

## **Chapter – 1**

### **INTRODUCTION**

#### **1.1 BACKGROUND**

Humans have been coping with natural disasters since time immemorial. There are so many disasters which cannot be controlled by human intervention only. They are destined to bring their tragic consequences of human destruction. Due to human intervention in the natural processes, the destructive power and frequency of natural disasters have increased considerably. There is a need for creating awareness among all the sections of the society about its causes, consequences as well as preventive measures

The Disaster Management Act of India (2005) define a disaster as 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”.

At the National, State, District, and Local levels, the Disaster Management Act – 2005 establish institutional, legal, financial, and coordinating mechanisms. The Government of Tamil Nadu formed the TNSDMA under the Disaster Management Act of 2005, which would formulate policies and plans for disaster management in the District and be headed by the District Collector as Chairperson. The new institutional framework was created to manage a paradigm shift from a relief centric approach to a proactive, holistic, and integrated approach to Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) by strengthening Disaster Preparedness, Response, and Recovery.

#### **1.2 LEGAL MANDATE FOR THE DDMP**

Section 31 (1) of the Disaster Management Act 2005 states that there shall be a plan for Disaster Management for District to be called as District Disaster Management Plan (DDMP).

Section 31 (3) of DM Act further states that the District plan shall include

- a. The areas in the District Vulnerable to different forms of Disaster
- b. The measures to be taken for prevention and mitigation of Disaster by the departments of the Government at the district level and local authorities in the District

- c. The Capacity Building and preparedness measures required to be taken by the Departments of the Government at the District level and the local authorities in the District to respond to any threatening disaster situation or Disaster
- d. The response plans and procedures, in the event of a Disaster, providing for
  - (i) Allocation of Responsibilities to the Departments of the Government at the District level and the authorities of the District
  - (ii) Prompt response to Disaster and Relief thereof
  - (iii) Procurement of essential resources
  - (iv) Establishment of communication links, and
  - (v) The dissemination of information to the Public
- e. The District plan shall be reviewed and updated annually

### **1.3 THREE POST-2015 GLOBAL FRAMEWORKS: DISASTERS, SDG & COP-21**

The adoption in 2015 of three landmark global agreements – the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (SFDRR) 2015-2030 (UNISDR, 2015), the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) (UN 2015), and COP 21 the Paris Agreement on Climate Change (UNFCCC 2015) laid the foundation for future global action on disaster risk reduction (DRR), sustainable development, and climate change.

#### **1.3.1 SENDAI FRAMEWORK FOR DISASTER RISK REDUCTION 2015-2030**

The Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 (SFDRR) was adopted at the Third United Nations World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction held in Sendai, Japan in March 2015. The SFDRR is a document which outlines four priorities for action to achieve 7 targets, which in turn would lead to one outcome that is- substantial reduction of disaster risk and losses in lives, livelihoods, health, economy of persons, businesses, communities and countries (Figure 1). India is a signatory to the Sendai Framework for a 15-year, voluntary, non-binding agreement which recognizes that the State has the primary role to reduce disaster risk, but that responsibility should be shared with other stakeholders including local government, the private sector and other stakeholders.

##### **1.3.1.1 THE FOUR PRIORITIES OF ACTIONS ARE:-**

1. Understanding Disaster Risk
2. Strengthening Disaster Risk Governance to Manage Disaster Risk
3. Investing in Disaster Risk Reduction for Resilience
4. Enhancing Disaster Preparedness for Effective Response and to \_Build Back

Better' in Recovery, Rehabilitation and Reconstruction

**1.3.1.2 THE SEVEN GLOBAL TARGETS ARE:-**

- A. Substantially reduce global disaster mortality by 2030, aiming to lower the average per 100,000 global mortality rate in the decade 2020-2030 compared to the period 2005-2015.
- B. Substantially reduce the number of affected people globally by 2030, aiming to lower the average global figure per 100,000 in the decade 2020-2030 compared to the period 2005 - 2015.
- C. Reduce direct disaster economic loss in relation to global gross domestic product (GDP) by 2030.
- D. Substantially reduce disaster damage to critical infrastructure and disruption of basic services, among them health and educational facilities, including through developing their resilience by 2030.
- E. Substantially increase the number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies by 2020.
- F. Substantially enhance international cooperation to developing countries through adequate and sustainable support to complement their national actions for implementation of this Framework by 2030.
- G. Substantially increase the availability of and access to multi-hazard early warning systems and disaster risk information and assessments to the people by 2030.

Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction-7 Global Targets

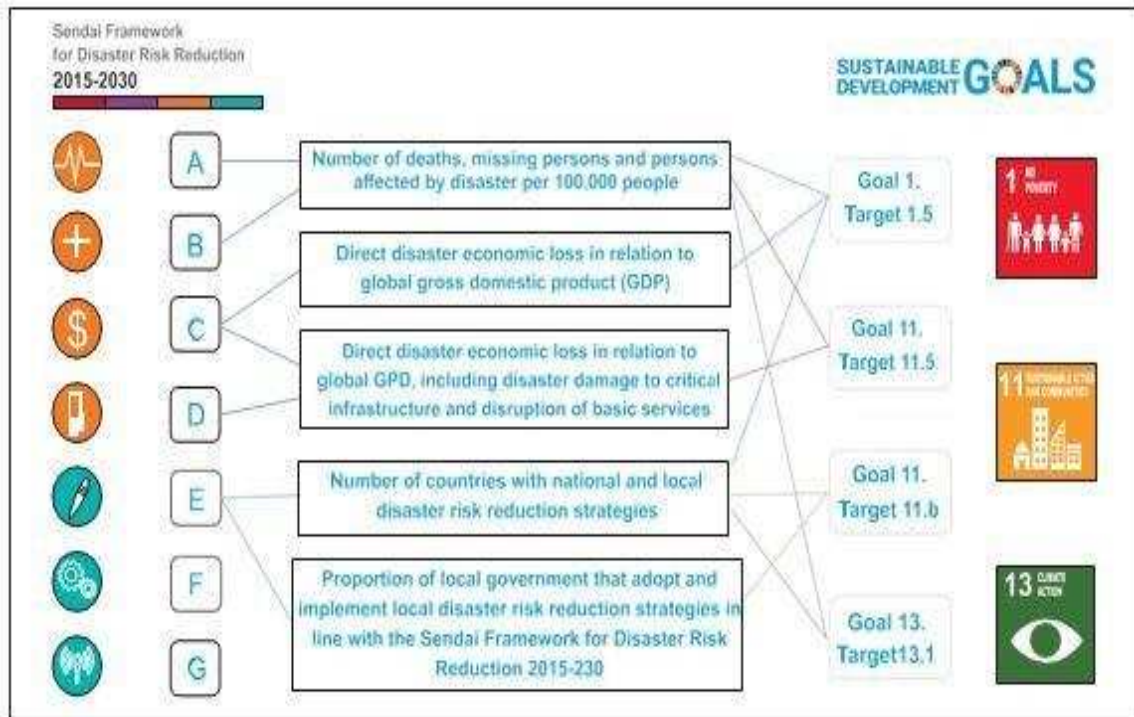
<b>7 GLOBAL TARGETS</b>	<b>Reduce</b>	<b>Increase</b>
	<b>Mortality/</b> Global population 2020-2030 Average << 2005-2015 Average	<b>Countries with national &amp; local DRR strategies 2020</b> Value >> 2015 Value
	<b>Affected people/</b> Global population 2020-2030 Average << 2005-2015 Average	<b>International cooperation</b> To developing countries 2030 Value >> 2015 Value
	<b>Economic loss/</b> Global GDP 2030 Ratio << 2015 Ratio	<b>Availability and access to multi-hazard early warning systems &amp; disaster risk information and assessments</b> 2030 Values >> 2015 Values
	<b>Damage to critical infrastructure &amp; disruption of basic services</b> 2030 Values << 2015 Values	

1.3.2 SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENTAL GOALS (SDGs)

The SDGs, also known as the Global Goals, were adopted by all United Nations Member States in September 2015 as a universal call to action to end poverty, protect the planet and ensure that all people enjoy peace and prosperity by 2030. The SDGs consist of 17 Global Goals and 169 targets, are a universal call to action to end poverty, protect the planet and ensure that all people enjoy peace and prosperity. The 17 Goals build on the successes of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), while including new areas such as climate change, economic inequality, innovation, sustainable consumption, peace and justice, among other priorities. The goals are interconnected – often the key to success on one will involve tackling issues more commonly associated with another.

There are several targets across the 17 SDGs that are related to DRR. Conversely, all seven global DRR targets of the Sendai Framework are critical for the achievement of the SDGs (Figure 2).

Coherence and mutual reinforcement of SDGs and Sendai

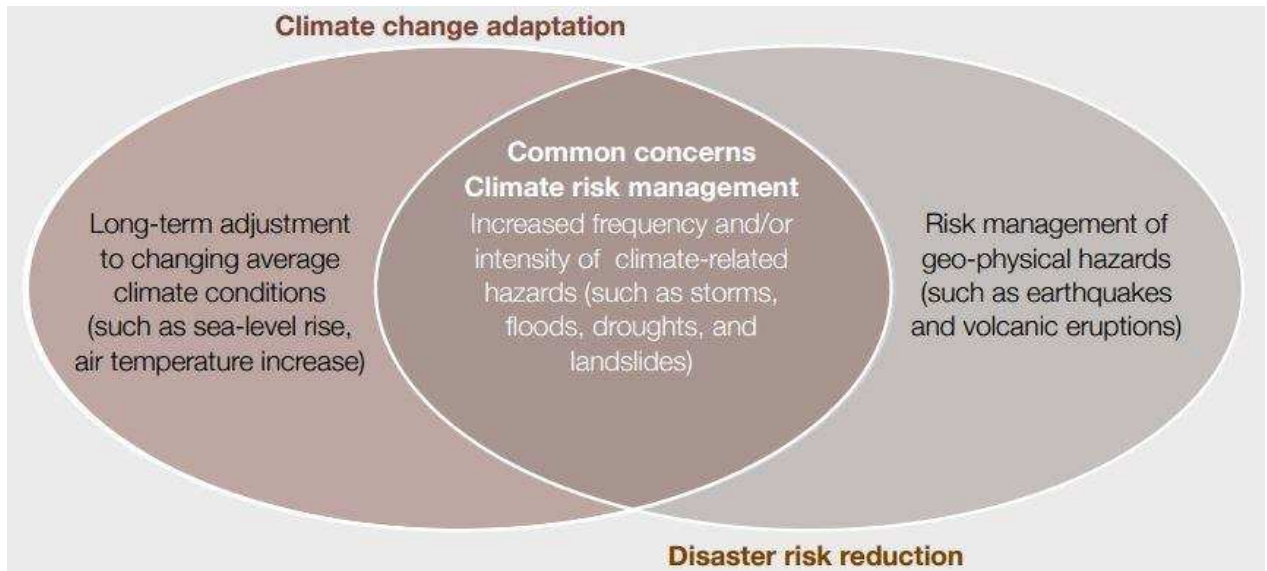


A focus on strengthening resilience can protect development gains and ensure people have the resources and capacities to better reduce, prevent, anticipate, absorb and adapt to a range of shocks, stresses, risks and uncertainties. The chart above depicts how the coherence and mutual reinforcement of the SDGs and Sendai Framework are reflected in outcomes and targets.

**1.3.3 PARIS AGREEMENT ON CLIMATE CHANGE ACTION AND DISASTER RISK REDUCTION (COP 21)**

The COP 21 or the Paris Climate Conference held in December, 2015 led to a new international climate agreement, applicable to all countries, aiming at –holding the increase in the global average temperature to well below 2°C above pre-industrial levels and pursuing efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5°C above pre - industrial levels, recognizing that this would significantly reduce the risks and impacts of climate change. The Paris Agreement recognized the need of the loss and damage associated with the effects of climate change. The agreement identified areas of cooperation central to DRR and called for investments to address the underlying risk drivers associated with rising Green House Gas (GHG) emission levels and to inspire innovation and low-carbon growth. The image (Figure 3) below demonstrates the Convergence of problems that DRR and climate change adaptation seek to address in the near future.

### Common concerns of climate change adaptation and DRR



#### 1.4 PRIME MINISTER'S 10 POINT AGENDA FOR DISASTER RISK REDUCTION

The Honourable Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi, listed a Ten -Point Agenda in his inaugural speech at the Asian Ministerial Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction 2016, held in New Delhi during November 2016 (AMCDRR), which has also been incorporated in DDMP.

##### The ten key elements consist of the following:

1. All development sectors must imbibe the principles of disaster risk management
2. Risk coverage must include all, starting from poor households to SMEs to multi-national corporations to nation states
3. Women's leadership and greater involvement should be central to disaster riskmanagement
4. Invest in risk mapping globally to improve global understanding of Nature and disaster risks
5. Leverage technology to enhance the efficiency of disaster risk management
6. Develop a network of universities to work on disaster-related issues
7. Utilise the opportunities provided by social media and mobile technologies for disaster risk reduction

8. Build on local capacity and initiative to enhance disaster risk reduction
9. Make use of every opportunity to learn from disasters and, to achieve that, there must be studies on the lessons after every disaster.
10. Bring about greater cohesion in international response to disasters

The Ramanathapuram District Disaster Management Plan (DDMP) attempted to illustrate coherence across the Taluk and Block efforts for Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR), sustainable development and climate change response actions, including the Prime Minister's 10 Point Agenda for DRR.

### **1.5 VISION OF DDMA**

To build a safe and Disaster resistant District by developing a holistic and multi- pronged strategy for Disaster Management that will harness the collective efforts of all stakeholders in any emergency.

### **1.6 SCOPE OF DDMP**

Section 31 (3) of DM Act states that the District plan shall Include

- a. The areas in the District Vulnerable to different forms of Disaster
- b. The measures to be taken for prevention and mitigation of Disaster by the departments of the Government at the district level and local authorities in the District
- c. The Capacity Building and preparedness measures required to be taken by the Departments of the Government at the District level and the local authorities in the District to respond to any threatening disaster situation or Disaster
- d. The response plans and procedures, in the event of a Disaster, providing for
  - (vi) Allocation of Responsibilities to the Departments of the Government at the District level and the authorities of the District
  - (vii) Prompt response to Disaster and Relief thereof
  - (viii) Procurement of essential resources
  - (ix) Establishment of communication links, and
  - (x) The dissemination of information to the Public
- e. The District plan shall be reviewed and updated annually



The DDMP provides an over-arching planning framework for DM for the District, which must be reviewed and updated periodically. District Administration shall make appropriate provisions for financing the plan implementation. Disaster management, covering prevention and mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery, necessarily involves multiple agencies. Hence, the inter-agency coordination and collaboration among stakeholders are of utmost importance for the successful implementation of the DDMP and in ensuring effective risk reduction, response and recovery.

### **1.7 OBJECTIVES**

Along with the mandate given in the DM Act 2005 the national plan has incorporated the national commitments in the domain of DRR associated with the three major post- 2015 global frameworks and the PM's Ten Point Agenda. Accordingly, the objectives are DDMP are:

1. The first and foremost priority is to reduce the loss of life, minimize the damages to public & private infrastructures and make Ramanathapuram District a resilient District.
2. The Mitigation measures shall be taken upon priority basis and they should not only protect the people but also shall ensure that no Disaster shall recur again.
3. Mainstreaming disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation in to developmental plans has to be undertaken by all departments and local bodies.
4. The various disaster Risk Reduction measures have to be implemented with the participation of the Community and need to be expanded as a public movement.
5. The skills of the Community First Responders have to be improved, and mapped for further engagement. The Community First Responders have to be institutionalized and provided with First Aid Kit, Responder Kit etc.
6. The Early Warning Systems have to leverage the technology in order to ensure the last mile connectivity. The DEOC have to be upgraded to be able to handle multi hazard Early Warnings.
7. The primary responsibility of the District is to ensure safety and security of Common Public. All the government departments have to strive hand to ensure the safety of life of people.



**1.8 PLAN IMPLEMENTATION**

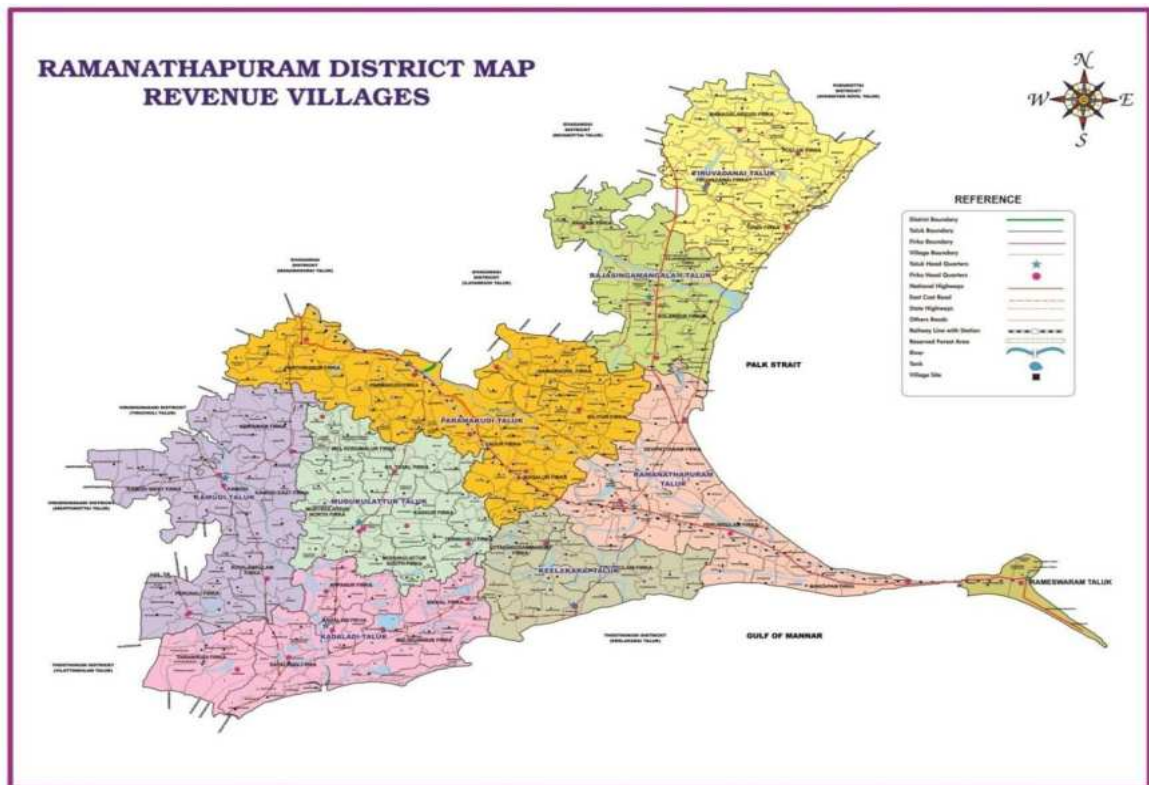
The Disaster Management Act of 2005 requires state governments to make provisions for disaster management plan implementation. According to Section 30 (1) of the DM Act 2005, The District authority shall act as the District Planning, Coordinating and implementing body for Disaster Management and take all measures for the purposes of Disaster Management in the District . State Government shall make appropriate provisions for financing for the measures in its annual budget for funds to carry out the activities and programmes outlined in District Disaster Management Plan.

## CHAPTER 2

### UNDERSTANDING THE RISK

#### 2.1 BACKGROUND OF THE DISTRICT

In 1910, Ramanathapuram was formed by clubbing portions from Madurai and Tirunelveli district. And this district was named as Ramanathapuram. During the British period this District was called “Ramnad”. The name continued after independence. Later the district was renamed as Ramanathapuram to be in conformity with the Tamil Name for this region. As per GO.Ms.No.347 dated 8.3.1985, Madurai was trifurcated on 15-3-85 as



- 1) Pasumpon Muthuramalinga Thevar District which consists of Thiruppattur, Karaikudi, Devakottai, Sivaganga, Manamadurai and Ilaiyankudi Taluks. This district was later renamed as Sivaganga district.
- 2) Kamarajar District which consist of Sriviliputtur, Virudhunagar, Thiruchuli, Aruppukottai, Sattur and Rajapalayam Taluks. This District was later renamed as Virudhunagar District.
- 3) Ramanathapuram District, which consists of Tiruvadana, Paramakudi, Kamuthi, Mudukulathur, Kadaladi, R .S. Mangalam, Kilakarai, Ramanathapuram and Rameswaram Taluks.

Ramanathapuram district is situated in the southeast corner of Tamil Nadu State falls in the rain shadow region and it is a highly **Drought prone** district and most backward in development and is declared as Aspiration District out of 114 Districts in India . The district has a total geographical area of 408957 hec. The unique feature of this district is the **longest coastal line** measuring about 237 km accounting for nearly 1/4th of the total length of the coastal line of the State.

**2.2 DEMOGRAPHICAL DETAILS OF THE DISTRICT**

An official Census 2011 detail of Ramanathapuram, a district of Tamil Nadu has been released by Directorate of Census Operations in Tamil Nadu. Enumeration of key persons was also done by census officials in Ramanathapuram District of Tamil Nadu. In 2011, Ramanathapuram had population of 13,37,560 of which male and female were 6,76,574 and 6,60,986 respectively. In 2001 census, Ramanathapuram had a population of 11,87,604 of which males were 5,83,376 and remaining 6,04,228 were females. 2001. In the previous census of India 2001, Ramanathapuram District recorded increase of 6.12 percent to its population compared to 2001.

**RAMANATHAPURAM DISTRICT BLOCK MAP**



**Administrative & Demography profile of the District**

<b>DISTRICT PROFILE</b>		<b>ADMINISTRATIVE PROFILE</b>	
Area (Sq. Km)	4068.31	Divisions	2
Population	13,37,560	Taluks	9
		Firkas	38
		Revenue Villages	400
Male	6,76,574	Municipalities	4
Female	6,60,986	Town Panchayats	7
Literates	9,78,946	Blocks	11
Length Of Sea Shore (Km)	237	Village Panchayats	429
Coastal Habitations	180	Panchayat Hamlets	2306
Major River		Vaigai	
Others		Gundar, Manimuthar@Thondiyar	
No of Tanks maintained by PWD		502	
No of Tanks maintained by Panchayat Union		M T Tanks :735 Ex – Zamin Tanks:	
Maximum Temperature		40 Degree Celcius	
Average Literacy		80.72%	
Natural Disaster		Flood, Lightning &Thunder,Cyclone, Drought	
Human Made Disaster		Fire, Festival Stampede, Epidemics. Outbreaks like Dengue, Pandemics	

**2.3 GEOGRAPHICAL PROFILE OF THE DISTRICT**

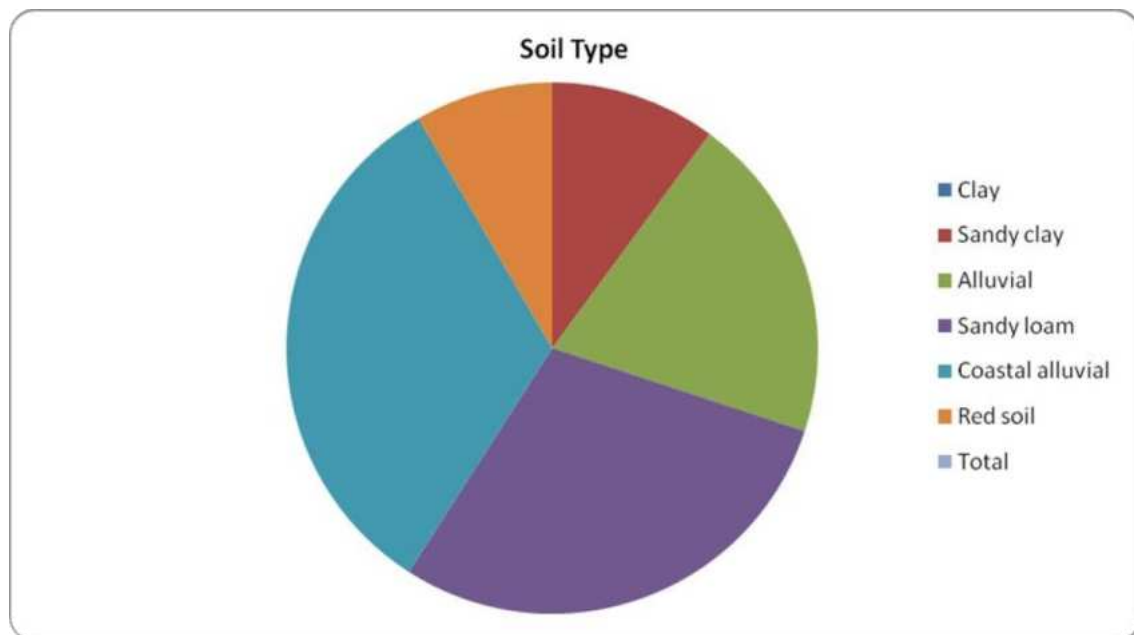
Geographical location of the district Ramanathapuram is one of the coastal districts bounded on the north by Sivagangai and Pudukottai Districts, on the east and south by the Bay of Bengal, and on the west by Thoothukudi and Virudhunagar Districts. The district headquarters is located at Ramanathapuram. The district lies between 9° 05" and 9° 5' North Latitude and 78° 1' and 79° 27' East Longitude. The general geographical information of the district is simple and flat. Vaigai River and Gundar River are flowing in the District and they will be dry during the summer season.

The climate of this district in the inland plains is generally hot and dry with a low degree of humidity except within a radius of about 20km from the coast, where the temperature is tolerable and cool on account of the sea breeze. The district has a hot tropical climate with temperature ranging from 22.3o C (min) to 37.8o C (max) and the relative humidity is high at 79% on an average and it ranges between 80 and 90% in coastal areas.

**2.4 SOIL AND AGRO-CLIMATIC ZONE**

The soils of Ramanathapuram District can be assorted into the main types viz., clay, coastal alluvium, sandy loam, alluvium, sandy and red soil clay, and black cotton soil. Coastal alluvium occurs in Kadaladi, R.S.Mangalam, Mandapam, Ramanathapuram, Thiruppullani and Thiruvadanai blocks. There are vast stretches of saline and alkaline soils found in the coastal blocks. Rameswaram Island contains mainly sandy soil. The fertility status of soil showed that nitrogen status of soil is low in al blocks and phosphorus status of soil is also low in all blocks except Thiruppullani, Kamuthi and Kadaladi where it is medium. The potash content of soil is high in all the blocks.

**2.2Figure : Soil Type in Ramanathapuram District**



## 2.5 TRANSPORT

**Road:** To keep ready list of private vehicles along with the details of owners so that the vehicles can be sent to the affected areas whenever wanted. The town is located in south east Tamil Nadu and connected by NH 49 to Madurai from Rameswaram. East Coast Road is the major coastal road in east Tamil Nadu which connects the state capital Chennai and Ramanathapuram; this road also connects Ramanathapuram with Pondicherry, Tuticorin and Kanyakumari.

**Railways:** The town is well connected by railroad to major cities in India through Madurai Junction.

**Airways:** The nearest airport is Madurai Airport, about 125 km.

### Details of Helipads Available in Ramanathapuram District

1	Uchipuli Air Station	Latitude 09 <sup>0</sup> .19'North Longitude 78 <sup>0</sup> .58'East
2	Mandapam Cost Guard	Latitude 09 <sup>0</sup> .17'North Longitude 79 <sup>0</sup> .09'East
3	Mandapam Camp (Infront of Kaloniyal Bungalow)	Latitude 09 <sup>0</sup> .16'43.5'North Longitude 79 <sup>0</sup> .8'12.8'East
4	Ramanathapuram(Near Guest House)	Master Plan Complex Latitude :9 <sup>0</sup> 21'59"N Longitude:78 <sup>0</sup> 59' 29" E

## 2.6 ECONOMY PROFILE OF DISTRICT

The district income is defined as the sum total of the economic value of all goods and services produced within a district. The production of goods and services crop up in one of three sectors. It is roughly like a series; each sector will pass its output to the subsequent sectors, these sectors are primary (produce goods using resources in the location), secondary (acquire the raw materials from the primary sector and turn them into refined goods) and tertiary (offer services for consumers or businesses). Out of three sectors, the maximum proportion of the labor force, mainly depends on the primary sector, viz., Agriculture and fishing

**2.6.1 AGRICULTURE**

The major food grain crops paddy cultivated are Paddy, cholam, sequence of cropping season is Sept to Jan paddy, cotton & chilles (Jan to March) Ragi & pulses (Jun to Oct). Black gram is one of the important pulses grown in middle seasons. Red gram is sown mainly under rain-fed condition.

Paddy, cotton and millets plays the major crops in the Ramanathapuram district because it's a drought area in rainfall and clay type of soil. So for the past 3 years paddy cultivation is very low in this district. This year, farmers expect huge cultivation in paddy because of good rainfall. Cotton and millets are season crops cultivating all other areas in this district.

Due to dry climate and clay soil, very few pulses like red gram, black gram, green gram, horse gram and cowpea are cultivated in this district. Black gram is cultivated majorly in this district.

<b>Crop</b>	<b>Jan- March</b>	<b>April-June</b>	<b>July- sept</b>	<b>Oct-Dec</b>
<b>Paddy</b>				
<b>Chilli</b>				
<b>GroundNut</b>				
<b>Ragi</b>				
<b>Minormillet</b>				
<b>Gingelly</b>				

The Oil seeds coconut and groundnut gives moderate production in this district. Agriculture department suggest to go with hydroponics cultivation system in this district in future cultivation process because of soil type.



**Palm gar** The Ramanathapuram District has more than one crore palm trees all around the district. But the maximum use to tap Sap during seasons starting from February to July end every year is minimal. It is an “untapped Potential” of this district resource not much development and research in processing Sap for Palm sugar production is done. The products of palm tree is highly valuable and eco- friendly. The entire tree is useful to human race. This natural resource to be safe guarded and tapped for human living as a food source keeping all these factors into consideration.

### **2.6.2 MANUFACTURING**

Ramanathapuram district is an industrially backward district. Out of eleven blocks, except Ramanathapuram and Paramakudi, other blocks have been categorized as industrially backward blocks .In paramakudi, many involve in handloom business and they are doing it in traditional way. More than 7139 family depends on this for their survival and there is a huge market for their products if properly channelized. They make silk sarees and cotton sarees especially.

### **2.7 MASS GATHERING**

Every year people from different parts of state gathered for two main festivals in Ramanathapuram District.

#### **Arudhradarshan**

There is an ancient Siva temple which is also called Mangalanadha Swamy temple is in Uthirakosamangai. This is the only Shiva temple where you could see a 6 feet Idol for Lord Nataraja carved in Emerald (Maragatham). This idol kept inside the temple is smeared with sandal paste. Arudhradarshan which is held on Thiruvathiraiday in the Tamil month of Margazhi every year. During this festival the sandal paste will be removed and the devotees could worship the Maragatha Nataraja idol after performing abishekams. This festival attracts a large number of devotees from Ramanathapuram district and other districts of the State.

#### **Ervadi Santhanakoodu Festival**

The Ervadi Santhanakoodu Festival is a festival held in Ervadi Dargah, to observe the anniversary of Sulthan Syed Ibrahim Shaheed Badhusa Oliyullah whose grave is in Ervadi Dargah which always remains as a symbol of religious harmony. It is a month long festival and celebrated in the Islamic month of Dhu al-Qi'dah.

Every year a huge gathering of people from all community within Tamil Nadu and elsewhere throng Ervadi on this day to witness the festival.

District administration usually announces local Holiday on this day and the State government along with TNSTC runs thousands of special buses to Ervadi from various locations of Tamilnadu.

## CHAPTER 3 HAZARD VULNERABILITY & RISK ANALYSIS

### 3.1 DISASTERS HISTORY IN THE DISTRICT

It is necessary to understand the District Disaster history in order to identify the hazard vulnerability and risk assessment through an investigation, which may provide both natural and Human-made disasters vulnerability locations and action for hazard risk analysis.

