsildar)	9944849515

DISTRICT INDUSTRIES OFFICER (DIC)

S.NO	NAME	NUMBER
1	District Industries Officer	9865265306

DISTRICT LIBRARY:

mail.id:perambalurdlo@gamil.com

1	K,Manimegalai	Suprientent	04328-296039	9444612470
2	Muthukumra	District LibRARY Officer	-	7538847847

Catering Masters

S.No	Name and Address	Mobile No.
KUNNAM TALUK		
1	Periyasamy, S/o.Muthusamy, Keelapuliyur Pudur.	9843237363
2	Velmurugan, S/o.Palanivel, Perali	9786188876
3	Nesakumar, Perumathur.	9952616057
4	Natesan, S/o.Jeganathan Nannai.	9787580966
5	Panneerselvam, Kovilpalayam.	9047648524
VEPPANTHATTAI TALUK		
7	Paluraj,s/o Durairaj Neikuppai	9943175821
8	Thangavel,s/o Maruthamuthu Valikandapuram	9486782887
9	Mannathi, s/o Sellamuthu Valikandapuram.	9750261670
10	Murugan, Polapadai, Veppanthattai (T.k).	9790610258
11	Dhanalaxmi, Polapadai, Veppanthattai (T.k).	9626718139
12	Dhanam, Polapadai, Veppanthattai (T.k).	8012221929
ALATHUR TAUk		
13	Nallathambi S/o Muthuvel	9786255589

	Elanthankudi	
14	Pandian S/o Muthusamy	7826944586
15	Chinnathambi S/o Muthulingam,Nakkaselam.	8489047061
16	Thirunavukarasu S/o Thuraisamy, Nakkaselam	6374789602
17	Sellamuthu S/o Gurusamy	9787204112

Private Hospital Phone Numbers		
S.No	Name of the Institution	Contact Number
1	Dhanalakshmi Srinivasan Medical College & Hospital	4328 254600
2	Dhanalakshmi Srinivasan Institute of Medical Science & Hospital	4328 220888
3	SKS -Hospitals Perambalur	4328 225742
4	Siva Hospitals, Perambalur	4328 277507
5	Vengateshan Hospital, Perambalur	4328 224500
6	Aruputha Hospitals, Perambalur	4328 224500
7	MTR (Thangaraju) Hospital,Perambalur	6385751007
8	Ponnaiah Hospital, Perambalur	9385894607
9	Lakshmi Nursing Home, Perambalur	9444172675

10	Priyam Hospital, Perambalur.	9786711003
11	Annai Speciality Skin And Laser Clinic	8489848557
12	Raja Speciality Hospital	9942380593
13	Sankaran Hospital (Orthopaedics ENT Ophthalmology Surgeon Multi-speciality Clinic Perambalur)	8110825637
14	Chellam Hospital	4328277570
15	Ramasaamy Hospital, Trichy Main Rd, near sivakamam motors, Palakarai, Thuraimangalam	8220332080
16	M.T.R Hospital & Sri Fertility Center, Vadakkumadevi Rd, Samiyappa Nagar,	6385751007
17	Annai Hospital, 106/f, Thuraiyur - Perambalur Rd, opposite rajan petrol bunk, Sungu Pettai, Perambalur,	4328225825
18	Kavy Hospital and Neuro Foundation, he Cherry English Academy Road, Sungu Pettai, Perambalur,	4328450999

Perambalur District Private Collages

PERAMBALUR DIST COLLAGES PHONE NUMBERS		
Sl.No	Name of the collage	Contact Number
1	Swami Vivekananda polytechnic college, Arumbavur.	04328-261844 97509 64467
2	Dhanalaxmi srinivasan college of arts & science, Womens, Perambalur.	04328-220888

3	Dhanalaxmi srinivasan college for Engineering,Perambalur.	04328-220444
4	Dhanalaxmi srinivasan institute of research and technology,Siruvachur.	04328-254600
5	Elizabeth college for Engineering, Annamangalam.	9159240067
6	Government polytechnic college,Kelekanavai.	04328-201020
7	Thanthai roever college for arts&science,Perambalur.	04328-276333 97509 70183
8	Pothigai polytechnic college,Perambalur.	04328-275088 737305005
9	Sri Ramakrishna college for Engineering, Perambalur.	04328-291400 9585544688
10	Sri Saradha woman college,Perambalur.	04328-290445 9787770236
11	Bharathidasan university college,Kurumbalur.	04328-290645
12	Bharathidasan university constituent moden college woman,veppur.	9976274016
13	Government Arts college,Veppanthattai.	04328-264477

Private J.C.P.Owners

S.No	JCB Owner's Name	Address	Vehicle Number	Mobile Number
1	Senthilkumar	veppati palakadu Road Poolambadi	TN.77 Z-5871	8220615141
2	S. Manikadan	Meela srinivasapuram Poolamabdi	TN.46 AT-8525	9500233887
3	Ramesh	Omsakthi street Poolamabdi	TN.15 V-6826	9715633355
4	Veerakumar	Malayalapattai Road, A.Mettur	TN 48 AA 3294	9655135850
5	K. Sankar	Pannaiyar Street, Arumbavur	TN 46 M 9333	9361055552

6	R. Elangovan	Thanthai Periyar Street, Arumbavur	KA 17 B 0087	9442429723
7	A.Askar Ali	62.jamaliya nagar, Labbaikudikadu	TN.31 AK 6705	9944659556
8	A.Jahir Husain	22.East main road Labbaikudikadu	TN.46 U 0050	9443412723
9	S. Senthilkumar	Main Road, Kurumbalur	TN. 45, AT-2076	9597849339
10	M. Karthikeyan	Nethaji Street, Kurumbalur	TN. 46, AC-8254	8248978864
11	Karunakaran	Matha Kovil Street, Palayam	TN.46, Z-3587	9003452275
12	Prabhu	Anna Street, Kurumbalur	TN.25, AE-1730	8925040257

NGO in Perambalur

The District Social Welfare Officer, Perambalur has been appointed as Nodal Officer for NGO Co-ordination.

S.NO	NAME OF THE NGO	CONTACT PERSON	CONTACT NO	ADDRESS
1	INDO TRUST	Mr. J. Mohamed Hussain	9150427745	151, Upstair, Venkatesapuram, Perambalur - 621 212
2	CAD	Mr. Sivaprakasham	9443137081	Aranarai Road, Perambalur Dt
3	JEEVA TRUST	Ms. Maheshwari	9965473990	Chettikulam PO Perambalur
4	VALARPIRAI	Mr. V. Kannan Ms. Deepa	9443647675 8940345052	Near Collector Office, Perambalur
5	VELA KARUNAI ILLAM	Mr. Arunkumar	7373728123	Theeran Nagar, Perambalur
6	SRI GOWTHAMA BUTHAR	Mr. Gopi	9443073358	Near Roever Arch, Perambalur
7	DAWN TRUST	Dr. M. Christoper	04328- 224824	14, Venkatesapuram, Perambalur
8	NANDHANAR TRUST	Mr. D. Periyasamy	9443135355	Perambalur Dt.
9	PDNP+	Mr. Srinathan	9443684629	Near BSNL office, Perambalur

10	PERIYAR KUDIL (PERIYAR KALVI NILAYAM)	Ms. Sujatha	9751711470	Padalur PO, Perambalur Dt
11	RSWEED	Mr. S.Sampath	9443494757	132/A3, Avvaiyar St, Thuraimangalam PO, Perambalur Dt.
12	WORLD VISION OF INDIA	Mr. Syelwin	9443128932	1st Street, K.K.Nagar, Thuraimangalam, Perambalur - 621 220
13	OOSAI KALAIKUZHU	Ms. Sheela	9965341453	Alathur Perambalur
14	HELPING HANDS SOCIETY	Mr.M.Suriyasekar	9443189360	No.6, Samathuvapuram, Perambalur 621 212
15	Drops Trust	Mr. Suriya Kumar	9087399199	5/A VRS Complex, Near State Bank, Trichy Main Road, Perambalur- 621212
16	Sivam Trurst	Mr. A. Chitrambalam	9443929134	No 209, M.S.K, New Bus stand North side Peramblur-621212.
17	Mummoorthy Seva Trust	Sriram	9688556900	5A/63, Bharathidasan Nagar
18	Indian Red Cross Society	Mr.Jeyaraman	9443765563	113A Bharathithasan nagar
19	Uthiram nanbarkal Kuzhu	Mr. Nagaraj	9655439514	No. 6 Rettiyar Complexy
20	POPULAR FRONT OF INDIA Peramabalur District	Mr. Syed Abudhahir	9894930025	Ajees complex, 2nd floor, North Madhavi Road, Perambalur - 621 212.
21	NIZHAL TRUST	Mr. Naveenraj	9043535328	1/412 P.A.K. Illam new street, Perambalur sugar mills , 36 Eraiyur
22	IDEAL Trust		9629534946	No.8-B, Vasuki Street, Thuraimangalam Post, Perambalur-621220
23	Sree santhanu Foundation	Dr. T.Kumar	9790288475	Dr. T. Kumar, Anbu Nagar, Jothi Complex, Alambadi Road, Perambalur
24	AVVAI MAHALIR KUZHUKALIN SANGAMAM	Mr.S.Navaneetham	8643823300	No.1/84, Sivan Koil Street, Kolakkanatham, Perambalur,

25	Universal Peace Foundation	Sumathi	9842274947	Plot No: 2/147, Titanic Colony, Indhira Nagar, Thaneer panthal, Elambalur, (PO), Perambalur - 6210212.
26	All the Children,	Mr. K. Muraleeswaran	9944054520	K.MURALEESWARAN Thuraimangalam, Perambalur - 621 212
27	Thavuth Trust	Mr.Yasir Mohamed	8056932655	
28	Vlaikarantal Sangam	Mrs.R.Amaravathy	9865373529	501, Rajan Nagar, Near Four Road, Thuraimangalam PO, Perambalur Dt. 621220
29	AEC Trust	Mr.Muthamilselvan,	9384468807	Near Roever Arch, VRS Complex, Perambalur
30	Best Trust	Dr.Buvaneshwari	9487486334	Near New Bus stand, Perambalur

Snake Catchers:

S.No	Name and Village	Contact Number
1	Murugasan, Chettaikullam	9786045606
2	Sivakumar, Mavlilangai	9787822173
3	Kanthasami, Tharani	9600405173
4	Vellaiyan, Aiyapuram	9047993252
5	Chinnaimani, Malamathur	8270192990
6	Alagasan, Aathanur	9843498509
7	Prabharan, Aathanur	9943032919
8	Chinnadurai, Kuthur	9585769029
9	Balu, Bujayaganallur	9626614622

ANNEXURE-VII
DETAILS OF FIRST RESPONDERS/RESOURCE PERSON

FIRST					
RESPONDERS					
Sl.No	Taluk	Village	Name of the First Responder	Gender	Mobile
1	Alathur	AIYNAPURAM	BALAMURUGAN	Male	9442850007
2	Alathur	AIYNAPURAM	CHANDRASEKAR	Male	7502690800
3	Alathur	AIYNAPURAM	KARUPPAIYA	Male	9843806255
4	Alathur	AIYNAPURAM	KARUPPAIYA	Male	9585481444
5	Alathur	AIYNAPURAM	KARUPPAIYA	Male	9655439226
6	Alathur	AIYNAPURAM	MANIKANDAN	Male	8110822009
7	Alathur	AIYNAPURAM	MARUTHDURAI	Male	9786109389
8	Alathur	AIYNAPURAM	MARUTHDURAI	Male	9786109389
9	Alathur	AIYNAPURAM	MURALI	Male	9698735432
10	Alathur	AIYNAPURAM	RENGARAJ	Male	9159319953
11	Alathur	AIYNAPURAM	REVATHI	Female	9843514055
12	Alathur	AIYNAPURAM	SANKAR	Male	9976271028
13	Alathur	AIYNAPURAM	SANTHAKUMAR	Male	8110926015
14	Alathur	AIYNAPURAM	SASIKALA	Female	7010923244
15	Alathur	AIYNAPURAM	SUMATHI	Female	9786251559
16	Alathur	AIYNAPURAM	SURESHKUMAR	Male	9688776877
17	Alathur	AIYNAPURAM	SURIYAPRAGASAM	Male	7094255691
18	Alathur	AIYNAPURAM	SUSILA	Female	9524431020
19	Alathur	ALAGIRIPALAYAM	ARUNKUMAR	Male	9025763764
20	Alathur	ALAGIRIPALAYAM	CHITRARASU	Male	9585391903
21	Alathur	ALAGIRIPALAYAM	GANESAN	Male	9943449529
22	Alathur	ALAGIRIPALAYAM	GOWSALYA	Female	9787241911
23	Alathur	ALAGIRIPALAYAM	KALAIYARASAN	Male	9655390065
24	Alathur	ALAGIRIPALAYAM	KALAIYARASI	Female	8098555421
25	Alathur	ALAGIRIPALAYAM	KAVIYARASAN	Male	9344284008
26	Alathur	ALAGIRIPALAYAM	MARUTHAMUTHU	Male	9843441719
27	Alathur	ALAGIRIPALAYAM	NEELAKANDAN	Male	9360634805
28	Alathur	ALAGIRIPALAYAM	RAJA	Male	6385260401
29	Alathur	ALAGIRIPALAYAM	SELVAKUMAR	Male	9787618602
30	Alathur	ALAGIRIPALAYAM	THILAK	Male	9787128168

31	Alathur	ALAGIRIPALAYAM	VELMURUGAN	Male	9655453693
32	Alathur	ALAGIRIPALAYAM	VINOD KUMAR	Male	9976092203

FIRST RESPONDERS					
Sl.No	Taluk	Village	Name of the First Responder	Gender	Mobile
33	Alathur	ATHANUR(N)	ARIVALAGAN	Male	9943193287
34	Alathur	ATHANUR(N)	AZHAGUDURAI	Male	9751729256
35	Alathur	ATHANUR(N)	CHANDRALEKA	Female	9786436920
36	Alathur	ATHANUR(N)	KRISHNAMOORTHY	Male	9585076574
37	Alathur	ATHANUR(N)	LALITHA	Female	9626922803
38	Alathur	ATHANUR(N)	MARUTHAMUTHU	Male	9843359211
39	Alathur	ATHANUR(N)	MURUGESAN	Male	9047713606
40	Alathur	ATHANUR(N)	MUTHURAJA	Male	7639927342
41	Alathur	ATHANUR(N)	NADESAN	Male	8940711628
42	Alathur	ATHANUR(N)	NALLAMUTHU	Male	9655179642
43	Alathur	ATHANUR(N)	NALLATHAMBI	Male	6381644511
44	Alathur	ATHANUR(N)	POOMANI	Female	8489071866
45	Alathur	ATHANUR(N)	RAJANGAM	Male	9176902628
46	Alathur	ATHANUR(N)	RENUGA	Female	9047650531
47	Alathur	ATHANUR(N)	SELLAMUTHU	Male	9047452117
48	Alathur	ATHANUR(N)	SELLAMUTHU	Male	9047452117
49	Alathur	KOLAKKANATHAM	BIRUNTHA	Female	9751733632
50	Alathur	KOLAKKANATHAM	BRINTHA	Female	9751733632
51	Alathur	KOLAKKANATHAM	DEEPAKUMAR	Male	8508962710
52	Alathur	KOLAKKANATHAM	JAYABAL	Male	9655960032
53	Alathur	KOLAKKANATHAM	KAMARAJ	Male	9943029121
54	Alathur	KOLAKKANATHAM	MANIKANDAN	Male	8610883817
55	Alathur	KOLAKKANATHAM	MARUTHGADURAI	Male	9843629474
56	Alathur	KOLAKKANATHAM	MURUGANANTHAM	Male	9787179023
57	Alathur	KOLAKKANATHAM	MURUGAVELNANTHAM	Male	9751423437
58	Alathur	KOLAKKANATHAM	PERIYASAMY	Male	8523936175
59	Alathur	KOLAKKANATHAM	RAGAVEEN	Male	9751970768
60	Alathur	KOLAKKANATHAM	RAJA	Male	9360846070
61	Alathur	KOLAKKANATHAM	SUDHA	Female	9962244320
62	Alathur	KOLAKKANATHAM	SUERSH	Male	7094779495
63	Alathur	KOLAKKANATHAM	VELLAIYAN	Male	9047993252
64	Alathur	KOTTARAI	ANANTHBABU	Male	8637675758
65	Alathur	KOTTARAI	AYYAPPAN	Male	8489773717
66	Alathur	KOTTARAI	JANAGI	Female	9943326602

FIRST RESPONDERS					
Sl.No	Taluk	Village	Name of the First Responder	Gender	Mobile
67	Alathur	KOTTARAI	MUTHUSAMY	Male	9943326602
68	Alathur	KOTTARAI	MUTHUSAMY	Male	9943326602
69	Alathur	KOTTARAI	RAJAMANICKAM	Male	9843954203
70	Alathur	KOTTARAI	RAJARAM	Male	9047978509
71	Alathur	KOTTARAI	RAVI	Male	6383142711
72	Alathur	KOTTARAI	RENGASAMY	Male	9943326602
73	Alathur	KOTTARAI	SANTHI	Female	9943326602
74	Alathur	KOTTARAI	SELVARASU	Male	9047674475
75	Alathur	KOTTARAI	SELVI	Female	9943326602
76	Alathur	KOTTARAI	SELVI	Female	9943326602
77	Alathur	KOTTARAI	SIVASAMY	Male	9626620619
78	Alathur	KOTTARAI	THENNAVAN	Male	6380671654
79	Alathur	KOTTARAI	THIRUMURUGAN	Male	9943326602
80	Alathur	KUDALORE	ANBALAGAN	Male	9655992809
81	Alathur	KUDALORE	DURAIKANNU	Male	7418159474
82	Alathur	KUDALORE	JAYAMANI	Female	8220762484
83	Alathur	KUDALORE	KANNAKI	Female	9943493881
84	Alathur	KUDALORE	KASIRAJAN	Male	9791391067
85	Alathur	KUDALORE	MAHARAJAN	Male	9500387377
86	Alathur	KUDALORE	MANIKANDAN	Male	9789427290
87	Alathur	KUDALORE	MARUTHARAJAN	Male	9944333488
88	Alathur	KUDALORE	MURUGANANTHAM	Male	8489065573
89	Alathur	KUDALORE	MUTHAMILSELVAN	Male	6369478169
90	Alathur	KUDALORE	MUTHUKUMAR	Male	8870083074
91	Alathur	KUDALORE	MUTHUSAMY	Male	7010894507
92	Alathur	KUDALORE	RATHNA	Female	9785420165
93	Alathur	KUDALORE	SAMIDURAI	Male	7600402082
94	Alathur	KUDALORE	SELVARANI	Female	9677579747
95	Alathur	SATHANUR	AJITH	Male	8098545491
96	Alathur	SATHANUR	ASOKAN	Male	9047467151
97	Alathur	SATHANUR	KUNASEKARAN	Male	9751729365
98	Alathur	SATHANUR	MANIRATHANAM	Male	8865324810
99	Alathur	SATHANUR	MANJULA	Male	8098511938
100	Alathur	SATHANUR	MUTHUKUMAR	Male	9750786690

FIRST RESPONDERS					
Sl.No	Taluk	Village	Name of the First Responder	Gender	Mobile
101	Alathur	SATHANUR	MUTHUKUMAR	Male	9080977736
102	Alathur	SATHANUR	PARAMESWARI	Female	9626118213
103	Alathur	SATHANUR	PRABAHARAN	Male	9943842644
104	Alathur	SATHANUR	RAJA	Male	9943841838
105	Alathur	SATHANUR	RAMAMOORTHY	Male	8489491663
106	Alathur	SATHANUR	SELVAKUMAR	Male	6383451936
107	Alathur	SATHANUR	SELVAKUMAR	Male	6383451936
108	Alathur	SATHANUR	VEENILA	Female	6379331183
109	Alathur	SILLAKUDI(S)	BALSAMY	Male	9655678970
110	Alathur	SILLAKUDI(S)	CHITRAPRIYA	Female	7826824785
111	Alathur	SILLAKUDI(S)	DHANAVEL	Male	9865467021
112	Alathur	SILLAKUDI(S)	GOVINDARAJ	Male	9952281942
113	Alathur	SILLAKUDI(S)	JAYAKUMAR	Male	6381564085
114	Alathur	SILLAKUDI(S)	PASUPATHI	Male	7639701665
115	Alathur	SILLAKUDI(S)	RAJOCKIYAM	Male	9597766928
116	Alathur	SILLAKUDI(S)	RAMARAJU	Male	9944357661
117	Alathur	SILLAKUDI(S)	RAMESH	Male	8056481030
118	Alathur	SILLAKUDI(S)	REKA	Female	9865467021
119	Alathur	SILLAKUDI(S)	SELVARASU	Male	9003998830
120	Alathur	SILLAKUDI(S)	SURIYAMURTHI	Male	9080051399
121	Alathur	SILLAKUDI(S)	THANGAPONNU	Female	9865467021
122	Alathur	SILLAKUDI(S)	VIGNESH	Male	9952305678
123	Alathur	SIRUKANPUR(E)	AYYAKANNU	Male	9159332328
124	Alathur	SIRUKANPUR(E)	AYYASAMY	Male	9751065319
125	Alathur	SIRUKANPUR(E)	KANNADHASAN	Male	8098128667
126	Alathur	SIRUKANPUR(E)	SAMPATH	Male	8940366058
127	Alathur	SIRUKANPUR(E)	SIVAKUMAR	Male	9843305180
128	Alathur	SIRUKANPUR(W)	CHANDRA	Female	9943382856
129	Alathur	SIRUKANPUR(W)	KATHIRVEL	Male	7094106689
130	Alathur	SIRUKANPUR(W)	NADARAJAN	Male	8489962925
131	Alathur	SIRUKANPUR(W)	RAJARAMAN	Male	8098719513
132	Alathur	SIRUKANPUR(W)	SENTHILKUMAR	Male	9585408628
133	Alathur	SIRUKANPUR(W)	SUMATHI	Female	9943382856
134	Alathur	SIRUKANPUR(W)	VINOTHKUMAR	Male	8098109042

FIRST RESPONDERS					
Sl.No	Taluk	Village	Name of the First Responder	Gender	Mobile
135	Alathur	TIMMUR	ALAGESAN	Male	7639741473
136	Alathur	TIMMUR	DHANABAL	Male	9790198594
137	Alathur	TIMMUR	ARUMUGAM	Male	7708671552
138	Alathur	TIMMUR	KANNADASAN	Male	9159746891
139	Alathur	TIMMUR	MUTHUSAMY	Male	9585095684
140	Alathur	TIMMUR	PANDIYAN	Male	9943465986
141	Alathur	TIMMUR	MANI	Female	9786530127
142	Alathur	TIMMUR	KUZHANTHAIVEL	Female	9585097687
143	Alathur	TIMMUR	SAMIDURAI	Male	8270798947
144	Alathur	TIMMUR	SELVAKUMAR	Male	9361394594
145	Alathur	TIMMUR	SEMBAIYYA	Male	9943768213
146	Alathur	TIMMUR	SUBRAMANIYAN	Male	9843132224
147	Alathur	TIMMUR	SURESH	Male	9629500534
148	Alathur	TIMMUR	UMADEVI	Female	9786850337
149	Alathur	TIMMUR	VENMBU	Female	7339577368

Kunnam Taluk – First Responders List

Vadakkalur Firka

S.No	Village	Responders Name	Mobile No
1.	Thirumandhurai	Ramesh S/O.Rajendran	9843338242
2.	Thirumandhurai	Suresh S/O.Rajendran	8098532551
3.	Pennakonnam(N)	Kalaimani W/O.Sendhil	7639914655
4.	Pennakonnam(N)	Ambika W/O.Tamilselvan	8489704457
5.	Pennakonnam(N)	Muhammed Ifrose S/O.Muhammed Jaggeriya	8148727662
6.	Pennakonnam(S)	Arul Jeyan S/O.Annadurai	9944366918
7.	Ogalur(W)	Ganesan S/O.Elangovan	9789430042
8.	Ogalur(W)	Vijay S/O.Pazhani	9655165605
9.	Ogalur(E)	Paneerselvam S/O.Senbagaraj	8220277086
10.	Ogalur(E)	Vijayakumar S/O.Tharasingh	8754138788
11.	Kilumathur(S)	Vengetesan S/O.Veeramuthu	7639939449
12.	Kilumathur(S)	Prabhakaran S/O.Pandiyam	9751437821
13.	Kilumathur(N)	Sanjay S/O.Shankar	8220248272
14.	Kilumathur(N)	Sudhakar S/O.Narayanan	9025106575
15.	Athiyur(N)	Kalaiyarsi W/O.Karthikeyan	9791727117
16.	Athiyur(N)	Karthik S/O.Sengamalai	9003787846
17.	Athiyur(S)	Periyasamy S/O.Appavu	9987866375
18.	Athiyur(S)	Periyasamy S/O.Ganesan	9443107491
19.	Agaramseegur	Rajendran S/O.Perumal	894028973

20.	Agaramseegur	Selvi W/O.Rajendran	8489604835
21.	Vasistapuram	Manivannan S/O.Dhanapal	8110882393
22.	Vasistapuram	Bhuvaneswari W/O.Rameshkumar	6384249537
23.	Keelaperambalur	Selvanayaki W/O.Raja	8940450978
24.	Keelaperambalur	Kalaiyarasi W/O.Vengadachalam	8870989188
25.	Vayalapadi	Vigneshkumar S/O.Viswanathan	8110881693
26.	Vayalapadi	Anand S/O.Pandiyan	9159734824

Keelapuliyur Firka

S.No	Village	Responders Name	Mobile No
27.	Elumur(W)	Sivakumar S/O.Samidurai	9786252494
28.	Elumur(W)	Arasan S/O.Arunachalam	9786174672
29.	Elumur(E)	Mahendran S/O.Ramasamy	6369101160
30.	Elumur(E)	Suresh Kumar S/O.Kalamegam	9751070417
31.	Elumur(E)	Selvarasu W/O.Chellamuthu	6379033829
32.	Elumur(E)-Aykudi	Balusamy S/O.Selvarasu	9159480761
33.	Elumur(E)-Aykudi	Silambarasan S/O.Pichapillai	9655880008
34.	Malavarayanallur	Raja S/O.Ramasamy	8531987116
35.	Malavarayanallur	Sakthivel S/O.Sadaiyan	7639153052
36.	Perumathur(N)	Govindhan S/O.Pichaipillai	9786705992
37.	Perumathur(N)	Kamaraj S/O.Ramakrishnan	9943842118
38.	Sithali(E)	Asaikannu S/O.Annamalai	7639603654
39.	Sithali(E)	Kumar S/O. Subramani	7639948445
40.	Sithali(W)	Ramadurai S/O.Rengasamy	9787845027
41.	Sithali(W)	Vivek S/O.Balu	9677456511
42.	Nannai(E)	Suresh S/O.Poomalai	9843558153
43.	Nannai(E)	Selvam S/O.Velayutham	8122428670
44.	Nannai(W)	Vengatesan S/O.Ariyapichaipillai	8270819383
45.	Nannai(W)	Rahul S/O.Nesan	9159437913
46.	Andikurumbalur	Amsavalli W/O.Sivakumar	9943841259
47.	Andikurumbalur	Amudha W/O.Santhosh	
48.	Perumathur(N)-Nallur	Rajkumar	9786045296
49.	Perumathur(N)-Nallur	Sakthivel	9790580902
50.	Perumathur(S)	Rajesh S/O.Gopal	8525947339
51.	Perumathur(S)	Jayaraman S/O.Rathinam	9787353678
52.	Keelapuliyur(S)	Ayyasamy	9786033864
53.	Keelapuliyur(S)	Kannusamy	8940367040
54.	Keelapuliyur(N)	Selvi W/O.Nahendran	9751101019
55.	Keelapuliyur(N)	Kandhasamy S/O.Veeraperumal	8870834407
56.	Sirumathur(Namai yur)	Akash S/O.Karunanithi	9339306959
57.	Sirumathur(Namai yur)	Ramalingam S/O.Balusamy	6379581914

58.	Sirumathur(Ponnagaram)	Mutharasan S/O.Krishnamoorthy	9047620575
59.	Sirumathur(Ponnagaram)	Periyadurai S/O.Periyasamy	6380816596
60.	Sirumathur(Murukankudi)	Prasanth S/O.Raju	8489380419
61.	Sirumathur(Murukankudi)	Anandhababu S/O.Archunan	9585098225
62.	Sirumathur Kudikadu	Sendhamarai Kannan S/O.Sivaprakasam	9786384511
63.	Othiyam	Gunasekaran S/O.Solaimuthu	9595392424
64.	Othiyam	Jayabal S/O.Arunachalam	9943667547
65.	Perali(S)	Vengatesan	9994751953
66.	Perali(S)	Pugazhendhi	9655885076
67.	Asur	Nadhiya W/O.Sendhil	9585849132
68.	Asur	Vetrivel S/O.Ramachandran	8098711144

Varagur Firka

S.No	Village	Responders Name	Mobile No
69.	Kunnam	Kannadhasan S/O.Settu	9751348949
70.	Kunnam	Mathiyazhagan S/O.Nallathambi	9787226378
71.	Varagur	Elaiyaraja S/O.Rajkumar	9361536443
72.	Varagur	Rajadurai S/O.Rajkumar	7904285896
73.	Andhur	Deivastar S/O.Periyasamy	8667289320
74.	Andhur	Parkkavan S/O.Poiyamozhi	8098431687
75.	Periyavenmani(W)	Devadoss S/O.Chellapillai	9843809336
76.	Periyavenmani(W)	Rajagopal S/O.Duraisamy	9655488411
77.	Kulapadi	Kuzhadhaivel S/O. Rengasamy	8499321831
78.	Kulapadi	Suresh S/O.Murugesan	9843934887
79.	Periyavenmani(E)	Rajesh S/O.Balusamy	9025085907
80.	Periyavenmani(E)	Ramar S/O.Kasinathan	8098034531
81.	Kadur(N)	Kumarvel S/O.Dhanavel	9361522037
82.	Kadur(N)	Sivakumar S/O.Ponnaiyan	9962109023
83.	Olaippadi(E)	Elangovan S/O.Periyasamy	9176794729
84.	Olaippadi(E)	Selvam S/O.Murugesan	9585735919
85.	Olaippadi(W)	Pazhanisamy S/O.Murugesan	9884250175
86.	Olaippadi(W)	Selvaraj S/O.Thangavel	9865417815
87.	Puthuvettakudi	Dhanavel S/O.Singaaram	9787486647
88.	Puthuvettakudi	Karuppusamy S/O.Ganapathy	9843096931

