

RPAD

From  
Tmt. Asha Ajith., I.A.S.,  
District Collector,  
Sivagangai.

To  
The Additional Chief Secretary /  
Commissioner of Revenue  
Administration / State Relief  
Commissioner, Ezhilagam,  
Chepauk, Chennai – 600 005

R.C.No. NC1/18991/2024 Date: 13.09.2024

Sir

**Sub: Disaster Management – Sivagangai District –**  
Preparation of District Disaster Management Plan  
2023-2024 - reg.

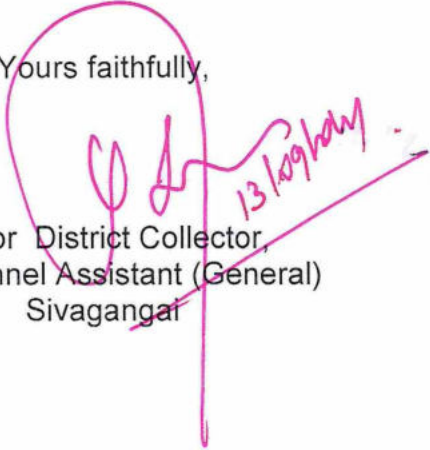
**Ref:** The Additional Chief Secretary / Commissioner of  
Revenue Administration / State Relief Commissioner,  
D.O.Lr.No. NC-III(1) 8049/2016, dated:14.07.2021.

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I invite kind attention to the reference cited. I am enclosing two copies of District Disaster Management Plan 2023-24 along with its soft copies in respect of Sivagangai District.

Encl: District Disaster Plan-2023-2024

Yours faithfully,

  
For District Collector,  
Personnel Assistant (General)  
Sivagangai

Bvno  
13/9/24



# **DISTRICT DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLAN 2023-24**



## **SIVAGANGAI DISTRICT**



**DISTRICT DISASTER MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY  
DISTRICT EMERGENCY OPERATION CENTRE**



# **DISTRICT DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLAN 2023-24**

## **SIVAGANGAI DISTRICT**

**DISTRICT DISASTER MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY**

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# AN INTRODUCTION TO DISASTER MANAGEMENT

## Concept and Meaning

A disaster is a consequence of a sudden disastrous event which seriously disrupts the normal function of the society or the community to the extent that it cannot subsist without outside help. A disaster is not just the occurrence of an event such as an earthquake, flood, conflict, health epidemic or an industrial accident; a disaster occurs if that event/process negatively impacts human populations. Disasters combine two elements: hazard, and the vulnerability of affected people. "A disaster occurs when a hazard exposes the vulnerability of individuals and communities in such a way that their lives are directly threatened or sufficient harm has been done to their community's economic and social structure to undermine their ability to survive.

A disaster can be defined as any tragic event stemming from events such as earthquakes, floods, catastrophic accidents, fires, or explosions. It is a phenomenon that disasters can cause damage to life, property and destroy the economic, social and cultural life of people. Disaster is the exposure of a group of people to a hazard, leading to a serious disruption of the functioning of a society and causing human, material, economic environmental losses which

exceed the ability of the affected community or society to cope. A disaster results from a combination of hazards and vulnerability that exceeds the capacity of a society to reduce the potential negative consequences of risk. Hazard is an extreme event, natural or man-made, with a destructive potential to social, economic and human assets. These may include future threats, and may be “natural” (geological, hydro meteorological and biological) or man-made”

Disasters are often described as a result of the combination of: the exposure to a hazard; the conditions of vulnerability that are present; and insufficient capacity or measures to reduce or cope with the potential negative consequences. Disaster impacts may include loss of life, injury, disease and other negative effects on human physical, mental and social well-being, together with damage to property, destruction of assets, loss of services, social and economic disruption and environmental degradation. A disaster is a calamitous, distressing, or ruinous effect of a disastrous event which seriously affects or disrupts (or threaten to disrupt) the critical functions of a community, society or system, for a period long enough to significantly harm it or cause its failure. It is beyond the capability of the local community to

overcome it. The stricken community needs extraordinary efforts to cope with it, often with outside help or international aid.

### **Definition**

The World Health Organization defines disaster as “ any occurrence that causes damage, ecological disruption, loss of human life, deterioration of health and health services, on a scale sufficient to warrant an extraordinary response from outside the affected community or area”

### **Types of Disaster**

Disasters are broadly divided into two types

- 1) Natural disasters
- (2) Manmade disasters

### **Natural Disasters**

Natural disasters occur as the result of action of the natural forces and tend to be accepted as unfortunate, but inevitable. They include famines, droughts, tornadoes , hurricanes, floods, sea surges, tsunamis, etc.

### **Man made Disasters**

Accidents, industrial disasters, nuclear and radiation, famine, epidemics, wars, fires, terrorists attacks and riots are some of the man made disasters.

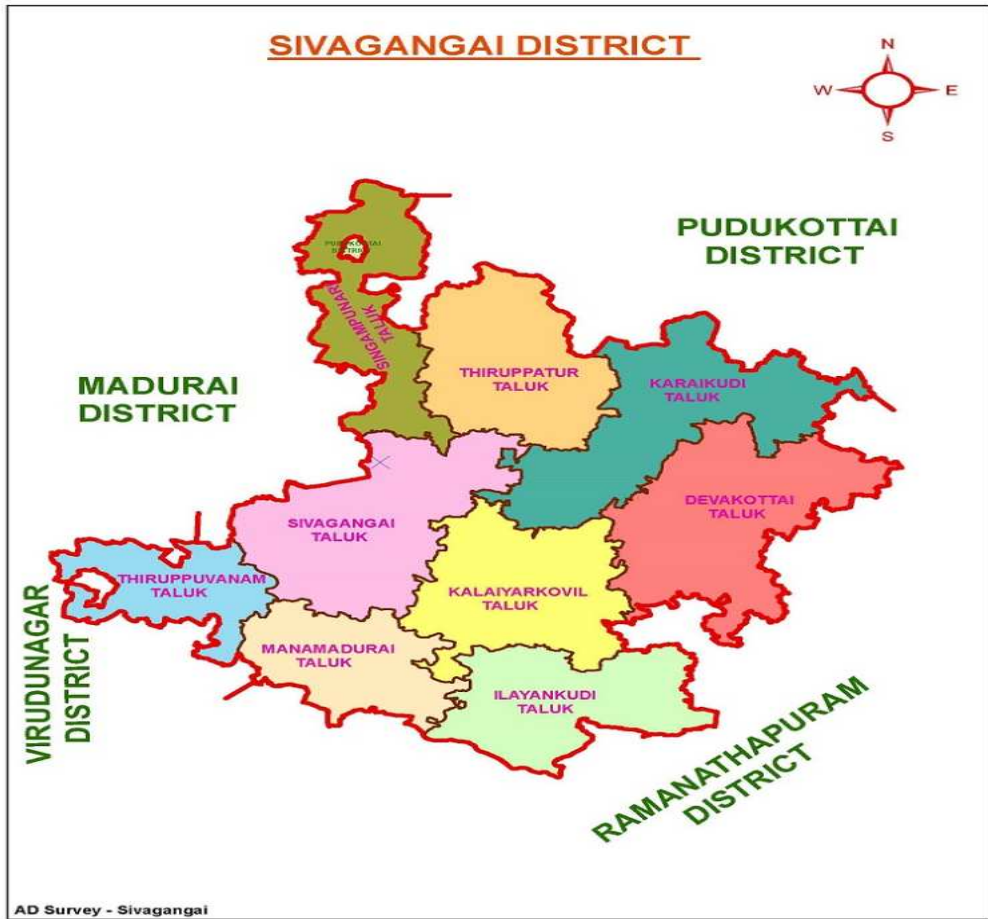
## CHAPTER - I

### PROFILE OF SIVAGANGAI DISTRICT

District came to existence on	15.03.1985
Total area	4189. Sq.km.
Total population	13,39,101
Height from sea level	39.83 m MSL
Latitude	9.49' N to 10.2 'N
Longitude	77.47 E to 78.49 E
District boundaries	<u>Land Locked by Districts</u> East - Ramanathapuram West _ Madurai and Virudhunagar North - Pudukottai South _ Ramanathapuram and Virudhunagar.
Taluks (9)	Sivagangai, Kalayarkovil, Manamadurai, Thiruppuvanam, Ilayangudi, Devakottai, Karaikudi, Thiruppathur and Singampunari
Development Blocks (12)	Sivagangai, Kalayarkovil, Manamadurai, Thiruppuvanam, Ilayangudi, Devakottai, Kannankudi, Sakkottai, Kallal, Thiruppathur, Singampunari and S.Pudur.
Town Panchayats (9)	Nattarasankottai, Thiruppuvanam, Ilayangudi, Kanadukathan, Puduvayal, Pallathur, Thiruppathur, Singampunari and Nerkuppai.
Corporation (1)	Karaikudi
Municipalities (3)	Sivagangai, Devakottai and Manamadurai
Total Revenue Villages	521
Total village Panchayats	440
Town Panchayats	9
Corporation	1



Municipalities	03
Population Density	320 per Sq.Km
Sex Ratio	1003
Average Rainfall	904.7
Major River	Vaigai
Literacy Rate	80.5%
Male	87.9%
Female	71.9%
Land holding pattern	Plain area
Cropping pattern	Paddy, Cotton, Chilly, Groudnuts, Sugarcane, Rainfed crops, etc
Horticulture crops	All Vegetables and fruits
Livelihood Activities	Agriculture
Major Drinking water sources	Ground water, CWSS with Cauvery and Vaigai as source, Own ground water source
Critical Establishment	NIL
Climate and Weather	Moderate
Critical Infrastructure as industries	Small Scale and Moderate Industries



Number of Taluks	9
Number of Revenue Villages	521
<b>Taluk Name</b>	<b>No. of Revenue Villages</b>
Sivaganga	67
Kalaiyarkoil	63
Manamadurai	41
Thiruppuvanam	43
Ilayankudi	52
Devakottai	91
Karaikudi	64
Tirupathur	51
Singampunari	49

## **1.1 GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATION:**

Sivagangai District is the 27<sup>th</sup> largest district by population size and the density of people per Sq. Km is 324 as per 2011 census. Sivagangai district is located between 9°.43' and 10°.22' North Latitude and 77°, 47' and 78°.49' East longitudes. It covers area of 4189 sq.km. It is bounded by Pudukottai District on the North. Madurai and Virudhunagar Districts on the West and Ramanathapuram on the West and South. It is a landlocked district.

## **1.2 DISTRICT AT A GLANCE:**

Sivaganga District has a population of 13,39,101 out of which 6,68,672 are males and 6,70,429 are females. The district is placed 29<sup>th</sup> (32) in respect of population density. The sex ratio is 1000. The total literacy rate is 80.46%.

## **1.3 PHYSIOGRAPHY:**

Sivaganga district has red soil and clay soil. The familiar landscape is of palm and acacias. The Vaigai River flows in the district which fill water to around 100 tanks. A small hillocks in Piranmalai and small hillock at Kundrakudi are the hills in the district worth mentioning.

## **1.4 CLIMATE:**

The climate is almost dry and sultry, especially during summer months. During the winter season (i.e.) December to January the temperature is below the normal.

#### **1.4.1. TEMPERATURE:**

The district experiences sunshine and moderate high temperature through the year. The maximum temperature is 42° or 43°C. The months of April and May are the hottest months and the cold weather prevails only during December - January.

#### **1.4.2. RAINFALL:**

The district receives normal, annual rainfall of 904.7mm and the season wise rainfall distribution is tabulated as below.

<b>Season</b>	<b>Month</b>	<b>Normal Rainfall (rounded to nearest mm)</b>
Winter	January-February	45
Hot weather	March - May	136
Southwest Monsoon	June - September	310
North east monsoon	October - December	414
<b>Total</b>		<b>905</b>

The rainfall recorded during the past 10 year is as follows:

<b>Year</b>	<b>Actual Rainfall (in mm)</b>	<b>Deviation %</b>
2011	1027.8	13.6
2012	649.7	- 28.2
2013	732.1	- 19.7
2014	972.5	7.5
2015	1117.5	23.5
2016	706.5	- 21.9
2017	976.7	7.9
2018	933.1	3.1
2019	1006.7	11.3
2020	1114.8	23.3
2021	1306.90	44.43
2022	1167.23	29.01
2023	1005.84	11.17
2024 (Up to Aug 22 <sup>nd</sup> )	514.96	- 43.07



Sivagangai District lies in the rainfall receiving region of the State along with Ramanathapuram and Virudhunagar Districts.

### **1.5. GEOLOGY:**

The mineral available in the District include yellow ochre, graphite, laterite and lime stone, the large portions of land comprises of sedimentary rock area covered by laterite soil.

### **1.6 HYDROGEOLOGY:**

The major water bearing formation is the sedimentary and hard rock formation. The average depth of water level during pre monsoon level is 1.93 meter to 16.2 meters and for monsoon period the water level is 0.57 meter 15.5 meter.

### **1.7 SOIL AND AGRO CLIMATE ZONE:**

The predominant soils of Sivaganga are black red sandy soil and it falls in the southern zone of agro-climatic zone of TamilNadu.

### **1.8 DRAINAGE SYSTEM:**

Besides River Vaigai, the other small rivers are Uppar, Manimuthar, Virusuliyar, Saruganiyar and Thennar, Palar, Kottakariyar, Pambar, and two basins namely Manimuthar Basin Division and Saruganiyar Basin Division.

### **1.9 LAKES / RESERVOIRS:**

There are no Major lakes (or) reservoirs on this district. The total number of major tanks are 1460. Besides this nearly 4251 union tanks are also available in the district, which forms the major source of water, received through Vaigai / Periyar canals as well as rain water.

### **1.10 FORESTS/NATURAL VEGETATION:**

The total forest area in Sivaganga District is 16,533 hectares which accounts for only 4.3% of the land, which is very low when compared to the State forest cover of 17.59% which is also very low when compared to 33.33% of National Forest Policy 1988. The total cropped area is very far below than the State level as a whole. The total cropped area is 98,080 hectares.

### **1.11 Demography:**

According to 2011 census, the total Population of the District stood at 13,39,101 person with a sex ratio of 1000. The official decadal growth of our district is 16.09%.

### **1.12 Administrative Units:**

The total area of the district is 4189 sq.km. The Major administrative units of the District Constitutes 2 Revenue Divisions, 9 Taluks, 39 Firkhas, 521 Revenue Villages, 4 Municipalities, 11 Town Panchayats, 12 Blocks and 445 Village Panchayats.

### **1.13 Urbanization:**

The total Urban Population of the District is around 30% of the total population

### **1.14. Health:**

The District has a three tier health system comprising of Hospitals, PHCs, Health units, Community Help Centres and Sub Centres. The District has one Medical College, 29 Government Hospitals, 75 PHC and 275 Medical sub centres. The infant mortality rate (IMR) of Sivaganga District is lowest among the major districts.

### **1.15 Road Network:**

National Highways connecting Rameswaram and Madurai passes through this District. Now major roads are being brought under NHAI and the district is very well connected by roads to the neighboring districts.

### **1.16 Railway Network:**

The total length of Railway line is 131.49km. The Manamadurai and Karaikudi are important junctions in the District, and gauge conversion is in progress from Karaikudi- Aranthangi segments.

### **1.17 Airport:**

There is no airport in the District and the major airport available nearest to the District is the Madurai Airport, which 45km from the District headquarters, Sivaganga.

## Chapter II

### State Disaster Management Plan - Overview

#### 2.1 District Disaster Management Plan (DDMP):

The objective of DDMP is to formulate a set of guidelines, based on the NDMP and SDMP which will be a well defined mechanism to meet any eventualities in future and which have to be updated based on the district needs, under the supervision of the District Collector in consultation with all line departments in accordance with the provisions of the Disaster Management Act. 2005. The various emergency support function of line departments are to be listed out in this plan. An inventory of resources available in the District is to be provided. The DDMA have to be fine tuned by the requirement of the individual areas and emergency situations.

#### 2.2 Vision:

To build a Safer Disaster resilient district by developing a pragmatic, multifaceted strategy for disaster management that will harness collective efforts of all stake holders incase of any eventuality.

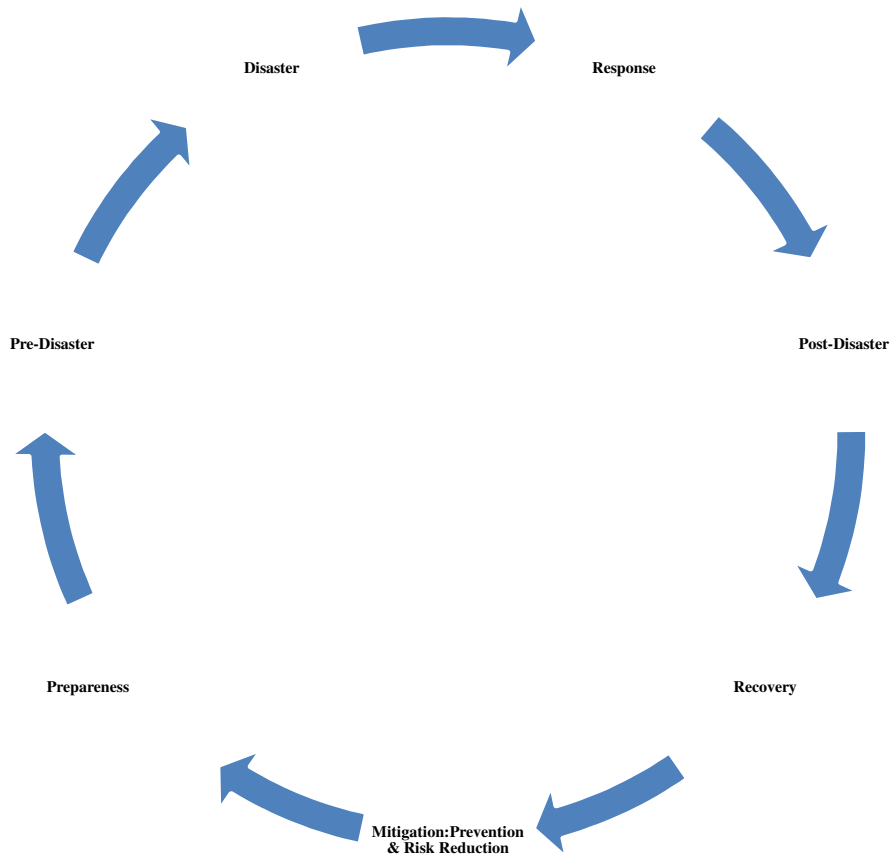
#### 2.3 Aim of District Disaster Management Plan:

- To outline the vulnerability of different parts of district to different type of disasters
- Set in place a reliable forecasting and early warning systems
- To specify measures to be adopted for prevention & mitigation of disasters
- Highlights the role of NGO's and other NGO in different phases of managing disasters
- Develop Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for various possible disaster
- Define roles and responsibilities of different line departments

- Integration of mitigation measures with all line departments

## 2.4 Scope of Plan:

The DDMP provides plan for approach that looks at the four possible phases of disasters in an overlapping manner, which requires different approaches and responses to the situation on hand



### 2.4.1 Non-Disaster:

The pre-paid of normalcy and this period is suitable to prepare for sensitizing and to create awareness in facing any eventuality during this



period, possible disaster risks are to be identified and steps to be taken to reduce casualties and damages.

#### **2.4.2 Pre-Disaster:**

The phase when the disaster is going to happen and there is regular possibility of panic and to mitigate the impact of likely disaster. The focus is on safeguarding lives and assets of area likely to be affected in a coordinated manner.

#### **2.4.3 During-Disaster:**

This phase will test the preparedness and training given to the community to face the immediate needs of the affected community in the shortest possible time. Quick response, mobilization of all resources to the safety & rescue of life to property and other mitigation activities will determine the effective response at this stage.

#### **2.4.4 Post Disaster:**

The impact of the disaster requires manifold steps to restore normally both in short term to long term. This phase will work on the measures to bring back the community to normalcy using all available resources within the shortest possible time.

### **2.5 Community based Disaster Management:**

The local people (or) the community is the first to respond along with the departmental team. Hence the response to the disaster should naturally be harnessed from the member of the community, local volunteers and organization before the Government step in each and every citizen should play an important role during and after emergencies.

They are the one to be involved in search & rescue activities. The government in partnership with community organization should educate & train the local community in the period of disaster.

## **2.6 Community Based Disaster Management (CBDM) Approaches:**

It is the approach which will contribute to build the capacity of communities to assess their vulnerability to hazards and to develop strategies & resources and to respond, rehabilitate and reconstruct following the disaster.

- Sufficient training and awareness should be given to the community as they are the first responders to act in case of any disaster.
- To Provide adequate resources and support for risk reduction
- Identify the most vulnerable group [e.g] children, people with disabilities & old age persons
- To prepare local risk Mitigation & Management Plan
- Constituting teams at Village / Taluk / Block / District level and to train according
- Conducting mock drills / rehearsals at community level

## **2.7 Agencies Involved in Disaster Management:**

The disaster management is cut across all section both public and private and requires involvement of multiple decisions in a cohesive manner.

### **2.7.1 District Disaster Management Authority (DDMA):**

The DDMA is similar in functioning to the State level Authority and is the planning, coordinating and monitoring body at the district level headed by the District Collector.

The member of DDMA are

- i) The District Collector - Chair Person
- ii) The District Panchayat Secretary -Co-Chair Person
- iii) The Superintendent of Police
- iv) The District Revenue Officer (Chief Executive Officer)
- v) P.A (General) to the Collector
- vi) Additional Collector / PD (DRDA)
- vii) Joint Director / District Health Officer of Health Services
- viii) Superintending Engineer (PWD / WRO / Madurai)
- ix) Dean, Govt.Sivaganga Medical College & Hospital

The DDMA shall monitor the district preparedness throughout the year both during non disaster and disaster periods conducts periodical review of the arrangements available resources, seeking NDRF / Army for help in case of emergencies.

### **2.7.2 District Emergency Operation Centre (DEOC):**

The DEOC is located in the office of the District Collector, who shall serve as the command and control centre. The District Collector shall constitute various teams for the effective coordination among line Department, which has to be well represented nodal officers shall be made available on easy contact basis sharing of information from top to village level and to cause for early remedial measures.

The DEOC shall send regular reports to SEOC

The list of important telephone No's to be used at time of emergency is provided in **Annexure 1**

### **2.7.3 Roles & Responsibilities of District Collector:**

All departments of the State Government, including the Police, Fire Services, Public Works, Irrigation, Rural Development, Forests and others shall work in a coordinated manner under the leadership of the District Collector during disasters, in other parts of the state where the municipal corporation is located, the Collector shall be the main coordinator. Hence, the overarching role of the District Collector in handling the situation during the disaster is highlighted below.

On taking charge, a District Collector shall hold a full - fledged session within ten days with all key members of the District Department team heads to

- (a) Take stock of the vulnerability of the district to different types of disasters
- (b) To review the districts preparedness for tackling disasters
- (c) To examine the Disaster Management Plan for the District and

(d) To Ensure a robust decision support system (online and offline communication system) is in place in the DEOC and connected with the sub- Division, Taluk / Block level.

- For nuclear emergency response, DSS is being developed at DAE. For nuclear emergency from Kalpakkam, the RDO office serves as the command centre.
- Access funds from the State Government for activities and ensure that a training calendar is in place for Disaster Management.
- Coordinate all disaster response activities with the DEOC and ensure that the Incident Response Teams are in place.
- Stay well-connected with community leaders through the line departments and their respective stakeholders at the field level.
- Give directions for the release and deployment of resources available with any department of the Government, Local Authority, Public / Private sector etc. in the District.
- Ensure that the NGO's carry out their activities in an equitable and non-discriminatory manner.
- Ensure provision for accountability of personnel and a safe operating environment.
- Mobilize experts and consultants in the relevant fields to advise and assist as may deem necessary.

In the event of a disaster – the District Collector is required to send a report immediately, to the SEOC that will indicate the severity of the disaster, action being taken, resources required in addition to the resources on hand, logistics for delivering relief and any other information found necessary. Thereafter, a daily situation report that will give a clear picture to the State administration needs to be sent.

## **2.8 Taluk / Block / Zone Level Disaster Management Committee:**

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

## **2.9 Village / Ward level Disaster Management Committee:**

This Committee is perhaps the most important to be formed and requires maximum involvement of the District Collector in ensuring that there is no bias in its constitution. Every disaster requires maximum involvement and wholehearted cooperation of the village / ward level citizens and there needs to be good representation. The Panchayat, VAO, local institutions, NGOs, youth clubs and the like should be encouraged by the administration to be involved in the event of an emergency. They are the first responders to disasters and an effort will be taken to make the communities strong and vibrant in proactively tackling the disasters.

- This will include to play a key role in organizing training (first aid, search and rescue, extrication from damaged buildings, road clearance, firefighting)
- Raising awareness (about hazards, risks, disaster response)
- Community drills (annual drills for disaster response in the community)
- Equipping the community with minimum resources (first aid kit, extrication equipment, lifejackets, lifebuoys, rope and the like)
- Awareness towards the safe drinking water to the community as it prevents Epidemic outburst.

Then that community is bound to be strong and vibrant in proactively tackling the disaster.

## **2.10 Emergency Ambulance System:**

Government of Tamil Nadu with the assistance of GVK-EMRI, Provides free ambulance services to those in need of urgent medical assistance throughout the state. The State of the art fully equipped ambulances are being run to provide quality health services to the people of the state. The scheme has proved very effective in providing timely medical service and in saving lives. 24×7 emergency ambulance services are made available on dialing a single toll free emergency number **108**. During a disaster, they play a very important role as they are in easy access to any location in the state.

## **2.11 Departments & Directorates:**

- Establishment of control room in all line departments
- To coordinate among all line departments
- To establish a special technical all
- To available department specific plans
- Monitoring the implementation

## **2.12 Fire & Rescue Services Department:**

The Department is entrusted with the task of firefighting and rescuing operations. This department shall also undertake rescue activities during floods, and from the fallen debris of buildings and other rescue activities. They are to be involved in all types of rescue activities in event of disasters.

## **2.13 Armed Forces:**

The District Collector, if exigencies arise may place the request to the Armed Forces through the Chief Secretary if the situations warrants.

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

For Tamil Nadu, NDRF is located in Arakonam of Vellore District, which may be called for by the District Administration in the event if any disasters.

### **2.15 State Disaster Response Force (SDRF):**

State Disaster Response Force (SDRF) team has been constituted with a strength of 80 police personnel comprising one Deputy Superintendent of Police, 3 Inspectors of Police, 6 Sub-Inspectors of Police and 70 Police personnel from other ranks on OD basis from Armed Police, Chennai to TNCF. They have been trained in disaster management and rescue operation in consultation with nation disaster Response Force (NDRF)

The SDRF is trained on the lines of the NDRF to deal with any untoward situation. In the past the SDRF has also been effectively involved in conducting evacuation, rescue activities in disaster situation in the state. They are trained in Disaster response techniques such as detection and location; extrication and access, fire fighting, medical and first aid.

### **2.16 Home guards:**

It is a voluntary citizen's force to assist the police in maintenance of law and order and for meeting emergencies like floods, fires, cyclone etc.

### **2.17 National Service Scheme (NSS):**

NSS is the Social Service Unit at the College level and has a vibrant and easily approachable youth force which can reach a spot that is in close proximity to a college in an organized manner to take up challenges to provide preliminary help, aid and awareness to the victims. They are trained in disaster response techniques such as detection and location, extrication and access, fire fighting, medical and first aid.

### **2.18 National Cadet Corps (NCC):**

There are 5 NCC Group Headquarters and 51 NCC units under the control of this Directorate. 5 NCC Group Headquarters are located in Chennai. (2) Coimbatore, Madurai and Tiruchirapalli. 51 NCC units are located in various places of Tamil Nadu. They were trained in formulation of SOPs / Plans within the State, Establishment of Control Room, check list of

Warning Systems and Communication Systems, Capacity Building of units and cadets and assist during the emergencies.

### **2.19 Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan (NYKS):**

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

### **2.20 Indian Red Cross Society:**

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

### **2.21 Indian Railways:**

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

### **2.22 Emergency Management Contact Directory:**

An Emergency Management Contact Directory Containing contact numbers of all nodal officers in disaster management at the national, State and District level - of the Government, Private, NGO's and the community will need to be prepared and maintained. The Collector will supervise and coordinate the preparation and regular updating of this directory at the district level and send a soft to the TNSDMA.



- The TNSDMA and DDMA may develop a comprehensive resource inventory of NGO'S CBO's and Organizations in disaster management and emergency response. Web-enabled centralized database will need to be tapped. Networking will enable quick access resources minimize response time in emergencies. The system should give the location of specific equipment and resources as well as controlling authority for that resource so that it can be mobilized for response in the shortest possible time.
- The database will need to be made available at the district and state level and may be used for all emergencies.
- Similarly, an expert database comprising of trained experts in various disasters, volunteers, NGOs retired Government Servant, swimmers, rescuers etc. will need to be prepared by each district and sent to the TNSDMA.

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

### **2.23 NGO:**

NGOs play a key role in disaster situations and go along way in plugging the gaps during emergencies as they often have good relationship with the local Community. Here is why good, sincere and hard-working NGOs need to be involved in disaster mitigation activities.

- NGOs play a very important role in mobilizing communities and in initiating Disaster Risk Reduction activities.
- The strong linkages which NGOs have with grassroots communities can be effectively harnessed for creating greater public awareness on disaster risk and vulnerability, initiating appropriate strategies for strengthening the capacity of stakeholder groups to improve disaster preparedness, mitigation and improving the emergency response capacities of the stakeholders.

- In addressing the emerging concerns of climate change adaptation and mitigation, NGOs can play very significant role in working with local communities and introducing innovative approaches based on the good practices followed in other countries.

NGOs can bring it financial resources from bi-lateral and multilateral donors for implementing pragmatic and innovative approaches to deal with disaster risk and vulnerability, and also by effectively integrating and converging the various government programmers, schemes and projects to create the required synergy in transforming the lives of at-risk communities.

## **CHAPTER-III**

### **HAZARD VULNERABILITY AND RISK ASSESSMENT IN SIVAGANGAI DISTRICT**

#### **3.1 Disaster Risks in Sivagangai District:**

Generally, Sivagangai District is prone to two kinds of disaster risks drought and occasionally floods.

The District has a history of floods and drought conditions. Due to depletion of ozone layer and pollution the average temperature during summer is becoming intolerable. The average day temperature may rise in the years which will be a major disaster to face. The people and the community are to be sensitized on this issue. Besides this, no disaster looms large in respect of Sivagangai District.

#### **3.2 Flood / Cyclone Disaster:**

The district has no coast line. Hence the chance of direct threat by cyclone is almost NIL, but due to heavy downpour on the formation of cyclone, flash floods are common in this district.

#### **3.3 Incidents and spread of drought**

Drought is a universally acknowledged phenomenon associated with scarcity of water. It is still largely unpredictable and varies with regard to the time of occurrence, duration, intensity and extent of the area affected from year to year. It is difficult to provide precise and universally accepted definition of drought due to its complex nature and varying characteristics.

#### **3.3 Drought Proofing**

To conserve every drop of rain water received during North East Monsoon season, drought proofing exercises like clearing of supply channels to water bodies, eviction of encroachments in water bodies, strengthening bunds, removal of prosopis in water bodies, desilting of culverts, storm water drains, canals, tanks, etc. will be undertaken before the onset of monsoon.

### 3.4 Details of disaster risks in the District for the last 10 years

Sl.No.	Year	Type of Disaster	Remarks
1	2005	Flood	Narrated as below
2	2006	Nil	
3	2007	Nil	
4	2008	Nil	
5	2009	Nil	
6	2010	Nil	
7	2011	Flood	Narrated as below
8	2012	Drought	Narrated as below
9	2013	Nil	
10	2014	Nil	
11	2015	Nil	
12	2016	Drought	Narrated as below
13	2017	Nil	
14	2018	Gaja Cyclone	Narrated as below
15	2019	Nil	
16	2020	Covid-19	Narrated as below
17	2021	Covid-19	Narrated as below
18	2022	Nil	
19	2023	Nil	
20	2024	Nil	

#### **Flood 2005:**

The district experienced heavy rainfall and flood during November 2005. During that monsoon period, out of 521 revenue villages, 148 villages were marooned. About 282 km of highway road 72 km of municipal road and 1901 km. of panchayat road were damaged. In case of emergency, navy and coast guard have to be called to assist in the resume and relief operations. Boats also has been called to reach the marooned villages for rescue operations.

Singampunari receives water from adjacent district, (i.e) Madurai and Dindigul. Due to heavy rainfall in catchment area of Palaar and forest a

river which flows from Dindigul passed through Singampunari and passed through Sanaveli ground level bridges on the adjacent Ramnad District. During this flood a passenger bus was caught in the floods, capsized the bus and 10 persons belonging the district were among those killed in the accident. Based on this experience, the police, highways, Public works department, Revenue and transport authorities were alerted to take precautionary measures sufficient to avert such kind of accidents.

### **FLOOD 2011:**

Sivaganga District usually receives considerable rainfall during North East Monsoon wise than the rainfall during South West Monsoon.

The normal average rainfall during the North East Monsoon Sivaganga district is 413.7mm during the North East Monsoon of the year 2011. Sivaganga district recorded an average rainfall of 526.89 mm.

During the flood 2011 the loss of human life was 5 and cattle loss was 7 further lose of life was controlled by taking subsequent precautionary actions.

### **DROUGHT - 2012:**

In G.O.MS, No.48 Revenue Disaster Management. 3(1) Department. District 13.02.2013 the Government has declared that all districts of the State except Chennai as drought affected and announced various relief measures to the district. The government in their order G.O.MS. NO.46 Revenue Disaster Management (111) (1) department, dated 13.02.2013 have formed a high level committee with the Hon'ble Finance Minister as Chairman for the assessment of drought condition and to suggest remedial measures in the non-delta districts.

Based on recommendation of High Level Committee and report from the concerned Districts Collectors, the Hon'ble Chief Minister has announced various relief measures to the farmers in the Non-Delta districts in the assembly on 19.04.2013, accordingly in the G.O.MS. NO.123 revenue (DM111) (1) department district 25.04.2013, the government among other things have sanctioned the fund towards relief assistance to the affected

farmers whose crop loss is more than 50% in the non delta regions of Tamil Nadu and also authorized the competent authority for drawal and disbursement of amount sanctioned.

Accordingly a sum of Rs. 75, 64, 56, 361/- (rupees seventy five crore sixty four lakh fifty six thousand three hundred and sixty one only) was sanctioned towards the payment of relief to the affected farmers through the PACB/Commercial bank.

### **DROUGHT 2016-2017**

In G.O.MS. NO..6. Revenue 3(1) Department. District 10.01.2017 the Government has declared that all districts of the State except Chennai as drought affected and announced various relief measures to the district. The Government in their order G.O.MS. NO.47. Revenue Disaster Management (111) (1) Department, dated 21.02.2017 have allotted a sum of Rs-90.49 crore (Rs. Eighty Eight Crore & Ninety Nine Lakh) as Agricultural input subsidy to the affected farmers.

Accordingly a sum of Rs. 80.97 crore (Eighty Crore and ninety seven lakh) was sanctioned towards the payment of input subsidy to nearly 90119 farmers and the amount credited to the accounts of the farmers through ECS.

### **GAJA CYCLONE ON 16.11.2018:**

During the Gaja Cyclone on 16.11.2018 total Rainfall recorded as 189.00mm

- During the Gaja Cyclone Singampunari, S.Pudur, Sakkottai, Kallal, Thiruppathur, Kannangudi, Devakottai, Sivagangai and Ilayangudi Union Panchayats were affected.
- Kottaiyur, Pallathur, Kanadukathan, Kandanoor, Puthuvayal and Thiruppathur Town Panchayats were affected due to Gaja Cyclone 2018.
- Karaikudi and Devakottai Municipalities were affected.
- In above Panchayats Unions 418 hamlets were affected within the 159 Village Panchayats

- During the Gaja Cyclone Coconuts, Paddy, Sugarcane and other Agricultural Crops were damaged in 126.97.80 Hectare.
- Horticultural Crops showing areas were damaged in 174.84 Hectare due to Gaja Cyclone.
- 9597 Coconut trees were uprooted and head broken in Singampunari, Thiruppathur, Karaikudi and Sakkottai blocks during the Gaja Cyclone 2018.
- 56 Anganvadi Centers 26 Government School buildings were affected during the Gaja Cyclone and temporary restoration works had been done.
- Piranmalai, S.Pudur, Sooranam, S.R.Pattinam, Primary health Centers were affected by the Cyclonic storm Gaja and temporary restoration works had been done.
- In Sivagangai District 1215 EB Poles were damaged during the Gaja Cyclone and damaged poles were restored
- During the Gaja Cyclone 7683 trees were fallen and removed.
- Two Human losses were occurred on 16.11.2018 due to Gaja Cyclone. Relief had been given to the deceased legal heirs (SDRF-4Lakhs, CMPRF-6Lakhs and PM-Relief fund -2Lakhs total Twelve Lakhs per deceased)
- In Sivagangai District as enumerated on 28.11.2018, hut damages-188, Tiled house-404 and concrete houses-20 were damaged due to Gaja Cyclone.
- Durig the Gaja Cyclone Cow-4, Bullock-1, Sheep-6 and Live Stocks -3200 had been lossed.

### **3.5 Man Made Disasters:**

The district is also prone to various man made hazards including frequent fire in habitations, rail and road accidents, minor industrial and chemical hazards, biological hazards and bore well accidents.

### 3.6 Vulnerability of the District:

The district, as said earlier is mostly vulnerable to floods and droughts.

#### IDENTIFICATION OF VULNERABLE AREAS MAPPING AND ANALYSIS:

There are Sixty Nine Low Vulnerable Areas already exists in our District and in the Gaja Cyclone now newly identified 15 Vulnerable Locations. Totally 84 Vulnerable Areas in this District. All the above Vulnerable areas are in the category of low vulnerable only.

