

PROFILE OF TIRUPPUR DISTRICT

1.1. Geographical Location :

Tiruppur is one of the largest District by area in Tamil Nadu State. Tiruppur District is situated in the North – West part of the Indian Peninsula and its latitude is 11.1800° N and 77.2500° E. The District has 3 Revenue Divisions, and 9 Taluks with the headquarters at Tiruppur. It has an area of 5187 Sq.KM. Tiruppur District is in moderately sensitive category in respect to Disaster.

1.2. District at a Glance

Tiruppur District has a population of 2479052 (population density of 478/ Sq.Km) out of which the proportion of rural population is 957941 while that of urban is 1521111. Tiruppur District is a major textile and knit wear hub contributing to 90% of total cotton knit wear export from India.

1.3. Physiography

The District is surrounded by Coimbatore District on the Western side, Erode District on the North and Northeast and Karur District on the East and Dindigul District on the South East and on the Southern side of the District it is surrounded by Idukki District of Kerala State. Tiruppur District lies on the Western part of Tamil Nadu bordered with the Western Ghats and hence the District gets a moderate climate.

1.4. Climate

The climate of Tiruppur is categorized as Tropical Monsoon. Due to its proximity to western ghats, the District gets a range of rainfall normally below 800 mm. Tiruppur District lies on the Western part of Tamil Nadu bordering the Western Ghats and hence the District enjoys a moderate climate. The District has an area of 5187 Sq.KM. The Southern and South Western parts of the District enjoys maximum rainfall, due to the

surrounding Western Ghats. The rest of the District lies in the rain shadow region of the Western Ghats and experiences salubrious climate during most part of the year, except on the extreme East part of the District. The mean maximum and minimum temperatures of Tiruppur during summer and winter vary between 35C to 18 C. The average annual rainfall is around 800mm with the North East and the South West monsoons contributing to 47% and 28% respectively to the total rainfall.

The major rivers flowing through the District are Noyyal and Amaravathi. The Amaravathi River is the main source of irrigation in the District. Amaravathi Dam, which created Amaravathi Reservoir, is located at Amaravathinagar. Thirumurthy dam which is created by the PAP project is situated in Dhali Town Panchayat. Both Amaravathi dam and Thirumurthy dam are the prime source of irrigation in the District, whereas Uppar dam is another dam which receives water from seasonal rains.

1.4.1. Temperature

The District experiences sunshine and moderate to high temperature throughout the year with a maximum temperature of 40.3 C. The hot weather sets in and lasts until the middle of June. The highest temperature is often registered in May which is the hottest month in the District. The hot winds of the plains blow during April and May with an average velocity of 8-16 KM/hour. The cold weather commences early in November and comes to an end in the middle of March.

1.4.2. Rainfall

Tiruppur District falls under medium rainfall region. It falls under 'Western Zone' of Agro- Climatic Zones which has soil texture of red loamy and Black soils. The District rainfall data from 2005 - July 2024 is as follows