310	Perambalur	ELAMBALUR	ALAKESAN	Male	9633849139
311	Perambalur	ELAMBALUR	RAJA	Male	7339151439
312	Perambalur	ELAMBALUR	RAJA	Male	6381991267
313	Perambalur	ELAMBALUR	RAJKUMAR	Male	8825698059

314	Perambalur	ELAMBALUR	RAVI	Male	9751402573
315	Perambalur	ELAMBALUR	SELVARAJ	Male	8003242743
316	Perambalur	ELAMBALUR	SURESH	Male	9843691424
317	Perambalur	ELAMBALUR	THIRUMOORTHY	Male	9677874460
318	Perambalur	KALARAMPATTI	DEENAN	Male	7502820341
319	Perambalur	KALARAMPATTI	JOTHI	Male	8300280209
320	Perambalur	KALARAMPATTI	MADHAN	Male	9597611389
321	Perambalur	KALARAMPATTI	MANIKANDAN	Male	9629425980
322	Perambalur	KALARAMPATTI	MOGANRAJ	Male	8489042196
323	Perambalur	KALARAMPATTI	POOMANI	Male	8870465852
324	Perambalur	KALARAMPATTI	SANTHI	Male	8870111095
325	Perambalur	KALARAMPATTI	SENGAMALAI	Male	9003369675
326	Perambalur	KALARAMPATTI	SIVAKUMAR	Male	9087579606
327	Perambalur	KALARAMPATTI	SOLAIRAJ	Male	8098173425
328	Perambalur	KALARAMPATTI	SUDHA	Female	9952899311
329	Perambalur	KALARAMPATTI	VELMURUGAN	Male	7639165054
330	Perambalur	KEELAKARAI	ASHOK	Male	9003834814
331	Perambalur	KEELAKARAI	BASKARAN	Male	9750513598
332	Perambalur	KEELAKARAI	GANAPATHY	Male	9841146168
333	Perambalur	KEELAKARAI	KALAIYARSAN	Male	9597842893
334	Perambalur	KEELAKARAI	KALIYAMOORTHI	Male	9597272828
335	Perambalur	KEELAKARAI	MANIVEL	Male	9688631093
336	Perambalur	KEELAKARAI	PANDIYAN	Male	9655686370
337	Perambalur	KEELAKARAI	PERIYASAMY	Male	9715341296
338	Perambalur	KEELAKARAI	RAJA	Male	9655464557
FIRST RESPONDERS					
Sl.No	Taluk	Village	Name of the First Responder	Gender	Mobile
339	Perambalur	KEELAKARAI	RAJA	Male	9790389146
340	Perambalur	KEELAKARAI	SURESH	Male	9843691424
341	Perambalur	KEELAKARAI	VENKATESAN	Male	8883003910
342	Perambalur	PERAMBALUR(N)	AYYAKKANNU	Male	9944659379
343	Perambalur	PERAMBALUR(N)	BASKAR	Male	8838859497
344	Perambalur	PERAMBALUR(N)	LAKSHMI	Female	8760606386
345	Perambalur	PERAMBALUR(N)	MANIVANNAN	Male	9047392030
346	Perambalur	PERAMBALUR(N)	MANOKAR	Male	9942994844

347	Perambalur	PERAMBALUR(N)	NARENDIRAN	Male	9095238380
348	Perambalur	PERAMBALUR(N)	RAVI	Male	9443805205
349	Perambalur	PERAMBALUR(N)	SELVAM	Male	9787717611
350	Perambalur	PERAMBALUR(N)	SELVI	Female	9943882796
351	Perambalur	PERAMBALUR(N)	SIVAKUMAR	Male	8883238300
352	Perambalur	PERAMBALUR(N)	SIVAKUMAR	Male	8883238300
353	Perambalur	SENGUNAM	CHITTRARASU	Male	9865068495
354	Perambalur	SENGUNAM	DURAI	Male	9655672875
355	Perambalur	SENGUNAM	KAJALAKSHMI	Female	7094255725
356	Perambalur	SENGUNAM	KUMAR	Male	9791886961
357	Perambalur	SENGUNAM	MANIVEL	Male	9865469854
358	Perambalur	SENGUNAM	MURUGESAN	Male	9047058782
359	Perambalur	SENGUNAM	MURUGESAN	Male	8838206754
360	Perambalur	SENGUNAM	POOVAZHAKI	Female	9787856693
361	Perambalur	SENGUNAM	RAJARAM	Male	7010060249
362	Perambalur	SENGUNAM	RAMAR	Male	9585283262
363	Perambalur	SENGUNAM	SAKTHIVEL	Male	9865332448
364	Perambalur	SENGUNAM	SATHIYARAJ	Male	8883238221
365	Perambalur	SENGUNAM	SELVAKUMAR	Male	8248477614
366	Perambalur	VELUR	AROKIYAMARY	Female	9943022913
367	Perambalur	VELUR	BASKAR	Male	9952631310
368	Perambalur	VELUR	KALAIYARASN	Male	9943797969
369	Perambalur	VELUR	KIRISHNAN	Male	8754236853
370	Perambalur	VELUR	MANIVEL	Male	8940494838
371	Perambalur	VELUR	MANOKAR	Male	9159849134
372	Perambalur	VELUR	RAJA	Male	8056852115

**FIRST
RESPONDERS**

Sl.No	Taluk	Village	Name of the First Responder	Gender	Mobile
373	Perambalur	VELUR	RAMAKRISHNAN	Male	7639619099
374	Perambalur	VELUR	SANGEETHA	Female	9677963108
375	Perambalur	VELUR	SURESH	Male	7639584047
376	Perambalur	VELUR	VELLAISAMY	Male	9003366682
377	Perambalur	VELUR	VENKATESAN	Male	9843797969
378	Veppanthattai	AGARAM	AMBIKA	Female	7339162905
379	Veppanthattai	AGARAM	KALAISELVI	Female	9786911380

380	Veppanthattai	AGARAM	MANIKANDAN	Male	9787105230
381	Veppanthattai	AGARAM	MANIKANDAN	Male	9751607805
382	Veppanthattai	AGARAM	MANIMEGALAI	Female	9655845493
383	Veppanthattai	AGARAM	PACHCHAIYAMMAL	Female	9751346375
384	Veppanthattai	AGARAM	PALANIMUTHU	Male	6384600945
385	Veppanthattai	AGARAM	PERIYASAMY	Male	9787105230
386	Veppanthattai	AGARAM	PERIYASAMY	Male	9943843247
387	Veppanthattai	AGARAM	PERIYASAMY	Male	7339162905
388	Veppanthattai	AGARAM	THIRUMURTHI	Male	9688874122
389	Veppanthattai	ERAIYUR	MUTHURAJA	Male	9600526143
390	Veppanthattai	ERAIYUR	PRAVEEN	Male	8098719143
391	Veppanthattai	ERAIYUR	SHANTHI	Female	8754860107
392	Veppanthattai	ERAIYUR	VALARMATHI	Female	8248479491
393	Veppanthattai	KARIYANUR	ANJALAI	Female	9786202804
394	Veppanthattai	KARIYANUR	GOVINDHAMMAL	Female	9786202804
395	Veppanthattai	KARIYANUR	IRUCHAMUTHU	Male	9751347371
396	Veppanthattai	KARIYANUR	JAYANTHI	Female	9626813286
397	Veppanthattai	KARIYANUR	MARIMUTHU	Male	7639403501
398	Veppanthattai	KARIYANUR	NALLANAYAGAM	Male	8098042107
399	Veppanthattai	KARIYANUR	RAMARAJ	Male	9500264392
400	Veppanthattai	KARIYANUR	SATHIYA	Female	9952798617
401	Veppanthattai	KARIYANUR	VENKATESAN	Male	6383849250
402	Veppanthattai	METTUPALAYAM(N)	KAMARAJ	Male	9943552586
403	Veppanthattai	METTUPALAYAM(N)	MALLIGA	Female	8940386190
404	Veppanthattai	METTUPALAYAM(N)	MAYAVEL	Male	8098132160
405	Veppanthattai	METTUPALAYAM(N)	MUTHUSAMY	Male	9080913581
406	Veppanthattai	METTUPALAYAM(N)	NAGARAJ	Male	9786454982
FIRST RESPONDERS					
Sl.No	Taluk	Village	Name of the First Responder	Gender	Mobile
407	Veppanthattai	METTUPALAYAM(N)	SAMYDHURAI	Male	6374865373
408	Veppanthattai	METTUPALAYAM(N)	VELMURUGAN	Male	6381861530
409	Veppanthattai	METTUPALAYAM(S)	AJITHKUMAR	Male	6383633560
410	Veppanthattai	METTUPALAYAM(S)	KEERTHIKA	Female	8489573762
411	Veppanthattai	METTUPALAYAM(S)	PRIYA	Female	8489858309
412	Veppanthattai	METTUPALAYAM(S)	THILIPKUMAR	Male	7639486081

413	Veppanthattai	NEIKUPPAI	ALEXPANDIAN	Male	9840129386
414	Veppanthattai	NEIKUPPAI	BALAMURUGAN	Male	9751520936
415	Veppanthattai	NEIKUPPAI	DHEIVAMANI	Female	9585169266
416	Veppanthattai	NEIKUPPAI	MURUGESAN	Male	9751580419
417	Veppanthattai	NEIKUPPAI	PERIYASAMY	Male	9585735103
418	Veppanthattai	NEIKUPPAI	RAMESH	Male	9943306856
419	Veppanthattai	NEIKUPPAI	RANI	Female	9626652358
420	Veppanthattai	NEIKUPPAI	THIRUNAVUKARASU	Male	9159807851
421	Veppanthattai	PERAIYUR	ABDULBASHIR	Male	8903726816
422	Veppanthattai	PERAIYUR	JAYANTHI	Female	9585247939
423	Veppanthattai	PERAIYUR	SHANMUGAM	Male	9751178900
424	Veppanthattai	PERAIYUR	SIVAKUMAR	Male	7639969100
425	Veppanthattai	PERAIYUR	SUBBIRAMANI	Male	6383354210
426	Veppanthattai	PERAIYUR	SUBIRAMANI	Male	6383354210
427	Veppanthattai	PERAIYUR	THAMILSELVI	Female	9585247939
428	Veppanthattai	POOLAMBADI(E)	GOBI	Male	9944217288
429	Veppanthattai	POOLAMBADI(E)	KARTHIK	Male	8754781204
430	Veppanthattai	POOLAMBADI(E)	MAHESHWARI	Female	9789334939
431	Veppanthattai	POOLAMBADI(E)	MOORTHI	Male	9751995357
432	Veppanthattai	POOLAMBADI(E)	MOORTHI	Male	9751242410
433	Veppanthattai	POOLAMBADI(E)	SELVAKUMAR	Male	9790410717
434	Veppanthattai	POOLAMBADI(E)	VELMURUGAN	Male	9500940900
435	Veppanthattai	POOLAMBADI(E)	VINITHA	Female	9791337234
436	Veppanthattai	POOLAMBADI(E)	YUVARAJ	Male	9361864330
437	Veppanthattai	POOLAMBADI(W)	ANANDH	Male	8754858303
438	Veppanthattai	POOLAMBADI(W)	DEVA	Male	7909241223
439	Veppanthattai	POOLAMBADI(W)	KARTHIK	Male	8754781204
440	Veppanthattai	POOLAMBADI(W)	MURALI	Male	9360545582
FIRST RESPONDERS					
Sl.No	Taluk	Village	Name of the First Responder	Gender	Mobile
441	Veppanthattai	POOLAMBADI(W)	VAITHIYALINGAM	Male	7639145742
442	Veppanthattai	POOLAMBADI(W)	VAITHIYALINGAM	Male	7639145742
443	Veppanthattai	PRAMMADESAM	ALAGESAN	Male	9003399453
444	Veppanthattai	PRAMMADESAM	CHELLAPILLAI	Male	9750050074
445	Veppanthattai	PRAMMADESAM	CHELLAPILLAI	Male	9750050074

446	Veppanthattai	PRAMMADESAM	DURAI	Male	9994562443
447	Veppanthattai	PRAMMADESAM	KAVIYARASAN	Male	9952128690
448	Veppanthattai	PRAMMADESAM	KRISHNAMOORTHI	Male	9597283106
449	Veppanthattai	PRAMMADESAM	PRABAKARAN	Male	9952128696
450	Veppanthattai	PRAMMADESAM	PRAKASH	Male	7373656023
451	Veppanthattai	PRAMMADESAM	SANTHI	Female	9976991973
452	Veppanthattai	PRAMMADESAM	SURIYAKALA	Female	9894913048
453	Veppanthattai	THALUTHALAI	AMUTHA	Female	9843905179
454	Veppanthattai	THALUTHALAI	BABU	Male	9751720075
455	Veppanthattai	THALUTHALAI	MENAKA	Female	9994725244
456	Veppanthattai	THALUTHALAI	MHENDHIRAN	Male	9943516168
457	Veppanthattai	THALUTHALAI	SELVAKUMARI	Female	9364533164
458	Veppanthattai	THALUTHALAI	SELVARANI	Female	9688718030
459	Veppanthattai	THALUTHALAI	SIVAKUMAR	Male	6369397821
460	Veppanthattai	THALUTHALAI	SUMATHI	Female	7373207116
461	Veppanthattai	THALUTHALAI	VEERAPATHIRAN	Male	8940490442
462	Veppanthattai	THEVAIYUR(N)	KARUPPAIYA	Male	9626009739
463	Veppanthattai	THEVAIYUR(N)	MAYAKANNAN	Male	8524848056
464	Veppanthattai	THEVAIYUR(N)	SANTHI	Female	7639853729
465	Veppanthattai	THEVAIYUR(N)	SELVSM	Female	9943034096
466	Veppanthattai	THEVAIYUR(N)	VEERAMUTHU	Male	7639464192
467	Veppanthattai	THEVAIYUR(S)	RENGAS	Male	9153430005
468	Veppanthattai	THEVAIYUR(S)	SELVAMALAI	Female	9159375806
469	Veppanthattai	THEVAIYUR(S)	SELVI	Female	8940637535
470	Veppanthattai	THEVAIYUR(S)	VENKADESAN	Male	9751494726
471	Veppanthattai	THIRUVALATHURAI	ARUN	Male	9787512308
472	Veppanthattai	THIRUVALATHURAI	BHARATHIDHASAN	Male	9585735723
473	Veppanthattai	THIRUVALATHURAI	DEVI	Female	7305159690
474	Veppanthattai	THIRUVALATHURAI	ISWARYA	Female	9788674472
475	Veppanthattai	THIRUVALATHURAI	MANIVANNAN	Male	9751124881
476	Veppanthattai	THIRUVALATHURAI	SAKTHIVEL	Male	9751795059
477	Veppanthattai	THIRUVALATHURAI	SELVA	Male	9626776350
478	Veppanthattai	THIRUVALATHURAI	SURESH	Male	9677959480

**FIRST
RESPONDERS**

Sl.No	Taluk	Village	Name of the First Responder	Gender	Mobile
479	Veppanthattai	THIRUVALATHURAI	SURESH	Male	7010316937
480	Veppanthattai	V.KALATHUR	MANIKANDAN	Male	7871027729
481	Veppanthattai	V.KALATHUR	RAJA	Male	9626304112
482	Veppanthattai	V.KALATHUR	RAJESH	Male	9976908214
483	Veppanthattai	V.KALATHUR	SABIULLA	Male	9042156093
484	Veppanthattai	V.KALATHUR	SAKHIVEL	Male	8870035441
485	Veppanthattai	V.KALATHUR	SANTHI	Female	7639853729
486	Veppanthattai	V.KALATHUR	SATHIYRAJ	Male	9384430468
487	Veppanthattai	V.KALATHUR	SELVAM	Female	9943034096
488	Veppanthattai	VALLIKANDAPURAM	AKASH	Male	9751634397
489	Veppanthattai	VALLIKANDAPURAM	DEVIKA	Female	9245724468
490	Veppanthattai	VALLIKANDAPURAM	GANDHIMUTHU	Male	9751644396
491	Veppanthattai	VALLIKANDAPURAM	GANDHIMUTHU	Female	8098133513
492	Veppanthattai	VALLIKANDAPURAM	JAHIRHUSAIN	Male	9976991973
493	Veppanthattai	VALLIKANDAPURAM	JEHANRAJ	Male	7094779209
494	Veppanthattai	VALLIKANDAPURAM	KARUPPAIYA	Male	9626009739
495	Veppanthattai	VALLIKANDAPURAM	MANIKANDAN	Male	8248065951
496	Veppanthattai	VALLIKANDAPURAM	MAYAKKANNAN	Male	8524848056
497	Veppanthattai	VALLIKANDAPURAM	PERIYASAMY	Male	9965636607
498	Veppanthattai	VALLIKANDAPURAM	RAJKUMAR	Male	9751744553
499	Veppanthattai	VALLIKANDAPURAM	RAMACHANDHIRAN	Male	7868804648
500	Veppanthattai	VALLIKANDAPURAM	RAMKI	Male	8667205316
501	Veppanthattai	VALLIKANDAPURAM	RAVICHANDRAN	Male	9245724468
502	Veppanthattai	VALLIKANDAPURAM	SARAVANAN	Male	8098133513
503	Veppanthattai	VALLIKANDAPURAM	SARAVANAN	Male	8825872797
504	Veppanthattai	VALLIKANDAPURAM	SELVARA	Male	9443776657
505	Veppanthattai	VALLIKANDAPURAM	SELVI	Female	9524306028
506	Veppanthattai	VALLIKANDAPURAM	THAMARAISELVAN	Male	8925655926

Snake Catchers:

S.NO	NAME AND VILLAGE	CONTACT NUMBER
1	Murugasan, Chettaikullam	9786045606
2	Sivakumar, Mavililangai	9787822173
3	Kanthasami, Tharani	9600405173
4	Vellaiyan, Aiyanapuram	9047993252
5	Chinnaimani, Malamathur	8270192990
6	Alagasan, Aathanur	9843498509
7	Prabharan, Aathanur	9943032919
8	Chinnadurai, Kuthur	9585769029
9	Balu, Bujayagayanallur	9626614622

List of Inventories																							
Sno	District name	Gas cutters	Electric Drill	Power saw	Hydraulic Spreaders	Search light	Electric generator	Truck with aerial lift	Bulldozers	Lorry (Heavy load)	JCB	Cranes	Tipper lorry (Light load)	Recovery van	Lifebuoy	Life jackets	Inflatable boat (12 persons)	Fiber boat (12 persons)	Motor boats	Country boats	Tarpaulin	Ambulance with Oxygen support	Total
1	Perambalur	2	2	24	2	33	10	2	1	42	81	6	48	2	37	37	2		1		11	49	392

Directory of Infrastructure, Machinery, Telephones numbers

SI no	Boundary	Coordinates	Department & Source	Name of the entity/person	Incharge details	Items & nos	Total	Address
1	Perambalur	11.119 37	Social Defence Department	Tharanya	Tharanya	JCB - 1	1	3/118
	Alathur	78.952 17	Private Individuals		994344500 5			West Street
	KOLAKKANATHAM				994344500 5			Kolakkanatham
	KOLAKKANATHAM				994344500 5			Kolakkanatham
								621106
2	Perambalur	11.089 84	Revenue Department	Sabiya	Sabiya	JCB - 1	1	4
	Alathur	78.831 89	Private Individuals		944360332 2			Periyar Nagar
	CHETTIKULAM				944360332 2			PERAMBALUR
	PADALUR(W)				944360332 2			Periyar Nagar
								621109
3	Perambalur	11.099 55	Geology & Mines Department	Sudagar	Sudagar	JCB - 1	1	104
	Alathur	79.005 32	Private Individuals		934449104 3			Middle Street
	KOLAKKANATHAM				934449104 3			Alathur
	KOLAKKANATHAM				934449104 3			Alathur
								621106
4	Perambalur	11.119 43	Fisheries Department	E. SATHISHK UMR	E. SATHISHK UMR	JCB - 1	1	2/163
	Alathur	78.952 15	Private companies		975197076 8			MELATHERU
	KOLAKKANATHAM				975197076 8			KOLAKKANATHAM
	KOLAKKANATHAM				975197076 8			MELATHERU
								621106
5	Perambalur	11.106 34	Transports	Raj Blue Metals	Raj Blue Metals	JCB - 1	1	13

			Department					
	Alathur	78.844 71	Private Individuals		944334843 3			Padalur
	CHETTIKULAM				944334843 3			PERAMBALUR
	IRUR				944334843 3			Padalur
								621109
6	Perambalur	11.126 78	Transp orts Depart ment	Anbarasu	Anbarasu	JCB - 2	2	-
	Alathur	78.852 78	Private Individuals		994350853 9			Middle Street
	CHETTIKULAM				994350853 9			Thiruvilakuruchi
	IRUR				432800000 0			Near Tank
								621109
7	Perambalur	11.128 21	Transp orts Depart ment	Madhura	Madhura	JCB - 1	1	8
	Alathur	78.839 1	Private Individuals		989459713 5			Alathur
	CHETTIKULAM				989459713 5			PERAMBALUR
	IRUR				989459713 5			Nh Road
								621109
8	Perambalur	11.105 54	Transp orts Depart ment	Karthick	Karthick	Crane s - 1	1	78A
	Alathur	78.861 65	Private Individuals		830998040 8			Sangiliyandapuram
	KOLAKKANATHAM				830998040 8			Pudukuruchi
	KARAI(E)				432800000 0			Pudukuruchi
								621109
9	Perambalur	11.075 67	Transp orts Depart ment	Tharanya	Tharanya	JCB - 1	1	3/118
	Alathur	79.010 03	Private Individuals		994344500 5			West Street
	KOLAKKANATHAM				994344500 5			Perambalur
	KOLAKKANATHAM				994344500 5			Kolakanatham
								621106

10	Perambalur	11.10007	Transp orts Depart ment	Sudhkar	Sudhagar	JCB - 1	1	104
	Alathur	78.93872	Private Individu als		9344491043			Anaipadi
	KOLAKKANATHAM				9344491043			Perambalur
	KOLAKKANATHAM				9344491043			Anaipadi
								621106
11	Perambalur	11.19067	Transp orts Depart ment	Velmuruga n	Velmuruga n	Lorry (Heav y load) - 2	2	-
	Alathur	79.04245	Private Individu als		9786685223			East Street
	KOOTHUR				9786685223			Melamathur
	MELAMATHUR				4328000000			Ariyalur Main Road
								621708
12	Perambalur	11.12323	Transp orts Depart ment	Karuppaiy ah	Karuppaiy ah	JCB - 1	1	31
	Alathur	78.84959	Private Individu als		9585129048			Mela Street
	CHETTIKULAM				9585129048			Perambalur
	NARANAMANGALAM				9585129048			Naranamangalam
								621109
13	Perambalur	11.13605	Transp orts Depart ment	Ponnusam y	Ponnusam y	JCB - 1	1	9
	Alathur	78.84524	Private Individu als		9843380742			South
	CHETTIKULAM				9843380742			PERAMBALUR
	NARANAMANGALAM				9843380742			Nh Road
								621109
14	Perambalur	11.13665	Transp orts Depart ment	Dhanasek aran	Dhanasek aran	JCB - 1	1	5/3c1
	Alathur	78.8449	Private Individu als		9585444262			North Street
	CHETTIKULAM				9585444262			PERAMBALUR

	NARANAMAN GALAM				9585444262			Naranamagalam
								621109
15	Perambalur	11.16529	Transp orts Depart ment	Selvaraj	Selvaraj	Tipper lorry (Light load) - 3	3	142
	Alathur	78.85783	Private Individu als		9484357905			Middle Street
	CHETTIKULAM				9484357905			Naranamagalam
	NARANAMAN GALAM				4328000000			Main Road
								621113
16	Perambalur	11.13392	Transp orts Depart ment	Rani	Rani	JCB - 1	1	Jan-73
	Alathur	79.03105	Private Individu als		9843509686			Nandu Street
	KOOTHUR				9843509686			Bhujangarayana llur
	PUJANGARA YANALLUR				9843509686			Perambalur
								621713
17	Perambalur	11.16271	Transp orts Depart ment	Sumathi	Sumathi	JCB - 1	1	125-B1
	Alathur	78.71361	Private Individu als		9244200705			North
	CHETTIKULAM				9244200705			Perambalur
	SIRUVAYALUR				9244200705			North Street
								621118
18	Perambalur	11.15341	Transp orts Depart ment	ACME Suresh	Suresh	Tipper lorry (Light load) - 5	5	-
	Alathur	78.8996	Private Individu als		9003972722			South Street
	KOLAKKANATHAM				9003972722			Varagipadi
	VARAGUPADI				4328000000			Varagupadi
								621113
19	Perambalur	11.12357	Transp orts Depart ment	Sivakumar	Sivakumar	JCB - 1	1	44/4

	Alathur	78.75544	Private companies		9568840238			South Street
	CHETTIKULAM				9568840238			Perambalur
	CHETTIKULAM				9568840238			South Street
								621104
20	Perambalur	11.18799	Transports Department	KANDASAMY. G	KANDASAMY. G	JCB - 1	1	1/15A
	Alathur	79.04212	Private companies		9942137750			MIDDLE STREET
	KOOTHUR				9942137750			MELAMATHUR
	MELAMATHUR				9942137750			MELAMATHUR
								621109
21	Perambalur	11.09883	Transports Department	Balamurugan Blue Metal	Balamurugan	Tipper lorry (Light load) - 8	8	-
	Alathur	78.84339	Private companies		8754007369			Main Road
	CHETTIKULAM				8754007369			Padalur
	PADALUR(E)				4328000000			Near Quarry
								621109
22	Perambalur	11.2369	Highways Department	Kathiravan	Kathiravan	JCB - 2	3	Feb-37
	Kunnam	79.00718	Private Individuals		9498664143			Perambalur-Ariyalur MAIn Road
	VARAGUR				6382414379			Kunnam
	KUNNAM				4328000000			Near Police Station
								621708
23	Perambalur	11.23814	Highways Department	G.Rajmohan	G.Rajmohan	Power saw - 2	4	Feb-37
	Kunnam	79.01238	Government		9498664143			Perambalur-Ariyalur Main Road
	VARAGUR				9498664143			Kunnam

	KUNNAM				432800000			Near Police Station
								621708
24	Perambalur	11.25326	Public Health & Preventive Medicines	EECO 5 Str AC	Muslim Munnetra Kazhgam	Ambulance with Oxygen support - 1	1	180/108
	Kunnam	79.02636	Private Individuals		7904053030			Main Road
	VADAKKALUR				7904053030			Perambalur
	PENNAKONAM(S)				7904053030			Perambalur
								621108
25	Perambalur	11.37646	Public Health & Preventive Medicines	Tempo	Trichy Tollway	Ambulance with Oxygen support - 1	1	34
	Kunnam	79.05321	Private Individuals		9943132500			Nh Road
	VADAKKALUR				9943132500			Vepanthatai
	THIRUMANTHURAI				9943132500			Nh 45
								621108
26	Perambalur	11.3924	Public Health & Preventive Medicines	Tempo	Al Shifa Medical Misson	Ambulance with Oxygen support - 1	1	335
	Kunnam	79.02088	Private companies		9442981207			East Main Road
	VADAKKALUR				9442981207			Kunnam
	PENNAKONAM(S)				9442981207			Shifa
								621108
27	Perambalur	11.39062	Town Panchayat Department	Javith	Javith	Tipper lorry (Light load) - 1	1	-
	Kunnam	79.02116	Private Individuals		9587370208			Kanja Street
	VADAKKALUR				9587370208			Labbaikudikadu

	PENNAKONAM(N)				432800000			Kanja Street
					0			621108
28	Perambalur	11.39099	Town Panchayat Department	Jafar Grill Works	Jafar Ali	Gas cutter s - 1	1	-
	Kunnam	79.02403	Private Individuals		8870175402			East South Street
	VADAKKALUR				8870175402			Labbaikudikadu
	PENNAKONAM(N)				4328000000			Near Prince Bakery
								621108
29	Perambalur	11.39115	Town Panchayat Department	Sultana Rejiya	Sultana Rejiya	JCB - 1	1	-
	Kunnam	79.02063	Private Individuals		9626444260			East Main Road
	VADAKKALUR				9626444260			Labbaikudikadu
	PENNAKONAM(N)				4328000000			East Main Road
								621108
30	Perambalur	11.39328	Town Panchayat Department	Town Panchayat Office Labbaikudikadu	Ramesh	Power saw - 2	8	-
	Kunnam	79.01876	Government		8925809585			West Main Road
	VADAKKALUR				8925809585			Labbaikudikadu
	PENNAKONAM(N)				4328000000			Near Perfect Battery House
								621108
31	Perambalur	11.32202	Fire & Rescue Department	Tamilnadu Fire and Rescue Services Department	D.Veerababu	Power saw - 1	40	1-644
	Kunnam	79.07427	Government		9445086441			Olaipadi Road, Keelakottagai
	VARAGUR				9443601740			Olaipadi
	OLAIPADI(W)				4328266440			Main Road

						Inflatable boat (12 persons) - 1		621717
32	Perambalur	11.20678	Transport Department	Murugesan	Murugesan	Lorry (Heavy load) - 2	2	-
	Kunnam	78.99669	Private Individuals		9585546666			South Street
	KELAPULIYUR				9585546666			Asoor
	ASUR				4328000000			Near Main Road
								621708
33	Perambalur	11.20964	Transport Department	Muruganatham	Muruganatham	Lorry (Heavy load) - 2	2	-
	Kunnam	78.99814	Private Individuals		9486646960			Middle Street
	KELAPULIYUR				9486646960			Asoor
	ASUR				4328000000			Asoor
								621708
34	Perambalur	11.24403	Transport Department	Prabakaran	Prabakaran	JCB - 1	1	3/128
	Kunnam	79.0984	Private Individuals		8940504701			Middle Street
	VARAGUR				8940504701			Kadur S
	KADUR(S)				8940504701			Perambalur
								621716
35	Perambalur	11.38186	Transport Department	Balamurugan	Balamurugan	JCB - 1	1	555
	Kunnam	79.0233	Private Individuals		9994977369			East Street
	VARAGUR				9994977369			PERAMBALUR
	KUNNAM				9994977369			East Street
								621708
36	Perambalur	11.34292	Transport Department	Vel	Vel	JCB - 1	1	5