**Table 3.1 Major Disasters of the District listed**

SL.No	Disaster	Place	Date	Cause	Losses
1	Cyclone	Rameswaram	23 <sup>rd</sup> Dec-1964	Strom Surge	\$150 Million
2	Drought	Ramanathapuram	1987	Low Rainfall	Economic
3	Drought	Ramanathapuram	1988	Low Rainfall	Economic
4	Drought	Ramanathapuram	1995	Low Rainfall	Economic
5	Fire Accident	Erwadi	August, 2001	Fire	28 dead
6	Tsunami	Thondi	26 <sup>th</sup> December, 2004	Earthquake	2 dead
7	Flood	Sanaveli	2005	Flood	32 Persons are died in the Kottakkarai river
8	Gaja Cyclone	Ramanathapuram	Cyclone 16 <sup>th</sup> November, 2018	Cyclone	Livestock losses, agriculture , huts & infrastructure Damages
9	Burevi Cyclone	Ramanathapuram	5 <sup>th</sup> December 2020	Cyclonic Storm with heavy Rainfall	Livestock losses, agriculture, huts & infrastructure Damages
10	COVID – 19 Pandemic	Ramanathapuram	2020 - 2021	Pandemic	
11	Unprecedented Rainfall	Ramanathapuram	6 <sup>th</sup> - 16 <sup>th</sup> January, 2021	Very heavy and extreme rainfall	livestock losses & agricultural, huts & infrastructure Damages
12	Yass Cyclone	Ramanathapuram	23 <sup>rd</sup> May, 2021	Cyclonic Storm	Infrastructure damages
13	NEM Rain	Ramanathapuram	Dec 2021	Very heavy and extreme rainfall	livestock losses & agricultural, huts & infrastructure Damages
14	NEM Rain	Ramanathapuram	Dec 2023	Very heavy and extreme rainfall	livestock losses & agricultural, huts & infrastructure Damages

**3.1.1 SESONALITY OF HAZARDS**

Understanding the past history of natural and Human-made disasters in the District has clearly shown that natural disasters of cyclones, floods and drought (lack or absents of rainfall) are very common during the North-East Monsoon season, which extends from October to December, whereas Tsunamis and Human-made Disasters are common occur throughout the year.

Hazards /Months	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Ju 1	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Intensity
<b>South West Monsoon</b>													
<b>North East Monsoon</b>													
<b>Cyclone</b>													<b>Very High</b>
<b>Flood</b>													<b>High</b>
<b>Drought</b>													<b>High</b>
<b>Heat wave</b>													<b>Very High</b>
<b>Fire</b>													<b>High</b>
<b>Epidemics</b>													<b>Medium</b>

**3.2 HAZARD VULNERABILITY**

Ramanathapuram District has identified and assessed the various hazards and risks to public health & safety that could give rise to disasters and has identified the facilities and other elements of the infrastructure that are at risk of being affected by disasters

- a) Villages near Vaigai river beds exposed to vulnerability and may need Safe shelter in case of flooding
- b) Villages likely to be flooded during rainfall are Muthalur, Sevur, Nagachi,Thurathiyendal,Kannirajpuram,Narippaiyur,Kuthiraimozhi,Mookkayur Periakulam , Mariyur,Valinokam

Apart from these, heat waves, thunderstorms, lightning, pest attacks, COVID-19, fire accidents, building collapse, mass gathering,etc have all become major concerns. District Administration is dedicated to address the challenges faced by

known and upcoming disasters, taking the opportunity to build resilient communities, resilient villages, And as well as a resilient District. The District adopts a comprehensive approach in ensuring that the hazards, risks are mapped and mitigation efforts are taken to minimise the impacts. The District is also constantly working at improving the preparedness for facing any disasters. It becomes necessary to carry out a scientific analysis of the hazard and vulnerability risks in order to plan and take up prevention and mitigation measures.

**3.3 TYPES OF DISASTERS**

Drought, Thunder, Storm Surge, Sea Erosion, Sea Water Incursion, Lightning, Floods and Cyclones	Earthquake, Tsunami, Mudslides	Industrial Fires Gas and Chemical Leakages,	Electrical fires Urban and Village fires, Building Collapses, Festival/ Fair / Temple Stampedes, Road, Rail and Air based Accidents/ Boat capsizing, Fire Accident	Epidemics Pest attacks Food poisoning, Water contamination and Cattle epidemics
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Floods have also occurred in areas, which were earlier not considered flood prone. Eighty per cent of the precipitation takes place in the monsoon months from October to December. The rivers bring heavy sediment load from catchments. These, coupled with inadequate carrying capacity of rivers are responsible for causing floods, drainage congestion and erosion of riverbanks.

**3.4 DISASTERS IN RAMANATHAPURAM DISTRICT**

**3.4.1 Heavy Rain Fall**

During North East Monsoon 2022 and due to unprecedented Rainfall Floods have also occurred in areas, which were earlier not considered flood prone. Vaigai River bed areas were highly affected and couldn't withstand for 10,000 cusecs of water flow. Eighty per cent of the precipitation takes place in the monsoon months from October to December. The rivers bring heavy sediment load from catchments. These, coupled with inadequate carrying capacity of rivers are responsible for causing floods, drainage congestion and erosion of river- banks.

**RAINFALL DATA FOR 8 YEARS (in mm)**

Month & Season	Normal rainfall	10 Years average (mm)	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2024	
												Excess	Deficit
January	48.50	20.80	0.56	72.77	1.01	0.00	7.02	248.74	28.52	7.24	45.40		3.10
February	18.90	14.83	1.89	5.58	0.59	0.44	6.26	2.71	18.54	30.41	2.87		16.03
Winter Rainfall Total	67.40	35.63	2.45	78.35	1.60	0.44	13.28	251.45	47.06	37.65	48.27		19.13
March	25.00	48.31	0.59	31.86	18.08	0.00	0.91	0.00	0.00	28.08	1.98		23.02
April	57.40	46.82	5.68	0.00	26.11	8.18	26.91	15.10	86.19	29.09	10.86		46.54
May	40.30	52.47	91.38	23.92	53.82	3.35	42.85	38.86	3.71	110.30	105.52	65.22	
Summer Rainfall Total	122.70	147.60	97.65	55.78	98.01	11.53	70.67	53.96	89.90	167.47	118.36		4.34
June	14.40	8.12	8.82	35.87	15.51	0.00	49.05	29.68	23.05	10.72	49.21	34.81	
July	27.00	17.32	18.03	13.64	12.69	11.77	26.61	12.22	82.70	17.91	17.81		9.19
August	44.40	45.72	15.23	68.49	22.82	43.32	23.19	24.63	53.46	12.47	66.43	22.03	
September	49.50	47.15	32.59	69.14	45.86	83.91	79.06	77.81	17.49	56.61	18.25 As on 30.09.2024		34.25
South West Monsoon Total	135.30	118.31	74.67	187.14	96.88	139.00	177.91	144.34	176.70	97.71	151.7	16.60	
October	182.60	185.07	40.79	61.82	221.14	384.41	97.32	206.32	168.35	111.05			
November	206.30	254.21	92.25	163.83	217.91	188.34	187.61	370.87	135.92	372.63			
December	112.70	126.50	40.83	53.02	28.13	189.79	298.46	44.15	60.97	175.99			
North East Monsoon Total	501.60	565.79	173.87	278.67	467.18	762.54	583.39	621.34	365.24	659.67			
Grand total	827.00	867.32	348.64	599.94	663.67	913.51	845.25	1071.09	678.90	962.50			

## 3.4.2 List of Rain Gauge Stations

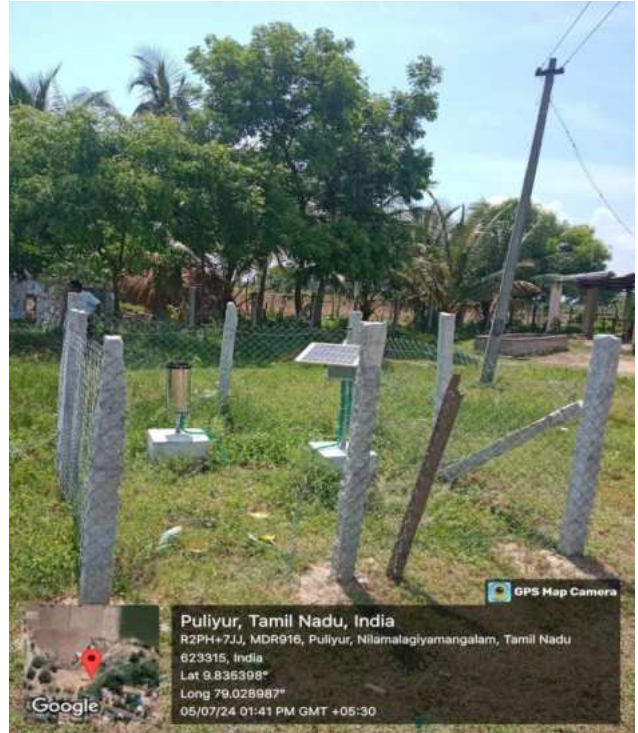
S .No.	Stations	Taluks
1	Ramanathapuram	Ramanathapuram
2	Mandapam	Ramanathapuram
3	Rameswaram	Rameswaram
4	Pamban	Rameswaram
5	Thangachimadam	Rameswaram
6	Pallamorkulam	Kilakarai
7	Rajasingamangalam	Rajasingamangalam
8	Tiruvadanai	Tiruvadanai
9	Thondi	Tiruvadanai
10	Vattanam	Tiruvadanai
11	Theerthandadhanam	Tiruvadanai
12	Paramakudi	Paramakudi
13	Mudukulathur	Mudukulathur
14	Kadaladi	Kadaladi
15	Valinokkam	Kadaladi
16	Kamuthi	Kamuthi

## 3.4.3. Identified location of New Automatic Rain Gauges Station

Sl . No.	Station Code	Taluk	Block	Village / Town Name	Building Name
1	ARG630	Kadaladi	Kadaladi	Keelakidram	Vao office, Keelakidram
2	ARG595	Ramanathapuram	Ramanathapuram	Therpogi	Vao office
3	ARG596	Ramanathapuram	Devi pattinam	Devi pattinam	Near Devipattinam Panchayat service center
4	ARG597	Ramanathapuram	Pernukulam	Pernukulam	Perunkulam R.I. Quarters
5	ARG598	Ramanathapuram	Enmanam Kondan	Enmanam Kondan	Near Agriculture Office Uchipuli
6	ARG599	Ramanathapuram	Chittrakottai	Chittrakottai	Near Vao office
7	ARG600	Kilakarai	Thirupullani	Pullandai	Govt. Puramboke
8	ARG601	Kilakarai	Thirupullani	Thirupullani	Revenue Inspector Quarters
9	ARG602	Kilakarai	Thirupullani	Utthrakosamangai	Agri office
10	ARG603	Kilakarai	Thirupullani	Nalaiurkkai	Union Office
11	ARG604	Paramakudi	Bogalur	Urappuli	School Building
12	ARG605	Paramakudi	Manjur	Manjur	Manjur Temple
13	ARG606	Paramakudi	Sathirakudi	Kodikulam	Govt. Puramboke
14	ARG607	Paramakudi	Parthibanur	Parthibanur	Revenue Inspector



					Quarters
15	ARG608	Paramakudi	Nainar Kovil	Karadarthakudi	Temple
16	ARG609	Paramakudi	Kiliyur	Kiliyur	Oorani
17	ARG610	Rajasingamangalam	Rajasingamangalam	Sanaveli	Govt.High School
18	ARG611	Rajasingamangalam	Anandur	Anandur	Govt.High School
19	ARG612	Rajasingamangalam	Sholandur	Uppur	Govt.High School
20	ARG613	Rajasingamangalam	Rajasingamangalam	Thumbadaikakottai	Govt Hr sec School
21	ARG614	Rajasingamangalam	Sholandur	chitturvadi	E sevai Mayam
22	ARG615	Tiruvadana	Mangalakudi	Mangalakudi	Govt.Higer secondry School
23	ARG616	Tiruvadana	Tiruvadana	Tiruvadana	Taluk Office
24	ARG617	Tiruvadana	Pullur	Pullur	Govt.Building
25	ARG618	Tiruvadana	Tiruvadana	Sekkanthidal	Vao office
26	ARG619	Tiruvadana	Tiruvadana	karugalakudi	Vao office
27	ARG620	Rameshwaram	Mandapam	Pamban	Panchyath Union Office
28	ARG621	Kadaladi	Kadaladi	Mookaiyur	Multipurpose Evacuation Centre
29	ARG622	Mudukulathur	Mudukulathur	Melakudmaloor	Primary Helath Center
30	ARG623	Mudukulathur	Mudukulathur	Mudukulathur (North )	Union Office
31	ARG624	Mudukulathur	Mudukulathur	Theiru Veli	Primary Helath Center
32	ARG625	Mudukulathur	Mudukulathur	Keelathuval	Primary Helath Center
33	ARG626	Mudukulathur	Mudukulathur	Kakkor	Govt.Elementary School
34	ARG627	Kadaladi	Kadaladi	Sikkal	E-Sevai Maiyam
35	ARG628	Kadaladi	Kadaladi	Appanur	Govt.Elementary School
36	ARG629	Kadaladi	Kadaladi	S.Tharaikudi	Govt Hr sec School
37	ARG631	Kamuthi	Kamuthi	Mandalamanickam	Vao office
38	ARG632	Kamuthi	Kamuthi	Kakudi	Vao office
39	ARG633	Kamuthi	Kamuthi	Perunali	VAO office
40	ARG634	Kamuthi	Kovilankulam	Kovilankulam	Govt.Higher Secondary School
41	ARG635	Kamuthi	Kamuthi West	Kamuthi West	Neeravi karisalkulam Ramasampatti govt school
42	ARG636	Kamuthi	Abiramam	Abiramam	Panchayat Office
43	ARG637	Ramanathapuram	Thirupullani	Landhai	Panchayat Office



## 3.4.4. Identified location of New Automatic Weather Station

Sl . No.	Station Code	Taluk	Block	Village / Town Name	Building Name
1	AWS50	Ramanathapuram	Mandapam	Mandapam	RI Office Mandapam
2	AWS51	Paramakudi	Bogalur	Bogalur	Panchayat Office,
3	AWS52	Paramakudi	Nainarkovil	Vaniyavalam	Govt.BC Hostel
4	AWS53	Tiruvadanai	Tiruvadanai	Tiruvadanai	Tashildar Quatars
5	AWS54	Kadaladi	Kadaladi	Kadaladi	Taluk Office
6	TNAU129	Kamudi	Kamudi	Narasingapatti	Gandhi, S/O Paranna, Narasingapatti
7	TNAU130	Paramakudi	Paramakudi	Paramakudi	Agricultural Research Station, Paramakudi
8	TNAU131	R.S.Mangalam	R.S.Mangalam	Varavani,	Varavani, R.S.Mangalam
9	TNAU132	Ramanathapuram	Ramanathapuram	Kenikarai,	Coastal Saline Research Centre
10	TNAU133	Keelakarai	Thirupullani	Keelakarai	Mohammed Sthak Polytechnic College, Keelakarai
	TNAU134	Mudukulathur	Mudukulathur	Kerranoor,	Panchayat Office, Keeranoor





**3.4.5 Accident related**

This District has experienced Rail, Road and other types of accidents including fire therefore this district is also exposed to accident related hazards.

**3.4.6 Chemical, Biological, Radioactive and Nuclear Disasters:**

However this district has no major industries the small industries are also vulnerable too – the failure of industries may cause Disaster to the workers and to the community

**3.4.7 LIGHTNING & THUNDERSTORMS**

Ramanathapuram district experienced lightning and Thunder for the past few years and loss of lives and cattle's losses have occurred

**3.4.8 HEAT WAVE**

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.

## **CHAPTER 4**

### **DISASTER RISK GOVERNANCE**

#### **4.1 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.

#### **4.2 NATIONAL DISASTER MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY (NDMA)**

The Government of India established the NDMA in 2005, headed by the Honorable 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.

#### **4.3 STATE LEVEL**

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

#### **4.4 TAMIL NADU STATE DISASTER MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY (TNSDMA)**

Prior to the enactment of Disaster Management Act, 2005, the Tamil Nadu Government in its order Ms. No. 323, Revenue [NC-I(2)] Department dated 08-07-2003 issued orders for the constitution of State Disaster Management Authority with Chief Secretary of the State, as the Chairperson, to ensure coordinated steps towards mitigation, preparedness and coordinated response when a disaster strikes.

During December 2005, the Government of India enacted the Disaster Management Act 2005, which mandated the Chief Minister of the State as the Chairperson of the respective SDMA.

Accordingly, the Tamil Nadu Government vide G.O. Ms No.564 Revenue (NC 1(2)) Department dated 26.9.2008 reconstituted the SDMA with the **Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu** as the Chairperson for monitoring the Disaster Management Activities in the State.

The Government of Tamil Nadu established the TNSDMA, which would establish policies and plans for disaster management in the state and would be headed by the Hon'ble Chief Minister as Chairperson and structure of the TNSDMA as illustrated in Figure 1. It will, inter alia, authorize the state plan in accordance with the NDMA guidelines, coordinate the state plan's implementation, recommend funds for mitigation and preparedness measures, and evaluate the developmental plans of the state's various departments to ensure the integration of preventive, preparedness, and mitigation measures.

**4.5 DISTRICT DISASTER MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY (DDMA)**

The District Disaster Management Authority has been constituted as per the provisions of the Disaster Management Act, 2005 under the Chairmanship of District Collector in Ramanathapuram District. The District Disaster Management Authority acts as the District Planning, coordinating and implementing body for disaster risk reduction and takes all measures in accordance with the guidelines laid down by the National and the State Disaster Management Authority.

**4.6 DISTRICT DISASTER MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE (DDMC)**

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



**4.6.1 OBJECTIVES of DDMC**

- Mitigation, preparedness, response & recovery
- Support of emergency operations at the site(s)
- Overall strategic management of the emergency



**Table: District Disaster Management committee**

S.No.	Name and Designation	
1	Collector of Ramanathapuram District	Chairman
2	District Revenue Officer, Ramanathapuram	Vice Chairman
3	Project Director, D.R.D.A. Ramanathapuram	Member
4	Superintendent of Police, Ramanathapuram	Member
5	Superintending Engineer (PWD) Buildings, Ramanathapuram	Member
6	Superintending Engineer, TNEB, Ramanathapuram	Member
7	Superintending Engineer, TWAD, Ramanathapuram	Member
8	Municipal Commissioner/ Ramanathapuram / Rameswaram/ Keelakarai/ Paramakudi	Members
9	Executive Engineer, (PWD-WRO), Ramanathapuram	Member
10	Divisional Engineer, (H&R.W) Ramanathapuram	Member
11	Divisional Engineer, (Rural Roads) Ramanathapuram	Member
12	Senior Regional Manager, TNCSC, Ramanathapuram	Member
13	Joint Registrar (Cooperative) Ramanathapuram	Member
14	Revenue Divisional Officers, Ramanathapuram Dt	Member
15	Joint Director of Health Services, Ramanathapuram	Member
16	Regional Transport Officer, Ramanathapuram	Member
17	Public Relations Officer, Ramanathapuram	Member
18	Deputy Director of Health Services, Ramanathapuram	Member
19	Assistant Director of Panchayats, Ramanathapuram	Member
20	Assistant Director of Audit, Ramanathapuram	Member
21	Deputy Superintendent of Police, Home Guard, Ramanathapuram	Member
22	Executive Engineer (Building Constructions and Maintenance Division), Ramanathapuram	Member
23	Joint Director of Agriculture, Ramanathapuram	Member
24	Commanding Officer, (NCC) Ramanathapuram	Member
25	Joint Director of Animal Husbandry, Ramanathapuram	Member
26	District Supply Officer, Ramanathapuram	Member
27	Divisional Fire Officer, Ramanathapuram	Member
28	Area Commander (Home Guard), Ramanathapuram	Member
29	Chief Educational Officer, Ramanathapuram	Member
30	Personal Assistant (G) to Collector, Ramanathapuram	Member
31	Special Deputy Collector (PGRC), Ramanathapuram	Member
32	All Personal Assistants to Collector Ramanathapuram	Member

**Table: VARIOUS COMMITTEES CHAIRED BY DISTRICT COLLECTOR**

<b>S No.</b>	<b>Details of the Committee</b>
1	Early warning committee
2	Search and Rescue committee
3	Shelter and Relief (Food,Water and Sanitation)
4	Water ways management including eviction of encroachments
5	Public Health
6	Traffic management
7	Media management (including Social Media)
8	Nodal Officers team for Manning
9	Taluk Level Teams (All Departments)
10	Inter Departmental Coordination teams
11	Rescue and Relief teams at Taluk levels for M.V.Areas
12	Nodal Officers for Taluk Level Teams(All Departments)and Inter Departmental Coordination teams
13	Nodal Officers for Rescue and Relief Team
14	Formation of Chlorination Teams & Rapid Response Teams
15	Vector Control Teams consisting of Entomologists and Field Workers
16	Food Safety Teams to check Chlorination and Food hygiene

**4.6.2 FUNCTIONS OF LOCAL AUTHORITIES:**

For the purpose of Disaster management, local authority shall, subject to such directions as the authority may give and under the supervision of the Collector -

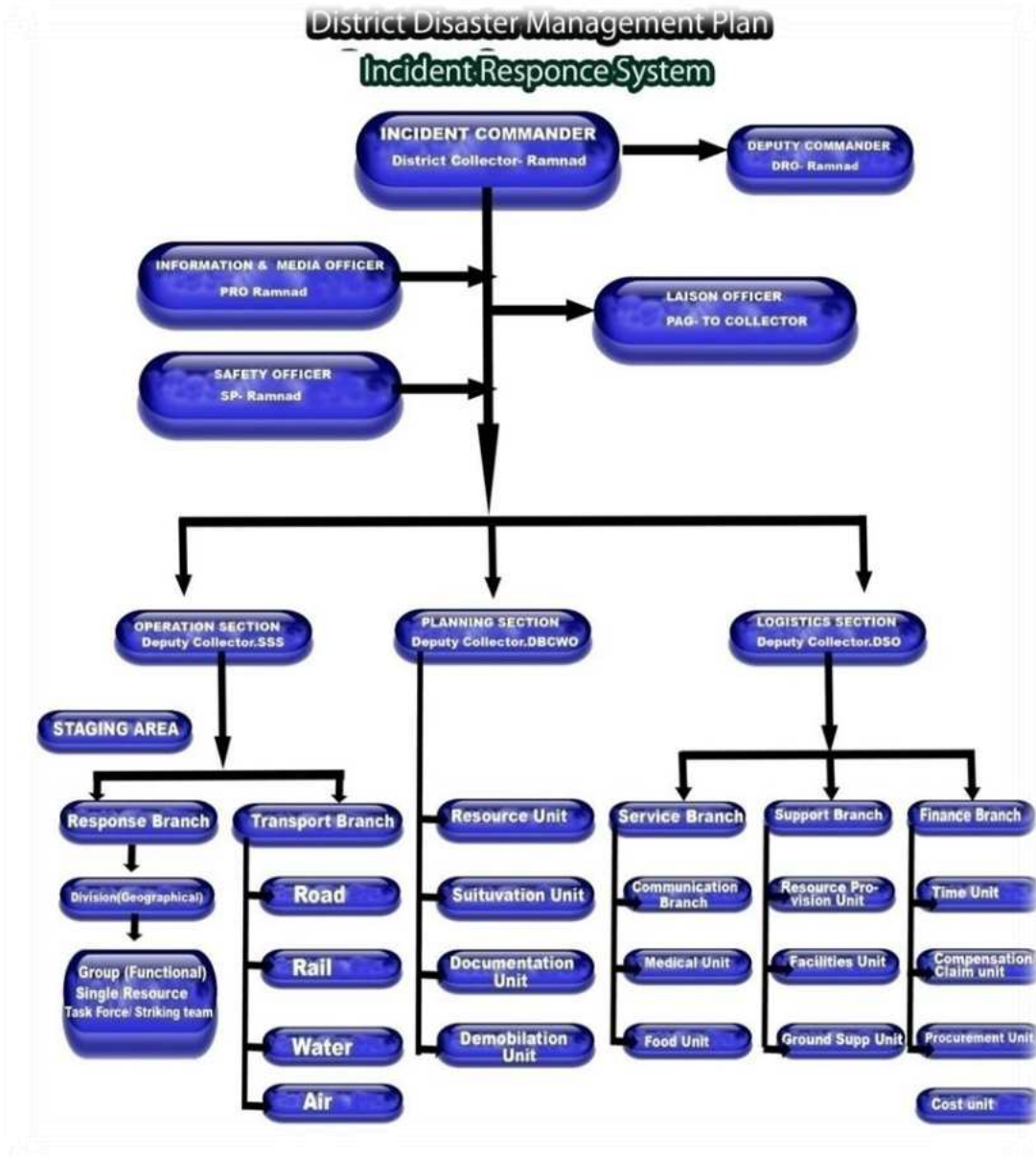
- Assist the authority, the commissioner and the collector; Ensure that the staffs of the local authority are trained;
- To ensure that all resources related to Disaster management are so maintained as to be ready for use;
- To ensure that all buildings and other structures in the local area comply with the specifications laid down in this behalf by the departments of government and the authority
- To carry out relief operations in the affected area subject to directions of the commissioner
- To carry out reconstruction and rehabilitation activities in accordance with the guidelines framed by the authority; Prepare a Disaster management plan setting out the following, namely:-

- (i) The manner in which the concept and principles of Disaster management are to be applied in local area;
- (ii) Role and responsibilities of the local authority in the terms of the Disaster Management plan of the District
- (iii) Capacity of the local authority to fulfill its role and responsibilities
- (iv) Particulars of Disaster management strategies; and
- (v) Contingency strategies and emergency procedures in the event of a Disaster, including measures to finance the strategies.

#### **4.6.3 INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM**

In view of the provisions of the DM Act, 2005, NDMA felt that authoritative Guidelines on the subject, with necessary modifications to suit the Indian administrative setup, were essential. To meet this need, a core group of experts was constituted and four regional consultation workshops were conducted. It was ensured that representatives of the State Governments and MHA participate and their views given due consideration. Training Institutes like the LBSNAA, NIDM and various RTIs/ ATIs along with National core trainers also participated. The adaptation of ICS by other countries was also examined. The draft prepared was again sent to all States, UTs and their final comments were obtained and incorporated. A comprehensive set of Guidelines has thus been prepared and is called the **Incident Response System (IRS)**. The Incident Response System (IRS) is an effective mechanism for reducing the scope for ad-hoc measures in response. It incorporates all the tasks that may be performed during DM irrespective of their level of complexity. It envisages a composite team with various Sections to attend to all the possible response requirements. The IRS identifies and designates officers to perform various duties and get them trained in their respective roles. If IRS is put in place and stakeholders trained and made aware of their roles, it will greatly help in reducing chaos and confusion during the response phase. Everyone will know what needs to be done, who will do it and who is in command, etc. IRS is a flexible system and all the Sections, Branches and Units need not be activated at the same time. Various Sections, Branches and Units need to be activated only as and when they are required. The main purpose of these plan is to lay down the roles and responsibilities of different functionaries and stakeholders, at District level and how coordination with the multi-tiered institutional mechanisms at the District level will be done. It also emphasizes the need for proper documentation of various activities for better planning, accountability and analysis. It will also help responders to immediately get a comprehensive picture of the situation and go in for immediate action.

As per The Guidelines on the Incident Response System (IRS) are issued by the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) under Section 6 of the DM Act, 2005 for effective, efficient and comprehensive management of Disasters in District. The vision is to minimize loss of life and property by strengthening and standardizing the Disaster response mechanism in the District.



**4.7 DISTRICT EMERGENCY OPERATION CENTRE (DEOC)**

DEOC is established in the administrative block of district with all facilities i.e Toll Free No.1077 and VHF sets. Further, the Base Station, Mobile Station, and Walkie-Talkies are working in good condition.

**District Emergency Operation Centre (EOC) – Preparedness**

- Setting up EOC and ensure 24 hours of service
- Conduct regular district coordination meetings and assign duties
- Conduct capacity building activities to all sectors in the district
- Regular maintenance of the Early warning system
- Arrange for safe shelters in coordination with relevant departments
- Arrange for food, water, medicines and basic necessities for the public
- Arrange for transportation facilities for public and livestock
- Plan spaces for the evacuees and livestock

**Table : DEOC CONTACT DETAILS**

<b>EMERGENCY OPERATION CENTER CONTACT DETAILS</b>	
TOLLFREE	1077
E-MAILID	<a href="mailto:tsunamiramanathapuram@gmail.com">tsunamiramanathapuram@gmail.com</a>
LANDLINENO.	04567-230060
FAX NO.	04567-230558

**Table: COMMUNICATION-VHF/HF EQUIPMENTS**

<b>Availability of VHF sets / Satellite phones</b>			
Base Stations	Mobile Stations	Satellite Phone	Repeater Stations
12	12	2	0

<b>Base Stations</b>	
<b>S. No</b>	<b>Name of the Location</b>
1	Collector
2	Collector Camp office
3	DEOC
4	RDO, Ramanathapuram
5	RDO, Paramakudi
6	Ramnathapuram, Taluk Office
7	Rameswaram, Taluk Office
8	Thiruvadanai, Taluk Office
9	Paramakudi, Taluk Office
10	Kadaladi, Taluk Office
11	Mudukulathur, Taluk Office
12	Kamuthi, Taluk Office

<b>Mobile Stations</b>	
<b>S. No</b>	<b>Name of the Location</b>
1	Collector
2	DRO
3	RDO, Ramanathapuram
4	RDO, Paramakudi
5	Ramanathapuram, Tahsildar
6	Thiruvadanai, Tahsildar
7	Kilakarai, Tahsildar
8	Rameshwaram, Tahsildar
9	Paramakudi, Tahsildar
10	Kadaladi, Tahsildar
11	Mudukulathur, Tahsildar
12	Kamuthi, Tahsildar

#### 4.8 INTER DEPARTMENTAL ZONAL TEAMS FOR GROUP OF VULNERABLE AREAS

Inter departmental Zonal Teams are formed under the leadership of Revenue Officials at Taluk Levels. The team members are drawn from Police, Fire services, Rural Development, Forest, Agriculture Departments etc.

15 teams (16 members in each team) formed in district with 15 Nodal officers on 07.07.2023

#### 4.9 COMMUNITY FIRST RESPONDERS

First Responder is a person who is the first to arrive and provide assistance at the scene of an emergency like Natural or Human made Disasters. It is recommended all Community First responders must undergo capacity building training on First aid, search and rescue, disaster management etc. to perform effectively.

While communities at the site of disasters are the first to be acted, they are also themselves the first responders. Even if untrained, the fit and enacted among the community would rush to help those acted around them anyway. Training them can maximize their effectiveness and provide relief to the people till formal aid arrives. As first responders in any Disaster, trained and informed communities can play the very important role.

**Table: Taluk wise community Volunteers Listed**

SL.No	Taluk	No of Community Volunteers
1	Thiruvadanai	505
2	Kadaladi	396
3	kamuthi	236
4	Keelakarai	324
5	Mudukulathur	407
6	Paramakudi	489
7	R S Mangalam	375
8	Rameswaram	230
9	Ramanathapuram	538
<b>Total</b>		<b>3500</b>



#### 4.9.1 First Responders Training

As per the G.O.(Ms) No.750 dated 16.11.2021 Training of 3500 First Responders (Community Disaster Response Force) is under progress as per the guidelines of State Government with the following schedule.

**Table of Training Schedule**

<b>Sl.No.</b>	<b>Detail</b>	<b>No of Divisions / Firkas / Taluks</b>	<b>Time Line 2022</b>	<b>No of First Responders</b>	<b>No of Batches</b>
1	Half - Day Orientation Program	38 Firkas	May, June	3500	102 Batches
2	One day Firka Level Basic Training	38 Firkas	June, July	3500	102 Batches
3	Divisional Level One day Training (50 per batch)	2 Divisions	July, August	1400	28 Batches
4	District Level One Day Training (50 per batch)	1	July, August	700	14 Batches

#### 4.10 VILLAGE/WARD LEVEL DISASTER MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

Village Disaster Management Committee (VDMC) and Village Disaster Management Teams (VDMT) were formed in 180 coastal habitations in 2016 under Community Based Disaster Risk Management. The scope of giving training to 3500 First Responders is to equip the community with committees in all Villages in the District.