TIRUPPUR DISTRICT

RAINFALL - MONTH WISE / SEASON WISE (2005 To 01.01 2023 - 29.09-2023) mm

Season / Month	Normal	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Winter																					
January	7.1	1.42	16.56	5.60	3.40	1.38	0.50	0.00	1.43	0	0	7.89	0	6.64	0.84	1.89	0.29	108.61	16.98	0.05	41.28
February	6.9	12.50	2.69	0.69	28.95	0.00	0.15	1.43	0.00	43.53	0	0	0	0	12.58	0.00	0	11.82	0.18	7.76	0
TOTAL	14.0	13.92	19.25	6.29	32.35	1.38	0.65	1.43	1.43	43.53	0	7.89	0	6.64	13.42	1.89	0.29	120.43	17.16	7.81	41.25
. Summer																					
March	13.4	2.12	20.42	0.23	89.52	17.32	1.71	14.31	0.00	1.49	0	24.66	0	23.49	20.3	0.22	6.63	0.71	4.79	27.34	0
April	48	102.49	17.95	71.69	11.95	14.37	8.30	129.87	58.70	16.75	0	153.66	10.74	33.46	2.22	42.71	57.16	61.38	95.19	23.39	0
May	73.7	110.54	50.74	46.28	38.80	134.01	60.87	18.17	24.48	21.23	132.22	187.31	104.97	58.40	178.3	53.62	48.09	33.12	74.81	105.26	149.66
TOTAL	135.1	215.15	89.11	118.20	140.27	165.70	70.88	162.35	83.18	39.47	132.22	365.63	115.71	115.35	200.5	96.55	111.9	95.21	174.79	155.99	149.66
South West Monsoon																					
June	22	26.42	12.70	53.44	9.69	3.25	29.09	16.43	0	0.64	3.83	34.21	22.97	15.09	7.4	39.22	17.06	26.38	45.07	14.08	42.44
July	27.1	54.86	6.34	19.56	28.48	11.51	36.17	16.71	14.72	2.29	4.58	2.07	18.27	8.09	8.9	5.28	112.04	34.16	68.30	12.91	36.33
August	31.7	43.58	29.40	41.78	70.62	46.62	31.07	29.74	38.78	15.71	101.88	28.98	13.33	73.44	21.24	86.42	27.82	32.01	101.70	20.69	
September	74	25.48	74.67	42.96	40.03	74.28	72.15	4.37	19.1	31.01	137.10	92.26	16.00	213.70	89.57	58.83	141.61	62.54	50.45	25.70	
TOTAL	154.8	150.34	123.11	157.74	148.82	135.66	168.48	67.25	72.60	49.65	247.4	157.5	70.57	310.30	127.11	189.75	298.53	155.09	265.52	73.38	78.77
North East Monsoon																					
October	147.7	216.25	124.58	149.59	199.29	73.29	131.90	263.10	169.48	92.88	286.24	64.18	133.42	119.46	156.7	159.49	20.28	198.02	160.60	111.97	
November	120	223.38	169.91	57.95	58.62	242.32	299.25	239.65	38.6	38.49	28.27	215.3	33.92	74.46	105.9	78.00	238.03	302.19	174.20	174.27	
December	46.6	85.93	2.85	175.37	30.35	48.78	104.03	14.44	-	39.14	32.02	55.02	32.30	57.40	9.53	60.49	68.9	48.51	57.58	43.21	
TOTAL	314.3	525.56	297.34	382.91	288.26	364.39	535.18	517.19	208.08	170.51	346.5	334.50	199.64	251.32	272.13	297.98	327.21	548.72	392.38	329.45	
ANNUAL	618.2	904.97	528.81	665.14	609.70	667.13	775.19	748.22	365.29	303.16	726.14	865.54	385.92	683.61	613.2	586.17	737.93	919.45	849.85	566.63	

1.5. Geology

The entire Tiruppur District is of with Archaean Rock formation. In some places the older Archaean Rock of Gneisses Rock is included with younger formation of Seldspathic Rock and in some places the most of the Archaean formation is Charnokite Rock. In respect of Tiruppur District most of the rough stone quarries are run in the Charnokite formation. In some places the older Archaean Gneisses formation is used as a cut stone such as pillar stone, survey stone and stone slabs. The younger Seldspathic formation is mainly suitable for quarrying granite. In some parts of Tiruppur District Feldspar and Quartz are also available in the Seldspathic formation as a packet deposit. Tiruppur District is covered with deposit of gravel which is ideally suitable for filling purpose.

1.6. Hydrogeology

The depth of open wells varies from 6 to 30 m below ground level, while the depth of borewells generally varies from 30-300 m below ground level. The sedimentary formations consist of sand stones and limestones.

1.7. Soil and Agro Climatic Zone

The predominant soil in Tiruppur are red gravel, red loamy, red sandy loam, clay, clay loam, sandy loam, sandy clay loam, gravely sandy loam and blacky loamy. The Agro-Climatic zone of Tiruppur District comes under Western Zone.