	Kunnam	79.08181	Private Individuals		9585652749			North Street
	KELAPULIYUR				9585652749			Perambalur
	NANNAI(E)				9585652749			North Street
								621717
37	Perambalur	11.25341	Transports Department	Sabiya	Sabiya	JCB - 1	1	Jan-61
	Kunnam	79.04047	Private Individuals		9655683666			North Street
	VADAKKALUR				9655683666			Varagur
	VADAKKALUR				9655683666			Perambalur
								621708
38	Perambalur	11.25033	Transports Department	Arivazhagan	Arivazhagan	Lorry (Heavy load) - 3	3	-
	Kunnam	79.04493	Private Individuals		9655683666			Middle Street
	VARAGUR				9655683666			Varagur
	VARAGUR				4328000000			Varagur
								621708
39	Perambalur	11.25276	Transports Department	Anbalagan	Anbalagan	Lorry (Heavy load) - 7	7	-
	Kunnam	79.04128	Private Individuals		9443603322			East Street
	VARAGUR				9443603322			Varagur
	VARAGUR				4328000000			Varagur
								621708
40	Perambalur	11.2612	Transports Department	PADAKAT HU. V	PADAKAT HU. V	JCB - 1	1	1/137
	Kunnam	79.10328	Private companies		9865077023			SOUTH STREET
	VARAGUR				9865077023			KADUR
	KADUR(N)				9865077023			SOUTH STREET
								621716
41	Perambalur	11.30319	Transports	RAMESH. R	RAMESH. R	JCB - 1	1	1

			Department					
	Kunnam	78.927 95	Private companies		975090506 4			SIRUKUDAL
	KELAPULIYU R				975090506 4			KELAPULIYUR
	KELAPULIYU R(S)				975090506 4			SIRUKUDAL
								621115
42	Perambalur	11.358 82	Transp orts Depart ment	TATA HITACHI CONSTRU CTION MACHINA RY COMP.PV T.LTD	VELMURU GAN	JCB - 1	1	03-Feb
	Kunnam	79.098 2	Private companies		958565274 9			NORTH STREET
	KELAPULIYU R				958565274 9			SATHANATHA M, NANNAI(E)
	NANNAI(E)				958565274 9			PERAMBALUR
								621717
43	Perambalur	11.231 37	Transp orts Depart ment	K D R CONSTRU CTIONS	K D R CONSTRU CTIONS	JCB - 1	1	Jan-75
	Kunnam	78.951 7	Private companies		979136460 0			MIDDLE STREET
	KELAPULIYU R				979136460 0			PERALI
	PERALI(S)				979136460 0			MIDDLE STREET
								621708
44	Perambalur	11.210 74	Transp orts Depart ment	DHARMAL INGAM. R	DHARMAL INGAM. R	JCB - 1	1	47E 1ST FLOOR
	Kunnam	79.085 89	Private companies		971565686 9			PERIAVENMAN I
	VARAGUR				971565686 9			PERIAVENMAN I WEST
	PERIYAVENM ANI(W)				971565686 9			PERIAVENMAN I
								621704
45	Perambalur	11.254 89	Transp orts Depart ment	NEELAME GAM. R	NEELAME GAM. R	JCB - 1	1	2/262
	Kunnam	78.975 43	Private companies		848914637 3			WEST STREET
	KELAPULIYU R				848914637 3			SITHALI EAST
	SITHALI(E)				848914637			WEST STREET

					3				
								621708	
46	Perambalur	11.23441	Highways Department	TCB Construction	Arivazhagan	JCB - 2	2	47E	
	Perambalur	78.87407	Private Individuals		9655683666			Venkatesaputram	
	PERAMBALUR				9655683666			Perambalur	
	PERAMBALUR(S)				4328000000			Devarayan Jewellery Opposite	
								621212	
47	Perambalur	11.22982	Highways Department	Government	Madhanagopal	Electric Drill - 1	8	12	
	Perambalur	78.89097	Government		9786454801			Power saw - 4	Thuraimangalam Road
	PERAMBALUR				8220868582			Search light - 2	Perambalur
	PERAMBALUR(N)				43282247			Lorry (Heavy load) - 1	Thuraimangalam
									621220
48	Perambalur	11.23007	Highways Department	A.Raja	A.Raja	Power saw - 5	7	-	
	Perambalur	78.88554	Government		9943478685			Electric generator - 1	Trichy Main Road
	PERAMBALUR				9080323557			Tipper lorry (Light load) - 1	Thuraimanhalam
	PERAMBALUR(S)				4328000000				Highways Campus
									6211220
49	Perambalur	11.22763	Municipal Administration	Devi Crane Service	Pitchaipillai	Crane s - 2	2	-	
	Perambalur	78.89252	Private Individuals		8760125303			Ariyalur Main Road	
	PERAMBALUR				9442142008			Perambalur	

	PERAMBALUR(N)				432800000			Ariyalur Main Road
								621212
50	Perambalur	11.23189	Municipal Administration	Mano Sound Service	Mano	Electric generator - 2	2	-
	Perambalur	78.86659	Private Individuals		9367744114			Thuraiyur Main Road
	PERAMBALUR				9367744114			Perambalur
	PERAMBALUR(N)				432800000			Thuraiyur Main Road
								612121
51	Perambalur	11.23524	Municipal Administration	PSSSR	Sakthinathan	Ambulance with Oxygen support - 2	2	-
	Perambalur	78.87003	Private Individuals		9994805433			New Madhanagopuram
	PERAMBALUR				9952152833			Perambalur
	PERAMBALUR(N)				432800000			Near Chellam Hospital
								621212
52	Perambalur	11.24354	Municipal Administration	Mr Ginna Recovery Service	Mujip Rahman	Recovery van - 2	2	-
	Perambalur	78.8943	Private Individuals		9787717230			Ariyalur Main Road
	PERAMBALUR				9598036141			Perambalur
	PERAMBALUR(N)				432800000			Ariyalur Main Road
								621212
53	Perambalur	11.24675	Municipal Administration	Velan Tractor Service	Rajkumar	Truck with aerial lift - 2	2	-
	Perambalur	78.8912	Private Individuals		9159240279			Ariyalur Main Road
	PERAMBALUR				9159240279			Perambalur
	PERAMBALUR(N)				432800000			Near Old RTO Office
								621212
54	Perambalur	11.2361	Municipal Administration	Commissioner Municipality	R.Moorthy	JCB - 1	3	-

	Perambalur	78.88239	Government		8754068652	Tarpaulin - 2		Near New Bus Stand
	PERAMBALUR				9443113104			Perambalur
	PERAMBALUR(N)				4328000000			Near New Bus Stand
								621212
55	Perambalur	11.2364	Municipal Administration	Commissioner Perambalur	R.Moorthy	Power saw - 2	4	-
	Perambalur	78.88171	Government		8754068652	Tipper lorry (Light load) - 2		Near New Bus Stand
	PERAMBALUR				9443113104			Perambalur
	PERAMBALUR(N)				4328000000			Near Meenatchi Petrol Bunk
								621212
56	Perambalur	11.23643	Municipal Administration	Commissioner Perambalur	Pandiyarajan	JCB - 1	1	-
	Perambalur	78.88174	Government		7397389958			Near New Bus Stand
	PERAMBALUR				9442640922			Perambalur
	PERAMBALUR(N)				4328000000			Near Meenatchi Petrol Bunk
								621212
57	Perambalur	11.23273	Public Works Department	Muthusamy	Muthusamy	JCB - 1	1	45
	Perambalur	78.8807	Private Individuals		9443248779			North Street
	PERAMBALUR				9443248779			Perambalur
	PERAMBALUR(N)				9443248779			Perambalur
								621212
58	Perambalur	11.22998	Public Works Department	Parthiban	Parthiban	Search light - 3	3	-
	Perambalur	78.88694	Government		9585153116			Trichy Main Road
	PERAMBALUR				9585153116			Thuraimangalam

	PERAMBALUR(S)				432800000			Bungalow Stop
								621220
59	Perambalur	11.23468	Public Health & Preventive Medicines	Traveller T1 Ambulance	Rajaboopathy	Ambulance with Oxygen support - 1	1	917/z
	Perambalur	78.87922	Private Individuals		9842445151			Thuraiyur Road
	PERAMBALUR				9842445151			Aranarai
	ARANARAI(N)				9842445151			Thuraiyur Road
								621107
60	Perambalur	11.19172	Public Health & Preventive Medicines	EECO Ambulance Shell	Aswin Home Special	Ambulance with Oxygen support - 1	1	7/170
	Perambalur	78.92162	Private Individuals		9585504122			NH North Road
	PERAMBALUR				9585504122			Kalpadi
	KALPADI (N)				9585504122			Nh Road
								621113
61	Perambalur	11.23582	Public Health & Preventive Medicines	Tempo Travellers	Mahadevan	Ambulance with Oxygen support - 1	1	45
	Perambalur	78.80016	Private Individuals		9894727173			Vadaku Street
	KURUMBALUR				9894727173			Kurumbalur
	KURUMBALUR(N)				9894727173			Vadaku Street
								621212
62	Perambalur	11.24116	Public Health & Preventive Medicines	Tempo Travellers	Mahadevan	Ambulance with Oxygen support - 1	1	255
	Perambalur	78.86567	Private Individuals		9894727173			North Madavi Roaf
	PERAMBALUR				989472717			Perambalur

	R				3			
	PERAMBALUR(N)				9894727173			Ganapathy Nagar
								621212
63	Perambalur	11.24209	Public Health & Preventive Medicines	EECO Ambulance	Amma Hospital	Ambulance with Oxygen support - 1	1	2/1717D
	Perambalur	78.89429	Private Individuals		7708504141			Four Road
	PERAMBALUR				7708504141			Perambalur
	PERAMBALUR(N)				7708504141			Four Road
								621212
64	Perambalur	11.21245	Public Health & Preventive Medicines	Rengaraju	Rengaraju	Ambulance with Oxygen support - 1	1	86
	Perambalur	78.84959	Private Individuals		9566253303			Kavundar Street
	PERAMBALUR				9566253303			Perambalur
	PERAMBALUR(S)				9566253303			Perambalur
								621212
65	Perambalur	11.22821	Public Health & Preventive Medicines	Raja	Raja	Ambulance with Oxygen support - 1	1	2/96/2
	Perambalur	78.88921	Private Individuals		9655517781			South Street
	PERAMBALUR				9655517781			Perambalur
	PERAMBALUR(S)				9655517781			Perambalur
								621212
66	Perambalur	11.23031	Public Health & Preventive Medicines	TEMPO Traveller	Venkatesh	Ambulance with Oxygen support - 1	1	147
	Perambalur	78.88732	Private Individuals		9626770776			Avviyar Street

			als					
	PERAMBALUR				9626770776			Thuraimangalam
	PERAMBALUR(S)				9626770776			Perambalur
								621220
67	Perambalur	11.23275	Public Health & Preventive Medicines	Tcb Construction	Tcb Construction	Ambulance with Oxygen support - 1	1	47e
	Perambalur	78.87907	Private Individuals		9443530234			Collector Office Road
	PERAMBALUR				9443530234			Perambalur
	PERAMBALUR(S)				9443530234			Perambalur
68	Perambalur	11.23327	Public Health & Preventive Medicines	Tata Ace	Dhanalakshmi Srinivasan Hospital	Ambulance with Oxygen support - 1	1	84
	Perambalur	78.88147	Private Individuals		9842445151			Trichy Main Road
	PERAMBALUR				9842445151			Perambalur
	PERAMBALUR(S)				9842445151			Perambalur
69	Perambalur	11.23494	Public Health & Preventive Medicines	Force	Dhanalakshmi Srinivasan Hospital	Ambulance with Oxygen support - 1	1	85
	Perambalur	78.8768	Private Individuals		9585420450			main Road Perambalur
	PERAMBALUR				9585420450			Perambalur
	PERAMBALUR(S)				9585420450			Perambalur
70	Perambalur	11.23528	Public Health & Preventive Medicines	EEco 5 Star Ac	Karunakaran	Ambulance with Oxygen support	1	80

			es			rt - 1		
	Perambalur	78.875 87	Private Individu als		866724324 8			Sks Hospital
	PERAMBALU R				866724324 8			Perambalur
	PERAMBALU R(S)				866724324 8			Perambalur
								621212
71	Perambalur	11.236 84	Public Health & Prevent ive Medicin es	Janani	Janani	Ambul ance with Oxyg en suppo rt - 1	1	278/H5d
	Perambalur	78.855 17	Private Individu als		637430252 8			Kalyan Nagar
	PERAMBALU R				637430252 8			Perambalur
	PERAMBALU R(S)				637430252 8			Perambalur
72	Perambalur	11.237 1	Public Health & Prevent ive Medicin es	Murugana ntham	Murugana ntham	Ambul ance with Oxyg en suppo rt - 1	1	13a/2
	Perambalur	78.864 36	Private Individu als		876066060 2			Indra Nagar
	PERAMBALU R				876066060 2			Perambalur
	PERAMBALU R(S)				876066060 2			Perambalur
73	Perambalur	11.243 76	Public Health & Prevent ive Medicin es	Traveller T1 Ambulance	Shaua l Hameed	Ambul ance with Oxyg en suppo rt - 1	1	255
	Perambalur	78.867 6	Private Individu als		965513346 6			Ganapathy Street
	PERAMBALU R				965513346 6			Madavi Road
	PERAMBALU R(S)				965513346 6			North
74	Perambalur	11.240 06	Revenu e	Venkatesh	Venkatesh	JCB - 1	1	5

			Department					
	Perambalur	78.88371	Private Individuals		9894728555			PERAMBALUR
	PERAMBALUR				9894728555			PERAMBALUR
	PERAMBALUR(S)				9894728555			Near Petrol Pump
								621212
75	Perambalur	11.2282	Revenue Department	Disaster Management	Chinna	Search light - 1	1	32
	Perambalur	78.88929	Government		7639688389			South Street
	PERAMBALUR				7639688389			Perambalur
	PERAMBALUR(S)				7639688389			Collectrate
76	Perambalur	11.23535	Town Panchayat Department	Senthilkumar	Senthilkumar	JCB - 1	1	-
	Perambalur	78.79969	Private Individuals		9597849339			Main Road
	KURUMBALUR				9597849339			Kurumbalur
	KURUMBALUR(S)				4328000000			Main Road
77	Perambalur	11.24043	Town Panchayat Department	Suganya	Suganya	JCB - 1	1	6
	Perambalur	78.88342	Private Individuals		9182231913			Marypuram
	PERAMBALUR				9182231913			PERAMBALUR
	PERAMBALUR(N)				9182231913			Nh Road
78	Perambalur	11.23393	Town Panchayat Department	Town Panchayat Office Kurumbalur	K.Thiagarajan	Power saw - 1	11	-
	Perambalur	78.80074	Government		8925809588	Search light - 5		Main Road
	KURUMBALUR				8925809588	Electric gener		Kurumbalur

						ator - 1			
	KURUMBALUR(S)				4328291380	Tarpaulin - 4		Near Park	
								621107	
79	Perambalur	11.23207	Fire & Rescue Department	Tamilnadu Fire and Rescue Services Department	D.Veerababu	Power saw - 1	46	-	
	Perambalur	78.88347	Government		9445086441	Search light - 2		Trichy Road	
	PERAMBALUR				9443601740	Electric generator - 1		Perambalur	
	THURAI MANGALAM				4328224255	Lifebuoy - 21		Near Perambalur Union Office	
								Life jackets - 19	621220
								Inflatable boat (12 persons) - 1	
								Motor boats - 1	
80	Perambalur	11.23669	Health Department	108 Ambulance Services	Suresh Kumar	Ambulance with Oxygen support - 17	17	-	
	Perambalur	78.86065	Private companies		7397724840			Thuraiyur Main Road	
	PERAMBALUR				7397724840			Perambalur	
	PERAMBALUR(N)				4328000000			Thuraiyur Main Road	
								621212	
81	Perambalur	11.26653	Transport Department	Bot Baskar	Baskar	Tipper lorry (Light load) - 5	5	-	
	Perambalur	78.882	Private Individuals		9865073636			Middle Street	
	PERAMBALUR				9865073636			Elambalur	
	ELAMBALUR				4328000000			Near Main Road	
								621212	

82	Perambalur	11.27856	Transp orts Depart ment	Spt&Co	Spt&Co	JCB - 1	1	12
	Perambalur	78.82694	Private Individu als		7373014849			Somandaputhur
	PERAMBALUR				7373014849			PERAMBALUR
	KEELAKARAI				7373014849			Somandaputhur
								621219
83	Perambalur	11.23182	Transp orts Depart ment	Mahadeva n	Mahadeva n	Ambul ance with Oxyg en suppo rt - 5	5	-
	Perambalur	78.80853	Private Individu als		9894727173			North Street
	KURUMBALUR				9894727173			Palayam
	KURUMBALUR(N)				4328000000			Near Theppakulam
								621107
84	Perambalur	11.23273	Transp orts Depart ment	Sree Balaji Minerals	Rajendran	JCB - 1	1	3/255
	Perambalur	78.88064	Private Individu als		9789007553			North
	PERAMBALUR				9789087553			Perambalur
	NOCHIYAM				9789007553			Perambalur
								621212
85	Perambalur	11.23458	Transp orts Depart ment	Janarthana n	Janarthana n	JCB - 6	6	47E
	Perambalur	78.87416	Private Individu als		9442233373			1st Floor Venkatesapura m
	PERAMBALUR				9442233373			Perambalur
	PERAMBALUR(N)				4328000000			Venkatesapura m
								621212
86	Perambalur	11.23548	Transp orts Depart ment	Balraj	Balraj	Lorry (Heav y load) - 2	2	-
	Perambalur	78.87159	Private Individu als		9443820278			Roever Arc
	PERAMBALUR				9443820278			Perambalur

	PERAMBALUR(N)				432800000			Roever Arc
								621212
87	Perambalur	11.23978	Transp orts Depart ment	Vignesh	Vignesh	JCB - 1	1	4
	Perambalur	78.88333	Private Individu als		6381913797			Naal Road
	PERAMBALUR				6381913797			PERAMBALUR
	PERAMBALUR(N)				6381913797			Naal Road
								621212
88	Perambalur	11.24116	Transp orts Depart ment	Sahul Hameed	Sahul Hameed	Ambul ance with Oxyg en suppo rt - 4	4	255D/22H
	Perambalur	78.868	Private Individu als		9940820245			Ganapathi Nagar
	PERAMBALUR				9940820245			Perambalur
	PERAMBALUR(N)				432800000			Vadakkumadevi
								621212
89	Perambalur	11.24183	Transp orts Depart ment	Amman Lorry Booking	Bharathi	Lorry (Heav y load) - 7	7	-
	Perambalur	78.89513	Private Individu als		9025333359			4 Road
	PERAMBALUR				9444839947			Perambalur
	PERAMBALUR(N)				432800000			4 Road
								621212
90	Perambalur	11.24192	Transp orts Depart ment	Anbalagan	Anbalagan	Tipper lorry (Light load) - 10	10	-
	Perambalur	78.89601	Private Individu als		9443603322			4 Road
	PERAMBALUR				9443603322			Perambalur
	PERAMBALUR(N)				432800000			4 Road
								621212
91	Perambalur	11.24198	Transp orts Depart ment	Nagaraj	Nagaraj	Tipper lorry (Light load) - 10	10	-
	Perambalur	78.8936	Private Individu als		9443122655			4 Road

	PERAMBALUR				9443122655			Perambalur
	PERAMBALUR(N)				432800000			4 Road
								621212
92	Perambalur	11.22878	Transp orts Depart ment	Anushka	Anushka	JCB - 1	1	33
	Perambalur	78.88764	Private Individu als		7708174928			Middle
	PERAMBALUR				7708174928			PERAMBALUR
	PERAMBALUR(S)				7708174928			2nd Street
								621212
93	Perambalur	11.23523	Transp orts Depart ment	Prakash	Prakash	JCB - 1	1	82
	Perambalur	78.86475	Private Individu als		9384104195			Vallalar Street
	PERAMBALUR				9384104195			Perambalur
	PERAMBALUR(S)				9384104195			Vallalar Showroom
								621212
94	Perambalur	11.2547	Transp orts Depart ment	Subramani an	Subramani an	JCB - 1	1	44b
	Perambalur	78.93448	Private Individu als		9999480664			Avvaiyar
	PERAMBALUR				9999480664			PERAMBALUR
	PERAMBALUR(S)				9999480664			Thuraimangala m
								621220
95	Perambalur	11.26431	Transp orts Depart ment	Ramajeya m	Ramajeya m	JCB - 1	1	21
	Perambalur	78.93536	Private Individu als		9751042167			Arumadal Road
	PERAMBALUR				9751042167			PERAMBALUR
	SENGUNAM				9751042167			Arumadal
								621212
96	Perambalur	11.19733	Transp orts Depart ment	Dhanalaks hmi Srinivasan Hospital	Mathi	Ambul ance with Oxyg	2	-

	Perambalur	78.873 25	Private Individuals		958542045 0	en suppo rt - 2		Trichy-Chennai Bypass Road
	PERAMBALU R				958542045 0			Perambalur
	SIRUVACHU R				432800000 0			Trichy-Chennai Bypass Road
								621212
97	Perambalur	11.230 15	Transp orts Depart ment		Suresh			-
	Perambalur	78.889 41	Private Individuals	Suresh	989429788 0	Lorry (Heav y load) - 10	10	Trichy Main Road
	PERAMBALU R				989429788 0			Thuraimangala m
	THURAI MANGALAM				432800000 0			Near Banana Leaf Hotel
								621220
98	Perambalur	11.230 17	Transp orts Depart ment		Mathivana n			-
	Perambalur	78.886 29	Private Individuals	Mathivana n	954295454 5	Lorry (Heav y load) - 5	5	Trich Main Road
	PERAMBALU R				954295454 5			Thuraimangala m
	THURAI MANGALAM				432800000 0			Near Aavin
								621220
99	Perambalur	11.231 54	Transp orts Depart ment		Mathivana n			15
	Perambalur	78.886 15	Private Individuals	Mathivana n	984295454 5	JCB - 1	1	New Colony
	PERAMBALU R				984295454 5			PERAMBALUR
	THURAI MANGALAM				984295454 5			New Colony
								621220
100	Perambalur	11.236 95	Transp orts Depart ment		Dhanalaks hmi			274/C
	Perambalur	78.839 03	Private Individuals	Dhanalaks hmi	984244515 1	JCB - 1	1	Thuraiyur Road
	PERAMBALU R				984244515 1			South Street
	THURAI MANGALAM				984244515 1			Perambalur

								621212
10 1	Perambalur	11.240 83	Transp orts Depart ment	Saroja	Saroja	JCB - 1	1	7
	Perambalur	78.882 96	Private Individu als		962696140 7			Arumadal Road
	PERAMBALU R				962696140 7			PERAMBALUR
	THURAI MANGALAM				962696140 7			Arumadal
								621212
10 2	Perambalur	11.242 68	Transp orts Depart ment	Alagesan	Alagesan	JCB - 1	1	2
	Perambalur	78.892 48	Private Individu als		944380764 2			Colony
	PERAMBALU R				944380764 2			PERAMBALUR
	THURAI MANGALAM				944380764 2			North Street
								621220
10 3	Perambalur	11.282 51	Transp orts Depart ment	JAYALAK SHMI & CO	JAYALAK SHMI & CO	JCB - 1	1	38/345
	Perambalur	78.869 92	Private compan ies		944312216 9			MADAVI ROAD
	PERAMBALU R				944312216 9			PERAMBALUR
	ALANGILI				944312216 9			MADAVI ROAD
								621113
10 4	Perambalur	11.191 83	Transp orts Depart ment	DEEPAK KUMAR	DEEPAK KUMAR	JCB - 1	1	264-19B
	Perambalur	78.894 87	Private compan ies		989441868 5			NEDUVASAL TO KOWLPALAYA M ROAD
	PERAMBALU R				989441868 5			PERABALUR
	KALPADI(S)				989441868 5			NEDUVASAL TO KOWLPALAYA M ROAD
								621113
10 5	Perambalur	11.235 78	Transp orts Depart	ESCORTS KUBOTA LIMITED	ANUSHKA CONTRUC TION	JCB - 1	1	93F/6

			ment	(CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT)				
	Perambalur	78.88216	Private companies		7708174928			2ND, STREET
	PERAMBALUR				7708174928			NEW BUS STAND, RAJIV NAGAR
	PERAMBALUR(N)				7708174928			PERAMBALUR
								621212
106	Perambalur	11.23649	Transport Department	VIJAYAKU MAR. K	VIJAYAKU MAR. K	JCB - 1	1	21C/36
	Perambalur	78.86922	Private companies		9865077023			MADHANAGOP ALAPURAM
	PERAMBALUR				9865077023			MADHANAGOP ALAPURAM
	PERAMBALUR(N)				9865077023			MADHANAGOP ALAPURAM
								621212
107	Perambalur	11.23679	Transport Department	JANARTH ANAN. V	JANARTH ANAN. V	JCB - 1	1	47E 1ST FLOOR
	Perambalur	78.86301	Private companies		9715656869			VENKATESAPURAM
	PERAMBALUR				9715656869			PERAMBALUR
	PERAMBALUR(N)				9715656869			BEHIND NEW BUS STAND
								621212
108	Perambalur	11.23421	Transport Department	Ashokumar	Ashokumar	JCB - 1	1	255/17
	Perambalur	78.88069	Private companies		9566017953			Arunachala Colony
	PERAMBALUR				9566017953			Perambalur
	PERAMBALUR(S)				9566017953			Vadakumadhavi Road
								621212
109	Perambalur	11.19078	Transport Department	JCB INDIA LIMITED	NITHYA. R	JCB - 1	1	3/81-1
	Perambalur	78.86794	Private companies		9751970768			CENTRE STREET
	PERAMBALUR				975197076			SIRUVACHUR

	R				8			
	SIRUVACHUR				9751970768			CENTRE STREET 621113
110	Perambalur	11.27003	Transp orts Depart ment	TATA CONSTRU CTION MACHINE RY COMP.PV T.LTD	SRI SAROJA BLUE METAL	JCB - 1	1	SF NO.248/3, 248/3B
	Perambalur	78.91539	Private compan ies		9629261407			ARUMADAI ROAD
	PERAMBALUR				9629261407			SENGUNAM, THURAIMANG ALAM
	THURAI MANGALAM				9629261407			PERAMBALUR
								621220
111	Perambalur	11.33607	Highwa ys Depart ment	A.Venkate san	A.Venkate san	Tarpa ulin - 4	4	-
	Veppanthattai	78.82278	Private Individu als		9487911898			NH-136 Road
	VENGALAM				9487911898			Veppanthattai
	VEPPANTHATTAI (S)				4328000000			Union Office Campus
								621116
112	Perambalur	11.33087	Highwa ys Depart ment	A.Venkate san	A.Venkate san	Power saw - 4	12	-
	Veppanthattai	78.82398	Govern ment		9487911898	Search light - 4		NH-136 Road
	VENGALAM				9487911898	Electri c gener ator - 1		Veppanthattai
	VEPPANTHATTAI (S)				4328000008	JCB - 2		Union Office Campus
						Tipper lorry (Light load) - 1		621116
113	Perambalur	11.36195	Public Works Depart ment	Amman Blue Metal	Amman Blue Metal	JCB - 1	1	3/158
	Veppanthattai	78.97109	Private Individu als		9443530234			North Street
	VENGALAM				944353023			Veppanthattai

					4			
	VENGALAM(E)				9443530234			Veppanthattai
								621116
114	Perambalur	11.32063	Public Works Department	Sudhakar	Sudhakar	JCB - 1	1	7/168
	Veppanthattai	78.75896	Private companies		9443359337			South Street
	VENGALAM				9443359337			Veppanthattai
	VEPPANTHATTAI (N)				9443359337			Veppanthattai
								621102
115	Perambalur	11.34896	Revenue Department	Ajax Engineering PVT LTD	Shrinigash. T	JCB - 1	1	No.4/224A KPR
	Veppanthattai	78.6648	Government		9976494719			Thottam, Malayalapatti
	VENGALAM				9976494719			Arumbavur
	MALAYALAPATTI				9976494719			Veppanthattai
								621103
116	Perambalur	11.38187	Town Panchayat Department	Najaraj	Najaraj	Tipper lorry (Light load) - 1	1	-
	Veppanthattai	78.72931	Private Individuals		9965463253			Kadaiveethi
	VENGALAM				9965463253			Arumbavur
	ARUMBAVUR				4328000000			Palakarai
								621103
117	Perambalur	11.38187	Town Panchayat Department	Marutham uthu	Marutham uthu	Tarpaulin - 1	1	-
	Veppanthattai	78.7292	Private Individuals		9095170199			Kadaiveethi
	VENGALAM				9095170199			Arumbavur
	ARUMBAVUR				4328000000			Palakarai
								621103
118	Perambalur	11.38208	Town Panchayat Depart	Vinayaga Grill Works	Ganapathi	Gas cutters - 1	1	-

			ment					
	Veppanthattai	78.728 78	Private Individu als		944363754 8			Kadaiveethi
	VENGALAM				944363754 8			Arumbavur
	ARUMBAVUR				432800000 0			Palakarai
								621103
11 9	Perambalur	11.382 19	Town Pancha yat Depart ment	KJ Constructi on	K.Shankar	JCB - 1	1	-
	Veppanthattai	78.727 43	Private Individu als		936105555 2			Pannaiyar Street
	VENGALAM				936105555 2			Arumbavur
	ARUMBAVUR				432800000 0			Near BOI
								621103
12 0	Perambalur	11.382 22	Town Pancha yat Depart ment	Mathula Earth Movers	R.Elangov an	Bulldo zers - 1	1	-
	Veppanthattai	78.728 53	Private Individu als		944242972 3			Thanthai Periyar Street
	VENGALAM				944242972 3			Arumbavur
	ARUMBAVUR				432800000 0			Thondamanthur ai Road
								621103
12 1	Perambalur	11.415 4	Town Pancha yat Depart ment	SK Constructi ons	Manikanda n	Lorry (Heav y load) - 1	2	-
	Veppanthattai	78.712 22	Private Individu als		950023388 7	JCB - 1		Mela Srinivasapuram
	VENGALAM				950023388 7			Poolambadi
	POOLAMBAD I(E)				432800000 0			Main Road
								621110
12 2	Perambalur	11.382 14	Town Pancha yat Depart ment	Arumbavur Town Panchayat Office	K.Thiagara jan	Power saw - 1	6	-
	Veppanthattai	78.727 51	Govern ment		892580958 6	Hydra ulic Sprea ders -		Hospital Road

						1		
	VENGALAM				8925809586	Search light - 3		Arumbavur
	ARUMBAVUR				4328261920	Electric generator - 1		Near OHT
								621103
123	Perambalur	11.41351	Town Panchayat Department	Town Panchayat Poolambadi	A.V.Rukmani	Power saw - 1	6	-
	Veppanthattai	78.71499	Government		8925809589	Hydraulic Spreaders - 1		Mandhaveli
	VENGALAM				8925809589	Search light - 3		Poolambadi
	POOLAMBADI(E)				4328000000	Electric generator - 1		Mandhaveli
							621110	
124	Perambalur	11.37552	Health Department	Primary Health Centre Arumbavur	Dr.Shanmugam	Ambulance with Oxygen support - 1	1	-
	Veppanthattai	78.72825	Government		7358565424			Thaluthalai Main Road
	VENGALAM				7358565424			Arumbavur
	ARUMBAVUR				4328261480			Thaluthalai Main Road
							621103	
125	Perambalur	11.38225	Volunteers	Nallusamy	Nallusamy	Electric Drill - 1	1	-
	Veppanthattai	78.72749	Private Individuals		9600266179			Pannaiya Street
	VENGALAM				9600266179			Arumbavur
	ARUMBAVUR				4328000000			Near Bank of India
							621103	
126	Perambalur	11.3421	Transport Department	Raja	Raja	JCB - 1	1	12