**The Number Vulnerable are as follows:-**

1	Manamadurai	-	5
2	Thiruppuvanam	-	26
3	Ilayangudi	-	6
4	Devakottai	-	2
5	Karaikudi	-	3
6	Tiruppathur	-	21
7	Singampunari	-	21
TOTAL			84

**The Vulnerable Areas Name as follows:-**

#### **1)Manamadurai Taluk:**

- Muriyapanchan-Rural
- Vellore Kaul Othaveedu-Rural
- V.Karisalkulam-Rural
- Seikalthur-Rural
- Burma Colony(Ward no-12)-Urban

#### **2)Thiruppuvanam Taluk:**

- Manalur-Rural
- Thattangulam-Rural
- Vaigai River course, T.athikari-Rural
- Poovanthi-Rural



- Vaigai River channel-Rural
- T.Pappangulam-Rural
- Kanur-Rural
- Thiruppachetti (North)-Rural
- Thiruppachetti (south)-Rural
- Venkatti-Rural
- Ladanenthal-Rural
- Veeralakshmipuram -Rural
- K.Pethanenthal -Rural
- K.P.Manalmedu-Rural
- Sadanki -Rural
- Chellapanendal-Rural
- T.Pappangulam-Rural
- Indra Nagar-Rural
- Konar Theru, Muslim keela theru-Ward No-8-Urban
- M.G.R. Nagar, Ward No-1-Urban
- Utchi magali amman Koil Theru, Ward No-18-Urban
- Vadakku Ratha vethi, Ward No-2-Urban
- Anna Nagar, Ward No-6-Urban
- Kondaiyadhas Madatheru Ward No-7-Urban
- Muniyandi Koil Theru, kallar theru , Ward No-7-Urban
- Harijan Colony, Nethaji Nagar -Ward No-17-Urban

### **3)Ilayangudi Taluk:**

- Katchanallur-Rural
- Perumbachery East-Rural
- Perumbachery West-Rural
- Kunappanendal-Rural
- Sothugudi Ward No-4-Urban
- Keelayur Colony ,Ward No-13-Urban

#### **4)DevakottaiTaluk:**

- Thiruvegampet-Sarugani river bed-Rural
- Iravuseri - Ward No-6-Urban

#### **5)Karaikudi Taluk:**

- Sathampathi-Rural
- Pilar (Pilar Tank)-Rural
- Koothalur (Poiyalur Tank)-Rural

#### **6)Thiruppathur Taluk:**

- Olugamangalam-Rural
- Periyamaruthupatti-Rural
- Pottavelikalam-Rural
- Katta Eluppakulam-Rural
- Papanpatti-Rural
- Manakudi -ward no-5-Urban
- Sunnampiruppu (Periya kanmoi) ward no-4-Urban
- Kottaiyiruppu (Periya kanmoi-PWD) ward no-2-Urban
- Nerkupai (Periya Kannmai,) ward no-1-Urban
- Madhavarayanpatti-ward no-3-Urban
- Karupur (Periyakanmai,PWD) ward no-3-Urban
- Vaniyankadu (R Kaduvetti kanmoi) ward no-7-Urban
- Vaniyankadu-Urban
- Vaniyankadu (Ettaiyan kanmoi)ward no-2-Urban
- Vaniyankadu (Ochsan Kanmoi)ward no-6-Urban
- Kattamboor (Pullani Kanmoi) ward no-7-Urban
- Kattamboor (Putheri kanmoi) ward no-5-Urban
- Kattamboor (Thadakudi kanmoi) ward no-10-Urban
- Thenmapattu (Thenma kanmoi) ward no-16-Urban
- RanaSingapuarm (Kayan Kanmoi) ward no-17-Urban
- Ranasingapuararam (Rettayam Kanmoi) ward no-7-Urban

### **7)Singampunari Taluk:**

- Muraiyur-Rural
- Vettangudipatti-Rural
- A.kalappur-Rural
- Silaneerpatti-Rural
- Kattukudipatti-varappur-Rural
- Bharathi Nagar ward no-10-Urban
- Kulathupatti-Rural
- Varappur-Rural
- Ulagampatti-Rural
- Manthakudipatti-Rural
- Neduvayal-Rural
- Minnamalaipatti-Rural
- Melavannariruppu-Rural
- S.Pudur-Rural
- Kizhavayal-Rural
- Valasaipatti-Rural
- Mugandapatti-Rural
- Karisalpatti-Rural
- Dharmapatti-Rural
- Chettikurichi-Rural
- Piranpatti-Rural

### **3.6.1 Flood Vulnerability:**

Even though the district is a landlocked one, floods in the district are associated with cyclone with heavy rain and rainfall in the catchment area of Periyar and Vaigai dam, as the above two areas receives plenty of rainfall, the river carry heavy discharge of river water, which causes floods. Since elaborate arrangements were already made based on the past history, the vulnerable risk due to flood is minimized ( almost nil).

### **3.6.2 Drought:**

Low rainfall coupled with erratic behavior of the monsoon in the state makes the district most vulnerable to drought, which can have a devastating impact on the population, drought variability has a district and significant impact on food products and overall economy. Sivaganga district is frequently prone to drought as it has no perennial river and water source.

### **3.6.3 Fire and Explosive:**

Tamil Nadu is vulnerable to fire risk disasters and some of the districts fall in the very high risk and risk categories. Sivaganga Districts does not fall in to the high risk category. The analysis was borne out of assessing the population density, residential built-up area and industrial areas in these districts.

The 2004 fire accident that occurred in a Kumbakonam school leading to 93 deaths is a tragedy that reminds us that fire related disaster can occur anywhere in the state.

### **3.6.4 Heat Wave Vulnerability:**

A heat wave is a period of abnormal high temperatures, more than the normal maximum temperature that occurs during the (Hot weather) summer season. Heat waves typically occur between March and June. The extreme temperatures and resultant atmospheric conditions adversely affect people living in these regions as they cause physiological stress, sometimes resulting in death, in some of the districts in Tamil Nadu. Sivaganga is one among the Districts that have witnessed heat waves.

### **3.6.5 Physical vulnerability:**

Physical vulnerability relates to the physical location of people, their proximity to the hazard zone and standards of safety maintained and relates to the technical capacity of building and structures to resist the forces acting upon them during a hazard event. Damage also occurs due to increased density of houses, construction of houses in vulnerable areas, use of poor quality materials as substitutes and the like which then leads to major building collapse which leaves much collateral damage such disasters can

happen in any district and considering the large number of high-rise buildings.

### 3.7 Vulnerability Analysis:

The impact of a hazard becomes a disaster only when an interface with vulnerability occurs in term of vulnerable structures, people (or) the environment. The analysis report will enable the district to develop a sound Disaster Management Plan that will be based an assessment that has factored in all the grand realities.

Hazards	Time of Occurrence	Potential Impact	Vulnerable are
Flood	October - December	Loss of life, Loss of house of Agriculture land and crop, loss of livestock, Loss of infrastructure	Singampunari, Manamadurai, Thiruppuvanam Blocks
Drought	Any Time	Loss of crops	Entire District
Fire	Any Time	Loss of life, Loss of house Loss of infrastructure	Entire District
Thunderstorms & Lightning	Any Time	Loss of Human & loss of livestock	Entire District

## Chapter-IV

### PREVENTIVE MEASURES

A long - term disaster management approach requires that planning activities for development should include robust mitigation practices. Government of Tamil Nadu would ensure that the planning activities of the state administration and local authorities take into account disaster risks and provide for suitable preventive and mitigation measures. Sivaganga District is prone to only Flood, Drought and Heat waves:

- **Hydro-meteorological Related Disasters (6):** Cyclones, Droughts, periodical Floods/ Urban Floods, Cloud burst, Heat Wave, Thunder and lightening.
- **Geologically Related Disasters (1):** Earthquake.
- **Chemical and industrial & Radiological Disasters (2):** Industrial Fires, Gas & Chemical Leakages.
- **Accidents Related Disasters (9):** Forest fires, electrical fires, building collapses, urban fires/Village, oil spills, serial bomb blasts, festival fire, stampedes, road/ rail accidents.
- **Biologically Related Disasters (4) :** Pest attacks, food poisoning, waterborne diseases, and cattle epidemics.

#### 4.1 Early Warning and Dissemination systems:

Disasters early warning is a major element of disaster risk reduction. Early action can often prevent a hazard turning into a human disaster by preventing loss of life and reducing the economic and material impacts. To be effective and sustainable they must actively involve the communities at risk.

##### 4.1.1 Nodal Agencies for Early Warning:

The following nodal agencies in the government of India are mandated for early warning of different natural hazards.

**Table 4.1: Name of the Nodal Agencies for Disaster Early Warning Dissemination**

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

Tamil Nadu State Disaster Management Agency will coordinate with central agencies. These agencies shall be responsible for keeping track of developments in respect of specific hazards assigned to them and inform the designated authorities / agencies at National, State and District levels about the impending disasters. All these agencies would develop guidelines for early warning of disasters.

#### **4.2 Setting up of Emergency Operation Centers:**

In order to monitor the natural disaster round the clock, a permanent control room is established in the office of the District Collector, with all infrastructure facilities including desktop computers, direct permanent telephone numbers, two way communication system of VHF/HF facilities, fax. A toll free public utility service toll free number has been installed in the office of the District Collector for receiving and communicating information on various disaster related incidents by the general public. The District Control Room public utility service toll free telephone number 1077 at the control room in the district functions under the control of the collector under the overall supervision of the P.A (General) to the Collector.

#### **4.2.1 Mechanism of Communication:**

The TNSEOC acts as a nerve center for coordination and management of disasters. For information flow, besides its own toll free number 1070 for the State EOC and 1077 for district EOC the SEOC shall be connected to the existing network of emergency 108, Police & Fire and Chennai corporation complaints service Number 1913. The calls received from various parts of the state will be recorded and diverted to the concerned departments or Districts for immediate action as per the TNSEOC protocol. The TNSEOC shall have direct connection with IMD/RMC and adequate communication facilities to get connected with the early warning networks of all nodal agencies at the national and state level. The TNSEOC as centralized coordination mechanism shall provide direction and control on the following:

- Receive and process alerts and warning from nodal agencies and other sources and communicate the same to all designated authorities.
- Provide data and information to SEC for taking appropriate decisions and to monitor emergency operations.
- Provide and facilitate coordination between the districts and other EOCs situated in the state.
- Provide inventory of resources and requisitioning additional resources during the disaster phases.
- Provide and issue disaster specific information/data to all concerned.
- Consolidate analysis and damage loss and needs assessment data.
- Forwarding of consolidated reports to all designated authorities.

In order to ensure voice data and video transfer the SEOC shall have fool proof network with NIC, Police, Fire, IMD and other major emergency responders. All District Emergency Operation Centre/Control rooms will be



connected with the SEOC. The district control rooms will be connected with the subdivision and block level nodes. It is being proposed to strengthen the emergency management systems at the sub-divisional and taluk levels also. Towards this end, it is proposed to provide emergency equipment to the Sub-Divisional/Taluk Offices, which will be used during times of emergencies.

Hotline between India Meteorological Department and the State Emergency Operation centre (EOC) is established. Dissemination to the districts is done through telephone, e-mail and fax. IP phones are also available, which connects the state with the district headquarters, taluks and blocks of the state. Wireless radio network; both high frequency and very high frequency are available in the state, as well as in the districts.

#### **4.3 Emergency Health Response:**

Emergency Ambulance Service System: Tamil Nadu Government has signed an MOU with Hyderabad based GVK-EMRI to provide free ambulance services to the patients in different parts of the state. The state of the art fully equipped ambulances is being run under “108” Emergency Ambulance system and providing quality health services to the people of the state. Assistance can also be obtained at this number within twenty minute for emergencies such as fire, Police apart from medical. The response center equipped with latest technology and infrastructure is located at Chennai. This facility will be linked with SEOC & DEOC for responding to all calls related to Disaster Management.

#### **4.4 District Policy on Disaster Management:**

Recognizing the fact that the Disaster Management is a multi-agency function the government of Tamil Nadu published a State Disaster Management Policy in the year 2004 which was updated in the year 2016. It gives a overall picture of Disaster Management in the State. TNSDMA have issued guidelines and funding to the nodal departments for undertaking capacity building, training, and preparation of DMPS, IEC activities etc.

#### **4.5 Ensure Public Private Partnership:**

TNSDMA will enter into an agreement with major project developers to support preparedness, relief, recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction initiatives of the government. Dist wise inventory of resources available with projects will be provided to SEOC & DEOC's. Regular meetings will be held involving project authorities, DDMA & NGOs and HOD's of Nodal Departments to assess the coordination and readiness of resources. It will be mandatory for the project authorities to present their disaster management plans to SDMA.

#### **4.6 Mitigation and Prevention Partnership:**

The State Government will frame prevention plan for efficient execution of the State Disaster Management Plan, the plan will be organized as per the following four stages of the Disaster Cycle.

**Non Disaster - Mitigation (L0)** : During Non-Disaster phase, the plan has to be used to identify the existing and potential risks and to reduce potential casualties and damage from disasters.

**Pre Disaster - Preparedness (L1)** : During before disaster phase, the plan urges to build the capacities of all stakeholders for a safeguarding their lives and assets by taking appropriate action in the face of any disaster and to ensure that response agencies are able to reach out to potential damage areas in a prompt and coordinated manner.

**During Disaster - Response (L2)** : During any Disasters, this plan paves a holistic and effective approach to attend the immediate needs of the affected population in minimum time possible.

**Post Disaster - Relief (L3)** : After any disaster strikes the district, the plan guides the district administration to build back better to attain the normalcy of the community as well as the government machinery is an effective manner..

##### **4.6.1 Mitigation Plan:**

The primary objective of mitigation efforts would be:

- To identify, delineate and assess the existing and potential risks and to work towards reducing potential casualties and damage from disasters.
- To substantially increase public awareness of disaster risk to ensure safer environment for communities to live and work.
- To reduce the risks of loss of life, infrastructure, economic costs, and destruction that result from disasters.

In view of the prevailing risk and the vulnerabilities perception, the mitigation measures proposed have been categorized under following seven major groups:

- 1) Risk assessment
- 2) Construction work
- 3) Repair and maintenance
- 4) Research and technology transfer
- 5) Training and capacity building
- 6) Land use planning and regulations
- 7) Resources for mitigation

Since vulnerability and risks varies from area to area and so is the capacity and capability to respond hence mitigation plan has been evolved by taking into considered local specificities. Mitigation strategies also envisage higher level of community involvement and participation.

In rural areas, characterized by inadequate infrastructure and poverty groups, all mitigation efforts will be backed up by a strong and committed programme of special development for the communities. Constant re-examination, of development policies and programmers, leading to equity and social justice, will be ensured for the successful implementation of mitigation efforts that are being proposed.

The role of training, education and information dissemination will constitute the key intervention for ensuring the implementation and sustainability of the mitigation strategies.

The SEC, with inputs from the technical institutions and experts will plan and coordinate all the mitigation activities at the state level. All the concerned departments will develop and implement their respective mitigation plans. The departments nodal officers will coordinate the mitigation activities and appraise the SEC about also be responsible for communicating the status of the department's efforts formation time.

#### **4.6.2 Components of Mitigation Plan:**

**Component 1: Risk Assessment and Vulnerability Analysis:** The Revenue and Disaster Management Department will be the prime department responsible for upgrading risk assessment and vulnerability analysis of state and district level. Special focus will be given to areas highly vulnerable to disasters triggered by climate change. The department will engage the local bodies, NGOs and local community in order to develop a realistic ground based assessments by working with panchayat and the district administration. The District Disaster Management Authority will periodically hold meetings to review local vulnerabilities or any symptoms of early warning indicative of potential disaster.

- Improve understanding of the locations, potential impacts, and linkages between hazards, vulnerability, and measures needed to protect life safety and health.
- Provide updated information about hazards, vulnerabilities, and mitigation processes to state and local agencies.

The various studies and assessment for vulnerable districts of Tamil Nadu (HVRA Atlas) that is being prepared through Anna Administrative Staff College.

#### **Component 2: Construction work:**

##### **Building by-laws:**

The techno-legal regime for the state will incorporate appropriate

Construction related codes and building by-laws of the state, which will be revised from time to time. Adequate zoning laws such as flood plan

regulation, etc will be put in place to regulate development away from unsafe locations.

### **Infrastructure and Housing Repair and Maintenance:**

Lifeline buildings represents critical infrastructure for the state, such as schools and hospitals. The Public Works Department will be the primary agency responsible for conducting structural assessment, retrofitting and renovation of lifeline buildings. Existing development programmes will be examined to incorporate disaster resistant technologies in all existing technologies in all existing and new public buildings. Similarly in order to reduce the potential risk to other constructions, strengthening of micro level protection features will be identified and taken on priority in areas with recurrent threat of floods, and other water related disasters along major drainage basins in the State.

#### **4.6.3 Training and capacity Building:**

##### **Training and capacity buildings of Government Officials:**

At the district level, training programmes will be conducted in coordination with NGOs, and Government training / research institutions and line Departments by Anna Administrative Staff College and other Agencies approved by the Government periodically, which can impart training to the government officials of all levels. Also Disaster Management Training were imparted to all Ministerial Staff of Revenue Department at Civil Service Training Institute at Bhavani Sagar.

##### **Community level training and public Awareness Activities:**

The community awareness and training will basically be carried out in the form of training programmes through NGOs, private sector, and Government training institutions. Apart from spreading awareness of disaster, the focus will essentially be on community capacity building.

Primary agencies for community level training and public awareness are:

- State Institute of Rural Development
- Anna Administrative Staff College.

- State Council of Educational Research and Training
- Tamil Nadu Fire and Rescue Services
- NGO
- Private sectors

### **Mobilizing community Efforts for Mitigation measures:**

The community will be encouraged to reduce the impact of the next disaster. Demonstration model housing units indicating various technology features and options will be built by the Government/NGOs/Community. Priority will be given for buildings like panchayat, primary health centres, community center, schools etc. The objective of such activity will be to encourage local communities to undertake and adopt appropriate measures at individual, household or community level to avoid loss of life, damage to property and crop.

### **Land Use Planning and Regulations:**

The Directorate of Town and Country planning will be the primary agencies to encourage new development to occur in locations avoiding or minimizing exposure to hazards or enhance design requirements to improve resiliency in future disasters. These departments would also ensure proper enforcement of existing regulation and Acts and revision of existing loss.

### **Incentives and Resources for Mitigation**

It is proposed to create State Disaster Mitigation Fund to implement the above stated mitigation strategy. The fund will be used to provide incentives to developmental projects where mitigation measures have been adopted. Leveraging of funds from other developmental schemes also needs to be taken into account. The State Disaster Management Authority will be the authority in-charge of the State Disaster Mitigation Fund.

## Chapter V

### PREPAREDNESS MEASURES

#### 5.1 Preparedness Measures:

Disaster preparedness refers to measures taken to prepare for and reduce the effects of disasters. That is, predict and – where possible – prevent them, mitigate their impact of vulnerable population, and respond to and effectively cope with their consequences. Disaster preparedness is best viewed from a broad perspective and is more appropriately conceived of as a goal, rather than as a specialized programme or stage that immediately precedes disaster response.

Disaster preparedness is achieved partially through readiness measures that expedite emergency response, rehabilitation and recovery and result in rapid, timely and targeted assistance. It is also achieved through community-based approaches and activities that build the capacities of people and communities to cope with and minimize the effects of a disaster on their lives.

A comprehensive disaster preparedness strategy would therefore include the following elements:

1.Hazard, risk and vulnerability assessments	2.Response mechanisms and strategies	3.Preparedness Plans
4.Coordination	5.Information Management	6.Early warning systems
7.Resource mobilization	8.Public education, training & rehearsals	9.Community-Based disaster preparedness

#### 5.2 Hazard, Risk and Vulnerability Assessments (HVRA):

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

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

### **5.3 Response mechanisms and Strategies:**

There are many preparedness mechanisms and strategies that will be strengthened and increase the effectiveness of an emergency response. These include development or formation of:

- Evacuation procedures (including how to disseminate these procedures to the public)
- Search and rescue teams (including plans for training them)
- Assessment teams (including plans for training them)
- An assessment process and information priorities for an emergency response
- Measures to activate special installations, such as emergency or mobile hospital facilities
- Procedures for activating distribution systems
- Preparations for emergency reception centres and shelters
- Procedures for activating emergency programs for airports, harbours and land transport



- Preparations for storing or making arrangements for rapid acquisition of emergency relief supplies and equipment

#### 5.4 Preparedness Planning:

The concept of preparedness planning is very important for those involved in disaster management. During an actual emergency, quick and effective action is required. This action often depends on having made and implemented preparedness plans. If appropriate action is not taken or if the response is delayed, lives may be needlessly lost. In a preliminary plan, even though the details of a disaster remain uncertain, it can identify emergency shelter sites, plan and publicize evacuation routes, identify emergency water sources, determine chains of command and communication procedures, train response personnel and educate people about what to do in case of an emergency of the response to a disaster.

Disaster Preparedness planning involves identifying organizational resources, determining roles and responsibilities, developing policies and procedures and planning preparedness activities aimed at ensuring timely disaster preparation and effective emergency response. The actual planning process is preliminary in nature and is performed in a state of uncertainty until an actual emergency or disaster occurs. The aim of preparedness planning is to identify assignments and specific activities covering organizational and technical issues to ensure that response systems function successfully in the event of a disaster.

##### 5.4.1 Relief Centres:

The Number Relief Centres are follows:-

<u>S.no</u>	<u>Taluk</u>	<u>Number of Relief Centers</u>
1	Manamadurai	6
2	Ilayangudi	11
3	Thiruppuvanam	21
4	Devakottai	2
5	Karaikudi	4
6	Thiruppathur	13
7	Singampunari	24
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>81</b>

#### 5.4.2 Relief Centres Names are follows:

##### Manamadurai Taluk:

1. Community Hall, Velur-Rural
2. Community Hall, Sirugudi-Rural
3. Primary School, Sirugudi-Rural
4. Community Hall, Kalkuruchi-Rural
5. Community Hall Seikalthur-Rural
6. Serniyappa Kalyana Mahal, Manamadurai-Urban

##### Thiruppuvanam Taluk:

1. Community Hall, Manalur-Rural
2. CommunityHall, Thattangulam-Rural
3. PUP School, T.Athikarai-Rural
4. Govt.Hr.Sec.School, Poovanthi-Rural
5. Community Hall, Madapuram-Rural
6. Community Hall, Kanur-Rural
7. SVN School-Rural
8. Govt.Hr.Sec.School, Thiruppachetti-Rural
9. PUP School Pappagudi-Rural
10. Community Hall, Ladanenthal-Rural
11. Velammal Thirumana Mandampam-Rural
12. Community Hall, K.Pethanenthal-Rural
13. Community Hall, Pappagudi-Rural
14. PUM School, Sadanki-Rural
15. PUP School, Chellapanendal-Rural
16. Community Hall, T.Pappangulam-Rural
17. Velammal Thirumana Mandampam-Rural
18. Muslim Uravinmurai Thirumana mandapam, T.Pudur-Urban
19. T.R.Mahal, T.Nelmudikarai-Urban

20. Vetrilai Kodikal Sanga Mandapam, T.Nelmudikarai-Urban
21. Govt Hr Sec School, Thiruppuvanam-Urban

**Ilayangudi Taluk:**

1. PUP school, Katchathanallur-Rural
2. Community Hall , Piramanakurichi-Rural
3. Community Hall, Katchathanallur-Rural
4. Panchayat Union Primary School, Mahalakshmi Colony-Rural
5. Panchayat Union Primary School, Keelaigudi-Rural
6. Panchayat Union Primary School, Perumbachery-Rural
7. RC Primary School, Ilamanoor-Rural
8. Community Hall, Poochiyendhal-Urban
9. Nooriya Primary School, Sothugudi-Urban
10. PUP School, Keelayur-Urban
11. Community Hall, Keelayur-Urban

**Devakottai Taluk:**

1. Govt.Hr.Sec.school, Thiruvegampath-Rural
2. 16th ward Middle School, Devakottai-Urban

**Karaikudi Taluk:**

1. Government Primary School, Sathampathi-Rural
2. PU Middle School, Pillar-Rural
3. St.Micheal Elementary School, Anathidal-Rural  
Community Hall, Poiyalur-Rural

**Thiruppathur Taluk:**

1. Community Hall, Olugamangalam-Rural
2. PU Middle School, Periamaruthupatti-Rural
3. Sathappa Govt. higher.sec School-Rural
4. Community Hall, Papanpatti-Rural

5. Community Hall and Govt School, Karaiyur-Urban
6. Govt Higher Sec School, Kottaiyiruppu-Urban
7. Community Hall, Nerkuppai-Urban
8. Community Hall, Madhavarayanpatti-Urban
9. Community Hall, Karuppur-Urban
10. Community Hall, Vaniyangadu-Urban
11. Community Hall, Kattamboor-Urban
12. Community hall, Aathangaraipatti-Urban
13. Govt Higher Sec School, Thenmapattu-Urban

**Singampunari Taluk:**

1. Govt.Hr.Sec.School, Muraiyur-Rural
2. Govt.Hr.Sec.School Vettangudipatti-Rural
3. Govt.Girls.Hr.Sec.School, A.Kalapur-Rural
4. Govt.Boys.High School, S.V.Mangalam-Rural
5. Seetha Manokaran Mahal, S.V.Mangalam-Rural
6. Community hall, Maruthipatti-Rural
7. Model.Hr.Sec.School, Kattukudipatti-Rural
8. Plaza Marriage Hall, Singampunari-Urban
9. Anaikaraipatti Samuthayakudam-Urban
10. Community Hall, Kulathupatti-Rural
11. Panchayat Union Middle School, Varappur-Rural
12. Community Hall, Ulagampatti-Rural
13. Panchayat Union Primary School, Manthakudipatti-Rural
14. Community Hall, Dharmapatti-Rural
15. Community Hall, Chettikurichi, Rural
16. Community Hall, Piranpatti-Rural
17. Government High School, Karisalpatti-Rural
18. Panchayat Union Middle School, Melavannariruppu, Rural
19. Panchayat Union Primary School, Minnamalaipatti-Rural

20. Community Hall, Neduvayal-Rural
21. Government Higher Secondary School, S.Pudur-Rural
22. Community Hall, Kilavayal-Rural
23. Panchayat Union Primary School, Valasaipatti-Rural
24. Government Higher Secondary School, Musundapatti-Rural

### **5.5 Capacity Building:**

The District Disaster Management Authority shall assure that all line departments implement their respective preparedness / contingency plans such as:

- Display of warning boards for general public in sensitive area
- Inventory of human and material resources available with government, private and civil society.
- Training, capacity Building of the state search and rescue task forces
- Training, capacity building of the state first aid task forces
- Training, capacity building of civil Police, Fire Brigades, NCC, CBOs
- Medical preparedness-nominate / designate hospitals, doctors and paramedics to cover emergency health management.
- District, Block & Village level mock drills and rehearsals.
- Public Awareness generation and community evacuation training.
- Community based disaster management (CBDMM)
- Ensure that GP, Block/Taluk and districts develop and maintain its disaster management planning.

- Inventory of lifeline buildings such as of Schools, Hospitals, Office buildings and assess their safety and take measures for improving safety.
- Knowledge management
- Yearly-Upgrading of the District plan incase of a disaster the plan will be reviewed right after that.

### **5.6 Community and Local Level Preparedness:**

The plan recognizes the fact that in the event of disaster communities are the first responders and hence there is no better alternative to community and local level capacities for disasters response. In order to enhance communities' capacity to take action to help themselves in the absence of necessary outside response for days the plan envisages creating necessary awareness about hazards, risks and response. Areas which would be specifically addressed for community preparedness are-

- 1) Medical first aid
- 2) Search and rescue extrication from damaged buildings
- 3) Road clearance
- 4) Fire fighting

Plan also envisage equipping community at panchayat level by ensuring the provision of medical supply, communication such as radio, TVs, extrication equipment. Panchayat will be encouraged to establish local early warning systems in higher vulnerable areas and for holding community level disaster response drills. Development of response capacity at panchayat level for first response would help in avoiding desperate situation.

### **5.7 Sustainable Development Practices and Climate Change:**

Disasters have also negative impacts on environment as they affect natural resources. Therefore, considering society, economy and environment as three main components of sustainable development,

disaster have negative impacts on them and hence negative impact and delay on sustainable development. Sustainable development and use of new technologies will be a must in the implementation of this plan. Priority would be given for promoting understanding of climate change adaptation strategies, energy efficiency and natural conservation.

#### **5.8 Fire and Emergency services:**

The fire services in the District will be well equipped to meet out any disasters.

#### **5.9 Role of National Cadet Corps (NCC), National Service Scheme (NSS) and Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan (NYKS):**

Potential of these youth based organizations will be optimized to support all community based initiatives and DM training would be included in their programmers. Special training campaign will be launched to strengthen their capacities.

#### **5.10 Pre-Contract for Essential Commodities:**

The civil supplies and consumer protection department will ensure storage and availability of essential commodities including medicine in the vulnerable districts. Necessary provisions will be made for, to enter pre-contract with the suppliers of essential commodities, medicines, tents etc. on an annual basis for supply of these items at pre-decided rates within stipulated time framework.

#### **5.11 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 in a manner that the teams are in a position to be deployed at short notice. Their names, addresses, telephone numbers, mobile numbers, email etc. will be available at the State Disaster Emergency Operation Centers. The list will be updated half yearly. The stock of medicines, accessories and equipment for each of identified teams at the district and sub-divisions would be decided in advance as per need and disaster.

### **5.12 Animal Care:**

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

### **5.13 Social Inclusion-Needs of Special Vulnerable Groups:**

When addressing the preparedness and relief requirements of the disaster victims, focus would be placed on the special needs of the vulnerable population that is, children, women, aged and the disabled. Socio-cultural needs would be accounted for in all phases of disaster management planning. A specific strategy for addressing the risk reduction needs of these vulnerable groups will be developed by every line department.

### **5.14 Mock Drills:**

Search and rescue teams at State/District levels will carry out mock drills on various disasters situation annually. For floods/flash floods these will be carried before the monsoon period. For earthquakes, landslides etc, such drills will be done periodically at the district and State levels, mock exercises will be carried out for assessing and evaluating preparedness machinery including manpower and equipment.

### **5.15 Responsibilities of Departments in Preparation for Disaster Management:**

The State DDMA will need to ensure that all line departments that are either likely to be affected in any disaster or will need to be involved in tackling a disaster are fully prepared with up-to-date contingency plans that will not be restricted to this but shall include the following:



- Each Department shall have their own Departmental Disaster Management plan
- Micro-Hazard zonation for each hazard will be taken up.
- Display of warning boards for general public in sensitive areas.
- Inventory of human and material resources available within the department at the local, district and state level is kept up-to-date and as broad based as possible.
- Training Capacity Building of the key members of the department
- Medical preparedness - nominate/designate hospitals, doctors and paramedics and, emergency health management systems.
- State, District, Block and local level mock drills and rehearsals.
- Public Awareness generation and community training.
- Community Based Disaster Risk Management (CBDRM)
- Inventory of lifeline buildings such as schools, hospitals, administration buildings to assess their safety and initiate measures for improving safety.
- Knowledge management of disaster management skills.
- Budgetary allocations for various mitigation, planning and preparedness activities.
- Yearly updating of the state plan. In case of a disaster, the plan will need to be reviewed immediately thereafter.
- Documentation of success stories, lessons learnt overall and review of the outputs of the plan.

### **5.15.1 Revenue and Disaster Management Department:**

- To coordinate the preparedness functions of all the departments; It is also overall in charge of formulating and implementing the disaster management policies of the state.
- Ensure adequate resources are allocated for preparedness work for all departments.
- Main support department for District Disaster Management Authority.
- Quick mobilization of resources for relief and rehabilitation to the Disaster spot.
- Ensure basic facilities for personnel who work on disaster response.
- Prepare a list of potential shelters while clearly specifying their capacity and check upon their suitability for accommodating people.
- Prepare a detailed contingency plan for disposal of dead bodies and carcasses that will include adequate documentation.
- Constitute village-level preparedness teams with the help of local bodies, local NGOs and Revenue officials.
- Coordinate Village / Habitation level mock drills with the assistance of the Rural Development Department and Police.
- Prepare and update inventory of manpower and resources database every quarter inclusive of earthmoving equipment, tipper lorries, power saws, cranes, boats and any other lifesaving equipment.
- Annually facilities the DDMA to update the District Disaster Management Plan.
- Maintain, activate and monitor the District level Emergency Operations Centre (DEOC).
- Establish collation of expense accounts for sanctions and audits and to ensure full accountability for funds utilized through the department.

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

#### **5.15.2 Transport Department:**

- Develop a plan for mobilization of vehicles at short notice and to dovetail it into the disaster management plan for the department.
- Carry out survey and report condition of all highway systems at state and district level.
- Prepare an inventory of vehicle, trucks, buses, jeeps, tipper lorries and tractors of government and private agencies district wise and provide the list to the SEOC and DEOC.
- Issue standing instructions to the State transport department for providing buses for evacuation and relief.
- It is the primary agency for dealing with road accidents and in bringing in policies in this area.

#### **5.15.3 Police Department:**

- Prepare an operational plan for responding to any type of disaster.
- Impart training to the members of the Police Force in first aid, evacuation, rescue and relief operations.
- To conduct search and rescue training to local volunteers and motivate youth and college students to participate; with the trained group, to constitute district wise 'Search & Rescue ' Teams.
- Prepare an inventory of all manpower and equipment available to be utilized in managing a disaster.
- Identify the 'Risk' areas for different disasters and instruct the existing police installations located in those areas for keeping themselves in high alert for undertaking emergency rescue, evacuation and relief operations.

- Hold quarterly mock drills on disaster preparedness and response and involve local community and volunteers.
- Keeping police vehicles and other transport in readiness for deployment.
- Review maintenance of equipment and machinery that will be utilized during a disaster.
- Ensure the availability of adequate warning mechanism for evacuation.
- Installation of radio communication at the affected site, during disaster.
- Identify alternative routes for possible hot spots.

#### **5.15.4 Fire and Emergency Services:**

The fire Services in the States will be strengthened and made-hazard response outfit. The Fire and Rescue Service will perform the following functions:

- Organize public fire education programmes.
- Create and sustain awareness of the hazards of fire and other emergencies.
- Heighten the role of the individual in the prevention of fires and other disasters.
- Provide technical advice for building plans in respect of machinery and structural layouts to facilities escape from fire, rescue operations and fire management.
- Inspect and offer technical advice on fire extinguishers.
- Co-ordinate and advice on the training of personnel in firefighting to the departments / institutions in the District.

- Offer rescue and evacuation services to those trapped by fire or in other emergency situations and
- Train and organize emergency volunteer squads at community level.

#### **5.15.5 Public works Department (PWD):**

It is the primary agency for maintenance of public infrastructure ranging from buildings, major irrigation tanks, dams and has the expertise to take up flood prevention works.

- Department of Public Works takes precautionary steps for the protection of Government property against possible loss and damage during a disaster.
- Formulates guidelines for safe construction of public buildings.
- Prepare source lists with specifications and position of heavy construction equipment in the state.
- Organize periodic training of engineers and other construction personnel on disaster resistant construction technologies.
- Establish communication with State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC), DEOC and departmental HQ within the division and State.
- Create an inventory of earth moving machinery available with each division and with private contractors; boats that could be used in times of floods and major inundation.
- Create linkage and communication with power project authorities and identify resources available with them.
- Officers at SDO level should be familiar with pre-disaster precautions and during/post-disaster procedures for road clearing and have a clear idea of alternative safe evacuation routes. Routes strategic for evacuation and relief should be identified and marked in close coordination with police and DEOC.

- Undertake rapid visual inspection of critical buildings and structures of the state government (including hospital buildings) by a specialized team and identify structures which are endangered requiring retrofitting or demolition.
- Emergency tool kits to be organized for each division.

#### **5.15.6 Agriculture / Horticulture Department:**

- This Department will need to prepare a composite Disaster Management Plan for drought related disasters.
- The department is the primary agency for assessment of crop damages.
- Organize the distribution of seeds, seedlings, fertilizer and implements to affected farmers;
- Arrange for keeping stock of certified seeds, fertilizers and pesticides.
- Establish communication with TNSDMA, DDMA, and District Control Room and Agriculture Universities.
- Check available stock of equipment and materials which are likely to be most needed during disasters like floods and drought. Suggest a variety of seeds and cropping pattern, which can reduce losses and risks to farmers.
- Determine the type of damage, pests or disease affected crops.
- Setting up extension teams for crop protection and accordingly ensure that extra supplies and materials be obtained.

#### **5.15.7 Fisheries Department:**

- During floods boats are most effective way of mass rescue and relief operation and fishermen are naturally prepared to assist during these contingencies.
- To keep the list of swimmers in respect of the District and Taluk level.

#### **5.15.8 Animal Husbandry Department:**

- It is the primary agency for animal epidemics; fodder assessment disposal of dead animals - and will advise the DDMA on these matters.
- The department will identify areas likely to be affected in the event of a disaster and incorporate it into the disaster plan of the department. Identify disaster prone areas, livestock population at risk, requirement of medicine, vaccines, equipment, disinfectants and other materials will feature in this.
- Prepare inventory of human recourses along with their contact number (Veterinary) Doctors, Para Vets, and helpers).
- Identify shelters for animals.
- Prepare a list of water borne diseases that are preventable by vaccination. Publicize the information about common diseases afflicting livestock and the precautions that need to be taken.
- Stock emergency medical equipment which may be required during and post disaster.
- Capacity building of all veterinary hospital staff in dealing with likely damages and effects in the aftermath of disaster.
- Prepare kits for veterinary diseases, which could be provided to veterinary doctors at the block level and extension officers at the village level. The kits may also be provided to village level veterinary volunteers.

#### **5.15.9 Rural Development Department:**

- It is the primary agency to implement vulnerability reduction projects to alleviate poverty and improve people's livelihoods.
- Capacity building of rural population for managing disasters and incorporating disaster management measures in rural development

schemes where the bulk of the funding is towards improving the quality of life of the rural poor.

- Work on mock drills at the community level particularly in populations that are vulnerable.
- Develop a state level disaster management plan for the department and update it annually.
- Encourage disaster resistant technological practices in buildings and infrastructure.
- Analyze the training needs of the department's personnel, which will include its officials and elected representatives.
- Conduct Village Panchayat level mock drills as part of preparedness;
- Assist in establishing village disaster management teams.

#### **5.15.10 Health and Family Welfare Department:**

- They are the primary agency for health related disasters and epidemics which plays a major role in all disasters in ensuring that health concerns that are an indirect fall-out of any disaster are adequately addressed.
- Ensure that disaster management plans are developed for health centers and hospitals and that these places are well prepared to deal with sudden rush of patients at the time of a disaster; check stocks of equipment and drugs which are likely to be most needed in disaster management.
- Ensure that all hospital staff are well informed about possible disasters in the district-likely damages and effects - and information about ways to protect life, equipment and property.
- Equip all casualty departments and trauma care centers to deal with large numbers, in event of a disaster.