1.8. Drainage System

Drainage system of Tiruppur can be grouped into 5 river basins a majority of which are water-stressed. Tiruppur District has 18 number of main canals to a length of 364 KM. Apart from this the District has 1648 Open wells, 5234 Borewells, 4447 Power pumps and

1005 Mini Power pumps.

NOYYAL:

The Noyyal, takes its rise in the Bolampatty Valley of the Vellingiri and poondi hills of Coimbatore District and passes through Coimbatore, Tiruppur and Karur Districts and called as Swami until further South it is joined by the Periyar. It runs past Perur (Coimbatore District) receiving “Kanchi Mahanadi”, as its tributary then flows for a short distance in Coimbatore Town and to the boundary of Coimbatore and Avinashi Taluks. Here it receives on the left the Vannathankaraipallam, a drainage course which has its sources in the north of Coimbatore town and after flowing past Tiruppur, it reaches the Nallar stream on the left. In the remaining part of its course, it forms the boundary of the Kangeyam and Erode Taluks and after entering into the Karur District, it confluences with the Cauvery at Noyyal hamlet in Karur District. The Noyyal river basin falls within the latitude 10°56' - 11°19' north and Longitude 74°41'-77°05' east. The Average width of the basin is 25 km, the basin is widest in the central part with a width of 35 km, the total area of the basin is 3510 sq.km. It is a seasonal river. At its sources, it does not receive much supply from the South-West Monsoon and is largely fed by petty affluents from the plains during the North-East Monsoon occasionally flash floods occur in it. A Dam was constructed near Orathupalayam of Perundurai and Kangeyam Taluk boundary. On its way it feeds 5 major tanks namely samalapuram tank, Andipalayam tank, mooli kulam in mannarai village Athupalayam reservoir and kathankani tank in Tiruppur District. They altogether irrigate about 10050 acre.

AMARAVATHI:

The Amaravathi rises in the Manjampatty Valley in the Kerala / Tamil Nadu borders between the Anaimalai hills and Palani Hills in Indira Gandhi wild life sanctuary and National park in Tiruppur District. River Chinnar originate from Anaimalai Hills joins with Pampar River and Tenar of Palani hills, and thus Amaravathi River originates. It descends in a northerly direction through Amaravathi reservoir / Dam at Amaravathi Nagar and debouches into the plains near Kallapuram it joins by the Kallapuram River at the mouth of the Ajanda Valley in the Udumalaipettai Taluk. It then runs North-East and receives the Kudimiyar and shamuganadhi from the Dindigul District. Thereafter it flows into the Dindigul District to emerge again into the Dharapuram Taluk. Here after

passing the town of Dharapuram and receiving the Uppar on its left, it goes along a winding course, fed by a few small streams, and finally leaves the district and enters the Karur District and falls into the Cauvery at Kattalai in the Kulitalai Taluk. Fed by the South-West monsoon, it flows with some regularity from June to the end of August, then-it-falls to some extent in September, but rises again with the North-East monsoon till November, when it begins to fall once more until March at the end of which it is practically dry. Its banks are low and its water is fully utilised for irrigation along its entire course as a dam named Amaravathi was constructed near Kallapuram on the mouth of Ajanda Valley in Udumalaipettai Taluk. This river irrigates over 60,000 acres of agricultural lands in Tiruppur and Karur districts.

PALAR:

The Palar River rises from joining of five different rivers in the Varasathimalai, Kurumalai, Thenmalai and Picharimalai of Anaimalai Reserve Forest of Western Ghat. The five rivers are Kanaaji River, Vanji River, Kottai River, Kurumalai River and Thoni River. The Kannaaji River and Vanji River forms Tattan Kanuvai River and other three rivers joining together forms as Mungamalai Pallam. The Mungamalai Pallam and Thattan Kanavai River joins near Panchalingam Hills forming Panchalingam River and passes through the Panchalingam Temple and Thirumoorthy Temple and finally reaches the plain from where it is named as Palar. The Palar River flows in North-West direction through Tiruppur and Coimbatore Districts and confluences with Aliyar River near Ambarambalayam. Enroute, large number of streams joins Palar river, the major one being "Nallar River" which joins Palar river near Devanurpudur Village of Udumalaipettai Taluk. Thirumoorthy dam was constructed near Thirumoorthy Temple in the Palar river.

NALLAR :

The Nallar River originates some where between Kokkanamalai and Varasathi Malai in Kurumalai and Boochakkattamparai forest settlement of Anaimalai Reserve Forest in Western Ghat and runs towards Northern direction and cross the countour Canal near Puliampatti. These river traverse in the plains towards North-East for a short distance and again turn in to North for some distance and finally confluence with Palar River near Devanurpudur.