	Veppanthattai	78.830 59	Private Individu als		883824676 9			South Street
	VALLIKANDA PURAM				883824676 9			PERAMBALUR
	ERAIYUR				883824676 9			South Street
								621116
12 7	Perambalur	11.515 82	Transp orts Depart ment	Sakthivel	Sakthivel	JCB - 1	1	1/232
	Veppanthattai	78.856 67	Private Individu als		904715500 7			Vadakku
	PASUMBALU R				904715500 7			Pillankulam
	PILLANKULA M				904715500 7			Perambalur
								621117
12 8	Perambalur	11.479 74	Transp orts Depart ment	Rajkumar	Rajkumar	JCB - 1	1	106
	Veppanthattai	78.857 38	Private Individu als		950043733 1			Mariyamman Kovil Street
	VALLIKANDA PURAM				950043733 1			Perambalur
	PIMBALUR				950043733 1			Mariyamman Kovil
								621116
12 9	Perambalur	11.402 42	Transp orts Depart ment	Manikanda n	Manikanda n	JCB - 1	1	3/105
	Veppanthattai	78.926	Private Individu als		934208098 0			Kudi Street
	VALLIKANDA PURAM				934208098 0			V.Kalathur
	V.KALATHUR				934208098 0			Perambalur
								621117
13 0	Perambalur	11.316 8	Transp orts Depart ment	Subramani an	Subramani an	JCB - 2	2	2-205
	Veppanthattai	78.919 64	Private Individu als		968833390 6			Middle Street
	VALLIKANDA PURAM				968833390 6			Valikandapuram
	VALLIKANDA PURAM				432800000 0			Valikandapuram

								621115
13 1	Perambalur	11.317 1	Transp orts Depart ment	Subramani an	Subramani an	Crane s - 3	3	2-205
	Veppanthattai	78.919 97	Private Individu als		968833390 6			Middle Street
	VALLIKANDA PURAM				968833390 6			Valikandapuram
	VALLIKANDA PURAM				432800000 0			Valikandapuram
								621115
13 2	Perambalur	11.319 16	Transp orts Depart ment	Subramani an	Subramani an	JCB - 1	1	2
	Veppanthattai	78.920 87	Private Individu als		968833390 6			Middle Street
	VALLIKANDA PURAM				968833390 6			PERAMBALUR
	VALLIKANDA PURAM				968833390 6			Middle Street
								621115
13 3	Perambalur	11.388 04	Transp orts Depart ment	Sri Lakshmi	Sri Lakshmi	JCB - 1	1	8
	Veppanthattai	78.829 95	Private Individu als		996564799 3			Middle Street
	VALLIKANDA PURAM				996564799 3			Perambalur
	VALLIKANDA PURAM				996564799 3			Palaiyur
								621116
13 4	Perambalur	11.485 83	Transp orts Depart ment	BULL MACHINE RS PVT LTD	RAJENDIR AN	JCB - 1	1	D.NO.3/255-1
	Veppanthattai	78.891 03	Private compan ies		978900755 3			NORTH STREET
	PASUMBALU R				978900755 3			KARIYANUR
	KARIYANUR				978900755 3			PERAMBALUR
								621117
13 5	Perambalur	11.479 72	Transp orts Depart ment	S.NALLAT HAMBI COUNTR E	S.NALLAT HAMBI COUNTR E	JCB - 1	1	74B
	Veppanthattai	78.857 37	Private compan		944321231 2			MARIYAMMAN KOVIL STREET

			ies					
	VENGALAM				944321231 2			KRISHNAPURAM
	VENGALAM(W)				944321231 2			MARIYAMMAN KOVIL STREET
								621116
13 6	Perambalur	11.308 32	Transp orts Depart ment	JCB INDIA LTD	SUDAKAR .R	JCB - 1	1	7/168
	Veppanthattai	78.783 75	Private compan ies		944335933 7			SOUTH STREET
	VENGALAM				944335933 7			ARASALUR
	VEPPANTHA TTAI (S)				944335933 7			ARASALUR
								621102
	Total						39 2	

FIRE DEPARTMENT INVENTORIES OF PERAMBALUR STATION

S.No	Name of the Equipment	No. of Equipments Available	Incharge Name	Incharge Mobile Number	Alternate Number
1	Power Saw	1	D.Veerababu Additional District Fire Officer	9445086441	9443601740
2	Search Light	4			
3	Lifebuoy	16			
4	Life Jackets	18			
5	Inflatable boat (12 Persons)	1			

FIRE DEPARTMENT INVENTORIES OF VEPPUR STATION

S.No	Name of the Equipment	No. of Equipments Available	Incharge Name	Incharge Mobile Number	Alternate Number
1	Power Saw	1	D.Veerababu Additional District Fire Officer	9445086441	9443601740
2	Search Light	4			
3	Lifebuoy	16			
4	Life Jackets	18			
5	Inflatable boat (12 Persons)	1			

FIRE DEPARTMENT MOCK DRILL CONDUCTED LIST

Sl. No.	Date of	District/Station	Name of the Place & Address	Total Participants
	Mock Drill Conducted			
1	2	3	4	5
1	10.01.2024	Perambalur/ Peambalur	Vasan Kalvial College, Perambalur, Perambalur Taluk & District	266
2	12.01.2024	Perambalur/ Veppur	Vidyalaya Nursery & Primery School, Veppur, Kunnam Taluk, Perambalur District	92
3	18.01.2024	Perambalur/ Veppur	Govt High School, Murugangudi, Kunnam Taluk, Perambalur District	88
4	22.01.2024	Perambalur/ Perambalur	Muthaiya Metric School, Perambalur, Perambalur Taluk & District	211
5	24.01.2024	Perambalur/ veppur	Panchayathu Union Primary School, Kila Perambalur, Kunnam Taluk, Perambalur District.	85
6	30.01.2024	Perambalur/ Perambalur	Jayaram college, perambalur, Perambalur Taluk & District	107

7	01.02.2024	Perambalur/ Perambalur	Govt RTO Office, Perambalur, Perambalur Taluk & District.	21
8	08.02.2024	Perambalur/ Veppur	Imanuvel High Scool, Kunnam Taluk, Perambalur District.	87
9	15.02.2024	Perambalur/ Veppur	Malarvizhi Nurser & Primery School, Venmani, Kunnam Taluk, Perambalur District.	57
10	28.02.2024	Perambalur/ Perambalur	Indian Oil Corporation, Kalpadi, Perambalur Taluk & District.	81
11	14.04.2024	Perambalur/Perambalur	Perambalur Bypass road	61
12	15.04.2024	Perambalur/Perambalur	Aranarai village	76
13	16.04.2024	Perambalur/Perambalur	Thuraimangalam	111
14	17.04.2024	Perambalur/Perambalur	Perambalur new bus stand	191
15	08.05.2024	Perambalur/Perambalur	V.Kalathur Government Primary health center, Perambalur	50
16	14.05.2024	Perambalur/Perambalur	Permablur Armed reserve Ground, Perambalur	141
17	18.05.2024	Perambalur	Perambalur armed force campus, thanirpanthal, Perambalur Taluk& District.	301
18	22.07.2024	Perambalur	Bypass Road, Perambalur	51
19	23.07.2024	Perambalur	Vengatesapuram, Perambalur	76
20	24.07.2024	Perambalur	Thuraimangalam, Perambalur	51
21	25.07.2024	Perambalur	Renga Narar, Perambalur	61
22	26.07.2024	Perambalur	Ulavar Santhai, Perambalur	151
23	17.08.2024	Perambalur/Veppur	JRC Cam St.Androws Metriculation School, Thirumandurai, Kunnam Taluk	430
24	22.08.2024	Perambalur/Veppur	Governement ITI, Kunnam, Perambalur district	56
25	02.09.2024	Perambalur/Perambalur	Ayan peraiyur Village, Veppanthattai taluk, Perambalur district	150
26	02.09.2024	Perambalur/Perambalur	V.Kalthur Village, Veppanthattai taluk, Perambalur district	170
27	02.09.2024	Perambalur/Perambalur	Thiruvаланthurai Village, Veppanthattai taluk, Perambalur district	165
28	03.09.2024	Perambalur/Veppur	Agaram Seegoor Village, Kunnam taluk, Perambalur district	190

29	03.09.2024	Perambalur/Veppur	Keelaperambalur Village, Kunnam taluk, Perambalur district	180
30	04.09.2024	Perambalur/Perambalur	KottraiVillage, Alathur taluk, Perambalur district	150
31	04.09.2024	Perambalur/Perambalur	Sirukanpur Village, Alathur taluk,Perambalur district	160
32	04.09.2024	Perambalur/Perambalur	Therkkumadevi Village, Alathur taluk, Perambalur district	145
33	04.09.2024	Perambalur/ Perambalur	Sathanur Village, Alathur taluk, Perambalur district	155

Health Department:

- Generators are available at GHs, PHCs and instructions given to Private hospitals to keep at elevated position and kept adequate diesel ready to operate.
- GH - 5 Generators
- PHC - 4 PHCs Only Generators Available. And all Generators are located on elevated Places.
- Instructions given to all GHs, PHCs and Private Hospitals kept for proper power backup arrangements.
- All Mobile Health vans in the GHs -14(108- Ambulances), PHCs-Mobile Medical Units-5, and Private Hospital - 10 Vans are ready.
- ICU kept ready under JD Medical and Rural Health Services supervision - 08 Beds are Available & CCU - Not Available
- Private Hospital ICU- 2, Bed —30 available.
- Proper information given to GHs and PHCs for kept emergency and equipments , 44 no.of Oxygen Cylinders, 29 Oxygen contractor.
- ASV(Anti Snake Vaccine) medicine are available for 915 Peoples
- ARV (Anti Rabit Vaccine) medicine are available for 3236 Peoples.
- **5 Mobile Medical Units** are allotted to conduct the medical camp at available relief centre.
- Routine Disease Monitoring and Surveillance will be intensified as per need. Outbreak preventive measure and collaboration with Rural Development Department in chlorination of water and disinfection. **05 Rapid Response Teams are allotted to manage and control the epidemic situation.**
- Report of health activities will be provided to District administration by the **Rapid Response Teams.and DHO, JD Medicals.**

Animal Husbandry Department:

- Advised field veterinarians to keep existing medicines as stock for utilization in disaster period . Availability of medicines worth of Rs.3,75,600 /-.
- Rapid response team formed - 37 team (Veterinary Assistant surgeon- 37, Livestock Inspector - 18 and Animal Husbandry Assistant - 21)
- Vehicle Available - 4 jeep
- Instructed to select one place either in veterinary dispensary campus or at panchayat schools to move the cattle in safety place.
- Necessary instructions given to the Veterinary Assistant Surgeons to send the cattle loss report to District Collector then and there.
- Advised to collect and provide fodder to the affected animals. As many as 4272 Hec. Of are cultivated fodder upto August-2024.
- Advised to contact panchayat president to arrange for the disposal of carcass in a safety manner.
- All veterinary assistant surgeon and subordinate staffs are kept arranged as a team in the service areas.
- Rapid response team formed - 37 team (Veterinary Assistant surgeon- 37, Livestock Inspector - 18 and Animal Husbandry Assistant - 21)
- Vehicle Available - 4 jeep
- All veterinary assistant surgeon and subordinate staffs are kept arranged as a team in the service areas.
- Advised to collect and provide fodder to the affected animals.
- Advised to contact panchayat president to arrange for the disposal of carcass in a safety manner.

Highways Department:

- Vent clearance has been done for 1214 culverts out of 1660, 91 minor bridges out of 125 and 12 Major bridges out of 17. Vent clearance for balance culverts and bridges will be done as soon as possible. These maintenance are inspected by the Superintending Engineer (H), C&M, Villupuram and the Divisional Engineer (H), C&M, Perambalur, periodically
- Repairs to Roads and filling up of pot holes are being attended then and there
- JCB - 5 Nos (Private), Power Saw - 11 Nos, Electric generator - 3 Nos, Search light - 5 Nos, Tipper Lorry - 3 Nos(Private) are kept ready in good working condition.
- Pruning of trees and weak branches are carried out then and there.
- In case of road blocking necessary assistance will be given to the administration in identifying the alternate route for transportation.

- The temporary restoration work will be carried out departmently so as to resume normalcy.

POLICE DEPARTMENT:

- 45 police personnel are ready for the positioning to all 8 vulnerable locations.
- A database of 20 swimmers has been created.
- There are no rescue boats in the Perambalur Police Department. We have 8 rescue tubes and 25 ropes(each 10 meters) along with 20 trained swimmers.
- We will advise persuading people from low-lying areas to evacuate before the flooding begins. We will prepare a scheme as a precautionary measure.
- 6 Patrolling vehicles will be deployed to marooned areas to prevent theft and other anti social activities.

IDENTIFICATION OF VULNERABLE PEOPLE, SENIOR CITIZENS, PREGNANT WOMEN, LACTATING MOTHERS, DIFFERENTLY ABLED AND PERSONS

Sl.No.	Taluk	Low Vulnerable Area	Senior Citizens	Differently abled Persons	Pregnant Women	Lactating mothers	Dilapidated Buildings
1	Veppanthattai	V.Kalathur	15	14	10	11	6
2		Thiruvalandurai	11	33	11	11	0
3	Kunnam	Agaramseegoor	8	20	15	0	6
4		Keelaperambalur	14	6	32	0	0
5		Vasistapuram	36	12	8	0	3
6	Alathur	Ayinaapuram	37	13	15	10	0
7		Kottarai	7	10	15	12	1
8		Sirukanpur €	13	4	8	8	0
Total			141	112	114	52	16

HIGHWAYS DEPARTMENT

Higways Department

SI.No.	Details	On Major roads				Total	On Railway tracks	On other locations				Total
		Perambalur	Veppanthattai	Veppur	Alathur			Perambalur	Veppanthattai	Veppur	Alathur	
1	No.of Bridges available	8	18	9	16	51	0	19	32	24	16	91
2	No.of Bridges, at which blockage removed	6	12	6	14	38	0	10	16	13	10	49
3	No.of Culverts available	144	116	103	146	509	0	248	341	337	225	1151
4	No.of Culverts, at which blockage removed	121	99	86	120	426	0	215	293	295	196	999

<u>Cleaning / Desilting of natural water reservoirs and drainage channels in the flood prone areas</u>							
SI.No.	Details	Under PWD	Under Local Body				Total
			Perambalur	Veppanthattai	Veppur	Alathur	
1	No. of Tanks / Supply Channels identified for Desilting	25	5	7	206	209	427
2	No. of Tanks / Supply Channels Desilted	25	5	7	206	2	220
3	Length of River Courses / Irrigation Canals identified for Desilting (in Kms.)	3	0	0	0	0	0
4	Length of River Courses / Irrigation Canals Desilted (in Kms.)	3	0	0	0	0	0
5	No. of Encroachments / obstructions identified	69	0	0	94	78	172
6	No. of Encroachments / obstructions removed	28	0	0	32	78	110

Strengthening of embankments :

SI.No.	Details	Available (in Nos)					Inspected (in Nos)					Identified to strengthen (in Nos)					Strengthened (in Nos)					
		Perambalur	Veppanthattai	Veppur	Alathur	Total	Perambalur	Veppanthattai	Veppur	Alathur	Total	Perambalur	Veppanthattai	Veppur	Alathur	Total	Perambalur	Veppanthattai	Veppur	Alathur	Total	
1	No. of embankments along Rivers	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	No. of embankments along Nallahs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	No. of embankments along ring bunds	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	No. of embankments along other bunds	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Details about the defunct bore wells :

SI.No.	Details	Perambalur	Veppanthattai	Veppur	Alathur	Total
1	No. of defunct bore wells identified	0	0	18	249	267
2	No. of defunct bore wells closed	0	0	18	0	18
3	No. of defunct bore wells restored	0	0	0	0	0
4	No. of defunct bore wells converted into recharge shafts	0	0	0	249	249

Details about piped culverts :

SI.No.	Details	Perambalur	Veppanthattai	Veppur	Alathur	Total
1	No. of piped culverts identified	40	60	832	96	1028
2	No. of piped culverts to be converted into box type	30	0	0	91	121
3	No. of piped culverts converted into box type	10	0	0	5	15

Details about bed level cause ways & low level bridges :

Sl.No.	Details	Available (in Nos)					Identified to be converted into elevated bridges (in Nos)					Converted into elevated bridges (in Nos)								
		Highways	Perambalur	Veppanthattai	Veppur	Alathur	Total	Highways	Perambalur	Veppanthattai	Veppur	Alathur	Total	Highways	Perambalur	Veppanthattai	Veppur	Alathur	Total	
1	Bed level cause ways		40	3	0	12	55		0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0
2	Low level bridges		0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0

Inspection of Lifeline & Critical infrastructures by Line Departments

Details	Available (in Nos)					Inspected (in Nos)				
	Perambalur	Veppanthattai	Veppur	Alathur	Total	Perambalur	Veppanthattai	Veppur	Alathur	Total
Dams / Water Storages	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	2	0	2
Schools	54	103	156	98	411	54	103	92	98	347
Colleges	3	2	1	0	6	3	2	1	0	6
Hospitals	12	14	14	6	46	12	14	12	6	44
Power Plants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Roads & Bridges	0	0	984	0	984	0	0	532	0	532
Monuments	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tourism Infrastructure	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1

Cleaning of Storm water Drains

Details	Municipality	Town Panchayat			
		Arumbavur	Poolambadi	Labbaikudikadu	Kurumbalur
Total no.of Places	127	86	98	8	58
No.of places inspected	127	32	36	8	24
No.of places identified for desitling,for safe outflow of surplus runoff of flood water	18	24	19	8	18
No.of places at which desitling completed	13	79	90	8	52
No.of places to be desitling	5	7	8	0	6

ESSENTIAL SUPPLIES AND SERVICES

- Adequate stock of all essential commodities is available in all 4 Taluk Godowns. There are no repair works to be done in Godowns. All Godowns are in good condition.

Sl.No	Godown	Total Capacity (M.T)	Stock available (in M.T)		
			Rice	Sugar	Wheat
1	Perambalur	750	529.718	82.088	121.168
2	Veppanthattai	3000	1117.357	103.031	44.71
3	Kunnam	2100	1039.833	85.562	79.075
4	Alathur	7000	1580.241	100.272	28.997
	Total	12850	4267.149	370.953	273.95

IDENTIFICATION OF RELIEF SHELTERS:

Taluk Name	Sl. No.	Village Name	Name of the Relief Centre	Lat .	Long.	Nodal Officer		Incharge	Incharge Designation	Incharge Mobile
						VAO	Village Assistant			
Alathur	1	Aiyauram	Community Hall (Government)	11.11	78.93	Senthamilselvan 9842491666	Selvi 9655447166	Arulmozhi	Panchayat Clerk	8098795051
	2	Annaipadi	School (Government)	11.09	78.93	Senthamilselvan 9842491666	Selvi 9655447166	Muthusamy	Teacher	8883032365
	3	Allinagaram	School (Government)	11.16	79.05	Muthumilselvan 9787845760	Selvaraj 9751797944	Kalaiselvi T	Headmaster	9442763033
	4	Allinagaram	Nregs Building	11.16	79.05	Muthumilselvan 9787845760	Selvaraj 9751797944	Kalaiyasarai	Panchayat Secretary	9789223975
	5	Athanur(N)	Govt.Hr.Sec. School	11.19	79	Selvarasi 7639324810 8838281161	R.Sivahami 9865388520	Gnanasekaran	Head Master	9095991890
	6	Kolakkanatham	Community Hall	11.11	78.95	Senthilkumar 9750786690	Karnan 9787625887	Karnan	Village Assistant	9787625887
	7	Kottarai	Panchayat Union Middle School	11.11	78.56	Kamalahasan 8973142299 9787152096	Sadamsekar 7094737530	Radhakrishnan	Head Master	9786590556
	8	Kudalore	School (Government)	11.15	78.98	Thirumurugan 9626388660	Jeeva 8610685430	Geetha	Head Master	7904697435
	9	Sathanur	Sathanur Union School	11.17	78.89	Rajeshkumar 7397185289	Ramkumar 9787717342	Mani	Village Assistant	9751729365
	10	Sillakudi(S)	Government High School	11.08	79.01	Ezhilvalavan(i/c) 9865467021	Maruthadurai 8098727205	Muthukumar	Head Master	9698140101
	11	Sirukanpur(W)	Elementary School	11.16	78.92	Balaji 7502964435	Lakshmi 8098133296	Tamilselvi	Head Master	9786425302
	12	Sirukanpur(W)	Community Hall	11.16	78.92	Balaji 7502964435	Lakshmi 8098133296	Ramadevi	Panchayat Secretary	9626363435
	13	Timmur	Panchayat	11.	79	R.Krishnasamy	Karunanidhi	Ravi	Head	9080499316

			Union Middle School	09		9655660930	9952450838		Master	
Perambalur	14	Elambalur	Government Higher Secondary School	11.26	78.87	Arjunan 9025323588	Balasubramanian 9751071011	Anbazhagan	Head Master	9843999059
	15	Kalarampatti	Government Adidiravidar Welfare Higher Secondary School	11.19	78.74	Priya 9940198362	Sangeetha 9361893101	Subramanian	Head Master	9443926566
	16	Keelakarai	Government High School	11.29	78.87	Akilan 9688690869	Sathya 9003976800	Maragadhavalli	Head Master	8675068121
	17	Perambalur(N)	Panchayat Union Middle School, Koneripalayam	11.26	78.85	Mohanapoopathi 9715111811	Revathi 8248870899	Jayasri	Head Master	9486266100
	18	Sengunam	Government High School	11.25	78.89	Senthilkumar 9159959333	Anitha 7502434904	Deisi Rani	Head Master	9443818564
	19	Velur	Government High School	11.19	78.79	Sasikala 8975507660	Johnson 7010437192	Malarkodi	Head Master	9789158902
Kunnam	Adu Thurai	Mgnregs	11.245	79.32	Sheshathiri(i/c) 9943143515	Periyasamy 8489605136	Srinivasan	Panchayat Secretary	9791595238	Adu Thurai
	Agaramsegoor	Union Middle School	11.396	79.113	Nandagopal 6005187690	Murugasen 8940231152	A.S. Rajendiran	Head Master	9442567114	Agaramsegoor
	Athiyur(N)	Govt High School	11.399	79.104	Gobi 9943788875	Santhi 9626270737	Arulnambi	Head Master	9486306363	Athiyur(N)
	Athiyur(N)	Union Elementary School	11.32	79.065	Gobi 9943788875	Santhi 9626270737	Nallappan	Head Master	9047059400	Athiyur(N)
	Athiyur(S)	Anganwadi Center	11.365	79.108	chelladurai 9942717247	Murugasen 8940231152	Parimala	Anganwadi Worker	9943149594	Athiyur(S)
	Kelaperambalur	Bc Hostel	11.36	79.128	Krishnan 9786276884	Sangeetha 7373289495	Manimaran	Hostel Warden	9751195254	Kelaperambalur
	Killumathur(N)	Union Elementary School	11.4	79.118	Rajeshkannan(i/c) 8682041495	Devenderan 9751346975	Danavel	Head Master	9943149594	Killumathur(N)
	Killumathur(S)	Govt Higher Secondary School	11.347	79.068	Rajeshkannan 8682041495	Periyasamy 8489605136	Shanthi	Head Master	6374339897	Killumathur(S)
	Ogalur(E)	Ad Welfare Higher School	11.382	79.06	chelladurai(i/c) 9942717247	Nathiya 9600629400	Rani	Head Master	9942733008	Ogalur(E)
	Ogalur(W)	Annai Theresa Govt Aided Middle School	11.233	79.243	Sheshathiri 9943143515	Murugan 9600957837	Shanthi	Head Master	9994015272	Ogalur(W)
Pen	East Jumma	11.392	79.	Ayyappan	Ambiga	Mohamed Ismail	Jamath	948970327	Pennakonam(N)	

nako nam (N)	Mosque, Labbaikudikadu		022	9751132863	8489704457		President	2)	
Penako nam (N)	Govt Boys High School, Labbaikudikadu	11.391	79.032	Ayyappan 9751132863	Ambiga 8489704457	Velmurugan	Head Master	9047612114	Pennakonam(N)	
Penako nam (N)	Govt Girls High School	11.391	79.264	Ayyappan 9751132863	Ambiga 8489704457	Mahalakshmi	Head Master	9047612114	Pennakonam(N)	
Penako nam (N)	Union Elementary School, Labbaikudikadu	11.392	79.02	Ayyappan 9751132863	Ambiga 8489704457	Suppulkshmi	Head Master	9488045174	Pennakonam(N)	
Penako nam (N)	West Jamia Mosque, Labbaikudikadu	11.393	79.017	Ayyappan 9751132863	Ambiga 8489704457	Abubakker	Jamath President	9500305758	Pennakonam(N)	
Penako nam (S)	Telc School	11.382	79.022	Prema 8610021539	Murugan 9600957837	Lenin Deva Kirubai	Head Master	9500849937	Pennakonam(S)	
Penako nam (S)	Village Panchayat Office	11.388	79.026	Prema 8610021539	Murugan 9600957837	Sudanthira	Panchayat Secretary	9751495434	Pennakonam(S)	
Sirumathur	Govt.Higher Secondary School	11.191	78.593	Saravanan 9994831215	Amutha 9626961272	Gurusamy	Head Master	7904465566	Sirumathur	
Sirumathur	Telc School	11.325	78.977	Saravanan 9994831215	Amutha 9626961272	Madhavan	Head Master	9488451625	Sirumathur	
Thirumanthurai	Union Middle School	11.396	79.004	Balakrishnan 8610006192	Sivakumar 9159047357	Rani	Head Master	9047058201	Thirumanthurai	
Vadakkalur	Government High School	11.215	79.39	Sheshathiri 9943143515	Nathiya 9600629400	Thangaraj	Head Master	9443482404	Vadakkalur	
Vasistapuram	R.C. Aided Primary School, Pallakalingayanallur.	11.375	79.154	Manoharan 9159847717	Sangeetha 7373289495	Jayilarani	Head Master	9943660646	Vasistapuram	
Vasistapuram	Union Middle School	11.236	79.725	Manoharan 9159847717	Sangeetha 7373289495	Ramachandran	Head Master	9751850185	Vasistapuram	
Vayalapati	Veppur Union Middle School	11.342	79.122	Rajalaxmi 9047783384	Gangachalam 9840845419	Manimala	Head Master	8610450119	Vayalapati	
Veppanthattai	44	Agaram	Panchayath Union Elementary School	11.41	78.94	Divya 9944531977	Sivakumar 8056547489	Sumathi	Head Master	9787497867
	45	Eraiyur	Nehru Secondary School	11.35	78.97	V. Senthildurai 9566716628	Muruganatham 8807076455	Premasanthari	Head Master	9787321333
	46	Kariyanur	Govt.Hr.Sec. School	11.49	78.9	Alageswari 9751139926	Rajendran 9626782258	Ashok Kumar	Head Master	6380300335
	47	Kariyanur	Panchayat Union Middle School	11.46	78.91	Alageswari 9751139926	Rajendran 9626782258	Tamil Selvi	Head Master	9626089412

48	Mettupalayam(N)	Panchayath Union Elementary School	11.3	78.8	S.Murugasan 8072442428	Thangadurai 7373462326	Vahab	Head Master	9944889754
49	Mettupalayam(S)	Govt. Hr.Sec School	11.35	78.91	S.Sudha 8754871488	Thangadurai 7373462326	Anbazhan	Head Master	9047785127
50	Neikuppai	Govt. Hr.Sec School	11.36	78.86	R. Varadharajan 8682860855	Gandhi 9865188313	Nallathambi	Assistant Head Master	9655162959
51	Peraiyur	Panchayat Union Middle School	11.4	78.96	C R Ramachandran 8695618384	Shanmugasundaram 8098171119	Nataraj	Head Master	9842965348
52	Poolambadi (E)	Govt.Hr.Sec .School	11.4	78.71	M.Rengaraj 9047774689	Jawagar 9095095532	Tamilselvan	Head Master	9943882943
53	Poolambadi (E)	Panchayath Union Elementary School	11.4	78.7	M.Rengaraj 9047774689	Jawagar 9095095532	Malarvillee	Head Master	9787713936
54	Prammadesam	Panchayat Union Middel School	11.31	78.9	S.Vengadesan 9677772135	Kanaka 9626943238	Prema	Head Master	9095398698
55	Thaluthalai	Govt.High School	11.3	78.7	M. Kumarasamy 9626974603	Relvanullah 9962143605	Murugesan	Head Master	9442561773
56	Thaluthalai	Panchayath Union Elementary School	11.3	78.7	M. Kumarasamy 9626974603	Relvanullah 9962143605	Maheshwari	Head Master	9943516168
57	Thevaiyur(N)	Telc Primary School	11.3	78.9	P.Prakash 9865751067	Kokila 9585564662	Richardravichandran	Head Master	9842457549
58	Thevaiyur(S)	Govt.Hr.Sec School	11.3	78.9	A.Nallusamy 8526777471	Jayamani 9585412902	Anbarasan	Head Master	7010726533
59	Thiruvallathurai	Punitha Jhons Rc Middle School	11.47	78.9	Divya 9944531977	Selvi 9626445967	Jemma Marry	Head Master	9384467548
60	V.Kalathur	Adm Mahall (Private)	11.4	78.9	A. Muthusamy 8940408013	Sivaperumal 8940089932	A.Murugesan	Owner	9626766076
61	V.Kalathur	Govt.Hr.Sec .School	11.3	78.9	A. Muthusamy 8940408013	Sivaperumal 8940089932	Murugesan	Head Master	9442525859
62	Vallikandapuram	Govt. Hr.Sec School	11.31	78.92	Venkatesan 9543809695	Muthulingam 7094208723	Palani	Head Master	9994365731
63	Vallikandapuram	Panchayat Union Middle School	11.31	78.92	Venkatesan 9543809695	Muthulingam 7094208723	Manimegalai	Head Master	9994365531

Status report of First responders

Sl. No	Taluk name	Genders			Volunteer type	Belongs to organization	Field Surveying	Livestock Maintenance	Snake Catching	Street play	Swimming	Tree Cutting
		Female	Male	Transgender	Individual							
1	Alathur	24	216	0	239	1	0	38	2	0	71	23
2	Kunnam	44	191	0	233	2	0	18	1	0	13	13
3	Perambalur	24	111	0	131	4	0	0	0	0	1	0
4	Veppanthattai	43	233	0	276	0	1	66	7	0	107	31
	TOTAL	135	751	0	879	7	1	122	10	0	192	67

- List of First Responders have been communicated to the concern Village Administrative Officers for purification and get back with genuine list has been updated in TNSMART.
- TN-ALERT mobile app and Flood related work training has been imparted to all First Responds.
- Trained tree cutters details collected from TNEB, Highways, Public Works Department, Rural Development Department and Urban local bodies and uploaded in TNSMART.