- Ensure adequate availability of emergency health kits in high risk areas;
- Train volunteers on emergency preparedness programmes such as first aid and preventive measure against diseases in disaster prone areas.
- Prepare a list of medical and para-medical personnel in disaster prone areas and make available to DEOC.
- Establish and operate an early warning system for health threats based on routine health information. Review and update precautionary measures and procedures.
- To facilitate mobilization of generators to the hospitals and this will help the hospital administration to maintain uninterrupted power supply during the disasters.

#### **5.15.11 Department of Environment & Forests:**

- Primary Agency responsible for forest fires and disasters related to forest areas.
- Primary agency for research and development on climate change impact and adaptation activities for the state.
- Prepare a department disaster management plan.
- Forest fire prone areas should be identified and extra vigilance be ensured in such cases.
- Organize community awareness programs and create task forces for forest fire fighting.

#### **5.15.12 Municipal Administration & Water Supply Department:**

- Develop s disaster management plan for the department, including the identification of location of camps for different type of disasters, existing locations that can be used as shelters, inventories of agencies that can be used for establishment of tents.

- To conduct regular training for staff on minimum standards for shelter, relief camps and tent structures.
- The department should facilities all corporations and Municipalities to develop city Disaster Management Plan and to ensure regular updation of the plan.

#### **5.15.13 Department of Civil Supplies and Customer Protection:**

- Develop a plan that will ensure timely distribution of flood to the affected population. Plan for food storage locations and maintain a stock of food relief items for any emergency.
- Act as a nodal agency for collection, storage and distribution of flood and other relief materials during emergencies.
- The Department may closely monitor supply of diesel / petrol to bunks during the disaster.
- Fair price outlets for vegetable need to be quickly setup in the affected area.
- Identify and delineate vulnerable areas - prepare departmental contingency plan.
- Make an inventory of storages & godowns and assess and ensure the safety of storage places.
- Constitute district wise/vulnerable zone wise response teams and delineate roles and responsibilities.
- Estimate the quantity and nature of the supplies required district / vulnerable zone wise.
- Ensure that all ration shops in vulnerable areas are fully stocked.
- Fair price shops located in low lying areas vulnerable to flood due to monsoon and cyclone will be identified and steps will be taken to shift them to higher locations.

- Essential commodities especially rice and wheat will be safely stored with water proof gunny bags stored in full storage in full storage capacity of fair price shops to meet any emergency during flood.
- Liftment and movement of PDS commodities will be watched daily and it will be ensured that no godown or FPS shall go without stock.
- New ration cards will be issued to those people who have lost their ration cards and necessary arrangements will be made to enable the cardholders to get essential commodities through fair price shops.
- In the Tamil Nadu Civil Supplies Corporation godowns, three months stock of rice and wheat will be kept as buffer stock especially in the 14 coastal districts during monsoon season.
- Also sufficient number of gunny bags will be stored in the godowns of Tamil Nadu Civil Supplies Corporation for emergency utilization.
- Additional allocation of PDS kerosene be mobilized from GOI by taking internal arrangement and additional quantity of PDS kerosene will be made available to 14 coastal districts for the supply of kerosene to affected families during flood. Further the additionally allotted quantity of kerosene will be lifted by the kerosene wholesaler in advance and kept as reserve stock.

#### **5.15.14 Information and Public Relations Departments:**

- Disseminate Disaster Management information and warnings to the public such as would enable safety measures being taken and panic lessened.
- Media coordination: ensure that proper and adequate information is provides to the media.
- Develop a disaster management plan for the department on its roles and strategy for dealing with responsibilities; Prepare guidelines / policy for necessary action by mass media on reporting disasters.
- Conduct education and awareness for local communities.

- Popularize the techniques for preparedness and survival during a pre-disaster, disaster and post-disaster period through television, radio and other publicity media.
- Setup a media center to disseminate information to press and Media during disasters of higher magnitude.

**5.15.15 Tamil Nadu Generation and Distribution Corporation (TANGEDCO):**

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

**5.15.16 Labour Welfare Department:**

- Issue disaster management guidelines to all the industries and ensure on-site and off-site plans for all industries.
- Prepare and disseminate guidelines for labour security and safety.
- Prepare and disseminate public awareness material related to chemical accidents.

- Revise, update and implement rules and regulations for industrial safety and hazardous waste management.
- Ensure that Local Crisis Groups are formed and are functional in places where major accident hazards industries are located.

#### **5.15.17 School Education Department:**

- Develop a state disaster management plan for the department.
- Preparing curriculum related to disaster management and to introduce at varied levels in the subjects taught.
- As students can get hurt easily with falling objects, the institutions should need to do their own safety audit.
- Coordinate with local authority and carry out mock drills once in a year to ensure safety for the children who are studying.
- Awareness campaigns amongst students teachers.
- Arrange for training of teachers and students of disaster prone areas about the steps to be taken at different stages of disaster and organize them, in coordination with volunteers and inspire them for rescue, evacuation and relief works.
- To encourage all schools to prepare school Disaster Management Plan in compliance with NDMA guidelines.
- Involve Scout and Guides and NCC units in the school in disaster related training and awareness.

#### **5.17.18 Department of Higher Education:**

- Develop a state disaster management plan for the department;
- All activities similar to that of the school education department will need to be carried out here.
- Rescue clubs have been outlined in the capacity building chapter. Depending upon the degree to which this is successful, it will

tantamount to a massive youth trained force that is well equipped to deal with most disasters at ground zero.

#### **5.17.19 Tamil Nadu Water supply and Drainage Board (TWAD):**

- Identify flood prone areas and activate flood monitoring mechanism.
- Often in a flooded area, there will be a shortage of good drinking water. This need has to be made good.
- Collect all the information on weather forecast and the water levels of all water storage area.
- Draw a schedule for chlorination and other required bacteriological analysis for ensuring safe public water supply.
- Keep in readiness essential tool kits and protection material at critical places for emergency development.
- Materials likely to be damaged by rain, such as cement bags, electric motors, office records etc. should be covered with plastic even though stored inside.
- A standby water supply plan should be available in the event of damage or pollution of the regular supply sources in disaster prone areas.
- Make an inventory provision to acquire tankers, containers and storage tanks and establish other temporary means of distributing water on an emergency basis.
- Prepare plans for water distribution to all transit and relief camps, affected villages and cattle camps and ensure proper execution of these plans.

#### **5.17.20 INSTITUTIONAL (Education, Industry, Health, etc) PREPAREDNESS:**

The plan recognizes that in the event of disaster, institutions such as colleges, factories, commercial establishments, hospitals have to respond

quickly to ensure safety of the inmates. The plan envisages creating awareness about the hazardness, risk and response. The plan will facilitate preparation of Disaster Management Plan for each institution and also to establish linkages with state / District Disaster Management Authorities for better coordination during disaster with specific reference to rescue and relief operations. The institutions will be encouraged to establish Early Warning Systems and develop preventive strategies and this will be sensitized on preparedness measures required to avoid desperate situations;

#### **5.17.21 Coordination and Implementation:**

In view of the multi departmental and multiple stake holder participation disaster management, there is a imminent for effective and efficient coordination of various efforts under taken management of the disasters. The DDMA in the District level will be primarily responsible for ensuring coordination among all the agencies involved. The DDMA will extensively use the knowledge networks that will be put in place to meet the requirements of disaster management.

## **Chapter VI**

### **Disaster Response**

The Revenue Administration, Disaster Management and Mitigation Department (RADM&MD), is in the process of strengthening disaster management capacity in the state by providing access to essential facilities, creating support systems and building human capacities. To cope effectively with crisis and emergency situations, the department coordinates with the other state departments, policy makers and technical institutions which develop well- defined strategies to manage crisis and also to mitigate the risks caused by the same.

The commissioner of Revenue Administration undertakes all activities relating to Disaster management and mitigation besides managing relief and rehabilitation activities of any disaster in the state. The principal secretary / commissioner of Revenue Administration is also the Relief Commissioner of the state.

At the district level, the District Collector has the responsibility for the overall management of disasters (the Commissioner of Greater Chennai Corporation will be responsible for the overall management of disasters in Chennai corporation areas). All departments of the State Government, including the Police, Fire Services, Public Works, Irrigation, etc., work in a coordinated manner under the leadership of the District Collector during disasters, except in metropolitan areas where the municipal body plays a major role. NGOs are also involved in providing relief, rescue and rehabilitation in recent times.

#### **6.1 Disaster Response**

Disaster Response measures are those which are taken instantly prior to, and following, a disaster aimed at limiting injuries, loss of life and damage to property and the environment and rescuing those who are affected or likely to be affected by disaster. Response process begins as soon as it becomes apparent that disastrous event is imminent and lasts the disaster is declared to be over.



Since response is conducted during periods of high stress in a highly time- constrained environment and with limited information and recourses (in majority of the cases), it is by far, the most complex of four functions of disaster management.

Response includes not only those activities that directly address the immediate needs, such as search and rescue, first aid and shelters, but also includes systems developed to coordinate and support such efforts. For effective response, all the stakeholders need to have a clear perception/ vision about hazards, its consequences and actions that need to be taken in the event of it.

The Revenue Department of the state is the Nodal Department for controlling, monitoring and directing measures for organizing rescue, relief and rehabilitation. All other concerned line departments should extend full cooperation in all matters pertaining to the response management of the disaster whenever it occurs. The state EOC, ERCs and other control rooms at the state level as well as district control rooms will be activated with full strength.

**Primary tasks during this phase would be:**

- Proper need assessment through village response
- Deployment of resources to all affected sections in an equitable manner
- Besides food, cloth and shelter facilities such as public health and sanitation is to be provided in shelters or camps.
- Ensuring total transparency in the distribution of relief material
- putting in place an objective method of assessing damage

The major response measures which have to be undertaken cutting across different types of disasters listed below for guidance of the concerned agencies.

The emergency support function deal with the first response whenever a disaster strikes. The major areas of emergency response activities and the respective responsible agencies are listed below.

S.NO	Emergency Response Activities	Responsible Agency
1	Activation of Trigger Mechanism	SDMA, DDMA
2	Risk Communication	RADM&M Dept., SEOC, DEOC, DIPR, Media and Telecommunication networks
3	Evacuation of people	RADM&M, Urban and local bodies, Police, Home Guards, Fire and Rescue services, SDRF, NDRF, Armed Forces, volunteers, "108" ambulance, community and others
4	Shelter arrangement for rescued people	RADM&M, Urban and Local bodies.
5	Traffic control and diversions	Traffic police, Home Guards, Volunteers
6	Cordoning off the disaster affected areas	SDRF, NDRF, Police, Home Guards and volunteers
7	Law and order maintenance	Police and Home Guards
8	Search and Rescue operation	Fire and Rescue Services, SDRF, NDRF, Police etc.,
10	Relief camps and basic amenities in shelters	RADM&M, Health Department & Local bodies
11	Identification of dead and injured	RADM&M, Police, Health Department and local bodies
12	Arrangement of medical support for casualties	Health Department

13	Impact & Resource Assessment	RADM&M, Urban and local bodies, Experts
14	Clearance of the disaster affected areas	RD, PWD, Highways & Urban local bodies
15	Prevention of epidemics & organizing health camps	Health Department and local bodies
16	Need based Establishment of temporary shelters	RADM&M and local bodies
17	Mobilizing resources for relief and restoration	RADM&M, civil supplies, RD&PR and urban local bodies
18	Clearance of debris / Solid waste	SDRF, F&RS, PWD, Highways Department and local bodies
19	Restoration of communication & Road networks	PWD, Highways, Urban / Rural local bodies, RD&PR, TANGEDCO
20	Provision of water	TWAD, CMWSSB and local bodies
21	Restoration of Electricity	TANGEDCO
22	Resumption of transportation	Road transport and highways
23	Food Arrangements	RADM&M, civil supplies and local bodies
24	Provision of relief supplies	RADM&M, civil supplies, RD&PR and Urban local bodies
25	Temporary mortuary / dead body disposal	Health, RADM&M and local bodies
26	Evacuation and shelter arrangements for cattle/Livestock	Animal Husbandry Department, Blue Cross local bodies and volunteers
27	Carcass disposal	Animal Husbandry
28	Back to normalcy	RADM&M, all line departments

## Chapter VII

### Reconstruction, Rehabilitation and Recovery Programme

Reconstruction and rehabilitation activities come under the post-disaster phase. Currently, the activities in this phase are primarily carried out by the local bodies (Gram Panchayat, District, Taluk, Municipal corporations, and Municipalities etc.) and various government departments and boards. However, their activities in this phase shall be in accordance with the reconstruction and rehabilitation plans framed by TNSDMA, in conjunction with implementing authorities.

The reconstruction and rehabilitation plan is designed specifically for the worst case scenario. It is activated in case of a disaster in which the capacity of State and District authorities have been overwhelmed and require assistance from the central government for re-establishing normalcy in the state.

Once the response process is in place the recovery process is activated by resorting to the following actions.

- Providing and erecting temporary housing to the victims and displaced persons.
- Facilitating and providing claims and grants as per the relief manual.
- Providing counseling to the victims.
- Providing and facilitating medical support for the victims requiring long term care.
- Clearing and disposing off the debris created as a result of collapse of physical infrastructure and elements.
- Initiating the process of reconstruction by adapting improvised technologies for safe construction.

The approach to the reconstruction process will be aimed at converting adversity into opportunity. Incorporating disaster resilient features to 'Build-Back-Better' will be the guiding principal. The choice of technology will be based on its likely impact on physical, social-cultural or economic

environment of the communities in the affected areas or in their neighborhood.

The key activities in this phase are as below;

### **7.1 Detailed Damage Assessment:**

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

The relevant government department and local authorities will initiate detailed assessment at their respective level for damages sustained in housing, industry/services, infrastructure, agriculture, health/education assets in the affected regions.

### **7.2. Assistances to restore houses and dwelling units:**

The Government of Tamil Nadu may, if needs, will formulate a policy of assistance to help the affected to restore damaged houses and dwellings in commensurate the nature and quantum of damages. This will neither be treated as compensation for damage, nor as an automatic entitlement.

### **7.3 Relocation:**

The Government of Tamil Nadu believes that need-based considerations and not extraneous social factors driven relocation of affected community. The local authorities, in consultation with the affected communities and under the guidance of TNSDMA, will determine relocation needs taking into account criteria relevant to the nature of the calamity and the extent of damage.

- Relocation efforts will include activities like:
- Gaining consent of the affected population
- Land acquisition
- Urban/rural land use planning
- Customizing relocation packages

- Obtaining due legal clearances for relocation
- Getting the necessary authorization or rehabilitation
- Livelihood rehabilitation measures for relocated communities, wherever necessary

#### **7.4 Finalizing Reconstruction & Rehabilitation Plan:**

The effectiveness of any reconstruction and rehabilitation is based on detailed planning and careful monitoring of the relevant projects. TNSDMA will oversee reconstruction and rehabilitation work and ensure that it takes into account the overall development plans for the State. TNSDMA will approve reconstruction and rehabilitation projects based on:

- identification of suitable projects by relevant departments;
- Project detaining and approval by the relevant technical authority.

#### **7.5 Funds Generation:**

Reconstruction & rehabilitation projects are fairly resource intensive. These projects have been financed in the past primarily through the state exchequer. In the recent past, funds have also been raised from international agencies. Government of Tamil Nadu shall finalize the fund generation mechanism, including the covenants and measures that govern fund inflow and disbursement and usage. This includes:

- Estimation of funds required based on detailed damage assessment reports and consolidation of the same under sectoral and regional heads;
- Contracting with funding agencies and evolving detailed operating procedures for fund flow and corresponding covenants.

#### **7.6 Funds disbursement and audit:**

The funds raised from funding agencies are usually accompanied by stringent disbursement and usage restrictions. It is therefore important to monitor the disbursement of such funds to ensure that none of the covenants

are breached. TNSDMA, in conjunction with relevant agencies, shall monitor disbursement of funds by:

- Prioritizing resource allocation across approved projects;
- Establishing mechanisms (like a chain of banks, collection centres, nature of accounts, spread etc) for collection of funds;
- Ongoing monitoring and control of fund usage throughout actual project implementation.

### **7.7 Information, Education and Communication Technology (IECT):**

Communication activities are necessary to convey to the larger community the scope and nature of the proposed reconstruction and rehabilitation effort so as to increase the stakeholder awareness and buy-in for the ongoing activities. Hence, TNSDMA and relevant Government departments, district administration and local authorities shall undertake.

**Media Management/Public Relations:** To ensure accurate communication of the reconstruction and rehabilitation measures being taken to various stakeholders

**Community Management:** This includes communicating to the affected communities with a view to apprising them of the efforts being made for their relocation/rehabilitation/reconstruction.

**Feedback Mechanisms:** Using the communication network to get feedback on reconstruction and rehabilitation measures.

### **7.8 Dispute Resolution Mechanisms:**

DDMA, in consultation with line Departments will formulate mechanisms to address beneficiary grievances at various levels, as well as explore innovative ways of dispute minimization like involving the community in reconstruction initiatives. Appropriate mechanism with penalties for dealing with false claims will be evolved to prevent misuse of assistance.

## Chapter VIII

### Disaster / Risk Management Strategies

Nine major types of disasters have been identified in order to provide an understanding that is necessary to tackle the situation effectively. These are often a commodity of issues faced in a disaster and this indicates that with minimum appropriate preparedness it is possible to manage disasters effectively

#### 8.1 Cyclone:

Since Sivaganga District is a landlocked district disaster on this type of disaster is remote.

#### 8.2 Floods:

Floods are often a result of heavy rains associated with the natural course of surplus water flow being hindered by encroachments, unplanned developments and the like. Heavy rainfall in excess of normal capacity to manage the quantity of water can also result in cityscapes historically built on flat levels. The Central Water Commission has developed a network of flood forecasting stations and issues Daily Flood Bulletins to all designated Authorities/Agencies of the Central Government and State Governments/District Administration 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 0.050m. 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))



### **8.2.1 Pre Disaster:**

- Effective early warning shall be given when a decision has been taken to release water from a reservoir/dam
- Public Address System/sirens and other methods shall be planned for all habitations that are in the course of the river.
- All the sirens/hooters should be connected by laying cable or other modern techniques/systems so that they will ring simultaneously at the press of a button.
- Flood warning mechanism should be ensures. Activate flood warning to vulnerable communities and stakeholders.
- Evacuation of vulnerable people to safe are as and [re-designated shelters to be done.
- If Flood risk is reduces, a Flood de-warning may be issued in consultation with PWD (WRO)
- Boats become an essentiality on account of the flooding and hence need to be sourced from various sources. The problem is more acute when the flooding occurs inland.

### **8.2.2 During Disaster:**

- In case Flood occurs, rescue and relief activities shall be initiated immediately (to be read along with chapter 6) Police/Fire - Rescue teams/Ambulances will need to be pressed into service. Citizen Rescue and swimming teams will need to be put to work.

### **8.2.3 Non-Disaster:**

The District Collector must arrange for a full-fledged review of PWD tanks and dams separately to ensure that the flood level release protocol is fully understood by the officers themselves. Maintenance issues of the lakes and dams will also need to be looked along with surplus run off.

## 8.2.4 Declaration of Stage of Flood:

The standard phrases that are used in declaring the 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

## 8.2.5 Reservoir Operations:

### Non-Disaster period:

- The Reservoir Operation Manual prescribing the Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for release of water, prepared by the PWD units operating and maintaining projects after being periodically updated will need to be made available to the SEOC.
- The SEOC/DEOC will need to monitor the levels in all reservoirs - big and small - and maintain a position of alert to ensure that there is no system failure in monitoring.
- A similar procedure should be followed in all hydroelectric projects including run of river mode projects and clear cut hierarchy declared to the SEOC/DEOC on the protocol/SOP for decision making on release of water and flood levels through the water course.
- A computerized reporting systems may be devised to monitor the water discharge system in all the projects across the state so that there is adequate coordination amongst the various projects to avoid any kind of mishap.

- A robust warning system will need to be installed in the water discharge route that will caution the public about releases and flood levels reaching the danger mark.
- All the vulnerable points along the course of the waterway should be restricted in such a manner that it may be closed in the event of a flood level warning.
- Safety audit of all the projects should be got done through an independent agency.
- An Emergency Action Plan (EAP) for each dam is a crucial activity to minimize the loss of life and property and damage in the event of occurrence of any emergency situation.
- Periodical checking of the stability of bund/working of sluice gates have to be carried out without compromise.

#### **Flood 2005:**

The district experienced heavy rainfall and flood during November 2005. During that monsoon period, out of 521 revenue villages, 148 villages were marooned. About 282 km of highway roads 72 km of municipal roads and 1901 km of panchayat roads were damaged. In case of emergency, Navy and Coast Guard have to be called to assist in the resume and relief operations. Boats also have to be called to reach the marooned villages for rescue operations.

There was heavy flooding on 20.11.2006 due to a jungle stream on Sanaveli ground level bridge on the adjacent Ramnad District. A passenger bus was caught in the floods, capsized the bus and 10 persons belonging to this district were among those killed in the accident. Based on this experience, the Police, Highways, PWD, Revenue and Transport authorities were alerted to take precautionary measures sufficient to avert such kind of accidents.

## **FLOOD 2011:**

Sivagangai District usually receives considerable rainfall during North East Monsoon other than the rainfall during South West Monsoon.

The normal average rainfall during the North East Monsoon for Sivaganga district is 413.7mm during the North East Monsoon of the year 2011, Sivaganga district average rainfall was recorded 526.89 mm.

Singampunari received water from adjacent district, Madurai and Dindigul. Heavy rainfall in catchment area of Palaar and forest rivers which flows from Dindigul through Singampunari during 2011.

During the flood 2011 the loss of human life was 5 and cattle loss was 7 further lose of life was controlled by taking subsequent precautionary actions.

## **8.3 Tsunami:**

Since Sivagangai District is a land locked district and has no coast. Hence the disasters an this front is NIL.

## **8.4 Drought:**

Drought is a universally acknowledged phenomenon associated with scarcity of water and is in all climatic zones. It is still largely unpredictable and varies with regard to the time of occurrence, duration, intensity, and extent of the area affected from year to year. It is a temporary condition caused by significantly less rainfall for an extended period of time, usually during a season when substantial rainfall is normally expected over the area. The deficiency in the rainfall is measured relative to the long-period average of rainfall over the area. The severity of the drought can also be aggravated by other climatic factors such as high temperature, high wind and low humidity. With this background, drought is broadly perceived in different ways.

- 1. Meteorological drought:** When actual rainfall over an area is significantly less than the climatological mean.
- 2. Hydrological drought:** When there is marked depletion of surface water causing very low stream flow and drying of lakes, reservoirs and rivers.

3. **Agricultural drought:** When inadequate soil moisture particularly in rain fed areas which may not support crop growth.
4. **Soil Moisture drought:** Inadequate soil moisture particularly in rain fed areas which may not support crop growth.
5. **Socio economic drought:** The reduction of availability of fund and income loss on account of crop failures endangering food and social security of the people in the affected areas.
6. **Famine:** When large scale of collapse of access to food occurs which without intervention, can lead to mass starvation.
7. **Ecological drought:** when the productivity of a natural eco system fails significantly as a consequence of distress induced environmental damage.

#### **8.4.1 Pre Disaster and During Disaster:**

- A Block- Wise Drought Management plan will need to be prepared by the Agriculture department.
- Agriculture department will need to provide seeds for drought resistant crops and any other assistance. Soft loans, subsidies and micro credit may need to be arranged.
- Weekly monitoring of the season and crop condition from June onwards till the end of the season will be needed to make the required crop corrections.
- Drinking water may need to be provided to the affected pockets with lorries.
- Existing water sources such as ponds and small tanks may need simple treatment of bleaching powder to keep the water pure and free from contamination.
- The thrust will also have to be on employment generation schemes that will provide cash liquidity in the hands of the people to survive drought.

#### 8.4.2 Non Disaster:

- Strengthening of storage levels of dams, reservoirs and canals for surface irrigation and percolation ponds and check dams will help to mitigate this disaster. This will also include effective de-silting and clearing of encroachments in the supply and surplus run channels.
- Enforcement of laws regulating ground water levels is necessary before this disaster strikes.
- Agriculture department will need to play a major role in choice of drought resistant crops, improved techniques of irrigation and advising the farmer on crops that are like to destroy livelihoods even if found successful initially.
- Popularizing rain- water harvesting will need to be a priority.
- Advanced technologies of irrigation will need to be promoted such as drip and sprinkler irrigation and water harvesting for agricultural requirements. This will bear benefits in the long - term.
- In residential areas, water recycling for gardening purposes will ensure more economical use of water and promote water conservation. Similar to the insistence of rain water harvesting technology being incorporated in building plan approvals, the concept of water recycling technologies being integrated in building plan will need to find approval.
- Ensuring that parks and public spaces use recycled water will help to promote a culture of water conservation.
- In the long - term, a culture of respecting the water bodies that the state has and preservation and maintenance of the same is essential to keep Tamil Nadu a drought free state.

## **8.5 Heat waves:**

Extreme positive departures from the normal maximum temperature result in a heat wave during the summer season. The rising maximum temperature during the pre - monsoon months continues till June and in very rare cases till July. Heat waves, apart from causing potential fatal condition among people may also cause death of birds, poultry and cattle.

### **8.5.1 Early Warning and Indicators of heat wave:**

In response to the devastating mortality and morbidity of recent heat-wave events, many countries have introduced heat - wave early warning systems. Heat- wave early warning are designed to reduce the avoidable human health consequences from heat - waves through timely notification of prevention measures to vulnerable populations. India Meteorological Department has developed criteria for heat waves based on temperature at stations and is issuing weather warning forecasting on the level of heat waves likely to prevail in the regions for 5 days at a time. The Regional Meteorological Centre (RMC) in Chennai has been publishing weather projections for Tamil Nadu on its website, keeping people informed with regular updates of projections of average temperatures for a week ahead for every district in the state. Such information can provide timely warning to the public to take adequate precautions to prevent being affected by the heat wave and thus mitigate the disaster.

### **8.5.2 During Disaster:**

- Healthcare professionals will need to advise on heat -related illnesses to reduce mortality and morbidity.
- Public need to be made aware on how to be protected against extreme heat wave conditions.
- Do's and Don'ts on heat - related illnesses must be widely publicized in press, television and social media.
- Education institutions may need to rework the timings to lessen exposure to the heat wave.

- Local school and colleges will need to equip teachers with knowledge on heat protection tips.
- Awareness needs to be built constantly – LED Screen in public places can display temperatures and rolling forecasts.
- Stockpiling of ORS is necessary in Primary Health Care centers.
- Making good drinking water available to the public in Bus stands and other public places is necessary. Public minded citizens, Clubs, Associations, Educational Institutions, religious places and the like may be encouraged to provide simple shelters in public places that will have drinking water.

## **8.6 Landslides:**

Sivaganga District has no mountain (or) hilly regions except 2 hillocks in S.Pudur and Kundrakudi hence the disaster on this front is Nil.

## **8.7 EARTHQUAKE:**

### **8.7.1 Introduction:**

An earthquake is a sudden event and gives hardly any time to react. Early warning or prediction of an earthquake is not easy. Preparing for an emergency situation in advance will save precious lives, infrastructures and facilities. Death and destruction happen due to failing of buildings infrastructure or other hanging / flying objects.

The protocol for early warning and prediction of an earthquake is not presently available India Meteorological Department (IMD) monitors seismic activity in and around the country. The IMD estimates the earthquake source parameters on the occurrence of earthquake and disseminates information to all the concerned agencies responsible for relief and rehabilitation measures. The SEOC will provide the information to the districts likely to be affected. In



Tamil Nadu, three seismological network stations are available and the details are as follows;

**Location of seismological monitoring centers**

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

The Anna University, Chennai also monitors seismological events from four different locations namely:

- 1) Ranipettai Engineering College, Wallajah
- 2) Bharathidasan Institute of Technology, Tiruppattur
- 3) Idhaya Engineering College, China Salem
- 4) Periyar Maniammai Engineering College, Hosur

**8.7.2 Non - Disaster and Pre - Disaster:**

As there is no warning time for an earthquake and these two phases merge into one.

- Precautionary steps in construction related activities are the only way to mitigating earthquake related disasters.
- Vulnerability and Risk Assessment will need to be done in earthquake prone areas and according zoned and the district administration made aware of the same. The vulnerability and risk assessment map should then be made available to DDMA / TNSDMA.
- Awareness is necessary among different stakeholders ranging from the communities involved, builders, contractors, government officials and others.

- The stability of existing buildings will need to be assessed.
- Earthquake resistance features need to be promoted in such zones by the Town planning departments. Training sessions need to be organized for Builders, contractors and real estate promoters until such a time that it has been fully assimilated in the community.
- Building technologies that have been successful in countries exposed to frequent earthquakes need to be promoted
- A permanent exhibition center will need to be created in such zone to provide a model approach to construction that the average citizen can relate to. A model home – to indicate the style of construction at different stages – could also serve to bring greater awareness.
- Large buildings such as community halls, marriage halls, malls, theatres and the like will need design compatibility with earthquake resistant structures.
- Educational institutions for Architects, both public and private, will need to be directed to incorporate design elements of earthquake resistant technology into their syllabus.

### **8.7.3 During the Disaster:**

- Occurrence of the earthquake will need to be disseminated in all available means and the DEOC shall take extra efforts to do so.
- The only option in an event of an earthquake happening is to leave the building immediately and move into an open space where one does not have to be threatened by failing objects. This should be announced in the media by SEOC / DEOC.

### **8.7.4 Post Disaster:**

- Search and Rescue measures and post disaster Relief as outlined in chapter 6 are relevant in dealing with the situation.

## **8.8 CHEMICAL INDUSTRIAL DISASTER:**

As there are no major chemical industrial the disaster on this front is nil.

### **8.9 Management of contamination:**

#### **8.9.1 Contamination of water supply:**

The management of incidents of CBRN contamination of water supply provides for a model SOP as given below which needs to be followed.

#### **8.9.2 Incident Reporting:**

Any breach of security or suspected event of accidental or intentional contamination will need to be communicated to the Executive Engineer and others in charges of the water facility through the quickest possible means. The local police, law enforcement and intelligence agencies will also need to be informed and physical quarantine done of the contaminated site. The incident would also need to be reported to SEOC with a request for any help as assessed.

#### **8.9.3 Site characterization:**

The water supply in charge along with law enforcement agencies should visit the site and carry out on - site inspection for the identification of physical evidence to confirm the incident. Police & Law enforcement agencies would collect and preserve physical evidence for further investigation and necessary action. Water facility in charge will also need to make an initial hazard assessment based on available evidence to determine the need for specialized men, material, techniques or equipment to deal with the problem. Based on the findings of the initial site evaluation, both inflow and out flow of water supply should be stopped immediately.

#### **8.9.4 Preliminary Screening:**

Specifically trained public health personnel should be deployed for sample collection and spot - testing. The sample would be collected from the

nearest point. A sample collected would be divided into two, one for spot testing and another for laboratory testing. The first set would be subjected to spot testing by prescribed methods. Once the incident and nature of contamination is established, the same would be communicated to the district administration in precise and clear language for activating their crisis management plan. Following a positive screening, second half of the sample would be immediately sent to pre identified reference laboratories in consultation with TNSDMA

#### **8.9.5 Risk Communication:**

The District administration will then need to make a public announcement of a contamination event in clear and precise language along with requisite precautions to be taken. All care will need to be taken to avoid an undue panic situation.

#### **8.9.6 Alternate Supply:**

The concerned Executive Engineer in association with district administration would also need to make alternate water supply arrangements. In the absence of alternate supply, water would need to be decontaminated through reverse osmosis. The mobile water purification van developed by DRDO will be of help for which NDMA will need to be contacted.

#### **8.9.7 Decontamination:**

Supply lines and storage facilities will need to be decontaminated using appropriate and available technology such as Reverse Osmosis, Carbon Columns and other water purification systems (WPS) suitable for purification of water contaminated by CBRN agents. The State Pollution Board has the necessary expertise to advice on this issue.

TWAD Board should be the nodal agency for decontamination process since it is the premier agency having necessary expertise to advice on this issue than the Pollution Board.

### **8.9.8 Restoration of Supply:**

Following repair and decontamination of facilities, a fresh water sample will need to be retested and certified for public consumption.

### **8.10 Nuclear and Radiological Emergency Scenarios:**

Since the districts and the adjacent district have no nuclear installation, the disaster on this front is NIL.

## CHAPTER IX

### COVID-19

#### PRECAUTION AND PREVENTION

COVID-19 has impacted nations across the world, disrupting lives, economies and societies. The way ahead to recovery planning is to rethink approaches and mainstream COVID-19 response into development planning across sectors. In India as on 15<sup>th</sup> July 2021 3,09,86,807 persons affected with Covid-19 causing more than 4,12,019 deaths. In Tamil Nadu also in the above period more than 25,26,401 persons were affected by the Covid-19 virus, and 33,557 deaths were reported due to this virus, which spreads over almost all the countries in the globe. The following data shows the impact of Covid-19 in Sivaganga District for the period from February 2020 to July 2021.

S.No.	Description	Numbers
1	Total Samples tested for Covid-19	7,62,497
2	Positive Cases	25,056
3	Total deaths	219
4	Positivity rate	3.29 %
5	Sample per million	4,95,006

The characteristics, spread and prevention of spread of the virus are discussed below:

#### 9.1 What is Coronavirus?

Corona viruses are a large family of viruses which may cause illness in animals or humans. In humans, several corona viruses are known to cause respiratory infections ranging from the common cold to more severe diseases such as Middle East Respiratory Syndrome (MERS) and Severe Acute

Respiratory Syndrome (SARS). The most recently discovered corona virus causes corona virus disease COVID-19.

## **9.2 What is COVID-19?**

COVID-19 is the infectious disease caused by the most recently discovered corona virus. This new virus and disease were unknown before the outbreak began in Wuhan, China, in December 2019. COVID-19 is now a pandemic affecting many countries globally.

## **9.3 What are the symptoms of COVID-19?**

The most common symptoms of COVID-19 are fever, dry cough, and tiredness. Other symptoms that are less common and may affect some patients include aches and pains, nasal congestion, headache, conjunctivitis, sore throat, diarrhea, loss of taste or smell or a rash on skin or discoloration of fingers or toes. These symptoms are usually mild and begin gradually. Some people become infected but only have very mild symptoms.

Most people recover from the disease without needing hospital treatment. Around 1 out of every 5 people who gets COVID-19 becomes seriously ill and develops difficulty breathing. Older people, and those with underlying medical problems like high blood pressure, heart and lung problems, diabetes, or cancer, are at higher risk of developing serious illness. However, anyone can catch COVID-19 and become seriously ill. People of all ages who experience fever and/or cough associated with difficulty breathing/shortness of breath, chest pain/pressure, or loss of speech or movement should seek medical attention immediately. If possible, it is recommended to call the health care provider or facility first, so the patient can be directed to the right.

## **9.4 What should be done if one is having COVID-19 symptoms and when should medical care to be taken?**

If one is having minor symptoms, such as a slight cough or a mild fever, there is generally no need to seek medical care. Stay at home, self-isolate and monitor the symptoms. Follow national guidance on self-isolation.

However, if one is living in an area with malaria or dengue fever it is important that should not ignore the symptoms of fever. Seek medical help. While attending the health facility wear a mask if possible, keep at least 1 metre distance from other people and do not touch surfaces with your hands. If it is a child who is sick help the child stick to this advice.

If having difficulty in breathing or pain/pressure in the chest immediately seek medical care. If possible, call the health care provider in advance, so one can be directed to the right health facility.

### **9.5 How does COVID-19 spread?**

People can catch COVID-19 from others who have the virus. The disease spreads primarily from person to person through small droplets from the nose or mouth, which are expelled when a person with COVID-19 coughs, sneezes, or speaks. These droplets are relatively heavy, do not travel far and quickly sink to the ground. People can catch COVID-19 if they breathe in these droplets from a person infected with the virus. This is why it is important to stay at least 1 meter away from others. These droplets can land on objects and surfaces around the person such as tables, doorknobs and handrails. People can become infected-by touching these objects or surfaces, then touching their eyes, nose or mouth. This is why it is important to wash hands regularly with soap and water or clean with alcohol-based hand rub.

### **9.6 Can COVID-19 be caught from a person who has no symptoms?**

COVID-19 is mainly spread through respiratory droplets expelled by someone who is coughing or has other symptoms such as fever or tiredness. Many people with COVID-19 experience only mild symptoms. This is particularly true in the early stages of the disease. It is possible to catch COVID-19 from someone who has just a mild cough and does not feel ill. Some reports have indicated that people with no symptoms can transmit the virus. It is not yet known how often it happens. World Health Organization is assessing ongoing research on the topic and will continue to share updated findings.



## 9.7 How can we protect others and ourselves if we don't know who is infected?

Practicing hand and respiratory hygiene is important at ALL times and is the best way to protect others and yourself-

When possible maintain at least a 1 meter distance between yourself and others. This is especially important if you are standing by someone who is coughing or sneezing. Since some infected persons may not yet be exhibiting symptoms or their symptoms may be mild, maintaining a physical distance with everyone is a good idea if you are in an area where COVID-19 is circulating.

## 9.8 What should be done if one has come in close contact with someone who has COVID-19?

If a person is in close contact with someone with COVID-19, he / she may be infected. Close contact means that one live with or have been in settings of less than 1 metre from those who have the disease. In these cases, it is best to stay at home.

However, if you live in an area with malaria or dengue fever it is important that you do not ignore symptoms of fever. Seek medical help. When you attend the health facility wear a mask if possible, keep at least 1 metre distant from other people and do not touch surfaces with your hands. If it is a child who is sick help the child stick to this advice.

If you do **not** live in an area with malaria or dengue fever please do the following:

- If you become ill, even with very mild symptoms you must self-isolate
- Even if you don't think you have been exposed to COVID-19 but develop symptoms, then self-isolate and monitor yourself
- You are more likely to infect others in the early stages of the disease when you just have mild symptoms, therefore early self-isolation is very important.
- If you do not have symptoms, but have been exposed to an infected person, self-quarantine for 14 days.

If you have definitely had COVID-19 (confirmed by a test) self-isolate for 14 days even after symptoms have disappeared as a precautionary measure – it is not yet known exactly how long people remain infectious after they have recovered. Follow national advice on self-isolation.

## 9.9 What does it mean to self-isolate?

Self-isolation is an important measure taken by those who have COVID-19 symptoms to avoid infecting others in the community, including family members.