#### 4.11 DEPARTMENTS AND FUNCTIONS

Various Departments and the local bodies involved in Disaster management functions were given below

**Table of Departments and Functions**

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Emergency Responsibilities</b>	<b>Departments/Responsible agency</b>
1.	Activation of Trigger mechanism	District Disaster Management Authority
2.	Risk communication through wireless / telephone.	District Emergency Operations Centre
3.	Evacuation of People	Revenue Department, PWD, Urban & Rural Local bodies, Police, Fire and Rescue Services, Home Guards, Armed Forces, Volunteers, 108 Ambulance, community and others.
4.	Shelter arrangement for rescued people	Revenue Department, PWD and Urban & Rural Local bodies.
5.	Traffic control and diversion	Traffic Police, Home Guards, NCC, NSS and Volunteers.
6.	Cordoning off the disaster affected areas	Police, NCC, NSS, Home Guards and Volunteers.
7.	Law and Order maintenance	Revenue Department, Police and Home Guards.
8.	Search and Rescue operation	Fire and Rescue Services, Police, First Responders, and Volunteers etc.,
9.	Provision of First Aid / Trauma Management	Health Department, Local Bodies, Red Cross and Volunteers.
10.	Relief camps and basic amenities in shelters	Revenue Department, Urban & Rural Local bodies and Health Department.
11.	Identification of dead and injured	Revenue Department, Urban & Rural Local bodies and Health Department.
12.	Arrangement of medical support for casualties	Health Department and Urban & Rural Local bodies.
13.	Impact and Resource Assessment	Revenue Department, Urban & Rural Local bodies, Fire and Rescue and experts.
14.	Clearance of the disaster affected areas	Rural Development, PWD, Highways, Urban and Rural local bodies
15.	Prevention of epidemics & organizing health camps	Health Department and Urban & Rural local bodies.

16.	Need based establishment of Temporary shelters	Revenue Department, PWD, TANGEDCO and Urban & Rural Local bodies.
17.	Mobilizing Resources for relief and restoration	Revenue Department, PWD, Urban & Rural Local bodies, TANGEDCO and Civil Supplies.
18.	Clearance of debris / Solid waste	PWD, Highways Department and Urban & Rural local bodies.
19.	Restoration of communication and Road networks	PWD, High ways, Urban & Rural local bodies, TANGEDCO,
20.	Provision of water	TWAD and Urban & Local bodies.
21.	Resumption of transportation	RTO, TNSTC and Highways.
22.	Food Arrangements	Revenue Department, Urban & Rural Local bodies and Civil Supplies.
23.	Provision of relief supplies	Revenue Department, Urban & Rural Local bodies and Civil Supplies.
24.	Temporary mortuary / Dead Bodydisposal	Revenue Department, Urban & Rural Local bodies, Red Cross, NCC, NGOs and Health Departments.
25.	Evacuation and shelter arrangement for cattle / livestock	Revenue Department, Animal Husbandry Department, Blue Cross, Local Bodies and Volunteers.
26.	Carcass disposal	Revenue Department, Animal Husbandry Department, Blue Cross, Local Bodies and Volunteers.
27.	Back to normalcy	Revenue Department and all line departments.

**4.12 FIRE& RESCUE SERVICES DEPARTMENT**

- Vehicles and equipment's are being kept ready to meet out any eventuality. Attends emergency calls whenever required.
- Rescue and Evacuation Teams kept ready.
- Availability of Manpower & Availability of Resources and inventories
- Forming Search and Rescue Teams in case of emergencies
- Co-ordination with Volunteers and NGO's with contact numbers
- Conducting Mock- Drills periodically

**FIRE & RESCUE DEPARTMENT**

<b>Sl.No</b>	<b>Designation</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Office Number</b>	<b>Mobile No</b>
1	District Fire Officer - Ramanathapuram	Tr.R.Appash	04567-230081	9445086229
2	Asst .District Officer Ramanathapuram	Tr.A.Samyraj	04567-230081	9445086230
3	Station officer - Fire station Ramanathapuram	Tr.M.Komathi Amutha	04567 - 230101 & 04567 - 230094	9445086231
4	Station officer - Fire station, Paramakudi	Tr.A.Gunasekaran	04564 - 230290	9445086238
5	Station officer- Fire station R.S.Mangalam	Tr.A.Gunasekaran (i/c)	04561 - 251399	9445086239
6	Station officer - Fire station, Mudukulathur	Tr.S.Sankar	04576 - 222210	9445086237
7	Station officer - Fire station Ervadi	Tr.D.Arulraj	04576 - 263266	9445086246
8	Station officer - Fire station, Mandapam	Tr.S.Jamal Abdul Naser	04573 - 241544	9445086236
9	Station officer - Fire station Rameswaram	Tr.D.Arulraj (i/c)	04573 - 221273	9445086240
10	Station officer - Fire station, Thiruvadanaai	K.Karuppaiah	04561 - 254399	9445086245
11	Station officer - Fire station, Kamuthi	Tr.D.Chandrasekaran	04576 - 223207	9445086233
12	Station officer - Fire station, Sayalkudi	Tr.A.Muthu	04576 - 244600	9445086241
13	Station officer - Fire station, Valuthur	Tr.P.Ponnampalaraj	04567-255385	9445086512

**4.13 NCC & HOME GAURDS**

NCC to keep volunteered cadets who know swimming as rescue parties and to keep ready their boats for engaging in rescue operations. Home guards should have the volunteers for forming flood rescue teams. The Voluntary organizations to be ready to render all possible assistance to the flood affected victims and to render all cooperation to the district administration

**4.14 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.

**Table: LIST OF NGO's**

<b>Sl.No</b>	<b>Organization</b>	<b>Head of the organization</b>	<b>Address</b>	<b>Contact</b>
1	CORAL FOUNDATION		1/615.Francis nagar, Pamban, Rameswaram(Tk), Ramanathapuram Dist. PINCODE - 623 521	9677330818 9626151200
2	Nesakkarangal Charitable Trust	Tmt.Gayathri Usmaan Station Head	Nesakkarangal Charitable Trust ,70/10, Ground floor, 3 <sup>rd</sup> Avenue, Sundar Nagar, Ekkattuthangal, Chennai-600032	9940959358 7094439991
3	UNITED WELFARE ORGANIZATION		4/1, EAST STREET, THONDI, THIRUVADANAI TALUK, RAMANATHAPURAM DISTRICT.	8667000570
4	MALAR RURAL WELFARE TRUST		8/59 – C5 Madhavannagar ,Paramakudi, Ramanathapuram District. 623 707.	8531864866 9159294529
5	NEEDS Foundation		477/45-3 K.T.M. Kasim Centre Salai street Ramanathapuram	9944065653 9994033191
6	Centre For Rural Development And Education		199, Elangovadigal Street, Ramanathapuram-623501	9443408084 8778927144
7	Society for People Education and Economic Development Trust(SPEED)		9/98,Kamaraj Nagar, Devipattinam, Ramanathapuram District. Pincode-623514	9486651535
8	Social Education And Environment Development Trust		237/2/421-2 <sup>nd</sup> floor,Ottapalam Near, Vasanthapuram Paramakudi-623707 Ramanathapuram –District	6374373739
9	MAADAN HEALTH TRUST	Tmt.P.Jayasudha	6/29 VERKODU RAMESHWARAM RAMANATHAPURAM DT	9976103291 9865693212
10	AnnaiAyeisha social and Educational Trust		3/443 A2 balannagarParamakudi 623707	9444468448 7708168529
11	World vision of India		Ramanathapuram ADP,3/5A, GandhiyarStreet,Thondi, Ramanathapuram District,623409	9443959678

**Table: LIST OF NGO's**

<b>Sl.No</b>	<b>Organization</b>	<b>Head of the organization</b>	<b>Address</b>	<b>Contact</b>
12	Nehru Yuva Kendra		Bharathi Nagar, Ramanathapuram	04657- 230937
13	Indian Red Cross Society	Thiru.Ramesh District Secretary	Ramanathapuram District Branch, Bennett Garden, Singaratope, Ramnad - 623503.	8248207198
14	Integrated Centre for Disaster Management	Tmt.Sonya Mercy Director Tmt.Sathiyapriya Dt.Coordinator	2/1516, Kudiruppuvillage, Ariyangundu Post Thangachi Madam, Rameswaram Taluk, Ramanathapuram District – 623527	8838308938
15	Review Trust		2/1-20, C3, Pullamadai Road, RS. Mangalam.	04576-241226
16	SMSSS		3/574, Bhagathsingh Road, Paramakudi.	04564-225005
17	PERD		Anna Vasal Road, Vanpuram, Manamadurai.	04574-268380
18	Syed Hameedeeya All Women's Development, (SHAWDO) Organisation		Mohamed Sathak Trust, Mohamed Sathak Polytechnic Complex, Keelakarai 623 806	04567- 241392
19	SARADAA		8/54, A3, Madhavan Nagar, Paramakudi. Ramand Dist.	04564- 230681
20	Good Luck		Bharathi Nagar, Thiruvadanai,	04561-54362, 354462
21	Tamilnadu Muslim MunnetraKazhagam	Thiru.Mohammed jifry	No.1/16, Vattanam Road, Thondi, Thiruvadanai Taluk, Ramanathapuram	9677838393
22	Ramanathapuram Development Organisation	Thiru.Ijaas	Ramanathapuram	9626333626
23	Aram Vizhuthugal Trust	Thiru. MdSallavudin	Jas Institute, 59 Old bus stand Ramanathapuram	6374394848
24	Service for community Organisation and Rural Educational Trust	Thiru.Sebastin	5, Notchivayal Road Ramanathapuram	9585859330
25	NLC Foundation	Thiru. John Thomas Kennedy	41, Singarathoppu Ramanathapuram	8072231840
26	Jeyam Society	Tmt Jeyakumari	CSM Street, Near Market, Kamuthi Taluk Ramanathapuram	9942811607
27	VALLALAR UNIVERSAL MISSION TRUST		Do.No.12, Mugavai	



**Table: LIST OF NGO's**

Sl.No	Organization	Head of the organization	Address	Contact
28	Tamilnadu Muslim MunnetraKazhagam		2/296 Main Road, Mudukulathur Ramanathapuram	9442679419 8870778419
29	Cheer Trust		3/96 A, Samrajbhavanam Koori SathalyanarKoil St, Ramanathapuram	9443608636
30	Thamarai CharitableTrust	Thiru. Malai President	44/2, Maharnonbupottal road, Thangappa Nagar Ramanathapuram	9688726017
31	Thai PasamArakattalai	Thiru.Badhusha	27/2, Pamboorani Road, Velipattinam Ramanathapuram	9944102007
32	People's Action for Development		4/124, Roachepalayam, Vembar, thoothukudi	9751122846
33	Para Legal Volunteer		Keelaallikulam, Pillaiyarkulam(post), Kadaladi Ramanathapuram	6384946658
34	Gani association		No.2-1836-1/426 B Omsakthi Nagar, Amma Park Pattanamkathan, Ramanathapuram	9486483786
35	IslamiyaKalviSangam		PSM Memorial Hall, Keelakarai Ramanathapuram	9790135378
36	Women Welfare Trust	Tmt.Kalyani Managing Trustee	Muniyandipuram Colony Paramakudi	9443190868
37	Sri.Ayiannar Women Educational Development Organization	Tmt.M.Shanthamalar	Bagawat Sing RoadParamakudi	8098334033
38	Reliance Foundation	Tmt.Srikirupa		8754541053
39	Ramnad Royals Rotary Club	Dr.Raasika	A R Hospital Ramnad	9655697302

**4.15 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. District Resources updating into IDRN portal is under progress by DDMA.

#### **4.16 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.

#### **4.17 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 and District Administration keeps close contact with the Regional Meteorological Centre for weather related forecasts.

At District level weather stations been identified at Taluk level which will be installed shortly.

#### **4.18 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. Installation of Early Warning System has been taken up in 64 Coastal Habitations in Ramanathapuram District under the World Bank assisted CDRR Project which was executed by M/s UTL.

**Table : District Early Warning Stations**

S.No	EWS ID	Habitation Name	Place where EWS Installed	Power Supply	
				Solar	AC
1	AR00	S P Pattinam	E-SevaiMaiyam	Working	Not working
2	AR01	Theerthandathanam	E-SevaiMaiyam	Working	Not working
3	AR02	KaliyanagariPaasipattinam	E-SevaiMaiyam	Working	Working
4	AR03	Vattanam	E-SevaiMaiyam	Working	Working
5	AR04	Kodipangu	E-SevaiMaiyam	Working	Working
6	AR05	M R Pattinam	P.V.M.School	Working	Working
7	AR06	Thondi	Municipality	Working	Working
8	AR07	Nambuthaalai	MPES	Working	Working
9	AR08	Soliyakudi	E-SevaiMaiyam	Working	Working
10	AR09	Pudhupattinam	E-SevaiMaiyam	Working	Working
11	AR0A	Mullimunai	MPES	Working	Not Working
12	AR0B	Karankaadu	E-SevaiMaiyam	Working	Working
13	AR0C	Kadalur	PUES	Working	Not Working
14	AR0D	Morepannai	E-SevaiMaiyam	Working	Working
15	AR0E	Uppur	PUES	Working	Not available
16	AR10	Thirupalaikudi	MPES	Working	Working
17	AR11	Kalanikudi	PUES	Working	Working
18	AR12	Muthuregunathapuram	MPES	Working	Working
19	AR13	Devipattinam	PUES	Working	Working
20	AR14	Mudiveeranpattinam	PUES	Working	Working
21	AR15	Pudhuvalasai	Library Building	Working	Working
22	AR16	SogaiyanThoppu	P.V.M.S	Working	Working
23	AR17	AnandhapuramChattiram	P.V.E.S	Working	Working
24	AR18	Attrankarai	E-SevaiMaiyam	Working	Working
25	AR19	Uchipuli	Library Building	Working	Working
26	AR20	ThalaiThoppu	P.V.E.S	Working	Working
27	AR21	Kalkinatrupalasai	Community Hall	Working	Not Available
28	AR22	IdaiyarValasai	P.V.E.S	Working	Working
29	AR23	Vedhalai	Building Dismantle		

30	AR24	Sathakonvalasai	MPES	Working	Not Working
31	AR25	Marakayarpattinam	Panchayat Office	Working	Working
32	AR26	Mandapam	P.V.E.S	Working	Working
33	AR27	Akkamadam	Panchayat Office	Working	Working
34	AR28	Thangachimadam	E-SevaiMaiyam	Working	Working
35	AR29	Rameshwaram	Taluk Office	Working	Working
36	AR2A	Thinaikulam	Panchayat Office	Working	Working
37	AR2B	Periyapattinampudhukudiru ppu	Anganwadi Centre	Working	Working
38	AR2C	ThirupulaniSethukarai	Panchayat Office	Working	Not Working
39	AR2D	Kancheerankudi	Govt.High.School	Working	Not Available
40	AR2E	Changalneerodai	MagalirMandram	Working	Not working
41	AR30	Kilakarai	Municipality	Working	Working
42	AR31	MayakulamBharathi Nagar	P.V.E.S	Working	Working
43	AR32	Muthaiyar Nagar	P.V.E.S (Not Construct)		
44	AR33	SodaimuniyarValasai	MPEC	Working	Working
45	AR34	Adencheri	P.V.E.S	Working	Working
46	AR35	Kalimankundu	Panchayat Office	Working	Working
47	AR36	Valinokam	E-SevaiMaiyam	Working	Working
48	AR37	Keelamunthal	MPES	Working	Not Working
49	AR38	Kovilmariyur	Cyclone	Working	Working
50	AR39	T.mariyur	E-SevaiMaiyam	Working	Working
51	AR3A	Oppilien	Panchayat Office	Working	Not Available
52	AR3B	SouthMookaiyur	E-SevaiMaiyam	Working	Working
53	AR3C	Kannigapuri	P.V.E.S	Working	Working
54	AR3D	Mannigganagar	P.V.E.S	Working	Working
55	AR3E	Naripaiyyur	Panchayat Office	Working	Working
56	AR40	Ponnagaram	P.V.E.S	working	not working
57	AR41	Thiraviyapuram	MagalirMandram	working	Not Available
58	AR42	Kannirajapuram	E-SevaiMaiyam	Working	Working
59	AR43	Iraniyanvalasai	MPES	Working	Working
60	AR1A	Irumeni	Panchayat Office	Working	Working

61	AR1B	Notchiyurani	MagalirMandram	Working	Not Available
62	AR1C	Soorankeelavalasai	Community Hall	Working	Working
63	AR1D	Pudhumadam	Govt.high.school	Working	Not Working
64	AR1E	Thamaraikulam	P.V.E.S	Working	Working

#### **4.19 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.

#### **4.20 INDIAN RED CROSS SOCIETY (IRCS)**

The Red Cross Society — Ramanathapuram Branch has a set up of volunteers and they collaborate with district administration during emergencies. A team of volunteers from IRCS sent to Kanyakumari District for flood relief work during December2021.

## **CHAPTER 5**

### **SOCIAL INCLUSION IN DISASTER RISK REDUCTION**

#### **5.1 BACKGROUND**

The Disaster Management Act of 2005 (Chapter 11, Section 61) expressly prohibits all forms of discrimination — whether based on gender, caste, community, descent, or religion – in any activities related to disaster risk reduction, disaster relief, or humanitarian assistance to affected people.

1. The State Disaster Management Plan places a high value on social inclusion, which includes
  - 1) Gender-based Vulnerabilities,
  - 2) Migrant Labourers,
  - 3) Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (SC&ST),
  - 4) Elderly people,
  - 5) Children, and
  - 6) Persons with Disabilities (PWD).

Social inclusion will be achieved through the cooperation of all members of society without regard to age, gender, race, ethnicity, culture, and language, as well as physical, economic, and social disadvantages.

2. Meeting the context specific special needs before, during and after a disaster and
3. Ensuring inclusive Disaster Risk Management that assures visibility of their presence and equality of rights and opportunities, protection to the dignity the individual, acknowledging diversity, resilience for everyone, not leaving aside members of any community based on age, gender, and disability. This stems from the complete understanding of the vulnerability of the disadvantaged groups specifically during the periods of disaster and a characteristic compassion, commitment of the state to protect their interests.

#### **5.2 UNDERSTANDING THE VULNERABILITY**

The exclusion and enduring undervaluing of women, persons with disabilities and socially excluded groups perpetuates a progression of poverty and isolation. The realities on the ground exhibit that these groups of people suffer the most from the disaster damages and have least capacities to resist and recover from the



losses sustained from a hazard or other threats.

The persons with disabilities and older persons face significant challenges due to the gaps in accessibility, for example in obtaining information about risk and in evacuating in the event of a disaster. The effects of natural hazards and disasters similarly tend to cause disproportionate harm to vulnerable and disadvantaged individuals and groups. They are more likely to be affected by injury, illness or death, damage to homes, workplaces and essential infrastructure, and by limited or absent public services and the availability or affordability of water, food and other consumption items.

### **5.3 GENDER ISSUES IN DISASTER MANAGEMENT**

The relationships between men and women are powerful forces in every culture. The way these relationships are defined creates differences in the roles and responsibilities of men and women. It also leads to inequalities in their access to, and control over, resources and decision-making powers. Women and girls generally tend to be the main victims of natural disasters.

Lack of skills such as swimming and tree climbing, which are traditionally taught to males. Following a disaster, there are many situations in which there is likelihood of women becoming victims of domestic and sexual violence. There are cases women avoiding using shelters for fear of being sexually assaulted. Women are more likely to suffer from malnutrition because they have specific nutritional needs when they are pregnant or breast feeding. During drought, in food scarcity situations, women are the first ones to compromise on their food intake. Women and girls are usually denied the opportunity to acquire lifesaving skills such as swimming because of gender bias rendering them less capable of coping with hazards. Their traditional gendered role as caretakers and nurturers intensifies in post disaster situations having to take care of the injured and sick when they themselves are injured.

#### **5.4 CHILDREN**

Children are more vulnerable population in any Disasters. Children, the worst affected in most Disasters due to their physical, psychological & social vulnerabilities. Among lives lost in Disasters at least one out of three is a child below 18 years & one out of four happens to be a woman. Psychological stress, depression. Anxiety besides physical & mental health hazards affecting children. Children are denied of special care, protection & social support. Existing Government schemes and programmes for child protection.

- A Programme for Juvenile Justice
- Scheme for Working Children in need of care and protection
- Integrated Programme for Street Children
- Shishu Greha Scheme
- CHILDLINE -24 hour help line for children in distress
- Rajiv Gandhi national creche scheme for the children of working mothers
- Pilot Project to Combat the Trafficking of Women and Children for Commercial Sexual Exploitation in Destination Areas
- General Grant in aid Scheme to support Pilot Projects, which are not covered by regular Schemes
- No special reference / allocation to children affected by Disasters or scheme available in the government for relief & rehabilitation.

#### **5.5 ELDERLY**

In post disaster situations, it is essential that the needs of elderly are considered separately, rather than clubbing them with others keeping in mind the specific concerns applicable to them. It is preferable to have community-based senior-citizen support mechanisms so that the senior citizens are not uprooted from their immediate surroundings. This should include effort to educate local communities about how they can help senior citizens and raise their awareness about supporting the elderly. The District DRR plan may prepare a list of senior citizens living without any family support. In the post disaster situation, looking at the gravity of the situation, the District Collector will take a call to set up temporary arrangements for the elderly and to take care of the personal needs such as food, medicine, shelter and other requirements.

### **5.6 SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES**

Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes accounted for **18.39% and 0.08%** of the population respectively which is lower than the state percentages 20.01% and 1.10% respectively. In Ramanathapuram district **SC &ST** people are concentrated in Mudukulathur, Paramakudi, Thiruvadanai and kadaladi blocks. Most of the people indulge in daily wages work only. Ramanathapuram has more than **15 % of Muslim Population of which considerable number of people work in abroad.**

### **5.7 DISTRICT WELFARE SCHEMES**

The Social Welfare Department has ensured the welfare of the poor, the downtrodden Women, Children, Senior citizens and Third Gender . They have also been provided with innumerable opportunities to live a dignified life through the implementation of laws Protecting women, Senior citizens and executing beneficial schemes as follows.

1. Moovalur Ramamirtham Ammaiyar Ninaivu Marriage Assistance Scheme
2. Dr.Dharmambal Ammaiyar Ninaivu Widow Remarriage Scheme
3. E.V.R Maniyammaiyar Ninaivu Widow Daughter Marriage Scheme
4. Annai Theresa Ninaivu Orphan Girls Marriage Scheme
5. Dr.Muthulakshmi Reddy Ammaiyar Ninaivu Intercaste Marriage Scheme
6. Chief Ministers Girl Child Protection Scheme.
7. Sathyavanimuthu Ammaiyar Ninaivu Free supply of Sewing Machine Scheme.
8. Third Gender Welfare Scheme.

## **CHAPTER 6**

### **MAINSTREAMING DISASTER RISK REDUCTION (DRR) AND CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION**

#### **6.1 MAINSTREAMING DRR – A MANDATE OF DM ACT 2005**

The Disaster Management Act 2005 mandates “Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction” into Development Plans at the National and State Levels. The need for mainstreaming disaster risk reduction gains urgency in the context of frequent disasters faced by the State and loss of life of humans and animals and damages to public and private properties and critical infrastructures, vast croplands and livelihood of a significant proportion of population.

#### **6.2 METHODOLOGIES FOR MAINSTREAMING**

Mainstreaming disaster risk reduction into the development planning process essentially means, looking critically at each activity that is being planned, not only from the perspective of reducing the disaster vulnerability of that activity, but also from the perspective of minimizing that activity's potential contribution to hazard-specific vulnerability. To mainstream DRR, appropriate policy interventions and adequate financial allocation would be required.

There are three suggested methods of mainstreaming disaster management into the development process and disaster management. They are:

- Structural Measures
- Non-Structural Measures
- Disaster Mitigation Projects

#### **6.3 STRUCTURAL MEASURES**

The structural measures can address the risk concerns of new projects, ongoing projects and existing structures. All new projects / programmes have to be reviewed to see whether Disaster management concerns have been incorporated. Undertaking necessary structural measures is one of the major thematic areas for action for Disaster risk reduction and enhancing resilience. These consist of various physical infrastructure and facilities required to help communities cope with Disasters. The implementation of these measures is essential to enhance Disaster preparedness, a component of Priority-4 of the Sendai Framework. It is also an important component of investing in Disaster risk reduction for resilience, which is Priority-3 of Sendai Framework.

**6.4 NON-STRUCTURAL MEASURES**

Some of the non-structural measures for mainstreaming DM into development plans include-

- Amendment of Building bye-laws and master plans for flood management, etc.,
- Amendment to incorporate Land use and Flood plain zoning regulations strengthening the enforcement mechanisms.

**6.5 DISASTER MITIGATION - SCOPE FOR MAINSTREAMING DRR**

An analysis of the vulnerability was done at taluk level towards Disaster Risk Reduction at Paramakudu Taluk which has a major hydro threat of Vaigai River bed. Various line departments revealed that there is good scope to take up the following for disaster risk reduction measures in vaigai river to reduce the degree of vulnerability.

Mitigation Project Proposal prepared and sent to the Principal Secretary / Commissioner of Revenue Administration vide ref no Roc:RR2/19529 /2022 dt 26.04.2022.

**6.5.1 FLOOD MITIGATION PROJECT****ABSTRACT**

**Rehabilitation and Construction of Flood Protection wall in Vaigai River from Gangaikondan village to Mudhalur village of Paramakudi Taluk and Manimuthar River alias Thondiyar in Thiruvadanai Taluk of Ramanathapuram District.**

**Est. Amount: Rs. 3275.00 Lakhs**

**INTRODUCTION**

**Ramanathapuram District**, is one of the 38 Districts an administrative districts of Tamil Nadu state in southern India. The old Ramanathapuram District consists of Present day Virudhunagar and Sivagangai districts, it touches the Western ghats and bordered with the state of Kerala and east by Bay of Bengal. It was the largest district on that time. The town of Ramanathapuram is the district headquarters. Ramanathapuram District has an area of 4,123 km<sup>2</sup>. It is bounded on the north by Sivaganga District, on the northeast by Pudukkottai District, on the east by the Palk Strait, on the south by the Gulf of Mannar, on the west by Thoothukudi District, and on the northwest by Virudhunagar District. The district contains the Pamban Bridge, an east-west chain of low islands and shallow reefs that extend between India and the island nation of Sri Lanka, and separate the Palk Strait from the Gulf of Mannar. The Palk Strait is navigable only by shallow-draft vessels. As of 2011, Ramanathapuram district had a population of 1,353,445 with a sex-ratio of 983 females for every 1,000 males. The district is home to the pilgrimage center of Rameswaram.

There are 34 river basins in Tamil Nadu. For hydrological studies they are grouped into 17 river basins. The Vaigai River basin is one among them.

The Vaigai river basin forms one of the important river basins of Southern Tamil Nadu with its fertile, lush green paddy fields and well-developed irrigation system. Next to Cauvery river basin, this basin can be considered as the granary of Southern Tamil Nadu. Vaigai, the main river originating from Varsha nadu valley with its tributaries forms a well-defined, compact drainage basin. It has a varied climatic condition resulting often in unreliable rainfall, drought prone, sudden floods, etc. Due to the construction of the Periyar dam, it is possible to divert waters from the Periyar basin to Tamil Nadu and serving as life line for millions of farmers.

**Project – 1 (Construction of Retaining wall in the Vaigai river Flood banks)****INTRODUCTION - RIVER VAIGAI**

Vaigai river basin covers an area of about 7031 sq. km. and located in the Madurai covering Theni, Madurai, Dindigal and Ramanathapuram Districts of Tamil Nadu. The basin is bordered on the north by Cauvery and Kottakaraiyar basins, South by Gundar basin, West by Periyar basin and East by Bay of Bengal. The length of the basin is about 250 km and the width varies from 6 – 50 km. Madurai is located in the centre of the basin. Kambam, Uthamapalayam, Bodinayakkanur, Theni, Periyakulam,

Nilakottai, Melur, Manamadurai, Paramakudi and Ramanathapuram are the important urban centers in the river basin.

Physio graphically, the area can be broadly divided into three units, namely

- a. Western mountainous terrain with valley complexes.
- b. Central elevated terrain and
- c. Eastern coastal plain

**The following are the sub basins of Vaigai,**

Uppervaigai, Suruliyar, Theniyar, Varattar-Nagalar, Varahanadhi, Manjalar, Marudhanadhi, Surumalaiyar, Sathiyar, Uppar Vaigai and Lower Vaigai.

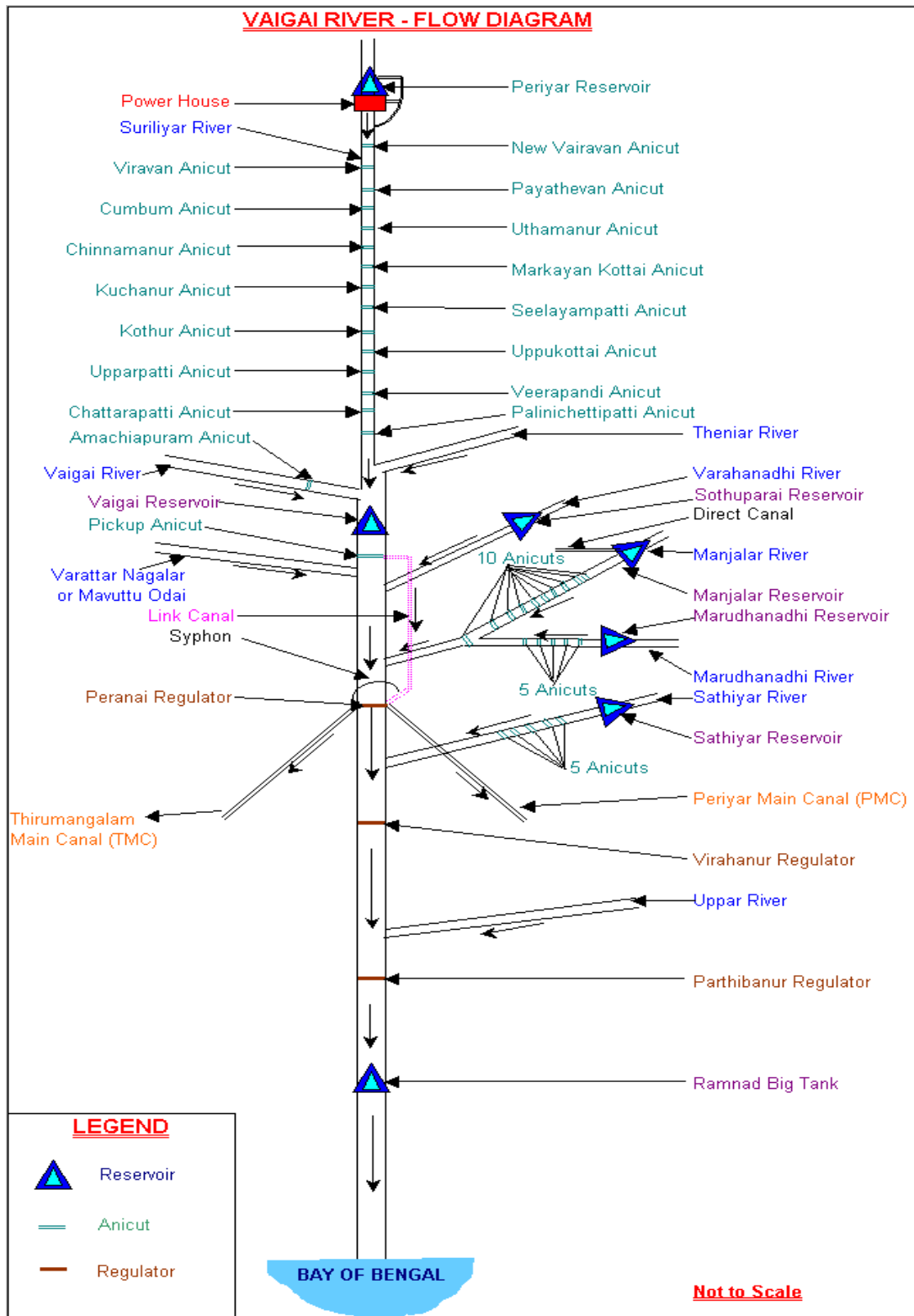
The river Vaigai originates in the eastern slope of the Western ghat mountainous offshoot in the Varshanadu area and flows northwards through Gandamanayakkanur. It is joined by several tributaries over a length of 43 km and reaches the plain area. Suruliar and Teniar join Vaigai near Kottapatti. There after Vaigai flows East and South East directions till it confluences with Bay of Bengal. Varattar, Nagalar, Varahanadhi, Manjalar, Marudhanadhi, Sirumaliar, Sathiar originate in Palani hills and Sirumalai hills which are the main tributaries, join Vaigai along its course. Uppar river originates in the Alagar hills flows for 250 Km covering Theni, Dindigul, Madurai and Sivagangai and Then Vaigai enters into Parthibanur Regulator in Ramanathapuram District. Vaigai River enters in to the tail end Ramanathapuram big tank and surplus water is diverted to the Bay of Bengal near Atrangarai Village.

The old Vaigai Ayacut comprises 1, 36,109 Acres which are irrigated by 374 tanks through 128 Supply Channels. The old Vaigai Ayacut lies in Dindugal , Madurai, Sivagangai and Ramanathapuram District.