NDRF Units

Unit	Address	Commanding Officer	Designation	Telephone No.	Control Room No.	Fax No.	E-mail
1 st Battalion NDRF	1 st BN NDRF, Patgaon PO - Azara, Distt. Kamrup Metro, Guwahati-781017	Sh. Hitender Pal Singh Kandari	Commandant	7637011337 9435117246	0361-2840027	0361-2840284	assam01-ndrf[at]nic[dot]in
2 nd Battalion NDRF	2 nd BN NDRF, Near RRI Camp. Haringhata, Mohanpur, Nadia, (West Bengal) Pin - 741246	Sh. Gurminder Singh	Commandant	033-25875032 9474061104 9474116775	033-25875032	033-25875032	wb02-ndrf[at]nic[dot]in
3 rd Battalion NDRF	3 rd BN NDRF, PO-Mundali, Cuttack - Odisha Pin - 754013	Sh. Vardhaman Mishra	Commandant	0671-2879711 9437581614	0671-2879710	0671-2879711	ori03-ndrf[at]nic[dot]in
4 th Battalion NDRF	4 th BN NDRF, Suraksha Campus, Arrakonam, Distt. Ranipet, Tamilnadu-631152	Sh. Akhilesh Kumar	Commandant	04177-246169	04177-246594 9442140269	04177-246594	tn04-ndrf[at]nic[dot]in
5 th Battalion NDRF	5 th BN NDRF, Sudumbare, Mavel, Pune Maharashtra-412109	Sh. Santosh Bahadur Singh	Commandant	9423506765 9479001168	9422315628 9422318427	--	mah05-ndrf[at]nic[dot]in
6 th Battalion NDRF	6 th BN NDRF, Jarod Camp, Teh- Wagodra, Vadodara, (Gujarat) Pin - 391510	Sh. Surender Singh	Commandant	02668-299201 9870006730	9429199493	--	guj06-ndrf[at]nic[dot]in
7 th Battalion NDRF	7 th BN NDRF, Bibiwal Road, Bhatinda (Punjab) Pin 151001	Sh. Santosh Kumar	Commandant	0164-2246193 0164-2246570	0164-2246030	0164 - 2246570	pun07-ndrf[at]nic[dot]in
8 th Battalion NDRF	8 th BN NDRF, Kamla Nehru Nagar, Ghaziabad (UP) Pin - 201002	Sh. P.K.Tiwari	Commandant	0120-2766618 9412221035	0120-2766013	0120 - 27666012	up08-ndrf[at]nic[dot]in
9 th Battalion NDRF	9 th BN NDRF, Bihata Patna, Bihar Pin - 801103	Sh. Suneel Kumar Singh	Commandant	06115-253939 8544415050 9525752125	06115-253942	06115-253939	patna-ndrf[at]nic[dot]in
10 th Battalion NDRF	10 th BN NDRF, Village Kondapavuluru, PO- Surampalli, Gannavaram Mandal Krishna (AP) PIN - 521212	Sh. V. V. N. Prasanna Kumar	Commandant	8333068559 8333068540 8897900037	--	--	ap10-ndrf[at]nic[dot]in

11 th Battalion NDRF	11 th BN NDRF, Sanskritik Sankul, Maqbool Alam Road, Varanasi, UP - 221002	Sh. Manoj Kumar Sharma	Commandant	0542-2501101 8004931410	0542-2501202	0542 - 2501101	up-11ndrf[at]gov[dot]in
12 th Battalion NDRF	12 th BN NDRF, Itanagar, Arunachal Pardesh-791112	Sh. Virendra Kumar Verma	Commandant	0360-2999545 9485235464	0360-2999577	0360-2277106	bn12[dot]ndrf[at]gov[dot]in
13 th Battalion NDRF	13 th BN NDRF, Ladhawal, Ludhiana, Punjab-141008	Sh. Biju K. Sam	Commandant	0161-2921305	0161-2921304	--	jk13[dot]ndrf[at]gov[dot]in
14 th Battalion NDRF	14 th BN NDRF, Nurpur, Jassur, Kangra, Himachal Pradesh PIN-176201	Sh. Baljinder Singh	Commandant	01893-292478	01893-292602	--	co14[dot]ndrf[at]gov[dot]in
15 th Battalion NDRF	15 th BN NDRF, PO-Gadarpur,	Sh. Sudesh Kumar Drall	Commandant	05949-231198	05949-231199	--	co15[dot]ndrf[at]gov[dot]in
	Distt - Udham Singh Nagar, Uttarakhand PIN-263152			7579098442			
16 th Battalion NDRF	16 th BN NDRF, Near Dada Dev Mandir Road, Sector-7, Dwarka New Delhi, PIN-110077	Sh. Abujam Bijoy Kumar Singh	Commandant	011-20892672	011-20893564	011-20892672	co16[dot]ndrf[at]gov[dot]in

NDRF RRCs

Name of RRC	Landline Number	Mobile Number
NDRF RRC, Port Blair, Andaman	03192289174	09442112269
NDRF RRC, Adayar, Chennai	04424420269	09442112269
NDRF RRC, Vizag Steel Plant, Vishakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh	--	08333068565 08333068560
NDRF RRC, Fire Station Mahadevapura, Bengluru, Karnatka	--	09482978719 09482978715
NDRF RRC, Shaikpet Sport Complex, Hyderabad, Telangana	04023565666	08333068536 08333068547

District Emergency Operation Centre (DEOC) functional round the clock with Toll Free No.1077 & 1800-425-4556

பெரம்பலூர் மாவட்ட ஆட்சியரின் நேர்முக உதவியாளர் (பொது) அவர்களின்
செயல்முறைகள்
முன்னிலை: திரு.எஸ்.வைத்தியநாதன்,எம்.ஏ.,

ந.க.ஜெ1/41008/2024

நாள் : 21.09.2024

பொருள்: பேரிடர் மேலாண்மை - வடகிழக்கு பருவமழை 2024 - வெள்ளக்கட்டுப்பாடு - பெரம்பலூர் மாவட்டம் - மாவட்ட ஆட்சித்தலைவர் அலுவலக கட்டுப்பாட்டு அறை- 01.10.2024 முதல் 31.10.2024 முடிய இரவு நேரங்களில் பணிபுரிய பணியாளர்கள் நியமனம் செய்து ஆணையிடுதல்.

படிக்கப் பட்டவை: சம்மந்தப்பட்ட ஆவணங்கள்.

ஆணை:

பெரம்பலூர் மாவட்ட ஆட்சித்தலைவர் அலுவலகத்தில் அமைக்கப்பட்டுள்ள வெள்ளக்கட்டுப்பாட்டு அறையில், நடப்பு 2024-ஆம் ஆண்டு வடகிழக்கு பருவமழையினால் ஏற்படும் இயற்கை சீற்றம் மற்றும் புயல் மழை முன்னெச்சரிக்கை நடவடிக்கை மேற்கொள்வது தொடர்பாக 01.10.2024 முதல் 31.10.2024 முடிய உள்ள காலங்களுக்கு இரவு நேரங்களில் பணிபுரிய கீழ்க்கண்ட விவரப்படி உதவியாளர்கள், இளநிலை உதவியாளர், பதிவறை எழுத்தர் மற்றும் அலுவலக உதவியாளர்கள் நியமித்து ஆணை பிறப்பிக்கப்படுகிறது.

வ.எண்	பணிநாள்	அலுவலர் பெயர் மற்றும் பதவி (திருவாளர்கள்)	அலுவலக உதவியாளர் பெயர் (திருவாளர்கள்)
1.	1.10.2024	ச.சசிக்குமார், முதுநிலை வருவாய் ஆய்வாளர், மாவட்ட ஆட்சியரகம், பெரம்பலூர்., (8940377933)	பெ.சுரோஷ், அலுவலக உதவிளாளர், மாவட்ட ஆட்சியரகம், பெரம்பலூர். (9360781691)
2.	2.10.2024	ம.சரவணன், முதுநிலை வருவாய் ஆய்வாளர், மாவட்ட ஆட்சியரகம், பெரம்பலூர்., (8098383425)	பெ.சக்திவேல், அலுவலக உதவிளாளர், மாவட்ட ஆட்சியரகம், பெரம்பலூர். (6380268485)
3.	3.10.2024	த.மணிகண்டன், இளநிலை வருவாய் ஆய்வாளர், மாவட்ட ஆட்சியரகம், பெரம்பலூர்., (8344365968)	ப.கதிரவன், அலுவலக உதவிளாளர், மாவட்ட ஆட்சியரகம், பெரம்பலூர். (8667887250)
4.	4.10.2024	ஆர்.ராமதாஸ், முதுநிலை வருவாய் ஆய்வாளர், மாவட்ட ஆட்சியரகம், பெரம்பலூர்., (9786046165)	க.பரமநாதன், அலுவலக உதவிளாளர், உதவி இயக்குநர் (ஊ/த) அலுவலகம், பெரம்பலூர். (9698637304)
5.	5.10.2024	மா.சிலக்குமார், முதுநிலை வருவாய் ஆய்வாளர், மாவட்ட ஆட்சியரகம், பெரம்பலூர்., (9790485104)	மணிகண்டன், அலுவலக உதவிளாளர், மாவட்ட ஆதிதிராவிடர் மற்றும் பழங்குடியினர் அலுவலகம், பெரம்பலூர். (9787628474)

6.	6.10.2024	ஜெ.அமிர்தலிங்கம், முதுநிலை வருவாய் ஆய்வாளர், மாவட்ட ஆட்சியரகம், பெரம்பலூர்., (9787768516)	சி.ஜெரோம்குமார், அலுவலக உதவினாளர், மாவட்ட சமூக நல அலுவலகம், பெரம்பலூர். (9786258120)
7.	07.10.2024	செ.பிராசாந்த், முதுநிலை வருவாய் ஆய்வாளர், மாவட்ட ஆட்சியரகம், பெரம்பலூர்., (9940890339)	பி.அசோகன், அலுவலக உதவினாளர், மாவட்ட வழங்கல் மற்றும் நுகர்வோர் அலுவலகம், பெரம்பலூர். (8940366424)
8.	08.10.2024	பெ.சக்திவேல், முதுநிலை வருவாய் ஆய்வாளர், மாவட்ட ஆட்சியரகம், பெரம்பலூர்., (7667657148)	பெ.சுரோஷ், அலுவலக உதவினாளர், மாவட்ட ஆட்சியரகம், பெரம்பலூர். (9360781691)
9.	09.10.2024	வி.ஜி.ரமேஷ்கண்ணன், முதுநிலை வருவாய் ஆய்வாளர், மாவட்ட ஆட்சியரகம், பெரம்பலூர்., (9486404683)	பெ.சக்திவேல், அலுவலக உதவினாளர், மாவட்ட ஆட்சியரகம், பெரம்பலூர். (6380268485)
10.	10.10.2024	ச.கபிலன், முதுநிலை வருவாய் ஆய்வாளர், மாவட்ட ஆட்சியரகம், பெரம்பலூர்., (7373967811)	ப.கதிரவன், அலுவலக உதவினாளர், மாவட்ட ஆட்சியரகம், பெரம்பலூர். (8667887250)
11.	12.10.2024	ஆ.தமிழரசன், இளநிலை வருவாய் ஆய்வாளர், மாவட்ட ஆட்சியரகம், பெரம்பலூர்., (9345716256)	க.பரமநாதன், அலுவலக உதவினாளர், உதவி இயக்குநர் (ஊ/த) அலுவலகம், பெரம்பலூர். (9698637304)
12.	12.10.2024	மு.சுதாகர், தட்டச்சர், மாவட்ட ஆட்சியரகம், பெரம்பலூர்., (9894507858)	மணிகண்டன், அலுவலக உதவினாளர், மாவட்ட ஆதிதிராவிடர் மற்றும் பழங்குடியினர் அலுவலகம், பெரம்பலூர். (9787628474)
13.	13.10.2024	வி.எம்.சுப்ரமணியன், முதுநிலை வருவாய் ஆய்வாளர், மாவட்ட ஆட்சியரகம், பெரம்பலூர்., (8778461102)	சி.ஜெரோம்குமார், அலுவலக உதவினாளர், மாவட்ட சமூக நல அலுவலகம், பெரம்பலூர். (9786258120)
14.	14.10.2024	சி.சின்னமணி, தட்டச்சர், மாவட்ட ஆட்சியரகம், பெரம்பலூர்., (9176576524)	பி.அசோகன், அலுவலக உதவினாளர், மாவட்ட வழங்கல் மற்றும் நுகர்வோர் அலுவலகம், பெரம்பலூர். (8940366424)
15.	15.10.2024	ம.திவாகர், இளநிலை வருவாய் ஆய்வாளர், மாவட்ட ஆட்சியரகம், பெரம்பலூர்., (9843494372)	பெ.சுரோஷ், அலுவலக உதவினாளர், மாவட்ட ஆட்சியரகம், பெரம்பலூர். (9360781691)
16.	16.10.2024	க.தினேங்குமார், இளநிலை வருவாய் ஆய்வாளர், மாவட்ட ஆட்சியரகம், பெரம்பலூர்., (8220135634)	பெ.சக்திவேல், அலுவலக உதவினாளர், மாவட்ட ஆட்சியரகம், பெரம்பலூர். (6380268485)
17.	17.10.2024	ரா.ராஜசெல்வம், இளநிலை வருவாய் ஆய்வாளர், மாவட்ட ஆட்சியரகம், பெரம்பலூர்., (7402039097)	ப.கதிரவன், அலுவலக உதவினாளர், மாவட்ட ஆட்சியரகம், பெரம்பலூர். (8667887250)

18.	18.10.2024	ரா.பிரவீன்குமார், இளநிலை வருவாய் ஆய்வாளர், மாவட்ட ஆட்சியரகம், பெரம்பலூர்., (8883896479)	க.பரமநாதன், அலுவலக உதவினாளர், உதவி இயக்குநர் (ஊ/த) அலுவலகம், பெரம்பலூர். (9698637304)
19.	19.10.2024	செ.ராமச்சந்திரன், முதுநிலை வருவாய் ஆய்வாளர், கலால் அலுவலகம், பெரம்பலூர்., (9080820948)	மணிகண்டன், அலுவலக உதவினாளர், மாவட்ட ஆதிதிராவிடர் மற்றும் பழங்குடியினர் அலுவலகம், பெரம்பலூர். (9787628474)
20.	20.10.2024	அ.சந்திரசேகர், பதிவறை எழுத்தர், கலால் அலுவலகம், பெரம்பலூர்., (9962241202)	சி.ஜெரோம்குமார், அலுவலக உதவினாளர், மாவட்ட சமூக நல அலுவலகம், பெரம்பலூர். (9786258120)
21.	21.10.2024	அ.செ.முருகன், முதுநிலை வருவாய் ஆய்வாளர், மாவட்ட வழங்கல் மற்றும் நுகர்வோர் அலுவலகம், பெரம்பலூர். (9751730036)	பி.அசோகன், அலுவலக உதவினாளர், மாவட்ட வழங்கல் மற்றும் நுகர்வோர் அலுவலகம், பெரம்பலூர். (8940366424)
22.	22.10.2024	ரா.செந்தில்குமார், பதிவறை எழுத்தர், மாவட்ட ஆட்சியரகம், பெரம்பலூர்., (9597231993)	பெ.சுரோஷ், அலுவலக உதவினாளர், மாவட்ட ஆட்சியரகம், பெரம்பலூர். (9360781691)
23.	23.10.2024	தா.முருகேசன், இளநிலை உதவியாளர், முதன்மை கல்வி அலுவலகம், பெரம்பலூர், (9944787479)	பெ.சக்திவேல், அலுவலக உதவினாளர், மாவட்ட ஆட்சியரகம், பெரம்பலூர். (6380268485)
24.	24.10.2024	பி.ராஜேஸ்குமார், உதவியாளர், உதவி இயக்குநர் (ஊ/த) பெரம்பலூர், (9629406784)	ப.கதிரவன், அலுவலக உதவினாளர், மாவட்ட ஆட்சியரகம், பெரம்பலூர். (8667887250)
25.	25.10.2024	ரா.கோபாலகிருஷ்ணன், இளநிலை உதவியாளர், உதவி இயக்குநர் (ஊ/த) பெரம்பலூர், (9751300911)	க.பரமநாதன், அலுவலக உதவினாளர், உதவி இயக்குநர் (ஊ/த) அலுவலகம், பெரம்பலூர். (9698637304)
26.	26.10.2024	மா.மகாராஜா, இளநிலை உதவியாளர், நில அளவை பதிவோடுகள் துறை, பெரம்பலூர், (8870184249)	மணிகண்டன், அலுவலக உதவினாளர், மாவட்ட ஆதிதிராவிடர் மற்றும் பழங்குடியினர் அலுவலகம், பெரம்பலூர். (9787628474)

27.	27.10.2024	ந.முத்துக்குமார், உதவினாளர், மாவட்ட பிற்படுத்தப்பட்டோர் மற்றும் சிறுபான்மையினர் நல அலுவலகம், பெரம்பலூர், (9629544213)	சி.ஜெரோம்குமார், அலுவலக உதவினாளர், மாவட்ட சமூக நல அலுவலகம், பெரம்பலூர். (9786258120)
28.	28.10.2024	தி.சிங்காரவேலு, உதவியாளர், மாவட்ட சமூக நல அலுவலகம், பெரம்பலூர். (9095285672)	பி.அசோகன், அலுவலக உதவினாளர், மாவட்ட வழங்கல் மற்றும் நுகர்வோர் அலுவலகம், பெரம்பலூர். (8940366424)
29.	29.10.2024	க.சேகர், தட்டச்சர், மாவட்ட சமூக நல அலுவலகம், பெரம்பலூர். (9677489448)	பெ.சுரோஷ், அலுவலக உதவினாளர், மாவட்ட ஆட்சியரகம், பெரம்பலூர். (9360781691)
30.	30.10.2024	ராஜா, உதவினாளர், மாவட்ட ஆதிதிராவிடர் மற்றும் பழங்குடியினர் நல அலுவலகம், (9942137595)	பெ.சக்திவேல், அலுவலக உதவினாளர், மாவட்ட ஆட்சியரகம், பெரம்பலூர். (6380268485)
31.	31.10.2024	S.செல்வராஜ், இளநிலை உதவியாளர், மாவட்ட ஆதிதிராவிடர் மற்றும் பழங்குடியினர் நல அலுவலகம், (9566840158)	ப.கதிரவன், அலுவலக உதவினாளர், மாவட்ட ஆட்சியரகம், பெரம்பலூர். (8667887250)

- நியமனம் செய்யப்பட்ட பணியாளர்கள் தங்களுக்கு ஒதுக்கிடு செய்யப்பட்ட பணிநாளில் மாவட்ட ஆட்சித்தலைவர் அலுவலகத்தில் உள்ள வெள்ளக்கட்டுப்பாட்டு அறையில் இரவு 8.00 மணி முதல் மறுநாள் காலை 8.00 மணி வரை பணியினை மேற்கொள்ள வேண்டும்.
- வெள்ளக்கட்டுப்பாட்டு அறையில் பணிக்கு நியமிக்கப்பட்டவர்கள் குறிப்பிட்ட நாள் மற்றும் நேரத்தில் தவறாது பணியினை பார்க்க வேண்டும். அவசரமான தகவல் வரப்பெற்றால் உடனடியாக கீழ்க்காணும் தொலைபேசி எண்களில் தொடர்பு கொண்டு உயர் அலுவலர்களுக்கு விவரங்களை தெரிவிக்க வேண்டும்.

மாவட்ட ஆட்சித்தலைவர் முகாம் அலுவலகம்	04328-224200
மாவட்ட வருவாய் அலுவலர்	04328-224725
மாவட்ட ஆட்சியரின் நேர்முக உதவியாளர் (பொது)	94450 08145
வட்டாட்சியர், பேரிடர் மேலாண்மை துறை	82201 65405

- இப்பணிக்கு நியமனம் செய்யப்பட்டவர்கள் பணியில் விழிப்புடன் இருந்து பருவமழை தொடர்பாக வரும் செய்திகளை உடனுக்குடன் தகவல் பரிமாற்றம் செய்ய வேண்டும். அனைத்து வட்டாட்சியர்களையும் தொடர்பு கொண்டு அன்றைய மழையளவு புள்ளிவிவரம் கால்நடை இறப்பு, மனித இறப்பு மற்றும் வீடு இடிந்த விவரங்களை பெற்று தினசரி மழையளவு பதிவேட்டில் பதிவு செய்தும் கணினியில் <https://beta-tnsmart.rimes.int/>-ல் மேற்படி விவரங்களை பதிவு செய்து மாவட்ட ஆட்சியரின் நேர்முக உதவியாளர் (பொது) அவர்களிடம் கையொப்பம் பெற்று உண்மை

நகலை சென்னை, கூடுதல் தலைமைச் செயலர் / வருவாய் நிர்வாக ஆணையர் அலுவலக
மின்னஞ்சல் முகவரிக்கு (tnstateeoc1@gmail.com)

- அனுப்பிவிட்டு மேற்படி அறிக்கையின் அலுவலக நகலை மாவட்ட ஆட்சித்தலைவர் அவர்களுக்கு
ஓப்புதலுக்கு சமர்ப்பிக்க வேண்டும்.
- இப்பணியில் சுணக்கம் அல்லது தவறு ஏற்படும் பட்சத்தில் சம்மந்தப்பட்ட நபர்கள் மீது கடுமையான
ஓழுங்கு நடவடிக்கை மேற்கொள்ளப்படும்.

கூடுதல்
26/9/2024
மாவட்ட ஆட்சியருக்காக,
பெரம்பலூர்.

R. V. S.
26/9/2024

பெறுநர்

1. சம்பந்தப்பட்ட அலுவலர்கள் (தொடர்புடைய அலுவலக தலைவர்கள் மூலமாக).
2. மாவட்ட ஆட்சியரின் முகாம் எழுத்தர்.
3. மாவட்ட வருவாய் அலுவலரின் முகாம் எழுத்தர்.
4. அலுவலக மேலாளர் (பொது) மாவட்ட ஆட்சியரகம், பெரம்பலூர்.

நகல்:

கூடுதல் தலைமை செயலாளர்/வருவாய் நிர்வாக ஆணையர்,
பேரிடர் மேலாண்மை (ம) பேரிடர் தணிக்கும் துறை,
எழிலகம் சேப்பாக்கம், சென்னை - 600 005.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE DISTRICT COLLECTOR, PERAMBALUR
PRESENT : TMT.K.KARPAGAM, I.A.S.,

RC.No. COLREV/41008/2024-J1

Dated : 10.07.2024

Sub: Natural Calamities –South west & North East Monsoon – 2024 – Appointment of Team Leaders for Inter Departmental Teams – Order issued

Ref : Connected Records.

ORDER:

The following Inter Departmental Team leaders for vulnerable locations are appointed managing the South west & North East Monsoon – 2024.

Sl.No	Designation of the Team Leaders	Designation of the members	Contact no	Vulnerable Locations
1.	1.Thiru.S.Gokul, Sub Collector, Perambalur. 9445000458 2 Thiru.A.Veeramalai, Assistant Director, (Panchayat & Audit) Perambalur 7402607785	1. Tahsildar, Veppanthattai	9445000611	Veppanthattai Taluk (Low Vulnerable Areas) 1.V.Kalathur 2.Thiruvalanthurai
		2. Inspector of Police V.Kalathur	9498104778	
		3.BDO (BP),Veppanthattai	9994687102	
		4.JE,PWD(WRD),Perambalur	9345037971	
		5.BMO,Veppanthattai	9629657368	
		6. Station Fire Officer, Perambalur.	9445086441	
2.	1. Thiru. S.Suntharaman, District Supply Officer, Perambalur. 9445000270 2.Thiru.Arumugam, Assistant Project Officer (Housing and Sanitation) DRDA, Perambalur. 7402607787	1.Tahsildar, Kunnam	9445000612	Kunnam Taluk (Low Vulnerable Areas) 1.Agaramseegur 2.Pallakalingarayanallur 3.Keelaperambalur
		2.Inspector of Police, Kunnam.	9498104524	
		3.BDO (BP), Veppur	7402607804	
		4.AE, PWD(WRD),Kunnam	9894185581	
		5.BMO, Veppur	9842846614	
		6.Station Fire Officer, Veppur.	9445086446	
3.	1. Thiru.M.Karthikeyan, Special Deputy Collector. (Social Security Scheme) Perambalur. 9445461745 2.Thiru.Murugan, Assistant Project Officer (Wages & Employment) DRDA, Perambalur. 7402607788	1.Tahsildar, Alathur	9445000612	Alathur Taluk (Low Vulnerable Areas) 1.Aynapuram 2.Kottarai 3.Sirukanpur
		2.Inspector of Police, Alathur (Padalur)	9894185581	
		3.BDO (BP), Alathur	9626614670	
		4.AE, PWD(WRD),Alathur	9443210562	
		5.BMO, Alathur	9965599706	
		6.Station Fire Officer, Alathur	9445086446	

The team Leaders are requested to inspect the vulnerable locations affected well in advance and to take all precautionary measures remedial measures in case of flood with the help of team members and other teams till the South West Monsoon & North East Monsoon– 2024 ends.

Duties – Tahsildars

- They have to report the daily recorded rainfall in the Rain Gauge Stations to the Sub Collector and Collector's Office by 7.45 AM sharply.
- They have to daily inspect the Rain Gauge Stations and ensure its work ability and to keep the VHF's in working condition.
- To ensure three months stock of essential commodities in the Fair Price Shops located in the flood prone villages.
- To give wide publicity on the functioning of Control Room at Collector's office and Toll Free No. 1077 in the Print and Electronic media in their respective taluks.
- They have to monitor the flood prone areas in their taluk continuously and in co-ordination with the Search, Rescue and Evacuation Teams organize search and evacuation as situation arises.
- They have to provide shelter, food and disbursement of relief to the affected people.

Inspectors of Police

- To co-ordinate with the team members in the maintenance of Law and Order and to organize evacuation of affected people in the flood prone areas.

Block Development Officers

- They have to inspect the tanks under their aegis and to take measures to plug the leakages if any in the tanks.
- They have to inspect the Panchayat Union Schools and Government Schools to maintain sanitation and hygienist in the premises.
- Employing sanitary workers must ensure sanitation in the villages, application of bleaching powder and chlorination of drinking water should be done as per scale.
- To assess damages to Rural Assets and its value and to report to the Revenue Divisional Officer / Executive Engineer (RD).
- To keep a minimum of 200 casuarina poles and 200 sand bags in their offices.
- To assist Tahsildar in managing the South West Monsoon & North East Monsoon 2024.

Assistant Engineers, PWD

- To daily monitor the water level in the tanks under his control and to report it to the Revenue Divisional Officer.
- To inform the release of quantum of water into the Vellar, Chinnaru, Kallaru, Koneri river and Maruthaiyaru based on the volume of water in the river should organize to issue flood alerts in the villages abutting the said Rivers.

- To keep a minimum of 1000 casuarina poles and 1000 sand bags in their offices.
- To assist Tahsildar in managing the South West Monsoon & North East Monsoon 2024.

Block Medical Officers

- Ensure sanitation in the villages, application of bleaching powder and chlorination of drinking water should be done as per scale.
- To organize Health camps in the villages from 1st of July to 31st of September 2024 and to assist Tahsildar in managing the South West Monsoon & North East Monsoon – 2024.

Sd/-K. Karpagam,
District Collector,
Perambalur.

To

The Officers concerned.

Copy submitted to:

The Additional Chief Secretary/Commissioner of Revenue Administration, Chepauk
Chennai-5.

Copy to:

1. The Superintendent of Police, Perambalur.
2. The District Revenue Officer, Perambalur.
3. The Project Director, DRDA, Perambalur.
4. The Deputy Director, (Health), Perambalur.
5. Executive Engineers, PWD (WRO), Perambalur.
6. The Assistant Executive Engineer, PWD(WRO),Perambalur.
7. The Divisional Fire Officer, Perambalur.

/By Order/

S. K. K. V.
11/7/2024
For District Collector,
Perambalur

R. K. K.
10/7/24

PROCEEDINGS OF THE DISTRICT COLLECTOR, PERAMBALUR.

PRESENT: TMT.K.KARPAGAM, I.A.S.,

RC.No. COLREV/41008/2024-J1

Dated: 10.07.2024

Sub: Southwest Monsoon & North East Monsoon – 2024 – Appointment of Nodal officer at Taluk Level to coordinate the Team Constituted for the SWM & NEM – 2024 as well as compiling the report with regard with SWM & NEM – 2024 – Order issued.

Ref : Connected Records.

ORDER:

The Principal Secretary /Commissioner of Revenue Administration, Chepauk , Chennai – 5 has instructed Nodal officer should be appointed at Taluk level to coordinate the line departments involved/ team constituted/ for the South West Monsoon & North East Monsoon –2024 as well as compiling the report to Sub Collector Office/ Collectorate, Perambalur .

Hence the following officials mentioned in column 2 are by appointed as Nodal officer to the taluk mentioned in column 3 to coordinate the line departments involved/team constituted /for the South west Monsoon & North East Monsoon –2024 as well as Compiling the Report to RDO Office/ Collectorate, Perambalur.

Sl.No	Name and Mobile Number of officials appointed as Nodal Officer	Name of the Taluk
(1)	(2)	(3)
1.	Tmt.Suguna, Tahsildar (SSS), Perambalur. 9500402345	Perambalur Taluk
2.	Tmt.Malathi, Thasildar (SSS), Veppanthattai. 9994955880	Veppanthattai Taluk
3.	Thiru.Balasubramanian Tahsildar(SSS), Kunnam 9443940427	Kunnam Taluk
4.	Thiru.Palaniselvan Tahsildar(SSS), Alathur 9842622455	Alathur Taluk

Sd/-K. Karpagam,
District Collector,
Perambalur.

To.

The Officials Concerned.

Copy Submitted to:

The Additional Chief Secretary/Commission of Revenue Administration, Chepauk, Chennai –5.

Copy to : All Department District Level officers, Perambalur District.