Self-isolation is when a person who is experiencing fever, cough or other COVID-19 symptoms stays at home and does not go to work, school or public places. This can be voluntarily or based on his/her health care provider's recommendation. However, if you live in an area with malaria or dengue fever it is important that you do not ignore symptoms of fever. Seek medical help. When you attend the health facility wear a face mask if possible, keep at least 1 metre distant from other people and do not touch surfaces with your hands. If it is a child who is sick help the child stick to this advice.

If you do not live in an area with malaria or dengue fever please do the following:

If a person is in self-isolation, it is because he/she is ill but not severely ill (requiring medical attention)

- have a large, well-ventilated with hand-hygiene and toilet facilities
- If this is not possible, place beds at least 1 metre apart
- Keep at least 1 metre from others, even from your family members
- Monitor your symptoms daily
- Isolate for 14 days, even if you feel healthy
- If you develop difficulty breathing, contact your healthcare provider immediately – call them first if possible
- Stay positive and energized by keeping in touch with loved ones by phone or online, and by exercising yourself at home.

### **9.10 What is the difference between self-isolation, self-quarantine and distancing?**

**Quarantine** means restricting activities or separating people who are not ill themselves but may have been exposed to COVID-19. The goal is to prevent spread of the disease at the time when people just develop symptoms.

**Isolation** means separating people who are ill with symptoms of COVID-19 and may be infectious to prevent the spread of the disease.

**Physical distancing** means being physically apart. WHO recommends keeping at least 1-metre distance from others. This is a general measure that everyone should take even if they are well with no known exposure to COVID-19.

### **9.11 What should I do if I have no symptoms, but I think I have been exposed to COVID-19? What does it mean to self-quarantine?**

Research indicates that children and adolescents are just as likely to become infected as any other age group and can spread the disease. Evidence to date suggests that children and young adults are less likely to get severe disease, but severe cases can still happen in these age groups.

Children and adults should follow the same guidance on self-quarantine and self-isolation if there is a risk they have been exposed or are showing symptoms. It is particularly important that children avoid contact with older people and others who are at risk of more severe disease.

### **9.12 What can I do to protect myself and prevent the spread of disease?**

Stay aware of the latest information on the COVID-19 outbreak, available on the WHO website and through your national and local public health authority. Most countries around the world have seen cases of COVID-19 and many are experiencing outbreaks. Authorities in China and some

other countries have succeeded in slowing their outbreaks. However, the situation is unpredictable so check regularly for the latest news.

You can reduce your chances of being infected or spreading COVID-19 by taking some simple precautions:

- Regularly and thoroughly clean your hands with an alcohol-based hand rub or wash them with soap and water. Why? Washing your hands with soap and water or using alcohol-based hand rub kills viruses that may be on your hands.
- Maintain at least 1 metre distance between yourself and others. Why? When someone coughs, sneezes, or speaks they spray small liquid droplets from their nose or mouth which may contain virus. If you are too close, you can breathe in the droplets, including the COVID-19 virus if the person has the disease.
- Avoid going to crowded places. Why? Where people come together in crowds, you are more likely to come into close contact with someone that has COVID-19 and it is more difficult to maintain physical distance of 1 metre.
- Avoid touching eyes, nose and mouth. Why? Hands touch many surfaces and can pick up viruses. Once contaminated, hands can transfer the virus to your eyes, nose or mouth. From there, the virus can enter your body and infect you.
- Make sure you, and the people around you, follow good respiratory hygiene. This means covering your mouth and nose with your bent elbow or tissue when you cough or sneeze. Then dispose of the used tissue immediately and wash your hands. Why? Droplets spread virus. By following good respiratory hygiene, you protect the people around you from viruses such as cold, flu and COVID-19.
- Stay home and self-isolate even with minor symptoms such as cough, headache, mild fever, until you recover. Have someone bring you supplies. If you need to leave your house, wear a mask to avoid infecting others. Why? Avoiding contact with others will protect them from possible COVID-19 and other viruses.
- If you have a fever, cough and difficulty breathing, seek medical attention, but call by telephone in advance if possible and follow the directions of your local health authority. Why? National and local authorities will have the most up to date information on the situation in your area. Calling in advance will allow your health care provider to

quickly direct you to the right health facility. This will also protect you and help prevent spread of viruses and other infections.

- Keep up to date on the latest information from trusted sources, such as WHO or your local and national health authorities. Why? Local and national authorities are best placed to advise on what people in your area should be doing to protect themselves.

### **9.13 Is there a vaccine, drug or treatment for COVID-19?**

While some western, traditional or home remedies may provide comfort and alleviate symptoms of mild COVID-19, there are no medicines that have been shown to prevent or cure the disease. However, there are several ongoing clinical trials of both western and traditional medicines. WHO is coordinating efforts to develop vaccines and medicines to prevent and treat COVID-19 and will continue to provide updated information as soon research results become available.

The most effective ways to protect yourself and others against COVID-19 are to:

- Clean your hands frequently and thoroughly
- Avoid touching your eyes, mouth and nose
- Cover your cough with the bend of elbow or tissue. If a tissue is used, discard it immediately and wash your hands.
- Maintain a distance of at least 1 metre from others.

### **9.14 People who are sick and exhibiting symptoms of COVID-19 Why?**

Anyone who is sick, with mild symptoms such as muscle aches, slight cough, sore throat or fatigue, should isolate at home and use a medical mask according to WHO's recommendation on home care of patients with suspected COVID-19. Coughing, sneezing or talking can generate droplets that cause can spread the infection. These droplets can reach the face of others nearby and land on the surrounding environment. If an infected person coughs, sneezes, or talks while wearing a medical mask, this can help to protect those nearby from infection. If a sick person needs to go to a health facility they should wear a medical mask.

### **9.15 Anyone taking care of a person at home who is sick with COVID-19 Why?**

Those caring for individuals who are sick with COVID-19 should wear a medical mask for protection. Again, close, frequent and prolonged contact with someone with COVID-19 puts caretakers at high risk. National decision makers may also choose to recommend medical mask use for certain individuals using a risk-based approach. This approach takes into consideration the purpose of the mask, risk of exposure and vulnerability of the wearer, the setting, the feasibility of use and the types of masks to be considered.

### **9.16 How to properly wear a medical mask?**

If you choose to wear a mask:

1. Before touching the mask, clean hands with an alcohol-based hand rub or soap and water
2. Take the mask and inspect it for tears or holes.
3. Orient which side is the top side (where the metal strip is).
4. Ensure the proper side of the mask faces outwards (the coloured side).
5. Place the mask to your face. Pinch the metal strip or stiff edge of the mask so it moulds to the shape of your nose.
6. Pull down the mask's bottom so it covers your mouth and your chin.
7. Do not touch the mask while you are wearing it for protection.
8. After use, take off the mask with clean hands; remove the elastic loops from behind the ears while keeping the mask away from your face and clothes, to avoid touching potentially contaminated surfaces of the mask.
9. Discard the mask in a closed bin immediately after use. Do not reuse the mask.
10. Perform hand hygiene after touching or discarding the mask – Use alcohol-based hand rub or, if visibly soiled, wash your hands with soap and water.

### **9.17 How long does it take after exposure to COVID-19 to develop symptoms?**

The time between exposure to COVID-19 and the moment when symptoms start is commonly around five to six days but can range from 1 - 14 days.

### **9.18 What is the connection between COVID-19 and animals?**

COVID-19 is spread through human-to-human transmission.

### **9.19 Can I catch COVID-19 from my pet or other animals?**

COVID-19 is mainly spread through droplets produced when an infected person coughs, sneezes, or speaks. It is still recommended that people who are sick with COVID-19 and people who are at risk limit contact with companion and other animals. When handling and caring for animals, basic hygiene measures should always be implemented. This includes hand washing after handling animals, their food or supplies, as well as avoiding kissing, licking or sharing food.

### **9.20 How long does the virus survive on surfaces?**

The most important thing to know about corona virus on surfaces is that they can easily be cleaned with common household disinfectants that will kill the virus. Studies have shown that the COVID-19 virus can survive for up to 72 hours on plastic and stainless steel, less than 4 hours on copper and less than 24 hours on cardboard.

## COVID-19 PARTICULARS

S.No		Date : 26.09.2022
1	Total cases	25098
2	Rural	2020 - 51%, 2021-57%, 2022 -63%
3	Town Panchayat	2020-18% 2021-9% 2022-7%
4	Municipality	2020-31% 2021-34% 2022-30%
5	Activecases	50
6	Average Daily cases	6
7	Doubling Rate	4183
8	DailyTest	300-400
9	TotalTest	765450
10	TPR	3.28
11	TPM	497005
12	Recovered	24829
13	RecoveryRate	98.93
14	Death	219
15	CFR	0.87
16	Total Beds	1665
17	Occupied	5
18	DCH	1(200 Beds)
19	Total Covid Health Center	27
20	CHC Government	10 (936 Beds)
21	CHC Private	17 (529 Beds)
22	CHCTotal Beds	1465 Beds



## Covid -19 – Status in the District

Month & Year	Total Positive Cases	Discharged Cases	Deaths	Samples Tested	Positivity Rate	Contacts of Active Cases	Case Contact Ratio
2020	6540	6337	126	167615	3.90	58674	9
2021	13979	13922	87	433046	3.23	193887	13
Jan2022	2504	1637	2	47234	5.30	42696	22
Feb2022	765	1612	4	28272	2.72	19131	25
Mar2022	38	97	0	19114	0.18	1155	31
Apr2022	11	8	0	11913	0.07	362	33
May2022	1	6	0	10566	0.01	33	33
Jun2022	133	54	0	11704	1.14	4356	32
Jul2022	779	604	0	15735	4.95	23252	30
Aug2022	224	42	0	11124	2.01	6812	31
Sep2022	124	98	0	9127	1.43	3658	30
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>25098</b>	<b>24829</b>	<b>219</b>	<b>765450</b>	<b>3.28</b>	<b>354016</b>	<b>14</b>

## MonthWise Positivity rate

Month	SamplesTested	PositivityRate
Aug 2021	51357	1.09
Sep 2021	50797	0.98
Oct 2021	36647	0.94
Nov 2021	29778	0.64
Dec 2021	24387	0.39
Jan 2022	47234	5.30
Feb 2022	28272	2.72
Mar 2022	19114	0.18
Apr 2022	11913	0.07
May 2022	10566	0.01
June 2022	11074	1.14
July 2022	15735	4.35
Aug 2022	11124	2.01
Sep 2022	9127	1.42

## Covid Fine Collection

Department	Total Fine Collected	
	No Of Offences	Fine Amount Collected
PublicHealth	3977	838900
Revenue	6866	2384200
Police	48406	10010000
Village Panchayat	1130	266900
TownPanchayat	2030	441900
Municipality	3871	1184400
<b>Grant Total</b>	<b>66280</b>	<b>15126300</b>

<b>SIVAGANGAI DISTRICT</b>		
<b>COVID - 19 CASES BLOCK WISE , MPTY wise ABSTRACT</b>		
<b>YEAR:- 2022</b>		
<b>Sl.No</b>	<b>Name of the Block/MPTY</b>	<b>Total cases.</b>
<b>1</b>	Singampuneri	185
<b>2</b>	V.Pudur	71
<b>3</b>	Thiruppathur	290
<b>4</b>	Kallal	232
<b>5</b>	Sakkottai	637
<b>6</b>	Kannankudi	59
<b>7</b>	Devakottai	238
<b>8</b>	Manamadurai	231
<b>9</b>	Kalaiyarkovil	258
<b>10</b>	Thiruppuvanam	327
<b>11</b>	Sivagangai	358
<b>12</b>	Ilaiyankudi	117
<b>Total</b>		<b>3003</b>
<b>13</b>	Sivagangai Mpty	214
<b>14</b>	Karaikudi Mpty	665
<b>15</b>	Devakottai Mpty	543
<b>Urban Total</b>		<b>1422</b>
<b>District Total</b>		<b>4425</b>

## Sivagangai District Abstract - Covid-19 Vaccination Coverage Report

Details	Coverage	Date: Upto 25.09.2022						
HCW	19703							
FLW	34319		Vaccine	1st Dose	2nd Dose	Booster Dose	Total	% of 2nd Dose Among 1st Dose Covered Beneficiaris
School (15-18)	73767							
School (12-14)	2391960		Covishield	878805	847257	112266	1838328	96.4
Public	971802							
Workplace	1013058		Covaxin	162279	171247	31315	364841	105.5
Booster : HCW	3499							
Booster : FLW	5591		Corbevax			4023	4023	
Booster : > 60 Yrs	40275							
Booster : 18-59 Yrs	90297	% of 2nd Dose Among 1st Dose Covered Beneficiaris		1041084	1018504	147604	2207192	97.8
<b>1st Dose Total</b>	<b>1141181</b>		Covaxin (15 to 18 Years)	60507	50494		111001	
<b>2nd Dose</b>	<b>1103175</b>	<b>96.7</b>	Corbevax (12 to 14 Years)	39590	34177		73767	
<b>Total</b>	<b>2391960</b>	<b>Total Vaccination</b>		<b>1141181</b>	<b>1103175</b>	<b>147604</b>	<b>2391960</b>	<b>96.7</b>

## Chapter X

### Mainstreaming concerns into Developmental Plans / Programs and projects

Mainstreaming Disaster Management 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 the hazard.

Every development plan in the state would require incorporating elements of impact assessment, risk reduction, and adoption the 'Do No Harm' approach. Measures such as urban planning and zoning, upgradation of building codes their enforcement, adoption of disaster resilient housing designs and flood proofing, response preparedness planning, insurance, establishment of early warning systems generating community awareness, creating technical competence and promoting research among engineers, architects, health experts will be taken on priority.

#### 10.1 Inclusion of Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) in Development Planning:

The current level of urbanization is likely to increase. Urbanization is inevitable and growing at a fast pace, urban settlements are bound to be confronted with problems of greater magnitude in terms of shelter options, cramped living spaces, Problems of transportation, access to facilities, services etc and above all the climate change, mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) issues in development plans etc are to be interlinked vertically and horizontally for fail safe infrastructures in Tamil Nadu.

The major challenges which will be addressed are as follows:

##### 10.1.1 Technical:

- Risk Identification & Assessment
- Vulnerability Assessment
- Identification and optimum utilization of local resources.
- Monitoring the DMP plans of all projects
- Integration of development plans with Disaster Management plan

##### 10.1.2 Regulatory:

- Development of laws
- Up-gradation of Building Bylaws
- Building Inspection and compliance of BIS
- Soil Improvement measures
- Disaster Risk assessment as part of project planning
- Mandatory geological & geotechnical examination of all engineering programmes
-

### **10.1.3 Organizational:**

Achieving greater Integration between state, District, Taluk, Block & Panchayat level governance through:

- Sensitizing professionals and people about DRR issues. Sensitization community and NGO's towards disaster mitigation and projecting DRR as new challenge for all ULBs and PRLS.
- Creating an enabling environment through capacity building of stakeholders,
- Use of information on hazard potential, incorporating earthquake resistant features in buildings and undertaking flood control measures, Integrating disaster vulnerability into land - use planning,
- Implementing regulatory measures in industrial zones such as land use plans, zonal development and layout plans
- Facilitating setting up of Disaster Management cells in industrial belts through Industrial Associations
- Generating preparedness and emergency management capacity at all levels.
- Manage and enhance the capacity of ULBs for Minimization the hazard risks and Establishing institutional framework
- Facilitating structural and non- structural interventions

### **10.1.4 Disaster Risk Reduction Initiatives:**

- Mapping hazard prone areas at the block level in respect of earthquake, floods, landslides, drought, urban flood and other man made & environmental hazard.
- Devising appropriate zoning regulation.
- Implementation and enforcement of zoning regulations and building bye laws
- Vulnerability Assessment of buildings
- Feasibility study for retrofitting of residential and lifeline buildings
- Adoption of villages and communities by private project proponents for disaster preparedness and capacity building.

- DDMAAs will ensure that all the disaster relief and recovery programmes and projects that originate from or are funded by any agency satisfy developmental aims and reduce future disaster risks.

Several ongoing programs will need to incorporate Disaster Risk Reduction components and that includes AGAMT-II which aims to provide minimum basic infrastructure facilities to habitations such as Rejuvenation of Water bodies, Creation and Upgradation of Streets and lanes, Creation Infrastructure facilities to the burial ground which are Proposed as Samathuva Burial Ground, Infrastructure Development in Schools and Creating Public Utilities, Clean and Green Villages and Livelihood and Marketing Facilities in Convergence, School Infrastructure Development Scheme; Housing schemes which include the PMAY (G); Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee scheme; Pradan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana and several other schemes. A brief look at some of these schemes and what integrating and convergence of Disaster Risk Reduction will entail is outlined below:

### **10.2 Prime Minister Awas Yojana PMAY(G)**

Inclusion of measure such as application of Hazard design in construction of PMAY(G) houses; appropriate sites for PMAY(G) housing as to avoid disaster prone locations; Development of model disaster resistant design for PMAY(G) houses and capacity Building of Rural masons on safe construction.

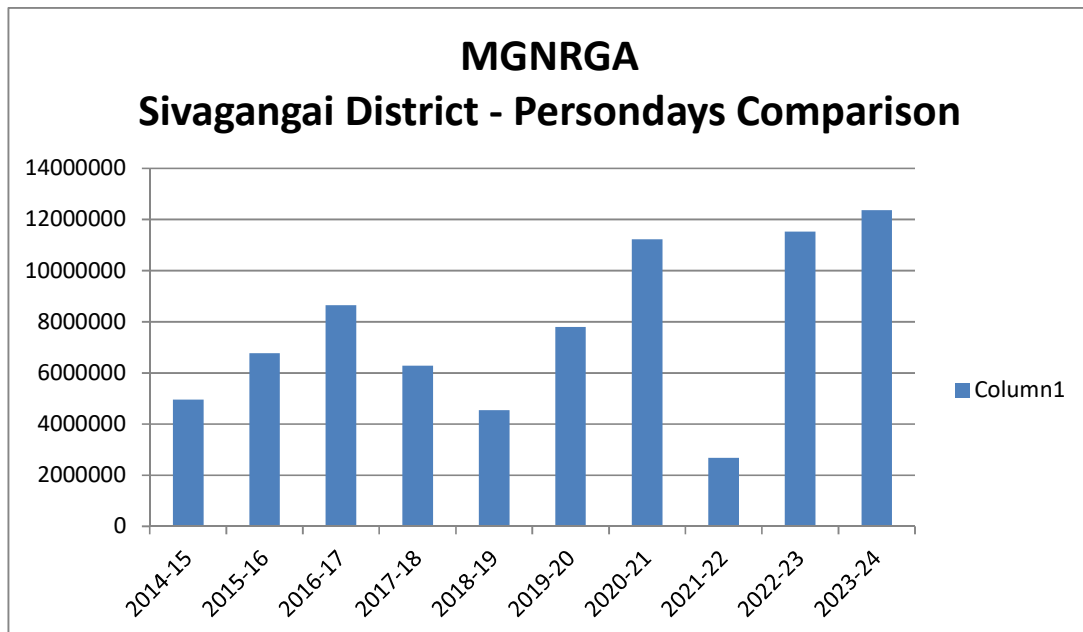
### **10.3 Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee scheme (MGNREGS):**

Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee scheme was inaugurated in Sivaganga district on 02.02.2006 in Phase 1 districts. This scheme provides 100 days of unskilled employment per household in a year. There are 12 blocks, 445 panchayats and 811 clusters with 231498 registered Households under the scheme in the district. The wage rate to an unskilled worker has been increased to Rs.281 in the financial year 2022-23 from Rs.273 in the financial year 2011-22.

MGNREGS is a major drought mitigation measure as it provides an alternative source of rural income in the face of failing farm outputs.

The comparison chart of last 10 years is shown below

<b>MGNREGA</b>		
<b>Sivagangai District - year wise Persondays achievement</b>		
<b>S. No</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Persondays</b>
1.	2013-14	7363266
2.	2014-15	4954508
3.	2015-16	6773758
4.	2016-17	8638887
5.	2017-18	6280603
6.	2018-19	4538047
7.	2019-20	7791350
8.	2020-21	11217280
9.	2021-22	2674216
10.	2022-23	11522991
11.	2023-24	12361824





Various category of works are implemented under the scheme, in which following drought mitigation works are implemented in 2019-20 financial year in the district:

- Dug well is provided to the individual small and marginal farmers at on unit cost of 6.53 lakhs and unit cost for group well is 10.72 lakhs.  
Target received for District was 15 nos for individual well and 15 nos for group well taken up and work in progress.
- Check dams and boulder check dam in Panchayat with supply channel in 2019-20, 290 nos taken up and work in progress.
- Soak Pit in individual households 5250 nos and community soak pit 700 nos taken up and work in progress.

In 2020-21 financial year, Natural resource management works are given priority under MGNREGS. The following works has been taken up under the scheme for this year.

- Dug well is provided to the individual small and marginal farmers at on unit cost of 8.58 lakhs and unit cost for group well is 12.25 lakhs.  
Target received for District was 20 nos for individual well and 22 nos for group well.
- Soak pit individual households 6200 nos.
- Soak Pit community 750 nos.
- CC Check dam 430 nos.

In 2021-22 financial year, Natural resource management works are given priority under MGNREGS. The following works has been taken up under the scheme for this year.

- Dug well is provided to the individual small and marginal farmers at on unit cost of 8.58 lakhs and unit cost for group well is 12.25 lakhs.  
Target received for District was 74 nos for individual well and 30 nos for group well.
- Improvement of supply channel with check dam in Panchayat supply channel 350 nos.
- Soak pit individual households 7955 nos.
- Soak Pit community 952 nos.
- CC Check dam 350 nos.

In sivagangai district, the physical and financial outlay for next 5 years under MGNREGS is shown below.

### Physical and Financial Outlay for Five Years –MGNREGS

S.No	Description of work	Unit (Ha./No.)	2018-2019		2019-2020		2020-2021		2021-2022		2022-2023		2023-2024		Total	
			Phy. (in Ha./No.)	Fin. In Lakh	Phy. (in Ha./No.)	Fin. In Lakh	Phy. (in Ha./No.)	Fin. In Lakh	Phy. (in Ha./No.)	Fin. In Lakh	Phy. (in Ha./No.)	Fin. In Lakh	Phy. (in Ha./No.)	Fin. In Lakh	Phy. (in Ha./No.)	Fin. In Lakh
1	2	3	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
1	Renovation of M.I. tanks & Desilting of water courses	2776 (Nos)	887	7375	980	8886.3	980	9775	980	10752	980	11827	980	12902	5787	61518
2	Renovation of Ooraries	2243 (Nos)	324	2025	408	2752.1	324	2461	324	2706.7	324	2977	324	3248	2028	16169
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1211</b>	<b>9400</b>	<b>1388</b>	<b>11638</b>	<b>1304</b>	<b>12236</b>	<b>1304</b>	<b>13459</b>	<b>1304</b>	<b>14805</b>	<b>1304</b>	<b>16150</b>	<b>6511</b>	<b>61538</b>

#### 10.4 Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana:

The master plan for rural roads, the district rural road plan and identification of core network under the planning process of this scheme would need to explicitly address the disaster risk reduction concerns and accord priority to connect vulnerable habitations; The technical guidelines should explicitly provide for suitable protection and inclusion of disaster risk concerns explicitly provision of cross drainage, slope stabilization, work – especially in flood and landslide prone areas.

#### 10.5 Sarva Shiksha Abiyan:

Development of a police paper on school safety; Introducing school safety as a part of the guidelines of SSA which is currently focusing on inclusive development; Developing structurally safe model designs for schools; Introducing school safety in the teacher’s Training curriculum; Training of Rural Engineers appointed under SSA scheme as well as the SSA state coordinators; and training of masons in rural areas.

#### 10.6 Rajiv Awas Yojanna:

As slum dwellers often become the most vulnerable community during disasters such as floods, fire, high wind speed – Rajiv Awas Yojana which is focusing on developing slump free cities and capacity building and community mobilization can work towards community level disaster preparedness through this program. The Housing schemes to be implemented in cities need to incorporate hazard resistant features.

### 10.7 National Rural Health Mission:

The Health department will need to ensure that village Health Plan and the District Health Plan address the disaster risk reduction concerns in vulnerable habitations and vulnerable districts; provide training to health workers on disaster health preparedness and response; strengthen disease Health Surveillance system in rural areas; Ensure the structural safety of PHCs and other health care service delivery centers in rural areas; Arrange for training of doctors and hospital staff on mass casualty management and emergency medicine that are likely to occur during a disaster.

### 10.8 Kudimaramath Scheme

The Government of Tamil Nadu in G.O. No. 50 PWD Department dated 10.3.2017 have ordered kudimaramath works in water bodies. The Public Works Department, Saruganiar Division and Manimuthar Division in Sivaganga District have undertaken the following works under kudimaramath scheme and completed the entire works as detailed below:

Year	No. of Kanmois	Expenditure incurred (Rupees in lakhs)	Area Benefited (in Hec.)
2016-17	40	399.56	802.47.0
2017-18	69	3398.94	4443.32.0
2018-19	0	0	0
2019-20	73	2786.5	6793.83.2
2020-21	18	842.12	402455.00
2021-22	0	0	0
2022-23	0	0	0
2023-24	0	0	0

### 10.9 Desilting of water bodies

In G.O.(Ms.) No. 50 Industries Department dated 27.04.2017 the Government have ordered to desilt tanks, kanmais, reservoirs, channels in order to store more rain water in the monsoon seasons, and as well as for strengthening of tank bunds. In Sivaganga 158 Public Works Department tanks and 2478 Panchayat Union Tanks have been notified for de-silting. The main purpose for de-silting is to strengthen the tank bunds and to distribute the fertile silt to the common public. While distributing the silt the first priority is to be

given to the farmers who are doing agriculture, and second priority to the potters and the next priority to common man for agricultural as well as other domestic purposes.

When the de-silting process is completed, the bunds of water bodies will be strengthened so as to withstand natural as well as man-made disasters. It will also be useful to the farming community.

### **10.10 Coastal Disaster Risk Reduction Project (CDRRP)**

Sivaganga District has no coastline. Hence Coastal Disaster Risk Reduction Project is NIL in respect of Sivaganga District.

### **10.11 Dry Land Farming**

Dry land farming refers to an improved system of cultivation whereby maximum amount of water is conserved by soil at water management. It involves efficient system of soil and crop management in the regions of low land and uneven distributed rainfall.

#### **10.11.1 Importance of Dry Land Farming**

Considering the present rate of development of irrigation facilities and also water potentiality of the region, it is estimated that at any point of time 50% of cropped area in Sivaganga will remain under rainfed farming system. Such vast areas as of now consume hardly 25% of total fertilizer consumption. Due to poor level of management, crop productivity is also very low resulting socio-economic backwardness of the people.

#### **10.11.2 Characteristics of Dry land Agriculture**

Dry land areas may be characterized by the following features:

- ❖ Uncertain, ill-distributed and limited amount of rainfall
- ❖ Occurrence of extensive climatic hazards like drought, flood etc.
- ❖ Undulating soil surface
- ❖ Occurrence of extensive and large holdings
- ❖ Practice of extensive agriculture i.e. prevalence of mono cropping etc.
- ❖ Relatively large size of fields
- ❖ Similarity in types of crops raised by almost all the farmers of particular region.
- ❖ Very Low crop yield
- ❖ Poor market facility for the produce
- ❖ Poor economy of the farmer and
- ❖ Poor health of cattle as well as farmers

Since Sivaganga District is less water potential area, dry land farming will help the farmers in a big way if a detailed study is made and effective implementation is ensured.

### **10.12.1 Livestock Farm**

The Livestock Research and Development Farm to an extent of 1907.32 Acres, has been functioning at Chettinadu in Sivaganga District, with the following objectives:

- ❖ Maintaining pure breed of Tharparkar
- ❖ To serve as a model and visual demonstration cum training centre for the farmers, extension workers, students of veterinary sciences, school students and others connected with animal husbandry activities.
- ❖ To probagate the fodder cultivation among the dairy farmers and to provide quality fodder seedlings to the farming community.
- ❖ To provide quality cross-breed Heifer calves, Buks and Rams for breeding to the farmers.

The District Livestock Farm, Chettinad has the total area of 1907.32 Acres, and fodder crops such as Co4, Co5, CoF29, Stylo, Africal tall maize, Cowpea, Velimasal, and agathi are being cultivated.

Under NADP 2016-17 Scheme PC23 Annual Fodder Sorghum was cultivated in 200 acres for certified seed production and so far 15 tons of seed have been produced. Fodder cultivated in the Farm, is being fed to the farm animals and 56,00,000 Co4 Slips were distributed to farmers under SDFS 2016-17, and 30,000 fodder seedlings were produced and distributed to the farmers of Sivaganga District during 2016-17.

As far as certified seed production and distribution aspect is concerned, 3400 Kgs of Cowpea EC 4216 certified seeds were produced and distributed to farmers. Vermicompost production activity is also taken up successfully. During 2016-17 10 tons of vermicompost had been produced and utilized for fodder cultivation in the District.

### **10.12.2 Propagation of Azolla:**

Azolla is very rich in proteins, essential amino acids, vitamins and minerals. Carbohydrates and oil contents in Azolla is very low. Thus the bio-composition of Azolla makes it one of the most economic and efficient feed substitutes.

More over Azolla can be easily propagate at low cost 10 to 15% of poultry feed is replaced by supplementing fresh Azolla in diet, thus considerably reducing the feed cost to the farmers.

Establishment of Azolla unit is one of the component in Native chicken hearing to beneficiaries like farmers as well as in “Small Scale Native Chicken Units” to the members of PVP

**Materials Required:** Plastic Tray, Superphosphate and Azolla inoculum

**Harvesting and Feeding:**

1. Azolla unit of 40 sq.ft will be sufficient for 250 birds and 20 sq.ft is sufficient for 100 birds.
2. From 1 sq.ft of Azolla unit upto 40 gms of Azolla can be harvested daily.
3. Azolla is feed at 100 to 150 gm per kg of chicken feed.

### **10.12.3 Project cost & Government Subsidy**

The total cost required to establish Azolla unit is Rs.5,300/- for 40 sq.ft and Rs.2,200/- for 20 sq.ft. Among that 25% will be provided as State Government Subsidy to the farmers for Propagation of Azolla.

Propagation of Azolla performed in 1200sq.ft at District Livestock Farm, Chettinadu and about 30 by Azolla per day feed to the livestock like Cattle, Sheep and Goat. Training also given to the farmers for better cultivation practices.

### **10.13 Hydroponic Fodder by Low cost Hydroponic device:**

1. It is a soil less fodder production technology by which different types of seeds like maize, horse gram, sawar etc., can be grown into hydroponic fodder and feed to livestock such as cattle, buffalo, sheep, goat and poultry.
2. It required only minimal land and labour.
3. The low cost model consist of 8 rows each with handling capacity of 4 trays.
4. About 8 kg of fodder can be produced from 1.65 kg of maize seed.
5. As seed also comes along with fodder and sprout mat the whole fodder along with root and seed is utilized by the animals without wastage.

**Procedure:**

1. Select seeds with high germinating capacity and moisture less than 12%.
2. Place the seeds into tub and add water.
3. Wash the seed by string with stick and drain the water.
4. Add water and soak the seeds for 24 hrs.
5. Pack the soaked seed is to gunny bags.
6. Place these bags under shade (avoid keeping near/under dried sunlight)
7. Sprinkle water once in every 3 hours on the gunny bags.

8. Allow the seeds to sprout in the gunny bag itself for 1 day.
9. Transfer the sprouted seed from the gunny bags to the trays and spread them evenly upto a height of ½ inch with in the tray.
10. Rack the trays into the lower section of the device i.e., into the day/row
11. Sprinkles water for every 2 hours.
12. Shift the tray to the next row on every other day.
13. After completion of 8<sup>th</sup> day i.e., 8<sup>th</sup> row the fodder can be utilized for feeding animals.
14. Usually the growth period is 8 days in which the fodder grows to a maximum height of 25 to 35 cms.

Cultivation of hydroponic fodder performed at District Livestock Farm, Chettinad and cultivate about 25 kg fodder every day and feed to the farm animals and also provide awareness among the livestock owners by gives training to 100 farmers of integrated farming under State Balance Growth Fund (SBGF) scheme. Also, about 400 farmers of padamathur co-operative society is trained for the hydroponic fodder by the Veterinary Assistant Surgeon of Veterinary Dispensary, Padamathur for hydroponic cultivation. Training also given to the members of PVP by the Animal Husbandry Department officials for hydroponic cultivation.

#### **10.14 District Watershed Development Agency**

New creation of Water Harvesting structures like farm pond, new village pond, cattle pond, de-silting of supply channels, deepening of oorani and deepening of kanmoi are executed on watershed basis with the guidance of Tamil Nadu Watershed Development Agency, Chennai.

The water source is newly created to the farmers by the formation of farmpond. In this district, the farmers have no sufficient water for agricultural usage. At the time of rainy season, heavy intensity of rainfall and run off occurs through the dry lands and develop soil erosion and drained into river without any usage of farmers. This unusable water from the catchment area of the watershed should be harvested by the construction of new farm pond in the farmers land. The farm pond is constructed in the patta land of the farmers from the selected watershed.

The work will be executed by the watershed committee with 10% of contribution amount is collected from individual beneficiary before the execution of work. The harvested water is utilized by the individual farmer for the supplementary irrigation only. The drip irrigation is irrigated by the source of farm pond. Hence the optimum level of production is harvested by the farmer. Hence the life status of the farmer is elevated to higher level.

### **10.15 Climate Change Adaptation Scheme:**

Climate change adaptation is a response to global warming and climate change, that seeks to reduce the vulnerability of social and biological systems to relatively sudden change and thus offset the effects of global warming. Even if emissions are stabilized relatively soon, global warming and its effects will last many years, and adaptation will be necessary to the resulting changes in climate. Adaptation is especially important in developing countries since those countries are predicted to bear the brunt of the effects of global warming. That is, the capacity and potential for humans to adapt (called adaptive capacity) is unevenly distributed across different regions and populations and developing countries generally have less capacity to adapt. Furthermore, the degree of adaptation correlates to the situational focus on environmental issues. Therefore, adaptation requires the situational assessment of sensitivity and vulnerability to environmental impacts. Adaptive capacity is closely linked to social and economic development. The economic costs of adaptation to climate change are likely to cost billions of dollars annually for the next several decades though the amount of money needed is unknown. The adaptation challenge grown with the magnitude and the rate of climate change.

Another response to climate change, known mitigation is to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and/or enhance the removal of these gases from the atmosphere. Even the most effective reductions in emissions, however, would not prevent further climate change impacts, making the need for adaptation unavoidable.

### **10.16 Effects of Global Warming:**

The projected effects for the environment and for civilization are numerous and varied. The main aspect is an increasing global average temperature. The average surface temperature could increase by 3 to 10 degrees Fahrenheit by the end of the century if carbon emissions are not reduced. This causes a variety of secondary effects, namely, changes in patterns of precipitation, raising sea levels, altered patterns of agriculture, increased extreme weather events, the expansion of the range of tropical diseases, and the opening of new marine trade routes.

Potential effects include sea level rise of 110 to 770 mm between 1990 and 2100, repercussions to agriculture, possible slowing of the thermohaline circulation, reductions in the ozone layer, increased intensity and frequency of extreme weather events, lowering of ocean pH, and the spread of tropical diseases such as malaria and dengue fever.

Adaptation is handicapped by uncertainty over the effects of global warming on specific locations such as Indian Monsoon.



## 10.17 Status of Poly Green

In the present Scenario of perpetual demand for better quality vegetable, continuously shrinking land holdings, **Protected Cultivation** is the best choice for quality produce and efficient use of land and other resources.

Protected Cultivation means some level of control over plant microclimate to alleviate one (or) more abiotic stresses for optimum plant growth which can be achieved in **Naturally Ventilated Poly houses**. Crop yield can be several times higher than those under open field conditions. Production could be possible all through the year (or) part of the year as required. Quality of the produce is also superior and higher input use efficiencies are achieved.

### Scope :

In Sivagangai district due to small land holdings and problematic agro climates there is a demand for cultivation of high value horticulture crops under poly house.

### Establishment of Poly houses in Sivagangai District under various Horticulture Schemes

S.No	Year	Scheme	Subsidy / 1000 sq.m	Target		Achievement		No.of Beneficiaries
				Phy	Fin	Ach	Fin	
1	2017-18	NHM	4.675	4000	18.700	4000	18.7	3 Nos
2	2019-20	NHM	4.675	2000	9.350	2000	9.35	2 Nos
3	2019-20	NHM- Gaja	4.675	1000	4.675	1000	4.675	1 Nos
4	2020-21	NHM	4.675	2000	9.350	2000	9.35	2 Nos
5	2021-22	NHM	4.675	2000	9.350	1000	4.49	1 Nos
6	2022-23	NHM	4.675	4000	18.700	Work order issued and work under progress		1 Nos
7	2023-24							

The products which are expected to come to market from this projects are:

1. Coloured capsicum
2. Cucumber
3. Bitter Gourd
4. Other exotic vegetables

All these products have established market all over India. The beneficiaries initially plan to market these products in Gujarat, Mumbai and New Delhi. There will be a proposal to export many of the products to Middle East markets and Singapore.

#### **10.18 IAMWARM Scheme:**

The Government of Tamil Nadu has proposed to Rehabilitation and Modernization of Tanks and Supply channels in Lower Vaigai Sub Basin under TN IAMP (IAMWARM-II) with financial assistance of World Bank. Under this project, it is proposed to rehabilitate and modernize the following 6 tanks and 6 supply channels in Manamadurai and Ilayangudi taluks of Sivaganga District for an amount of Rs.136.05 lakhs.

1. Athanur tank and supply channel in Manamadurai Block.
2. Manamadurai tank and supply channel in Manamadurai Block.
3. Nathaporakki tank and supply channel in Manamadurai Block.
4. V. Karisalkulam tank and supply channel in Manamadurai Block.
5. Vethiyarendal tank and supply channel in Manamadurai Block.
6. Pidarendal tank and supply channel in Ilayangudi Block.

In the estimate it is proposed to reconstruction / repair works to damaged tank sluices, raising and strengthening tank bund and desilting of the supply channels. The work was taken up during this financial year 2017-18. On completion of this work, the above six tanks and supply channels were standarised and the agriculture productivity was increased in 367.71 Hectares of land.