The total capacity of Vaigai Dam is 6800M.cft and it is a balancing Reservoir to impound the Maximum limited Periyar Credit of 4000 M.cft. and Vaigai Credit of 2800 M.cft. The Total Capacity of tanks to be fed in Reach I is about 1745 mcft, in Reach II is about 2912 mcft. And in Reach III is about 6978 mcft. So the ratio for distributing the storage in Vaigai dam to be supplied to these tanks by a special release shall be approximately 2 : 3 : 7. The total capacity of tanks fed by the entire Vaigai system is 11635 mcft. But the maximum storage that can be built up in vaigai dam as vaigai credit is only 2800 mcft, which is  $\frac{1}{4}$  quantity of the total capacity of tanks of the whole vaigai old ayacut command area.



**Vaigai river flow diagram:**



**NECESSITY OF THE PROJECT:**

During the North East Monsoon Nov – Dec – 2021 , the Vaigai Dam is likely to reach the maximum level and continuous rainfall in the catchment areas in Periyar dam and surrounding catchment areas, Due to the sudden flood of water in the river , Parthibanur regulator receives a maximum of 17364 Cusecs.

Due to the narrowing width of Vaigai River Below Valasai Bed Dam near Gangaikondan Village (width varying from 120m – 90m and 60m), heavy growth of juliflora in the Bed and lot of ups and down with deep gully on the centre area on the entire length, the flood water in Vaigai river breached, and over washed the flood banks in various places and the flood towards Gangaikondan, Mennanthi, Nagachi, Sevoor and Mudhalur villages and causes damages to the agriculture lands and village areas. Several residential areas, highways and agricultural farms downstream the Valasai Bed dam in Ramathapuram district have been marooned as more flood water from Vaigai river outflanked . Because of this flood the surrounding habitation area completely submerged and it leads to various damages to livelihoods.



Even though, Temporary flood mitigation works for all the breached areas carried out, the peoples living the surroundings, requires permanent measures to overcome the problems due to the outflanked water in the river. Based on the representation from the public, and the flood protection measures following proposal has been prepared.

**Details of Proposal:**

The following proposals have been made in this estimate based on the requirements.

1. Construction of Flood Protection wall.
2. Improvements to the flood banks.
3. Regrading of Vaigai River

Below Valsai Bed Dam to a length of 12400m.

**HYDRAULIC PARTICULARS****Vaigai River Below Valasai Bed Dam**

1	Latitude	9° 29'12"
2	Longitude	78° 43'13"
3	Basin	Lower vaigai.
4	Village	Gangaikondan
5	Taluk	Paramakudi
6	District	Ramanathapuram.
7	Maximum flood discharge	86357 c/s (or) 2445.36 cusecs
8	Maximum Flood Level	+ 21.29 m
9	Bed level	+ 17.500m
10	Free board	1.2 m
11	Front slope	1 1/2 : 1
12	Rear slope	2 : 1

**Proposal:****Construction of Retaining wall in the Vaigai river Flood banks.**

Due to the narrowing width of Vaigai River Below Valasai Bed Dam @ LS near Gangaikondan Village (width of 120m — 90m and 60m), during flood period of Dec 2021, the flood water in Vaigai river outflanked and over washed the flood banks towards Gangaikondan, Mennanthi, Nagachi, Sevoor and Mudhalur villages and causes damages to the agriculture lands and village areas. Several Residential areas, highways and agricultural lands marooned as more flood water from Vaigai.



By the construction of Retaining wall on the Right and Left side of Vaigai River Flood Bank, the damages to the agricultural lands of the above villages and the ayacut lands will be avoided by the possibility of river water causing damages and the Vaigai River Banks will be protected during flood.

Construction of Retaining wall for a length of 1730 metre in Right and Left flood banks of Vaigai River between Gangaikondan village to Mudhalur Village on inner side of Right side flood bank, Cement Concrete of Grade M15 graded with 60% of 40mm HBG Jelly and 40% of 20mm HBG Jelly after laying levelling course in M 15 grade concrete using 40 mm jelly with necessary Sand gravel mix (1:1 ratio) filling.

#### **Improvements to the existing Vaigai River Flood Bank:**

In this estimate it is proposed to strengthen the existing Vaigai River Flood bank on both sides with sectioning the side slopes, watering and consolidation by Vibratory power rollers on the top and sides for 12400 metre on Right side, Left side (Downstream of Valasai Bed Dam), by using earth moving machineries & Tippers. Provision for clearing the Juliflora jungle is also made in the estimate. While strengthening the Flood Bank top width, Front slope and near slope will be maintained as 4.00m, 1.5:1 and 2:1 respectively. Fixing of Boundary stones in important points after demarcating the River boundary also provided in the estimate. The Earth required for formation of flood bank will be excavated and conveyed from the near by tanks with a lead of 4KM CT. To delineate the boundary of the tank bund, laying of precast RCC post of size 0.15 x 0.15m, 1.20m height in R.C.C of M20 grade using 20mm hard broken stone metal has been proposed.

**Regrading the Vaigai River:**

The Vaigai River bed level has lot of ups and down with deep gulley on the centre area on the entire length in between Gangaikondan village to Mudhalur village. In this estimate it is proposed to regrade the Vaigai river on the entire length of 12400m with a bed width varying from 120m, 90m and 60m using earth moving machineries.

**Budget (Abstract)**

<b>S.No</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Amount in Lakhs</b>
1	Construction of Flood Protection Wall	1424.45
2	Improvements to the Flood Banks of Vaigai River	529.11
3	Regrading the Vaigai River	251.23
	<b>Total for Civil Works</b>	2204.78
4	Add for GST @ 12%	264.57
5	Provision for Petty supervision charges, contingencies @ 2.5 %	43.59
6	Provision for Advertisement charges @ 1%	6.00
7	Provision for Labour welfare fund @ 1 %	22.05
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2541.00</b>

**Provisions made in the estimate:**

Besides the main works the following provisions have been made towards the Supervision and administration activities involved in the project.

- a) Provision for Labor welfare fund @1%
- b) Provision for unforeseen items
- c) Petty supervision charges.
- d) Scheme Name board. @ 2.00%
- e) Photographic charges.
- f) Documentation charges.
- g) Contingencies.
- h) Provision for Tender Advertisement - LS.
- i) Provision for GST @ 12% of Civil value of work.

**Project – 2****Introduction to Manimuthar River @ Thondiyaru**

Thondi is one of the major Fishing Town in Thiruvadanai Taluk of Ramanathapuram District. The population of Thondi town habitation is about 35000 approximately and it has nearly 9500 houses. It is the Major Town for nearby villages, and most of the people do fishing activities. In Thondi the Manimuthar River alias Thondiyar flows through the centre of the Town. It originates from the surplus of Thalirmarungur tank of Thalirmarungur Village of Thiruvadanai Taluk in Ramanathapuram District. Manimuthar alias Thondiyar river is having a length of 7.90 Km, and it feeds Chinna Thondi Tank and other minor Tanks. This river flows along Thondi Town and confluence with Palk Bay at Thondi and on both banks of this river huge habitations are there. Sometimes the habitation is also affected by sea water intrusion, During Cyclones or monsoon when the sea water level raises, the water enters into the habitation area. Moreover in flood season surplus water enters into the habitation and affects the normal life.

**Necessity of the Proposal**

Since Manimuthar River alias Thondiyar River is flowing through the Thondi Town in very flat terrain and there is no bund or other protections in the bank of the river. So whenever the water flows into the river the streets and houses are completely submerged and surrounded with flood water. This leads to various damages to the livelihood. The river is also silted up heavily and it leads to stagnation of water in normal days, which occurs various diseases in habitation.



**Snap Shots of Manimuthar River @ Thondiyar**





### Manimuthar River During NEM -2021 Floods at Thondi



### Flood Affected Urban Areas at Thondi







Every year, the Government has to spend considerable amount towards compensation for the damaged properties and rehabilitation etc., which is an unnecessary recurring expenditure to the Government. The people of Thondi Town requires permanent measures to overcome the problems due to the flow of water in the River .

**Details of Proposal:**

The following proposals have been made in this estimate based on the requirements.

1. Construction of Flood Protection wall.
2. Formation of flood banks.
3. Regrading of Manimuthar River alias Thondiayar.

### 1. Construction of Flood Protection wall.

It is proposed to construct a Flood Protection wall at the required portions of the Manimuthar river alias Thondiayar River where the population is very dense, weaker portions where the flood water enter into the hamlets frequently and also where the formation of flood bank is not possible due to low width of the river like Thondi Town below ECR bridge , Anees Nagar and in Narikudi village for a total length of 1240 m . The flood Protection wall provided lengths are given below,

- Left Side Bank below ECR Bridge – 480 m.
- Right Side Bank below ECR Bridga – 410 m.
- Left Side Bank near Anees Nagar – 50 m.
- Right Side Bank near Anees Nagar – 70 m.
- Left Side Bank near NarikudiHamlet - 100 m.
- Right Side Bank near Narikudi Hamlet – 130 m.



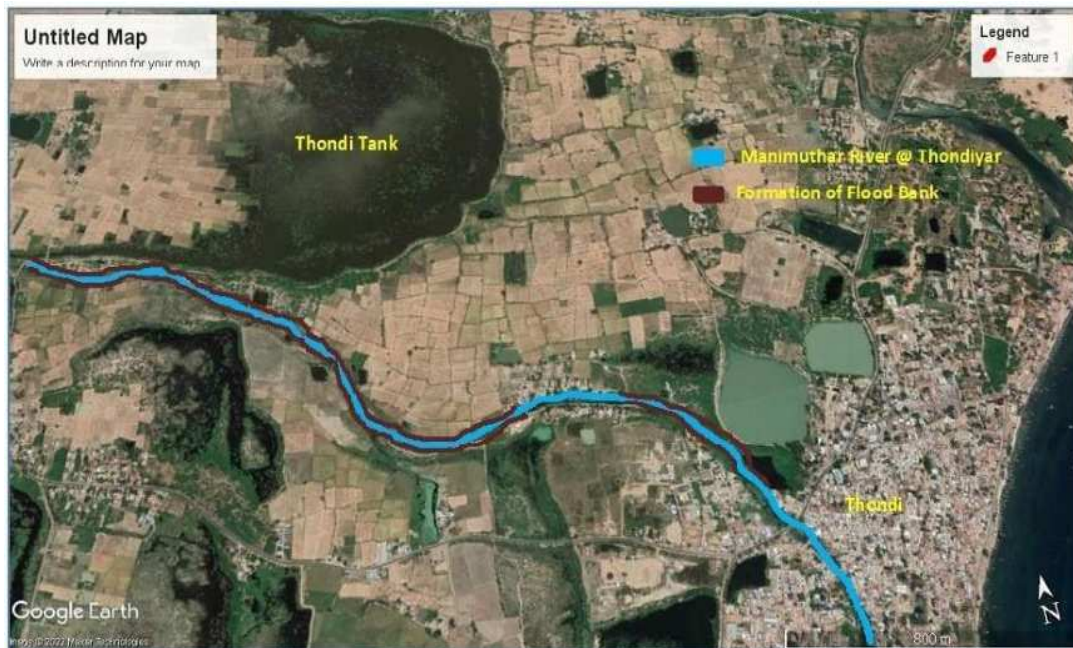
The Flood protection wall is constructed with following specifications.

1. Earth work excavation for construction of flood protection wall.
2. Below foundation Sand gravel mix of 1:1 ratio with 30cm thick has been proposed in the estimate.

3. Foundation for flood Protection wall is proposed with CC of M15 grade using 40mm metal.
4. Flood Protection wall is proposed with CC of M15 grade using 60% of 40mm metal & 40% of 20mm metal.
5. Necessary Steel centering arrangements and Nominal Reinforcements are also proposed in this estimate.
6. Refilling with the excavated earth in required portion is proposed with Watering Consolidation by Power Roller.

## 2. Formation of Flood Bank :

It is proposed to provide flood bank on both sides of the river bank for a length of 2400 m from ChinnaThondi Tank to Narikudi hamlet and for a length of 800 m near Anees Nagar Hamlet where there is no bank. Since the bank of river is too flat, the flood water flows into the irrigation fields so it is very essential to provide flood bank.



The Flood bank is Provided with following Specifications.

1. It is proposed to provide flood bank for 3200 m .The quantity of earth required for strengthening the flood bank to the standard has been arrived by taking levels and levels charts and that quantity will be excavated from near by Chinna Thondi tank. Since the quantum of earth to be desilted will be of very huge it is proposed to utilize earthmoving machineries in order to complete the earth work in time. Provision has been made for clearing Juliflora jungle with uprooting.



2. The strengthening of flood bank will be carried out to bring to its standard by providing the slope as 2:1 as front and rear side with 3.00 m top width.
3. The formation of flood bank includes breaking clods watering and compaction using power roller to at least 95% of protector density at OMC in each layer. Necessary extra quantity of earth up to 15% is also provided for consolidation.
4. To delineate the boundary of the tank bund , laying of precast RCC post of size 0.15 x 0.15m, 1.20m height in R.C.C of **M20** grade using 20mm hard broken stonemetal has been proposed.

**ABSTRACT FOR MANIMUTHAR RIVER @ THONDIYAR**

<b>SL.NO</b>	<b>DESCRIPTION OF WORK</b>	<b>AMOUNT in RS.</b>
<b>I</b>	<b>CIVILWORKS</b>	
<b>1</b>	Regradation of Manimuthar River @ Thondiyar	6548234
<b>2</b>	Formation of Flood Banks	5949952
<b>3</b>	Construction of Flood Protection Wall	50536655
	<b>Total</b>	<b>63034841</b>
	Add12% for GST	<b>7564181</b>
	<b>SUBTOTAL - I</b>	<b>70599022</b>
<b>II</b>	<b>LUMPSUM PROVISION</b>	
<b>4</b>	Provisions for Petty Supervision Charges & Contingencies, Documentation, Photographic and Video charges, Nameboard and unforeseen items @ 2.5 %	1540978
<b>5</b>	Provisions for Advertisement Charges @1.0%	630000
<b>6</b>	Provisions for Labour welfare fund @1.0%	630000
	<b>LS Provision Sub Total</b>	<b>2800978</b>
	<b>TOTAL = Sub total+Sub total 1</b>	<b>73400000</b>

**3. Regrading of Manimuthar River alias Thondiyar:**

Manimuthar River alias Thondiyar is an unlined river course channel for a length of 7900 m having a bed width of 30.00 m to 40.00 m, F.S.D of 1.50 m and Bed Fall of 1 in 2000.The entire length of the river is silted up heavily along with juliflora jungle.



1. It is proposed to Manimuthar River alias Thondiyar river course to regain its original carrying capacity by deploying earthwork machineries.
2. The quantity of earth to be desilted has been calculated based on levels. The cross section of Manimuthar River alias Thondiyar river course have been prepared for every 200 m interval and enclosed in the estimate. Earth work quantity is evaluated based on these cross sections.

#### 4. Estimated Cost :

The rate for the various item of works have been worked out as per the current schedule of rates for the year 2021 – 22. The estimate cost (Project 1 and Project - 2) works out to **Rs. 3275.00 Lakhs** including all the L.S provisions.

#### 5. Technical Resource of the Project

- a. Executive Engineer – WRD – Lower Vaigai Basin Division – Paramakudi
- b. Assistant Executive Engineer – WRD – Thiruvadanai
- c. Assistant Engineer – WRD – Irrigation Section - Chatirakudi

#### 6. Conclusion:

By implementing this scheme, the flow of flood water into the habitation along the Vaigai River and thondi during floods and in the Monsoon seasons will be avoided. The stagnation of water, which occurs various loses to livelihood will be minimized.



**6.6 CAPACITY BUILDING FOR MAINSTREAMING DRR**

There is a strong need for building the capacity of departments and local bodies on the need for mainstreaming disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation, methodologies to bring in a better understanding and effective compliance, up to the implementation level.

“A continuous and integrated process of planning, organizing, coordinating and implementing measures which are necessary or expedient” for the following:

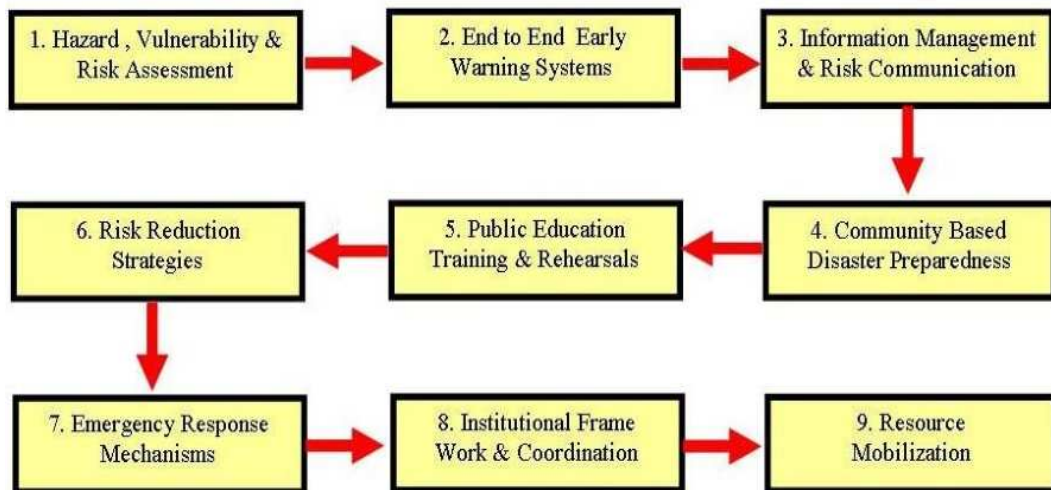
1) Prevention of danger or threat of any Disaster, 2) Mitigation or reduction of risk of any Disaster or its severity or consequences, 3) Capacity-building, 4) Preparedness to deal with any Disaster, 5) Prompt response to any threatening Disaster situation or Disaster, 6) Assessing the severity or magnitude of effects of any Disaster 7) Evacuation, rescue and relief, and 8) Rehabilitation and reconstruction.”

**CHAPTER 7  
DISASTER PREPAREDNESS**

**7.1 PREPAREDNESS MEASURES**

Disaster preparedness consists of a set of measures undertaken by governments, organisations, communities or individuals to better respond and cope with the immediate aftermath of a disaster, whether it be human-made or caused by natural hazards. 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. The image below demonstrates a comprehensive disaster preparedness strategy and its elements (Figure 7-1)

**Disaster Preparedness Strategy and Its Elements**



**7.2 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.

**7.2.1 HAZARD, VULNERABILITY AND RISK ASSESSMENT (HVRA)**

Ramanathapuram District has identified and assessed the various hazards and risks to public health & safety that could give rise to Disasters and has identified the facilities and other elements of the infrastructure that are at risk of being affected by Disasters. The entire chapter deals about the HAZARD RISK VULNERABILITY of the Ramanathapuram District. For the first time the taluk level officials were trained about the Hazard Risk Vulnerability and template was prepared for collecting primary data, based on format the HRVA result was prepared for the Disaster Management Plan and shared with the stakeholders. This makes the stakeholders to understand the risk and probability of Disasters.

Hazard Vulnerability Risk Assessment done for 180 coastal habitations

**Table HVRA for Coastal Habitation with Distance & GIS Location**

S.No	Block	Village Panchayats	Habitations	Distance from Seain meters	Latitude	Longitude
1	Thiruvadanai	S P Pattinam	S P Pattinam	500	9.838839	79.100712
2	Thiruvadanai	Pullakadamban	Theerthandathanam	80	9.82514	79.08758
3	Thiruvadanai	Kaliyanagari	Paasipattinam	10	9.81064	79.08009
4	Thiruvadanai	Vattanam	Dhamodarapattinam	15	9.79192	79.06827
5	Thiruvadanai		Saalaikudirrupu	1000		
6	Thiruvadanai	Kodipangu	Narenthel	100	9.77566	79.04567
7	Thiruvadanai	Thondi Town Panchayat	M R Pattinam	200	9.76359	79.03768
8	Thiruvadanai		Thondipudukudi	15	9.74283	79.02140
9	Thiruvadanai		Thondi	15	9.74168	79.02061
10	Thiruvadanai	Nambuthaalai	Nambuthaalai	10	9.72457	79.00800
11	Thiruvadanai	Muhilthagam	Soliyakudi	80	9.71285	78.99749
12	Thiruvadanai		M V Pattinam	15	9.70871	78.99415
13	Thiruvadanai		Sambai	2000	9.69921	78.98083
14	Thiruvadanai	Pudhupattinam	Pudhupattinam	20	9.680816	78.976323

15	Thiruvadana	Mullimunai	Mullimunai	50	9.651451	78.961350
16	Thiruvadana	Karankaadu	Karankaadu	1000	9.648022	78.960457
17	R S Mangalam	Kadulur	Morepannai	40	9.60833	78.93363
18	R S Mangalam		Uppur ( Kadalur)	1500	9.607087	78.933710
19	Thiruvadana	A.Manakudi	Pudhukaadu	1000	9.653943	78.945542
20	R S Mangalam	Thirupaalaikudi	Thirupalaikudi North	30	9.545778	78.918818
21	R S Mangalam		Thirupalaikudi South	30	9.534775	78.918646
22	Ramanathapuram	Vennathur	Pathanentel	2000	9.506359	78.909678
23	Ramanathapuram		Muthuregunathapuram	2000	9.50715	78.91028
24	Ramanathapuram	Devipattinam	Devipattinam North	10	9.475376	78.895491
25	Ramanathapuram		Devipattinam South	15	9.464524	78.891308
26	Ramanathapuram	Chattarakottai	Mudiveeranpattinam	80	9.43345	78.91755
27	Ramanathapuram		PalaniValasai	400	9.420344	78.922322
28	Ramanathapuram	Athiyuthu	IraniyanValasai	300	9.40373	78.93570
29	Mandapam	Therbogi	Therbogi	2000	9.390217	78.928420
30	Mandapam	Pudhuvalasai	PudhuvalasaiChatiram	100		
31	Mandapam	Panaikulam	SogaiyanThoppu	500	9.38052	78.95301
32	Mandapam		Krishnapuram	500	9.379736	78.957152
33	Mandapam		Pudhukudirrupu	200	9.37948	78.96048
34	Mandapam	Azhagankulam	Amman KoilKudirrupu	400	9.366098	78.972356
35	Mandapam		Anandhapuram	100	9.36641	78.97257
36	Mandapam		Samithoppu	700	9.349426	78.970716
37	Mandapam		Settipanai	1300	9.34948	78.96883
38	Mandapam	Attrankarai	Attrankarai	300	9.34294	78.99156
39	Mandapam	Sembadaiyarkulam	VattanValasai	6000	9.329491	78.967071
40	Mandapam	KeelaNagachi	Devar Nagar	2000	9.33734	78.99137
41	Mandapam		Nagachi	1000	9.323828	78.998493
42	Mandapam		KenikaraiValasai	1000	9.324525	78.999319
43	Mandapam		Nadu Valasai	1500	9.324074	78.998921
44	Mandapam		NambayeeValasai	2000	9.323149	78.998222
45	Mandapam		Aagidavalasai	1500	9.323427	78.998804
46	Mandapam		KalkinatrValasai	700	9.325162	78.996711
47	Mandapam		ThoppuValasai	40	9.25520	78.88937
48	Mandapam	Enmanagkondan	ThargaValasai	30	9.31921	79.01745
49	Mandapam		ThuthiValasai	1000	9.31749	79.01211
50	Mandapam	Irumeni	AlaikathaValasai	20	9.31670	79.03679
51	Mandapam		Irumeni	500	9.30946	79.03339
52	Mandapam		SaalaiValasai	1000	9.30092	79.03571
53	Mandapam	Manangkudi	Manangkudi	500	9.30580	79.01987
54	Mandapam		SurankaatuValasai	500	9.295173	79.032685
55	Mandapam		Naraiurani	900	9.29499	79.00304
56	Mandapam	PripanValasai	PripanValasai	1000	9.297282	79.045911
57	Mandapam	SathakonValasai	SathakonValasai	2000	9.28307	79.06801
58	Mandapam		Ariyamaan	1000	9.28428	79.06407
59	Mandapam		SeeniappaTharga	200	9.26252	79.06844
60	Mandapam		Paalkulam	2000		
61	Mandapam		Pillaimadam	700	9.28410	79.08433
62	Mandapam	Vedalai	Vedalai	1000	9.263569	79.100222

63	Mandapam		Valaiyarvadi	750		
64	Mandapam		KuncharValasai	500	9.275150	79.095977
65	Mandapam		IdaiyarValasai	500		
66	Mandapam		NadumanKaadu	1000		
67	Mandapam		Samathuvapuram	750	9.277254	79.123677
68	Mandapam	Marakayarpatti Nam	Marakayarpattinam	20	9.271863	79.129323
69	Mandapam	Mandapam Town Panchayat	Mandapam(TherkuK adarkarai)	50	9.272354	79.133278
70	Mandapam		Kalanjiam Nagar	300	9.274302	79.1306363
71	Mandapam	Paamban	Paamban(Light House)	20	9.28793	79.21915
72	Mandapam		Francis Nagar	200	9.290017	79.228124
73	Mandapam		Akkal Madam	200	9.28620	79.24398
74	Mandapam		Kundhukaal	100	9.26672	79.22963
75	Mandapam		ChinnaPalam	15		
76	Mandapam		Thoppukaadu	100		
77	Mandapam		Nadu Theru	50		
78	Mandapam		Therkuvaadi	50		
79	Mandapam		Paalathadi	50		
80	Mandapam	Thangachimadam	Naalupanai	100	9.292005	79.240170
81	Mandapam		Anthonyarpuram	15	9.29195	79.24457
82	Mandapam		SoosaiapparPattina m	20	9.28909	79.24897
83	Mandapam		Victoria Nagar	500	9.28774	79.24763
84	Mandapam		Maanthopu	20	9.290319	79.252505
85	Mandapam		Thangachimadam	700	9.28494	79.24996
86	Mandapam		Viloondi	50	9.292206	79.262852
87	Mandapam		Peikarambu	700	9.288535	79.270900
88	Mandapam		Ariyangundu	500	9.29624	79.27313
89	Mandapam		Kudirupu	2000	9.29283	79.28509
90	Mandapam		Vadakaadu	200	9.322305	79.301179
91	Mandapam		Saveriyar Nagar	2000	9.283897	79.245884
92	Mandapam	Rameswaram Municipalty	Rameswaram (santhana Mariamma nkoil street)	50	9.293030	79.314650
93	Mandapam		Maangadu	2000	9.30881	79.317866
94	Mandapam		Erakaadu	2000	9.291674	79.294888
95	Mandapam		Sambai	500	9.305088	79.314450
96	Mandapam		Sudukatam Patti	2000	9.296330	79.322955
97	Mandapam		Olaikuda	20	9.310266	79.330473
98	Mandapam		Verkodu	100	9.27775	79.31561
99	Mandapam		Karaiyur	30	9.27519	79.31256
100	Mandapam		Serankottai	50	9.26902	79.31835
101	Mandapam		Natarajapuram	500	9.25659	79.305917
102	Mandapam		Ramakrishnapuram	1000	9.25623	79.30835
103	Mandapam		Mukuntharayar Chatiram	50		
104	Mandapam		Thaavukadu	50		
105	Mandapam		Danushkodi	30	9.189064	79.400752
106	Mandapam	Nochiurani	Nochurani	1000	9.275142	79.039290
107	Mandapam	Pudhumadam	Pudhumadam	30	9.273283	78.994962

108	Mandapam		Ammappattinam	1000	9.290816	78.985280
109	Mandapam		Agasthiyarkootam	2000	9.303278	78.996261
110	Mandapam	Vellariodai	Vellariodai	800	9.285145	78.956365
111	Mandapam	Kumbaram	Kumbaram North	6000	9.30849	78.93645
112	Mandapam		Kumbaram South	6000	9.29963	78.94385
113	Mandapam	Kaaran	Kaaran	3000	9.27496	78.94955
114	Mandapam		ThalaiThoppu	50	9.27093	78.94273
115	Mandapam		Five Acre	800		
116	Mandapam		SaalaiThotam	5000	9.28499	78.92042
117	Mandapam		Sethunagar	2000	9.273556	78.921095
118	Tirupullani	Muthupettai	Indra Nagar	50	9.26535	78.92328
119	Tirupullani		Muthupettai	1000	9.26705	78.91795
120	Tirupullani	Periyapattinam	Pudhukudirrupu	200		
121	Tirupullani		Periyapattinam	2000	9.265441	78.905963
122	Tirupullani		Karichankundu	1000		
123	Tirupullani	Vanankundu	Pannaikarai	200		
124	Tirupullani		Ilangamani	800		
125	Tirupullani		Kalkaadu	1500		
126	Tirupullani	Kalimankundu	Thoppuvalasai	200	9.25676	78.89084
127	Tirupullani		Ancheneyarpuram	200	9.256759	78.77726
128	Tirupullani		Velayuthapuram	100	9.25818	78.87463
129	Tirupullani		Kalimankundu	800	9.260284	78.873762
130	Tirupullani		KattaiyanValasai	2000	9.265173	78.872120
131	Tirupullani		MaariValasai	500	9.29787	78.86558
132	Tirupullani		Shanmugavel Pattinam	200		
133	Tirupullani		KupachiValasai	3000	9.26831	78.86416
134	Tirupullani		Kuppavalasai	2500	9.26891	78.86572
135	Tirupullani		KuthukalValasai	3000	9.272851	78.864111
136	Tirupullani		VellaiyanValasai	3500	9.27168	78.87002
137	Tirupullani		MottaiyanValasai	4000		
138	Tirupullani	Methalodai	Sittankadau	3500	9.27372	78.86919
139	Tirupullani	Thinaikulam	Thinaikulam	2500	9.266850	78.853499
140	Tirupullani		KatiyanPeranValaivo	2000	9.26568	78.86020
141	Tirupullani	Sethukarai	Sethukarai	1000	9.252599	78.841259
142	Tirupullani	KoraiKootam	KoraiKootam	750	9.263199	78.827690
143	Tirupullani	Kanchirankudi	PakkiriappaTharga	100	9.24001	78.82227
144	Tirupullani		SengalNeerodai	200	9.241689	78.811870
145	Tirupullani		Idinthakalpudur	60		
146	Tirupullani		AlavaiKaravaadi	500		
147	Tirupullani		Muthiraiyar Nagar	1000		
148	Tirupullani		SivagamiPuram	2000		
149	Tirupullani	Kilakarai Municipal	Kilakarai ( MeenavarKuppm)	20	9.227920	78.783798
150	Tirupullani		Pannatar Street	200		
151	Tirupullani	Mayakulam	Mayakulam	2000	9.229308	78.747955
152	Tirupullani		Bharathi Nagar	100	9.22331	78.75962
153	Tirupullani		MangaleswariNagsr	300		
154	Tirupullani	Thillaiyenthel	Indhra Nagar	2000		
155	Kadaladi	Erwadi	Mutharaiyar Nagar	1000	9.211288	78.718214
156	Kadaladi		ChinnaErtwadi	250	9.19920	78.71945
157	Kadaladi		Sadaimuniyan Valasai	60	9.19498	78.70756

158	Kadaladi		PitchaimoopanValasai	250	9.19720	78.70281
159	Kadaladi		MeiyanValasai	400		
160	Kadaladi		Kalpar	900	9.20320	78.69623
161	Kadaladi		Aadamcherry	550	9.19874	78.67779
162	Kadaladi		MotaikizhavanValasai	600	9.19690	78.70135
163	Kadaladi	Valinokkam	Adanchery	5000	9.19873	78.67791
164	Kadaladi		Valinokkam	200	9.157010	78.646780
165	Kadaladi		Keelmamundal	50	9.14061	78.58476
166	Kadaladi	T.Maariyur	Melamundal	200	9.13274	78.57341
167	Kadaladi		T.Maariyur	900	9.139614	78.534662
168	Kadaladi		Gandhi Nagar	800		
169	Kadaladi	Oppilan	Oppilan	800	9.143087	78.506044
170	Kadaladi	Mookaiyur	Mookaiyur	500	9.131687	78.479090
171	Kadaladi		Kudiraimozhi	150	9.13083	78.44589
172	Kadaladi	Naripaiyur	Manikanagar	1100	9.12987	78.42693
173	Kadaladi		Periyanaygipuram	1000	9.123274	78.420539
174	Kadaladi		Kamarajarpuram	600	9.121380	78.419330
175	Kadaladi		South Naripaiyur	200	9.115057	79.419178
176	Kadaladi		Vepamarathupanai	400	9.11569	78.41425
177	Kadaladi		North Naripaiyur	100	9.12902	78.42951
178	Kadaladi		Vellapatti	700	9.117909	78.411159
179	Kadaladi	Kanirajapuram	Rochma Nagar	40	9.095320	78.386512
180	Kadaladi		Kannirajapuram	1000	9.101724	78.384743

**7.2.2 IDENTIFICATION OF VULNERABLE AREAS**

To understand risks, it is important to assess vulnerable areas of the Ramanathapuram district. District Administration has identified 42 vulnerable locations of the districts based on the past Disaster events.