/By Order/

S. P. B. N. K.
11/7/2024
For District Collector,
Perambalur

R. Mani
10/7/24

PROCEEDINGS OF THE DISTRICT COLLECTOR, PERAMBALUR
PRESENT: TMT.K.KARPAGAM, I.A.S.,

RC.No. COLREV /41008/2024-J1

Dated:10.07.2024

Sub: Natural calamities - Perambalur District-South West Monsoon and North East Monsoon- 2024 - 08 vulnerable areas identified Constitution of **Early Warning committee**-ordered-regarding,

Ref: 1. The Additional Chief Secretary/ Commissioner of Revenue Administration, & State Relief Commissioner, Chennai Standard Operating Procedure Dated 31.05.2021.
 2. Connected records

Order:

In the reference 1st cited, the Additional Chief Secretary/Commissioner of Revenue Administration has instructed to identify vulnerable locations in every district for the ensuing South West Monsoon and North East Monsoon - 2024 and to give adequate training to the First responders & Volunteers (Red Cross Society, Nehru Yuva Kendra, NSS, NCC, Home Guard, NGOs, Sell Help Group etc.) Accordingly. 08 vulnerable locations have been identified in Perambalur District.

2) In order to report on the preventive action taken & preparedness status by various departments to avoid any damages to life/ property in case of any eventuality in the vulnerable areas identified, Inter-Departmental Zonal Team for each Taluk has been constituted and they are inspecting the places and submitting their reports

3) The Additional Chief Secretary/Commissioner of Revenue Administration has instructed to form Early Warning committee, for the ensuing South West Monsoon and North East Monsoon-2024. Accordingly, the following officials are hereby nominated in the **Early Warning committee** at District Level/ Sub-Division Level/Taluk Level, as detailed below:-

EARLY WARNING COMMITTEE		
District Level	Sub Division Level	Taluk Level
District Revenue Officer (Convenor)	Revenue Divisional Officer (Convenor)	Tahsildar (Convenor)
Project Director, DRDA	All Tahsildars	Block Development Officer
Joint Director (Agriculture)	All Block Development Officers	A.E.(Highways)
Deputy Director (Health)	A.D Agriculture	AE(TNEB)
Deputy Register of Co- operatives (PDS)	A.EE(PWD)WRO	A.E.(P.W.D)WRO
District Fire Officer	Concerned Medical Officers	Medical Officer
Tahsildar (Disaster Management)	Inspector of Fisheries	Agricultural Officer
Public Relations Officer	Deputy Superintendent of Police	Inspector Of Police
	ADE(Highways)	
	AEE(TNEB)	

4) The convenor of the above Committee should conduct Fortnightly meeting in consultation with the District Collector, with all committee members discussing the status of

the subject and submit the minutes of the meeting on that day through a special messenger without fail.

Sd/-K.Karpagam,
District Collector,
Perambalur.

To.
The Officials Concerned.

Copy Submitted to:
The Additional Chief Secretary/Commission of Revenue Administration, Chepauk,
Chennai -5.

/By Order/

Sd/-K.Karpagam
10/7/2024
For District Collector,
Perambalur

R. V. S.
10/7/24

Proceedings of the Perambalur District Collector
Present : Tmt.Grace Pachuau, I.A.S.,

E/205954/2022-J1

Date:8.10.2024

Sub: Perambalur District - North East Monsoon -2024 - Constitution of Search and Rescue Committee - Order issued - Reg.

Ref : Instructions given by the Director, Disaster Management, Chennai during video conference held on 21.09.2024.

Order:

The following teams are constituted at Low Vulnerable areas form search and Rescue Committee during the North East Monsoon – 2024.

S. No	Name of the Village	Revenue Department	Police Department	Fire & Rescue Department	Name of the VAO.	Name of the Village Assistant
Veppanthattai Taluk						
1	V.Kalathur	Thiru. Karunakaran, HQDT Veppanthattai, : 9751788648	Tr.Manikandan, Sub Inspector, 9498158931	Thiru.A.Senthil Kumar, Special Station Officer & Teams 6382353487	A.Muthusamy 8940408013	Sivaperumal 8940089932
2	Thiruvalandurai		Tr.Ramdev, Special Sub Inspector, 9443016814		Divya 9944531977	Selvi 9626445967
Kunnam Taluk						
3	Agaramseegore	Thiru. Sargunan, HQDT Kunnam, 9629879229	Tr.V.Sankar, Sub Inspector, 9498165524	Thiru.T.Karigan, Leading Fire Man Station Officer (i/C) & Teams 9943407166	Nandagopal 6005187690	Sangeetha(i/c) 7373289495
4	Pallakalingarayalur		Tr.P.Saravankumar, Sub Inspector, 9498159048		Manoharan 9159847717	Sangeetha 7373289495
5	Keelaperambalur		Tr.S.Raja, Sub Inspector, 9498159115		Krishnan 9786276884	Gangachalam(i/c) 9840845419

Alathur Taluk						
6	Ayinapuram	Tmt.Geetha HQDT Alathur, 8778122445	Tr.Sivakumar, Special Sub Inspector 9498159361	Thiru.V.Palanis amy, Station Officer (i/c) & Teams 9943360656	Senthamiselvan 9842491666	Selvi 9655447166
7	Kottarai		Tr.Sankar, Sub Inspector, 9498159234		Kamalahasan 8973142299 9787152096	Sadamsekar 7094737530
8	Sirukanpur		Tr.Krishnamoorthi, Special Sub Inspector 9498159123		Jeeva 9688367412	Lakshmi(i/c) 8098133296

Duties:-

- The Teams should constantly monitor the villages allotted to them till **North East Monsoon -2024**.
- To Inspect major and minor tanks, canals and low lying areas and breaches, flood and damage if any should be reported to the Tahsildar/ Sub Collector and ensure correct measures.
- Necessary warning if any should be given to the public through Public Address System.
- To ensure the schools and other Government office buildings in good condition using as shelter.
- To report daily on the situation to the Sub Collector officer and the Tahsildar.
- The officers appointed in the committee should involve First Responders during Search and Rescue operations.

Sd/- Grace Pachuau,
District Collector
Perambalur.

To
The Individuals (Through the Tahsildars).

Copy submitted to

The Additional Chief Secretary /Commissioner of Revenue Administration, Chennai.

Copy to

1. Sub Collector, Perambalur.
2. Tahsildars, Perambalur/ Veppanthattai/ Kunnam / Alathur.

/By Order/

Sd/- GR
8/10/2024
For District Collector,
Perambalur

R. Koy
8/10/24

PROCEEDINGS OF THE DISTRICT COLLECTOR, PERAMBALUR
PRESENT : TMT.K.KARPAGAM, I.A.S.,

RC.No.COLREV /41008/2024-J1

Dated : 10.07.2024

- Sub: Natural calamities - Perambalur District-South West Monsoon and North East Monsoon, 2024 - 08 vulnerable areas identified Constitution of **Evacuation Committee**-ordered-regarding,
- Ref: 1. The Additional Chief Secretary/Commissioner of Revenue Administration, & State Relief Commissioner, Chennai Standard Operating Procedure Dated 31.05.2021.
2. Connected records

Order:

In the reference 1st cited, the Additional Chief Secretary/Commissioner of Revenue Administration has instructed to identify vulnerable locations in every district for the ensuing South West and North East Monsoon 2024 and to give adequate training to the First responders & Volunteers (Red Cross Society, Nehru Yuva Kendra, NSS, NCC, Home Guard, NGOs, Sell Help Group etc) Accordingly. 08 vulnerable locations have been identified in Perambalur District.

2) In order to report on the preventive action taken & preparedness status by various departments to avoid any damages to life/ property in case of any eventuality in the vulnerable areas identified, Inter-Departmental Zonal Team for each Taluk has been constituted and they are inspecting the places and submitting their reports

3) The Additional Chief Secretary/Commissioner of Revenue Administration has instructed to form Early Warning committee, for the ensuing South West and North East Monsoon-2024. Accordingly, the following officials are hereby nominated in the **Evacuation Committee** at District Level/ Sub-Division Level/Taluk Level, as detailed below:-

EVACUATION COMMITTEE		
District Level	Sub Division Level	Taluk Level
PD,DRDA (Convenor)	Sub Collector (Convenor)	Tahsildar (Convenor)
District Forest Officer	Tahsildars	Zonal Deputy Tahsildar
Addl.Dy. Superintendent of Police	Block Medical Officers	Block Medical Officers
Sub Collector	Dy. Superintendent of Police	Block Development Officer,
D.E (Hiways)	AEE (PWD),WRO	Revenue Inspectors
Assistant Director,(Fisheries)	Block Development Officer	Village Administration Officers
Deputy Register of Co- operative (PDS)	E.O (Town Panchayat)	Forest Rangers
District Fire Officer	Forest Rangers	
EE (Agri Engineering)		

PROCEEDINGS OF THE DISTRICT COLLECTOR, PERAMBALUR
PRESENT : TMT.K.KARPAGAM, I.A.S.,

RC.No.COLREV /41008/2024-J1

Dated : 10 .07.2024

- Sub: Natural calamities - Perambalur District- South West Monsoon and North East Monsoon, 2024 - 08 vulnerable areas identified Constitution of **Shelter & Relief Committee**-ordered-regarding,
- Ref: 1. The Additional Chief Secretary/Commissioner of Revenue Administration, & State Relief Commissioner, Chennai Standard Operating Procedure Dated 31.05.2021.
2. Connected records

Order:

In the reference 1st cited, the Additional Chief Secretary/Commissioner of Revenue Administration has instructed to identify vulnerable locations in every district for the ensuing South West and North East Monsoon 2024 and to give adequate training to the First responders & Volunteers (Red Cross Society, Nehru Yuva Kendra, NSS, NCC, Home Guard, NGOs, Sell Help Group etc) Accordingly. 08 vulnerable locations have been identified in Perambalur District.

2) In order to report on the preventive action taken & preparedness status by various departments to avoid any damages to life/ property in case of any eventuality in the vulnerable areas identified, Inter-Departmental Zonal Team for each Taluk has been constituted and they are inspecting the places and submitting their reports

3) The Additional Chief Secretary/Commissioner of Revenue Administration has instructed to form Early Warning committee, for the ensuing South West and North East Monsoon-2024. Accordingly, the following officials are hereby nominated in the **Shelter & Relief Committee** at District Level/ Sub-Division Level/Taluk Level, as detailed below:-

SHELTER & RELIEF COMMITTEE		
District Level	Sub Division Level	Taluk Level
District Supply Officer (Convenor)	Sub Collector (Convenor)	Tahsildar (Convenor)
Taluk Supply Officer	A.D.E (Highways)	Taluk Supply Officer
Deputy Register of Co- operatives (PDS)	Block Development Officer	Zonal Deputy Tahsildar
R.M/TNCSC	AD (Agriculture)	Revenue Inspector,
CEO	Medical officers	Panchayat President
EE(RD)DRDA	E.O(Town Panchayat)	Sanitary Inspector,
Joint Director (Medical)	Tahsildars	
Deputy Director (Health)		
Municipal Commissioner		
Deputy Superintendent of Police		

4) The convenor of the above Committee should conduct Fortnightly meeting in consultation with the District Collector, with all committee members discussing the status of the subject and submit the minutes of the meeting on that day through a special messenger without fail.

Sd/-K.Karpagam,
District Collector,
Perambalur.

To.
The Officials Concerned.

Copy Submitted to:

The Additional Chief Secretary/Commission of Revenue Administration, Chepauk, Chennai -5.

/By Order/

B.K.M.
10/11/2024
For District Collector,
Perambalur

R.Yoo
10/11/24

**பெரம்பலூர் மாவட்ட ஆட்சித்தலைவர் அவர்களின் செயல்முறைகள், ✓
பிறப்பிப்பவர் : திருமதி.கிரேஸ் பச்சாவ், இ.ஆ.ப., ✓**

COLR - REV/41008/2024-J1

நாள்: 10.10.2024 ✓

பொருள் : வடகிழக்கு பருவமழை - 2024 - பெரம்பலூர் மாவட்டத்தில் வடகிழக்கு பருவமழை அக்டோபர் மாதம் முதல் துவங்க உள்ளதால் பருவமழையை எதிர்கொள்ளும் பொருட்டு துறைவாரியாக மேற்கொள்ள வேண்டிய முன்னேற்பாட்டு பணிகள் - மழையால் ஏற்படும் சேத விவரங்கள் மற்றும் மழையால் பாதிக்கப்பட்ட மக்களுக்கு நிவாரணம் வழங்க நடவடிக்கை மேற்கொள்ள தொடர்பு அலுவலர்கள் நியமனம் செய்து ஆணையிடுதல். ✓

படிக்கப்

பட்டவை : பெரம்பலூர் மாவட்ட ஆட்சித்தலைவர் அவர்கள் தலைமையில் நடைபெற்ற வடகிழக்கு பருவமழை-2024 குறித்த ஆய்வுக்கூட்டத்தில் வழங்கப்பட்ட அறிவுரைகள், நாள்: 30.09.2024. ✓

வடகிழக்கு பருவமழை-2024 அக்டோபர் மாதம் முதல் துவங்க உள்ளதால், பெரம்பலூர் மாவட்டத்தில் வடகிழக்கு பருவமழை காலத்தில் ஒவ்வொரு துறையிலும் மேற்கொள்ளப்பட வேண்டிய பணிகளை ஒருங்கிணைத்து செயல்பட துறைவாரியாக கீழ்க்கண்ட தொடர்பு அலுவலர்கள் (Nodal Officer) நியமித்து ஆணையிடப்படுகிறது. ✓

வ.எண்	துறையின் பெயர்	பெயர் மற்றும் பதவி	கைப்பேசி எண்
1.	காவல்துறை ✓	திரு. E.காமராஜ், ✓ துணை காவல் கண்காணிப்பாளர், (மாவட்ட குற்றப்பிரிவு) மாவட்ட காவல் அலுவலகம், ✓ பெரம்பலூர்.	9498144724 ✓
		திரு. R. வெங்கடேசன், ✓ காவல் ஆய்வாளர், (தனிப்பிரிவு அலுவலகம்) ✓ மாவட்ட காவல் அலுவலகம், ✓ பெரம்பலூர்.	9444879560 ✓
2.	மாவட்ட ஊரக வளர்ச்சி முகமை/ (ஊரக வளர்ச்சித்துறை)	திரு. சரவணன், ✓ கண்காணிப்பாளர், ✓ மாவட்ட ஊரக வளர்ச்சி முகமை ✓ அலுவலகம், பெரம்பலூர்.	8098104464 ✓
3.	தீயணைப்பு மற்றும் மீட்புப்பணிகள் ✓	திரு. வீரபாகு, ✓ உதவி தீயணைப்பு அலுவலர் ✓ மாவட்ட தீயணைப்பு அலுவலகம், ✓ பெரம்பலூர்.	9443601740 ✓
4.	மாவட்ட வழங்கல் மற்றும் நுகர்வோர் பாதுகாப்புத்துறை ✓	திரு. எஸ். சுந்தரராமன், ✓ மாவட்ட வழங்கல் மற்றும் நுகர்வோர் பாதுகாப்பு அலுவலர், ✓ மாவட்ட ஆட்சியரகம், பெரம்பலூர். ✓	9445000270 ✓
5.	சுகாதாரத்துறை (நலப்பணிகள்) ✓	மரு. கலா, ✓ மருத்துவமனை கண்காணிப்பாளர், ✓ மாவட்ட அரசு தலைமை மருத்துவமனை, பெரம்பலூர். ✓	9443829922 ✓

6.	சுகாதாரத்துறை (மருத்துவம்)	திரு.இராஜகோபால், மாவட்ட தொற்றுநோய் அலுவலகம், மாவட்ட சுகாதார அலுவலர் அலுவலகம், பெரம்பலூர்.	8835205511
7.	கால்நடை பராமரிப்புத்துறை	திரு.மரு.ப.குமார், உதவி இயக்குநர், கால்நடை பராமரிப்புத்துறை அலுவலகம், பெரம்பலூர்.	7806852600
8.	வேளாண்மைத்துறை	திரு.பாபு, துணை இயக்குநர். வேளாண்மை அலுவலகம், பெரம்பலூர்.	8072180799
9.	வேளாண்மை பொறியியல் துறை	வீரபாண்டியன், உதவி பொறியாளர், வேளாண்மை பொறியியல் துறை அலுவலகம், பெரம்பலூர்.	9944850423
10.	தோட்டக்கலைத்துறை	சு.செல்வபிரியா, உதவி இயக்குநர், தோட்டக்கலைத்துறை அலுவலகம், பெரம்பலூர்.	9597045973
11.	பொதுப்பணித்துறை (நீர்வள-ஆதாரத்துறை) (Buildings)	திருமதி.கவிதா, உதவி செயற்பொறியாளர், பொதுப்பணித்துறை Buildings (நீர்வள-ஆதாரத்துறை) அலுவலகம், பெரம்பலூர்.	7092410545
12.	பொதுப்பணித்துறை (மருதையாறு வடிநில உபகோட்டம்)	திரு.சீனிவாசன், உதவி செயற்பொறியாளர், பொதுப்பணித்துறை (நீர்வள ஆதாரத்துறை) அலுவலகம், பெரம்பலூர்.	7339654838
13.	தமிழ்நாடு மின்உற்பத்தி மற்றும் மின்பகிர்மான கழகம்	திரு.பாரதி, செயற்பொறியாளர், தமிழ்நாடு மின்உற்பத்தி மற்றும் மின்பகிர்மான கழக அலுவலகம், பெரம்பலூர் கோட்டம்.	9498392129
14.	வளர்ச்சித்துறை	திரு.வெங்கடேஷ்வரன், கண்காணிப்பாளர், உதவி இயக்குநர் (ஊராட்சி மற்றும் தணிக்கை) அலுவலகம், பெரம்பலூர்.	7402607785
15.	நகராட்சி	திரு.சரவணன், உதவி செயற்பொறியாளர், நகராட்சி அலுவலகம், பெரம்பலூர்.	9942142008
16.	போக்குவரத்துத்துறை	திரு.இராஜாமணி, மோட்டார் வாகன ஆய்வாளர் வட்டார போக்குவரத்து அலுவலகம், பெரம்பலூர்.	9487997243
17.	நெடுஞ்சாலைத் துறை	திரு.எஸ்.ராஜா, உதவி செயற்பொறியாளர், நெடுஞ்சாலைத்துறை அலுவலகம், பெரம்பலூர்.	9080323557 9498664139

18.	மாவட்ட தொழில் மையம்	திரு.விஜய் ஆனந்த், உதவி இயக்குநர், மாவட்ட தொழில் மையம், பெரம்பலூர்.	9840556497
19.	பொதுப்பணித்துறை, (கட்டடம் மற்றும் பராமரிப்பு)	திரு.திருவருள், செயற்பொறியாளர், பொதுப்பணித்துறை, (கட்டடம் மற்றும் பராமரிப்பு) அலுவலகம், பெரம்பலூர்.	6379459940
20.	ஒருங்கிணைந்த குழந்தைகள் வளர்ச்சித்திட்டம்	திரு.ஜெயபூர், திட்ட இயக்குநர், ஒருங்கிணைந்த குழந்தைகள் வளர்ச்சித்திட்ட அலுவலகம், பெரம்பலூர்.	9500080140
21.	வருவாய்த்துறை	திரு.அருளானந்தம், தனிவட்டாட்சியர் (தேர்தல் பிரிவு) மாவட்ட ஆட்சியரகம், பெரம்பலூர்.	9943525050
22.	மீன்வளம் மற்றும் மீனவர் நலத்துறை	திரு.யுவராஜ், உதவி இயக்குநர், மீன்வளம் மற்றும் மீனவர் நலத்துறை அலுவலகம், பெரம்பலூர்.	7904760173

பணிகள்:

1. வடகிழக்கு பருவமழை (அக்டோபர்-டிசம்பர்) காலங்களில் துறைவாரியாக மேற்கொள்ள வேண்டிய பணிகளை திட்டமிட்டு தாமதமின்றி உடனுக்குடன் செய்து முடித்தல் வேண்டும்.
2. தலைமையிடத்தில் தங்கி இருந்து நிலைமைகளை தொடர்ந்து கண்காணித்தல்.
3. மாவட்ட ஆட்சித்தலைவர் அவர்களின் முன் அனுமதி பெற்ற பின்னரே தலைமையிடத்தை விட்டு செல்லுதல்.
4. எந்நேரமும் தொடர்பு கொள்ளும் வகையில் கைப்பேசியினை Power Bank மூலம் Charge செய்து தயார் நிலையில் வைத்திருத்தல்.
5. மாவட்ட ஆட்சியர் அவர்களால் தெரிவிக்கும் புள்ளி விவரங்களை சேகரித்து மாவட்ட ஆட்சியரின் நேர்முக உதவியாளர் (பொது) அவர்களிடம் வழங்குதல் மற்றும் சேகரித்த விவரங்களை ஆவணப்படுத்துதல்.

பெறுநர்:

அனைத்து துறை அலுவலர்கள்

நகல்:

சார் ஆட்சியர், பெரம்பலூர்.

நகல் :

முதன்மை செயலர் / வருவாய் நிருவாக ஆணையர், சேப்பாக்கம், சென்னை-5.

மாவட்ட ஆட்சித்தலைவர்,
பெரம்பலூர்.

கூட்ட நடவடிக்கைகள் குறிப்பு

பொருள் : வடகிழக்கு பருவமழை 2024 - பெரம்பலூர் மாவட்டம் - வடகிழக்கு பருவமழை-2024 தொடர்பான முன்னெச்சரிக்கை நடவடிக்கைகள் குறித்த ஆய்வுக்கூட்டம் பெரம்பலூர் மாவட்ட ஆட்சியர் அலுவலகத்தில் மாவட்ட ஆட்சித்தலைவர் அவர்கள் தலைமையில் 30.09.2024 பிற்பகல் 05.00 மணியளவில் நடைபெற்றது - ஆய்வுரை அனுப்புதல் - தொடர்பாக. ✓

பார்வை : பெரம்பலூர் மாவட்ட ஆட்சித்தலைவர் அவர்களின் ஆய்வுக்கூட்டம், நாள்: 30.09.2024 ✓

பெரம்பலூர் மாவட்ட ஆட்சியர் அலுவலகத்தில் 30.09.2024 பிற்பகல் 05.00 மணியளவில் வடகிழக்கு பருவமழை-2024 தொடர்பாக மேற்கொள்ளப்பட வேண்டிய முன்னெச்சரிக்கை நடவடிக்கைகள் குறித்த ஆய்வுக்கூட்டம் பெரம்பலூர் மாவட்ட ஆட்சியர் அலுவலகத்தில் மாவட்ட ஆட்சித்தலைவர் அவர்கள் தலைமையில் நடத்தப்பட்டது. மேற்படி ஆய்வுக்கூட்டத்தில் கீழ்க்கண்ட அலுவலர்கள் கலந்து கொண்டனர். ✓

1. மாவட்ட காவல் கண்காணிப்பாளர், பெரம்பலூர். ✓
2. மாவட்ட வருவாய் அலுவலர், பெரம்பலூர். ✓
3. திட்ட இயக்குநர் (மாவட்ட ஊரக வளர்ச்சி முகமை), பெரம்பலூர். ✓
4. சார் ஆட்சியர், பெரம்பலூர். ✓
5. மாவட்ட ஆட்சியரின் நேர்முக உதவியாளர் (பொது), பெரம்பலூர். ✓
6. மாவட்ட தீயணைப்பு அலுவலர், பெரம்பலூர். ✓
7. திட்ட அலுவலர், (மகளிர் திட்டம்), பெரம்பலூர். ✓
8. இணை இயக்குநர், (நலப்பணிகள்), பெரம்பலூர். ✓
9. துணை இயக்குநர், (சுகாதாரம்), பெரம்பலூர். ✓
10. இணைப்பதிவாளர், (கூட்டுறவுத்துறை), பெரம்பலூர். ✓
11. இணை இயக்குநர், (கால்நடைத்துறை), பெரம்பலூர். ✓
12. இணை இயக்குநர், வேளாண்மை, பெரம்பலூர். ✓
13. துணை இயக்குநர், தோட்டகலைத்துறை, பெரம்பலூர். ✓
14. மாவட்ட கல்வி அலுவலர், பெரம்பலூர். ✓
15. செய்தி மக்கள் தொடர்பு அலுவலர், பெரம்பலூர். ✓
16. செயற்பொறியாளர், (வேளாண்மை பொறியியல் துறை) பெரம்பலூர். ✓
17. மேற்பார்வை பொறியாளர், (தமிழ்நாடு மின்சார வாரியம்), பெரம்பலூர். ✓

18. மாவட்ட ஆதிதிராவிடர் மற்றும் பழங்குடியினர் நல அலுவலர், பெரம்பலூர்.
19. மாவட்ட பிற்படுத்தப்பட்டோர் மற்றும் சிறுபான்மையினர் நல அலுவலர், பெரம்பலூர்.
20. மாவட்ட வழங்கல் மற்றும் நுகர்வோர் பாதுகாப்பு அலுவலர், பெரம்பலூர்.
21. உதவி இயக்குநர், (ஊராட்சிகள்), பெரம்பலூர்.
22. மாவட்ட கருவூல அலுவலர், பெரம்பலூர்.
23. மாவட்ட ஆட்சியரின் நேர்முக உதவியாளர் (வேளாண்மை), பெரம்பலூர்.
24. மாவட்ட வன அலுவலர், பெரம்பலூர்.
25. துணை இயக்குநர் (கனிமம் மற்றும் சுரங்கம்), பெரம்பலூர்.
26. மாவட்ட சமூக பாதுகாப்பு அலுவலர், பெரம்பலூர்.
27. கோட்டப்பொறியாளர், நெடுஞ்சாலைத்துறை, பெரம்பலூர்.
28. முதன்மை கல்வி அலுவலர், பெரம்பலூர்.
29. ஆணையர், நகராட்சி, பெரம்பலூர்.
30. உதவியாளர், தமிழ்நாடு அரசுப்போக்குவரத்துக் கழகம், பெரம்பலூர்.
31. மாவட்ட தொற்று நோயியல் நிபுணர், பெரம்பலூர்.
32. உதவி செயற்பொறியாளர், பொதுப்பணித்துறை (கட்டடங்கள்), பெரம்பலூர்.
33. உதவி செயற்பொறியாளர், மருதையாறு வடிநில உபகோட்டம், பெரம்பலூர்.
34. நியமன அலுவலர், உணவு பாதுகாப்புத் துறை, பெரம்பலூர்.
35. தமிழ்நாடு நுகர்பொருள் வாணிபக்கழகம், பெரம்பலூர்.
36. வட்டாட்சியர், பெரம்பலூர்.
37. வட்டாட்சியர், வேப்பந்தட்டை.
38. வட்டாட்சியர், குன்னம்.
39. வட்டாட்சியர், ஆலத்தூர்.
40. வட்டாட்சியர் (ச.பா.தி), பெரம்பலூர்.
41. வட்டாட்சியர் (ச.பா.தி), வேப்பந்தட்டை.
42. வட்டாட்சியர் (ச.பா.தி), குன்னம்.
43. வட்டாட்சியர் (ச.பா.தி), ஆலத்தூர்.
44. வட்டார வளர்ச்சி அலுவலர், பெரம்பலூர்.
45. வட்டார வளர்ச்சி அலுவலர், வேப்பந்தட்டை.
46. வட்டார வளர்ச்சி அலுவலர், வேப்பூர்.
47. வட்டார வளர்ச்சி அலுவலர், ஆலத்தூர்.
48. செயல் அலுவலர், (பேரூராட்சி) அரும்பாவூர்.
49. செயல் அலுவலர், (பேரூராட்சி), பூலாம்பாடி.
50. செயல் அலுவலர், (பேரூராட்சி), குரும்பலூர்.