CHINNAR RIVER:

The Chinnar River originates in the Annaimalai Hills below a grassy pass between the hills Kumarikal Malai and Kaladekatti Malai in Idukki District, Kerala. The 18 KM long Chinnar River defines the East-West Tamil Nadu/Kerala State boundary along the Northern edge of the Chinnar Wildlife Sanctuary and the Southern edge of the Indira Gandhi Wildlife Sanctuary. The river is joined from the South by the Pambar River at Koottar just 2 KM East of the road bridge. The Western part of the Manjampatti Valley catchment basin, by the Stream Ten (Ten rivers) drains into the end of the Chinnar River and it becomes Amaravathy River.

1.9. Reservoirs / Tanks / Ponds:

Tiruppur has a total number of 2 large (Thirumoorthy and Amaravathy) dams and 3 small dams (Vattamalai Karai odai, Nallathangal Odai and Uppar), maintained by PWD (WRD) and these are known for their multipurpose usability in the field of irrigation, production of fisheries, drinking water etc., These dams contributes immensely in boosting the agricultural economy of the District. The locations of dams also serve as some of the major tourist attractions with several reservoirs acting as fish breeding centers in the District.

Apart from this, there are some Odais, Tanks and Percolation Ponds as detailed below and maintained by both PWD and LB's.

I. Odai and Tanks	-	41
II. Percolation Ponds	-	1493
1) Avinashi	-	301 Ponds
2) Dharapuram	-	286 Ponds
3) Kangayam	-	179 Ponds
4) Madathukulam	-	39 Ponds
5) Palladam	-	299 Ponds
6) Tiruppur North	-	14 Ponds
7) Tiruppur South	-	27 Ponds
8) Udumalaipettai	-	271 Ponds

1.10. Forests / Natural Vegetation

The Tamil Nadu Environment and Forests Department by a notification dated 27 June 2007, declared an extent of 958.59 km² that encompassed the erstwhile Indira Gandhi Wild Life Sanctuary & National Park or Anaimalai Wildlife Sanctuary, as Anaimalai Tiger Reserve under the Wild life Protection Act, 1972. According to the National Tiger Conservation Authority, the Reserve presently includes a core area of 958.59 km² and buffer/peripheral area of 521.28 km² forming a total area of 1479.87 km². The Anaimalai Tiger Reserve is spread over at the altitude of 1400 meters in the Western Ghats area of Pollachi, Valparai and Udumalaipettai. In the 1479.87 km² area of the sanctuary 447.83 Sq KM is spreaded in Tiruppur district. Amaravthy Reserve Forest and part of Anaimalai Reserve Forest of Anaimalai Tiger Reserve falls within the Tiruppur District. It has various kinds of fauna like elephant, tiger, leopard, bear, bison, spotted deer, white gaur, monkey, crocodile, lion tail macaque, wild dog, porcupine, flying squirrel, jackal, pangolin, civet cat and birds like rocket-tailed drongo, re-whiskered bulbul, black headed oriole, tree pie, spotted dove, green pigeon, etc. The Amaravathy reservoir in the Anamalais has a large number of crocodiles.

1.11. Demography

According to the 2011 Census, the total population stood at 2479052 persons with a sex ratio of 989 females per 1000 males.

1.12. Administrative Units

Tiruppur District covers an area of 5187 Sq.KM. Administrative units of this District constitutes 3 Revenue Divisions, 9 Taluks, 33 Firkas and 350 Revenue Villages covered with 1 Municipal

Corporation, 6 Municipalities, 13 Panchayat Unions (Blocks), 15 Town Panchayats and 265 Village Panchayats.

1.13. Urbanization

Tiruppur District is one among the most developed District in Tamil Nadu with an urban population of 1521111 living in urban areas and the remaining 957941 living in rural areas and had a positive decadal growth in its urban population. Unlike previous decades, the rate of urbanization has not remained a concentrated phenomenon.

1.14

The Tiruppur District haave one Government Medical College Hospital, 9 Government Hospitals, 2 Dispensaries, 43 Primary Health Centers, 23 Urban Primary Health Centres, 13 Mobile Medical Units and 242 Health Sub-Centers under public Health care system.

1.15. Road Net work

Tiruppur District have an extensive road network of 1424.86 KM which covers about 124.40 KM of NH, 468.94 KM of Major District Roads, 109.58 KM of Other District Roads, State Highways for 725.94 KM.