**TABLE FOR CLASSIFICATION OF VULNERABLE LOCATIONS**

River Bed Area	17
Tank Bund Area	6
Sea Shore Area	9
Canal Bed	1
Low Lying Area	9
Total	42



**Table of NEW - 42 Vulnerable Locations Identified**

Sl. No	Taluk	Village		Reason for Vulnerable	
1.	Paramakudi	1.	Kattuparamakudi	River Bed	low
		2.	Emaneswaram	River Bed	low
		3.	Gangaikondan	River Bed	low
		4.	Kallikottai	River Bed	low
		5.	Kamankottai	River Bed	low
		6.	Muthalur	River Bed	low
		7.	Sevvur	River Bed	low
		8.	Nagachi	River Bed	low
		9.	Thorathiyendal	River Bed	low
		10.	Urapuli	River Bed	Moderate
		11.	Mennanthi	River Bed	Moderate
		12.	Baalan nagar(New)	Canal Bed	Moderate
2.	Ramanathapuram	13.	Chithur	River Bed	low
		14.	Vannivayal	River Bed	low
		15.	Sakkankudi	River Bed	low
		16.	Erumaittharavai	Tank Bund	Moderate
		17.	Landhai	Tank Bund	low
		18.	Kooriyur	Tank Bund	low
		19.	R.S.Madai	Tank Bund	low
		20.	Pullankudi	River Bed	low
		21.	Sethu Nagar	Tank Bund	Moderate
		22.	Pasumpon Nagar	Tank Bund	Moderate
3.	Kadaladi	23.	Kannirajapuram	Sea Shore area	Moderate
		24.	Naripaiyoor	Sea Shore area	Moderate
		25.	Kuthiraimozi	Sea Shore area	Moderate
		26.	Mookaiyoor	Sea Shore area	Moderate
		27.	Periyakulam	Low lying area	Moderate
		28.	Mariyoor	Sea Shore area	Moderate
		29.	Valinokkam	Sea Shore area	Moderate
		30.	Sayalkudi Town	Low lying area	Moderate
		31.	S.Tharaikudi	Low lying area	Moderate
4.	Kamuthi	32.	Mandalmanikam	Low lying area	Moderate
		33.	Kamuthi	Low lying area	Moderate
		34.	Pakkuvetti	River Bed	Moderate
		35.	Sengapadai	River Bed	Moderate

5.	Rameswaram	36	Maanthoppu	Sea Shore area	Moderate
		37	Chinnapalam	Sea Shore area	Moderate
		38	Natarajapuram	Low lying area	Moderate
		39	Anna Nagar	Low lying area	Moderate
6.	Kilakarai	40	Ayyanthoppu	Low lying area	Moderate
		41	SadiyamunniyanValosai	Sea Shore area	Moderate
		42	Thiruppullani	Low lying area	Moderate

**7.2.3 VULNERABILITY MAPPING**

Furnished details of vulnerability in Ramanathapuram District to GIS cell of Tamilnadu Disaster Risk Reduction Agency (TNDRRA) for generating Vulnerability maps

**7.3 EARLY WARNING AND DISSEMINATION SYSTEMS**

Early warning and dissemination systems play a very important role in minimizing the risks to the community. Installation of Early Warning System has been taken up in 64 Coastal Habitations in Ramanathapuram District under the World Bank assisted CDRR Project which was executed by M/s UTL . With Reference to the letter from Commissionerate of Revenue Administration and Disaster Management dated 02.02.2021 a detailed report is submitted in table 7.6.

**Table - Particulars of Early Warning System**

S.No	EWS ID	Habitation Name	Place where EWS Installed	Power Supply		Remarks
				Solar	AC	
1	AR00	S P Pattinam	E-SevaiMaiyam	Working	Not working	
2	AR01	Theerthandathanam	E-SevaiMaiyam	Working	Not working	
3	AR02	KaliyanagariPaasipattinam	E-SevaiMaiyam	Working	Working	
4	AR03	Vattanam	E-SevaiMaiyam	Working	Working	
5	AR04	Kodipangu	E-SevaiMaiyam	Working	Working	
6	AR05	M R Pattinam	P.U.M.School	Working	Working	
7	AR06	Thondi	Municipality	Working	Working	
8	AR07	Nambuthaalai	MPES	Working	Working	
9	AR08	Soliyakudi	E-SevaiMaiyam	Working	Working	

10	AR09	Pudhupattinam	E-SevaiMaiyam	Working	Working	
11	AR0A	Mullimunai	MPES	Working	not Working	
12	AR0B	Karankaadu	E-SevaiMaiyam	Working	Working	
13	AR0C	Kadalur	PUES	Working	Not Working	
14	AR0D	Morepannai	E-SevaiMaiyam	Working	Working	
15	AR0E	Uppur	PUES	Working	Working	
16	AR10	Thirupalaikudi	MPES	Working	Working	
17	AR11	Kalanikudi	PUES	Working	Working	
18	AR12	Muthu regunathapuram	MPES	Working	Working	
19	AR13	Devipattinam	PUES	Working	Working	
20	AR14	Mudiveeranpattinam	PUES	Working	Working	
21	AR15	Pudhuvalasai	Library Building	Working	Working	
22	AR16	SogaiyanThoppu	P.V.M.S	Working	Working	
23	AR17	AnandhapuramChattiram	P.V.E.S	Working	Working	
24	AR18	Attrankarai	E-SevaiMaiyam	Working	Working	
25	AR19	Uchipuli	Library Building	Working	Working	
26	AR20	ThalaiThoppu	P.V.E.S	Working	Working	
27	AR21	Kalkinatrualasai	Community Hall	Working	Not Available	
28	AR22	IdaiyarValasai	P.V.E.S	Working	Working	
29	AR23	Vedhalai	PU office, Vedhalai	Not working	Not working	New site identified Machine not installed
30	AR24	Sathakonvalasai	MPES	Working	Not Working	
31	AR25	Marakayarpattinam	Panchayat Office	Working	Working	
32	AR26	Mandapam	P.V.E.S	Working	Working	
33	AR27	Akkamadam	Panchayat Office	Working	Working	
34	AR28	Thangachimadam	E-SevaiMaiyam	Working	Working	
35	AR29	Rameshwaram	Taluk Office	Working	Working	
36	AR2A	Thinaikulam	Panchayat Office	Working	Working	
37	AR2B	Periyapattinam Pudhukudiruppu	Anganwadi Centre	Working	Working	
38	AR2C	Thirupulani Sethukarai	Panchayat Office	Working	Not Working	

39	AR2D	Kancheerankudi	Govt.High.School	Working	Not Working	
40	AR2E	Changalneerodai	MagalirMandram	Working	not Working	
41	AR30	Kilakarai	Municipality	Working	Working	
42	AR31	Mayakulam Bharathi Nagar	P.V.E.S	Working	Working	
43	AR32	Chinna Ervadi	P.V.E.S (Not Construct)	Not working	Not working	New site identified Machine not installed
44	AR33	SodaimuniyarValasai	MPEC	Working	Working	
45	AR34	Adencheri	P.V.E.S	Working	Working	
46	AR35	Kalimankundu	Panchayat Office	Working	Working	
47	AR36	Valinokam	E-SevaiMaiyam	Working	Working	
48	AR37	Keelamunthal	MPES	Working	Not Working	
49	AR38	Kovilmariyur	Cyclone	Working	Working	
50	AR39	T.mariyur	E-SevaiMaiyam	Working	Working	
51	AR3A	Oppilan	Panchayat Office	Working	Not working	
52	AR3B	SouthMookaiyur	E-SevaiMaiyam	Working	Working	
53	AR3C	Kannigapuri	P.V.E.S	Working	Working	
54	AR3D	Mannigganagar	P.V.E.S	Working	Working	
55	AR3E	Naripaiyyur	Panchayat Office	Working	Working	
56	AR40	Ponnagaram	P.V.E.S	working	Not working	
57	AR41	Thiraviyapuram	MagalirMandram	working	Not available	
58	AR42	Kannirajapuram	E-SevaiMaiyam	Working	Working	
59	AR43	Iraniyanvalasai	MPES	Working	Working	
60	AR1A	Irumeni	Panchayat Office	Working	Working	
61	AR1B	Notchiyurani	MagalirMandram	Working	Not Available	
62	AR1C	Soorankeelavalasai	Community Hall	Working	Working	
63	AR1D	Pudhumadam	Govt.high.school	Working	NOT Working	
64	AR1E	Thamaraikulam	P.V.E.S	Working	Working	

### **7.3.1 CYCLONE**

The cyclone warnings are issued by IMD in four stages.

1. 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.
2. 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.
3. 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 intervals 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.
4. 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.

**Table – Particulars of Multi Purpose Evacuation Shelters**

<b>SL.NO</b>	<b>Block</b>	<b>Habitation</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Capacity</b>
1	Thiruvadanai	Nambuthaalai	Community Hall	2000
2		Mullimunai	Community Hall	1000
3	R S Mangalam	Thirupalaikudi North	Community Hall	1000
4	Ramanathapuram	Muthuregunathapuram	Community Hall	500
5		IraniyanValasai	Community Hall	1000
6	Mandapam	Therbogi	Community Hall	1000
7		Pudhukuddiruppu	School Building	500
8		PirappanValasai	School Building	1000
9		Sathakonvalasai	School Building	500
10		SeeniappaTharga	School Building	500
11		Vedalai	School Building	500
12		Mandapam	School Building	1000
13		Thankachi Madam	School Building	1000
14		Peikarumbu	Community Hall	1000
15		Rameswaram	School Building	500
16		Sambai	School Building	1000
17		Karaiyur	School Building	1000
18		Kadaladi	ChinnaErwadi	School Building
19	Kalpar		Community Hall	1000
20	Kilamundal		Community Hall	1000
21	T.Mariyur		School Building	500
22	Mookaiyur		Community Hall	1000
23	Kannirajapuram		Community Hall	1000

### 7.3.2 FLOODS

Floods are often a result of heavy rains associated with the natural course of surplus water flow being hindered by encroachments, unplanned development. 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:

1. **Category IV:** Low Flood stage (Water level of the river is flowing between Warning Level and Danger Level)
2. **Category III:** Medium Flood (Water Level below 0.50 m. less than HFL and above Danger Level)
3. **Category II:** High Flood (Water Level less than Highest Flood Level but still within 0.50 m. of the HFL)
4. **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

### 7.3.3 TSUNAMI

The Indian National Centre for Ocean Information Services (INCOIS) provides round-the-clock monitoring and warning services 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 genic 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.

### 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 m.

**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 BULLETINS OVER A PERIOD OF FOUR TO FIVE HOURS AS MANY AS SIX BULLETINS**

1. **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.
2. **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.
3. **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.
4. **The Fourth Bulletin** (Type III) is issued when tsunami is confirmed. If the threat is upgraded to warning status evacuation will be started immediately.
5. **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.
6. **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, Kalpakam. This PC-based Earthquake Notification System (ENS) is installed in Control room of MAPS.

### 7.3.4 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.

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

1. **Hydrological drought:** When there is marked depletion of surface water causing very low stream flow and drying of lakes, reservoirs and rivers.
2. **Agricultural drought:** When inadequate soil moisture produces acute crop stress and affects productivity.
3. **Soil Moisture drought:** Inadequate soil moisture particularly in rain fed areas which may not support crop growth.
4. **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.
5. **Famine:** When large scale of collapse of access to food occurs which without intervention, can lead to mass starvation.
6. **Ecological drought:** When the productivity of a natural eco system fails significantly as a consequence of distress induced environmental damage.

### 7.3.5 HEAT WAVES

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. The IMD forecasts the level of heat waves that are likely to prevail in the region for 5 days at a time.

#### **7.4 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 Ramanathapuram District Disaster Management Authority pay special attention to

- 1) Ensure proper arrangements for vulnerable sections like differently abled, SeniorCitizens 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 paper bags.
- 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.

#### **7.5 PUBLIC AWARENESS**

Imparting Disaster Risk Knowledge and bringing attitudinal and behavioural 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 District Administration giving 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 District Administration.

**7.5.1 MOCK DRILLS**

**Table: DETAILS OF MOCK DRILLS CONDUCTED IN COLLABORATION WITH DISTRICT FIRE AND RESCUE SERVICES**

Venue of Mock Drills Conducted				No. of public participated	Nature of Drill
Sl. No	District (District/ Station)	Date of Mock Drill Conducted	Public places		
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Ramnad / Mudukulathur	14.04.2024	Aaruppalam / Mudukulathur	60	Disaster and Fire Accident Awareness campaign creativity
2	Ramnad / Mudukulathur	15.04.2024	Vennirvaikkal / Mudukulathur	50	Disaster and Fire Accident Awareness campaign creativity
3	Ramnad / Mudukulathur	16.04.2024	Selvanagapuram / Mudukulathur	70	Disaster and Fire Accident Awareness campaign creativity
4	Ramnad / Mudukulathur	17.04.2024	Chandra petro pulk/ Mudukulathur	60	Disaster and Fire Accident Awareness campaign creativity
5	Ramnad / Mudukulathur	18.04.2024	Bus stand / Mudukulathur	50	Disaster and Fire Accident Awareness campaign creativity
6	Ramnad / Mudukulathur	19.04.2024	Vilankulathur / Mudukulathur	80	Disaster and Fire Accident Awareness campaign creativity
7	Ramnad / R.S.Mangalam	14.04.2024	Sanaveli / R.S.Mangalam	120	Disaster and Fire Accident Awareness campaign creativity
8	Ramnad / R.S.Mangalam	15.04.2024	Indra nagar / R.S.Mangalam	80	Disaster and Fire Accident Awareness campaign creativity
9	Ramnad / R.S.Mangalam	16.04.2024	Pullamadai / R.S.Mangalam	90	Disaster and Fire Accident Awareness campaign creativity
10	Ramnad / R.S.Mangalam	17.04.2024	Gokul Nagar / R.S.Mangalam	70	Disaster and Fire Accident Awareness campaign creativity
11	Ramnad / R.S.Mangalam	18.04.2024	Kilakottai/ R.S.Mangalam	60	Disaster and Fire Accident Awareness campaign creativity
12	Ramnad / R.S.Mangalam	19.04.2024	DD Main road / R.S.Mangalam	75	Disaster and Fire Accident Awareness campaign creativity
13	Ramnad / Paramakudi	14.04.2024	Bus stand / Paramaudi	95	Disaster and Fire Accident Awareness campaign creativity
14	Ramnad / Rameswaram	14.04.2024	Natarajapuram / Rameswaram	140	Disaster and Fire Accident Awareness campaign creativity
15	Ramnad / Rameswaram	15.04.2024	Bus stand / Rameswaram	120	Disaster and Fire Accident Awareness campaign creativity
16	Ramnad / Rameswaram	16.04.2024	Semmadam / Rameswaram	100	Disaster and Fire Accident Awareness campaign creativity
17	Ramnad / Rameswaram	17.04.2024	Thankachimadam/ Rameswaram	90	Disaster and Fire Accident Awareness campaign creativity
18	Ramnad / Rameswaram	18.04.2024	Verkodu/ Rameswaram	80	Disaster and Fire Accident Awareness campaign creativity
19	Ramnad / Rameswaram	19.04.2024	Akni thrtha katarkarai / Rameswaram	80	Disaster and Fire Accident Awareness campaign creativity
20	Ramnad / Mudukulathur	14.05.2024	M.Thoori / Mudukulathur	100	Disaster and Fire Accident Awareness campaign creativity

21	Ramnad / Mudukulathur	15.05.2024	Bus Stand / Mudukulathur	120	Disaster and Fire Accident Awareness campaign creativity
22	Ramnad / Mudukulathur	16.05.2024	Kakoor / Mudukulathur	65	Disaster and Fire Accident Awareness campaign creativity
23	Ramnad / Mudukulathur	17.05.2024	Theriruvveli / Mudukulathur	110	Disaster and Fire Accident Awareness campaign creativity
24	Ramnad / R.S.Mangalam	12.06.2024	Bus stand / R.S.Mangalam	80	Disaster and Fire Accident Awareness campaign creativity
25	Ramnad / Mudukulathur	13.06.2024	Selvanagayapuram/ Mudukulathur	200	Disaster and Fire Accident Awareness campaign creativity
26	Ramnad / Sayalkudi	14.06.2024	Bus stand / Sayalkudi	120	Disaster and Fire Accident Awareness campaign creativity
27	Ramnad / Rameswaram	14.06.2024	Ramanathasamy temple	90	Disaster and Fire Accident Awareness campaign creativity
28	Ramnad / Rameswaram	14.06.2024	Bus stand / Rameswaram	80	Disaster and Fire Accident Awareness campaign creativity
29	Ramnad / Mudukulathur	20.06.2024	Bus stand / Mudukulathur	120	Disaster and Fire Accident Awareness campaign creativity
30	Ramnad / Paramakudi	21.06.2024	Government hospital Paramakudi	65	Disaster and Fire Accident Awareness campaign creativity
31	Ramnad / Mudukulathur	03.07.2024	Government Hr.Sec School / Mudukulathur	140	Disaster and Fire Accident Awareness campaign creativity
32	Ramnad / Ramnad	04.07.2024	AG&P Gas Company, Ramnad	80	Disaster and Fire Accident Awareness campaign creativity
33	Ramnad / Sayalkudi	04.07.2024	EPPL TN Solar Plant	25	Disaster and Fire Accident Awareness campaign creativity
34	Ramnad / Paramakudi	09.07.2024	Government college / Paramakudi	160	Disaster and Fire Accident Awareness campaign creativity
35	Ramnad / Mandapam	24.07.2024	Camp hospital mandapam / Mandapam	30	Disaster and Fire Accident Awareness campaign creativity
<b>Total Participants</b>				<b>1485</b>	

### **7.5.2 NDRF MOCK DRILL**

District Level Familiarization Exercise (FAMEX) by the NDRF team Battalion Coordinated and Conducted in Coastal Habitation of Kadaladi, Keelakarai, Thiruvadanai, Ramanathapuram, Rameswaram and Paramakudi Taluks in Collaboration with National Disaster Response Force (NDRF). Various stakeholders and line Departments took part in the event.

District Level Familiarization Exercise (FAMEX) Conducted by National Disaster Response Force (NDRF) team Battalion at Valinokkam Sea shore area in Kadaladi Taluk, Thassim Beevi Abdul Kader College for women in Keelakarai, Mullimunai in Thiruvadanai Taluk, Syed Ammal Arts and Science College in Ramanthapuram Taluk, Chinna paalam, Pamban in Rameswaram Taluk and Govt. Arts College in Paramakudi from 09.10.2023 to 21.10.2023 in the presence of Concerned Tahsildars and line department officials. Students and People actively participated in Exercise.

#### **Outcomes**

- Evaluate the response of the people to the disaster.
- Improvement of coordination
- Can identify one's own abilities if disaster approaches.
- Community ability for quick response to disaster and taking rapid action.
- To check the competency of the planned actions.



Figure - Photos of FAMEX by NDRF





**CHAPTER 8****DISASTER RESPONSE AND RELIEF****8.1 RESPONSE & RELIEF MECHANISMS**

District Collector has the responsibility for the overall management of disasters. All departments in the District, including Police, Fire Services, Public Works, Irrigation, etc., work in a coordinated manner under the leadership of the District Collector during disasters. NGOs are also involved in providing relief, rescue and rehabilitation in recent times.

District Disaster Management Authority meeting and Disaster Co-Ordination Meeting chaired by District Collector were conducted on 13.07.2023 in which suitable instructions were given to all concerned officers of all concerned departments regarding preparatory measures to be taken in connection with South West Monsoon and as well as North East Monsoon -2023 preparation.

**8.2 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. District Collector will be the Incident Commander for Disaster Management.

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.

**8.2.1 PRE-POSITIONING OF MEN**

Deployment plan has been prepared in consultation with Superintendent of police, Fire Service, Fisheries and other departments for deployment of men and material. Adequate Stock of Essential Commodities are kept ready.

The stock will be moved to the ration shops based on priority. Traffic plan has been established for quick movement of rescue teams and relief measures like fuel, medicines, boats and other essential materials in the areas of vulnerability.

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 inter Department Officials on alert mode.

**Table: Specialized Professional Team for Rescue**

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Team</b>	<b>No. of Members and their locations</b>
1	SDRF (Trained Police)	45 (Mandapam) 45 (Thirupalaikudi)
2	FIRE SPECIAL COMMANDOS	30 (Ramanathapuram)
3	INDIAN COAST GUARD	90 (Coast Guard Head Quarters)
4	INS PARUNDU	15 (Rameswaram)
		2 (Helicopters available at Parundu) 400 Personal
5	FOREST	20
6	RED CROSS VOLUNTEERS	41 (Ramanathapuram)
7	NSS, NCC Volunteers	On need basis

**Table: Inter Department Responsibilities**

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Emergency responsibilities</b>	<b>Stakeholder/responsible agency</b>
1.	Activation of Trigger mechanism	District Disaster Management Authority
2.	Risk communication through wireless/telephone.	District Emergency Operations Centre
3.	Evacuation of People	Revenue Department, PWD, Urban & Rural Local bodies, Police, Fire and Rescue Services, Home Guards, Armed Forces, Volunteers, 108 Ambulance, community and others.
4.	Shelter arrangement for rescued people	Revenue Department, PWD and Urban & Rural Local bodies.
5.	Traffic control and diversion	Traffic Police, Home Guards, NCC, NSS and Volunteers.
6.	Cordoning off the disaster affected areas	Police, NCC, NSS, HomeVolunteers. Guards and
7.	Law and Order maintenance	Revenue Department, Police and HomeGuards.
8.	Search and Rescue operation	Fire and Rescue Services, Police, First Responders, and Volunteers etc.,
9.	Provision of First Aid / Trauma Management	Health Department, Local Bodies, Red Crossand Volunteers.
10.	Relief camps and basic amenities in shelters	Revenue Department, Urban & Rural Localbodies and Health Department.
11.	Identification of dead and injured	Revenue Department, Urban & Rural Localbodies and Health Department.
12.	Arrangement of medical support for casualties	Health Department and Urban & Rural Localbodies.
13.	Impact and Resource Assessment	Revenue Department, Urban & Rural Localbodies, Fire and Rescue and experts.
14.	Clearance of the disaster affected areas	Rural Development, PWD, Highways, Urbanand Rural local bodies
15.	Prevention of epidemics & organizing healthcamps	Health Department and Urban & Rural localbodies.
16.	Need based establishment of Temporaryshelters	Revenue Department, PWD, TANGEDCOand Urban & Rural Local bodies.
17.	Mobilizing Resources for relief	Revenue Department, PWD, Urban & Rural Local bodies, TANGEDCO and Civil Supplies.
18.	Clearance of debris / Solid waste	PWD, Highways Department and Urban & Rural local bodies.
19.	Restoration of communication and Roadnetworks	PWD, High ways, Urban &bodies, Rural local TANGEDCO,

20.	Provision of water	TWAD and Urban & Local bodies.
21.	Resumption of transportation	RTO, TNSTC and Highways.
22.	Food Arrangements	Revenue Department, Urban & Rural Localbodies and Civil Supplies.
23.	Provision of relief supplies	Revenue Department, Urban & Rural Localbodies and Civil Supplies.
24.	Temporary mortuary / Dead Body disposal	Revenue Department, Urban & Rural Local bodies, Red Cross, NCC, NGOs and Health Departments.
25.	Evacuation and cattle / livestock shelter arrangement	Revenue Department, Animal Husbandry Department, Blue Cross, Local Bodies and Volunteers.
26.	Carcass disposal	Revenue Department, Animal Husbandry Department, Blue Cross, Local Bodies and Volunteers.
27.	Back to normalcy	Revenue Department and all line departments

During the period of Disaster if an area is affected, the Collector may issue directions to the officers of the departments of the government and the local authority in the affected area, to provide emergency relief in accordance with the Disaster management plans.

**The Collector may:**

- ☐ Make arrangements for release and use of available resources.
- ☐ Control and restrict traffic to from and within the area affected by a Disaster.
- ☐ Control and restrict the entry of movement within and departure from any Disaster area or part of it.
- ☐ Make arrangements for removing debris.
- ☐ Conduct Search and Rescue operations.
- ☐ Make arrangements for the disposal of the unclaimed dead body by appropriate means
- ☐ Provide alternative shelter; provide food, medicines and other essentials.
- ☐ Require experts and consultants in the matters relevant to the Disaster to provide relief under his direction and supervision.
- ☐ To take possession and make use of any property, vehicles, equipment, buildings and means of communication on such terms and conditions as may be prescribed.

- ▢ Procure exclusive or preferential use of amenities as and when required.
- ▢ Order for construction of temporary bridges or other structures. Demolish unsafe structures, which may endanger the public .
- ▢ Coordinate with Non-Governmental Organizations and ensure that such entities carry out their activities in an equitable manner.
- ▢ Disseminate information to the public to deal with the Disaster Direct and compel evacuation of all or part of the population from any affected area for the purpose of preservation of life and for such evacuation and for such evacuation use such force as maybe necessary.
- ▢ Authorize any person to make any entry into any place to open or cause to be opened any door gate or other barrier if he considers such an action is necessary for preservation of life and property if the owner or occupier is absent or being present refuses to open such door, gate or barrier.

### **8.3 REVENUE ADMINISTRATION & DISASTER MANAGEMENT DEPARTMENT**

#### **Revenue Department - Pre Disaster**

1. Establish control room in Taluk, RDO Offices and District Headquarters and train allstaff on DM
2. Form special relief teams headed by Zonal officers & install wireless systems in official vehicles
3. Inspection of irrigation tanks / tanks /rain gauges and to report the number of repairs to be carries out.

#### **Revenue Department - During Disaster**

- Co-ordinate with all depts. to share information & resources, keep track of coordinated efforts
- Evacuate, arrange temporary shelters, food and medical assistance until situationturns normal

**Revenue Department - Post Disaster**

- Ensure all resources are accounted & submit a report to coordinated departments & DDMC.
- Periodically verify the situation in the site & conduct case studies if required, document the activity
- To ensure proper distribution of cash doles/ Food pockets and other benefits to the flood cyclone affected people.

**District Emergency Operation Centre(EOC) – Preparedness**

- Setting up EOC and ensure 24 hours of service
- Conduct regular district coordination meetings and assign duties
- Conduct capacity building activities to all sectors in the district
- Regular maintenance of the Early warning system
- Arrange for safe shelters in coordination with relevant departments
- Arrange for food, water, medicines and basic necessities for the public
- Arrange for transportation facilities for public and livestock
- Plan spaces for the evacuees and livestock

**District Emergency Operation Centre(EOC) - Pre Disaster**

- Early warning dissemination and coordination with departments
- Monitor the functioning of district Emergency Operation Centre (EOC)
- District coordination meetings and assign duties.
- Information compilation from all relevant departments and NGOs
- Ensure proper maintenance and functioning of communication systems

**District Emergency Operation Centre (EOC) - During Disaster**

- Coordinate with all district level officials and NGOs
- Dissemination of information regarding status of the Disaster



- Monitor the entire situation to reduce rumours and illegal practice
- Submit report to state government and media.

#### **District Emergency Operation Centre (EOC) - Post Disaster**

- Dissemination of information regarding status of the Disaster
- Coordinate with relevant departments and NGOs for relief and rehabilitation
- Monitor the entire situation to reduce rumours and illegal practice
- Submitted tailed report to state government and media

#### **8.4 RELIEF CAMPS**

197 Relief camps have been identified. Adequate Electricity, Sanitation and Water facilities are made available in all locations. Necessary arrangements are to be made by Revenue, Rural Development, Municipality, Town Panchayat, Health, JR Co-operative and PWD Department.

**Table : Details of Relief Camps**

No. of School Buildings	92
No. of Colleges	17
No. of MPES	23
No. of Marriage Hall	53
No. of Community Hall	12
<b>Total</b>	<b>197</b>

**8.5 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 CMO’s to deploy medical teams at short notice. Their names, addresses, telephone numbers, mobile numbers, email etc. will be available at the 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.

**8.5.1 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.

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Types of ailments</b>	<b>Causes</b>	<b>Management</b>
1	Respiratory Diseases	Adverse condition of living	Medical Management / Health Education
2	Injuries (not very common)	Collapse of houses / standing structure	Treatment of Injuries
3	Water - borne diseases Diarrhoea Diseases / (cholera, gastroenteritis, dysentery etc.)	Non - availability / Inadequate availability of drinking water due to a) Flooding of wells with polluted drinking water; b) Breakdown of piped water supply c) Inaccessibility of available water sources. in sanitary condition in villages/ evacuation camps due to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Accumulation water</li> <li>• Lack of excreta disposal;</li> <li>• Blockage / Disruption of normal</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Medical Management of victims. (including I.V- fluids, O.R.S packets)</li> <li>➤ Establishment of medical camps</li> <li>➤ Disinfectants</li> <li>➤ Chlorination</li> <li>➤ Ensuring Protected Water supply by close monitoring of Water sources</li> <li>➤ Monitoring of the field</li> </ul>

		drain; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Slush with increase in breeding space for flies.</li> <li>• Overcrowding</li> <li>• Dumping of compound dry refuse</li> <li>• Dumping of animal excreta;</li> <li>• Dumping of carcasses.</li> </ul>	Staff 24 Hrs. ➤ Proper disposal of carcasses. ➤ Publicity and Health Education ➤ Referral to Higher Institution.
4	Malaria / Filaria	Increase in Mosquito breeding space	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Anti Larval activity</li> <li>• Fogging Operation</li> <li>• Use of Mosquito Nets</li> <li>• Health Education</li> <li>• Medical Management of Symptomatic cases &amp; Prophylaxis</li> </ul>
5	Skin Disease / Eye Diseases / Respiratory Diseases	Lack of Personal hygiene and overcrowding	1. Medical Management 2. Health Education 3. Proper Sanitation
6	Snake / Insects bite	Water entering into their shelters.	Keeping adequate stocks of ASV & Antihistamines
7	Psychological Manifestation	Loss of Property or Loss of Lives of relatives, Unhappy mood.	Counseling & Management if needed.

**8.5.2 RECOVERY AND REHABILITATION (PSYCHO-SOCIAL SUPPORT)**

The Department of Social Welfare -Ramanathapuram will take extensive steps for bringing the affected villagers out of the trauma and depression. Psychosocial support will be provided with the support of experts from Government and Non-Governmental Organizations. Also, the Anganwadi workers are trained to provide counseling services to the rural women in trauma. Institutes like NIMHANS, will extend the capacity building support willing community First Responders are proposed to the trained for providing psychosocial support.

**8.6 RESOURCE MOBILISATION**

**8.6.1 STATE DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT FUND (SDRMF)**

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.

**Table: LIST OF ITEMS AND NORMS OF ASSISTANCE**

**(G.O.Ms.No.380&246 )**

<b>Items</b>	<b>Norms of Assistance</b>
<b>1. GRATUITOUS RELIEF</b>	
(a) Ex-gratia payment to families of deceased persons	Rs.4.00 lakh per deceased person including those involved in relief operations or associated in preparedness activities, subject to certification regarding cause of death from appropriate authority.
(b) Ex-gratia payment for loss of a limb or eye(s)	(i) Rs. 59,100/- per person, when the disability is between 40% and 60% (ii) Rs.2.00 lakh per person when the disability is more than 60% Subject to certification by a doctor from a hospital or dispensary of Government, regarding extent and cause of disability.
(c) Grievous injury requiring hospitalisation	(i) Rs.12,700/- per person requiring hospitalization more than a week (ii) Rs.4,300/- per person requiring hospitalization for less than a week
(d) Clothing and utensils / household goods for families whose houses have been washed away / fully damaged / severely inundated for more than two days due to a Natural Calamity	Rs.1800/- per family for loss of clothing Rs.2000/- per family for loss of utensils / household goods.
(e) Gratuitous Relief for families whose livelihood is seriously affected.	Rs.60/- per adult and Rs.45/- per child, not housed in relief camps. The Tahsildar shall verify and prepare a list of those affected and identify the beneficiaries. Period of providing gratuitous relief will be as per assessment of State Executive Committee and the Central Team (in case of NDRF). The default period of assistance will be upto 30 days, which may be extended upto 60 days in the first instance, if required, and subsequently upto 90 days in case of drought / pest attack. Depending on the ground situation, the State Executive Committee can extend the time period beyond the prescribed limit subject to the stipulation that expenditure on this account should not exceed 25% of SDRF allocation for the year.