51. செயல் அலுவலர், (பேரூராட்சி), லப்பைக்குடிக்காடு. ✓
52. ஆய்வாளர், மீன்வளத்துறை, பெரம்பலூர். ✓
53. கணக்காளர், வட்டார போக்குவரத்து அலுவலகம், பெரம்பலூர். ✓

இக்கூட்டத்தின்போது வடகிழக்கு பருவமழை 2024 தொடர்பாக பேரிடருக்கு முன் (Pre-Disaster), பேரிடரின்போது (During Disaster), பேரிடருக்குப் பின் (Post-Disaster) மேற்கொள்ளப்பட வேண்டிய முன்னெச்சரிக்கை நடவடிக்கைகள் குறித்து பெரம்பலூர் மாவட்ட ஆட்சித்தலைவர் அவர்களால் தொடர்புத்துறையினருக்கு கீழ்க்கண்ட விவரப்படி அறிவுரைகள் வழங்கப்பட்டது. ✓

மாவட்ட அவசர கட்டுப்பாட்டு மையம்-DEOC (District Emergency Operation Centre) ✓

- வடகிழக்கு பருவமழை-2024 காலத்தில் பொதுமக்களுக்கு உடனுக்குடன் பேரிடர் தொடர்பான தகவல்களை கைப்பேசி மூலம் தகவல் செய்தியாக பரிமாற்றம் செய்ய நடவடிக்கைகள் மேற்கொள்ளப்பட வேண்டும். ✓
- பேரிடர் காலங்களில் பொதுமக்களை தங்க வைக்கப்படும் நிவாரண முகாம்களின் விவரங்களை பெரம்பலூர் மாவட்ட வரைபடத்தில் பதிவு செய்யப்பட வேண்டும். ✓
- பேரிடர் காலங்களில் துறை மூலம் எடுக்கப்பட நடவடிக்கைகள் மேற்கொள்ள ஏதுவாக ஒவ்வொரு துறையிலும் ஒரு தொடர்பு அலுவலர் (Nodal Officer) நியமனம் செய்யப்பட வேண்டும். ✓
- பேரிடர் காலங்களில் ஏற்படும் பாதிப்புகளுக்கு வட்டாட்சியர்களால் நிவாரண வழங்கப்படுவதை உறுதிபடுத்திக் கொள்ள வேண்டும். ✓
- தினசரி மழையளவு, பாதிப்பு விவரங்களை TNSMART இணையதளத்தில் காலை 8.00 மணிக்கு முன்னர் பதிவேற்றம் செய்ய வேண்டும். ✓
- மாவட்டத்தில் ஏற்படும் சேத விவரங்கள் குறித்து மாவட்ட ஆட்சித்தலைவர் அவர்களுக்கு உடனுக்குடன் விவரம் தெரிவித்தல் வேண்டும். ✓

வருவாய் மற்றும் பேரிடர் மேலாண்மைத்துறை (Revenue Department) ✓

- பேரிடர் காலங்களில் ஏற்படும் பாதிப்புகளுக்கு நிவாரண உதவிகள் உடனுக்குடன் வழங்கிட நடவடிக்கைகள் மேற்கொள்ளப்பட வேண்டும். ✓
- பொதுமக்கள் பாதுகாப்பாக தங்க வைக்க நிவாரண முகாம்கள் தயார் நிலையில் வைத்திருப்பதுடன் மின்விளக்கு, மின்விசிறி, குடிநீர், கழிவறை உள்ளிட்ட அடிப்படை வசதிகள் இருப்பதை உறுதி செய்திட வேண்டும். ✓
- பாதிப்பிற்குள்ளாகும் பகுதியிலிருந்து பொதுமக்களை எளிதில் அழைத்து சென்று தங்க வைக்கும் வகையில் நிவாரண முகாம்கள் 1 கி.மீ.க்குள் இருக்க வேண்டும். ✓

- அனைத்து துறைகளிலும் பேரிடர் காலங்களில் பயன்படுத்தப்படும் உபகரணங்களின் விவரங்களைப் பெற்று TNSMART இணையதளத்தில் பதிவு செய்யப்பட வேண்டும். ✓
- முதல் செயல்பாட்டாளர்கள் (First Responders) விவரங்கள் TNSMART இணையதளத்தில் புதுப்பிக்கப்படவேண்டும். ✓
- தனியார் கட்டடங்கள் இடையும் நிலையில் உள்ளதை அடையாளம் கண்டறிந்து அவற்றினை இடிக்க நடவடிக்கை மேற்கொள்ளப்பட வேண்டும். கட்டடத்தில் குடியிருப்போரை பாதுகாப்பான இடத்திற்கு குடியமர்த்த நடவடிக்கைகள் மேற்கொள்ள வேண்டும். ✓
- வடகிழக்கு பருவமழை காலத்தில் மேற்கொள்ளப்பட வேண்டிய முன்னேற்பாடுகள் குறித்து சம்மந்தப்பட்ட துறை அலுவலர்களை அழைத்து கோட்டம் மற்றும் வட்ட அளவில் ஆய்வுக் கூட்டம் நடத்திட வேண்டும். ✓
- அனைத்து துறை அலுவலர்கள், அலுவலக பணியாளர்கள், களப்பணியாளர்கள் மற்றும் தன்னார்வ தொண்டு நிறுவனங்களின் புதுப்பிக்கப்பட்ட தொலைபேசி எண்கள் அடங்கிய கையேட்டினை தயார் நிலையில் வைத்திருக்க வேண்டும். ✓
- கோட்ட மற்றும் வட்ட அலுவலக பணியாளர்களுக்கு சுழற்சி முறையில் முறைப்பணி நியமனம் செய்து ஆணை பிறப்பிக்க வேண்டும். ✓
- சார் ஆட்சியர்/ வட்டாட்சியர்கள் தங்கள் ஆளுகைக்குட்பட்ட மழைமானிகளை தணிக்கை செய்து அதன் செயல்பாடுகள் குறித்து அறிக்கை தயார் செய்திட வேண்டும். மேலும் பேரிடரின்போது காவல்துறை / தீயணைப்புத்துறை / ஊரக வளர்ச்சித்துறை மற்றும் இதர துறையினருடன் ஒருங்கிணைந்து செயல்படுத்தல் வேண்டும். ✓
- நீர்நிலைப்புறம்போக்குகளான ஆறு, ஏரி, ஓடை, வாரி, குளம், குட்டை உள்ளிட்ட நீர்நிலைகளில் உள்ள ஆக்கிரமிப்புகளை அகற்றிடவும், மேற்படி நீர்நிலைகளின் கரைகள் பலவீனமாக உள்ளனவா என கண்டறிந்து அவற்றை பலப்படுத்த சம்மந்தப்பட்ட துறை மூலம் நடவடிக்கை மேற்கொள்ளுதல் வேண்டும். ✓
- அவசர காலங்களில் கிராமங்களிலிருந்து பொதுமக்கள் பாதுகாப்பாக வெளியேறும் வழிகளுடன் கூடிய செயல் திட்டத்தினை சம்மந்தப்பட்ட கிராம நிர்வாக அலுவலர்கள் மற்றும் வருவாய் ஆய்வாளர்கள் மூலமாக தயார் செய்து வைத்திருத்தல் வேண்டும். ✓
- சார் ஆட்சியர், வட்டாட்சியர்கள், துணை வட்டாட்சியர்கள், வருவாய் ஆய்வாளர்கள் மற்றும் கிராம நிர்வாக அலுவலர்கள் கைப்பேசி உபகரணங்களை Power Bank மூலம் Charge செய்து எந்நேரமும் தொடர்பு கொள்ளும் வகையில் வைத்திருக்கவேண்டும். ✓

- > வட்ட அளவில் பாதிப்பு ஏற்படக்கூடிய பகுதிகளில் தீயணைப்பு மற்றும் மீட்பு அணிகளுக்கான செயல்பாட்டு விளக்கம் (Mock drill) நடத்தி அபாயத்தை அறிக்கை அனுப்புகல் வேண்டும்.
- > அமைத்து முதல் செயல்பாட்டாளர்களுடன் (First Responders) சம்பந்தப்பட்ட கிளப்ப நிர்வாக அலுவலர் / வருவாய் ஆய்வாளர் தொடர்பில் இடங்கல் வேண்டும்.
- > வட்டமட்டங்களில் / வருவாய் ஆய்வாளர்கள் மற்றும் கிளப்ப நிர்வாக அலுவலர்கள் வடக்கிலு பருவமழை காலத்தின்மேது தாமதமடைந்திருக்கக்கூடிய தகவல்களை அறிக்கல் வேண்டும்.

நடவடிக்கை எடுக்க வேண்டிய அலுவலர்கள்

- ✓ சார் ஆபீஸர், செயல்புனர்.
- ✓ வட்டமட்டங்களில், செயல்புனர் / சேர்மென்ட் / டீன் / ஆலத்தியர்.

தீயணைப்பு மற்றும் மீட்பு அணிகள் துறை (Fire & Rescue Department)

- > வடக்கிலு பருவமழை காலங்களில் தேவையான Power Saw and Cutters, Runner Boats, Lifebuoys, Life Jackets போன்ற மீட்பு உபகரணங்களை தயார் நிலையில் உள்ளதா என்பதை உறுதி செய்து கொள்ள வேண்டும்.
- > மழைக்காலங்களில் போக்குவரத்துக்கு இடைபடுகின்ற சாலைகளில் டிரைக்கே விடும் மற்றும் உடனடி நடவடிக்கை மேற்கொள்ள வேண்டும்.
- > வட்ட அளவில் பாதிப்பு ஏற்படக்கூடிய பகுதிகளில் மீட்பு அணிகள் அறித்து செயல்பாட்டு விளக்கம் (Mock Drill) நடத்துகல் வேண்டும்.

நடவடிக்கை எடுக்க வேண்டிய அலுவலர்

- ✓ மாவட்ட தீயணைப்பு அலுவலர்

காவல் துறை (Police Department)

- > போலீஸ் காவலர்களின் மேது மீட்பு அணிகள் மேற்கொள்ளும் பொழுது பரிந்து திறன் கொண்ட காவலர்கள் குழுவினை (Disaster Response Forces) அமைத்தல் வேண்டும்.
- > அவசர காலங்களில் வருவாய்த்துறை மற்றும் இரா துறையினருடன் இணைந்து அவ்வப்போது தகவல் பரிமாற்றம் செய்துகொள்ளவும், மீட்பு அணிகள் (Rescue Operations) குறிப்பாக செயல்படுத்திடவும் நடவடிக்கை மேற்கொள்ள வேண்டும்.

- வடகிழக்கு பருவமழையினால் அபாயகரமான பகுதிகளில் பாதிப்பு ஏற்படும்பட்சத்தில் பாதிக்கப்பட்ட பகுதிகளுக்கு செல்வதற்கு போக்குவரத்தினை சீர்செய்ய உரிய செயல் திட்டங்கள் (Action Plan) தயார் செய்து அதன் அறிக்கையினை 10.10.2024க்குள் அனுப்பி வைக்கப்பட வேண்டும்.

நடவடிக்கை எடுக்க வேண்டிய அலுவலர் /

- ✓ மாவட்ட காவல் கண்காணிப்பாளர். /

மாவட்ட வழங்கல் மற்றும் நுகர்வோர் பாதுகாப்பு, கூட்டுறவுத்துறை மற்றும் தமிழ்நாடு நுகர்பொருள் வாணிப கழகம் (District Supply Office & TNCSC) /

- அத்தியாவசிய உணவுப் பொருட்களை மூன்று மாதத்திற்கு இரண்டு மடங்கு இருப்பு வைத்துக்கொள்ள வேண்டும்./
- பண்டங்கள் நகர்வின் (Movement) போது அரிசி, பருப்பு, சர்க்கரை, கோதுமை உள்ளிட்ட அத்தியாவசிய உணவுப்பொருட்கள் மழைநீரால் பாதிக்காத வகையில் தார்பாலின் போட்டு மூடி பாதுகாப்பாக கொண்டு செல்ல வேண்டும்./
- உணவுப்பொருள்கள், மண்ணெண்ணெய், காலி சாக்குப்பைகள் ஆகியவற்றை போதுமான அளவில் இருப்பு வைத்திருக்க வேண்டும். /

நடவடிக்கை எடுக்க வேண்டிய அலுவலர்கள்

- ✓ இணைபதிவாளர் (கூட்டுறவு), மாவட்ட வழங்கல் மற்றும் நுகர்வோர் பாதுகாப்பு அலுவலர் மற்றும் மண்டல மேலாளர் (த.நா.கு.பொ.க)./

சுகாதாரத்துறை (Health Department)

- வடகிழக்கு பருவமழை காலங்களில் மருத்துவர்கள் சுழற்சி முறையில் Job Chart-ன்படி பகல் மற்றும் இரவு நேரங்களில் (இரவு 8 மணி முதல் காலை 6 மணி வரை) பணிபுரிய நடவடிக்கை எடுக்க வேண்டும்./
- அனைத்து அரசு மருத்துவமனைகள் மற்றும் ஆரம்ப சுகாதார மையங்களை சுத்தமாகவும் சுகாதாரமாகவும் வைத்திருக்க வேண்டும்./
- வடகிழக்கு பருவமழை காலங்களில் போதுமான அளவில் மருந்துகளை இருப்பில் வைத்திருக்கவும், அத்தியாவசிய மருந்துகள், உயிர் காக்கும் மருந்துகள் ஆகியவற்றை தயார் நிலையில் வைத்திருக்க வேண்டும். /
- வட்டார அளவில் மருத்துவக்குழு அமைத்திட தேவையான நடவடிக்கை எடுக்க வேண்டும். மேலும் இது நோய்த்தொற்று காலம் என்பதால் கூடுதல் கவனம் செலுத்த வேண்டும்./

- தொற்று நோய் பரவாமல் தடுத்திட ஏதுவாக Bleaching Powder மற்றும் Chlorine மருந்துகள் போதுமான அளவில் இருப்பு வைத்திருக்க வேண்டும். ✓
நடவடிக்கை எடுக்க வேண்டிய அலுவலர்கள்

✓ இணை இயக்குநர் மற்றும் துணை இயக்குநர் பொது சுகாதாரம்.

நகராட்சி மற்றும் பேரூராட்சிகள் (Municipality & Town Panchayat) ✓

- பெரம்பலூர் நகராட்சிக்குட்பட்ட பகுதிகளில் உள்ள கால்வாய்கள் அனைத்திலும் மழைநீர் தேங்காவண்ணம் குப்பைகளை அகற்றப்பட வேண்டும். ✓
- பேரிடர் காலங்களில் பயன்படுத்துவதற்கு ஏதுவாக மணல் மூட்டைகள் போதிய அளவில் கையிருப்பில் வைத்திருக்க வேண்டும். ✓
- நகராட்சி எல்லைக்குட்பட்ட பகுதிகளில் நீர் அடைப்பு ஏற்படும் பகுதிகளை ஆய்வு செய்து சீரமைக்க வேண்டும். ✓
- பேரிடர் காலங்களில் நகர்புற வெள்ள மேலாண்மை நிர்வகிக்க தொழில்நுட்ப தகுதி வாய்ந்த ஒரு பொறுப்பு அலுவலர் (Nodal Officer) நியமனம் செய்யப்பட வேண்டும். ✓
- மழைக்காலங்களில் தொற்று நோய் பரவாமல் இருக்க Bleaching Powder மற்றும் Chlorine மருந்துகள் பயன்படுத்த வேண்டும். ✓
- மீட்புபணிகளுக்கான இயந்திரங்களை தயார் நிலையில் வைத்திருக்க வேண்டும். ✓
- நகராட்சி / பேரூராட்சி பகுதிகளில் நீர்நிலைகள் உள்ள பகுதிகளை வரைபடமாக தயாரித்து அதனை நகர்புற உள்ளூர் அமைப்பு (ULB) உடன் இணைக்கப்பட்ட ஒரு கண்காணிப்பு கட்டமைப்பு ஏற்படுத்திட வேண்டும். ✓
- நகராட்சி / பேரூராட்சி பகுதிகளில் நீர்த்தேக்கத்திலிருந்து தண்ணீரை விடுவிப்பது தொடர்பான முடிவெடுக்க போதிய அதிகாரங்களைப் பெற்ற ஒரு உயர்மட்ட நிபுணர் குழுவை அமைத்திட வேண்டும். ✓
- நகராட்சி / பேரூராட்சி பகுதிகளில் பேரிடர் காலங்களில் பொதுமக்களுக்கு சேவை மேற்கொள்ளும்பொருட்டு ஒவ்வொரு வார்டுக்கும் குடியிருப்போர் நல அதிகாரிகள் மற்றும் சமூக சேவைக்குழுக்களைத் தேர்வு செய்து தயார் நிலையில் வைத்திருத்தல் வேண்டும். இதுதொடர்பான அறிக்கையினை 10.10.2024க்குள் பெரம்பலூர் மாவட்ட ஆட்சித்தலைவர் அலுவலகத்திற்கு அனுப்பி வைக்க வேண்டும். ✓

நடவடிக்கை எடுக்க வேண்டிய அலுவலர்கள்.

- ✓ ஆணையர் (நகராட்சி)
- ✓ செயல் அலுவலர்கள் (பேரூராட்சிகள்)

ஊரக வளர்ச்சி மற்றும் உள்ளாட்சித் துறை (Rural Development)

- பேரிடர் காலங்களில் நிவாரண முகாம்களில் தங்க வைக்கப்பட்டுள்ள பொதுமக்களுக்கு உணவு அளித்திடும் வகையில் சமையற்கூடங்கள் தயார் நிலையில் வைத்திருக்க வேண்டும். ✓
- காலை உணவுத் திட்டத்தில் பயன்படுத்தப்படும் சமையற்கூடங்களை பேரிடர் காலங்களில் அவற்றினை பயன்படுத்திட வேண்டும். ✓
- அனைத்து ஊராட்சிகளிலும் உள்ள கழிப்பிடங்கள் அனைத்தும் நோய்த்தொற்று ஏற்படவண்ணம் சுகாதாரமாக வைத்திருக்க வேண்டும். ✓
- உள்ளாட்சித் துறையினர் தமது பராமரிப்பில் உள்ள நீர்நிலைகளில் ஆக்கிரமிப்புகளை அகற்றிடவும், வரத்து வாய்க்கால்களில் உருவாகியுள்ள தடைகளை தூர்வாரி நீர்வழிப் பாதையினை சீராக வைத்திருக்கவும், மதகுகளை சீரமைத்து நீர்வழிப்பாதையினை சரியாக வைக்க வேண்டும். ✓
- நீர்நிலைகளில் பலவீனமாக உள்ளவற்றினை கண்டறிந்து அவற்றின் கரைகளை பலப்படுத்தவும், நீர் அடைப்பு பகுதிகளை ஆய்வுசெய்து சரிசெய்திடவும், தாழ்வான பகுதிகளில் வெள்ளப்பெருக்கு ஏற்படுவதை தடுக்க உரிய முன்னெச்சரிக்கை நடவடிக்கை மேற்கொள்ளவும், உடைப்புகளை அடைக்க போதுமான அளவு மணல் மூட்டைகள், சாக்கு பைகள் தயார் நிலையில் வைத்திருக்க வேண்டும். ✓
- ஊரக வளர்ச்சித் துறை அலுவலர்கள், வருவாய்த்துறை மற்றும் இதரதுறை அலுவலர்களுடன் இணைந்து கண்காணித்து முன்னெச்சரிக்கை நடவடிக்கைகள் மேற்கொள்ள வேண்டும். ✓
- வட்டார அளவில் தீயணைப்பு மற்றும் மீட்புணித் துறையின் மாதிரி செயல் விளக்கம் (Mock Drill) நடத்தி விழிப்புணர்வு ஏற்படுத்திட வேண்டும். இது தொடர்பான அறிக்கையினை அனைத்து வட்டார வளர்ச்சி அலுவலர்களும் உதவி இயக்குநர் (ஊராட்சிகள்) வழியாக 10.10.2024க்குள் மாவட்ட ஆட்சித்தலைவர் அலுவலகத்திற்கு அனுப்பி வைக்க வேண்டும். ✓
- நீர்நிலைகளில் பொதுமக்கள் / சிறுவர் - சிறுமியர் இறங்குவதால் ஏற்படும் உயிர் இழப்புகளை தவிர்க்க நீர்நிலைகளின் ஆழமான பகுதிகள் குறித்த முன்னெச்சரிக்கை எச்சரிக்கை பலகையினை (Caution Board) நீர்நிலைகளின் கரைகளில் வைத்து பொதுமக்களிடம் விழிப்புணர்வினை ஏற்படுத்த வேண்டும். ✓

நடவடிக்கை எடுக்க வேண்டிய அலுவலர்கள்

- ✓ திட்ட இயக்குநர் (மா.ஊ.வ.மு), உதவி இயக்குநர், ஊராட்சிகள் (ம) தணிக்கை மற்றும் அனைத்து வட்டார வளர்ச்சி அலுவலர்கள். (வ.ஊ. மற்றும் கி.ஊ). /

பொதுப்பணித்துறை நீர்வள ஆதார அமைப்பு (PWD - WRD)

- பொதுப்பணித்துறையினர் தமது பராமரிப்பில் உள்ள நீர்நிலைகளில் உள்ள ஆக்கிரமிப்புகளை அகற்றிடவும், வரத்து வாய்க்கால்களில் உருவாகியுள்ள தடைகளை தூர்வாரி நீர்வழிப் பாதையினை சீராக வைத்திருக்க வேண்டும். /
 - வெள்ளத் தடுப்புபணிக்காக போதுமான அளவில் மணல் மூட்டைகள் (Sand Bags) மற்றும் சவுக்கு குச்சிகளை (Casuarina Poles) தேவைப்படும் இடங்களில் முன்னதாகவே இருப்பு வைத்திட வேண்டும். மேலும் ஆறுகள், ஏரிகள் மற்றும் வரத்துவாய்க்கால்களின் கரைகள் உடையும்பட்சத்தில் உடன் சரிசெய்ய JCB / Hitachi உள்ளிட்ட இயந்திரங்களையும், அதனை இயக்கும் ஓட்டுநர்களையும் தயார் நிலையில் வைத்திருக்க வேண்டும். /
 - பலவீனமாக உள்ள நீர்நிலைகளை கண்டறிந்து அவற்றை இனம் வாரியாக பட்டியலிட்டு பலப்படுத்தவும், பட்டியல் நகலினை மாவட்ட ஆட்சித்தலைவர், சார் ஆட்சியர் மற்றும் சம்மந்தப்பட்ட வட்டாட்சியர் அலுவலகங்களுக்கு 10.10.2024க்குள் அனுப்பிடவேண்டும். /
 - நீர்நிலைகளில் பொதுமக்கள் / சிறுவர் - சிறுமியர் இறங்குவதால் ஏற்படும் உயிர் இழப்புகளை தவிர்க்க நீர்நிலைகளின் ஆழமான பகுதிகள் குறித்த எச்சரிக்கை பலகையினை (Caution Board) நீர்நிலைகளின் கரைகளில் வைத்து பொதுமக்களிடம் விழிப்புணர்வினை ஏற்படுத்த வேண்டும். /
- நடவடிக்கை எடுக்க வேண்டிய அலுவலர்**

- ✓ செயற்பொறியாளர் பொதுப்பணித்துறை(நீர்வள ஆதாரத்துறை) /

பொதுப்பணித்துறை (கட்டடங்கள் மற்றும் பராமரிப்பு) (PWD (Buildings & Maintenance))

- ஆதிதிராவிட மற்றும் பிற்படுத்தப்பட்டோர் மாணவ/மாணவிகள் விடுதிகளை ஆய்வு செய்தும், இடமும் நிலையில் உள்ள கட்டடங்களை அப்புறப்படுத்தவும், மாணவ / மாணவிகளை மாற்று இடத்தில் தங்க வைக்க நடவடிக்கைகள் மேற்கொள்ளப்பட வேண்டும். /

- அரசு கட்டடங்கள் மற்றும் அரசுப்பள்ளிகள் செயல்படும் கட்டடங்கள் இடியும் நிலையில் உள்ளதை அடையாளம் கண்டறிந்து அவற்றினை இடிக்க நடவடிக்கை மேற்கொள்ளப்பட வேண்டும். ✓
- அங்கன்வாடி கட்டடங்களின் உறுதித்தன்மையை ஆய்வு செய்தும், பாதுகாப்பற்ற கட்டடங்களில் பள்ளிக்குழந்தைகள் செல்லாதவாறு பாதுகாப்பு ஏற்பாடுகள் மேற்கொள்ளப்பட வேண்டும். ✓

நடவடிக்கை எடுக்க வேண்டிய அலுவலர்

- ✓ செயற்பொறியாளர் பொதுப்பணித்துறை(கட்டடங்கள் மற்றும் பராமரிப்பு) ✓

நெடுஞ்சாலைத்துறை (Highways)

- மாநில நெடுஞ்சாலைகளில் பலவீனமாக உள்ள அனைத்து பாலங்களையும் ஆய்வு செய்து அதன் உறுதித்தன்மை குறித்து அறிக்கை தயார் செய்திட வேண்டும். (நெடுஞ்சாலைகளின் சில பகுதிகளில் குண்டும் குழியுமாக காணப்படும் இடங்களில் இடர்பாடுகளை களைவதற்கு நடவடிக்கை மேற்கொள்ளவும், வாய்க்கால், வடிகால்களில் நீர்க்கசிவு ஏற்படுவதை தடுத்து மழைநீரால் சாலைகளில் ஏற்படும் சேதங்களை தடுத்திடவும் உரிய நடவடிக்கை மேற்கொள்ளவேண்டும். ✓ மணல் மூட்டைகள் தேவைப்படும் இடங்களில் முன்னதாகவே போதுமான அளவு இருப்பு வைத்திட நடவடிக்கை மேற்கொள்ளவேண்டும். ✓
- வடகிழக்கு பருவமழை காலங்களில் சாலைகளில் மரங்கள் மற்றும் மின் கம்பங்கள் சாய்ந்து ஏற்படும் தடைகளை அகற்றிட தேவையான Bulldozers, JCBs, Power Saws and Other Tree Cutting Equipments உள்ளிட்ட உபகரணங்களை தயார் நிலையில் வைத்திடவும், மேற்படி உபகரணங்களை வைத்துள்ள பதிவு பெற்ற ஒப்பந்தக்காரர்களது தொலைபேசி எண் உள்ளிட்ட இதர விவரங்களை வைத்திருக்க வேண்டும். ✓
- மேற்படி இனங்கள் குறித்த இறுதி அறிக்கையினை 10.10.2024க்குள் மாவட்ட ஆட்சித்தலைவர் அலுவலகத்திற்கு அனுப்பிவைக்கப்பட வேண்டும். ✓

நடவடிக்கை எடுக்க வேண்டிய அலுவலர்

- ✓ கோட்ட பொறியாளர் (நெடுஞ்சாலைகள் துறை) ✓

போக்குவரத்து துறை / மோட்டார் வாகன பராமரிப்புத்துறை (Transport Department)

- மீட்புணிகளுக்கான வாகனங்களை போதுமான எண்ணிக்கையில் இருப்பில் வைத்திருக்க வேண்டும். ✓

நடவடிக்கை எடுக்க வேண்டிய அலுவலர்கள் ✓

- ✓ வட்டார போக்குவரத்து அலுவலர், கிளைமேலாளர் (தமிழ்நாடு அரசு போக்குவரத்துக் கழகம்) ✓

தமிழ்நாடு மின்உற்பத்தி மற்றும் பகிர்மானக் கழகம் (TANGEDCO) ✓

- தமிழ்நாடு மின்பகிர்மானக் கழகத்தின் மூலக் கள ஆய்வு மேற்கொண்டு கண்டறியப்பட்டதில் சரிசெய்யப்படாமல் உள்ள 5 மின்மாற்றிகள் மற்றும் பலவீனமாக உள்ள 29 மின்கம்பங்கள் உடனடியாக சரிசெய்யப்பட வேண்டும். ✓
- பெரம்பலூர் மாவட்டத்தில் பழுதடைந்துள்ள மின்மாற்றிகள், தாழ்வாக செல்லும் மின்கம்பிகள் மற்றும் பலவீனமாக உள்ள மின்கம்பங்களை ஒருவார காலத்திற்குள் மாற்றிட வேண்டும். ✓
- இயற்கை இடர்பாடுகளின்போது, மாவட்ட நிர்வாகத்துடன் ஒருங்கிணைந்து மின் வயர்கள் அறுந்து விழுந்து அதனால் ஏற்படும் உயிர் இழப்புகளை தடுத்திடவும், மின்சாரம் உடனடியாக வழங்கிட போதுமான அளவில் மின்கம்பங்கள், வயர்கள் இருப்பு வைத்திருக்கவும் வேண்டும். ✓
- சூழ்நிலைக்களுக்கு ஏற்றவாறு மின் விநியோகம் செய்திடவும், மின்மாற்றிகளை ஆய்வு செய்திட வேண்டும். மின் விநியோக நிறுத்தம் தொடர்பான தகவல்களை விரைந்து மாவட்ட நிர்வாகத்திற்கு தெரிவித்திட வேண்டும். ✓
- பருவமழை காலங்களில் மின்சாரம் தொடர்பான புகார்களுக்கு 94987 94987 என்ற எண்ணில் தொடர்பு கொண்டு புகார்களை தெரிவிக்க ஏதுவாக விளம்பரம் செய்ய தக்க நடவடிக்கைகள் மேற்கொள்ள வேண்டும். ✓

நடவடிக்கை எடுக்க வேண்டிய அலுவலர்கள் ✓

- ✓ மேற்பார்வை பொறியாளர் மற்றும் செயற்பொறியாளர் (தமிழ்நாடு மின்உற்பத்தி மற்றும் மின்பகிர்மானக் கழகம்) ✓

வேளாண்மை மற்றும் தோட்டக்கலைத்துறை

(Agricluture & Horticulture Department)

- விவசாயிகளுக்கு வழங்க போதுமான விதைகள் இருப்பு வைத்திருக்க வேண்டும். ✓
- வெள்ள காலங்களில் பாதிக்கப்படும் விவசாய பயிர்கள் மற்றும் தோட்டப்பயிர்கள் குறித்த விவரங்களை சம்மந்தப்பட்ட கிராம நிர்வாக அலுவலருடன் இணைந்து கள ஆய்வு செய்து உடனுக்குடன் அறிக்கை அனுப்பிடவேண்டும். ✓

நடவடிக்கை எடுக்க வேண்டிய அலுவலர்கள்.

- ✓ இணை இயக்குநர், (வேளாண்மை) ✓
- ✓ துணை இயக்குநர் (தோட்டக்கலை) ✓

மீன்வளத்துறை (Fisheries)

- வெள்ளம் பாதிப்பு ஏற்படும் பகுதிகளில் உள்ள பொதுமக்களை மீட்டுக் கொண்டு வருவதற்கு போதுமான மோட்டார் படகு மற்றும் விசைப்படகு ஆகியவற்றினை தயார் நிலையில் வைத்திருக்க வேண்டும். ✓

கால்நடை பராமரிப்புத்துறை (Animal Husbandary) ✓

- வடகிழக்கு பருவமழை காலங்களில் கால்நடை மருத்துவமனைகளில் போதுமான அளவில் கால்நடை மருந்துகளை இருப்பில் வைத்திருக்கவும், அத்தியாவசிய தடுப்பு மருந்துகள், Antibiotics, Dextrose, Electrolytes and Astringents மருந்துகள் வைத்திருக்க வேண்டும். ✓
- கால்நடை மருத்துவர்கள் சுழற்சி முறையில் பணியமர்த்திட வேண்டும். ✓
- வெள்ளத்தினால் இறந்து போகும் கால்நடைகளுக்கு அரசின் நிவாரணம் வழங்குவதற்கு உடனடியாக பிரேத பரிசோதனை அறிக்கையினை உடன் வழங்க வேண்டும். ✓

நடவடிக்கை எடுக்க வேண்டிய அலுவலர்

- ✓ இணை இயக்குநர் (கால்நடை பராமரிப்புத்துறை) ✓

தொழில்துறை (Industries Department)

- பேரிடரின்போது வெள்ளத்தினால் தொழிற்சாலை இயந்திரங்கள் பாதிக்கப்படாத வகையில் உயர்வான இடத்தில் வைத்துக் கொள்ள தொழில் நிறுவனங்களுக்கு அறிவுரைகள் வழங்க வேண்டும். ✓
- மின் வயர்கள் மழைநீரில் மூழ்கி மின்விபத்துகள் ஏற்படுவதை தவிர்த்திடும் வகையில் பாதுகாப்பு ஏற்பாடுகள் மேற்கொள்ள வேண்டும். ✓
- தொழிலாளர்களுக்கு பேரிடர் குறித்த ஆலோசனைகள் வழங்கிட வேண்டும். ✓

நடவடிக்கை எடுக்க வேண்டிய அலுவலர்கள்.

- ✓ மாவட்ட தொழில் மைய அலுவலர். ✓

கல்வித்துறை (Education Department) ✓

- பேரிடர் காலங்களில் வெள்ளத்தினால் பாதிக்கப்படும் மக்களை தங்க வைக்க ஏதுவாக பள்ளி கட்டடங்களின் சாவிகளை சம்மந்தப்பட்ட கிராம நிர்வாக அலுவலர் மற்றும் ஊராட்சி செயலரிடம் ஒப்படைக்க சம்மந்தப்பட்ட பள்ளி தலைமை ஆசிரியருக்கு அறிவுறுத்த வேண்டும். ✓

நடவடிக்கை எடுக்க வேண்டிய அலுவலர்கள்.

- ✓ முதன்மை கல்வி அலுவலர் ✓
- ✓ மாவட்ட கல்வி அலுவலர் ✓

கனிமம் மற்றும் சுரங்கத்துறை (Mines & Minerals Department) ✓

- இயங்கும் மற்றும் இயங்காத குவாரிகளில் தண்ணீர் தேங்கியுள்ள பகுதிகளுக்கு பொதுமக்கள், சிறுவர்-சிறுமியர்கள் குளிக்கவோ, துணி துவைக்கவோ செல்லாதவாறு எச்சரிக்கை பலகையினை (Caution Board) வைக்க வேண்டும். ✓
- மழைக்காலங்களில் குவாரிகளில் மண்சரிவுகளால் விபத்துக்கள் ஏற்படாதவாறு குவாரிகளை ஆய்வு செய்ய வேண்டும். ✓

நடவடிக்கை எடுக்க வேண்டிய அலுவலர்கள்.