## Chapter XI

### Financial Arrangements

#### 11.1 Approach:

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

As per the section (49) of the Disaster Management Act, 2005, every department of the state government shall make provisions in their annual budget for carrying out the activities and programmes set out in their disaster management plans. The planning department will be advised to make necessary budget allocation for meeting the disaster management requirements. Based on the requirements and the magnitude of the of the disasters estimate loss, expenditure involved for rescue and relief operations and rehabilitation programmes will be assessed and necessary budget allocation will be received through SDMA.

## Chapter XII

### 12.1 MONITORING AND EVALUATION

The Hon'ble Ministers and Monitoring Officers while camping in this district are reviewing the preparedness of disaster risk reduction with the District Collector, and inter departmental officers.

### 12.2 LINKAGE WITH I.D.R.N

The India Disaster Resources Network web site is updated once in every three months.

### 12.3 Specific issues on various vulnerable groups

Sivaganga District, being less disaster prone area, being continuously monitored along with the line department officials when situations are arising.

### 12.4 Schedule of Mock Drills

During 2022 September, mock drill was conducted by the Fire and Rescue Department with the participation of the public and First Responders

## Annexure -I

### NAME AND DESIGNATION OF THE OFFICERS TO BE CONTACTED IN CASE OF EMERGENCY, THEIR OFFICE AND RESIDENTIAL ADDRESS WITH PHONE AND MOBILE NUMBERS (FROM COLLECTOR TO FIELD LEVEL OFFICERS)

Name and Designation	Office	Residence	Cell No.
District Collector, Sivagangai.	04575-241466	241455-241581 Fax.241455	9444182000
District Revenue Officer, Sivagangai	04575-241293	241402	9445000925
Personal Assistant to Collector(General)	04575-241525	241588 Fax.241525	9445008149
PRO	04575-240370 240391/ 240370		9498042441
Revenue Divisional Officer, Devakottai.	04561-272283	272289	9445000470
Revenue Divisional Officer, Sivagangai	04575-240243	242244	9445000471
Tahsildar, Sivagangai	04575-240232	240294	9445000650
Tahsildar, Manamadurai	04574-258017	258021	9445000651
Tahsildar, Ilayangudi	04564-265232	265234	9445000652
Tahsildar, Thiruppathur	04577-266126	266158	9445000647
Tahsildar, Karaikudi	04565-238307	225338	9445000648
Tahsildar, Devakottai	04561-272254	272345	9445000649
Tahsildar, Thiruppuvanam	04574-265099		9788531396
Tahsildar, Kalayarkovil	04575-232129	--	7825873495
Tahsildar, Singampunari	04577-242155	--	9655793942
S.T.(CS) Sivagangai	04575-240232	--	9487378256
TSO, Manamadurai	04574-258017	--	9942673927
TSO, Thiruppuvanam	--	--	9786749249
TSO, Kalayarkovil	--	--	9787149894
TSO, Ilayangudi	04564-265232	--	9443612108
TSO, Thiruppathur	04577-266126	--	9384704757
TSO, Singampunari	04577-242155	--	8870547605
S.T. (CS) Karaikudi	04565-238307	--	9443644227
TSO, Devakottai.	04561-272254	--	9894654690
S.T.(SSS) Sivagangai	04575-240232	--	9943123146

S.T.(SSS) Manamadurai	04574-258017	--	9655768512
S.T.(SSS), Ilayangudi	04564-265232	--	9442047203
S.T.(SSS) Thiruppuvanam	04574-265099		9787793007
S.T.(SSS) Kalayarkovil	--		9003812856
S.T.(SSS) Thiruppathur	04577-266126	--	9442379579
S.T.(SSS) Karaikudi	04565-238307		9943717244
S.T.(SSS) Devakottai	04561-272254		9790600870
S.T.(SSS) Singampunari	--		8072430709
SDC(SSS)Sivagangai	04575-240391 to 240395	--	9943123146
DBCWO	04575-240391 to 240395, 245008	--	9445477845
DADWO	04575-240391	--	8610325618
DSO	04575-241516	241399	9445000346
A.C. (Excise)	04575-240391	242355	9445074593
APA (Land)	04575-240391	--	9842596430
P.A (Legal)	--	--	9751580766
Z.D.T. Sivagangai	04575-240232	--	--
Z.D.T. Okkur	04575-240232	--	8284090035 9786486963
Z.D.T. Kalayarkoil	04575-232129	--	9785538502
Z.D.T. Maravamangalam	04575-232129	--	9626144733
Z.D.T. Manamadurai	04574-258017	--	9677612687
Z.D.T. Thiruppuvanam	04574-265099, 265094	--	9003019141
Z.D.T. Ilayangudi	04564-265232	--	8838851525
Z.D.T. Karaikudi	04565-238307	--	9942548216
Z.D.T. Sakkottai	04565-238307	--	9842267059
Z.D.T.Devakottai	04561-272254	--	8925160550
Z.D.T.Tiruppattur	04577-266126	--	8637654894

Z.D.T.Singampunari	04577-266126	--	9943391012
Z.D.T.Salaigramam	04564-265232	--	9095836963

**CONTACT NUMBERS OF THE OFFICERS OF THE ELECTRICITY BOARD, TWAD BOARD, FIRE AND RESCUE SERVICES, POLICE DEPARTMENT**

**TNEB**

<b>Name and Designation</b>	<b>Office</b>	<b>Cell No.</b>
S.E.TNEB, Sivagangai	04575-241600	9443341609
E.E./ General (TNEB) Sivagangai	04575-240616	9445853070
A.E.(TNEB)(Town,) Sivagangai	04575-240333	9445853076
A.E.(TNEB) Sub-station,Sivagangai	04575-240286	9445853126
A.E.-(TNEB)Rural, Sivagangai	04575-240286	9445853077
ADE/ PRO, TNEB	04575-240286	9445853061
ADE (TNEB), Sivagangai	04575-240666	9445853074
A.E. Malampatty	-	9445853075
A.E. Madagupatty	-	9445853073
A.E. Kalayarkoil	-	9445853079
A.E. Nattarasankottai	-	9445853081
A.E. Maravamangalam	-	9445853082
E.E. Karaikuddi	-	9445853090
A.E.E Town-Karaikudi	-	9445853084
A.E.E Rural-Karaikudi	-	9445853085
A.E.E Devakottai	-	9445853086

A.E. Town South Karaikudi	-	9445853088
A.E. Town North Karaikudi	-	9445853089
A.E. Rural Karaikudi	-	9445853083
A.E. Puduvayal	-	9445853091
A.E. Kanadukathan	-	9445853092
A.E. Kandaramanickam	-	9445853093
A.E. Kallal	-	9445853094
A.E. Rural South Devakottai	-	9445853095
A.E. Rural North Devakottai	-	9445853096
A.E. Town Devakottai	-	9445853097
E.E. Manamadurai	-	9445853111
A.E.E Manamadurai	-	9445853101
A.E.E Ilayangudi	-	9445853103
A.E.E Thiruppuvanam	-	9445853102
A.E. Town Manamadurai	-	9445853104
A.E. Rural Manamadurai	-	9445853107
A.E. Rajakambeeram	-	9445853106
A.E. Thirupachetty	-	9445853105
A.E. West Thiruppuvanam	-	9445853108
A.E. East Thiruppuvanam	-	9445853109
A.E. Poovanthi	-	9445853110
A.E. Town Ilayangudi	-	9445853112
A.E. Rural Ilayangudi	-	9445853113
A.E. Salaigramam	-	9445853114
A.E. Keeladi	-	9445853098
E.E(TNEB), Thiruppathur	04577 - 266034	9445853131
A.E.E Thiruppathur	-	9445853116



A.E.E Singampunari	-	9445853117
A.E. Town Thiruppathur	-	9445853118
A.E. Rural North Thiruppathur	-	9445853119
A.E. Rural South Thiruppathur	-	9445853120
A.E. A.Thekkur	-	9445853121
A.E. S.V.Mangalam	-	9445853122
A.E. Singampunari	-	9445853123
A.E. Pulithipatty	-	9445853124
A.E. S.Pudur	-	9445853125

## **SIVAGANGA DISTRICT FIRE AND RESCUE SERVICE DETAILS**

District Fire Office Sivaganga -- 04575-240201

District Fire Officer Sivaganga -- 9445086502, 9445086503

District Fire Office: Mail Id: fireservice-tnsvg@nic.in

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Station Address</b>	<b>Station Number</b>	<b>Cell No.</b>
1.	Station Officer, Fire and Rescue Services, Sivaganga	04575-240301	9445086243
2.	Station Officer Fire and Rescue Services Manamadurai	04574-258599	9445086235
3.	Station Officer Fire and Rescue Services Thiruppathur	04577-266245	9445086244
4.	Station Officer Fire and Rescue Services Singampunari	04577-242225	9445086242
5.	Station Officer Fire and Rescue Services Karaikudi	04565-221101	9445086234
6.	Station Officer Fire and Rescue Services Devakottai.	04561-272200	9445086232

**Police Contact Numbers - SIVAGANGAI DISTRICT**  
**LIST OF OFFICERS AND ALL POLICE STATIONS PHONE NUMBERS**  
**AND CELL NUMBERS**

Rank	Call sign	Name of the Officers	Cell No.	Office Phone No.	Micro
IGP., South Zone,	Mike- 3	Tr.Prem Anand Sinha, IPS.,	9940113111	0452-2522596	526688
DIG, Ramnad Range.	Mike-9	Dr.Abhinav Kumar., IPS	80560 33629	04567 - 230780	536599
Collector, Sivagangai	Mike-C	Tmt.Asha Ajith, I.A.S.	9444182000	04575 Office: 241581, 241391 Resi:241455	
SP., Sivagangai	Mike-10	Tr.Dongare Pravin Umesh, I.P.S.,	9498124125	04575 Off:241386 Resi:241385	526499
SP., Ramnad	Mike-10	Tr.Chandeesh, IPS	9498117777	04567-231380 Res-231350	53-6599
ADSP., Headquarters	Mike-11	Tr.P.Kalaikathiravan	8300035099	-	52-6459
ADSP. PEW.,	Mike-12	Tr.L.Francis	9443729949	04575 241587	-
ADSP., Cyber Crime Cell	Mike-14	Tr.S.Namasivayam	8300037300	-	-
DSP., Sivagangai	Mike-20	Tr.A.Amala Advin		04575-240242	4666
DSP., Karaikudi	Mike-21	Tr.R.Prakash	8610456860	04565-238044	4639
DSP., Thiruppathur	Mike-22	Tr.M.Selvakumar		04577-266213	4659
DSP, Devakottai	Mike-23	Tr.T.Partheepan	9498183934	04561-273574	4669
DSP., Manamadurai	Mike-24	Tr.P.Niresh		04574-269886	4649
DSP., SJ & HR	Mike-26	<b>Vacant</b>	9789236515	04575-240559	
DSP., DCRB	Mike-27	Tr.A.Iruthayam	9444217455	04575-240436	4600
DSP, DCB	Mike-28	Tr.R.Athmanathan	9443183707	04575-240445	4656
DSP ALGSC	Mike-29	Tmt.R.Biruntha	9789918079	04575-243737	-
DSP., A.R.	Mike-30	<b>Vacant</b>	-	04575-240217	4686
S.B. Inspector	Mike-19	Tr.M.Prem Anand	9498179366	04575-240307 04575-240427	4656
SB Inspr. Ramnad	Mike-19	Tr.Saravanapandi	83000 15204	04567-232110	53-6456
IGP., South Zone, Inspr	--	Tr.Sasikumar	9994291972	0452-2522596	45-6688
SB CID Inspr. Sivagangai	--	Tr.Muthuselvam	83000 39949	04575-241430	52-6445
"Q" Branch Inspr. Sivagangai	--	Tmt.Karpagam	8300004768	04575-240517	--
DIG Camp Asst	--	Tr.R.Muthupandi	6374825925	04567-230780	53-6465
AO (Admin)	--	Tr.Ashok Rajkumar	6380520536	-	---

AO (Accounts)	--	Tmt.Vasanthakumari	8300024956	-	---
Camp Asst to SP	--	Tr.Rajasekar (Asst)	9698932568	04575- 240485	
DRO, Sivagangai		Dr.S.Selva Surabi	9445000925	04575-241293,402	

**Short Hand Reporter:** Tr.Nagoor Meeran - 9445461635

**SPECIAL BRANCH**

<b>Inspector</b>	<b>Sub - Inspectors</b>	
Tr.M.Prem Anand 9498179366	Tr.Saravanabose 9498105551	Tr.Palaniyappan 9442419284

SB STAFF

<b>S.No.</b>	<b>Police Station</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Contact number</b>	
	<b>Sivagangai Sub Division</b>	<b>SI.Tr.Manikandan</b>	8300001300	
1.	Sivagangai Town	SSI.Tr.Dhanabal	8300001400	8667291781
		Gr-I 799 Tr.Vignesh	9498135344	9788981398
2.	Sivagangai Taluk	Gr-I 2122 Tr.Sivakumar	9498117412	9025121519
3.	Madagupatti	Gr-I 1880 Tr.Ramesh	9498103878	8939383660
4.	Kalayarkoil	Gr-I 2109 Tr.Balashanmugam	9498116937	8754842513
5.	Elayangudi	HC 728 Tr.Baskaran	8300063447	7904796053
6.	Salaigramam	Gr.I.620 Tr.S.Nagaraj	9498144514	9361157045
	<b>Karaikudi Sub Division</b>	<b>SSI.Tr.Murugesan</b>	8300000440	7806909367
7.	Karaikudi North	Gr-I 1920 Tr.Dhatchinamoorthi	9789360754	
8.	Alagappapuram			
9.	Karaikudi South	HC 1442 Tr.Kalaiyarasu	8300000499	
10.	Somanathapuram			
11.	Sakkottai	SSI Tr.Murugesan	8300004783	
12.	Kundrakudi	HC 1166 Tr.Rajkumar	8300001536	
13.	Pallathur	HC 529 Tr.Selvam	9498190115	8838341205
14.	Chettinadu	SSI 1711 Tr.Kalidoss	8300000778	9842988224
	<b>Thiruppathur Sub Division</b>	<b>SSI.Tr.Jeganath</b>	8300000567	9843390814
15.	Thiruppathur Town	HC 1146 Tr.Kumaresan	9498190173	9944359925
16.	Keelasevalpatti	Gr-I 2116, Tr.Mohammed Hussain	9626151465	
17.	Thirukostiyur	Gr-I 2080, Tr.Samayamuthu	9894569329	
18.	Nachiyarpuram	SSI.Tr.R.Velpandi	9498139661	9486563173
19.	Kandavarayanpatti	Gr.I. 1992 Tr.Marikannu	9498117524	8248090474
20.	Nerkuppai	HC 1589 Tr.R.Ayyapan	8300000536	8838201025
21.	Poolankurichi	Gr.I.1952 Tr.Raja	9498117330	9585737309
22.	Singampunari	Gr.I. 218 Tr.Selvaraj	9498190005	9751861199
23.	S.S.Kottai	HC 1056 Tr.Ganapathi		9629290977
24.	Ulagampatti	Gr-I 1958 Tr.Karthick	9498117433	9843630637
25.	Puzhudhipatti			
26.	S.V.Mangalam	HC 1687 Tr.Boopathi	8300000437	9159310020
	<b>Devakottai Sub Division</b>	<b>SSI.Tr.Palaniyappan</b>	8300000464	8667848374
27.	Devakottai TN	Gr-I 2386 Tr.Santhanakrishanan	9498125221	9677388103

28.	Aravayal	HC 1369 Tr.Sureshkumar	8300004748	8778767901
29.	Devakottai TK	Gr.I.2294 Tr.Charles	9498116590	9047905747
30.	Velayuthapattinam	Gr-I 1113 Kumar	8124981326	
31.	Thiruvegempet	HC 1241 Tr.Saminathan	9865663344	8300001349
32.	Kallal	HC 1800 Tr.Alagusundaram	8300063650	9597958794
	<b>Manamadurai Sub-Division</b>	<b>SSI.Tr.Vijayakumar</b>	6385910853	8300000853
33.	Manamadurai	HC 1121 Tr.Muneeskumar	9790000202	
34.	Sipcot	HC 947 Tr.Malaichamy	9498189867	9626197210
35.	Thiruppachethi	Gr.I.1117 Tr.Sethukarasu	9498190046	9952554800
36.	Thiruppuvanam	HC 570 Tr.Maruthu	9498190052	9655055789
37.	Poovanthi	HC 1550 Tr.Senthilkumar	8300000860	9842334276
38.	Palayanoor	HC 1516 Tr.Senthil Saravana Murugan	8300000920	9344771849
<b>S.No.</b>	<b>Police Station</b>	<b>Inspector</b>	<b>SI</b>	<b>Phone No.</b>
<b>Sivagangai Sub Division</b>				
1.	Sivagangai Town	Tr.Annaraj 8300060068 9443897833	Tr.Vairamani (D)	8056655905
			Tr.Harikrishnan (D)	8438538898
			Selvi.Shanmugapriya (D)	9003580773
			Tr.Parthasarathi (R)	8300002216
			Tr.Murugesan (R)	9498189895
			Trg.SI.Tr.Alakendran(D)	6380696299
2.	Sivagangai Taluk	Tr.Manikandan 9080105990 9344935161	Tr.Prathap (D)	6369497443
			Tr.Premkumar (D)	7708036309
			Tr.Soundarrajan (R)	9498190109
			Tr.Muthuramalingam (R)	8300000522
			Tr.Manikandan(R)	8300000837
3.	Madagupatti		Tr.Kannan(D)	6369220313
			Tr.Nachankalai (R)	8300001258
4.	Kalayarkovil	Tr.Adivel 9498195575	Tr.Gugan (D)	8012606936
			Tr.Panneerselvam (R)	8300000389
			Tr.Chezhiyan (R)	8300001332
			Trg.Tr.Santhoshkumar(D)	8489138080
5.	Elayangudi	Tr.P.Jothimurugan 8300017007 8667759926	Tr.Karthikeyan(D)	9791614282
			Tr.Sajeev (D)	9003342631
			Tr.Roobanraj (D) OD	7200430324
6.	Salaigramam	Tr.Loganathan 9994654537 9498107668	Tr.Parthasarathy(R )	8300001963
			Tr.Alagar (R)	9498190220
7.	Sivagangai AWPS	Tmt.Jeyakodi 9498186709 8248089256	Tmt.Marutheeswari (R)	8300001474
			Tmt.Shanthi (R)	8300001476
			Tmt.Devarani (R)	8300004973
8.	Sivagangai Town Crime	Tmt.Nagalakshmi 8300012358 (OD at High Court)	Tr.Saravanakumar(D)	9498116992
			Tr.Ramachandran(R )	8300001087

9.	Sivagangai Traffic	Tmt.Sakthi Essaki 9498176383	Tmt.Azhagurani (D)	8300014797
<b>Karaikudi Sub Division</b>				
10.	Karaikudi North	Tr.Raveendran 8300020695	Tr.Prabhakaran (R)	6382736710
			Tr.Janakiraman (R)	8300000521
			Tr.Ramanathan (R)	8300004828
			Tr.Selvakumar (R)	9498105822
			Tr.Mahalingam (R)	8300038538
11.	Alagappapuram		Tmt.Vennila (D) MTL	8438575686
			Tr.karuppaiah (R)	9486633988
12.	Karaikudi South	Tr.Sathishkumar 9498170349 9843393332	Tr.Sivakumar (D) Suspend	9600970588
			Tr.S.Sekar (R)	9498103945
			Tr.Kalaimani(R) Suspend	9488742384
			Tr.Sundararasu (R)	9498105073
			Tr.Veerapandiyam(R)	8300000822
			Tr.Soosai Michael Raj(R)	9486276449
			Tmt.Pranitha(D)	9150359003
13.	Somanathapuram		Tr.Kannan(R) OD	8300002242
14.	Sakkottai	Tr.Kannadasan 8300016736	Tr.Muthu(D)	8508613289
			Tr.Ganesan(R)	9443170827
			Tr.Selvapandi(R)	9443345593
15.	Kundrakudi	Tr.Selvakumar 9498188980	Tr.Premkumar(D)	9600223289
16.	Chettinadu		Tr.Pandi (R)	8300002238
17.	Pallathur	Tmt.Sundari 9443871966	Tr.Ravi(R)	8300043646
18.	Karaikudi AWPS	Tmt.Mahalakshmi 9498150348	Tmt.Kamila Banu(D)	7904151071
19.	Karaikudi Traffic	Tr.P.S.Baskar 8300021909 9944393100	Tr.Madasamy(D)	9042453025
20.	Karaikudi North Crime	Vacant		
21.	Karaikudi South Crime	Vacant		
22.	Karaikudi Town Crime	-		
23.	Control Room	-	Tr.Muthuvelu(R)	9498189861
<b>Thiruppathur Sub Division</b>				
24.	Thiruppathur Town	Tr.Periyar, 9486014184	Tr.Selva Prabhu (D)	9498109239
			Tr.Balakrishnan (R)	9487277969
			Tr.Baskaran(R)	8300000449
			Tr.Ravi(R)	8300017147
25.	Nachiyapuram		Tr.Kumaravel(R)	8300004613
			Tr.Parthasarathi(R)	8300001962
26.	Kandavarayanpatti		Tr.Srithar (D)	9498121779

27.	Thirukostiyur	Tr.M.M.Selvaragavan, 9498106938, 9442303929	Tr.Vijay (D) OD	9498150757
28.	Keelasevalpatti		Tr.Sathiyamoorthy(R)	9498186787
			Tr.Sakthivel(R)	9962422200
			Tr.Parthipan(D)	8098934392
			Tr.Sekaran(R)	8300002011
			Tr.Rajkumar(R)	9842814805
29.	Nerkuppai	Tr.Sasikumar 9498175794	Tr.Johnson Micheal Raj (R)	8300004747
30.	Singampunari	Tmt.Kavitha 9442453239	Tmt.Venkateshwari(D)OD	9003377844
			Tr.Rajavel(D)	9500362022
			Tr.Saravanan (D) OD	9498116992
			Tmt.Kaleeswari(D)	8300002315
31.	S.S Kottai	Tr.Soundarapandian 9500455045 9444184346	Tr.Lenin(D)	9500500490
			Tr.Jayaraman(R)	9965114468
			Tr.Kannan(R)	8300016684
32.	S.V.Mangalam	Tmt.Jaichitra 8940094248	Tr.Peter Alangarathamburaj (R)	8300004608
			Tr.Muthukrishnan(R)	8300004669
33.	Ulagampatti	Vacant	Tmt.Maheshwari (D)	8300063638
34.	Puzhudhipatti		Tr.Britto(R)	8300000997
35.	Poolankurichi		Tr.Sethuraman(R)	9942188620
36.	Thiruppathur AWPS	Tmt.P.Devaki 8300000351	Tmt.Ramalakshmi(R)	9498189945
			Tmt.Gokila(D)	8300001323 8778706939
37.	Singampunari Traffic	Tmt.Roselet 9498188808		
38.	Thiruppathur Traffic	-	Tmt.Selvi (D) (OD)	8300004565
<b>Devakottai Sub Division</b>				
39.	Devakottai Town	Tr.Ganeshamoorthy 8300002307	Tr.Namasivayam [D]	8883131315
			Tr.Rex (R)	8300002088
			Tr.Manikandan(OD)	8300001300
40.	Devakottai Taluk	Tr.Saravanan 9498103418	Tr.Malaichamy	8838037435
			Tr.Dhanasekaran	8300000539
			Tr.S.B.Kalaisevan	8300000389
			Tr.Sudhakar	8300002299
41.	Aravayal		Tr.Ansari Hussain(D)	9944244350
42.	Velayuthapattinam		Tr.Manickam(R)	9443674741
43.	Thiruvegempet		Tr.Vinoth(D)	9500752829
			Tr.Mohan	6381465626
			Tr.George Jacob	9788778613
44.	Kallal	Tr.Vasivam 7904343836	Tr.Jeyabalan	7548828458
			Tr.Jeyasankar	8300001168

45.	Devakottai AWPS	Tmt.S.C.Maheshwari 9442200309	Tmt.Poorna Chandra Bharathi(D)	8300004843
46.	Devakottai Traffic	Tr.Pandian 9498182374		
47.	Devakottai Taluk Crime	Tr.A.Antony Chelladurai 9498180354 8610873165		
<b>Manamadurai Sub-Division</b>				
48.	Manamadurai	Tr.Alexraj 9842128855, 9498139733	Tr.Boopathiraja (D)	7010778945
			Tr.BalasathishKannan(D)	7598572676
49.	Sipcot		Tr. Babu	9498189923
			Tr.Santhanakaruppu(D)	8870203672
50.	Thiruppachethi	Tmt.G.Kalarani 9498186929 9942828503	Tr.Sivakumar(R)	9443466509
			Tr.Paramasivam(R)	8300000399
51.	Thiruppuvanam	Tr.Sivakumar 9498177601	Tr.Sivasubbu(D)	8428950466
			Tr.Jeyakannan(D)	9498182826
52.	Poovanthi	Tmt.Kalaivani 9498185626	Tr.Sivaprakash(D)	9751938524
			Tr.Marimuthu(R)	8300001236
53.	Palayanoor		Tr. Kalaiyarasu (R)	8300001083
54.	Manamdurai AWPS	Tmt.Janaki 8300038200	Tr.Seenivasan(R)	8300000403
			Tr.Seenivasagan(D)	9445758175
55.	Manamadurai Traffic	Tr.Suresh kumar(D)	8300047740	
55.	Manamadurai Traffic	Tr.Venkateswaran 9498189907	Tmt. Lakshmi (R)	8300001470

#### SPECIAL UNITS

S.No.	Units	Inspector	SI	Phone No.
1.	DCRB	Tmt.Tamilselvi 9498174399	Tmt.JayaGanga (D)	9498105469
2.	DCB - I	Tr.Mannanvan 8300013929		
3.	DCB - II	-	Tr.Arunachalam	8300001554
			Tr.Radhakrishnan	9344405183
			Tr.Balasubramaniyan	9498103946
4.	SJ & HR	-	Tmt.Tamil Selvi	8300001475
			Tr.Manikandeshwaran	8300000376
5.	PEW, SVG	Tmt.Jeyarani 98423 79451 7598568304	Tr.Ramasubramani(D)	9498184178
6.	ACTU	Tmt.Chithiraiselvi 8300063803		
7.	Cyber Crime Cell	Tmt.S.Devi 9498179691 9344098379	Tr.Muruganandam	8300004949

**ARMED RESERVE**

S.No.	Units	Inspector	SI/SSI	Phone No.
1.	AR COMPANY	Tr.Siva 8300016050 9659246509	SI. Tr.Ravivarma	9043306987 8903245672
2.			WSI. Tmt.Sangareswari	9498190034
3.			WSI. Selvi.Sarojini	8825509958 9025770189
4.			SI.Tr.Arunmurali	9600444780
5.			SSI. Tr.Kannan	8300000478
6.			SSI. Tr.Ilangovan	8300001654 9443171227
7.			SSI. Tr.JustinThiraviyam	8300000710
8.			SSI. Tr.Vijaya kumar	9498190234 8754730554
9.			SSI. Tr.Balamanikandan	8300000416
10.			SSI. Tr.Pandiyam	8300000678
11.			SSI. Tr.Ramakrishnan	8300000676
12.			SSI. Tr.Kannappan	8300063493
13.			SSI.Tr.Sundarapandiyam	9498190265
14.			SSI.Tr.Ramesh	8300001563
15.			SSI.Tr.Kalimuthu	8300000680
16.			SSI.Tr.Baskarraj	8300000686
17.	Armed Reserve - MT	Tr.Kulasekara Manthira Selvi 8300001221	SSI. Tr.Balasubramaniyan	8300000480
18.			SI.Tr.Somasundaram	83000001562

**Control Room:** 04575-240454

HC 1159 Tr.Deivendran - 8300002120, 8056371813

Gr-I 635 Tr.Gopalakrishnan - 7598575202, 8610680556

Gr.I. 711 Tr.Gowtham - 94981 35211, 7395937536

Gr.I. 591 Tr.Ganesh Prabhu - 94981 34081, 7904705725.

**Technical Inspr:** 9445066282,

**Technical SI:** Tr.Chandrasekar, 9445466434

**Home Guard In-charge:** PC 111 Tr.Rajesh - 83000 63528, 98439 89877

**High court:** Tr. Rajesh 94981 04195, Whatsapp-9843315386

**Collector Gun man -** PC 2562, Tr.Vigneshwar - 9952938592-6382356883

PC 2525, Tr.Kamalakannan, 9600119552

**Police Wellbeing Incharge -** WHC Tmt.Manimegalai, 83000 00977.

**ITBP RTC -** Poovanthi-7889373632

**District sports officer -** 7401703503



**Central Prison Madurai** – 0452 2360031(For Men), 0452 2362302 (For Women)

**Sub Jail Sivagangai** – 04575 244703

**Sub Jail Thiruppathur** - 04577 266855.

**Open Air Jail, Purasadiudaippu** – 9042146456.

**Forest Department: Office** – 04575 240329.

Ranger - Tr.Gopinath – 8610054519

**BSNL Lineman** - 04575 - 241000 & Tr.Murugan - 94430 20006

**DM TASMAL**: 9445029740.

**AD Mines and Minerals Dept.,** - 9788998196.

RPF - Madurai - 0452-2308802.

Base Control CUG- 9498181201

Passport - Tr.Devasanan-9498189864

CNI Sec. 044-24360100,24360300

MH Tahsildar – Tr.Antony,- 9443474995

CEO Tr.Saminathan 7373002991

PA Tr.Sampathkumar 9787776727

TNPA -Tamil Nadu Police Training College, Chennai - 9498107765

Short Hand Reporter: Tr.Nagoor Meeran - 9445461635

**Tiruppur SB Office : 949810132**

**Photographer:** Tr.Akniraj,8300001030

**Scientific officer:** Tr.Sivadurai, DSP, 8778951242

## OTHER DEPARTMENTS

<b>RURAL DEVELOPMENT</b>			
Project Director, DRDA	04575-240388	240429	7373704227
Project Officer(M.T.)	04575-240962	--	9444094342
Personal Assistant to Collector (Pan.Dev.)	04575 - 240389	240401	7402608350
A.D.(Panchayats)	04575-240283	--	7402608351
A.D.(Audit)	04575-243199	--	7402608352
P.A.(Small Savings)	04575-240591	--	7402608355
P.A.(Noon Meal)	04575-244533		9500534035
APO, Infra-1	--	--	7402608336
APO, Infra-2	--	--	7402608338
APO, WE	--	--	7402608339
APO, H&S	--	--	7402608337
AEE(R&B-1)	--	--	7402608383
AEE(R&B-2)	--	--	7402608342
Secretary, Dist. Panchayat	04575-240952		7402608353
Dist.Panchayat Chairman	04575-240952		-----
Huzur Saristadar(PD)	04575-240389		7402608408
B.D.O. (Supt)DRDA	--	--	7402608384
E.E Roads	04575-243839	--	--
<b>BLOCK DEVELOPMENT OFFICERS</b>			
	Land line Telephone Numbers	BLOCK PANCHAYAT	VILLAGE PANCHAYAT
BDO, Sivaganga	04575-240272	7402608368	7402608356
BDO, Kalaiyarkoil	04575-232225	7402608357	7402608366
BDO, Manamadurai	04574-258016	7402608358	7402608370

BDO, Thiruppuvanam	04574-265224	7402608359	7402608371
BDO, Ilayangudi	04565-265236	7402608360	7402608372
BDO, Thiruppathur	04577-266139	7402608365	7402608377
BDO, Singampunari	04577-242128	7402608369	7402608378
BDO, S.Pudur	04577-244201	7402608367	7402608379
BDO, Kallal	04565-284221	7402608363	7402608375
BDO, Sakkottai	04565-282239	7402608364	7402608376
BDO, Devakottai	04561-272224	7402608361	7402608373
BDO, Kannankudi	04561-274228	7402608362	7402608374
<b>MUNICIPALITY</b>			
Commissioner, Sivaganga	04575-241253	--	7397382170
Commissioner, Karaikudi	04565-238201	238134	7397382168
Commissioner, Devakottai	04561-272282	--	7397382165
Commissioner Manamadurai			9150375470
<b>PWD</b>			
S.E. PWD/WRO, Sivaganga	04575-240399 04575-240304	--	9942105593
E.E. PWD.Lower Vaigai Basin Division, Paramakudi	04564-231354	--	7373020689
E.E.PWD.Saruganiyaru, Sivaganga	04575-240276	240280	7373099189
E.E.PWD. Manimutharu Devakkottai (i/c)	04561-272263	--	7373020689
E.E.PWD, (Buildings)	04567-230728	--	7867066332
A.E.PWD, (Electricals)	240361	--	9944483832
E.E.(PWD) Ex-zamin Tanks Karaikudi (i/c)	04565-230271	233277	7373099189
<b>MINES</b>			
A.D. Mines	240391 to 95	--	9443338972
A.D. FISHERIES	04575-240848	--	9384824273
FOREST Officer Forest Range Officer	04575-240329	-- --	9551631501 8122737383
GM, Aavin Karaikudi	04565-255701, 255702	--	7373184444

<b>TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT</b>			
R.T.O, Sivaganga	04575-240339	--	9384808449
G.M.TNSTC, Karaikudi	04565-238055	--	9487898157
D.M.TNSTC, Sivagangai	04575-240325	--	9487898087
B.M.TNSTC, Karaikudi	04565-240325	--	9487898159
<b>EDUCATION DEPARTMENT</b>			
C.E.O. Sivaganga	04575-240408	--	7373002891
D.E.O.(Middle School) Sivaganga	04575-241855	--	7373777309
D.E.O.(Private School) Sivaganga			9443021510
D.E.O.(Primary School) Sivaganga			9486572661
D.E.O.(Primary School) Devakottai	04561-272892	--	9443732800
<b>HIGHWAYS DEPARTMENT</b>			
D.E.(Highways)	04575-240240	-	9842083212
A.D.E. (Highways) Tiruppathur	04577-266171	-	9994696423
A.D.E.(Highways) Devakottai	04561-260333	-	9443443993
A.D.E. (Highways) Sivaganga	04575-240240	-	9443430140
A.D.E. (Highways) Karaikudi	04565-232420	-	9443332913
A.D.E. (Highways) Manamadurai	04574-269085	-	9443301050
<b>HEALTH DEPARTMENT</b>			
J.D.(Health) Sivaganga	04575-240403	-	9444982678
D.D.(Health) Sivaganga	04575-240524	-	7358122620
D.D.(T.B) Sivaganga	04575-242434	-	9791833943
DEAN-(MEDICAL), Sivaganga	04575-243781	-	7358151594
DD Family welfare, Svga.	04575-240549	-	9842450768
JD, Superintendent (Medical)	04575-240403	-	8939641850

<b>AGRICULTURE</b>			
J.D.(Agri)Sivaganga	04575-240409	-	9597060293
P.A.(Agri)Sivaganga	240395 Ext.260	-	8825607384
E.E.(Agri)Sivaganga	04575-240213	-	9487683043
D.D.(Horticulture) Sivaganga	246161, 240009	-	8778453247
A.D.(Horticulture) Sivaganga	04575-242065	-	9751151257
A.D.(Statistic) Sivaganga	04575-244018	-	9445458084
A.D.(Statistic) Devakottai	-	-	9445458142
DD.(Statistic) Sivangangi	-	-	9445458084
J.D. and Regional Director, Animal Husbandary Sivaganga	04575-240415	243323	9445001128
A.D (AH) Animal Husbandary Sivaganga	04575-243717	-	9445032581
A.D (AH) Animal Husbandary Karaikudi	04565-220022	-	9445032556
Veterinary Surgeon Dr. (AH)	04575-240415	-	9843138357
<b>TOWN PANCHAYATS</b>			
Assistant Director(T.P.) Sivaganga	04565-243046	-	8925809230
Kottaiyur	04565-276076	-	8925809683
Puduvayal	04565-282727	-	8925809687
Kandanur	04565-282044	-	8925809682
Pallathur	04565-283683	-	8925809686
Thiruppathur	04577-266295	-	8925809690
Singampunari	04577-242939	-	8925809688
Nerkuppai	04577-245411	-	8925809685

Thiruppuvanam	04574-265391	-	8925809689
Ilayangudi	04564-265246	-	8925809680
Nattarasankottai	04575-234300	-	8925809684
Kanadukathan	04565-283583	-	8925809681

**CONTACT NUMBER OF RELIEF COMMISSIONER OFFICER, CHENNAI AND GOVERNMENT REVENUE DEPARTMENT @ SECRETARIAT**

<b>Designation</b>	<b>Phone Numbers</b>
The Additional Chief Secretary / Commissioner of Revenue Administration Chepauk, Chennai - 5.	044 – 28523299
The Director, Revenue Administration and Disaster Management and Mitigation Department, Chepauk, Chennai - 5.	044 - 28528745

S.No	Designation	Phone Number (Office/Res)	E-mail Address
1.	DISTRICT COLLECTOR	OFF- 04575 - 241466	collrsvg@tn.nic.in
		RES- 04575 - 241455	-
2.	DRO	04575 - 240419	drosvg.tnsvg@nic.in
3.	PA (G ) COLLECTOR	04575-241525	pag.tnsvg@nic.in
4.	PÁ TO COLLECOR (P.D)	04575-240389	papd.tnsvg@nic.in
5.	RDO, SIVAGANGAI	04575-240243, 242244	rdo.tnsvg@nic.in rdosvg@gmail.com
6.	RDO, DEVAKOTTAI	04561-272283, 272289	subcollrdvk.tnsvg@nic.in
7.	JD MS, SIVAGANGAI	04575- 240403	jdahsvga@rediffmail.com
8.	DD HS, SIVAGANGAI	04575-240524	dphsvg@tn.nic.in, ddhealth.tnsvg@tn.nic.in
9.	TAHSILDAR, SIVAGANGAI	04575-240232	tahsildarsvg@gmail.com
10.	TAHSILDAR, ILAYANGUDI	04564-265232	tahrily.tnsvg@nic.in
11.	TAHSILDAR, KARAIKUDI	04565-238307	tahrkkd.tnsvg@nic.in
			tahsildarkaraikudi@gmail.com
12.	TAHSILDAR, MANAMADURAI	04574-258017	tahrmmn.tnsvg@nic.in
13.	TAHSILDAR, THIRUPPUVANAM	04574-265094	tahrtpm.tnsvg@in.in tahsildartpvm@gmail.com
14.	TAHSILDAR, DEVAKOTTAI	04561-277254	tahrdvk.tnsvg@nic.in
15.	TAHSILDAR, THIRUPATTHUR	04577-266216	tahrtp.r.tnsvg@in.in
16.	TAHSILDAR, SINGAMPUNARI	04577-242155	tahrsingai@gmail.com
17.	MUNICIPAL COMMR., SIVAGANGAI	04571- 241253	commr.sivagangai@tn.nic.in
18.	MUNICIPAL COMMR KARAIKUDI	04565-238201, 222201	commr.karaikudi@tn.nic.in