**2. SEARCH AND RESCUE OPERATIONS.**

<p>a) Cost of search and rescue measures / evacuation of people affected / likely to be affected</p>	<p>As per actual cost incurred, assessed by State Executive Committee and recommended by the Central Team ( in case of NDRF)</p> <p>By the time if the search and rescue operations are over before the visit of the Central Team, then the State Executive Committee will assess/ recommend actual /near actual cost.</p>
<p>b) Hiring of boats/ essential equipments for carrying immediate relief and saving lives.</p>	<p>As per actual cost incurred, assessed by State Executive Committee and recommended by the Central Team (in case of NDRF)</p>

**3. RELIEF MEASURES**

<p>a) Provision for temporary accommodation, food, clothing, medical care, etc., for people affected/ evacuated and sheltered in relief camps.</p>	<p>A package of 10 KG rice, one saree and one dhoti, one litre of kerosene and Rs. 1000/- to the families evacuated from their houses and moved to shelters.</p> <p>As per assessment of need by State Executive Committee and recommendation of the Central Team (in case of NDRF) for a period up to 30 days. The State Executive Committee would need to specify the number of camps, their duration and the number of persons in camps. In case of continuation of a calamity like drought or widespread devastation caused by earthquake or flood etc., this period may be extended to 60 days, and upto 90 days in cases of severe drought. Depending on the ground situation, the State Executive Committee can extend the time period beyond the prescribed limit subject to the stipulation that expenditure on this account should not exceed 25% of SDRF allocation for the year. Medical care may be provided from National Rural Health Mission (NRHM).</p>
<p>b) Air dropping of essential supplies.</p>	<p>As per actual, based on assessment of need by State Executive Committee and recommendation of the Central Team ( in case of NDRF)</p> <p>The quantum of assistance will be limited to actual amount raised in the bills by the Ministry of Defence for airdropping of essential supplies and rescue operations only.</p>
<p>c) Provision of emergency supply of drinking water in rural areas and urban areas</p>	<p>As per actual cost, based on assessment of need by State Executive Committee and recommended by the Central Team ( in case of NDRF) up to 30 days and may be extended upto 90 days in case of drought. Depending on the ground situation, the</p>

	State Executive Committee can extend the time period beyond the prescribed limit subject to the stipulation that expenditure on this account should not exceed 25% of SDRF allocation for the year.
<b>4. CLEARANCE OF AFFECTED AREAS</b>	
a) Clearance of debris in public areas.	As per cost, within 30 days from the date of start of the work, based on assessment of need by State Executive Committee for the assistance to be provided under SDRF and as per assessment of the Central team for assistance to be provided under NDRF.
b) Draining off flood water in affected areas	As per actual cost, within 30 days from the date of start of the work, based on assessment of need by State Executive Committee for the assistance to be provided under SDRF and as per assessment of the Central team (in case of NDRF)
c) Disposal of dead bodies / Carcasses	As per actuals based on assessment of need by State Executive Committee and recommendation of the Central Team ( in case of NDRF)
<b>5. AGRICULTURE</b> (Assistance to farmers)	
<b>A) Assistance for land and other loss</b>	
a) Desilting of agricultural land (where thickness of sand / silt deposit is more than 3" to be certified by the competent authority of the State Government)	Rs.12,200/-per hectare.  (Subject to the condition that no other assistance / subsidy has been availed of by / is eligible to the beneficiary under any other Government Scheme)
b) Removal of debris on agricultural land in hilly areas.	
c) De-silting / Restoration / Repair of fishfarms	
d) Loss of substantial portion of land caused by landslide, avalanche change of course of rivers	Rs.37,500/- per hectare whose ownership of the land is legitimate as per the revenue records.
<b>B) Input subsidy (where crop loss is 33% and above)</b>	
a) For agriculture crops, horticulture crops and annual plantation crops	Rs.7410/- per hectare for crops other than paddy in rainfed areas and restricted to sown areas. Rs.13,500/- per hectare for crops in assured irrigated areas, subject to minimum assistance not less than Rs.1000 and restricted to sown areas.
b) Perennial crops	Rs.18,000/- per hectare. for all types of perennial crops subject to minimum assistance not less than Rs.2000/- and restricted to sown areas.
c) Sericulture	Rs.7410/- per hectare for Eri, Mulberry, Tussar. Rs.6,000/- per hectare for Muga.



d) Paddy	Rs.13,500/- per hectare subject to minimum assistance not less than Rs.1000 and restricted to sown areas.
<b>6. ANIMAL HUSBANDRY</b>	
i) Replacement of milch animals, draught animals or animals used for haulage	<p><b><u>MilchAnimals:-</u></b> Rs.30,000/- Buffalo / Cow / Yak / Mithun etc.,Rs.3000/- Sheep / Goat / Pig</p> <p><b><u>DraughtAnimals:-</u></b> Rs.25,000/- Camel / Horse / Bullock etc.Rs.16,000/- Calf / Donkey/ Pony/ Mule.</p> <p><b><u>Poultry:-</u></b> Poultry @ Rs.100/- per bird .</p> <p>Note: Relief under these norms is not eligible if the assistance is available from any other Government Scheme, e.g., loss of birds due to Avian Influenza or any other diseases for which the Department of Animal Husbandry has a separate scheme for compensating the poultry owners.</p>
ii) Provision of fodder / feed concentrate including water supply and medicines in cattle camps	<p>Large animals- Rs.70/- per day Small animals Rs.35/- per day</p> <p>Period for providing relief will be as per assessment of the State Executive Committee (SEC) and the Central Team (in case of NDRF). The default period for assistance will be upto 30 days which may be extended upto 60 days in the first instance and in case of severe drought upto 90 days? Depending on the ground situation the State Executive Committee can extend the time period beyond the prescribed limit, subject to the stipulation that expenditure on this account should not exceed 25% of SDRF allocation for the year.</p> <p>Based on assessment of need by State Executive Committee and recommendation of the Central Team, (in case of NDRF) consistent with estimates of cattle as per Livestock Census and subject to the certificate by the competent authority about the requirement of medicine and vaccine being calamity related.</p>

<p>III) Transport of fodder to cattle outsidecattle camps</p>	<p>As per actual cost of transport, based on assessment of need by State Executive Committee and recommendation of the Central Team (in case of NDRF) consistent with estimates of cattle as per Livestock Census.</p>
<p><b>7. FISHERY</b></p>	
<p>(i) Assistance to Fishermen for repair/ replacement of boats, nets-damaged orlost                  -Boat                  -Dugout-Canoe                  -Catamaran                  -Net</p> <p>(This assistance will not be provided if the beneficiary is eligible or has availed of any subsidy/assistance, for the instant calamity, under any other Government Scheme)</p>	<p>i) Replacement of fully damaged/ lost wooden catamaran with a wooden catamaran, a full subsidy will be of Rs.32,000/- (inclusive of net)</p> <p>ii) For repair / rebuilding of partially damaged catamaran Rs.10,000/- unit</p> <p>iii) For replacement of fully damaged / lost wooden / FRP Vallam, the percentage of subsidy assistance will be enhanced from 35 % to 50% of the total cost subject to maximum subsidyof Rs.75,000/- calculated at a unit cost of Rs.1.5 lakhs (inclusiveof engine and net)</p> <p>iv) For partially damaged FRP Vallam at the rate of Rs.20,000/-per unit</p> <p>v) For replacement of fully damaged / lost mechanised boats the subsidy to be paid will be 35% of total cost, restricted to a maximum subsidy of Rs.5 lakhs per boat.</p> <p>vi) For repairs of partially damaged mechanised fishing boats, the subsidy will be provided at 60% of the assessed value of the damages restricted to a maximum subsidy of Rs.3 lakhs per boat.</p> <p>vii) For replacement of Gill nets for catamaran Rs.10,000/- perunit.                  Repair of OBM / IBE Engines - Rs. 5000/- per engine.</p>
<p><b>ii) Input subsidy for fish seed farm</b></p>	<p>Rs.8,200/-per hectare</p> <p>(This assistance will not be provided if the beneficiary is eligible or has availed of any subsidy / assistance, for the instant calamity, under any other Government Scheme, except the one time subsidy provided under the Scheme of Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries, Ministry of Agriculture)</p>

<b>8. HANDICRAFTS / HANDLOOM ASSISTANCE TO ARTISANS</b>	
i) For replacement of damaged tools / equipments	Rs.4,100/- per artisan for equipments - Subject to certification by the competent authority designated by the Government about damage and its replacement.
ii) For loss of raw material / goods in process / finished goods	Rs.4,100/- per artisan for raw material (Subject to certification by the competent authority designated by the State Government about loss and its replacement).
<b>9. HOUSING</b>	
(a) Fully damaged / destroyed houses / severely damaged Pucca house	i) Rs. 95,100/- per house, in plain areas.  ii) Rs.1,01,900/- per house in hilly areas including Integrated Action Plan (IAP) Districts
(b) Partially damaged Houses Pucca (other than huts) where the damage is at least 15%	Rs.5200/- per house
c) Damaged / destroyed huts	Fully Damaged Hut - Rs.5,000/- per hut Partially Damaged Hut - Rs.4,100/- per hut and 10.k.g rice for each case of damaged huts.
d) Cattle shed attached with house	Rs.2,100/- per shed
<b>10. INFRASTRUCTURE</b>	
Repair / restoration (of immediate nature) of the damaged infrastructure	<b>Activities of immediate nature:</b> Illustrative lists of activities which may be considered as works of an immediate nature are given as Annexure II.
1.Roads&bridges  2.Drinking water supply 3.Irrigation works  4.Power (only limited to immediate restoration of electricity supply in the affected areas)	<b>Assessment of requirements:</b>  Based on assessment of need, as per State's costs / rates / schedules for repair, by State Executive Committee and recommendation of the Central Team ( in case of NDRF) As regards repair of roads, due consideration shall be given to Norms for Maintenance of Roads in India, 2001, as amended from time to time, for repairs of roads affected by heavy rains / floods, Cyclone, landslides, sand dunes, etc., to restore traffic For reference, these norms are Normal and Urban areas: Upto 15% of total of Ordinary Repair (OR) and Periodical Repair (PR)  -Hills: Upto 20% of total of OR and PR.

<p>5.Schools</p> <p>6.Primary Health Centres</p> <p>7.Community assets owned by Panchayat Sectors such as Telecommunication and Power (except immediate restoration of power supply), which generate their own revenue and also undertake immediate repair / restoration works from their own funds / resources are excluded.</p>	<p>In case of repair of roads , assistance will be given based on the notified Ordinary Repair (OR) and Periodical Renewal (PR) of the State. In case OR and PR rate is not available, then assistance will be provided @Rs.1 lakh/Km for State Highway and Major District Road and @Rs. 0.60 lakh/km for rural roads.The condition of "State shall first use its provision under the budget for regular maintenance and repair" will no longer be required, in view of the difficulties in monitoring such stipulation, though it is a desirable goal for all the States.</p> <p>In case of repair of Bridges and Irrigation works, assistance will be given as per the schedule of rates notified by the concerned States. Assistance for micro irrigation scheme will be provided @Rs.1.5 lakh per damaged scheme. Assistance for restoration of damaged medium and large irrigation projects will also be given for the embankment portions, on par with the case of similar rural roads, subject to the stipulation that no duplication would be done with any ongoing schemes.</p> <p>Regarding repairs of damaged drinking water schemes, the eligible damaged drinking water structures will be eligible for assistance @Rs.1.5 lakh/damaged structure.</p> <p>Regarding repair of damaged primary and secondary schools, primary health centres, Anganwadi and community assets owned by the Panchayats, assistance will be given @ Rs.2 lakh / damaged structure.</p> <p>Regarding repair of damaged power sector, assistance will be given to damaged conductors, poles and transformers upto the level of 11 kv. The rate of assistance will be @ Rs. 4000 / Poles, Rs.0.50 lakhs per km of damaged conductor and Rs.1.00 lakh per damaged transformer</p>
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Table: LIST OF ITEMS AND NORMS OF ASSISTANCE

(G.O.Ms.No.579 )

Items	Norms of Assistance
<b>1. GRATUITOUS RELIEF</b>	
(a) Ex-gratia payment to families of deceased persons	<b>Rs.4.00 lakh</b> per deceased person including those involved in relief operations or associated in preparedness activities, subject to certification regarding cause of death from appropriate authority.
(b) Ex-gratia payment for loss of a limb or eye(s)	<b>Rs. 74,100/-</b> per person, when the disability is between 40% and 60% Rs.2.50 lakh per person when the disability is more than 60% Subject to certification by a doctor from a hospital or dispensary of Government, regarding extent and cause of disability.
(c) Grievous injury requiring hospitalisation	<b>Rs.16,000/-</b> per person requiring hospitalization more than a week Rs.5,400/- per person requiring hospitalization for less than a week Note: Injured persons getting treatment under the 'Ayushman Bharat' Yojna; will not be eligible for relief under this item.
(d) Clothing and utensils / household goods for families whose houses have been washed away / fully damaged / severely inundated for more than two days due to a Natural Calamity	<b>Rs.2,500/-</b> per family, for loss of clothing <b>Rs.2,500/-</b> per family, for loss of utensils / household goods.
(e) Gratuitous Relief for families whose livelihood is seriously affected.	Gratuitous Relief (GR) for families, whose livelihood is seriously affected will be provided to two adult members of the affected family as per actual rate of MNREGA per day or average rate of all States / UTs per day, whichever is lower. For this purpose, notification issued by Ministry of Rural Development from time to time, is to be referred for calculating average rate. The relief amount should be disbursed through DBT / cash (In case of exigency of the situation only) or the State Government may provide this relief in kind. State Govt. will certify that identified beneficiaries are not housed in relief camps, during the period GR is provided the basis and process for arriving at such beneficiaries district-wise.

<p>(e) Gratuitous Relief for families whose livelihood is seriously affected.</p>	<p>Period for providing gratuitous relief will be as per assessment of the State Executive Committee (SEC) and the Central Team (in case of NDRF). The default period of assistance will be upto to 30 days, which may be extended upto 60 days in the first instance, if required, and subsequently upto 90 days in case of drought / pest attack. Depending on the ground situation, the State Executive Committee can extend the time period beyond the prescribed limit. Provided that expenditure on this account in no case, should exceed 30% of SDRF allocation under this window (Response &amp; Relief) for the year. However, in case of drought, in no case, should exceed 50% of SDRF allocation under this window (Response &amp; Relief) for the year. Further, to ensure transparency, the list of persons to whom Gratuitous Relief is provided, should be uploaded on the website of the State Government. The State Government shall notify the basis and proof for the identification of beneficiaries in a transparent manner.</p> <p>Rs.60/- per adult and Rs.45/- per child, not housed in relief camps. The Tahsildar shall verify and prepare a list of those affected and identify the beneficiaries.</p> <p>Period of providing gratuitous relief will be as per assessment of State Executive Committee and the Central Team (in case of NDRF). The default period of assistance will be upto 30 days, which may be extended upto 60 days in the first instance, if required, and subsequently upto 90 days in case of drought / pest attack. Depending on the ground situation, the State Executive Committee can extend the time period beyond the prescribed limit subject to the stipulation that expenditure on this account should not exceed 25% of SDRF allocation for the year.</p>
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**2. SEARCH AND RESCUE OPERATIONS.**

<p>a) Cost of search and rescue measures / evacuation of people affected / likely to beaffected</p>	<p>As per actual cost incurred, assessed by State Executive Committee and recommended by the Central Team ( in case of NDRF)</p> <p>By the time the Central Team visits the affected area, these activites may be already over. Therefore; the SEC and the Central Team can recommend actual /near-actual cost.</p>
<p>b) Hiring of boats/ essential equipments for carrying immediate relief and saving lives.</p>	<p>As per actual cost incurred, assessed by State Executive Committee and recommended by the Central Team (in case of NDRF)</p> <p>The quantum of assistance will be limited to be actual expenditure incurred on hiring boats and other essential equipment required for rescuing standed people and thereby saving human lives during a notified natural calamity.</p>

**3. RELIEF MEASURES**

<p>a)Provision for temporary accommodation, food, clothing, medical care, Gen-set etc. for people affected/ evacuated and sheltered in relief camps.</p>	<p>A package of 10 KG rice, one saree and one dhoti, one litre of kerosene and Rs. 1000/- to the families evacuated from their houses and moved to shelters.</p> <p>As per actual cost incurred, and assessed by SEC and recommendation by the Central Team (in case of NDRF) for a period up to 30 days. The State Executive Committee would need to specify the number of camps, their duration and the number of persons in camps. In case of continuation of a calamity like drought or widespread devastation caused by earthquake or flood etc., this period may be extended to 60 days, and upto 90 days in cases of severe drought. Depending on the ground situation, the State Executive Committee can extend the time period beyond the prescribed limit. Provided that expenditure on this account, under this window (Response &amp; Relief) for the year. Medical care to be provided from National Health mission (NHM)</p>
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<p>b) Air dropping of essential supplies and rescue by Air Force</p>	<p>As per actual cost incurred, assessed by SEC and recommendation by the Central ( in case of NDRF).</p> <p>The quantum of assistance will be limited to actual amount raised in the bills by the Ministry of Defence for airdropping of essential supplies and rescue operations only.</p>
<p>c) Provision of emergency supply of drinking water</p>	<p>As per actual cost, based on assessment of need by State Executive Committee and recommended by the Central Team ( in case of NDRF) up to 30 days, which may be extended upto 90 days in case of drought. Depending on the ground situation, the State Executive Committee can extend the time period beyond the prescribed limit. Provide that expenditure on this account, in no case, should exceed 30% of SDRF allocation under this window (Response &amp; Relief) for the year.</p>
<p><b>4. CLEARANCE OF AFFECTED AREAS</b></p>	
<p>a) Clearance of debris in public areas.</p>	<p>As per actual cost, for a period upto 30 days from the date of start of the work, based on assessment of need by State Executive Committee for the assistance to be provided under SDRF and as per the assessment of the Central team for assistance to be provided under NDRF.</p>
<p>b) Draining off flood water in affected areas</p>	<p>As per actual cost within 30 days from the date of start of the work, based on assessment of need by State Executive Committee for the assistance to be provided under SDRF and as per assessment of the Central team (in case of NDRF)</p>
<p>c) Disposal of dead bodies / Carcasses</p>	<p>As per actual cost, based on assessment of need by State Executive Committee and recommendation of the Central Team (in case of NDRF)</p>

<b>5. AGRICULTURE</b>	
(Assistance to Small and Marginal Farmers having Landholding Upto 2 Hectares)	
<b>A. Assistance For Land and other Loss</b>	
a) Desilting of agricultural land (where thickness of sand / silt deposit is more than 3', to be certified by the competent authority of the State Government)	Rs. 18,000/- per hectare for each item. Above is subject to a minimum assistance of not less than Rs. 2,200/- per farmer. (subject to the condition that no other assistance / subsidy has been availed of by / is eligible to the beneficiary under any other Government Scheme)
b) Removal of debris on agricultural land in hilly areas	
c) De-silting / Restoration / Repair of fish farms	
d) Loss of substantial portion of land caused by landslide, avalanche, change of course of rivers.	Rs. 47,000/- per hectare to only those small and marginal farmers whose ownership of the land is legitimate as per the revenue records. Above is subject to a minimum assistance of not less than Rs. 5000/- per farmer.
<b>B. Input subsidy (where crop loss is 33% and above)</b>	
a) For agriculture crops, horticulture crops and annual plantation crops	Rs.8500/- per hectare for crops other than paddy in rainfed areas subject to a minimum assistance of not less than Rs.1,000/- per farmer and restricted to sown areas  Rs. 17,000/- per ha. for crops in assured irrigated areas subject to a minimum assistance of not less than Rs.2,000/- per farmer and restricted to sown areas.
b) Perennial crops / Agro forestry (Plantation in own farmland)	Rs. 22,500/- ha. for all types of perennial crops . Agro forestry (Plantation in own farmland,) subject to a minimum assistance of not less than Rs. 2,500/- per farmer and restricted to sown areas.
c) Sericulture	Rs. 7,410/- per ha. for Eri, Mulberry, Tussar Rs.7,500/- per ha. for Muga. Above is subject to a minimum assistance of not less than Rs.1,000/- per farmer and restricted to sown areas.

d) Paddy	Rs.17,000/- per ha. subject to a minimum assistance of not less than Rs.2,000/- and restricted to sown areas.
(ii) Input Subsidy of farmers having more than 2 Ha. of landholding	Rs.8,500/-per ha. oter than paddy in rainfed areas and restricted to sown areas. Rs. 17,000/- per ha. for crops in assured irrigated areas and restricted to sown areas. Rs. 17,000/- per ha. for Paddy crop and restricted to sown areas. Rs. 22,500/- ha. for all types of perennial crops / Agro forestry (Plantation in own farmland and restricted to sown areas. Assistance may be provided where crop loss is 33% and above, subject to a ceiling of 2 ha. per farmer.
<b>6.ANIMAL HUSBANDRY</b> <b>(Assistance to Small and Marginal Farmers and Landless Livestock Owners)</b>	
i) Assistance for the loss of milch animals, draught animals or animals used for haulage.  Replacement of milch animals, draughtanimals or animals used for haulage	<b>MilchAnimals</b> Rs.37,500/- Buffalo / Cow / Camel / Yak / Mithun etc.  Rs.4,000/- Sheep / Goat / Pig <b>DraughtAnimals</b> Rs.32,000/- Camel / Horse / Bullok, etc. Rs. 20,000/- Calf / Donkey / Pony / Mule / Heifers <b>Poultry</b> Poultry @ Rs.100/- per bird .  Note: Relief under these norms is not eligible if the assistance is available from any other Government Scheme, e.g., loss of birds due to Avian Influenza or any other diseases for which the Department of Animal Husbandry has a separate scheme for compensating the poultry owners.
ii) Provision of fodder / feed concentrate including water supply and medicies in cattle camps.	Large animals- Rs.80/- per day.  Small animals Rs.45/- per day  Period for providing relief will be as per assessment of the State Executive Committee (SEC) and the Central Team (in case of NDRF).

	<p>The default period for assistance will be upto 30 days which may be extended upto 60 days in the first instance and in case of severe drought upto 90 days. Depending on the ground situation the State Executive Committee can extend the time period beyond the prescribed limit. Provide that expenditure on this account, in no case, should exceed 30% of SDRF allocation under this window (Response &amp; Relief) for the year.</p> <p>Based on assessment of need by State Executive Committee and recommendation of the Central Team, (in case of NDRF) consistent with estimates of cattle as per Livestock Census and subject to the certificate by the competent authority about the requirement of medicine and vaccine being calamity related.</p>
<p>III) Transport of fodder to cattle outside cattle camps</p>	<p>As per actual cost of transport during notified calamity based on assessment of need by State Executive Committee and recommendation of the Central Team (in case of NDRF) consistent with estimates of cattle as per Livestock Census.</p>
<p><b>7. FISHERY</b></p>	
<p>(i) Assistance to Fishermen for repair/ replacement of non-mechanized boats and damaged / lost nets.</p> <p>(This assistance will not be provided if the beneficiary is eligible or has availed of any subsidy/assistance, for the instant calamity, under any other Government Scheme)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Replacement of fully damaged / lost wooden catamaran of <b>Rs.50,000/-</b> per unit (inclusive of net)</li> <li>ii. Repair / rebuilding of partially damaged catamaran <b>Rs.15,000/-</b> per unit</li> <li>iii. Replacement of fully damaged / lost wooden / FRP Vallam (35% to 50% assistance of the total cost subject to maximum subsidy of <b>Rs.1 lakh</b>) calculated at a unit cost of Rs.2.00 subsidy of Rs. 1 lakh) calculated at a unit cost of <b>Rs.2.00 lakh</b> (inclusive of engine and net)</li> <li>iv. Partially damaged FRP Vallam <b>Rs.30,000/-</b> per unit.</li> <li>v. Replacement of fully damaged / lost mechanized fishing boats (35% of the total cost, restricted to a maximum subsidy of <b>Rs.7.5 lakh</b> per boat)</li> <li>vi. Repairs of partially damaged mechanised fishing boats (60% of the assessed value of the damages restricted to a maximum subsidy of <b>Rs.4 lakh</b> per boat)</li> <li>vii. <b>Rs.15,000/-</b> for replacement of fully damaged net.</li> <li>viii. Repair of OBM / IBE Engines - <b>Rs. 7,500/-</b> per engine.</li> </ul>

<p><b>ii) Input subsidy for fish seed farm to Small and Marginal Farmers</b></p>	<p><b>Rs.10,000/-</b> per hectare. (This assistance will not be provided if the beneficiary is eligible or has availed of any subsidy / assistance, for the instant calamity, under any other Government Scheme, except the one time subsidy provided under the Scheme of Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry &amp; Dairying.)</p>
<p><b>8. HANDICRAFTS / HANDLOOM ASSISTANCE TO ARTISANS</b></p>	
<p>i) For replacement of damaged main functional tools / equipments</p>	<p>Rs.5,000/- per artisan for equipment. Subject to certification by the competent authority designated by the Government about damage and its replacement.</p>
<p>ii) For loss of raw material / goods in process / finished goods</p>	<p>Rs.5,000/- per artisan for raw material. Subject to certification by the competent authority designated by the Government about damage and its replacement</p>
<p><b>9. Locust Control</b></p>	
<p>Hiring of vehicles, tractors, with spray equipments for spraying of plant protection chemicals for pest control, hiring of water tankers and purchase of plant protection chemicals for locust control.</p>	<p>As per the actual cost, based on the assessment of need by the SEC and recommended by the Central Team (in case of NDRF) The quantum of assistance will be limited to the actual expenditure incurred on hiring vehicles, tractors with spray equipments for spraying of plant protection chemicals for locust attack. However, expenditure on this account, in no cases, should exceed 30% of SDRF allocation under this window (Response &amp; Relief) for the year.</p>
<p><b>10. HOUSING</b></p>	
<p>(a) Fully damaged / destroyed houses and severely damaged houses i) Pucca house ii) Kutcha house</p>	<p>i) <b>Rs. 1,20,000/-</b> per house, in plain areas. ii) <b>Rs. 1,30,000/-</b> per house, in hilly areas</p>
<p>(b) Partially Damaged Houses (Other than huts) where the damage is at least 15% i) Pucca house ii) Kutcha house</p>	<p><b>Rs. 6,500/-</b> per house <b>Rs. 4,000/-</b> per house</p>



<p>c) Damaged / destroyed huts</p>	<p>Rs.8,000/- per house</p> <p>10 Kg rice for each case of damaged huts (Hut means temporary, make shift unit, inferior to Kutcha house, made of thatch, mud, plastic sheets etc. traditionally recognized as hut by the State / District authorities.)</p>
<p>d) Cattle shed attached with house</p>	<p>Rs.3,000/- per shed</p>
<p><b>11. INFRASTRUCTURE</b> <b>[Repair / restoration (of immediate nature) of damaged infrastructure]</b></p>	
<p>(1) Roads &amp; Bridges, which may include the following activities:</p> <p>i) Filling up of breaches and potholes, use of pipe for creating waterways, repair and stone pitching of embankments.</p> <p>ii) Repair of breached culverts.</p> <p>iii) Providing diversions to damaged / washed out portions of bridges to restore immediate connectivity.</p> <p>iv) Temporary repair of approaches to bridges / embankments of bridges, repair of damaged railing bridges, repair of causeways to restore immediate connectivity, granular sub base, over damaged stretch of roads to restore traffic.</p>	<p><b>Assessment of requirements:</b></p> <p>Based on assessment of need, as per States' notified schedule of rates for repairs by SEC and recommendation of the Central Team (in case of NDRF).</p> <p>In case of repair of roads, assistance will be given based on the notified Ordinary Repair (OR) and Periodical Renewal (PR) of the State. In case OR &amp; PR is not available, then assistance will be provided as per rate prescribed in this item. However, in any case, the assistance will be provided at the rate whichever is lower.</p> <p>Prescribed rate are as under:-</p> <p>Repairs of State Highways, Major District Roads (MDR)</p> <p>In normal areas -- @ Rs.1.0 lakh / km;</p> <p>In hilly areas -- @ Rs.1.25 lakh / km;</p> <p>Repairs of Rural / village Roads with culverts</p> <p>In normal areas -- @ Rs.60,000/- km;</p> <p>In hilly areas -- @ Rs.75,000/- km;</p> <p>Repairs of RCC Culverts / Bridges</p> <p>In normal areas -- @ Rs.60,000/- per culvert;</p> <p>In hilly areas -- @ Rs.75,000/- culvert;</p>
<p>(2) Drinking Water Supply Schemes, which may include the following activities:-</p> <p>i) Repair of damaged platforms of hand pumps / ring wells / spring-tapped chambers / public stand posts, cisterns.</p> <p>ii) Restoration of damaged stand posts including replacement of damaged pipe lengths with new pipe lengths, cleaning of clear water reservoir</p>	<p>Damaged drinking water supply schemes will be eligible for assistance as per actual, subject to a ceiling of Rs.2.00 lakh per damaged scheme.</p>

<p>(to make it leak proof)</p> <p>iii) Repair of damaged pumping machines, leaking overhead reservoirs and water pumps including damaged intake-outtake structure, approach gantries / jetties.</p>	<p>Cleaning of Community drinking water wells as per actual, subject to a ceiling of Rs.10,000/- per Well.</p>
<p><b>(3) Minor Irrigation Schemes</b>, which may include the following activities:</p> <p>i) Immediate repair of damaged canal structures and earthen / masonry words of tanks and small reservoirs with the use of cement, sand bags and stones.</p> <p>ii) Repairs of weak areas such as piping or rat holes in dam walls / embankments.</p> <p>iii) Removal of vegetative material / nuilding material / debris from canal and drainage system.</p> <p>iv) Repair or embankments of minor irrigation projects.</p>	<p>In case of repairs of minor irrigation works, assistance will be given as per the schedule of rates (SOR) for repairs notified by the concerned State.</p> <p>In case SOR is not available, assistance for irrigation scheme / canal will be provided as per actuals, subject to the ceiling of Rs.2.00 lakh per damaged minor scheme.</p> <p>Note: However, in any case, the assistance will be provided at the rate whichever is lower.</p> <p>Assistance for restoration of damaged embankment of minor irrigation projects will be at par with the case of similar rural roads, subject to the stipulation that no duplication would be done with any ongoing schemes.</p>
<p>(4) Power (only limited to immediate restoration of electricity supply in the affected areas): Damaged Poles / conductors and transformers upto 11 kv.</p>	<p>Regarding repair of damaged power sector, assistance will be given for the damaged conductors, poles and transformers upto the level of 11 KV and LT lines with bare conductor, as per details hereunder:</p> <p>The rate of assistance will be:</p> <p>Rs.5,000/- pole;</p> <p>Rs.0.50 lakh per km for repairing of damaged LT lines;</p> <p>Rs.1.00 lakh for replacement of one damaged distribution transformer.</p> <p>(Note: The above assistance will not be applicable for those items which can be reused)</p>
<p>(5) Schools Repairs of damaged schools building</p>	<p>As per actual, subject to a ceiling of Rs.2.00 lakh per school.</p>
<p>(6) Primary / community Health Centres</p>	<p>As per actual, subject to a ceiling of Rs.2.00 lakh per unit.</p>
<p>(7)Community Assets Onwned by Panchayat</p>	<p>As per actual subject to a ceiling of Rs.2.50 lakh per unit.</p>

<p>Temporary repair of Mahila Mandal, Yuva Kendra, Panchayat Ghar, Community Hall, Anganwadi, etc.,</p>	
<p>12. Procurement of essential search, rescue and evacuation equipments including communication equipments, etc. for response to disaster.</p>	<p>Expenditure from the preparedness and capacity building window will be governed by the Guidelines issued separately by the Ministry of Home Affairs for the Preparedness &amp; Capacity Building window of SDRF / NDRF.</p>
<p>13. Capacity building.</p>	<p><b>(Guidelines for Preparedness and Capacity Building enclosed as Annexure III)</b></p>
<p><b>D. State Specific Disasters</b></p>	
<p>State specific disasters within the local context in the State, which are not included in the notified list of disasters eligible for assistance from SDRF / NDRF, can be met from SDRF / NDRF, can be met from SDRF within the limit of 10% of the annual funds allocation of respective window of the SDRF.</p>	<p>Expenditure is to be incurred from SDRF only (and not from NDRF), as assessed by the State Executive Committee (SEC). The norm for various items will be the same as applicable to other notified natural disasters, as listed above.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">or</p> <p>In these cases, the scale of relief assistance against each item for 'local disaster' shall not exceed the norms of SDRF.</p> <p>The flexibility is to be applicable only after the State has formally listed the disasters for inclusion and notified transparent norms and guidelines with a clear procedure for identification of the beneficiaries for disaster relief for such local disasters with the approval of SEC (provision of relief assistance to local disasters to be sanctioned as per norms and guidelines notified by GoTN). (Sea Erosion, Lightening, thunder, whirl wind, gale wind &amp; Pest Attack in severe nature have been notified). (Sea Erosion, Lightening, thunder, whirl wind, gale wind &amp; Pest Attack in severe nature have been notified as State Specific disasters vide G.O.Ms.No.246, R&amp;DM Dept, dated 03.08.2017 &amp; G.O.Ms.No.212, R&amp;DM Dept, dated 03.07.2019 and the norms of assistance have also been issued).</p> <p>As per the revised norms of assistance of Government of India 2023, the norms for various items will be the same for specific disasters as applicable to other notified natural disasters and the scale of relief assistance against each item for 'local disaster' shall not exceed the norms of SDRF. Hence, the norms of assistance for natural disasters may be adopted for specific disasters also as notified by GoI.)</p>

**8.6.2 STATE MITIGATION FUND**

The 15<sup>th</sup> finance Commission has recommended for the constitution of State Disaster Mitigation Fund by earmarking 20% of the State Disaster Risk Management Fund. The constitution of State Disaster Mitigation Fund will be notified by the Government.