1.16. Railway Network

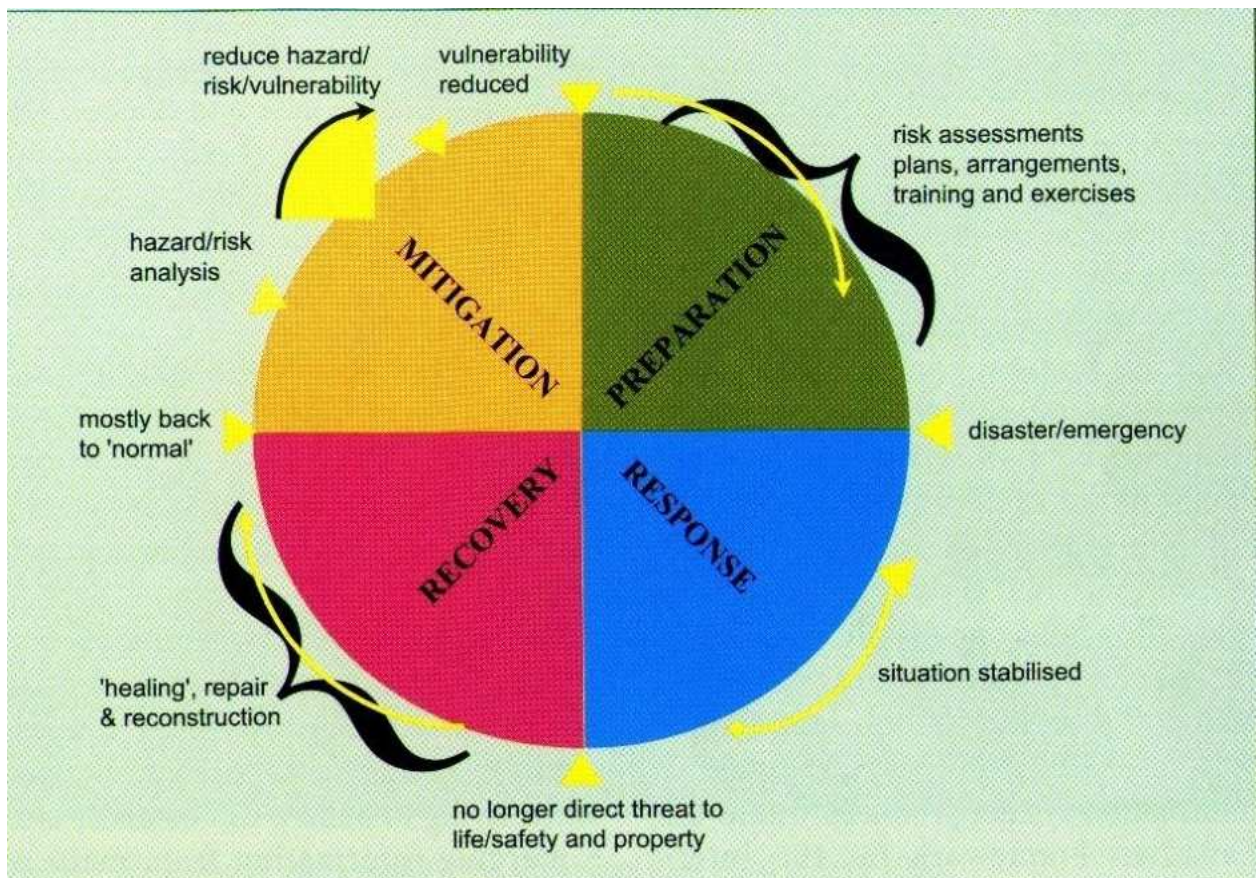
Tiruppur District has a total railway track length of 35 KM and there are three railway stations in the District, viz, Tiruppur, Udumalaipettai and Uthukuli, the network falls under the jurisdiction of the Southern Railways, which comes under Salem Division, Palani Division & Madurai Division

2. DISASTER MANAGEMENT

Disaster Management is a continuous and integrated process of planning, organising, coordinating and implementing measures which are necessary or expedient for

- i. Prevention of danger or threat of any disaster
- ii. Mitigation or reduction of risk of any disaster or its severity or consequences
- iii. Capacity - building

Disaster Management Cycle



$$\text{Hazard} * \text{Vulnerability} - \text{Capacity} = \text{Risk}$$

The District Administration shall enhance the community resilience through various measures:

- As first responders, in providing necessary education and training to the community to enhance their capacity and resilience.
- Provide necessary resources and support for disaster risk reduction at the community level.
- Identification of the vulnerable groups at risk.
- Preparation of local specific risk mitigation and management plans with the support of the community.
- Constituting Disaster Management Committees and Teams at Village, Taluk/ Block, District level and train them appropriately.
- Conduct annual mock drills / rehearsals at the community level.