19.	MUNICIPAL COMMR., DEVAKOTTAI	04561- 272282	commr.devakkottai@tn.nic.in
20.	MUNICIPAL COMMR., MANAMADURAI		commr.manamadurai@tn.gov .in
21.	BDO - SIVAGANGAI	04575-240272	svgsvga.tnbdo@nic.in
22.	BDO - THIRUPPUVANAM	04564-265224	svgtpmn.tnbdo@nic.in
23.	BDO - MANAMADURAI	04574-250016	svgmmdu.tnbdo@nic.in
24.	BDO - ILAYANGUDI	04564-265236	svgigdi.tnbdo@nic.in
25.	BDO - KALAYARKOVIL	04575-232225	svgkykl.tnbdo@nic.in
26.	BDO - SINGAMPUNARI	04577-242128	svgspri.tnbdo@nic.in
27.	BDO - THIRUPPATHUR	04577-266139	svgtptr.tnbdo@nic.in
28.	BDO - KALLAL	04565-284221	svgklal.tnbdo@nic.in
29.	BDO - SAKKOTTAI	04565-282239	svgskti.tnbdo@nic.in
30.	BDO - KANNANKUDI	04561-274228	svgkgdi.tnbdo@nic.in
31.	BDO - S. PUDHUR	04577-244201	svgspdr.tnbdo@nic.in
32.	BDO - DEVAKOTTAI	04561-272224	svgdkti.tnbdo@nic.in

**LIST OF TELEPHONE NUMBERS.  
TELEPHONE NUMBERS & E-MAIL ID OF THE PRIMARY HEALTH CENTER**

<b>SINGAMPUNERI BLOCK</b>				
1	Piranmalai	04577	246106	svg-pmalai.tnphc@nic.in
2	Mallakottai	04577	295339	svg-mkottai.tnphc@nic.in
3	M.Soorakudi	04577	293302	svg-soorakudi.tnphc@nic.in
4	Eriyur	04577	260038	-
<b>S.PUDUR BLOCK</b>				
5	V.Pudur	04577	244464	svg-pudurv.tnphc@nic.in
6	Pulithipatti	04577	294328	svg-ppatti.tnphc@nic.in



<b>THIRUPPATHUR BLOCK</b>				
7	Nerkuppai	04577	245182	svg-nerkuppai.tnphc@nic.in
8	Keelasevalpatti	04577	295327	svg-kspatti.tnphc@nic.in
9	Thirukostiyur	04577	295288	svg-kostiyur.tnphc@nic.in
10	Sevenipatti	04577	295326	svg-sevinipati.tnphc@nic.in
<b>KALLAL BLOCK</b>				
11	Sembanur	04565	284408	svg-sambanoor.tnphc@nic.in
12	Kandramanickam	04577	295365	svg-kmanickam.tnphc@nic.in
13	Maruthangudi	04577	295339	svg-mgudi.tnphc@nic.in
14	Kundrakudi	04577	295325	svg-kdkudi.tnphc@nic.in
15	S.R. Pattinam	04565	285303	--
16	Panankudi	04575	292424	--
<b>SAKOTTAI BLOCK</b>				
17	Puduvayal	04565	282180	svg-puduvayal.tnphc@nic.in
18	Peerkalaikadu	04565	291160	svg-pkkadu.tnphc@nic.in
19	Kottaiyur	04565	283797	svg-kottaiyur.tnphc@nic.in
20	O.Siruvayal	04565	210455	svg-sirivayal.tnphc@nic.in
<b>KANNANGUDI BLOCK</b>				
21	Kannankudi	04561	274216	svg-knkudi.tnphc@nic.in
<b>DEVAKOTTI BLOCK</b>				
22	Thiruvegampet	04561	267400	svg-tvpct.tnphc@nic.in
23	Velayuthapattinam	04561	291627	svg-vpattinam.tnphc@nic.in
24	Shanmuganathapuram	04561	295850	svg-snpuram.tnphc@nic.in
25	Kulamangalam	04561	202633	svg-kgalam.tnphc@nic.in
26	Monni karmangudi	04561	295851	svg-mkkudi.tnphc@nic.in

<b>MANAMADURAI BLOCK</b>				
27	Muthanendal	04574	267220	svg-mutanendal.tnphc@nic.in
28	Periyakottai	04574	201593	svg-pkottai.tnphc@nic.in
29	Thanjakkore	04574	205445	svg-thanjakoor.tnphc@nic.in
30	Kombukkarandall	04574	291348	svg-kknendal.tnphc@nic.in

<b>KALAYARKOIL BLOCK</b>				
31	Kalayarkovil	04575	232620	svg-kkoil.tnphc@nic.in
32	Maravamangalam	04575	235270	svg-mmangalam.tnphc@nic.in
33	Satharasankottai	04575	238300	svg-sakottai.tnphc@nic.in
34	Nattarasankottai	04575	234400	svg-nakottai.tnphc@nic.in
35	Kalayarmangalam	04575	293068	svg-kmangalam.tnphc@nic.in
36	Paganeri	04575	292590	svg-paganeri.tnphc@nic.in

<b>THIRUPPUVANAM BLOCK</b>				
37	Poovanthi	04574	265591	svg-poovanthi.tnphc@nic.in
38	Palayanur	04574	205455	svg-palayanoor.tnphc@nic.in
39	Thiruppuvanam	04574	265690	svg-tpuvanam.tnphc@nic.in
40	Konthagai	will ph 0452	2465059	svg-konthagai.tnphc@nic.in

<b>SIVAGANGA BLOCK</b>				
41	Keelapoongudi	04575	233124	svg-kpoongudi.tnphc@nic.in
42	Idayamelur	04575	293070	svg- edayamelur.tnphc@nic.in
43	Arasanur	04575	201592	svg-arasanoor.tnphc@nic.in
44	Thamarakki	04575	293069	svg-thamarakki.tnphc@nic.in

<b>ILAYANGUDI BLOCK</b>				
45	Salaigramam	04564	263365	svg-sgramam.tnphc@nic.in
46	Thayamangalam	04564	291546	svg-tmangalam.tnphc@nic.in

47	Sooranam	04564	291547	svg-sooranam.tnphc@nic.in
48	Munaiventri	04564	261332	--

### Details of Block Panchayat Chairman, 2022

<b>Sl. No</b>	<b>Name of the Block</b>	<b>Category of Reservation</b>	<b>Name of the Block Panchayat Chairman</b>	<b>Mobile No.</b>
1	Sivagangai	General (Women)	P.Manjula	8270345008
2	Kalaiyarkoil	SC (Women)	M.Rajeswari	9047660348
3	Manamadurai	General	A. Latha	9944859400
4	Thiruppuvanam	General	P.Chinnaiah	9443796155
5	Ilayangudi	SC (General)	S.Muniyandi	9443612705
6	Thiruppathur	General	S.Shanmugavadivel	7094346244
7	Singampunari	General	S.Thiveya	9943082335
8	Sakkottai	General(Women)	M.Saranya	9095356473
9	Kallal	General(Women)	A. Sornam	9443737552
10	Devakottai	General	P.Birla Ganesan	9443102617
11	Kannangudi	General	K.Saravana meiyappan	8098303030
12	S.Pudur	General(Women)	K.Vijaya	9751323141

### Sivagangai Panchayat Union

<b>Sl.No</b>	<b>Name of the Panchayat</b>	<b>Name of the Panchayat President</b>	<b>Whats App Number</b>
1	Alavakottai	P.Prakasam	9384355417
2	Arasanoor	Selvarani	8526787822
3	Arasanimuthupatti	A.Solaiyappan	9159962448
4	Alagichipatti	Praveena	9585376848
5	Alamanagari	Radhakrishnan	9659874582
6	Alangulam	Meenal	9788030583
7	Iluppakudi	Sathasivam	9786062367
8	Edaiyamelur	Sivadasu	7373790906
9	Kandangipatti	Manthakalai	9842499755
10	Kattanipatti	Prabavathy	9655197232

11	Kannariruppu	Bhuvaneswari	8778250244
12	Kattunedungulam	Rajendran	9043314300
13	Kanjirangal	Manimuthu	9443967377
14	Keelapoongudi	Shanmugavalli	9585584821
15	Kumarapatti	Suriyakala	7094590893
16	Kudanjadi	Meenal	9786595582
17	Kottakudi keelpathi	Mahendran	9842381822
18	Kovanoor	Hemalatha	6374728828
19	Mangudi Therkuvadi	Rajalakshmi	7502725757
20	Mathur	Vimaldevi	8610284059
21	Melapoongudi	Ramasamy	7639630639
22	Mudikandam	Sathiyamoorthy	9500615051
23	Madhagupatti	Saraswathy	9025295535
24	Malampatti	Velmurugan	9943697557
25	Mulakkulam	Rajendran	9095086345
26	Namanoor	Meenal	8526646261
27	Nalukottai	Manikandan	9443286853
28	Okkur	Booma	7010607380
29	Okkupatti	Arumugammal	9629904239
30	O.Pudur	Arujanan	9965115642
31	Padamathur	Mangalam	7708815215
32	Pilloor	Sumathi	8248820341
33	Perungudi	Sureshkumar	8524985650
34	Ponnagulam	Karthigaisamy	9942156858
35	Piravaloor	Kavitha	9865075444
36	Sakkanthi	Gomathi	9626823999
37	Saloor	Nachammal	9787831455
38	Sholapuram	Xavier	9840745339
39	Thamarakki (south)	Vallikodi	8220008109
40	Thamarakki (North)	Ravi	9994319683
41	Thirumalai Koneripatti	Kannan	9486611744
42	Vallaneri	Kavitha	9095631394
43	Vaniyangudi	Bhuvaneswari	9789307775

**Manamadurai Panchayat Union**

**Manamadurai Panchayat Union**

<b>Sl.No.</b>	<b>Panchayat Name</b>	<b>President Name</b>	<b>Mobile Number</b>
1	Annavaasal	G. Jeyalakshmi	6379015009
2	Arasakulam	K. Murugesan	6383254945
3	Chinnakannanur	A. Angusamy	7904264303

4	Idaikattur	Shanmuganathan	8098295400
5	Kalkurichi	Yasmin	9597861612
6	Kalpiravoo	P. Rajeswari	9698905771
7	Kattikulam	Santhi Thamilnesan	9443502397
8	Keelamelgudi	R. Ramu	9443547872
9	Keelapasalai	S. Ratha	9865365116
10	Keelapidavoor	M. Selvi	9940995372
11	Kuvalaiveli	K. Ravi	9787177573
12	M. Karisalkulam	C. Marimuthu	9952292887
13	Manambakki	M. Muthulakshmi	9751613144
14	Mangulam	T. Murugavalli	9791943991
15	Melanettur	R. Sangeetha	9600360225
16	Melapasalai	S. Sinthuja	9865822346
17	Melapidavur	M. Selvam	9566937565
18	Milaganoor	R. Sumathi	6381091453
19	Muthanendal	L. Kumaresan	8778752940
20	Patcheri	M. Thamilselvi	6374302922
21	Pathinettankottai	K. Indira	9080032238
22	Peria Avarangadu	A. Selvam	8940244336
23	Periakottai	S. Rajathi	9787021084
24	Perumpatcheri	R. Mahesh	9150540533
25	Rajagambeeram	J. Mujeep Raguman	9840942224
26	Sannathipudukulam	M. Vasukimari	7639243944
27	Seikalathur	S. Janaki	9842696089
28	Sirugudi	T. Panchavarnam	7639361909
29	Soorakkulam Pillaruthan	P. Rajathi	9597469556
30	Sullangudi	S. Rakku	9894023910
31	T. Pudukottai	R. Muthulakshmi	9943330137
32	Thanjakkure	R. Anbuselvi	9786514155
33	Theethanpettai	M. Rajalakshmi	9865822343
34	Therku Santhanur	T. Nagavalli	9943684398
35	V. Puthukulam	R. Mallika	9943801842
36	Vagudi	M. Mayandiselvi	9787037122
37	Vellikurichi	S. Naga Arjun	9952555409
38	Vembathur	V.M. Samayamuthu	9443860962
39	Vilathur	S. Balagurunathan	7871734417

**Thiruppuvanam Panchayat Union**

<b>Sl.No.</b>	<b>Panchayat Name</b>	<b>President Name</b>	<b>Mobile Number</b>
1	Achangulam	Jayaraman	9047378940
2	T.Alangulam	Geetharajam	9894264777
3	Allinagaram	Indiragandhi	7868867532
4	Chellapanenthal	Manonmani	8098516444
5	Enathi - Theli	Neelamegam	9626596584
6	Kaliyandur - Nainarpettai	Kaleeswari	7639553817
7	Kalloorani	Jothi lakshmi	9894013806
8	Kanakkangudi	Kavitha	9894222156
9	Kalugerkadai	Kottaisamy	9894532007
10	Kanjirangulam	Malliga	9976016802
11	Kanoor	Gowrishankar	8883141484
12	Keelachorikulam	Gnayana Pandithan	9786022230
13	Keeladi	Vengadasubiramaniyan	9443050651
14	Kilathiri	Ramalakshmi	9751674319
15	Konthagai	Deepalakshmi	9894378873
16	Ladanenthal	Kunjaravalli	7639033777
17	Madapuram	Sabarmathi	8144812364
18	Malavarayanenthal	Karunanithi	9600430834
19	Manaloor	Arasi	9003913737
20	Mangudi - Ambalathadi	Boomadevi	9095051109
21	Maranadu	Muthupillai	9943878208
22	Melachorikulam	Panjavarnam	9788621221
23	Melarangiyam	Maruthupandiyam	9843535210
24	Micheal Pattinam	S.Bharathi	9952818797
25	Mukkudi	Muthaiya	9791994338
26	Muduvanthidal	Gowri	9943442350
27	Palayanoor	Subramaniyan	9786325972
28	Pappagudi	Panjavarnam	7639069088
29	Pattam	Jothimani	8760409585
30	K.Pethanenthal	Rameshwari	9751660137
31	Piramanoor	Palaniselvam	8608901551
32	Poovanthi	Vijaya	9443226746
33	Pottapalayam	Kulanthi	9443783208
34	T.Puliyangulam	Panjavarnam	9842120812
35	Puliyur - Sainapuram	Ravi	9443918602
36	Sottathatti	Revathi	9655056262
37	THavarenthal	Ganesan	9787244369

38	Thiruppachethi	Ramu	9894203534
39	Thoothai	Irulayi	9940875832
40	Veeranenthal	Lakshmi	9940247402
41	T.Velangulam	Muneeswaran	9442120590
42	Vellore	Senbagavalli	9344155318
43	S.Vagaikulam	THavudan	9751118335
44	Ilanthaikulam	Matchaikalai	9047156630
45	Odathur	Rajalakshmi	9688134896

#### Ilayangudi Panchayat Union

Sl.No.	Panchayat Name	President Name	Mobile Number
1	Aranmanikarai	K.sudha	7639567817
2	Aranaiyur	k.Munieswari	9585648759
3	Akkavayal	R.Radha	9843837161
4	Alavidagan	M.Amaravathi	9585777947
5	Ariyadipuram	K.Rakku	8525033365
6	Alimadurai	N.Susila	8778217525
7	A.meyyenendal	S.Ambika	7373551260
8	N.Andakudi	P.vijayarani	9945830986
9	Biramanakurchi	U.lakshmanan	7708182012
10	Ilamanoor	S.jeyanthi	9080144105
11	Kumarakurchi	A.Nagarathinam	7010772736
12	Katchathanalloor	M.perumal	9787190364
13	Katanoor	V.Pappa	9003232321
14	Kalangathankotai	M.Ramalakshmi	9585224829
15	kalaikulam	P.kalaisevi	9884190490
16	kannamangalam	R.Indhira	9788784141
17	Kurchi	M.Ilakkiya	8124007257
18	Keelanettur	C.Ramayee	9003658067
19	Kottaiyur	S.Anitha	9047503512
20	Karaikulam	M.Ravichandran	9443368059
21	kalladithidal	M.Amutha	8838794655
22	Keelaigudi	D.Suganthi	9894438142
23	K.idayavalasai	P.Saranya	9842737331
24	Munaiventry	S.Kuruvammal	7604959596
25	Melayur	P.Rajeshwari	9488874987
26	Muthur	M.Pandiselvi	9159208042
27	Maruthanganallur	S.jeyapandi	9629583028
28	Nejathur	R.Rajendran	9788784058
29	Nagaragudi	R.Malliga	9629470836
30	Nagamugathangudi	P.Tamilselvi	9443179004

31	A.Nedugulam	S.Nathiya	6383136960
32	Pudukottai	R.Tamilmani	9585990468
33	Poolangudi	S.Jeyakumar	9442046820
34	Puliyur	M.Thirupathi	7826873788
35	Perumpatcheri	M.Savithri	8270465708/ 9443153775
36	Sooranam	S.Nithya	9994633675/ 8524005926
37	Salaigramam	R.Thangam	9486290327
38	seevalathi	S.Palaniyammal	9487560428
39	sathanoor	R.Sarala	7708080827
40	Sathani	O.cirajudeen	9842056655
41	Samuthiram	N.Muniyammal	8754115920
42	S.Karaikudi	S.kulathipandi	6383162819
43	thadiyamangalam	S.Nagajothi	9842423339
44	Thiruvallur	K.Santhi	9443977389
45	Thugavoor	R.Sasikala	8098760467/ 9759923670
46	Thayamangalam	M.Malairaj	8220965033
47	S.Keeranoor	N.Nageshwaran	9443653270
48	udhayanoor	S.Brito	9962552233
49	Vandal	M.Muthukumar	9524427200
50	Virayathakandan	K.Kathirvel	9025501970
51	Vani	P.Amutha	9487413285
52	Vallakulam	P.Saraladevi	9629370400
53	N.Keeranoor	X.Leemarose	9600573324
54	Visavanoor	K.Raja	9894577377
55	Vijayangudi	L.Mari	9787605683

**Devakottai Panchayat Union**

Sl.No.	Panchayat Name	President Name	Mobile Number
1	Aravayal	K.Shanmugasundaram	9003710040
2	Ilangudi	K.Chinthamani	8098059006
3	Uruvatti	Manimegalai Raja	9600461001
4	Uruthikottai	K.Sudha	9787443000
5	Eluvankottai	M.Bharathamala	9486561242
6	Kandadevi	M.Sundaravalli	9865481456
7	Kallangudi	C.Rajeshwari	9585318147
8	Kannankottai	P.Pandimeenal	9486361801
9	Karkalathur	A.Sudhakar	7639800993
10	Karai	K.Palanichamy	9976979594
11	Kavathukudi	K.Sankarganesh	9786458368



12	Kiliyur	B.Kannan	8778956583
13	Keelauchani	C.Latha Chandrasekar	9884329110
14	Kurunthanakottai	M.Jayanthi	8903611584
15	Sakkanthi	M.Sumathi	8939562360
16	Sarugani	R.Pirakashi	9751799834
17	Shanmuganathapuram	R.Ramalakshmi	7373197129
18	Siruvathi	A.Sathiya	9443010165
19	Sirunallur	N.Prabakaran	9943818799
20	Thalakkavayal	K.Vanmeeganathan	9944908509
21	Selugai	R.Achaiya	8344861312
22	Thanavayal	K.Prema	9843510375
23	Thirani	A.Nagarajan	7094951574
24	Thirumanavayal	R.Jothilakshmi	8940474257
25	Thiruvegampathur	A.Mala	8838788355
26	Thidakottai	B.Selvakumar	9943115243
27	Thoonukudi	M.Balu	7868097044
28	Thenneervayal	K.Seethalakshmi	7502777340
29	N.Manakudi	B.Shanthi	7639278755
30	Nagadi	B.Menaka	8098693666
31	Nachangulam	M.Mathimannan	9965868684
32	Panangulam	V.Pandi	9842195860
33	Puliyal	V.Mickelraj	9942496570
34	Pudukurichi	C.Indra	9442131234
35	Ponnalikottai	K.Muthaiah	9585493765
36	Manaivikottai	B.Senthilkumar	9487278001
37	Maviduthikottai	N.Ramesh	9965875782
38	Minittankudi	R.Palanivel	8778240594
39	Muppaiyur	C.Selvi	9442433379
40	Vettivayal	A.Kannan	9787343300
41	Vellikatti	D.Regga	9361723908
42	Veerai	C.Saranya	8489545432

**Kallal Panchayat Union**

<b>Sl.No.</b>	<b>Panchayat Name</b>	<b>President Name</b>	<b>Mobile Number</b>
1	Aranmanaipatti	Sivagami SP	9790527479
2	Arcotveluoor	AR.Sivagami	8525948852
3	Alampattu	KR.Ashokan	9600479871
4	A. Karunkulam	N.Sivgamia	9942915469
5	Alangudi	N.Malaichamy	9486212425
6	A. Siruvayal	U.Perumal	9962826888
7	Devapattu	KR.Senthilkumar	9442883165
8	Ilangudi	Joshap	8946093304

9	Kallal	Rama Nachiyappan	9486230859
10	Kallipattu	Ilambarathi	9787343355
11	Kalipuli	KR.Bala Subramaniyan	6369779073
12	Kallupatti	KR.Kalimuthu	9442678864
13	Kambanoor	R.Amutha	8939206300
14	K. Athangudi	Sujatha	8300338299
15	Kandaramanikkam	Ramu	8940230715
16	Keelapoongudi	Sundaravalli	9788778833
17	Keelapattmangalam	Piramila	6383607673
18	Kundrakudi	Alamelu Mangai	7598686831
19	Kurunthampattu	Parvathi	9600537876
20	Koothaloor	Meenal	8098290198
21	Koviloor	Sundari	7373947705
22	Melapattmangalam	Chanthiran	9843844585
23	Malaikandan	Meyyar	9976809555
24	Natarajapuram	T.Chanthira	8939546914
25	Nariyangudi	Regunathan	9976007582
26	Nachiyapuram	Sornavalli	9487323870
27	N. Melaiyoor	Vasanthal	9600417924
28	N. Keelaiyoor	Manickam	7639318040
29	N. Vairavanpatti	Jegathampal	9843245312
30	P. Nerpugapatti	Thiravidamani	9751135481
31	Panangudi	Arun	8754127911
32	Palavangudi	Sathiya Kala	9047904978
33	Patharakudi	Pandimeenal	9597931090
34	Poyyalooore	L.Thiviyathan	9751949410
35	Sevarakottai	Subramaniyan	8098557924
36	S.R. Pattanam	Ajitha	9789211686
37	Sembanoor	P.Palanikumar	9865178325
38	Siravayal	Saroja Devi	9688767533
39	Thattati	Rajenthiran	9842107599
40	Thalakavoor	Tamil Selvi	8903794094
41	Visalayankottai	Sornam	9095862350
42	Veliyathur	Perumal V	9047958179
43	Vetriyoor	Managayarkarasi	7373454527
44	Veppangulam	Chitra	9655307915

### Sakkottai Panchayat Union

SI No	Panchayat Name	President Name	Mobile Number
1	Amaravathi Pudur	M.Subbaiah	9842519626
2	Ambakkudi	V.Balamani	9445067377
3	Ariyakkudi	M.Subbaiah	9698286617
4	Chettinadu	P.Shanthi	9486745489
5	Chockalingampudur	N.Perumal	9751245772
6	I.Mathur	PR.Kamaraj	9976006972
7	Illuppaikudi	A.Vairamuthu	9976050063
8	Jeyankondan	G.Suvarnamani	6383466519
9	Kalathur	Jothibalamurugan	7708671208
10	Kothamangalam	V.Aalagupandi	7395882801
11	Mithiravayal	P.Ishwarya	8838004959
12	Nattuseri	VR.Karuppaiah	9047614714
13	Nemam	A.Chithra anthiri	9976597252
14	Oyyakondansiruvayal	PR.Kulanthaivel	9445678821
15	P.Muthupattinam	C.Malarmanickam	8110997228
16	Periakottai	Kumaresan	9443850930
17	Periakottakudi	C.Dhanabal	9865683202
18	Pirambuvayal	KR.Uyyavanthal	9787602598
19	Sakkavayal	Tamilmani	9486040592
20	Sankarapuram	Pandiyarajan	9854166666
21	Sengathangudi	S.Ayyanathan	6369017265
22	Sirugapatti	Karuppaiah	8098282324
23	T.Soorakudi	AR.Murugappan	9486449401
24	Vadagudi	G.Balasubramanian	9710540568
25	Veerasekarapuram	VR.Umayal	8489813657
26	Vengavayal	KR.Vijaya	9442929680

### Kannangudi Panchayat Union

SI No	Panchayat Name	President Name	Mobile Number
1	Chithanur	S.SUSEELA	8098202535
2	Hanumanthagudi	M.SELVARANI	9994432006
3	K.Siruvanoor	A.SUVITHA	9655859807
4	Kalathur	PR.NARAYANAN	9750275607
5	Kallivayal	M.PONNALAGU	9443710188
6	Kandiyur	KR.INDIRA	9688703688
7	Kangani	R.KALAISELVI	9486180244
8	Kannangudi	S.SONAIMUTHU	9751298264

9	Koduvloor	M.POORANAM	8098992060
10	Pusalagudi	R.ILAIYARAJA	9003652816
11	Puthurani	K.KOTTAIAMMAL	9788777829
12	Siruvatchi	S.MUTHUKALAISELVI	9789800747
13	Thathani	M.SIVAJOTHI	9655070150
14	Theralappur	K.SUBRAMANIYAN	9865547546
15	Thiruppakottai	M.SHANMUGANATHAN	8939303846
16	Unjanai	RM.ARUNAGEETHAN	9443191239
17	Vengalore	V.ANNADURAI	9443092194

### Singampunari Panchayat Union

Sl No	Panchayat Name	President Name	Mobile Number
1	A.Kalappur	M.Sunthammal	9025298156
2	A.Melaiyur	N.Shanthi	9787407707
3	Anaikaraipatti	M.Saravanan	9585452129
4	Aralikottai	K.Bhuvaneshwari	7639331808
5	Eriyur	R.Thiruselvam	9566947744
6	Erumaipatti	V.Gunasekaran	8098798385
7	Jeyankondanilai	PR.Sundaraj	6369290686
8	Kallampatti	A.Meiyyappan	6374041951
9	Kannamangalampatti	S.Semmalar	7418213543
10	Kirungakottai	K.Akila	9600105843
11	Kollikudipatti	S.Solairaj	7358042767
12	Mallakottai	R.Vijaya	9787382566
13	Mampatti Devasthanam	K.Sezhiyan	8056967476
14	Maruthipatti	V.Vennila	9976712836
15	Mathurapuri	C.Karuppaiah	9976712836
16	Melapatti	S.Jeyarani	9840548789
17	Muraiyur	N.Suresh	9500114433
18	S.Mampatti	P.Thamariselvam	9786525059

19	Oduvampatti	K.Poonkothai	9788216336
20	Piranmalai	R.Ramasubramaniyan	8248732368
21	S. Mathur	S.Kemalatha	7826970097
22	S.S.Kottai	P.Muthuraman	9842071018
23	Sadurvedamangalam	S.Kalaiselvi	8883937496
24	Selliampatti	R.Shanmugam	7305409174
25	Sevalpatti	K.Devathass	9443279153
26	Sivapuripatti	T.Tamilarasi	9942189383
27	Soorakudi	S.Jeyamani	9688376585
28	Vadavanpatti	R.Senthil	9159246722
29	Vagutheluvanpatti	S.Kasthuri	9751948920
30	Vaiyapuripatti	S.Kannaki	9788030304

### Thiruppathur Panchayat Union

Sl No	Panchayat Name	President Name	Mobile Number
1	ALAMPATTI	THILAGAVATHI	7373187807
2	ATHIRAMPATTI	C. NALLAKUMAR	7604907871
3	BRAHANAMPATTI	KS. NAVANITHAKRISHNAN	7708884143
4	AVANIPATTI	AL.THAIYALNAYAGI	9524594562
5	E.AMMAPATTI	S.ALAGU ARUMUGAM	8098228826
6	KANDAVARAYANPATTI	S.ABIRAMIGANDHI	79048592479
7	KARAIYUR	M.SENTHAMIL SELVI	7708726949
8	KATTAMBUR	R.KAVITHA	9894932925
9	KARUPPUR	A.NAGARAJAN	9943800231
10	KARUNGULAM.P	K.NACHIYAPPAN	9786569535
11	KEELASEVALPATTI	A.NAGAMANI	9865741174
12	KUMARAPETTAI	M.SATHIYAVANI	9843862086
13	KOTTAIYIRUPPU	M.SUSILA	9003891945
14	KONNATHANPATTI	S.ALAGUPANDIYAN	9750274225
15	MAHIPALANPATTI	V.BASKARAN	9489048999
16	MANAMELPATTI	A.ANBUSELVI	9942131559
17	MATHAVARAYANPATTI	S.BANUMATHI	9787027920

18	NEDUMARAM	N. MANICAVASAKAN	9047338706
19	NORTH ILAYATHAGUDI	K.SATHIYA	9865743633
20	OLUGAMANGALAM	A. SUNDRAMAGALINGAM	8526355045
21	PILLAIYARPATTI	B.KANAKAMPUJAM	9976920938
22	POOLANKURICHI	K.SUDHAKAR	9751870860
23	RANASINGAPURAM	N. SUDHA	9444448488
24	SEVINIPATTI	S.SEVARKODIYON	7094121707
25	SEVUR	D.ADAIKAPPAN	9585348585
26	VAIYAKALATHUR SUNDAKADU	P.JEYARANI	8526768252
27	SUNNAMBIRUPPU	A.SATHIYAMOORTHY	9345040769
28	S.ILAYATHAGUDI	M.KAVITHA	9865871266
29	A.THEKKUR	D.DHANALAKSHMI	8754774027
30	THIRUKKALAPATTI	K.SATHIYAKALA	7301040506
31	THIRUKOLAKUDI	D. BALASUBRAMANIAN	9626205251
32	THIRUKOSTIYUR	B.SUBRAMANIAN	9600085754
33	THIRUUDAIYARPATTI	S.KANNAN	9942915480
34	THUVAR	S.SARAVANAN	9965595314
35	VANJINIPATTI	T.KAVITHA	9585761841
36	VADAMAVALI	S.PANDIYAMMAL	9655439303
37	VANIYANKADU	M.MEENAL	9787584956
38	VIRAMATHI	K.ARAYEE	9655769319
39	VELANGUDI.A	T.ANTONYSAM Y	9159343893
40	K. Vairavanpatti	L.SIVAMANI	9444414013

### S.Pudur Panchayat Union

SI No	Panchayat Name	President Name	Mobile Number
1	Chettigurichi	S.Jeyamani	9944007387
2	Karisalpatti	Ibrahim	9751451760
3	Ganapathipatti	Thangamuthu	9600296794
4	Dharmapatti Kondapalayam	Chithaiya	9952739779
5	Keelavayal	Arun prasath	9751025002
6	Kulathupatti	Alagammal	9787141473
7	Kunnathur	C.Priya	6385698250
8	Manaloor	K.Pugalenthi	9655974044
9	Manthagudipatti	P.Ravichandran	9788541393
10	Melavannariruppu	P.Jothi	9962364407
11	Minnamalaipatti	A.Alagammal	9047247434
12	Musundapatti	K.Adaikkalasami	9843361394
13	Neduvayal	K.Saravanan	9787674505

14	Urathupatti	A.Seethalakshmi	9843218192
15	Piranpatti	V.Jayalakshmi	8940981901
16	Pudur	S.Radhakrishnan	9443461103
17	K. Pudupatti	S.Thenan	7639570858
18	Puluthipatti	S.Lakshmi	9787753344
19	Ulagampatti	K.Shyamala	6383415177
20	Valasaipatti	P.Palaniyammal	9994692108
21	Warapoor	I.Malarvizhi	9843826388

## **Annexure -II**

### **Floods**

#### **What to do before a flood**

To prepare for a flood, you should;

- Avoid building in flood prone areas unless you elevate and reinforce your home.
- Elevate the furnace, water heater, and electric panel if susceptible to flooding
- Install “check valves” in sewer traps to prevent floodwater from backing up into the drains of your home.
- Contact community officials to find out if they are planning to construct barriers (levels, beams and floodwalls) to stop floodwater from entering the homes in your area
- Seal the walls in your basement with waterproofing compounds to avoid seepage

#### **If a flood is likely to hit your area, you should:**

- Listen to the radio or television for information
- Be aware that flash flooding can occur. If there is any possibility of a flash flood, move immediately to higher ground. Do not wait for instructions to move.
- Be aware of streams, drainage channels, canyons, and other areas known to flood suddenly. Flash floods can occur in these areas with or without such typical warnings as rain clouds or heavy rain.

#### **If you must prepare to evacuate, you should:**

- Secure your home, If you have time, bring in outdoor furniture, move essential items to an upper floor.
- Turn off utilities at the main switches or valves if instructed to do so. Disconnect electrical appliances. Do not touch electrical equipment if you are wet or standing in water.

#### **If you have to leave your home, remember these evacuation tips:**

- Do not walk through moving water. Six inches of moving water can make you fall. If you have to walk in water, walk where the water is not moving. Use a stick to check the firmness of the ground in front of you.
- Do not drive into flooded areas. If floodwaters rise around your car, abandon the car and move to higher ground if you can do so safely. You and the vehicle can be quickly swept away.



## **DOs AND DON'Ts for Corona Virus**

### **DOs**

#### **Hand Wash**

Regular hand wash for 30 seconds will help you avoid germs or any kind of infection. Use soap or hand sanitizer for better results and do this every time you travel or touch anything.

#### **2. Cover your mouth and nose**

Covering your mouth and nose while sneezing or when anyone next to coughs or sneezes can do you a lot better. Corona virus usually spreads through cough and covering your nose and mouth will save you from this epidemic.

#### **3. Consult a doctor if you are sick**

If you are suffering from a common cold, cough, nausea, vomiting, shortness of breath and fatigue make it a point to consult a doctor at the earliest. Any of these symptoms could be a sign that you are suffering from the virus.

#### **4. Stay Indoors**

Avoid being in crowded places. An infected person can spread the virus instantly and crowded places is a good way to accomplish this. Make sure you wear full sleeves shirts with anti-pollution masks when you travel. Staying indoors is a rather safe option.

### **DON'Ts**

#### **1. Avoid Close Contact with anyone**

Do not get close to anyone, especially touching or laughing closely. Also, use anti-pollution masks when out with friends or family. Avoid touching anyone and do not use the same utensils used by another. These simple non-touchy ways can do good until the outbreak comes to an end.

#### **2. Donot Spit in Public Place**

Spitting can increase the spread of the virus. Avoid spiting at in public and home. Also, avoid getting close to a sick person suffering from cold and cough.

#### **3. Avoid using Public Transport**

Travelling by cab, flight, bus, train and tramp can get you infected. Use anti-pollution masks and carry a hand sanitizer with you everywhere. Consider travelling by your own vehicle and avoid public transport. In case you are feeling sick, it is advised that you avoid travelling and consult a doctor at the earliest.

#### **4. Do not use over the counter medicines**

If you are suffering from dry cough, back pain, nausea and shortness of breath it is recommended that you consult a doctor rather than opt for self-medication that can leave you battling with a deadly illness. Say no to antibiotics as it would later lead to antibiotic resistance.

#### **5. Do not Panic**

Most often a state of fear can lead to taking wrong decisions and use of self-medication. All you need to keep in mind is hygiene i.e. regular hand wash, use of anti-pollution masks and consult a doctor if you are sick.

#### **6. Donot touch your face**

Do not touch your face, nose and mouth often. This avoids the risks of developing the virus. Wash your hands with soap or hand sanitizer and this will do you good.

#### **HEAT WAVES:**

Heat Wave conditions can result in physiological strain, which could even result in death.

To minimize the impact during the heat wave and to prevent serious ailment or death because of heat stroke, you can take following measures:

Extreme positive departures from the normal maximum temperature result in a heat wave during the summer season. The rising maximum temperature during the pre - monsoon months continues till June and in very rare cases till July. Heat waves, apart from causing potential fatal condition among people may also cause death of birds, poultry and cattles.

#### **Early Warning and Indicators of heat wave:**

In response to the devastating mortality and morbidity of recent heat-wave events, many countries have introduced heat - wave early warning systems. Heat- wave early warning are designed to reduce the avoidable human health consequences from heat - waves through timely notification of prevention measures to vulnerable populations. India Meteorological Department has developed criteria for Heat waves based on temperature at stations and is issuing weather warning forecasting on the level of Heat waves likely to prevail in the regions for 5 days at a time. The Regional Meteorological Centre (RMC) in Chennai has been publishing weather projections for TamilNadu on its website, keeping people informed with regular updates of projections of average temperatures for a week ahead for every district in the state. Such information can provide timely warning to the public to take adequate precautions to prevent being affected by the heat wave and thus mitigate the disaster.

### **During Disaster:**

- Healthcare professionals will need to advise on heat -related illnesses to reduce mortality and morbidity.
- Public need to be made aware on how to be protected against extreme heat wave conditions.
- Do's and Don'ts on heat - related illnesses must be widely publicized in press, television and social media.
- Education institutions may need to rework the timings to lessen exposure to the heat wave.
- Local school and colleges will need to equip teachers with knowledge on heat protection tips.
- Awareness needs to be built constantly - LED Screen in public places can display temperatures and rolling forecasts.
- Stockpiling of ORS is necessary in primary Health Care centers.
- Making good drinking water available to the public in Bus stands and other public places is necessary. Public minded citizens, Clubs, Associations, Educational Institutions, religious places and the like may be encouraged to provide simple shelters in public places that will have drinking water.

### **Dos & Don'ts:**

- Avoid going out in the sun, especially between 12.00 noon and 3.00 p.m.
- Drink sufficient water and as often as possible, even if not thirsty
- Wear lightweight, light-colored, loose, and porous cotton clothes. Use protective goggles, umbrella/hat, shoes or chappals while going out in sun.
- Avoid strenuous activities when the outside temperature is high. Avoid working outside between 12 noon and 3 p.m.
- While traveling, carry water with you.
- Avoid alcohol, tea, coffee and carbonated soft drinks, which dehydrates the body.
- Avoid high-protein food and do not eat stale food.
- If you work outside, use a hat or an umbrella and also use damp cloth on your head, neck, face and limbs
- Do not leave children or pets in parked vehicles
- If you feel faint or ill, see a doctor immediately.