**8.7 FIRE & RESCUE SERVICES**

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, The Tamil Nadu Special Police, Coastal Security Group & others will also assist in Search, Rescue and Evacuation operations on need basis.

**Table: Fire & Rescue Resources**

<b>S.No.</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Ramanathapuram</b>	<b>Paramakudi</b>	<b>Sayalkudi</b>	<b>Kamuthi</b>	<b>Mudukulathur</b>	<b>Ervadi</b>	<b>Mandapam</b>	<b>Rameswaram</b>	<b>R.S.Mangalam</b>	<b>Thiruvadanai</b>	<b>Valuthur</b>	<b>Total</b>
1	Life Buoyes	26	20	10	10	10	10	18	25	11	10	7	157
2	Life Jackets	31	15	11	8	8	10	10	10	10	10	7	130
3	Manila Rope (50 m)	2	-	1	-	2	-	-	1	1	-	-	7
4	Manila Rope (100 m)	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	1	-	2	7
5	Manila Rope (130 m)	2	7	5	4	-	5	3	4	6	6	-	42
6	Power saw with generators	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2
7	Power saw with inbuilt motors	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
8	Inflatable Rubber boats with motors	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
9	Thermal imaging camera	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
10	Search lights	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	2	1	2	1	11
11	Rechargeable torch lights	2	2	1	2	1	3	2	4	2	3	1	23
12	Inflatable Emergency Lighting system	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2
13	Portable type petrol Driven Power saws	3	2	1	1	1	1	-	1	1	1	1	13
14	Concrete cutters	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
15	Portable Electric Drills	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1

16	Public Address System	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12
17	B.A.Sets	3	1	2	4	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	30
18	Helmet	-	16	4	4	12	10	9	6	-	6	10	77
19	Personnel Protective Equipment	15	17	12	12	15	12	12	5	14	14	7	135
20	Heat Resistant Equipment	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
21	Hydraulic Combi Tools	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
22	Battery Operated Combi Tools	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
23	Extension Ladders	1	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	5
24	Rope Ladder	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3
25	Single Ladders	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	3
26	Snake Catcher	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-	1	1	10
27	Stretchers / Spine Boards	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-	11
28	Air Lifting Bag	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
29	Rope Launcher	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
30	Portable Pumps	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	3
31	Fire Entry suite	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
32	Generator	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	3
33	Electric Gloves	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	3	8
34	Rubber Gloves	2	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	6
35	Manual Combi Tools	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
		107	93	51	51	56	60	64	71	53	63	45	714

### 8.8 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 District Administration extends, relief measures which play a critical role in providing much needed to those affected during the disaster and are temporarily accommodated in the relief centres. The District Administration follows the standard prescribed by Government of Tamil Nadu 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 District 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. Furthermore, the security of Women and Children, rebuilding their emotional equilibrium are also part of the priorities of the District Administration

**8.8.1 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.

**8.8.2 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 20 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 labeling.
- Necessary arrangements are put in place for clearing the solid waste and for keeping the premises clean.

**8.9 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).

**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..



## CHAPTER 9 CAPACITY BUILDING

### 9.1 CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT FOR DRR

The Sendai Framework emphasizes the need for enhancing the technical, financial, and administrative capabilities of institutions, governments, and communities to deal with the identified risks at different levels. The framework calls for reinforcing the capacity to implement and enforce risk reduction measures. Capacity development commonly refers to a process that is driven from the inside and starts from existing capacity assets.

### 9.2 CAPACITY BUILDING STRATEGIES

The capacity development for DRR is a continuing process of enhancing the capability of individuals, Teams, Organisations and communities to realise disaster Resilience at all levels.

The process of capacity building will include elements of human resource development focused on i.e., individual training, organizational development such as improving the functioning of groups, and the strengthening of organizations. Involving stakeholders through participatory approaches is essential to establish ownership and commitment. The sustainability of capacity development initiatives increases in direct relation to the level of participation and ownership of the internal partners. Mainstreaming of DRR is incomplete without mainstreaming of capacity building on DRR at the level Revenue and Disaster Management department, various line departments, Urban & Rural local bodies and at Community level.

Capacity Building training on Comprehensive Disaster Management for District Officials organized at Ramanathapuram in the month of Feb – 2022. The training was conducted by Disaster Management Cell of Anna institute of Management - Chennai

#### Capacity Building Training for District Officials



**9.2.1 CAPACITY BUILDING TRAINING AT TALUK LEVEL**

Disaster risk reduction (DRR) is the concept and practice of reducing the risk of disaster through systematic efforts in order to analyze and manage causal factors. It includes reducing the exposure to hazards, lessening the vulnerability of people and property and improving preparedness for adverse events.

This implies the following key elements of DRR:-

- (1) Analysis of risks, vulnerabilities and capacities.
- (2) Reduction of exposure.
- (3) Reduction of vulnerabilities.
- (4) Enhancing capacities.

We all know that any pursuit of authentic knowledge gaining session right now is being made more complex by the current pandemic. In this time of heightened risk, anxiety and stress, it is very important to conduct such knowledgeable sessions so as to ensure that we get a medium through which ideas and information can flow amongst masses.

**OBJECTIVES:-**

The training programme was conducted to discuss the comprehensive expertise on advancement of various communities concerning the areas of Disaster Risk Reduction and Disaster Management, sharing of knowledgeable updates with the participants concerning on how DRR measures need to be established with the development of “Sendai Framework” and its priorities

**The key objectives were: -**

- To provide an overview of Disaster Risk Reduction strategies to build community resilience.
- To discuss the gaps in recent interventions and develop a way forward with “SendaiFramework”.

**TARGET GROUP:-**

The target officials for this programme were Tahsildar, Revenue Inspectors and Village Administrative Officers from Ramanathapuram District - Tamilnadu. The programme was remarkably successful.

**9.3 INSTITUTIONS**

The Capacity Development of Revenue and Disaster Management Department, all line departments, urban and Rural Local Bodies, Community First Responders, and Community will be accomplished through, the Anna Administrative Staff College (AASC) Chennai, State Institute of Rural Development (SIRD) Chennai, National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM) NewDelhi and their outreach Centres. The State has established Disaster Management Resource Centres in all the districts for ensuring NGO-CSO co-ordination. The expertise of NGO-CSO who are willing to partner with capacity development process will be utilized.

**9.4 MASTER TRAINERS**

Besides, a set of Master Trainers identified with the coordination of NGO’s on , Emergency response and Crisis Management, Community Based Disaster Risk Management and Post Disaster Need Assessment created at District Level, Taluk Level and Community Level.

**Table : List of Disaster Management Trainers in Ramanathapuram District**

S.No	Name	Age	Qualification	Trained by	Trg Experience	Contact Number
1	Thiru.Arulanandu	61 Yrs	BA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• National Institute of Disaster Management</li> <li>• Tamilnadu Fire &amp; Rescue Services</li> </ul>	20 Yrs	9788773645
2	Tmt.Sathiyapriya	35 Yrs	MSW	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• National Institute of Disaster Management</li> <li>• National Institute of Rural Development</li> <li>• State Institute of Rural Development</li> <li>• Indian Red Cross Society</li> <li>• Integrated Centre for Disaster Management</li> </ul>	7 Yrs	8838308938
3	Mr.Alex	47 Yrs	Msc MPhil	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Youth Red Cross Convenor</li> </ul>	15 Yrs	9443919966
4	Tmt.Santhamalar	43 Yrs	BA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• State Institute of Rural Development</li> </ul>	7 Yrs	8098334033
5	Thiru.Jayabal	33 Yrs	MSW	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Integrated Centre for Disaster Management</li> </ul>	5 Yrs	9080857386
6	Thiru .Mariselvam	35 Yrs	MA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SIRD</li> <li>• CBDRM</li> </ul>	7 Yrs	
7	Tmt.R Kavitha	42 Yrs	DTE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CBDRR - Unicef</li> <li>• Integrated Centre for Disaster Management</li> </ul>	3 Yrs	

**9.5 SOURCE OF FUNDS**

The Ministry of Home Affairs (DM Division) Government of India have issued the Guidelines for “Preparedness and Capacity Building” post 15<sup>th</sup> Finance Commission recommendations which entail 10% of the State Disaster Risk Management Fund towards preparedness and Capacity Building.

An allocation of Rs 136.00 Crore under State Disaster Risk Management Fund under the Preparedness and Capacity Building component of State Disaster Risk Management Fund for the year 2021-22.

Under the above Funds 15 Districts were allocated to train 65,000 volunteers as First Responders.

3500 community volunteers been identified from 9 Taluks in Ramanathapuram District . Training Schedule prepared in 3 levels and the Training is under Progress.

**Figure: First Responders Training Photos**



**9.6 TRAINING SCHEDULE OF FIRST RESPONDERS TRAINING**

SL.No	Detail	No of Divisions /Firkas/Taluks	Time Line	No of First Responders	No of Batches
1	Half - Day Orientation Program	38 Firkas	May, June	3500	102 Batches
2	One Day Firka Level Basic Training	38 Firkas	June, July	3500	102 Batches
3	Divisional Level Oneday Training (50 per batch)	2 Divisions	July, August	1400	28 Batches
4	District Level One Day Training( 50 Per batch)	1	July, August	700	14 Batches

### 9.7 Aapda Mitra

300 volunteers been identified at District level and uploaded in TNSMART web portal registering them for Aapda Mitra training. Further Training centre been registered with TNSDMA. 300 volunteers will be trained as Aapda Mitra which is an NDMA initiative and TNSDMA will be an implementing Agency.

### Training Institute

ICDM Residential Training Institute, Ariyaman is Registered in TNSDMA website  
Inspection of Training Centre completed as per Tamilnadu Disaster Risk Reduction Agency criteria

### Training Schedule

SL.No	Batches	Dates	No of Trainees	Lecture Hall	Training Centre
1	Batch – 1	16.08.22 – 27.08.22	40	A	ICDM Residential Training Centre, Ariyaman
2	Batch – 2	02.09.2022 - 13.09.2022	50	A & B	
3	Batch – 3	20.09.2022 - 01.10.2022	55	A & B	
4	Batch – 4	28.11.2022 - 08.12.2022	55	A & B	
5	Batch – 5	12.05.2023 - 23.05.2023	50	A & B	
6	Batch – 6	28.05.2023 - 08.06.2023	50	A & B	









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S.K CAMERA











## இராமநாதபுரம் அருகே பேரிடர் மேலாண்மை பயிற்சி மாவட்ட வருவாய் அலுவலர் சான்றிதழ் வழங்கினார்

இராமநாதபுரம் அருகே அரியமான் பகுதியில் தேசிய பேரிடர் மேலாண்மை பயிற்சி கடந்த ஒரு வாரமாக நடந்தது. இப்பயிற்சியில் பங்கேற்றவர்களுக்கு இராமநாதபுரம் மாவட்ட வருவாய் அலுவலர் காமாட்சி கணேசன் சான்றிதழ் வழங்கி பாராட்டினார்.

தேசிய பேரிடர் மேலாண்மை ஆணையத்தின் ஆப்த மித்ரா (பேரிடர் கால நண்பன்) திட்டம் தமிழ்நாடு பேரிடர் அபாய குறைப்பு முகமை மூலமாக ராமநாதபுரம் மாவட்ட பேரிடர் மேலாண்மை ஆணையம் 300 கிராம தன்னார்வலர்களை தேர்ந்தெடுத்து முதல் கட்டமாக 200 நபர்களை தேர்வு செய்து 5 குழுக்களாகப் பிரித்து 12 நாட்கள் பயிற்சியாக அரியமான் கடற்கரை பகுதியில் அமைந்துள்ள ஒருங்கிணைந்த பேரிடர்

மேலாண்மை பயிற்சி மையத்தில் 40 பேர் கொண்ட முதல் குழுவிற்கான பயிற்சியை கடந்த ஆகஸ்ட் 16 அன்று மாவட்ட ஆட்சியர் ஜானிடாம் வர்கீஸ் தொடங்கி வைத்தார்.

கிராம தன்னார்வலர்களை தேர்ந்தெடுத்து அவர்களுக்கு பேரிடர் மேலாண்மையில் 12 நாள் பிரத்தியேக பயிற்சி அளித்து பேரிடர் மீட்பாளர்களாக உருவாக்குவது தான் இத்திட்டத்தின் நோக்கம். பல்வேறு பேரிடர் மேலாண்மை பயிற்றுநர்களை கொண்டு தீ மற்றும் மீட்பு, வெள்ள மீட்பு, முதலுதவி, நிலநடுக்கம், தட்பவெப்ப நிலை மாற்றம், பேரிடர் தயார் நிலை, இடிபாடுகளில் சிக்கியவர்களை பாதுகாப்பாக கொண்டு செல்லுதல், அடிப்படை உயிர் காக்கும் சிகிச்சை மற்றும் யோகா போன்ற பயிற்சிகள் இதில் வழங்கப்பட்டது.

இதன் நிறைவு நாளான ஆகஸ்ட்

27 அன்று மாவட்ட வருவாய் அலுவலர் காமாட்சி கணேசன் பங்கேற்று பயிற்சி பெற்றவர்களுக்கு சான்றிதழ் மற்றும் பேரிடர் மேலாண்மை குறித்த கையேடுகளை வழங்கினார். ஐசிடிஎம் பயிற்சி நிறுவனத்தின் இயக்குனர் சோனியா மெர்சி 12 நாட்கள் பயிற்சியை தொகுத்து வழங்கினார்.

பேரிடர் மேலாண்மை வட்டாட்சியர் முருகேசன் அனைவரையும் வரவேற்று ஆப்தமித்ரா திட்டத்தைப் பற்றி விவரித்தார். பேரிடர் மேலாண்மை ஆலோசகர் பால் பேட்ரிக் பயிற்சி பெற்றவர்கள் எதிர்காலங்களில் எவ்வாறு ஒருங்கிணைந்து செயல்பட வேண்டும் என்று விளக்கினார். இந்நிகழ்ச்சியில் பயிற்சி ஒருங்கிணைப்பாளர் பிரபா, மாவட்ட ஒருங்கிணைப்பாளர் சத்திய பிரியா ஆகியோர் கலந்து கொண்டனர்.







## **CHAPTER 10**

### **FINANCIAL ARRANGEMENTS**

#### **10.1 THE 15<sup>TH</sup> FINANCE COMMISSION RECOMMENDATION**

The DM Act of 2005 recommended that both the central and state governments establish disaster mitigation and response funds. The 15<sup>th</sup> Finance Commission has made a departure from response to mitigation aspect and recommended setting up of National and State Disaster Risk Management Fund (SDRMF). The recommendations of the commission related to financing of relief expenditure have been accepted by Govt. of India. The coverage of funds recommended by the commission for financing of relief expenditure goes beyond the disaster response funds that already exist at the national (NDRF – National Disaster Response Fund) and state (SDRF – State Disaster Response Fund) levels. Furthermore, National Disaster Risk Management Fund (NDRMF) and State Disaster Risk Management Fund (SDRMF) have been created.

#### **10.2 STATE LEVEL**

State Disaster Risk Management Funds (SDRMF) State Disaster Risk Management Funds (SDRMF) has been set up as per the recommendation of 15<sup>th</sup> Finance Commission (FC). SDRMF comprises of the State Disaster Mitigation Funds (SDMF) and State Disaster Response 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. They are Response and Relief (40 per cent), Recovery and Reconstruction (30 per cent) and Preparedness and Capacity-building (10 per cent). While the funding windows of SDRF and SDMF are not inter-changeable, there could be flexibility for re-allocation within the three sub-windows of the respective Funds and such re-allocation shall not exceed 10 percent of the allotted amount of that sub-window.

**10.3 THE RATIO OF FUND SHARING BETWEEN THE CENTRAL AND STATE**

National Disaster Risk Management Fund (NDRMF) and State Disaster Risk Management Fund (SDRMF) have been created. The ratio of cost-sharing between the centre and the state is 75:25.

As per the recommendations of the 15<sup>th</sup> Finance Commission, Mitigation fund has been set up at both national and state levels in the form of a NDMF and State Disaster Mitigation Funds (SDMF), in accordance with the Disaster Management Act. These mitigation funds mainly 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.

**10.4 FLEXI FUNDS AS A PART OF CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES**

As per Department of Expenditure, Ministry of Finance, the NITI Aayog has issued instructions for rationalization of Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS), vide OM No. O—11013/02/2015-CSS & CMC dated August 17, 2016. As per para 6 of the said OM, flexi-funds available in each CSS has been revised to 25% for States, and 30% for UTs, of the overall annual allocation under each scheme. The flexi - fund component within the CSS can be used to achieve the following objectives:

- To provide flexibility to States to meet local needs and requirements within the overall objective of any given Scheme at the sub-head level
- To pilot innovation to improve efficiency within the overall objective of any given Scheme at the sub-head level
- To undertake mitigation/ restoration activities in case of natural calamities, or to satisfy local requirements in areas affected by internal security disturbances.

**DISTRICT DISASTER MANGEMENT  
EMERGENCY CONTACT DIRECTORY****OFFICE OF THE STATE LEVEL REVENUE OFFICERS, CHENNAI**

<b>Additional Chief Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, Chennai</b>	<b>Phone: 044-25671556 Fax: 044-24918098</b>
<b>Additional Chief Secretary / Commissioner of Revenue Administration, Chennai</b>	<b>Phone: 044-28410577 Fax: 044-28410540</b>
<b>Commissioner (Disaster Management and Mitigation)</b>	<b>Phone: 044- 28544249 Fax: 044-28420207</b>

**DISTRICT COLLECTORATE, RAMANATHAPURAM**

<b>Collector, Ramanathapuram</b>	<b>04567 - 231220, 221349 Fax: 04567-220648 Fax (Off): 04567-230558</b>	<b>9444183000</b>
<b>District Revenue Officer, Ramanathapuram</b>	<b>04567 - 230610</b>	<b>9445000926</b>
<b>Personal Assistant (General) to Collector, Ramanathapuram</b>	<b>04567 - 230056 04567 - 230057 04567 - 230058 04567 - 230059</b>	<b>9445008147</b>



**DISTRICT EMERGENCY OPERATION CENTER**

<b>Disaster Management</b>	<b>04567 - 230060</b> <b>Toll Free No: 04567 - 1077</b>
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**INDIAN METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT**

<b>Deputy Director General</b>	<b>044 - 28276752</b>
<b>Director</b>	<b>044 - 28229860</b>
<b>Director (Seismic Section)</b>	<b>044 - 28277061</b>
<b>Control Room</b>	<b>044 - 28271951 / 28230091 / 28230092 / 28230094</b>

## COLLECTORATE, RAMANATHAPURAM

S. No.	Designation	Name of the Officers	Land Line	Mobile Number
1	District Collector, Ramanathapuram	Thiru. Simranjeet Singh Kahlon I.A.S.,	04567-231220, 221349 Fax: 04567 - 220648	94441 83000
2	Project Director / Additional Collector, DRDA, Ramanathapuram	Thiru.Veer Pratap Singh, I.A.S.,	04567-230630	74026 08165
3	Sub Collector, Paramakudi	Ms.Abhilasha Kour, I.A.S.,	04564-224151	94450 00473
4	District Revenue Officer, Ramanathapuram	Thiru.Govindarajalu	04567-230558, 230640	94450 00926
5	Personal Assistant (General) to Collector, Ramanathapuram	Thiru.V.Prabhakar	04567-230056, 230057, 230058, 230059	94450 08147
6	Assistant Director (Panchayats), Ramanathapuram	Thiru.S.Thirupathirajan	04567-230431	74026 08158 63825 26309
7	Revenue Divisional Officer, Ramanathapuram	Thiru.G.Raja Manoharan	04567-220330	94450 00472
8	District Adi Dravidar and Tribal Welfare Officer, Ramanathapuram	Tmt.K.Selvi	04564 - 224151	94871 48537
9	District Backward Class Welfare officer, Ramanathapuram	Thiru.M.Marimuthu	04567-231288	94454 77843
10	District Inspection Cell officer, Ramanathapuram	Thiru.L.Jane Christy Bai	-	94871 90258

11	Special Deputy Collector, (Mandapam Camp)	Tmt.S.Dhanalakshmi (i/c)	-	94454 61747
12	Assistant Commissioner EXCISE, Ramanathapuram	Tmt.N.Shanthi	04567-230056, 230059	96002 64490
13	Public Relation Officer, Ramanathapuram	Thiru.Pandi	04567-299358	94980 42439
14	Project Director (Mahalir Thittam) Ramanathapuram	Thiru.Syed Sulaiman	04567-231341	94440 94330
15	District Supply Officer, Ramanathapuram	M. Elango	04567-230506	94450 00362
16	Assistant Director of Survey	Thiru.M.Ganesan	-	94869 63155
17	District Child Welfare Officer	Thiru.Sivakumar	04567-221098	80152 22327
18	Tamil Nadu Civil Supply Corporation	Tmt.Merlin Dorothy	-	94422 30767

**POLICE DEPARTMENT**

<b>S. No.</b>	<b>Designation</b>	<b>Name of the Officers</b>	<b>Land Line</b>	<b>Mobile Number</b>
<b>1</b>	DIG, Ramnad	Dr.Abhinavkumar, IPS	04567-290780 (O) 04567-231310 (R)	9498144044
<b>2</b>	Superintendent of Police, Ramnad	Tr.G.Chandeesh, IPS	04567-231380 (O) 04567-231350 (R)	9498117777
<b>3</b>	Additional Superintendent of Police, Ramanathapuram	Thiru.Subbaiah	04567-230740	9487726700

<b>4</b>	Asst. Superintendent of Police, Ramnad.	Tr.N.U.Sivaraman, IPS	04567-221356 9498101616	8248146823
<b>5</b>	Deputy Superintendent of Police, Paramakudi.	Tr.M.Sabarinathan	04564-226948 9498101617	8825837668
<b>6</b>	Deputy Superintendent of Police, Kamuthi.	Tr.S.Elenchezhian	04576-223231 9498101618	9498193636
<b>7</b>	Deputy Superintendent of Police, Rameswaram.	Tmt.S.Umadevi	04573-221099 9498101619	9486951354
<b>8</b>	Deputy Superintendent of Police, Keelakarai.	Tr.D.C.Sutheer Lal	04567-241566 9498101620	9444400164
<b>9</b>	Deputy Superintendent of Police, Thiruvadana.	Tr.Seenivasan	04561-254282 9498101621	9498168545
<b>10</b>	Deputy Superintendent of Police, Mudukulathur.	Tr.N.Chinnakannu	04576-290208 9498101622	9498182271
<b>11</b>	Inspector, SB Office.	Tr.Saravanapandi Sethurayar	04576-232110	8300015204

**RAMANATHAPURAM SUB-DIVISION**

<b>S. No.</b>	<b>Police Station</b>	<b>Name of the Inspectors</b>	<b>Land Line</b>	<b>Mobile Number</b>
<b>1</b>	Ramnad Town	Tr.R.Baskaran	04567-220354	9443851413
<b>2</b>	Bazaar	Tr.S.Rameshkumar	04567-220725	9952788773
<b>3</b>	Kenikkarai	Tr.Arumugam	04567-232739	9498183548
<b>4</b>	Devipattinam	Tr.B.Elenchezhian	04567-264231	9498185450

**PARAMAKUDI SUB-DIVISION**

<b>S. No.</b>	<b>Police Station</b>	<b>Name of the Inspectors</b>	<b>Land Line</b>	<b>Mobile Number</b>
<b>1</b>	Paramakudi Town	Tr.K.Navaneetha Krishnan	04564-226221	9498184748
<b>2</b>	Paramakudi Taluk	Tr.K.Kalirajan	04564-299101	9498184666
<b>3</b>	Nainarkovil	Tmt.Janci Rani	04564-266222	9486354255
<b>4</b>	Chathirakudi	Tr.B.B.Maniyan	04564-262229	9498188211
<b>5</b>	Parthibanur	Tr.Ganesan	04564-264235	9123582566

**KAMUTHI SUB-DIVISION**

<b>S. No.</b>	<b>Police Station</b>	<b>Name of the Inspectors</b>	<b>Land Line</b>	<b>Mobile Number</b>
<b>1</b>	Kamuthi	Tr.Gurunathan	04576-223221	9443519294
<b>2</b>	Perunazhi	Tr.T.Gajendran	04576-268324	9498197527
<b>3</b>	Abiramam	Tr.Rajkumar	04576-265229	9498163505

**RAMESWARAM SUB-DIVISION**

<b>S. No.</b>	<b>Police Station</b>	<b>Name of the Inspectors</b>	<b>Land Line</b>	<b>Mobile Number</b>
<b>1</b>	Rameswaram Town	Tmt.B.Muthu Meenatchi	04573-221227	9498106342

<b>2</b>	Rameswaram Temple	Tr.Murugesan	04573-221246	8300056431
<b>3</b>	Thangachimadam	Tr.Raja	04573-251463	9443962404
<b>4</b>	Mandapam	Tmt.B.Saritha Balu	04573-241447	7904483446
<b>5</b>	Uchipuli	Tr.Maruthupandiyan	04567-259253	8300048440

**KEELAKARAI SUB-DIVISION**

<b>S. No.</b>	<b>Police Station</b>	<b>Name of the Inspectors</b>	<b>Land Line</b>	<b>Mobile Number</b>
<b>1</b>	Keelakarai	Tr.P.Saravanan	04567-241272	9498107200
<b>2</b>	Erwadi Dharga	Tmt.Jeevarathinam	04576-263290	8300016513
<b>3</b>	Sikkal	Tmt.Lakshmi	04576-267228	8300016976
<b>4</b>	Sayalkudi	Tr.K.Mohamed Ersath	04576-244244	9498197739

**THIRUVADANAI SUB-DIVISION**

<b>S. No.</b>	<b>Police Station</b>	<b>Name of the Inspectors</b>	<b>Land Line</b>	<b>Mobile Number</b>
<b>1</b>	Thiruvadanai	Tr.S.Jayapandi	04561-254223	9003799705
<b>2</b>	Thondi	Tr.Soundarapandian	04561-253243	9500455045
<b>3</b>	R.S.Mangalam	Tr.B.Saravanan	04561-251228	9498182392
<b>4</b>	Thirupalaikudi	Tr.Jaishankar	04561-252240	9498150810



**MUDUKULATHUR SUB-DIVISION**

<b>S. No.</b>	<b>Police Station</b>	<b>Name of the Inspectors</b>	<b>Land Line</b>	<b>Mobile Number</b>
<b>1</b>	Mudukulathur	Tr.Kingsly Dev Anand	04576-222221	9498195191
<b>2</b>	Keelathooval	Tr.Elangovan	04576-256300	8300010858
<b>3</b>	Kadaladi	Tr.Muthupandi	04576-266524	9442543400

**FIRE AND RESCUE DEPARTMENT**

<b>S. No.</b>	<b>Office / Stations</b>	<b>Name of the Inspectors</b>	<b>Land Line</b>	<b>Mobile Number</b>
<b>1</b>	District Fire Officer - Ramanathapuram	Tr.R.Appash	04567-230081	9445086229
<b>2</b>	Asst .District Officer Ramanathapuram	Tr.A.Samyraj	04567-230081	9445086230
<b>3</b>	Asst .District Officer - Fire station Ramanathapuram	Tr.M.Komathi Amutha	04567 - 230101 & 04567 - 230094	9445086231
<b>4</b>	Station officer - Fire station, Paramakudi	Tr.A.Gunasekaran	04564 - 230290	9445086238
<b>5</b>	Station officer- Fire station, R.S.Mangalam	Tr.A.Gunasekaran (i/c)	04561 - 251399	9445086239
<b>6</b>	Station officer I/C- Fire station, Mudukulathur	Tr.S.Sankar	04576 - 222210	9445086237
<b>7</b>	Station officer- Fire station Ervadi	Tr.D.Arulraj	04576 - 263266	9445086246
<b>8</b>	Station officer I/C) - Fire station, Mandapam	Tr.S.Jamal Abdul Naser	04573 - 241544	9445086236

<b>9</b>	Station officer I/C) -Fire station Rameswaram	Tr.D.Arulraj (i/c)	04573 - 221273	9445086240
<b>10</b>	Station officer - Fire station, Thiruvadana	K.Karuppaiah	04561 - 254399	9445086245
<b>11</b>	Station officer - Fire station, Kamuthi	Tr.D.Chandrasekaran	04576 - 223207	9445086233
<b>12</b>	Station officer - Fire station, Sayalkudi	Tr.A.Muthu	04576 - 244600	9445086241
<b>13</b>	Station officer I/C- Fire station, Valuthur	Tr.P.Ponnampalaraj	04567- 255385	9445086512

**TAHSILDARS**

<b>S. No.</b>	<b>Taluk</b>	<b>Name of the Tahsildars</b>	<b>Land Line</b>	<b>Mobile Number</b>
<b>1</b>	Ramanathapuram	Thiru.Swaminathan	04567-220352	97877 93722
<b>2</b>	Rameswaram	Thiru.K.Chellappa	04573-221252	91599 90809
<b>3</b>	Keelakarai	Thiru.M.A.Jamal Mohamed	-	94435 49644
<b>4</b>	Tiruvadana	Thiru. G.R.Amarnath	04561-254221	99945 37752
<b>5</b>	R.S.Mangalam	Thiru.P.Varatharajan	-	99442 34501
<b>6</b>	Paramakudi	Tmt.M.Santhi	04564-226223	94450 00658
<b>7</b>	Mudukulathur	Thiru.V.Sadaiyandi	04576-222223	94450 00656

8	Kamuthi	Thiru.S.Kader Muhaideen	04576-223235	84283 30445
9	Kadaladi	Thiru.K.Murugesh	04576-266558	9566109925

**HIGHWAYS DEPARTMENT**

S. No.	Designation	Name of the Officers	Land Line	Mobile Number
1	Divisional Engineer, Highways, (C&M), Ramanathapuram.	Thiru.G.Murugan	-	9843331782
2	Assistant Divisional Engineer, Highways (C&M), Ramnad	Thiru.J.Premanand	-	9842196958
3	Assistant Divisional Engineer, Highways (C&M) Paramakudi.	Thiru.T.Kannan	-	9842477960
4	Assistant Divisional Engineer, Highways (C&M) Mudukulathur.	Thiru.R.Navaneetha Krishnan	-	9788143000
5	Assistant Divisional Engineer, Highways (C&M), Thiruvadanai.	Thiru.Soundararajan	-	9943625790
6	Assistant Divisional Engineer, Highways (C&M), Kamuthi.	Thiru.P.Sakthivel	-	9788251952
7	Assistant Engineer, Highways (C&M) Ramanathapuram.	Thiru.N.Rajkumar	-	7639690713
8	Assistant Engineer, Highways, (C&M) Paramakudi.	Thiru.R.Prabhakaran	-	9442952612
9	Assistant Engineer, Highways (C&M) Mudukulathur Section	Thiru.S.Maheshwaran	-	9677742418
10	Junior Engineer, Highways (C&M) Kamuthi	Thiru.M.Murugan	-	8870704345

11	Assistant Engineer, Highways (C&M) Kamuthi-II	Thiru.B.Parthiban	-	9842781850
12	Assistant Engineer, Highways (C&M), ThiruvadanaI.	Thiru.K.Lakshmanan	-	9442970280

**AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT**

S. No.	Designation	Name of the Officers	Land Line	Mobile Number
1	Joint Director (Agri) Ramanathapuram	Thiru S.Kanniah	-	9442049291
2	Assistant Director (Agri) Ramanathapuram	Thiru M.Gopalakrishnan	-	9788516733

**AGRICULTURE ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT**

S. No.	Designation	Name of the Officers	Land Line	Mobile Number
1	The Executive Engineer (AE) i/c Ramanathapuram	Thiru.A.D.Nagarajan	04567-232493	98659 67063
2	The Assistant Executive Engineer (AE) Ramanathapuram	Thiru.A.D.Nagarajan	04567-290783	98659 67063
3	The Assistant Executive Engineer (AE) i/c Paramakudi	Thiru.K.Muthukumar	04564-290244	96553 04160

**HORTICULTURE DEPARTMENT**

S. No.	Designation	Name of the Officers	Land Line	Mobile Number
1	Deputy Director of Horticulture, Ramanathapuram	Thiru.A.Arumugam	-	9865256122
2	Assistant Director of Horticulture, Ramanathapuram	Tmt.N.Punitha Suganya	-	9786301545

<b>3</b>	Assistant Director of Horticulture, Mandapam	Thiru.K.Jegathesan	-	9080246728
<b>4</b>	Assistant Director of Horticulture, Thirupullani (i/c)	Tmt.G.Bavani	-	8508208562
<b>5</b>	Assistant Director of Horticulture, Kamuthi (i/c)	Thiru.M.Ravikumar	-	9092484578
<b>6</b>	Assistant Director of Horticulture, Muthukulathur	Thiru.M.Sivakumar	-	9659584931
<b>7</b>	Assistant Director of Horticulture, Paramakudi (i/c)	Thiru.M.Sivakumar	-	9659584931
<b>8</b>	Assistant Director of Horticulture, R.S.Mangalam (i/c)	Thiru.K.Jegathesan	-	9080246728
<b>9</b>	Assistant Director of Horticulture, Thiruvadana (i/c)	Thiru.M.Vijay	-	8248915828
<b>10</b>	Assistant Director of Horticulture, Bogalur (i/c)	Thiru.Nagarajan	-	9047301188
<b>11</b>	Assistant Director of Horticulture, Nainarkovil (i/c)	Thiru.S.Mangalasamy	-	7010619618
<b>12</b>	Assistant Director of Horticulture, Kadaladi (i/c)	Tmt.B.Dharani	-	8778655299
<b>13</b>	Assistant Director of Horticulture, Ramanathapuram (i/c)	Tmt.N.Punitha Suganya	-	9786301545

**FISHERIES & FISHERMAN WELFARE DEPARTMENT**

<b>S. No.</b>	<b>Designation</b>	<b>Name of the Officers</b>	<b>Land Line</b>	<b>Mobile Number</b>
<b>1</b>	Deputy Director of Fisheries, Ramnad (Regional)	Tmt.M.V.Prabhavathi	04567-231402	93848 24220 94433 93723
<b>2</b>	Assistant Director of Fisheries, Ramnad (North)	Tr.K.T.Gopinath	04567-230355	93848 24269 94425 73649

<b>3</b>	Assistant Director of Fisheries, Ramnad (South)	Tr.A.Jayakumar	04567-230402	93848 24270 94883 78184
<b>4</b>	Assistant Director of Fisheries, Mandapam	Tr.M.Sivakumar	04573-241066	93848 24272 98427 44864
<b>5</b>	Assistant Director of Fisheries, Rameswaram	Tr.V.Abdul Kadhar Jailani	04573-221231	93848 24271 94431 47739

**TALUK SUPPLY OFFICERS**

<b>S. No.</b>	<b>Taluk</b>	<b>Name of the officers</b>	<b>CUG</b>	<b>Mobile Number</b>
<b>1</b>	Ramanathapuram	Tmt.Senbagalatha	9445000363	8778878134
<b>2</b>	Rameswaram	Tmt.Saravanabala	9445000364	7867017042
<b>3</b>	Keelakarai	Tmt.Chamundeeswari	9499937032	8883296985
<b>4</b>	Tiruvadanai	Tr.Balamurugan	9445000365	9994818910
<b>5</b>	R.S.Mangalam	Tmt.Hemavathy	-	8098692073
<b>6</b>	Paramakudi	Tmt.Geedha	9445000366	9787279344
<b>7</b>	Mudukulathur	Tmt.Uma Maheswari	9445000367	8940517023
<b>8</b>	Kamuthi	Tmt.Vijaya	9445000369	9787858384
<b>9</b>	Kadaladi	Tr.Chandran	9445000368	9655766077



**AD - TOWN PANCHAYATS**

<b>S. No.</b>	<b>Designation</b>	<b>Name of the Officers</b>	<b>Land Line</b>	<b>Mobile Number</b>
<b>1</b>	Assistant Director (Town Panchayat) Sivagangai	Thiru. M.Jeyakrishnan (i/c)	04575-243046	8925809230
<b>2</b>	Executive Officer Abiramam TP	Thiru.S.Neelamegam	04576-265645	8925809691
<b>3</b>	Executive Officer Kamuthi TP	Tmt.A.Selvaraj (i/c)	04576-223364	8925809692
<b>4</b>	Executive Officer Mandapam TP	Tmt.C.Malathi (i/c)	04573-241593	8925809693
<b>5</b>	Executive Officer Mudukulathur TP	Thiru.A.Selvaraj	04576-222247	8925809694
<b>6</b>	Executive Officer RS.Mangalam TP	Tmt.C.Malathi	04561-251551	8925809697
<b>7</b>	Executive Officer Sayalgudi TP	Thiru.S.Thiruppathi	04576-244293	8925809698
<b>8</b>	Executive Officer Thondi TP	Thiru.G.Habeebraja	04561-253290	8925809699

**HEALTH DEPARTMENT**

<b>S. No.</b>	<b>Designation</b>	<b>Name of the Doctors</b>	<b>Land Line</b>	<b>Mobile Number</b>
<b>1</b>	Dr.G.Senthilkumar, MD., DM (Cardio)	Dean, Ramanathapuram Medical College	04567-228153	73581 51533 98946 75014
<b>2</b>	Dr.A.Pragalathan	Joint Director, Medical and Rural Health Services	04567-228153	73581 22018

<b>3</b>	Dr. Arjun	District Health Officer, Ramanathapuram	04567-220508	73581 22575
<b>4</b>	Dr. P.Indira	Deputy Director of Health Services, Pramakudi	04564-226916	73581 22564

**CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER**

<b>S. No.</b>	<b>Designation</b>	<b>Name of the Doctors</b>	<b>Land Line</b>	<b>Mobile Number</b>
<b>1</b>	Joint Director, JDHS, Ramanathapuram	Dr.A.Pragalathan.	04567-228153	73581 22018
<b>2</b>	CMO, GH, Paramakudi	Dr.A.V.Mutharasan	-	73581 27720
<b>3</b>	CMO, GH, Rameswaram	Dr.D.Ramesh Babu	-	73581 27731
<b>4</b>	CMO, GH, Kilakarai	Dr.B.Jawaheer Hussain	-	73581 27664
<b>5</b>	CMO, GH, Kamuthi	Dr.S.P.K.Balasubramanian	-	73581 27742
<b>6</b>	CMO, GH, Mudukulathur	Dr.M.Nalluchamy	-	73581 27652
<b>7</b>	CMO, GH, Kadaladi	Dr.N.Naga Ranjith	-	73581 27698
<b>8</b>	CMO, GH, Mandapam Camp	Dr. Davin Malaiarasan	-	73581 27625
<b>9</b>	CMO, GH, Panaikulam	Dr.N.Thillai Mathiyarasi	-	73581 27674
<b>10</b>	CMO, GH,	Dr.D.Ramesh Babu	-	73581 27709

**BLOCK MEDICAL OFFICER**

<b>S. No.</b>	<b>Designation</b>	<b>Name of the Doctors</b>	<b>Land Line</b>	<b>Mobile Number</b>
<b>1</b>	Ramanathapuram	Dr.H.Jannathu Yasmin	04567-290442	9500399392
<b>2</b>	R.S.Mangalam	Dr.P.Muneeswari	04561-290600	9597205070
<b>3</b>	Mandapam	Dr.R.K.Surendran	04567-299220	9841819841
<b>4</b>	Thiruppullani	Dr.M.H.Syed Rasikdeen	04567-299885	9486744730
<b>5</b>	Thiruvadanai	Dr.R.Vaideki	04561-290946	9489708248
<b>6</b>	Paramakudi	Dr.Suganthi @ Mathivathani	04564-290719	9442251996
<b>7</b>	Bogalur	Dr.M.M.Karthik	04564-262325	8508111222
<b>8</b>	Kadaladi	Dr.V.Saravanan	04576-290566	9442942914
<b>9</b>	Kamuthi	Dr.Jayanth	04576-290657	8374920202
<b>10</b>	Mudukulathur	Dr.K.Neppolean	04576-221200	9790192352
<b>11</b>	Nainarkoil	Dr.Muthukumar	04564-290788	7010486462

**ELECTRICITY DEPARTMENT**

<b>S. No.</b>	<b>Designation</b>	<b>Name of the Engineers</b>	<b>Land Line</b>	<b>Mobile Number</b>
<b>1</b>	Superintending Engineer	Er.M.Saharbhan, B.E.,	-	94431 30576
<b>2</b>	AD Executive Engineer / General	Er.N.Pattu Raja, B.E., (i/c)	-	94431 63242
<b>3</b>	Assistant Executive Engineer / PRO	Er.R.Sadhana, B.E.,	-	94458 52994

**MUNICIPALITIES**

<b>S. No.</b>	<b>Designation</b>	<b>Name of the Officers</b>	<b>Land Line</b>	<b>Mobile Number</b>
<b>1</b>	Municipal Commissioner, Ramanathapuram	Tmt.M.Ajitha Barvin	04567-220445	73973 82164
<b>2</b>	Municipal Commissioner, Paramakudi	Thiru.A.Muthusamy	04564-226742	73973 82161
<b>3</b>	Municipal Commissioner, Rameswaram	Thiru.A.Kannan	04573-221264	73973 82160
<b>4</b>	Municipal Commissioner, Keelakarai	Tmt.M.Ajitha Barvin (i/c)	04567-241317	73973 96284

**BLOCK DEVELOPMENT OFFICERS**

<b>S. No.</b>	<b>Designation</b>	<b>Name of the Officers</b>	<b>Land Line</b>	<b>Mobile Number</b>
<b>1</b>	Ramanathapuram	Tmt.S.Senthamaraiselvi	04567-220404	74026 08168 94438 83400
<b>2</b>	Thiruppullani	Tmt.S.Rajeswari	04567-254211	74026 08170 97917 39133
<b>3</b>	Mandapam	Thiru.K.Somasundar	04567-259234	74026 08172 94430 05434
<b>4</b>	R.S.Mangalam	Tmt.R.Lakshmi	04561-251226	74026 08174 94425 32893
<b>5</b>	Thiruvadana	Thiru.M.Ganesan	04561-254228	74026 08176 84891 19543
<b>6</b>	Paramakudi	Thiru.V.Karuppaiah	04564-226706	74026 08178 98655 51455
<b>7</b>	Bogalur	Thiru.S.Manivannan	04564-262226	74026 08180 97889 87511
<b>8</b>	Nainarkoil	Thiru.D.Muthuramalingam	04564-266229	74026 08182 94860 29828
<b>9</b>	Mudukulathur	Tmt.K.Janaki	04576-222230	74026 08184 77088 74798
<b>10</b>	Kamuthi	Thiru.K.Kottairaj	04576-223228	74026 08186 98439 91764
<b>11</b>	Kadaladi	Thiru.G.K.Muralidharan	04576-266528	74026 08188 94880 22996

**SCHOOL EDUCATION DEPARTMENT**

<b>S. No.</b>	<b>Designation</b>	<b>Name of the Officers</b>	<b>Land Line</b>	<b>Mobile Number</b>
<b>1</b>	Chief Educational Officer, Ramanathapuram	Tmt.A.Renuka	04567 -292966	97888 58859
<b>2</b>	DEO (Secondary), Ramanathapuram	Tmt.P.Kanagarani (i/c)	04567 - 230123	94865 59888
<b>3</b>	DEO (Elementary), Ramanathapuram	Thiru.R.Prince Arockiaraj	04567-2902617	98433 34237
<b>4</b>	DEO (Elementary), Paramakudi	Tmt.K.Santhi (i/c)	04564 - 222198	94864 90003
<b>5</b>	DEO (Private School), Ramanathapuram	Thiru.N.Nagendran	-	88256 79938
<b>6</b>	APO (Secondary) Ramanathapuram	Thiru.I.Selvaraj	-	99941 77262
<b>7</b>	Deputy Inspector, CEO office, Ramanathapuram	Thiru.M.Anand	-	99420 02666
<b>8</b>	Deputy Inspector-I, DEO office, Ramanathapuram	Thiru.H.Thachanamoorthy	-	82200 27676
<b>9</b>	Deputy Inspector-II, DEO office, Ramanathapuram	Thiru.S.Ramamoorthy	-	83000 21314
<b>10</b>	ECO Co ordinator, Ramanathapuram	Thiru.S.Vijaya Kumar	-	97895 15329
<b>11</b>	Block Educational Officer, Bogalur	Thiru.Susai Raj	-	90802 64190
<b>12</b>	Block Educational Officer, Kadaladi	Thiru.A.Jeyam	-	91599 53529
<b>13</b>	Block Educational Officer, Kamuthi	Thiru.A.Shanmugam	-	94437 23080



<b>14</b>	Block Educational Officer, Mandapam	Tmt.S.Meenakshi	-	98432 66599
<b>15</b>	Block Educational Officer, Mudukulathur	Tmt.S.P.Indragandhi	-	94861 79778
<b>16</b>	Block Educational Officer, Nainarkoil	Tmt.M.Vasugi	-	98948 85967
<b>17</b>	Block Educational Officer, Paramakudi	Thiru.K.Ravikumar	-	94862 75850
<b>18</b>	Block Educational Officer, Rajasingamangalam	Tmt.R.Tamilarasi	-	63817 15110
<b>19</b>	Block Educational Officer, Ramanathapuram	Thiru.R.Ramanathan	-	94439 78349
<b>20</b>	Block Educational Officer, Thiruppullani	Tmt.G.Usharani	-	94428 15244
<b>21</b>	Block Educational Officer, Thiruvadana	Thiru.N.Pullani	-	94426 83814

**ASSISTANT EXECUTIVE ENGINEERS, (PWD-Buildings)**

<b>S. No.</b>	<b>Designation</b>	<b>Name of the Officers</b>	<b>Land Line</b>	<b>Mobile Number</b>
<b>1</b>	Executive Engineer, PWD., Buildings (C&M) Division, Ramanathapuram	Thiru.T.Kuruthivelmaran	04567 - 230728	94429 65401
<b>2</b>	Assistant Executive Engineer, PWD., Buildings (C&M) Sub Division, Ramanathapuram	Thiru.J.Ravindran	-	94420 45456
<b>3</b>	Assistant Engineer, PWD., Buildings (C&M) Sub Division, Ramanathapuram	Tmt.K.Mounika	-	63805 27028

**CO-OPERATIVE SUB REGISTRARS**

<b>S. No.</b>	<b>Designation</b>	<b>Name of the Officers</b>	<b>Land Line</b>	<b>Mobile Number</b>
<b>1</b>	JR Co-operative Ramanathapuram	Tmt.G.Zhinu	04567-231168	73387 21600
<b>2</b>	Co-operative Sub Registrar, Ramanathapuram	Thiru.S.Kalidoss	04567-221852	97903 81412
<b>3</b>	Co-operative Sub Registrar, Kilakarai	Thiru.N.V.Govindan	-	90031 64644
<b>4</b>	Co-operative Sub Registrar, Rameshwaram	Tmt.T.Sasikala	-	99522 06840
<b>5</b>	Co-operative Sub Registrar, Thiruvadanai	Thiru.S.Anand	-	88386 68780
<b>6</b>	Co-operative Sub Registrar, R.S.Mangalam	Thiru.S.Anand	-	88386 68780
<b>7</b>	Co-operative Sub Registrar, Paramakudi	Tmt.J.N.Roopini	-	90806 87859
<b>8</b>	Co-operative Sub Registrar, Mudukulathur	Thiru.K.S.Sivakumar	-	94872 13528
<b>9</b>	Co-operative Sub Registrar, Kadaladi	Thiru.C.Manoj	-	63806 34983
<b>10</b>	Co-operative Sub Registrar, Kamuthi	Thiru.S.Balu	-	94426 78728

**ANIMAL HUSBANDRY DEPARTMENT**

<b>S. No.</b>	<b>Designation</b>	<b>Name of the Doctors</b>	<b>Land Line</b>	<b>Mobile Number</b>
<b>1</b>	Regional Joint Director of Animal Husbandry, Ramanathapuram	Dr. R.Radhakrishnan	04567-230806	9445001118

<b>2</b>	Deputy Director of Cattle Breeding and Fodder Development, Ramanathapuram	Dr.I.Pandi (i/c)	04567-231804	9443999542
<b>3</b>	Assistant Director of Animal Husbandry Ramanathapuram	Dr. S.S.Arasu	04567-230805	9445032564
<b>4</b>	Assistant Director of Animal Husbandry, Paramakudi	Dr. B.Senguttuvan	04564-222872	9445032570
<b>5</b>	Assistant Director of Animal Husbandry, Animal Disease Intelligence Unit, Ramanathapuram	Dr. S.John Ravikumar	---	8903546721
<b>6</b>	Veterinary Surgeon Veterinary Hospital Ramanathapuram	Dr.N. Maruthu pandi	04567-227426	9790400873
<b>7</b>	Veterinary Surgeon Veterinary Hospital Paramakudi	Dr.I.Pandi	04564-222172	9443999542
<b>8</b>	Veterinary Surgeon Veterinary Hospital Devipattinam	Dr.S.Ramesh	---	9842127902
<b>9</b>	Veterinary Surgeon Veterinary Hospital Kadaladi	Dr.K.Muniasamy	----	9442564469

**LOWER VAIGAI BASIN DIVISION, PARAMAKUDI**

<b>S. No.</b>	<b>Designation</b>	<b>Name of the Officers</b>	<b>Land Line</b>	<b>Mobile Number</b>
1	Executive Engineer, WRD., Lower Vaigai Basin Division, Paramakudi.	Thiru.M.Karthikeyan	04564-231345	73730 20689
2	Technical Personal Assistance Executive Engineer, WRD., Lower Vaigai Basin Division, Paramakudi.	Thiru.R.Kumaran	-	98949 39645
3	Assistant Executive Engineer, WRD., Lower Vaigai Basin Sub Division, Paramakudi (i/c)	Thiru.P.Palanikumar	-	98849 98954

4	Assistant Executive Engineer, WRD., Lower Vaigai Basin Sub Division, Tiruvadanai (i/c)	Thiru.P.Rajendran	-	99431 33552
5	Assistant Executive Engineer, WRD., Lower Vaigai Basin Sub Division, R.S.Mangalam	Thiru.P.Rajendran	-	99431 33552
6	Assistant Executive Engineer, WRD., Uthirakosamangaiyar Basin Sub Division, Ramanthapuram	Thiru.P.Palanikumar	-	98849 98954
7	Assistant Engineer, WRD., Lower Vaigai Basin Division, Paramakudi.	Thiru.B.Karthik	-	99948 77063
8	Assistant Engineer, WRD., Lower Vaigai Basin Division, Paramakudi.	Thiru.P.Anand Babuji	-	97905 43209
9	Assistant Engineer, WRD., Lower Vaigai Basin Division, Paramakudi.	Thiru.RadhaKrishnan	-	99422 56414
10	Assistant Engineer, WRD., Lower Vaigai Basin Division, Tiruvadanai.	Thiru.S.S.V. Muthamilarasan	-	97902 43884
11	Assistant Engineer, WRD., Lower Vaigai Basin Division, Tiruvadanai.	Thiru.S.Sugumaran	-	95668 85814
12	Assistant Engineer, WRD., Lower Vaigai Basin Division, Tiruvadanai.	Thiru.N.Manoj	-	98431 69573
13	Assistant Engineer, WRD., Lower Vaigai Basin Division, R.S.Mangalam	Thiru.S. MahendranPandiyam	-	99944 49189
14	Assistant Engineer, WRD., Lower Vaigai Basin Division, R.S.Mangalam	Thiru.N.Vignesh	-	95006 88816
15	Assistant Engineer, WRD., Lower Vaigai Basin Division, R.S.Mangalam	Thiru.Selvakumaran	-	86681 69003

16	Assistant Engineer, WRD., Uthirakosamangaiyar Basin Sub Division, Ramanthapuram	Tmt.K.Prabha	-	99949 54656
17	Assistant Engineer, WRD., Uthirakosamangaiyar Basin Sub Division, Ramanthapuram	Tmt.K.Uma	-	94864 75927
18	Assistant Engineer, WRD., Uthirakosamangaiyar Basin Sub Division, Ramanthapuram	Thiru.S.Mohammed Yasar	-	77088 59940
19	Assistant Engineer, WRD., Uthirakosamangaiyar Basin Sub Division, Ramanthapuram	Thiru.Chinnamuthuramar	-	94864 83846
20	Assistant Engineer, WRD., Uthirakosamangaiyar Basin Sub Division, Ramanthapuram	Thiru.Ravichandran	-	80563 74297

**GUNDAR BASIN SUBDIVISION, MUDUKULATHUR**

<b>S. No.</b>	<b>Designation</b>	<b>Name of the Officers</b>	<b>Land Line</b>	<b>Mobile Number</b>
<b>1</b>	Executive Engineer, Madurai	Tmt.V.Niraimathi	-	94869 26592
<b>2</b>	Assistant Exe.Engineer	Tmt.K.Jeyasudha	-	98421 04080
<b>3</b>	Assistant Engineer	Thiru.V.Dinesh	-	96003 21925
<b>4</b>	Assistant Engineer	Thiru.S.Sureshkumar	-	94428 08246

**GUNDAR BASIN SUBDIVISION, KAMUTHI**

<b>S. No.</b>	<b>Designation</b>	<b>Name of the Officers</b>	<b>Land Line</b>	<b>Mobile Number</b>
<b>1</b>	Assistant Exe.Engineer	Thiru.M.Dhanasekarapandian	-	94866 63680
<b>2</b>	Assistant Engineer	Thiru.K.Kannan	-	97509 69662
<b>3</b>	Assistant Engineer	Thiru.S.Selvaraj	-	86105 20685

**TREASURY OFFICE**

<b>S. No.</b>	<b>Designation</b>	<b>Name of the Officers</b>	<b>Land Line</b>	<b>Mobile Number</b>
<b>1</b>	District Treasury Officer, Ramanathapuram	Tr.S.T.Sundarrajan	04562-230698	9865346893
<b>2</b>	Assistant Treasury Officer, Ramanathapuram	Thiru.S.H.Syedsirajudeen	-	9488267142
<b>3</b>	Assistant Treasury Officer, Ramanathapuram	Thiru.A.Selvakumar	-	9994136110
<b>4</b>	Assistant Treasury Officer, Kamuthi	Thiru.M.Alamelu	04576-224158	9655956064
<b>5</b>	Assistant Treasury Officer, Mudukulathur	Thiru.M.Ramakrishnan	-	9486965934
<b>6</b>	Assistant Treasury Officer, Mandapam Camp	Thiru.G.Prasanna Vengatesan	-	9944057441
<b>7</b>	Assistant Treasury Officer, Paramakudi	Thiru.M.T.Subramanian	-	9952948441
<b>8</b>	Assistant Treasury Officer, Ramanathapuram	Thiru.K.Tamilarasi	-	7502137761



9	Assistant Treasury Officer, Rameswaram	Thiru.P.S.Shanmugam	-	9442539586
10	Assistant Treasury Officer, Thiruvadana	Thiru.P.Santhanakrishnan	-	9944906055
11	Assistant Treasury Officer, Kadaladi	Thiru.S.Mariappan	-	9443004900

**TNSTC**

S. No.	Designation	Name of the Officers	Cadre	Mobile Number
1	G.M.	Thiru.S.P.Kanthaswamy	S.D.M	9487898157
2	D.M.(COMML)	Thiru.B.Nagarajan	D.M	9487898090
3	D.M.(TECH) I/C	Thiru.P.Tamilmaran	A.M	9487898158
4	D.M.(P&L)	Thiru.S.Padmakumar	D.M	9487898095
5	A.M.(A&A)	Thiru.K.Anantha Murugan	A.M	9487898092
6	A.M.(CIVIL)	Thiru.S.Rajendran	A.M	9487898115
7	A.M.(WORKS) I/C	Thiru.G.Shanmuga sundaram	A.E	9487898097
8	A.E.(MDU) B/S	Thiru.K.Kalidoss	A.E	9442758384
9	B.M(KKD) I/C	Thiru.R.Saravanan	A.E	9487898110
10	B.M.(TPR) I/C	Thiru.D.Elango	A.E	9487898116
11	B.M.(MDU) I/C	Thiru.M.Kaviyarasu	A.E	9487898161

<b>12</b>	B.M.(SVG) I/C	Thiru.R.Arivarasan	A.E	9487898159
<b>13</b>	B.M.(DVK) I/C	Thiru.K.Mohanraj	A.E	9487898114
<b>14</b>	B.M.(RMD-M)	Thiru.K.Devendran	A.E	9487898165
<b>15</b>	B.M.(RMD-T) I/C	Thiru.S.Dhanapal	A.E	9487898168
<b>16</b>	B.M.(RMM) I/C	Thiru.N.Balamurugan	A.E	9487898118
<b>17</b>	B.M.(PMK) I/C	Thiru.K.Rethinam	A.E	9487898169
<b>18</b>	B.M.(KMD) I/C	Thiru.A.Rajkumar	A.E	9487898171
<b>19</b>	B.M.(MDK) I/C	Thiru.R.Annadurai	A.E	9487898173
<b>20</b>	A.E (P&S)	Thiru.C.Alagappan	F.M	9487898105
<b>21</b>	FC – DVK I/C	Thiru. S.Thiagarajamoorthy	A.M	9487898106
<b>22</b>	A.M.FC-RMD I/C	Thiru.R.Ravi	A.E	9487898107
<b>23</b>	A.E (TYRE)	Thiru.S.Suresh	A.E	9443629441

**OTHER DEPARTMENTS**

<b>S. No.</b>	<b>Organisation</b>	<b>Name of the Officers</b>	<b>Land Line</b>	<b>Mobile Number</b>
<b>1</b>	District NSS & Liaison Officer	Thiru.Dr.P.Ramakrishnan	-	94866 52520
<b>2</b>	Junior Red Cross	Thiru.M.Ramesh, Ramanathapuram	-	94434 08096
<b>3</b>	Sathyasai Foundation	Thiru.Rubesh kumar, (Chennai)	-	97909 08143
<b>4</b>	Youth Red Cross (District Organiser)	Thiru.Valli Vinayagam	-	94441 14025
<b>5</b>	Indian Coast Guard (Mandapam)	Thiru.Vinayagaraj		9789251580
<b>6</b>	INS PARUNDU Naval Air Station, Uchipuli	Thiru.Vinoth	-	7830683215
<b>7</b>	Superintendent of Police, Marine Coastal Department, Rameswaram	Thiru.T.N.Harikiran Prasath, I.P.S.,	-	94981 88688
<b>8</b>	Aavin (General Manager)	Thiru.Rajsekar	-	73731 84444
<b>9</b>	SDE External, BSNL, Ramanathapuram	Tmt.P.H.Balakrishnameenal	-	94861 02035
<b>10</b>	Nisa Foundation, Keelakarai (NGO)	Thiru.J.Abubakkar Sithik	-	98421 07687
<b>11</b>	GAIL (India) Ltd	Thiru.L.Muruganantham	04567-255007	94238 92326

**DISTRICT DISASTER MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY  
RAMANATHAPURAM**

<b>S. No.</b>	<b>Designation</b>	<b>Name of the person</b>	<b>Mobile Number</b>
<b>1</b>	Tahsildar	Thiru.B.Veera Raja	94430 15762
<b>2</b>	Desk Person	Thiru.R.Muniyandi	97863 97570
<b>3</b>	Desk Person	Thiru.S.Raju	80729 96516
<b>4</b>	Junior Assistant	Tmt.R.Abinaya	90033 11052
<b>5</b>	Typist	Ms.A.Shubashini	93609 79922

## **Abbreviations**

AAI	: Airport Authority of India
AASC	: Anna Administrative Staff College
AF	: Armed Forces
CB	: Capacity Building
CBOs	: Community Based Organization
CBRN	: Chemical, Biological Radiological & Nuclear
CDRRP	: Coastal Disaster Risk Reduction Project
CMA	: Commissioner of Municipal Administration
CRA	: Commissioner of Revenue Administration
CRZ	: Coastal Regulation Zone
DDMA	: District Disaster Management Authority
DEM	: Digital Elevation Model
DEOC	: District Emergency Operation Center
DM	: Disaster Management
DPS	: Destitute Pension Scheme
DRR	: Disaster Risk Reduction
ETRP	: Emergency Tsunami Reconstruction Project
FC	: Finance Commission
GHG	: Green House Gas
GIS	: Geographical Information System
GO	: Government Order
GoTN	: Government of Tamil Nadu
HSC	: Hazard Safety Cell
HVRA	: Hazard and Vulnerability Risk Analysis
IDRN	: India Disaster Resource Network
IMD	: India Meteorological Department
INCOIS	: Indian National Centre for Ocean Information Services
IRCS	: Indian Red Cross Society
IRS	: Incident Response System
IRS	: Institute of Remote Sensing

M	: Meter
MDGs	: Millennium Development Goals
MHA	: Ministry of Home Affairs
MNREGA	: Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act
MPES	: Multi-Purpose Evacuation Shelters
MW	: Mega Watt
NC	: Natural Calamity
NCC	: National Cadet Corps
NCCM	: National Crisis Management Committee
NDEM	: National Database for Emergency Management
NDRF	: National Disaster Response Forces
NDRF	: National Disaster Response Fund
NDRMF	: National Disaster Risk Management Fund
NEOC	: National Emergency Operation Centerr
NFDB	: National Fishery Development Board
NGOs	: Non-Governmental Organisation
NIDM	: National Institute of Disaster Management
NIMHANS	: National Institute of Mental Health and Neuro Sciences
NPDM	: National Policy for Disaster Management
NRSC	: National Remote Sensing Centre
NSS	: National Service Scheme
NYKS	: Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan
PHC	: Public Health Centre
PTSD	: Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder
PTSLP	: Post Tsunami Sustainable Livelihood Project
PWD	: Public Works Department
R&D	: Research and Development
RADM	: Revenue administration & Disaster Management
IRCS	: Indian Red Cross Society
RGRP	: Rajiv Gandhi Rehabilitation Programme Risk Reduction



SC	: Scheduled Castes
SDG	: Sustainable Development Goals
SDMP	: State Disaster Management Plan
SDRF	: State Disaster Response Forces
SDRF	: State Disaster Response Fund
SDRMF	: State Disaster Risk Management Fund
SDRMF	: State Disaster Risk Management Fund
SDRMF	: State Disaster Risk Management Fund
SEC	: State Executive Committee
SEOC	: State Emergency Operation Center
SFDRR	: Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction
SHG	: Self Help Groups
SIRD	: State Institute of Rural Development
SOP	: Standard Operating Procedure
ST	: Scheduled Tribes
TANGEDCO	: Tamil Nadu Generation and Distribution Corporation
TEAP	: Tsunami Emergency Assistance Programme
TN	: Tamil Nadu
TNCSC	: Tamil Nadu Civil Supplies Corporation
TNDRF	: Tamil Nadu Disaster Response Force
TNDRRA	: Tamil Nadu Disaster Risk Reduction Agency
TNSDMA	: Tamil Nadu State Disaster Management Authority
UN	: United Nations
UTs	: Union Territories
VAO	: Village Administrative Officer
VRCC	: Vulnerable Reduction to Coastal Communities
WB	: World Bank
WPS	: Widow Pension Scheme
WRD	: Water Resource Department

**APPROVAL**

District Disaster Management Plan for the year 2024-2025 has been prepared as per directions of Principal Secretary/ Commissioner for Revenue Administration. It is based on Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-30. This edition is updated by collecting information from various Departments / Agencies. It is approved by the District Disaster Management Authority chaired by District Collector, Ramanathapuram.

Date of Approval.....

DISTRICT COLLECTOR  
RAMANATHAPURAM