- ✓ உதவி இயக்குநர் (கனிமங்கள் மற்றும் சுரங்கங்கள்) ✓

பொது (General):

- பேரிடர் தொடர்பான நிகழ்வுகளை மாவட்ட ஆட்சியர் அலுவலகத்தில் இயங்கி வரும் பேரிடர் மேலாண்மை கட்டுப்பாட்டு அறை கட்டணமில்லா தொலைபேசி எண்.1077-க்கும் மற்றும் 1800-425-4556 உடன் தகவல் தெரிவிக்க வேண்டும்
- கட்டணமில்லா தொலைபேசி எண் 1077க்கு மற்றும் 1800-425-4556 பொதுமக்களால் அளிக்கப்படும் புகார்களுக்கு உடனுக்குடன் நடவடிக்கை மேற்கொண்டு நடவடிக்கையின் விவரம் அறிக்கையாக பேரிடர் மேலாண்மை கட்டுப்பாட்டு அறைக்கு அனுப்பி வைக்கப்பட வேண்டும்.
- அனைத்து துறை சார்ந்த மாவட்ட அளவிலான அலுவலர்கள் தலைமையிடத்தில் தங்கியிருக்க வேண்டும். மாவட்ட ஆட்சித்தலைவர் அவர்களின் முன் அனுமதி பெற்றே தலைமையிடத்தை விட்டு செல்ல வேண்டும்.
- பேரிடர் தொடர்பான அனைத்து தகவல்கள் மற்றும் புகார்கள் TN ALERT APP மூலமே தெரிவிக்கப்படும் என்பதால் அனைத்து அலுவலர்களும் மேற்படி செயலியை பதிவிறக்கம் செய்துகொள்ள வேண்டும்.
- கடந்த சில ஆண்டுகளாக மின்னல் தாக்கி இறப்பவர்களின் எண்ணிக்கை அதிகரித்து வருகிறது. இதை தவிர்க்கும் பொருட்டு அனைத்து அலுவலர்களும் மற்றும் பொதுமக்களும் தங்கள் பகுதியில் மின்னல் வருவதை முன்கூட்டியே அறிந்திடும் வண்ணம் தாமினி (Damini) APP உருவாக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது இந்த APP (செயலியை) Google Play Store-லிருந்து அனைவரும் தங்களது அலைபேசியில் பதிவிறக்கம் செய்து கொள்ள வேண்டும்.

பெறுநர்,
சம்மந்தப்பட்ட அலுவலர்கள்

நகல் : கூடுதல் தலைமைச் செயலர் / வருவாய் நிருவாக ஆணையர், சென்னை-5.
நகல் : மாவட்ட ஆட்சித்தலைவர் / மாவட்ட வருவாய் அலுவலர் முகாம் எழுத்தர்கள்.

4/11/24

மாவட்ட ஆட்சித்தலைவர்,
பெரம்பலூர்.



வடகிழக்கு பருவ மழையை எதிர்கொள்ள மாவட்ட நிர்வாகம் முழுவீச்சில் தயார்

ஆட்சியர் அலுவலர்களுடன் ஆலோசனை

வடகிழக்கு பருவமழை காலத்திற்கு முன்பாக செற்கொள்ளப்பட வேண்டிய முன்னெச்சரிக்கை நடவடிக்கைகள் குறித்த ஆய்வுக்கூட்டம் மாவட்ட ஆட்சியர் கிரேஸ் பச்சாவ் தலைமையில் நடைபெற்றது.

பெரம்பலூர் மாவட்ட ஆட்சியர் அலுவலக கூட்ட அரங்கில் வடகிழக்கு பருவமழை முன்னேற்பாடு பணிகள் குறித்த ஆய்வுக்கூட்டம் மாவட்ட ஆட்சியர் கிரேஸ் பச்சாவ் தலைமையில், மாவட்ட காவல் கண்காணிப்பாளர் ஆதர்ஷ் பச்சேரா முன்னிலையில் நேற்று (30.09.2024) நடைபெற்றது.

இக்கூட்டத்தில் மாவட்ட ஆட்சியர் தெரிவித்ததாவது:

பெரம்பலூர் மாவட்டத்தில், வடகிழக்கு பருவமழைக் காலத்திற்கு முன்பாகவே மேற்கொள்ளப்பட வேண்டிய முன்னேற்பாடு நடவடிக்கைகள் குறித்து அனைத்து துறை அலுவலர்களுக்கும் விழிப்புணர்வு இருக்க வேண்டும்.

வருவாய் கோட்டாட்சியர், வட்டாட்சியர்கள் தங்கள் ஆளுகைக்குட்பட்ட மழை மாளிகளை தனிமைப்படுத்துவதன்மூலமாக முன்பாக குறித்து அறிக்கை தயார் செய்து அனுப்ப



வேண்டும். மேலும் பேரிடர்போது காவல்துறை, தீயணைப்புத் துறை, ஊரகவளர்ச்சித் துறை மற்றும் இதர துறையினருடன் ஒருங்கிணைந்து செயல்படுதல் வேண்டும்.

பேரிடர்போது பொது கட்டிடங்களை முகாம்களாக பயன்படுத்த ஏதுவாக மாவட்ட பேரிடர் மேலாண்மைத் திட்டத்தில் தெரிவிக்கப்பட்டுள்ள கட்டிடங்கள் போதுமானதாகவும் தகுதியானதாகவும் உள்ளதா என ஆய்வு செய்து அறிக்கை தயார் செய்து அனுப்ப வேண்டும். மேலும் பொதுப்பணித்துறை கட்டிடங்களில் நிவாரண முகாம்கள் அமைக்க தேர்வு செய்யப்பட்டுள்ள கட்டிடங்களில் பழுதுகள் இருப்பின் அதனை

சரிசெய்து தயார் நிலையில் வைத்திருக்க வேண்டும். இவ்வாறு தெரிவித்தார். இக்கூட்டத்தில் மாவட்ட வருவாய் அலுவலர் வடிவேல் பிரபு, சார் ஆட்சியர் கோகுல், ஊரக வளர்ச்சி முகமை திட்ட இயக்குநர் தேவநாதன், மாவட்ட ஆட்சியரின் நேர்முக உதவியாளர் (பொது) வைத்தியநாதன் இணை இயக்குநர் (மருத்துவ மணிகள்) மாரிமுத்து, வேளாண்மைத்துறை இணை இயக்குநர் கீதா, மாவட்ட முதன்மை கல்வி அலுவலர் சுகானந்தம், பேரிடர் மேலாண்மைத்துறை தனி வட்டாட்சியர் சின்னதுரை மற்றும் அனைத்துத் துறைகளின் முதல்நிலை அலுவலர்கள் கலந்துகொண்டனர்.

நீவாரண முகாம்களை தயாராக வைத்திருக்க உத்தரவு

பெரம்பலூர் மாவட்டத்தில் உள்ள 6 ஆறுகள், 2 அணைகளில் உள்ள ஆக்கிரமிப்புகளை அகற்றிடவும், மேற்படி நீர்நிலைகளின் கரைகளின் உறுதித் தன்மைபினை ஆராய்ந்து, பலவீனமாக உள்ள கரைகளை பலப்படுத்த ஊரக வளர்ச்சித்துறை மற்றும் நீர்வள ஆதாரத்துறை அலுவலர்கள் உரிய நடவடிக்கை மேற்கொள்ளுதல் வேண்டும்.

வடகிழக்கு பருவ மழை குறைவாக மற்றும் தாழ்வாக பாதிக்க கூடிய 8 இடங்கள் பாதிப்புகள் ஏற்படக்கூடும் என கண்டறியப்பட்டுள்ளது.

அவசர காலங்களில் கிராமங்களிலிருந்து பாதுகாப்பாக வெளியேறும் வழிகளுடன் கூடிய செயல் திட்டத்தினை சம்மந்தப்பட்ட கிராமநிர்வாக அலுவலர்கள் மற்றும் வருவாய் ஆய்வாளர்கள் முலமாக தயார் செய்து வைத்திருத்தல்

வேண்டும். மேலும் இயற்கை இட்பாடுகளால் ஏற்படும் இழப்பீடுகளுக்கு உடனடியாக நிவாரணம் வழங்கிட ரூ வடிக்கை மேற்கொள்ள வேண்டும்.

வெள்ளத்தால் பாதிக்கப்படும் கிராமங்களிலிருந்து மக்களை பாதுகாப்பாக மீட்டு தங்க வைப்பதற்கு ஏதுவாக பள்ளிக் கட்டிடங்கள், திருமண மண்டபங்கள் மற்றும் சமுதாய கூடங்களின் தொடர்பு எண்களுடன் கூடிய பட்டியலை தயார் செய்து வைத்திருக்க வேண்டும்.

வட்ட அளவில் பாதிப்பு ஏற்படக்கூடிய பகுதிகளை கண்டறிந்து, அப்பகுதிகளில் தீயணைப்பு மற்றும் மீட்புபணித் துறையினரின் செயல்முறை விளக்கம் நடத்தி பொதுமக்களிடையே விழிப்புணர்வு ஏற்படுத்த வேண்டும் என ஆட்சியர் கிரேஸ் பச்சாவ் தெரிவித்து உள்ளார்.

வெள்ளத் தடுப்பு பணிகளை வடகிழக்கு பருவமழை துவங்கும் முன்னரே விரைந்து முடிக்க வேண்டும்-ஆட்சியர்

தமிழ்நாடு முதலமைச்சர் அறிவுறுத்தியதன்படி, சரியான நேரத்தில், பொதுமக்களுக்கு வழங்கப்படும் வானிலை முன்னெச்சரிக்கையினால் நாம் பெரிய அளவிலான சேதங்களை தவிர்க்க முடியும். பல்வேறு வெள்ளத் தடுப்பு பணிகளை, வடகிழக்கு பருவமழை துவங்கும் முன்னரே விரைந்து முடிக்க வேண்டும். வெள்ளக் காலம் என்றாலே மாணவர்கள் ஆர்வத்தால் ஏரி, குளங்கள் போன்ற நீர்நிலைகளுக்கு சென்று விளையாடுவதால், உயிரிழப்புகள் ஏற்படுகிறது. இதனை தடுப்பதற்கு, நீர்நிலைகளின் அழுமான பகுதிகள் குறித்த முன்னெச்சரிக்கை விளம்பர பலகையினை சம்மந்தப்பட்ட துறை அலுவலர்கள் நீர்நிலைகளின் கரைகளில் வைத்து பெருமக்களிடம் விழிப்புணர்வினை ஏற்படுத்த வேண்டும்.

மேலும், வெள்ளத் தடுப்பு பணிக்காக போதுமான அளவில் மணல் மூட்டைகள் மற்றும் சவுக்குக் குச்சிகளை தேவைப்படும் இடங்களில் முன்னதாகவே இருப்பு வைத்திட வேண்டும். தேவையான நீர் இறைக்கும் இயந்திரம், மர அறுப்பான்கள், JCB போன்ற கருவிகளை தாழ்வான பகுதிகளுக்கு அருகில் முன்கூட்டியே சென்று நிறுத்த வேண்டும். வெள்ளம், புயல் போன்ற பேரிடர்களில் தகவல் தொடர்பு, மின்சார வசதி போன்ற அத்தியாவசிய சேவைகளை தடைவின்றி வழங்கப்பட வேண்டும்.

முதியோர், கர்ப்பிணிப் பெண்கள், பாலூட்டும் தாய்மார்கள், மாற்றுத் திறனாளிகள் ஆகியோருக்குத் தேவையான உதவிகளை வழங்க முன்கூட்டியே திட்டமிட்டு செயல்பட

வேண்டும். வெள்ளப் பேரிடர்கள் ஏற்படும் பொழுது தாழ்வான பகுதிகளிலிருந்து முன் கூட்டியே வெளியேறி பாதுகாப்பான இடங்களுக்கு செல்வது மிக முக்கியம். தேவையான தாய்மையான குடிநீர், கழிவுறை, தடையற்ற மின்சாரம் உரிய நேரத்தில் உணவு ஆகியவற்றை வழங்க வேண்டும். பாதுகாப்பான குடிநீர், பால், உணவுப் பொருட்கள் தட்டுப்பாடின்றி கிடைக்க வழிவகை செய்ய வேண்டும். வெள்ளத்தினால் நோய்த் தொற்று ஏதும் ஏற்படாமல் இருக்க உரிய பொது சுகாதார சேவை மற்றும் மருத்துவ சேவைகளை வழங்க வேண்டும். இப்பணிகளை தொடர்புடைய அலுவலர்கள் மேற்கொள்ள வேண்டும்.

மேலும், பருவமழை எதிர்கொள்ள 10 ஜெனரேட்டர் ஷம், 50 ஜெ.சி.பியும், 03 பொக்லைன்களும் மற்றும் 24 டிரம் அறுக்கும் இயந்திரமும், 12,000 மணல் மூட்டைகளும், 2,305 சவுக்குக் கம்புகளும், 13,000 காலி சாக்கு பைகளும், 06 பவர் பம்புகளும், 32 அவசர கால மின்சார ஜ்ஜைலட்டுகளும், 03 படகுகளும், 31 அவசர கால ஊர்தியும் (ஆம்புலன்ஸ்), மழை நீர் சூழ்ந்த குடிமீர்ப்பு பகுதிகளில் சுற்றி திறியும் பாம்பு உள்ளிட்ட விஷபூச்சிகளை பிடிப்பதற்கு 10 பாம்பு பிடி வீரர்களும் தயார் நிலையில் வைக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது. மழை சேதங்களை மேற்கொள்வதற்கு பேரிடர் மீட்புக்குழுவினருடன் தன்னார்வலர் குழுக்கள் தயார்நிலையில் வைத்திருக்க அறிவுறுத்தப்பட்டுள்ளது.

இவ்வாறு மாவட்ட ஆட்சியர் கிரேஸ் பச்சாவ் தெரிவித்தார்.

வானிலை முன்னறிவிப்பிற்கான TN-ALERT செயலியை பதிவிறக்கம் செய்து பயன்பெறலாம்

மாவட்ட ஆட்சியர் கிரேஸ் பச்சாவ் தகவல்

வானிலை முன்னறிவிப்புகள் குறித்த தகவல்களை உடனுக்குடன் பெற தமிழ்நாடு அரசின் அதிகாரப்பூர்வ செயலியான TN-ALERT செயலியை உடனடியாக பதிவிறக்கம் செய்து பயன்பெறலாம் என மாவட்ட ஆட்சியர் கிரேஸ் பச்சாவ் தெரிவித்துள்ளார்.

வடகிழக்கு பருவம் மைதொடங்குவதற்கான அறிகுறிகள் தென்படுவதாக வானிலை ஆய்வு மையம் தெரிவித்துள்ளது. மேலும் தற்போது பல்வேறு மாவட்டங்களில் பரவலாக மழை பெய்து வருகிறது.

இதனிடையே தமிழ் க அரசு வடகிழக்கு பருவமழையை எதிர்கொள்ள பல்வேறு முன்னெச்சரிக்கை நடவடிக்கைகளை எடுத்து வருகிறது.

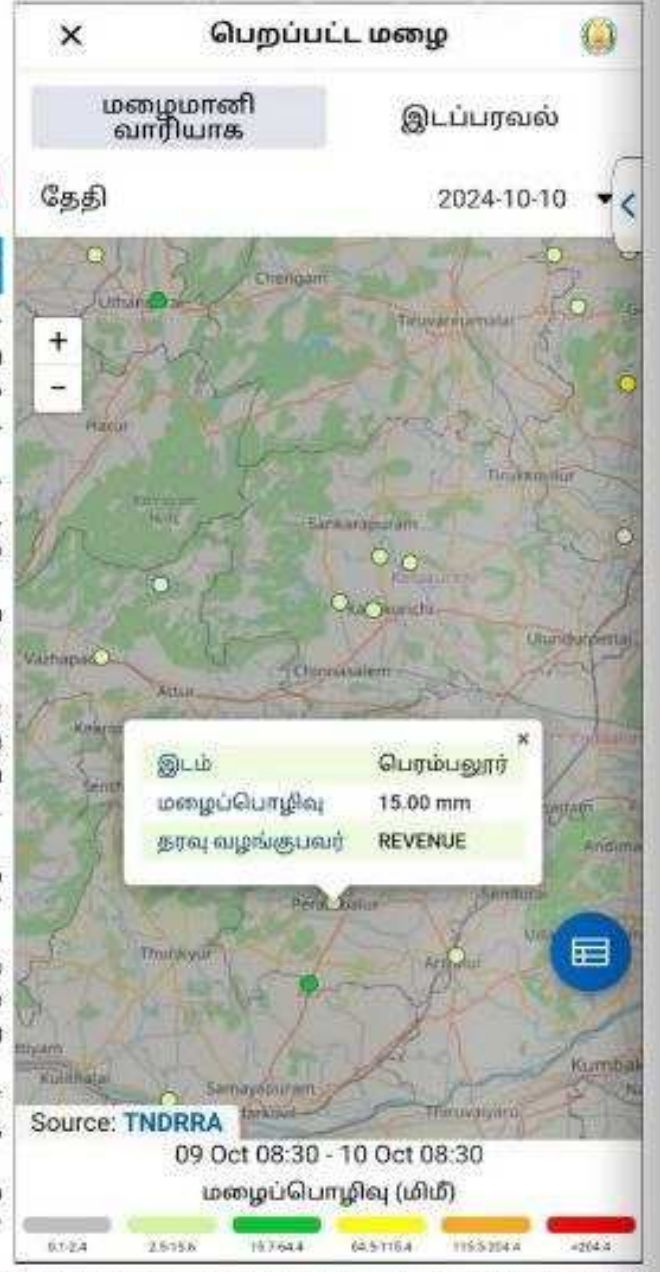
அதன்படி, பொதுமக்கள் வானிலை முன்னறிவிப்புகள் குறித்த தகவல்களை உடனுக்குடன் பெற தமிழ்நாடு அரசின் அதிகாரப்பூர்வ செயலியான TN-ALERT செயலியை உடனடியாக பதிவிறக்கம் செய்து கொள்ளலாம் என மாவட்ட ஆட்சியர் தெரிவித்துள்ளார்.

TN-Alert கைப்பேசி செயலி, பொதுமக்களுக்கு வெப்பநிலை, மழை போன்ற வானிலை முன்னறிவிப்புகளை தமிழில் வழங்குகிறது.

இதில் நான்கு நாட்களுக்கு முன்பான வானிலை அறிக்கைகள், தினசரி மழை அளவுகள், நீர்த்தேக்க நிலை மற்றும் வெள்ள அபாயம் போன்ற விவரங்களை அறிந்து கொள்ளலாம்.

மேலும், பேரிடர் காரணமாக பாதிப்புக்குள்ளான மக்கள் புகார்களை பதிவு செய்யவும், மாவட்ட நிர்வாகத்தை தொடர்பு கொள்ளவும் இந்த செயலி உதவுகிறது.

இந்த செயலியை Google Play Store மற்றும் iOS App Store-ல் பதிவிறக்கம் செய்து பயன்பெற முடியும் என தெரிவிக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது.



ANNEXURE-VIII

ABBREVIATIONS

AAI	Airport Authority of India
ACS	Additional Chief Secretary
ADB	Asian Development Bank
ADGP	Additional Director General of Police
AF	Armed Forces
AHD	Animal Husbandry Department
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
ARG	Automatic Rain Gauge
ASSZ	Andaman Sumatra Subduction Zone
AWS	Automatic Weather Station
BARC	Bhaba Atomic Research Centre
BGL	Below Ground Level
BITE	Built In Automated Test Facility
BMTPC	Building Materials and Technology Promotion Council
CAPF	Centre Armed Police Force
CAPT	Centre for the Advancement of Process Technology
CBDRM	Community Based Disaster Risk Management
CBO	Community Based Organisation
CBRN	Chemical Biological Nuclear and Radiological
CCS	Cabinet Committee on Security
CDMM	Centre for Disaster Mitigation & Management
CDPO	Child Development Project Officer
CDRRP	Coastal Disaster Risk Reduction Project
CEO	Chief Executive Officer
CMDA	Chennai Metropolitan Development Authority
CMSPGHS	Chief Minister's Solar Powered Green House Scheme
CMUPT	Chief Minister's Uzhavar Padhukappu Thittam
CMWSSB	Chennai Metropolitan Water Supply and Sewerage Board
COM	Chief Medical Officer
CRA	Commissioner of Revenue Administration
CRIDP	Comprehensive Road Infrastructure Development Programme
CRPF	Central Reserve Police Force
CRRT	Chennai River Restoration Test
CRZ	Coastal Regulation Zone
CSS	Centrally Sponsored Schemes
DAE	Department of Atomic Energy
DAE-CMG	Department of Atomic Energy – Crisis Management Group
DAP	Differently Abled Pension Scheme
DATs	Distress Alert Transmitters
DDMAs	District Disaster Management Authorities
DDMP	District Disaster Management Plan

DDWP	Destitute Deserted Wives Pension Scheme
DEOC	District Emergency Operation Centre
DGP	Director General of Police
DIPR	Disaster Information and Public Relations
DM	Disaster Management
DRC	Disaster Recovery Centre Unit
DRD	Director of Rural Development
DRO	District Revenue Officer
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
DWAS	Disaster Warning Announcement System
DWAS-R	Disaster Warning Announcement System –Remote locations
DWP	Destitute Widows Pension Scheme
ECMWF	European Centre for Medium-range Weather Forecast
ENS	Earthquake Notification System
EOCs	Emergency Operation Centres
ERC	Emergency Response Centre
ERM	Extension Renovation and Modernization
ETRP	Emergency Tsunami Reconstruction Project
FFC	Fourteenth Finance Commission
FIRMS	Fire Information for Resource Management System
FRL	Full Reservoir Level
GCC	Greater Chennai Corporation
GCF	Green Climate Fund
GIS	Geographical Information System
G.O	Government Order
GoI	Government of India
GoTN	Government of Tamil Nadu
GPRS	General Packet Radio Service
GPS	Geographic Positioning System
Ha	Hectare
HARC-TD	High Antennas for Radio Communications – Tethered Drone
HF	High Frequency
HFL	Highest Flood Level
HLC	High Level Committee
HSC	Hazard Safety Cell
HUDCO	Housing and Urban Development Corporation
HVRA	Hazard and Vulnerability Risk Analysis
IAMP	Irrigated Agricultural Moderation Project
IAMWARM	Irrigated Agricultural Modernisation and Water bodies Restoration and Management Project
IAP	Incident Action Plant
IB	Intelligence Bureau
ICG	Indian Coast Guard
ICT	Information and Communication Technology

ICZM	Integrated Coastal Zone Management
IDRN	India Disaster Resource Network
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IG	Inspector General
IGN-DPS	Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme
IGN-OAPS	Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme
IGN-WPS	Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme
IIT	Indian Institute of Technology
IMD	Indian Meteorological Department
INCOIS	Indian National Centre Ocean Information Services
IRS	Institute of Remote Sensing
IRS	Incident Response System
IRTs	Incident Response Teams
IT	Information Technology
ITEWC	Indian Tsunami Early Warning Centre
IWDP	Integrated Watershed Development Programme
JMA	Japan Meteorological Agency
Kcal	Kilo Calories
LED	Light Emitting Diode
LiDAR	Light Detection and Ranging
LISS	Linear Imaging Self Scanning sensor
LPG	Liquid Petroleum Gas
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MAH	Major Accident Hazard
MAI	Moisture Adequacy Index
MANAGE	National Institute of Agricultural Extension Management
MCAFPD	Ministry of Consumer Affairs Food and Public Distribution
MCI	Medical Council of India
MEA	Ministry of External Affairs
MGNREGS	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme
MHA	Ministry of Home Affairs
MIS	Management Information System
MNREGA	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act
MoAFW	Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare
MoCA	Ministry of Civil Aviation
MoCAFPD	Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution
MoCF	Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers
MoCI	Ministry of Commerce and Industry
MoCIT	Ministry of Communications and Information Technology
MoD	Ministry of Defence
MODIS	Moderate Resolution Imaging Spectroradiometer
MoDWS	Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation
MoEF	Minister of Environment and Forests

MoEFCC	Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change
MoES	Ministry of Earth Sciences
MoF	Ministry of Finance
MoFPI	Ministry of Food Processing Industries
MoHFW	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
MoHIPE	Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises
MoHRD	Ministry of Human Resource Development
MoHUPA	Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation
MoIB	Ministry of Information and Broadcasting
MoLE	Ministry of Labour and Employment
MoM	Ministry of Mines
MoMSME	Ministry of Micro Small and Medium Enterprises
MoNRE	Ministry of New and Renewable Energy
MoP	Ministry of Power
MoPA	Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs
MoPNG	Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas
MoPR	Ministry of Panchayati Raj
MoR	Ministry of Railways
MoRD	Ministry of Rural Development
MoRTH	Ministry of Road Transport and Highways
MoSDE	Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship
MoSJE	Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment
MoST	Ministry of Science and Technology
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MoUD	Ministry of Urban Development
MoWCD	Ministry of Women and Child Development
MoWR	Ministry of Water Resources
MoYAS	Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports
MPCS	Multi-Purpose Cyclone Centre
MPES	Multipurpose Evacuation Shelters
MRCC	Maritime Rescue Coordination Centre
MRTS	Mass – Rapid – Transit System
MSDA	Mission on Sustainable Dry land Agriculture
MSIHC	Manufacture Storage and Import of Hazardous Chemicals
MW	Mega Watt
NABARD	National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development
NAFCC	National Adaption Fund for Climate Change
NBC	National Building Code of India
NC	Natural Calamity
NCC	National Cadet Corps
NCMC	National Crisis Management Committee
NDEM	National Database for Emergency Management
NDMA	National Disaster Management Authority

NDMP	National Disaster Management Plan
NDRF	National Disaster Response Force
NEC	National Executive Committee
NEOC	National Emergency Operation Centre
NFDB	National Fishery Development Board
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NHAI	National Highways Authority of India
NIDM	National Institute of Disaster Management
NIMHANS	National Institute of Mental Health and Neuro Science
NLC	Neyveli Lignite Corporation
NM	Nautical Miles
NRSC	National Remote Sensing Centre
NRT	Near Real-Time
NSRC	National Remote Sensing Centre
NSS	National Service Scheme
NTFPs	Non. Timber Forest Products
NULM	National Urban Livelihood Mission
NWDA	National Water Development Agency
NYKS	Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan
OHT	Over Head Tank
OTF	Operation Theatre Facility
PA(G)	Personal Assistant (General)
PAP	Parambikulam Aliyar Project
PDS	Public Distribution Systems
PHC	Public Health Centre
PMFBY	Prime Minister's Fasal Beema Yojana
PMKSY	Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana
PRIs	Panchyat Raj Institutions
PTSD	Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder
PTSLP	Post Tsunami Sustainable Livelihood
PWD	Public Works Department
R&D	Research and Development
RAD	Rain fed Area Development
RADM&M	Revenue Administration Disaster Management and Mitigation Department
RBFS	Raised Beds and Furrow System
RCC	Reinforced Cement Concrete
RD	Rural Development
RD	& PR Rural Development and Panchayat Raj Department
RDO	Revenue Divisional Officer
RGRP	Rajiv Gandhi Rehabilitation Programme
RIMES	Regional Integrated Multi-Hazard Early Warning System
RSM	Risk Assessment and Mapping
SAC	Space Application Centre

SAMP	Special Area Management Plan
SASE	Snow and Avalanche Study Establishment
SEDM	State Data Base for Emergency Management
SDMAs	State Disaster Management Authorities
SDMP	State Disaster Management Plan
SDRF	State Disaster Response Fund
SDRF	State Disaster Response Force
SEC	State Executive Committee
SEOC	State Emergency Operation Centre
SHGs	Self Help Groups
SHN	Sector Health Nurse
SLSC	State Level Sanctioning Committee
SMAF	Sub-mission on Agro Forestry
SMC	Soil Moisture Conservation
SMS	Short Message Service
SP	Superintendent of Police
SRC&CRA	State Relief Commissioner and Commissioner of Revenue Administration
SSI	Sustainable Sugarcane Initiatives
SSS	Social Security Schemers
TANGEDCO	Tamil Nadu Generation and Distribution Corporation
TBGP	Tamil Nadu Biodiversity Conservation and Greening Project
TCPL	Tree Cultivation in Private Lands
TEAP	Tsunami Emergency Assistance Programme
THAI	Tamil Nadu Village Habitations Improvement Scheme
TMC	Thousand Million Cubic feet
TN	Tamil Nadu
TNAU	Tamil Nadu Agricultural University
TNCF	Tamil Nadu Commando Force
TNCSC	Tamil Nadu Civil Supplies Corporation
TNDRF	Tamil Nadu Disaster Response Force
TNDRRA	Tamil Nadu Disaster Risk Reduction Agency
TNIAMP	Tamil Nadu Irrigated Agricultural Modernisation Project
TNRTP	Tamil Nadu Rural Transformation Project
TNSAPCC	Tamil Nadu State Action Plan on Climate Change
TNSCB	Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board
TNSDEM	Tamil Nadu State Database for Emergency Management
TNSDMA	Tamil Nadu State Disaster Management Agency
TNSDMP	Tamil Nadu State Disaster Management Plan
TNSDRF	Tamil Nadu State Disaster Response Force
TNSMART	Tamil Nadu System for Multi-Hazard Potential Impact and Emergency Response Tracking
TNSRLM	Tamil Nadu State Rural Livelihood Mission
TNSUDP	Tamil Nadu Sustainable Urban Development Project
TNUDP	Tamil Nadu Urban Development Project

TNULM	Tamil Nadu Urban Livelihood Mission
TOT	Training of Trainers
TWAD	Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board
UAV	Unmanned Aerial Vehicle
UGSS	Under Ground Sewerage Scheme
UKMET	United kingdom Meteorological Model
ULBS	Urban Local Bodies
UNDP	United Nation Development Programme
UNFCCC	Un Framework Convention on Climate Change
UWP	Un-married, Poor, Incapacitated Women of age 50 years and above
VAO	Village Administrative Officer
VHN	Village Health Nurse
VIIRS	Visible Infrared Imaging Radiometer
VPDP	Village Panchayat Development Plan
VRCC	Vulnerability Reduction of Coastal Communities
VSAT	Very Small Aperture Terminal
WLS	Wildlife Sanctuary
WMO	World Meteorological Organisation
WPS	Widow Pension Scheme
WRD	Water Resources Department
WRF	Weather Research and Forecasting Model