- Use ORS, homemade drinks like lassi, torani (rice water), lemon water, buttermilk, etc.
- Keep animals in shade and give them plenty of water to drink.
- Keep your home cool, use curtains, shutters or sunshade and open windows at night.
- Use fans, damp clothing and take bath in cold water frequently.

#### **Tips For Treatment of a Person Affected by a Sunstroke:**

- Lay the person in a cool place, under a shade. Wipe her/him with a wet cloth/wash the body frequently. Pour normal temperature water on the head. The main thing is to bring down the body temperature.
- Give the person ORS to drink or lemon sarbat/torani or whatever is useful to rehydrate the body.
- Take the person immediately to the nearest health centre. The patient needs immediate hospitalization, as heat strokes could be fatal.

#### **Acclimatization:**

People at risk are those who have come from a cooler climate to a hot climate. You may have such a person(s) visiting your family during the heat wave season. They should not move about in open field for a period of one week till the body is acclimatized to heat and should drink plenty of water. Acclimatization is achieved by gradual exposure to the hot environment during heat wave.

#### **THUNDERSTORM & LIGHTNING:**

##### **Dos & Don'ts:**

##### **If at home or work**

##### **Preparation:**

Look for darkening skies and increased wind.

If you hear thunder, you are close to be struck by lightning. Keep monitoring local media for updates and warning instructions. Stay indoors and avoid travel if possible.

Close windows and doors, and secure objects outside your home (e.g. furniture, bins, etc.). Ensure that children and animals are inside.

Unplug unnecessary electrical appliances (to isolate them from the main power supply which may conduct a power surge during a lightning storm).

Remove tree timber or any other debris that may cause a flying accident.

**Response:**

Avoid taking a bath or a shower, and stay away from running water. This is because lightning can travel along metal pipes.

Keep away from doors, windows, fireplaces, stoves, bathtubs, or any other electrical conductors.

Avoid using corded phones and other electrical equipment that can conduct lightning.

**If Outdoor**

**Response:**

Go to safe shelter immediately - avoid metal structures and constructions with metal sheeting.

Ideally, find shelter in a low-lying area and make sure that the spot chosen is not likely to flood. Crouch down with feet together and head down to make yourself a smaller target.

Hair standing up on the back of your neck could indicate that lightning is imminent. Do not lie flat on the ground; this will make a bigger target.

Keep away from all utility lines (phone, power, etc.), metal fences, trees, and hilltops. Do not take shelter under trees as these conduct electricity.

Rubber-soled shoes and car tyres do not offer protection from lightning.

**If Travelling**

**Response:**

Get off bicycles, motorcycles or farm vehicles that may attract lightning. Get to a safe shelter.

If boating or swimming, get to land as quickly as possible and take shelter.

During a storm, remain in your vehicle until help arrives or the storm has passed (the metal roof will provide protection if you are not touching metal inside); windows should be up; park away from trees and power lines.

## **EARTHQUAKE:**

### **DOs & Don'ts:**

#### **What to do Before an Earthquake:**

- Repair deep plaster cracks in ceilings and foundations. Get expert advice if there are signs of structural defects.
- Anchor overhead lighting fixtures to the ceiling.
- Follow BIS codes relevant to your area for building standards
- Fasten shelves securely to walls.
- Place large or heavy objects on lower shelves.
- Store breakable items such as bottled foods, glass, and china in low, closed cabinets with latches.
- Hang heavy items such as bottles and mirrors away from beds, settees, and anywhere that people sit.
- Brace overhead light and fan fixtures.
- Repair defective electrical wiring and leaky gas connections. These are potential fire risks.
- Secure water heaters, LPG cylinders etc., by strapping them to the walls or bolting to the floor.
- Store water heaters, LPG cylinders etc., by strapping them to the walls or bolting to the floor.
- Identify safe places indoors and outdoors like,
  - Under strong dining table, bed
  - Against an inside wall
  - Away from where glass could shatter around windows, mirrors, pictures, or where heavy bookcases or other heavy furniture could fall over
  - In the open, away from buildings, trees, telephone and electrical lines, flyovers and bridges
- Know emergency telephone numbers (such as those of doctors, hospitals, the police, etc)

- Educate yourself and family members

**Have a disaster emergency kit ready:**

- Battery operated torch with extra batteries
- Battery operated radio
- First aid kit and manual
- Emergency food (dry items) and water (packed and sealed)
- Candles and matches in a waterproof container
- Knife
- Chlorine tablets or powdered water purifiers
- Can opener
- Essential medicines
- Cash and credit cards
- Thick ropes and cords
- Sturdy shoes

**Develop an emergency communication plan:**

- In case family members are separated from one another during an earthquake (a real possibility during the day when adults are at work and children are at school), develop a plan for reuniting after the disaster.
- Ask an out-of-state relative or friend to serve as the 'family contact' after the disaster; it is often easier to call long distance. Make sure everyone in the family knows the name, address, and phone number of the contact person.

**Help your community get ready:**

- Publish a special section in your local newspaper with emergency information on earthquake. Localize the information by printing the phone numbers of local emergency services officers and hospitals
- Conduct week-long series on locating hazards in the home.
- Work with local emergency services and officials to prepare special reports for people with mobility impairment on what to do during an earthquake.

- Provide tips on conducting earthquake drills in the home.
- Interview representatives of the gas, electric, and water companies about shutting off utilities.
- Work together in your community to apply your knowledge to building codes, retrofitting programmes, hazard hunts, and neighborhood and family emergency plans.

### **What to do During an Earthquake:**

Stay as safe as possible during an earthquake. Be aware that some earthquakes are actually foreshocks and a larger earthquake might occur. Minimize your movements to a few steps that reach a nearby safe place and stay indoors until the shaking has stopped and you are sure exiting is safe.

### **If Indoors:**

- DROP to the ground; the COVER by getting under a sturdy table or other piece of furniture; and HOLD ON until the shaking stops. If there is no table or desk near you, cover your face and head with your arms and crouch in an inside corner of the building.
- Protect yourself by staying under the lintel of an inner door, in the corner of a room, under a table or even under a bed.
- Stay away from glass, windows, outside doors and walls, and anything that could fall, (such as lighting fixtures or furniture).
- Stay in bed if you are there when the earthquake strikes. Hold on and protect your head with a pillow, unless you are under a heavy light fixture that could fall. In that case, move to the nearest safe place.
- Use a doorway for shelter only if it is close proximity to you and if you know it is a strongly supported, load bearing doorway.
- Stay inside until the shaking stops and it is safe to go outside, research has shown that most injuries occur when people inside buildings attempt to move to a different location inside the building or try to leave
- Be aware that the electricity may go out or the sprinkler systems or fire alarms may turn on.



**If Outdoors:**

- Do not move from where you are. However, move away from buildings, trees, streetlights, and utility wires.
- If you are in open space, stay there until the shaking stops. The greatest danger exists directly outside buildings; at exists; and alongside exterior walls, flying glass, and falling objects.

**If in a moving vehicle:**

- Stop as quickly as safety permits and stay in the vehicle. Avoid stopping near or under buildings, trees, overpasses, and utility wires.
- Proceed cautiously once the earthquake has stopped. Avoid roads, bridges, or ramps that might have been damaged by the earthquake.

**If trapped under debris**

- Do not light a match.
- Do not move about or kick up dust.
- Cover your mouth with a handkerchief or clothing.
- Tap on a pipe or wall so rescuers can locate you. Use a whistle if one is available. Shout only as a last resort. Shouting can cause you to inhale dangerous amounts of dust.

**ANNEXURE-I**

**Enclosure to G.O.(Ms) No.579, Revenue & D.M. [D.M.-III(2)] Department, Dated 09.12.2023**

**Revised List of Items and Norms of Assistance from State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) and National Disaster Response Fund(NDRF)  
(From the financial year 2023-2024)**

<b>S. No.</b>	<b>Items</b>	<b>Norms of Assistance</b>
<b>1.</b>	<b>Gratuitous Relief</b>	
	<b>a)</b> 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>b)</b> Ex-Gratia payment for loss of a limb or eye(s).	<b>Rs.74,000/-</b> per person, when the disability is between 40% and 60%. <b>Rs.2.50 lakh</b> per person, when the disability is more than 60%. Subject to certification by a doctor from a hospital or dispensary of Government, regarding the extent and cause of disability.
	<b>c)</b> Grievous injury requiring hospitalization	<b>Rs.16,000/-</b> per person requiring hospitalization for more than a week. <b>Rs.5,400/-</b> per person requiring hospitalization for less than a week. <b>Note:</b> Injured persons getting treatment under the 'Ayushman Bharat' Yojna, will not be eligible for relief under this item.
	<b>d)</b> Clothing and utensils/ household goods for families, whose houses have been washed away / fully damaged/ severely inundated for more than two days due to a natural calamity.	<b>Rs.2,500/-</b> per family, for the loss of clothing. <b>Rs.2,500/-</b> per family, for loss of utensils/ household goods.
	<b>e)</b> Gratuitous relief for families whose livelihood is seriously affected.	Gratuitous Relief (GR) for families, whose livelihood is seriously affected will be provided to two adults members of the affected family as per actual rate of MNREGA per day or average rate of all States / UTs per day, whichever is lower. For this purpose, notification issued by Ministry of Rural Development from time to time, is to be referred for calculating average rate. The relief amount should be disbursed through DBT / cash (In case of exigency of the situation only) or the State Government may provide this relief in kind. State Govt. will certify that identified beneficiaries are not housed in relief camps, during the period GR is provide the basis and process for arriving at such beneficiaries district-wise. Period for providing gratuitous relief will be as per

		assessment of the State Executive Committee (SEC) and the Central Team (in case of NDRF). The default period of assistance will be upto to 30 days, which may be extended upto 60 days in the first instance, if required, and subsequently upto 90 days in case of drought/ pest attack. Depending on the ground situation, the State Executive Committee can extend the time period beyond the prescribed limit. Provided that expenditure on this account in no case, should exceed 30% of SDRF allocation under this window (Response & Relief) for the year. However, in case of drought, in no case, should exceed 50% of SDRF allocation under this window (Response & Relief) for the year. Further, to ensure transparency, the list of persons to whom Gratuitous Relief is provided, should be uploaded on the website of the State Government. The State Government shall notify the basis and proof for the identification of beneficiaries in a transparent manner.
<b>2.</b>	<b>Search &amp; Rescue Operations</b>	
	<b>a)</b> Cost of search and rescue measures/ evacuation of people affected/ likely to be affected	As per the actual cost incurred, assessed by SEC and recommended by the Central Team (in case of NDRF). By the time the Central Team visits the affected area, these activities may be already over. Therefore, the SEC and the Central Team can recommend actual / near-actual costs.
	<b>b)</b> Hiring of boats/essential equipments for carrying immediate relief and saving lives.	As per actual cost incurred, assessed by SEC and recommended by the Central Team (in case of NDRF). The quantum of assistance will be limited to the actual expenditure incurred on hiring boats and other essential equipment required for rescuing stranded people and thereby saving human lives during a notified natural calamity.
<b>3.</b>	<b>Relief Measures</b>	
	<b>a)</b> Provision for temporary accommodation, food, clothing, medical care, Gen-set etc. for people affected/ evacuated and sheltered in relief camps.	A package of 10 KG rice, one saree and one dhoti, one litre of kerosene and <b>Rs.1,000/-</b> to the families evacuated from their houses and moved to shelters. As per actual cost incurred, and assessed by SEC and recommendation by the Central Team (in case of NDRF), for a period upto 30 days. The SEC would need to specify the number of camps, their duration and the number of persons in camps. In case of continuation of a calamity like drought, or widespread devastation caused by earthquake or flood etc., this period may be extended to 60 days. Depending on the ground situation, the State Executive Committee can extend the time period beyond the prescribed limit. Provided that expenditure on this account, in no cases, should exceed 30% of SDRF allocation under this window (Response & Relief) for the year. Medical care to be provided from National Health Mission (NHM).
	<b>b)</b> Air dropping of essential supplies and rescue by Air Force	As per actual cost incurred, assessed by SEC and recommendation by the Central Team (in case of NDRF). The quantum of assistance will be limited to actual amount raised in the bills by the Ministry of Defence for airdropping of essential supplies and rescue operations only.

	c) Provision of emergency supply of drinking water.	As per actual cost, based on assessment of need by SEC and recommended by the Central Team (in case of NDRF. up to 30 days, which may be extended upto 90 days in case of drought. Depending on the ground situation, the State Executive Committee can extend the time period beyond the prescribed limit. Provide that expenditure on this account, in no case, should exceed 30% of SDRF allocation under this window (Response & Relief) for the year.
<b>4.</b>	<b>Clearance of Affected Areas</b>	
	a) Clearance of debris in public areas.	As per actual cost, for a period upto 30 days from the date of start of the work, based on assessment of need by SEC for the assistance to be provided under SDRF and as per the assessment of the Central team for assistance to be provided under NDRF.
	b) Draining off flood water in affected areas	As per actual cost within 30 days from the date of start of the work based on assessment of need by SEC for the assistance to be provided under SDRF and as per assessment of the Central team (in case of NDRF).
	c) Disposal of dead bodies/ Carcasses	As per actual cost, based on assessment of need by SEC and recommendation of the Central Team (in case of NDRF).
<b>5.</b>	<b>Agriculture</b>	
<b>(i)</b>	<b>(i) Assistance to Small and Marginal Farmers having Landholding Upto 2 Hectares</b>	
<b>A.</b>	<b>Assistance For Land and other Loss</b>	
	a) De-silting of agricultural land (where thickness of sand/ silt deposit is more than 3", to be certified by the competent authority of the State Government.)	<b>Rs.18,000/-</b> per hectare for each item. Above is subject to a minimum assistance of not less than <b>Rs.2,200/-</b> per farmer. (subject to the condition that no other assistance/ subsidy has been availed of by/ is eligible to the beneficiary under any other Government Scheme)
	b) 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	<b>Rs.47,000/-</b> per hectare to only those small and marginal farmers whose ownership of the land is legitimate as per the revenue records. Above is subject to a minimum assistance of not less than <b>Rs.5000/-</b> per farmer.
<b>B.</b>	<b>Input subsidy (where crop loss is 33% and above)</b>	
	a) For agriculture crops, horticulture crops and annual plantation crops	<b>Rs.8500/-</b> per hectare for crops other than paddy in rainfed areas subject to a minimum assistance of not less than <b>Rs.1,000/-</b> per farmer and restricted to sown areas. <b>Rs.17,000/-</b> per ha. for crops in assured irrigated areas subject to a minimum assistance of not less than <b>Rs.2,000/-</b> per farmer and restricted to sown areas.

	<b>b) Perennial crops/ Agro forestry (Plantation in own farmland)</b>	<b>Rs.22,500/-</b> ha. for all types of perennial crops / Agro forestry (Plantation in own farmland), subject to a minimum assistance of not less than <b>Rs.2,500/-</b> per farmer and restricted to sown areas.
	<b>c) Sericulture</b>	<b>Rs.7,410/-</b> per ha. for Eri, Mulberry, Tussar  <b>Rs.7,500/-</b> per ha. for Muga. Above is subject to a minimum assistance of not less than <b>Rs.1,000/-</b> per farmer and restricted to sown areas.
	<b>d) Paddy</b>	<b>Rs.17,000/-</b> per ha. subject to a minimum assistance of not less than <b>Rs.2,000/-</b> and restricted to sown areas.
<b>(ii)</b>	<b>Input subsidy to farmers having more than 2 Ha. of landholding</b>	<b>Rs.8,500/-</b> per ha. other than paddy in rainfed areas and restricted to sown areas.  <b>Rs.17,000/-</b> per ha. for crops in assured irrigated areas and restricted to sown areas.  <b>Rs.17,000/-</b> per ha. for Paddy crop and restricted to sown areas.  <b>Rs.22,500/-</b> ha. for all types of perennial crops / Agro forestry (Plantation in own farmland) and restricted to sown areas.  Assistance may be provided where crop loss is 33% and above, subject to a ceiling of 2 ha. per farmer.
<b>6.</b>	<b>Animal Husbandry - Assistance to Small and Marginal Farmers and Landless Livestock Owners</b>	
	<b>i) Assistance for the loss of milch animals, draught animals or animals used for haulage.</b>	<b>Milch animals</b> <b>Rs.37,500/-</b> Buffalo/cow/camel/yak/ Mithun etc.  <b>Rs.4,000/-</b> Sheep/ Goat/ Pig  <b>Draught animals</b> <b>Rs.32,000/-</b> Camel/ horse/ bullock, etc. <b>Rs.20,000/-</b> Calf/ Donkey/ Pony/ Mule/Heifers  <b>Poultry:-</b> Poultry @ <b>100/-</b> per bird.  <b>Note:</b> Relief under these norms is not eligible if the assistance is available from any other Government Scheme, e.g. loss of birds due to Avian Influenza or any other diseases for which the Department of Animal Husbandry has a separate scheme for compensating the poultry owners.
	<b>ii) Provision of fodder / feed concentrate including water supply and medicines in cattle camps.</b>	Large animals- <b>Rs.80/-</b> per day. Small animals- <b>Rs.45/-</b> per day.  Period for providing relief will be as per assessment of the State Executive Committee (SEC) and the Central Team (in

		<p>case of NDRF). The default period for assistance will be for the period of calamity upto 30 days, which may be extended upto 60 days in the first instance and in case of severe drought upto 90 days. Depending on the ground situation, the State Executive Committee can extend the time period beyond the prescribed limit. Provide that expenditure on this account, in no case, should exceed 30% of SDRF allocation under this window (Response &amp; Relief) for the year.</p> <p>Based on assessment of need by SEC and recommendation of the Central Team, (in case of NDRF) consistent with estimates of cattle as per Livestock Census and subject to the certificate by the competent authority about the requirement of medicine and vaccine being calamity related.</p>
	(iii) Transport of fodder to cattle outside cattle camp	As per actual cost of transport during notified calamity based on assessment of need by State Executive Committee and recommendation of the Central team (in case of NDRF) consistent with estimates of cattle as per Livestock Census.
<b>7.</b>	<b>Fishery</b>	
	<p>i) Assistance to Fisherman for repair / replacement of non-mechanized boats and damaged/lost nets (This Assistance will not be provided if the beneficiary is eligible or has availed of any subsidy/assistance, for the instant calamity under any other Government Scheme).</p>	<p>i) Replacement of fully damaged/lost wooden catamaran - <b>Rs.50,000/-</b> per unit (inclusive of net)</p> <p>ii) Repair/rebuilding of partially damaged Catamaran <b>Rs.15,000/-</b> per unit</p> <p>iii) Replacement of fully damaged /lost wooden /FRP Vallam (35% to 50% assistance of the total cost subject to maximum subsidy of <b>Rs. 1 lakh</b>) calculated at a unit cost of <b>Rs.2.00 lakh</b> (inclusive of engine and net)</p> <p>iv) Partially damaged FRP Vallam <b>Rs.30,000/-</b> per unit</p> <p>v) Replacement of fully damaged /lost mechanised fishing boats (35% of the total cost, restricted to a maximum subsidy of <b>Rs.7.5 lakh</b> per boat)</p> <p>vi) Repairs of partially damaged mechanised fishing boats (60% of the assessed value of the damages restricted to a maximum subsidy of <b>Rs.4 lakh</b> per boat)</p> <p>vii) <b>Rs.15,000/-</b> for replacement of fully damaged net</p> <p>viii) Repair of OBM/IBE Engines - <b>Rs.7500/-</b> per engine.</p>
	ii) Input subsidy for fish seed farm to Small and Marginal Farmers	<p><b>Rs.10,000/-</b> per hectare. (This assistance will not be provided if the beneficiary is eligible or has availed of any subsidy/ assistance, for the instant calamity, under any other Government Scheme, except the one time subsidy provided under the Scheme of Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry &amp; Dairying.)</p>
<b>8.</b>	<b>Handicrafts/Handloom Assistance to Artisans</b>	
	i) For replacement of damaged main functional tools / equipments	<b>Rs.5,000/-</b> per artisan for equipment. subject to certification by the competent authority designated by the Government about damage and its replacement.



	ii) For loss of raw material / goods in process / finished goods	<b>Rs.5,000/-</b> per artisan for raw material. subject to certification by the competent authority designated by the Government about damage and its replacement
<b>9.</b>	<b>Locust Control</b>	
	Hiring of vehicles, tractors, with spray equipments for spraying of plant protection chemicals for pest control, hiring of water tankers and purchase of plant protection chemicals for locust control.	As per the actual cost, based on the assessment of need by the SEC and recommended by the Central Team (in case of NDRF). The quantum of assistance will be limited to the actual expenditure incurred on hiring vehicles, tractors with spray equipments for spraying of plant protection chemicals for locust attack. However, expenditure on this account, in no cases, should exceed 30% of SDRF allocation under this window (Response & Relief) for the year.
<b>10.</b>	<b>Housing</b>	
	a) Fully damaged/destroyed houses and severely damaged houses	
	i) Pucca house	<b>Rs. 1,20,000/-</b> per house, in plain areas.
	ii) Kutcha House	<b>Rs. 1,30,000/-</b> per house, in hilly areas.
	b) Partially Damaged Houses (Other than huts) where the damage is at least 15%	
	i) Pucca house	<b>Rs.6500/-</b> per house
	ii) Kutcha House	<b>Rs.4000/-</b> per house
	c) Damaged / destroyed huts	<b>Rs. 8,000/-</b> per hut 10.Kg rice for each case of damaged huts (Hut means temporary, make shift unit, inferior to Kutcha house, made of thatch, mud, plastic sheets etc. traditionally recognized as hut by the State/ District authorities.)
	d) Cattle shed attached with house	<b>Rs.3,000/-</b> per shed.
<b>11.</b>	<b>Infrastructure</b> [Repair/restoration(of immediate nature) of damaged infrastructure]	
	(1) <b>Roads &amp; bridges</b> , which may include the following activities: i) Filling up of breaches and potholes, use of pipe for creating waterways, repair and stone pitching of embankments. ii) Repair of breached culverts. iii) Providing diversions to damaged / washed out portions	<b>Assessment of requirements:</b> Based on assessment of need, as per States' notified schedule of rates for repairs by SEC and recommendation of the Central Team (in case of NDRF). In case of repair of roads, assistance will be given based on the notified Ordinary Repair (OR) and Periodical Renewal (PR) of the State. In case OR & PR is not available, then assistance will be provided as per rate prescribed in this item. However, in any case, the assistance will be provided at the rate whichever is lower. Prescribed rate are as under:- Repairs of State Highways, Major District Roads (MDR)

<p>of bridges to restore immediate connectivity.</p> <p><b>iv)</b> Temporary repair of approaches to bridges / embankments of bridges, repair of damaged railing bridges, repair of causeways to restore immediate connectivity, granular sub base, over damaged stretch of roads to restore traffic.</p>	<p>In normal areas -- @ Rs.1.0 lakh / km;</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 -- @ <b>Rs.60,000/-</b> per culvert;</p> <p>In hilly areas -- @ <b>Rs.75,000/-</b> culvert;</p>
<p><b>(2) Drinking Water Supply Schemes</b>, which may include the following activities:-</p> <p><b>i)</b> Repair of damaged platforms of hand pumps / ring wells / spring-tapped chambers / public stand posts, cisterns.</p> <p><b>ii)</b> Restoration of damaged stand posts including replacement of damaged pipe lengths with new pipe lengths, cleaning of clear water reservoir (to make it leak proof)</p> <p><b>iii)</b> Repair of damaged pumping machines, leaking overhead reservoirs and water pumps including damaged intake-outtake structure, approach gantries / jetties.</p>	<p>Damaged drinking water supply schemes will be eligible for assistance as per actual; subject to a ceiling of <b>Rs.2.00 lakh</b> per damaged scheme.</p> <p>Cleaning of Community drinking water wells as per actual; subject to a ceiling of <b>Rs.10,000/-</b> per Well.</p>
<p><b>(3) Minor Irrigation Schemes</b>, which may include the following activities:</p> <p><b>i)</b> Immediate repair of damaged canal structures and earthen / masonry works of tanks and small reservoirs with the use of cement, sand bags and stones.</p> <p><b>ii)</b> Repairs of weak areas such as piping or rat holes in dam walls / embankments.</p> <p><b>iii)</b> Removal of vegetative material / building material / debris from canal and drainage system.</p> <p><b>iv)</b> 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 <b>Rs.2.00 lakh</b> per damaged minor scheme.</p> <p>Note: However, in any case, the assistance will be provided at the rate whichever is lower.</p> <p>Assistance for restoration of damaged embankment of minor irrigation projects will be at par with the case of similar rural roads, subject to the stipulation that no duplication would be done with any ongoing schemes.</p>



	<p><b>(4)Power</b> (only limited to immediate restoration of electricity supply in the affected areas):</p> <p>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><b>Rs.5000/-</b> pole;</p> <p><b>Rs.0.50 lakh</b> per km for repairing of damaged LT lines;</p> <p><b>Rs.1.00 lakh</b> 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><b>(5)Schools</b></p> <p>Repairs of damaged schools building</p>	<p>As per actual, subject to a ceiling of <b>Rs.2.00 lakh</b> per school.</p>
	<p><b>6)Primary / Community Health Centres</b></p> <p>Repair of Primary / Community Health Centres</p>	<p>As per actual, subject to a ceiling of <b>Rs.2.00 lakh</b> per unit.</p>
	<p><b>(7)Community Assets Owned by Panchayat</b></p> <p>Temporary repair of Mahila Mandal, Yuva Kendra, Panchayat Ghar, Community Hall, Anganwadi, etc.,</p>	<p>As per actual subject to a ceiling of <b>Rs.2.50 lakh</b> per unit.</p>
12.	<p>Procurement of essential search, rescue and evacuation equipments including communication equipments, etc. for response to disaster.</p>	<p>Expenditure from the preparedness and capacity building window will be governed by the Guidelines issued separately by the Ministry of Home Affairs for the Preparedness &amp; Capacity Building window of SDRF / NDRF. <b>(Guidelines for Preparedness and Capacity Building enclosed as Annexure III)</b></p>
13.	<p>Capacity building.</p>	
<b>D.</b>	<p><b>State Specific Disasters</b></p>	
	<p>State specific disasters within the local context in the State, which are not included in the notified list of disasters eligible for assistance from SDRF/ NDRF, can be met from SDRF within the limit of 10% of the annual funds allocation of respective window of the SDRF.</p>	<p>Expenditure is to be incurred from SDRF only (and not from NDRF), as assessed by the State Executive Committee (SEC).</p> <p>The norm for various items will be the same as applicable to other notified natural disasters, as listed above.</p> <p>or</p> <p>In these cases, the scale of relief assistance against each item for 'local disaster' shall not exceed the norms of SDRF.</p> <p>The flexibility is to be applicable only after the State has formally listed the disasters for inclusion and notified transparent norms and guidelines with a clear procedure for identification of the beneficiaries for disaster relief for such local disasters with the approval of SEC (provision of relief assistance to local disasters to be sanctioned as per norms and guidelines notified by GoTN).</p>

		<p>(Sea Erosion, Lightening, thunder, whirl wind, gale wind &amp; Pest Attack in severe nature have been notified as State Specific disasters vide <b>G.O.Ms.No.246, R&amp;DM Dept, dated 03.08.2017</b> &amp; <b>G.O.Ms.No.212, R&amp;DM Dept, dated 03.07.2019</b> and the norms of assistance have also been issued.</p> <p>As per the revised norms of assistance of Government of India 2023, the norms for various items will be the same for specific disasters as applicable to other notified natural disasters and the scale of relief assistance against each item for 'local disaster' shall not exceed the norms of SDRF. Hence, the norms of assistance for natural disasters may be adopted for specific disasters also as notified by GoI. )</p>
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**V. RAJARAMAN**  
**SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT**

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*(Signature)*  
**SECTION OFFICER**  
9.12.2023

**ANNEXURE –II**

**Items Not Covered Under SDRF/NDRF**

- a) Colleges and other educational institutions buildings
- b) Major / medium Irrigation Schemes
- c) Flood control and anti Erosion Protection work
- d) Hydro Power Project / HT Distribution systems/ Transformers and sub stations
- e) High Tension Lines (above 11 kv)
- f) State Govt. Buildings viz., departmental / office building, departmental/ residential quarters, religions structures, patwarkhana, Court premises, play ground, forest bungalow property and animal / bird sanctuary etc.,
- g) Long term / permanent restoration work
- h) Procurement of equipments / machineries under NDRF
- i) National Highways
- j) Sectors such as Telecommunication and Power (except immediate restoration of power supply), which generate their own revenues, and also undertake immediate repair / restoration works from their own funds / resources, are excluded.

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9.12.2023

## **ANNEXURE – III**

### **Guidelines on Constitution and Administration of Preparedness and Capacity Building Funding Window under National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) and State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF)**

#### **Introduction: -**

1. The Fifteenth Finance Commission (XV-FC) while recommending Disaster Management Grants has inter-alia allocated 10% of the State Disaster Risk Management Fund (SDRMF) and the National Disaster Risk Management Fund (NDRMF) for Preparedness & Capacity Building (P&CB) Sub-window to support the critical institutional, functional and technological components of the disaster management system. XV-FC has further recommended that a separate set of guidelines be developed for Preparedness & Capacity Building (P&CB) funding window.

2. Therefore, in pursuance to the recommendations of XV-FC, following guidelines are hereunder issued under Sections 46(2), 48(1)(a) and Section 62 of the Disaster Management Act, 2005 for the operationalisation of the P&CB grants under the State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) and the National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF). These guidelines will be operative for the award period starting from the financial year 2021-22 to 2025-26.

#### **Preparedness and Capacity Building Measures:**

3. The Disaster Management (DM) Act, 2005 empowers the National, State and District Disaster Management Authorities to take measures for the prevention of disasters, or the mitigation, or preparedness and capacity building for dealing with the threatening disaster situation or disasters.

4. As per Section 2 (m) of the Disaster Management (DM) Act, 2005, preparedness is the "state of readiness to deal with a threatening disaster situation or disaster and the effects thereof."

5. Further, as per Section 2 (b) of the DM Act, 2005, Capacity Building includes-

- Identification of existing resources and resources to be acquired or created;
- Acquiring or creating resources identified under above sub-clause;
- Organization and training of personnel and coordination of such training for effective management of disasters.

#### **Resource Allocation and Earmarking of funds from NDRF / SDRF**

6. Under NDRF:- As recommended by the XV-FC, the aggregate size of the P&CB funding window for the award period commencing from 2021-22 to 2025-26 would be Rs. 6,846 crore. Out of this amount, Rs. 5000 crore is earmarked for 'Expansion and Modernization of Fire Services'. Year-wise allocation from P&CB funding window is as under:

<b>Yearwise Allocation</b>	<b>2021-22</b>	<b>2022-23</b>	<b>2023-24</b>	<b>2024-25</b>	<b>2025-26</b>	<b>Total for the award period 2021-22 to 2025-26 (Rs in crore)</b>
Amount (Rs in crore)	1,239	1,301	1,366	1,434	11506	6,846

7. Under SDRF:- The aggregate size of the P&CB funding window commencing from 2021-2022 to 2025-2026 would be Rs.16,014 crore as recommended by the XV Finance Commission.

Year wise allocation from P&CB funding window is as under :

<b>Year wise Allocation</b>	<b>2021-22</b>	<b>2022-23</b>	<b>2023-24</b>	<b>2024-25</b>	<b>2025-26</b>	<b>Total for the award period 2021-22 to 2025-26 (Rs in crore)</b>
Amount (Rs in crore)	2,898	3,043	3,196	3,355	3,523	16,015 (10% of yearwise allocation of both Union and State Share of SDRMF taken together)

8. NDRF would receive 80 per cent of the total NDRMF. Within the NDRF, there would be three sub-allocations (i) Response and Relief (40 per cent), (ii) Recovery and Reconstruction (30 per cent) and (iii) Preparedness and Capacity Building (10 per cent). While the funding windows of NDRF and NDMF are not inter-changeable, there could be flexibility for re-allocation within the three sub-windows of NDRF for that financial year subject to the condition that earmarked allocation shall not exceed 10 per cent of the amount earmarked for the sub-window.

9. The SDRF would receive 80 per cent of total SDRMF. Within the SDRF there would be three sub-allocations (i) Response and Relief (40 per cent), (ii) Recovery and Reconstruction (30 per cent) and Preparedness and Capacity Building (10 per cent). While the funding windows of SDRF and SDMF are not inter-changeable, there could be flexibility for re-allocation within the three sub-windows of SDRF for that financial year

10. The funds for earmarked allocations for 'Expansion and Modernization of Fire Services' will be provided to the State Governments in the next five years (2021-2026). There shall be no spill-over for the liabilities committed for any of the projects sanctioned against earmarked allocation beyond the award period (2021-2026) of the XV-FC.

## **Scope of Preparedness and Capacity Building Funding Window under NDRF / SDRF :-**

11.1 As recommended by XV-FC:-

- At Central level, this funding window is made available within the NDRF which will largely be used to support national agencies. However, State Government may also seek assistance, if the State Government concerned, has insufficient fund available under P&CB window of SDRF,
- At State level, P&CB funding window is meant to support preparedness and capacity building of State Disaster Management Authorities (SDMAs), State Institutes of Disaster Management (SIDM), training and capacity-building activities, and emergency response facilities. State Governments would not use these resources for personnel support.

11.2 In the light of the recommendations made by XV-FC and the provisions contained in the DM Act, 2005, the P&CB funding window shall support and provide funds to the following type of projects from NDRF / SDRF:-

### **(i) NDRF:-**

#### **Category - A**

Projects / Proposals of the following types to be implemented by the Central Ministries / National Agencies / Institutes / Entities:

- (a) Projects aimed at preparedness for hazards which are to be implemented in an area, which cuts across more than one State,
- (b) Projects aimed at setting up / strengthening national level "Early Warning Systems" or promote disaster awareness through intervention of updated technologies or otherwise including strengthening of "Emergency Operations Centres" and preparedness and response mechanisms across the States,
- (c) Projects aimed at preparedness and capacity building including hazard specific if front-line disaster mitigation / response forces, frontline workers and Government functionaries at various levels in the disaster management.

#### **Category B**

Under this category, projects / proposal of the following type shall be considered for funding from P&CB funding window of NDRF:-

- (a) Projects of the State Government(s) related to hazard preparedness, disaster awareness, early warning systems, emergency operations centres, training and capacity building. However, the projects for funding from P&CB funding window of NDRF will be considered only if the State Government concerned has exhausted the funds available under P&CB window of SDRF or the proposed project cost is more than the available balance in the P&CB window of SDRF,
- (b) Projects for 'Expansion and Modernization of Fire Services' including setting up of new fire stations / upgradation of existing fire stations and procurement of fire-fighting and rescue vehicles and equipment.



**(ii) SDRF:**

- (a) Projects aimed at preparedness for a specific-hazard which is to be implemented within a State,
- (b) Projects aimed at promoting disaster awareness in the disaster-prone areas of the State through intervention of updated technologies or otherwise preparedness and response mechanisms within the State,
- (c) Projects aimed for preparedness and capacity building including hazard-specific training of front-line disaster mitigation / response forces / local body members / selected volunteers.

11.3 There shall be no State share in the Projects / Proposals covered under Category A above. For all Projects / Proposals under Category B above for which assistance is sought by any State Government from P&CB funding window, as recommended in XV-FC, the concerned State Government shall contribute 10% in case of projects upto Rs. 250 Crore, 20 per cent in case of projects above Rs. 250 Crore and upto Rs. 500 Crore and 25 per cent in case of projects exceeding Rs. 500 Crore. However, for the projects / proposals under the earmarked allocation of 'Expansion and Modernization of Fire Services' through the P & CB Funding Window, State Governments shall contribute 10 per cent of the total cost of such projects / proposals.

**12. Exclusions for utilization of P&CB funding window. of NDRF / SDRF**

- (i) Resources under P&CB funding window cannot be used towards establishment expenditure such as salaries, office expenditure, etc. to be incurred by the Disaster Management Authorities or other entities except for payment of remuneration to technical staff included in the project costs. Such payments will be as per the General Financial Rules, 2017 and the extant Government of India guidelines,
- (ii) Resources under P&CB funding window shall not be used for outsourcing the routine and regular activities of the national agencies / State Governments to any consultancy firm including any international agency,
- (iii) P&CB funding window shall not be used to support construction-based projects and procurement of large / heavy equipment, except setting up of new fire stations / upgradation of existing fire stations and procurement of fire-fighting and rescue vehicles and equipment as envisaged under Category (B) (b) of para 6.2 (i) above. Further, this funding window shall also not be used for maintenance and upkeep of any structure or engineering measure aimed at mitigation,
- (iv) P&CB funding window shall not be used as a source of funding for existing government programmes / ongoing schemes etc. which are under implementation,
- (v) P&CB funding window must have a predominant focus on multi-hazard preparedness and capacity development and should not be used for general environmental improvement, plantations, afforestation or landscape beautification without a clear, logical and direct linkage to hazards.

(vi) All preparedness and capacity building activities would need to be undertaken and completed within the time-frame as specified in the approved proposal. Cost and time-frame for such proposals should ideally not be revised barring, some exceptional circumstances.

### **13. Technical Guidelines**

Projects to be undertaken from NDRF / SDRF must have verifiable and measurable outcomes. NDMA will advise implementing authorities in the projects launched / being implemented under the preparedness and capacity building window including prescribing specific format for seeking information / project proposals etc. In addition, for the guidance of Implementing Partners / State Governments etc. for the wide range of activities within the broad framework of preparedness and capacity building, NDMA will also issue technical guidelines separately, with the concurrence of MHA. Further, detailed procedures for project execution will continue to be issued by NDMA from time to time in consultation with MHA.

### **14. Implementing Partners**

Following agencies / entities may act as Implementing Partners for Preparedness and Capacity Building funding window:

#### **For NDRF:**

- i) National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) and National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM).
- ii) First Responder Organizations within the Central Government such as National Disaster Response Force.
- iii) Ministries / Departments / National Agencies within the Central Government for preparedness & capacity building activities and execution of projects in the States.
- iv) Central Research and Academic institutions in Disaster Management through the National Agencies including NDMA, NIDM and NDRF.
- v) Government supported Organizations e.g. Bharat Scouts & Guides, National Cadet Corps (NCC), National Social Service (NSS) and National Yuva Kendra Sangathan (NYKS) through National Agencies including NDMA, NIDM and NDRF.

#### **For SDRF:**

- i) State Disaster Management Authorities (SDMAs).
- ii) District Disaster Management Authorities (DDMAs).
- iii) First Responder Organizations within the State Governments such as State Disaster Response Force, Fire Services and Civil Defence.
- iv) Ministries/ Departments /Institutions within the State Government for preparedness & capacity building activities.
- v) State Research and Academic institutions in Disaster Management through State Agencies like SDMA and SIDM.



vi) State Government supported Organizations e.g. Bharat Scouts & Guides, NCC NSS & NYKS through State Agencies like SDMA and SIDM.

vii) Urban Local Governments/ Zilla Parishad / Gram Panchayats.

**Administrative Mechanism for processing of funding proposals Under NDRF:-**

15. NDMA will constitute an Appraisal Committee headed by a member of NDMA with representatives from the line-Departments, State Government concerned and subject matter experts (if required) for appraisal of proposals received from national agencies/entities, Central Ministries and State Governments.

16. Projects/proposals submitted by the State Government for funding under PACB funding window of NDRF should be approved by the State Executive Committee (SEC).

17. State Government(s), Central Ministries, and National Agencies/Entities shall submit the projects for which central assistance from the P&CB funding window of NDRF is sought to Ministry of Home Affairs. MHA will forward the same to the Appraisal Committee constituted under the Chairmanship of Member, NDMA for appraisal/evaluation of the proposed project.

18. The Appraisal Committee will make its recommendations to the MHA for placing the same before the Sub-Committee of the National Executive Committee (SC- NEC) for consideration. SC-NEC will have the power to approve proposals up to Rs. 100 Crore.

19. Proposals above Rs. 100 Crores will be placed before High Level Committee (HLC) along with the recommendations of SC-NEC. The HLC will approve the proposals for undertaking Preparedness and Capacity Building activities.

**Under SDRF:-**

20. SDMA will constitute a committee to be headed by a member of SDMA with members from line Departments of the State Government and State agencies/entities for appraisal/evaluation of the proposals / projects under P&CB funding window of SDRF/NDRF.

21. The Departments of the State Government and the agencies/institutes who wish to take up projects from P&CB funding window of SDRF will submit the projects to the State Government Department dealing with Disaster Management which in turn will refer the project to the committee headed by a member of SDMA as mentioned above.

22. The recommendations of the committee shall be placed before the SEC for consideration and the procedure in place for incurring expenditure from SDRF shall continue to apply mutatis-mutandis for P&CB funding window of SDRF/NDRF including all modalities.

23. SEC constituted by the State Government under the provisions of the DM Act, 2005, shall decide on all matters connected with the administration of P&CB funding window of SDRF.

### **Release of funds**

24. Upon the approval of SC-NEC / HLC, Department of Expenditure, Ministry of Finance will release assistance from P&CB funding window of NDRF to the concerned State Governments based on the recommendations of the MHA.

25. For the projects covered under Category 'A', of NDRF; upon the approval of SC- NEC / HLC, and based on the recommendations of MHA, Department of Expenditure, Ministry of Finance will issue a Letter of Authorization (LOA) to the MHA or National Agencies (NDMA/NIDM/NDRF), as the case may be, so as to enable them to provide funds to the implementing agencies of approved projects.

26. Upon sanctioned by SEC, funds will be released to the States from PaCB Funding window under SDRF. Procedure as in vogue in the State for the release of funds under SDRF shall apply for preparedness and capacity building funding window.

### **Supervision of Projects**

27. NDMA / SDMA's need to identify specific disasters and evaluate preparedness for the same, prepare plans for the deficiencies observed either in preparedness or capacity building/ training so that disasters can be responded effectively. Such plans need to specify measures required to be taken to strengthen the capability / capacity of first responders to hazard specific disasters.

28. NDMA shall supervise and monitor the implementation of the preparedness and capacity building projects and in this process can seek progress / performance reports from the Implementing Partners. NDMA shall submit progress report to MHA and Department of Expenditure. In case of any shortfall in the progress of the preparedness and capacity building project, NDMA may take special measures, if required, for smooth and timely implementation of the project.

29. SDMA shall assist and provide technical advice to the State Government / Line Ministries / Departments from conceptualization to completion of the preparedness and capacity building proposals under SDRF.

30. SDMA shall supervise and monitor the Preparedness and capacity building projects/works and submit completion certificate as well as actual benefits achieved from it including population benefitted/ nature of risks reduced/impact analysis etc. to State Government and NDMA.

### **Disbursements**

31. After the project is approved, the funds would be disbursed in the installments as specified in the proposal. The disbursement of funds would be linked to the deliverables and Utilization Certificates. The unspent balance in the preparedness and capacity building funding window under SDRF account as at the end of a financial year 2021-22 shall be the opening balance of said account of the successive financial year. The Central Government will communicate the modalities for handling any balances available at the end of 2025-26 in P&CB funding window under SDRF of the State.

### **Procurement**

32. All the procurements made by government agencies for implementing the proposal would be in accordance with the General Financial Rules (GFR) and from GeM portal, as applicable. The implementing agencies would ensure that the project is implemented in a fair and transparent manner. In the entire implementation process, the DMAs need to ensure that there is no conflict of interest. Appropriate GFR will be followed by States and Government supported Organizations.

### **Project Database**

33. A disaster database should be developed to help assess the impact of expenditures on different aspects of disaster management. All the project-related processes would be digitized. NDMA will maintain a national portal of all the preparedness and capacity-building projects that have been implemented through the NDRF / SDRF. This portal will contain a specific component for capacity building plans. NDMA will also monitor the database by holding periodic review.

### **Release, Accounting and other procedures**

34. The detailed funding pattern, release of funds, investment of funds, accounting & auditing procedures, progress monitoring, savings and cost of maintenance / implementation etc. in respect of the projects initiated under P&CB Funding Window would be same, as envisaged in the primary guidelines issued by MHA on NDRF / SDRF for such purposes. The composition of HLC and SC-NEC will also be same as envisaged in the primary guidelines issued by MHA for NDRF / SDRF.

### **Interpretation and Amendment**

35. In case of any difficulty in interpretation of any of these guidelines, the matter shall be referred to the Disaster Management Division, MHA whose decision in consultation with Department of Expenditure shall be final. Any amendment in this guideline will be issued by MHA in consultation with Department of Expenditure, Ministry of Finance.

**V. RAJARAMAN**  
**SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT**

//True Copy//

  
SECTION OFFICER

**ANNEXURE – IV**

**GENERAL**

- (i) Ex-Gratia payment of Rs.50,000/- per deceased person, to next of kin of the deceased person, including those involved in the relief operations or associated in the preparedness activities, subject to the cause of death being certified as COVID – 19, as per the guidelines jointly issued by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare and the Indian Council of Medical Research on 3rd September, 2021, will be given as per guidelines on minimum relief issued by the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) dated 11.09.2021. This ex-gratia assistance will be applicable from the date of first COVID-19 case reported in the country and will continue till de-notification of COVID-19 as a disaster or till further orders, whichever is earlier, to next of kin of the deceased due to COVID-19.
- (ii) The State Government are to take utmost care and ensure that all individual beneficiary – oriented assistance is necessarily / mandatorily disbursed through Direct Benefit Transfer in the bank account of the beneficiary.
- (iii) The scale of relief assistance against each item for all notified disaster including 'local disaster' should not exceed the norms of SDRF / NDRF. Any amount spent by the State for such disasters over and above the ceiling, would be borne out of the resources of the State Government and not from SDRF.

**V. RAJARAMAN**  
**SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT**

**//True Copy//**

*S. Sankar*  
9.12.2023  
**SECTION OFFICER**

## **Annexure-IV**

### **Minimum Standards for Relief Camp:**

According to section 19 of the DM act 2005, the State Authorities shall lay down detailed guidelines for providing standards of relief to persons affected by disaster in the State. Some of the points to be considered for a relief camp are as follows.

- Relief shelters and rehabilitation camps shall be set up in order to accommodate people affected by a disaster. The camp shall be temporary in nature, with basic necessities. People in the camp shall be encouraged to return to their respective accommodation once the normalcy is returned.
- The factors like terrain, climatic conditions at the site of disaster etc., will also impact the retirement and ability of the administration and other stakeholders to deliver relief. These constraints should also be kept in view while prescribing minimum standards of relief.
- The State/District Administration shall take necessary steps to pre-identify locations/buildings like local schools, anganwadi centers/cyclone shelters/community centers/marriage halls etc which can be used as Relief Shelters where people can be accommodated in case of disaster in that area. In such centers, necessary facilities like sufficient number of toilets, water supply, generated with fuel for power back up during disasters shall be ensured.
- In the relief centers, basic lighting facilities shall be catered to accommodate the victims. In mountainous areas, minimum covered area shall be relaxed due to lack of available flat land/built up area. Special care shall be taken for safety and privacy of inmates, especially for women, widows and children. Special arrangements should be made for differently-abled persons, old and medically serious patients.
- Relief centers shall be temporary in nature and be closed as soon as normalcy returns in the area.
- Sufficient number of sites based on population density shall be identified as relief centers and earmarked well in advance at the time of planning and development of a Metro/city/town.
- Milk and other dairy products shall be provided for the children and lactating mothers.
- Sufficient steps shall be taken to ensure hygiene at community and camp kitchens.
- Sufficient quantity of water shall be provided in the relief camps for personal cleanliness and hand wash.

- Separate toilet and bath area be catered for women and children. Hand wash facility in toilets should be ensured. Steps may be taken for control of spread of diseases. Dignity kits for women shall be provided with sanitary napkins and disposable paper bags with proper labeling.
- Drainage or spillage from defecation system shall not run towards any surface water source or shallow ground water source.
- Mobile medical teams shall visit relief camps to attend the affected people. Steps shall be taken to avoid spread of communicable diseases.
- If the relief camps are extended over a long time, then necessary arrangement may be made for psychosocial treatment.
- In each camp, a separate register shall be maintained for entering the details of women who are widowed and for children who are orphaned due to the disaster.
- Special care shall be given to widows and orphans who are separated from their.

### **AAPDA MITRA VOLUNTEERS**

12 Days AAPDA MITRA Residential training on Disaster Management was given to 300 volunteers and they are involved in Disaster Management activities in Sivagangai District.

## Annexure-V

### INDIAN RED CROSS SOCIETY

S. NO	Name	Designation	Contact No	Mail-id
1.	V.Sundararaman	Chairman	9487006025	vsrgs2010@gmail.com
2.	MSK.Muthupandian	Vice Chairman	9442857987	-
3.	A.Anantha Krishnan	Secretary	9786570356	anandhockey85.ak@gmail.com
4.	A.Selvakumaran	Treasurer	9449141089	askf9672@gmail.com
5.	Dr.G.Vinayamoorthi	YRC Coordinator	9789179320	vinayagamoorthislaga ppauniversity.ac.in

### INDIAN RED CROSS SOCIETY

#### Volunteers / First Responders

S.NO	Name of the Volunteer	Contact No
1.	T.Raja Saravanan	8056658880
2.	A.Ananthakrishnan	9786570356
3.	P.Ganesan	9789228657
4.	Karupannan	9629945152
5.	V.Aravindan	9976922081
6.	Sethupathi	8110081662
7.	Mahalingam	9688344263
8.	Theiveega Xavier	9443287932
9.	Alexandar Durai	9894262995
10.	A.Ganesan	8098442057
11.	Kannan	9003573256
12.	G.Rajesh	9788185299
13.	Veerpathiran	9245400008

## Annexure-VI

### LIST OF AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY AVAILABLE IN THE OFFICE OF EXECUTIVE ENGINEER(AE), AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT, SIVAGANGAI.

Sl. No	Name of Machinery	Present Condition	Custodian Officer	Contact No.	Make / Model
1.	Bulldozer B50-98	Working	Asst.Exe.Engr., Sivagangai	9443443900	BEML - Chain
2.	Bulldozer B50-171	Working	Asst.Exe.Engr., Karaikudi	9655304160	BEML - Chain
3.	Tractor TN63G 0374	Working	Asst.Exe.Engr., Sivagangai	9443443900	MF 245
4.	Tractor TN63G 0527	Working	Asst.Exe.Engr., Sivagangai	9443443900	SAME 70E
5.	Tractor TN63G 0970	Working	Asst.Exe.Engr., Sivagangai	9443443900	MF 9500 - 4WD
6.	Tractor TN63G 0913	Working	Asst.Exe.Engr., Karaikudi	9655304160	MF 9500 - 4WD
7.	Tractor TN63G 0936	Working	Asst.Exe.Engr., Karaikudi	9655304160	MF 9500 - 4WD
8.	Tractor TN63G 0938	Working	Asst.Exe.Engr., Karaikudi	9655304160	MF 9500 - 4WD



## DETAILS OF EQUIPMENTS

Sl.No	Details	Lorry	Bull Dozer	JCB	Tractors	Powersaw	Saw	Crow bar	Labour	Axe	Pans	Manvetty	Sand (cum)	Sand Bags	Wooden poles	Generator	Pumpset
1.	Available with Department	-	2	2	6	-	12	35	277	9	120	85	-	28655	600	-	-
2.	Identified and to be hired if necessary	74	5	78	18	64	36	-	-	11	45	50	120	-	-	5	5
<b>Total</b>		<b>74</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>277</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>28655</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>

## Annexure-VII

### Chart of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction

2015-2030

<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Scope and purpose</b></p> <p>The present framework will apply to the risk of small -scale, frequent, and infrequent, sudden and slow-onset disasters. caused by natural or manmade hazards as well as related environmental, technological and biological hazards and risks. It aims to guide the multi-hazard management of disaster risk in development at all levels as well as within and across all sectors.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Expected outcome</b></p> <p>The substantial reduction of disaster risk and losses in live. Livelihoods and health and in the economic, physical, social, cultural and environmental assets of persons. Business, communities and countries.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Goal</b></p> <p>Prevent new and reduce existing disaster risk through the implementation of integrated and inclusive economic, structural, legal, social, health, cultural, environmental, technological, political and institutional measures that prevent and reduce hazard exposure and vulnerability to disaster, increase preparedness for response and recovery, and thus strengthen resilience.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Targets</b></p>
Substantially reduce global disaster mortality by 2030, aiming to lower average per 100,000 global mortality between 2020-2030 compared to 2005-2015
Substantially reduce the number of affected people globally by 2030, aiming to lower the average global figure per 100,000 between 2020-2030 compared to 2005-2015
Reduce direct disaster economic loss in relation to global gross domestic product (GDP) by 2030
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

Substantially increase the number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies by 2020			
Substantially enhance international cooperation to developing countries through adequate and sustainable support to complement their national actions for implementation of this framework by 2030			
Substantially increase the availability of and access to multi-hazard early warning systems and disaster risk information and assessments to people by 2030			
<b>Priorities for Action</b>			
There is a need for focused action within and across sectors by States at local, national, regional and global levels in the following four priority areas.			
<b>Priority 1</b>	<b>Priority 2</b>	<b>Priority 3</b>	<b>Priority 4</b>
Understanding disaster risk	Strengthening disaster risk governance to manage disaster risk	Investing in disaster risk reduction for resilience	Enhancing disaster preparedness for effective response, and to Build Back Better in recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction

### **Disaster Risk Management**

Pre-disaster activities				Post-disaster activities	
Risk Identification	Mitigation	Risk transfer	Preparedness	Emergency response	Rehabilitation - reconstruction
Hazard assessment (frequency, magnitude, location)	Structural and non-structural works and actions	Insurance, reinsurance of public infrastructure and private assets Financial market instruments (catastrophe bonds, weather-indexed hedge funds) public services with safety regulation (e.g. energy, water, transportation)	Warning systems, communication systems, protocols	Humanitarian assistance	Rehabilitation, reconstruction of damaged critical infrastructure

Vulnerability assessment (population and assets exposed)	Land-use planning and building codes		Contingency planning (utility companies, public services)	Clean-up, temporary repairs and restoration of services	Macroeconomic and budget management (stabilization, protection of social expenditures)
Risk assessment (function of hazards and vulnerability)	Financial incentives for preventive behavior		Networks of emergency responders (local, national)	Damage assessment and identification of priorities for recovery	Revitalization of affected sectors (e.g. exports, tourism, agriculture)
Hazard monitoring and forecasting (space-time modeling, scenario building)	Education, training and awareness about risks and prevention	Financial protection strategies	Shelter facilities, evacuation plans	Mobilization of recovery resources (public-multilateral, insurance)	Incorporation of risk management in reconstruction processes

## ABBREVIATIONS

AAI	-	Airport Authority of India
AERB	-	Atomic Energy Regulatory Board
AF	-	Armed Forces
ASSZ	-	Andaman Sumatara Subduction Zone
BARC	-	Bhabha Atomic Research Center
BBB	-	Building Back Better
BBC	-	British Broadcasting Corporation
BDO	-	Block Development Officer
BIS	-	Bureau of Indian Standards
BMPTC	-	Building Material & Technology Promotion Council
BPR	-	Bottom Pressure Recorder
CBDM	-	Community Base Disaster Management
CBDRM	-	Community Base Disaster Risk Management
CBO	-	Community Based Organization
CBRN	-	Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear
CII	-	Confederation of Indian Industry
CMG - DAE	-	Crisis Management Group – Department of Atomic Energy
CMP	-	Crisis Management Plan
CMWSSB	-	Chemical Metropolitan Water Supply and Sewerage Board
CRA	-	Commissioner of Revenue Administration
CSC	-	Common Service Centers
CWC	-	Central Water Commission
DCG	-	District Crisis Group

DDMA	-	District Disaster Management Authority
DDMP	-	District Disaster Management Plan
DEOC	-	District Emergency Operations Center
DRO	-	District Revenue Officer
DRR	-	Disaster Risk Reduction.
E&F	-	Environment & Forest Department
EAP	-	Emergency Action Plan
ECS	-	Electronic Clearance System
ERC	-	European Research Council
EWS	-	Early Warning System
GoI	-	Government of India
GSI	-	Geological Survey of India
GVK- EMRI	-	Ganapati Venkata Krishnanreddy – Emergency Management and Research Institute.
HADP	-	Hill Areas Development Programme
HFL	-	Highest Flood Level
HQ	-	Head Quarters
IAS	-	Indian Administrative Service
IAY	-	Indira Awas Yojana
ICT	-	Information and Communication Technology
IDRN	-	India Disaster Resource Network
IFS	-	Indian Forest Service
IITM	-	India Institute of Technology Madras
IMD	-	India Meteorological Department
INCOIS	-	Indian National Centre for Ocean Information Service
IOC	-	Intergovernmental Ocean Information Service

IPS	-	Indian Police Service
ITEWC	-	Indian Tsunami Early Warning Center
LCG	-	Local Crisis Group
LED	-	Light Emitting Diode
MAH	-	Major Accident Hazard
MGNREGS	-	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme
MSIHC	-	Manufacture, Storage and Import of Hazardous Chemicals
MW	-	Mega Watts
NCC	-	National Cadet Corps
NCMC	-	National Crisis Management Committee
NDRF	-	National Disaster Response Force
NEC	-	National Executive Committee
NEOC	-	National Emergency Operations Center
NGO	-	Non - Governmental Organization
NIOT	-	National Institute of Ocean Technology
NRHM	-	national Rural Health Mission
NRSC	-	National Remote Sensing Center
NSS	-	National Service Scheme
NYKS	-	Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan
ORS	-	Oral Rehydration Salts
PA	-	Public Addressing
PWD	-	Public Works Department (Water Resource Department)
RD&PR	-	Rural Development & Panchayat Raj Department
RMC	-	Regional Meteorological Centre

RTO	-	Regional Transport Officer
RTSP	-	Regional Tsunami Service Provider
SDMA	-	State Disaster Management Authority
SDMP	-	State Disaster Management Plan
SDO	-	Sub Divisional Officer
SDRF	-	State Disaster Response Fund
SEC	-	State Executive Committee
SEOC	-	State Emergency Operations Center
SHG	-	Self Help Groups
SOP	-	Standard Operating Procedure
SP	-	Superintendent of Police
SSA	-	Sarva Shiksha Abiyan
TANGEDCO	-	Tamil Nadu Generation and Distribution Corporation
TEL	-	Tamil Nadu Explosives Limited
TN	-	Tamil Nadu
TNEB	-	Tamil Nadu Electricity Board
TNPCB	-	Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board
TNSDMA	-	Tamil Nadu State Disaster Management Agency
TNWRD	-	Tamil Nadu Water Resources Department
TSP	-	Tamil Nadu Special Police
TWAD	-	Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board
UNESCO	-	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
VAO	-	Village Administrative Officer



## Sivagangai District Petrol Bunk Details

Sl.No	Petrol Bunk Name
1	Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd, 26/1, K.Velangudi Village, Karaikudi Taluk
2	Essar Oil Ltd, 374/3, Manamadurai Taluk
3	Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd, 544/78, North Singampunari Village, Singampunari Taluk
4	Essar Oil Ltd, 79/28, Sangumangalam Village, Manamadurai Taluk
5	Essar Oil Ltd, 1/9A2, Sivalathi Village, Manamadurai Taluk
6	Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd, 193/1A1B & 193/1A2, Kundrakudi Village, Thiruppathur Taluk
7	Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Ltd, 70/15A1A & 70/15A1B, Kadagampatti Village, Devakottai Taluk
8	Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Ltd, 186/2B2, K.Vairavanpatti, Thiruppathur Taluk
9	Essar Oil Ltd, 111/2A, Thiruvallur Village, Ilayangudi Taluk
10	Indian Oil Ltd, 166/1, Melasemponmari Village, Devakottai Taluk
11	Essar Oil Ltd, 1574/2, Iluppagudi Village, Karaikudi Taluk
12	Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Ltd, 60/19B & 60/20A1A, Kilapazalai Village, Manamadurai Taluk
13	Essar Oil Ltd, 34/9B, Thiruvallur Village, Ilayangudi Taluk
14	Indian Oil Ltd, 92/9A, Thiruppachetti North Village, Thiruppuvanam Taluk
15	Essar Oil Ltd, 53/1A1 & 53/1B, Arasani Village, Sivaganga Taluk
16	Essar Oil Ltd, 338/1B, Kollangudi Village, Kalayarkoil Taluk
17	Indian Oil Ltd, 47/8, Nemathanpatti Village, Kanadukathan Group, Karikudi Taluk
18	Nayara Energy Ltd, (Essar Oil Ltd), 489/80C1B, Kottaiyur Village, Karaikudi Taluk
19	Nayara Energy Ltd, (Essar Oil Ltd), 407/18 & 413/5, S.V.Mangalam Village, Singampunari Taluk
20	Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd, 80/4A & 82/8A, Keeranipatti Village, Karaikudi Taluk
21	Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd, 129/1, 129/16A & 129/20, M.Kovilpatti Village, Muraiyur Group, Singampunari Taluk

22	Nayara Energy Ltd, (Essar Oil Ltd), 130/13, Azhagapuram Village, Kallangudi Group, Kalayarkoil Taluk
23	Nayara Energy Ltd, (Essar Oil Ltd), 206/1A1, Kanchirangal Village, Sivaganga Taluk
24	Nayara Energy Ltd, (Essar Oil Ltd), 352/1B, Vayuvur Village, Aranmanaipatti Group, Karaikudi Taluk
25	Nayara Energy Ltd, (Essar Oil Ltd), 527/6A, S.Velangudi Village, Thiruppathur Taluk
26	Nayara Energy Ltd, (Essar Oil Ltd), 24/2B, Kattambur Village, Thiruppathur Taluk
27	Nayara Energy Ltd, (Essar Oil Ltd), 75/14 & 75/15, Managiri Sukkanendhal Village, Karaikudi Taluk
28	Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd, 225/1A, T.Pudur Village, Thiruppuvanam Taluk

### Sivagangai District Hotel Details

SL NO	NAME OF THE ORGANIZATION	Address	Kind of business	MOBILE NO
1	VISALAM (UNIT OF ESCAPADE RESORTS PVT LTD) HERITAGE HOTEL	7/1-143, local fund road, kanadukathan, karaikudi (tk)	Hotel	9786006084
2	SHANMUGA PARADISE	Madurai main road, kottaieruppur, thiruppathur taluk	Hotel	9865178850
3	SHANMUGA PARADISE	Madurai road, near bank of baroda, thiruppathur	Hotel	9865178850
4	SUBRAMANIAN/SREE ANNA POORNA HOTEL	Sree anna poorna hotel, no:313, thirupathur road, devakottai.	Hotel	9488460246
5	A. SATHICKBATCHA / GOLD HOTEL TAMILNADU / THIRUPPUVANAM	Gold hotel tamilnadu, madurai - rameswaram main road, thiruppuvanam.	Hotel	9443103069

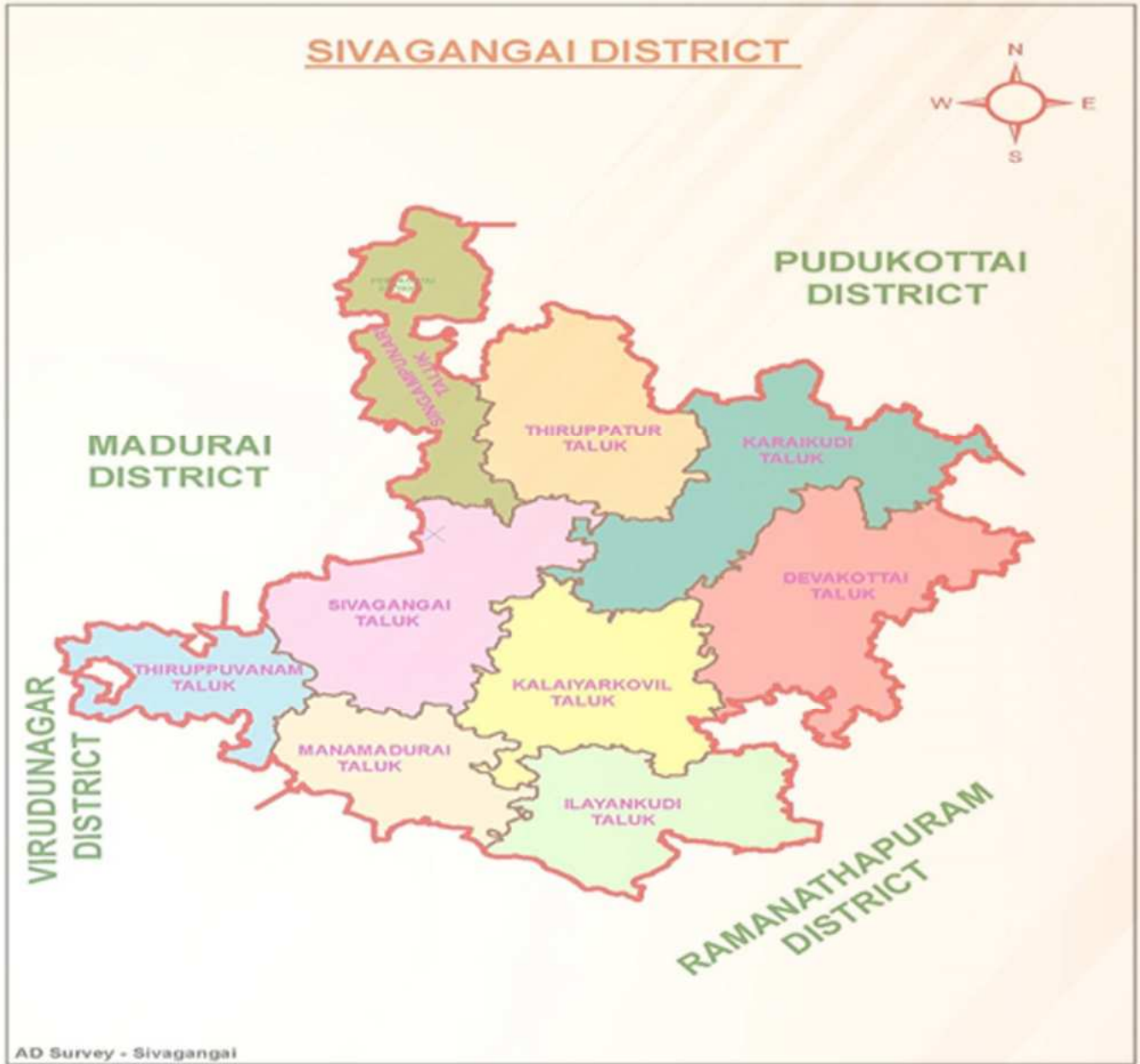
6	M.MANIKANDAN/H OTEL ATCHAYA BAKERY & SWEETS	Hotel atchaya bakery & sweet, sarugani vilaku, devakottai.	Hotel	7373078873
7	HOTEL JEYAM	Madurai road, thiruppathur	Hotel	8056805058
8	R.VENKATA SUBBU / HOTEL SRI ABIRAMI	Hotel sri abirami, 19 bus stand campus, devakotta	Hotel	9442319480
9	HOTEL ARIYABHAVAN	Hotel ariyabhavan college road karaikudi	Hotel	9994096722
10	ASHOK RASTURANTS/ AROCKIA SEBASTIAN	Madurai thondi main road, kalayarkovil, sivagangai.	Restaurant	9943141001
11	ADMENT & DRAGON TOURISM & CULTURAL DEVELOPMENT PRIVATE LIMITED / RESTAURANT	Saratha vilas no.832, main road kothamangalam, karaikudi taluk	Restaurant	9884203175
12	HOTEL ESS PE INN 9 / KARAUKUDI ANNALAKSHMI SP.KANNAPPAN	Hotel ess pe inn 9 basement 2/2665, a.d, trichy main raod, karaikudi	Restaurant	9244623336
13	BISMI HOTEL	M.mohaideenpitchai, bismi hotel, dindigul road, singampunari, thirupathur taluk	Restaurant	9942379631
14	MALAIRAM RESTAURANT/R.PA NDIVEL	112-3,neethipathi rajasekaran street,sivagangai	Restaurant	9865404401
15	PARAIDISH BRIYANI	64/2,college road, seenivasa commercial centre, sekkalai, karaikudi.	Restaurant	9443268602
16	UVARSH HOTEL	No-1, kovilur road, karaikudui.	Restaurant	9443977224
17	SRI PRIYA MESS	31, ara street, near kallukatti, karaikudi.	Restaurant	9443133144
18	INDRANI MESS	No 2, subramaniapuram, 3rd streetsouth, karaikudi	Restaurant	9952774917
19	ARIYA BHAVAN HOTEL / K.RAJALAKSHMI	162,neethipathi rajasekaran street sivagangai	Restaurant	8870883677
20	OMEGA RESTAURANT / K.THILAGAVATHI	Suthanandha bharathi street court vasal sivagangai	Restaurant	9865706429

21	RAYAL GANGA HOTEL	M.gnanam, sekkalai road, pandian theater opp, karaikudi.	Restaurant	9790543844
22	HOTEL MALLI AND CATERING	M.kalidasan, 12,kallukatti east, karaikudi.	Restaurant	9842185161
23	MALLI HOTEL	K.mallika, 37/9,mangai complex, collage road, karaikudi.	Restaurant	9842185161
24	JAINIKA RESTAURANTS/ K. SIVAKUMAR	No:28/1, mudiarasan salai, near new bus stand, karaikudi.	Restaurant	8973445555
25	APEEJAY SURRENDRA PARK HOTELS LIMITED	The vaadhyar house, c.v.ct. Street, kannadukathan village, karaikudi taluk	Restaurant	9884379000
26	MAHA GANAPATI CHETTINADU MESS / T. MUTHUKUMAR	15/1, mudiyarasan salai, 100feet road, karaikudi.	Restaurant	8124027144
27	SRI NARIVIZHLI AMMA MESS	S.rajendran, new bus stand, 120 feet road, karaikudi	Restaurant	9942161176
28	HOTEL JAGAN /M.KUMARESAN	Veg &non veg, new bus stand, karaikudi. Cellno:9444162944	Restaurant	9444162944
29	T.K. ZAHIR HUSSAIN / AL NOOR HOTEL	1/h, madha kovil street, ilayangudi	Food vending establishmen t,restaurant	9442473497
30	ASHOK HOTEL/PL.KALIDAS S	51,v.o.c.road, karaikudi. Cellno:9842023863	Restaurant	9842023863
31	TFC RESTAURANTS/ M. SYED ALI	383/3, sekkalai road, near vasanthan &co opp, karaikudi. Cell no:8883333443	Restaurant	8883333443
32	SRI PRIYA MESS/ V. GOVINDASAMY	34/4, kalanivasal, sekkalai main road, karaikudi. Cell no:9943747086	Restaurant	9943747086
33	SRI AMMA CHETTINADU MESS /P. RAMESH	514,trichy main road, kalaiwasal, karaikudi. Cell no:9443749680	Restaurant	9443749680
34	FRIENDS FAMILY RESTAURANTS / P.PALANIVEL	T.t. Nagar, 1st street, 100 feet road, karaikudi. Cell no:8110022410	Restaurant	8110022410

35	HOTEL CHETTINADU MESS / AR. ELANGO VAN	100 feet road, near periyar statue, karaikudi. Cell no:9442380443	Restaurant	9442380443
36	KARAIKUDI ANNALAKSHMI COMMERCIAL KITCHEN LTD/ RM.YEGAPPAN	No.36/1,golden singar complex,100 feet road,karaikudi.cell no:9443335312.	Restaurant	9443335312
37	KARAIUDI ANNALAKSHMI COMMERCIAL KITCHEN LTD /RM. YEGAPPAN	Vada malar mangai building, sannithi theru, pillayar patti. Cell no :9443335312	Restaurant	9443335312
38	KARAIKUDI ANNALAKSHMI COMMERCIAL KITCHEN LTD / RM. YEGAPPAN	Shop no:7, new bus stand west side,karaikudi.	Restaurant	9443335312
39	VELAN HOTEL / D. VADIVEL	North vallampar st, aringar annapadipagam, sekkalai road, karaikudi. Cell no:8883630979	Restaurant	8883630979
40	CHETTINADU DARBAR	K.senthil kumar, trichy bye- pass, nemanthanpatti near, kayampatti, sivaganga	Restaurant	6383207704
41	NACHU'S FOOD CORNER /P. LAKSHMANAN	5,subramaniapuram,8th st(south), karaikudi. Cell no:9366675257	Restaurant	9366675257
42	SIVA RESTAURANTS /S. AMBIKAPATHI	2418,100 feet road south side, new bus stand bace side, karaikudi.cell no:9843812023	Restaurant	9843812023
43	CV. KARUPPAIAH RAJA /MINI PRIYA MESS	No:80,ar.a.street,karaikudi. Cell no:9487812300	Restaurant	9487812300
44	SP. MANOHARAN / NEW AACHI UNAVAGAM	Subramaniapuram 4th veethi, new bus stand backside,karaikudi. Cell no:9943818748	Restaurant	9943818748
45	AKR THANGARAJ BIRIYANI SHOP	M.andichamy, akr thangaraj biryani shop, d.no.18, dindigul road, singampunari, singampunari taluk	Restaurant	8489866127

46	D .SAPPANI DURAI / HOTEL SARATHA /LODGE	Ma:8/no6/2, nelmudikarai,ramanathapur am road, thiruppuvanam.cell no:9944334979	Restaurant	9944334979
47	HOTEL SARAVANA BHAVAN / T. MALAIRAJ	120 feet road, near new bus stand,karaiikudi.cell no:9786532474	Restaurant	9786532474
48	M.SHANMUGASUND ARAM/VALLI MESS	Valli mess,3 sbi road opposite, bus stand street,devakottai	Restaurant	9750507893
49	A. RAJU / MUKESH HOTEL	890, sipcot, sivagangai road, manamadurai. Cell no:8110046364	Restaurant	8110046364
50	SRI VENGATESWARA HOTEL/MURUGESAPA NDIAN UMARANI M	Sri vengateswara hotel, no.13, madurai rameswaram main road, new bus stand, manamadurai, manamadurai (block), sivagangai.	Restaurant	9442319854
51	SRIRAM HOTEL	R.umamaheshwaran, sriram hotel, d.no.9-1-86, dindigul road, singampunari, singampunari taluk	Restaurant	9842349912
52	RIYAA RESTAURANT	R.vasanth, no.106, uvs street, sri ram nagar, kottaiyur	Restaurant	7708958780
53	SRI SAMAYAS HOTEL	Sri samayas hotel madurai mandapam mainroad opposite vellaml school thiruppuvnam (block) sivagangai dist-630611.	Restaurant	9443812626
54	HOTEL RAJAKILI	R.muthu mohamed, opp bus stand, thiruppathur	Restaurant	9597988247
55	SATHYA HOTEL	Sathya hotel 495,mainroad thiruppuvanam thiruppuvanam (block) sivagangai dist-630611.	Restaurant	9751889712
56	SRI AREYANAYAGIAMMA N MESS	T.s muthu, main road, pallathur	Restaurant	9789240977
57	VENMATHI HOTEL / BOOMIKANDASAMY	Venmathi hotel, narikudi road, thiruppuvanam, thiruppuvanam (block), sivagangai dist-630611.	Restaurant	9943962055

58	PITCHAI HOTEL / SOMASUNDARAM	Pitchai hotel, no:105.b, nadar mela street, thiruppuvanam kottai, thiruppuvanam(block), sivagangi dist-630611.	Restaurant	9942360917
59	AACHI MESS	K.jayakumar, aachi mess, d.no.3, karaikudi road, singampunari, singampunari taluk	Restaurant	7358113131
60	AMSAVALLI BHAVAN / G. KANAGARAJ	7,(old no:52) koviloor road, karaikudi.cell no:9787786000	Restaurant	9787786000
61	HOTEL AYYANAR	T.dhinesh, hotel ayyanar, d.no.3-1/5(1), karaikudi road, singampunari	Restaurant	8778497273
62	AGS'IN MASS IDLY KADAI / S. SYED IBRAHIM / S.AHAMED BATCHA / S.GURUSAMY	No:8/1, aruna nagar 1st street,. Govinda rajulu st, karaikudi. Cell no:9842422744 / 9442212170	Restaurant	9442212170
63	PVS CHETTINADU CATERING SERVICE / P. SENTHIL PERUMAL	4/40-1, east car st, nattarasankottai, sivagangai.cell no:9688705070	Caterer, restaurant	9688705070



**DISTRICT DISASTER MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY**  
**DISTRICT EMERGENCY OPERATION CENTRE**