2.1. District Disaster Management Plan (DDMP)

The objective of the District Disaster Management Plan is to devise a set of guidelines for District level disaster preparedness, prevention, mitigation and monitoring which will grow into becoming a well-defined protocol for disaster management that will be updated periodically. At the District level, District Disaster Management Plan is drawn up under the supervision of the District Collector in consultation with all the concerned departments. The Emergency Support Functions of various departments is listed out in the plan. An inventory of resources in the district is also listed out.

2.2. Aim of District Disaster Management Plan

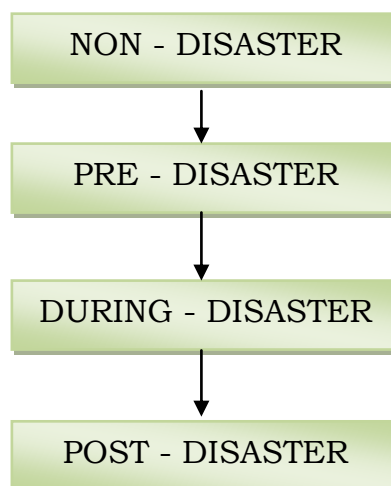
The District Disaster Management Plan aims to:

- ❖ Outline the vulnerability of different parts of the District to different types of disasters.
- ❖ Set in place in a phased manner - a robust and reliable forecasting and early warning systems with last mile connectivity.

- ❖ Minimum measures to be adopted for prevention and mitigation of disasters.
- ❖ Highlighting the indispensable role of the community, NGOs and other non-Governmental institutions in different phases for managing a disaster.
- ❖ Development of Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) for various possible disasters.
- ❖ Evolve an Incidental Command System for managing disasters in various administrative units.
- ❖ Roles and responsibilities of different departments in responding to all different stages of a disaster.
- ❖ The DDMA shall monitor the district preparedness throughout the year and particularly review non-disaster activities and preparedness of the departments to handle situations.
- ❖ DDMA will assess the situation and give directions to the department heads in the District for better handling of any disaster situation.
- ❖ The DDMA calls for outside support if necessary and will keep the SDMA/SEOC informed about the handling of the situation
- ❖ During a disaster, the DDMA operates through the DEOC.

2.3. Scope of the plan

The District Disaster Management Plan provides for an approach that looks at the four possible phases of a disaster in an overlapping manner. Each phase requires a different orientation and different responses to the situation on hand. The four phases are:



2.4. Community Based Disaster Management (CBDM)

While planning to manage or tackle disasters, it is natural to assume that a Government run approach would be the norms. The fact remains that in every disaster, the local community is the first to respond along with any departmental team that is the first to arrive. Hence, disaster preparedness and response are to be seen as not solely the work of Government but also in harnessing the efforts of affected community, local volunteers, citizens, organizations.

Local communities are usually the first to be involved in search and rescue activities as well as in providing emergency treatment and relief to their families, friends and neighbours. Hence, the District Administration is ideally in partnership with all community organizations, by providing them with education, training in preparedness measures, basic rescue techniques, first aid and emergency treatment.

2.5. Community-Based Disaster Management (CBDM) – Approaches

Community-Based Disaster Management (CBDM) is an approach that will contribute for building the capacity of communities to assess their vulnerability to both natural and man-made hazards and develop strategies and resources necessary to prevent and mitigate the impact of identified hazards as well as respond, rehabilitation and for reconstruct.

The District Disaster Management Authority is functioning at Room No.225 (Second Floor), Collector's Master Plan Complex, Tiruppur, headed by the District Collector. The DDMA plays the role of an anchor within the District for all disaster management activities both during the non-disaster and disaster periods. Meetings are being held periodically every month with Line Department Officials to ensure the preparedness

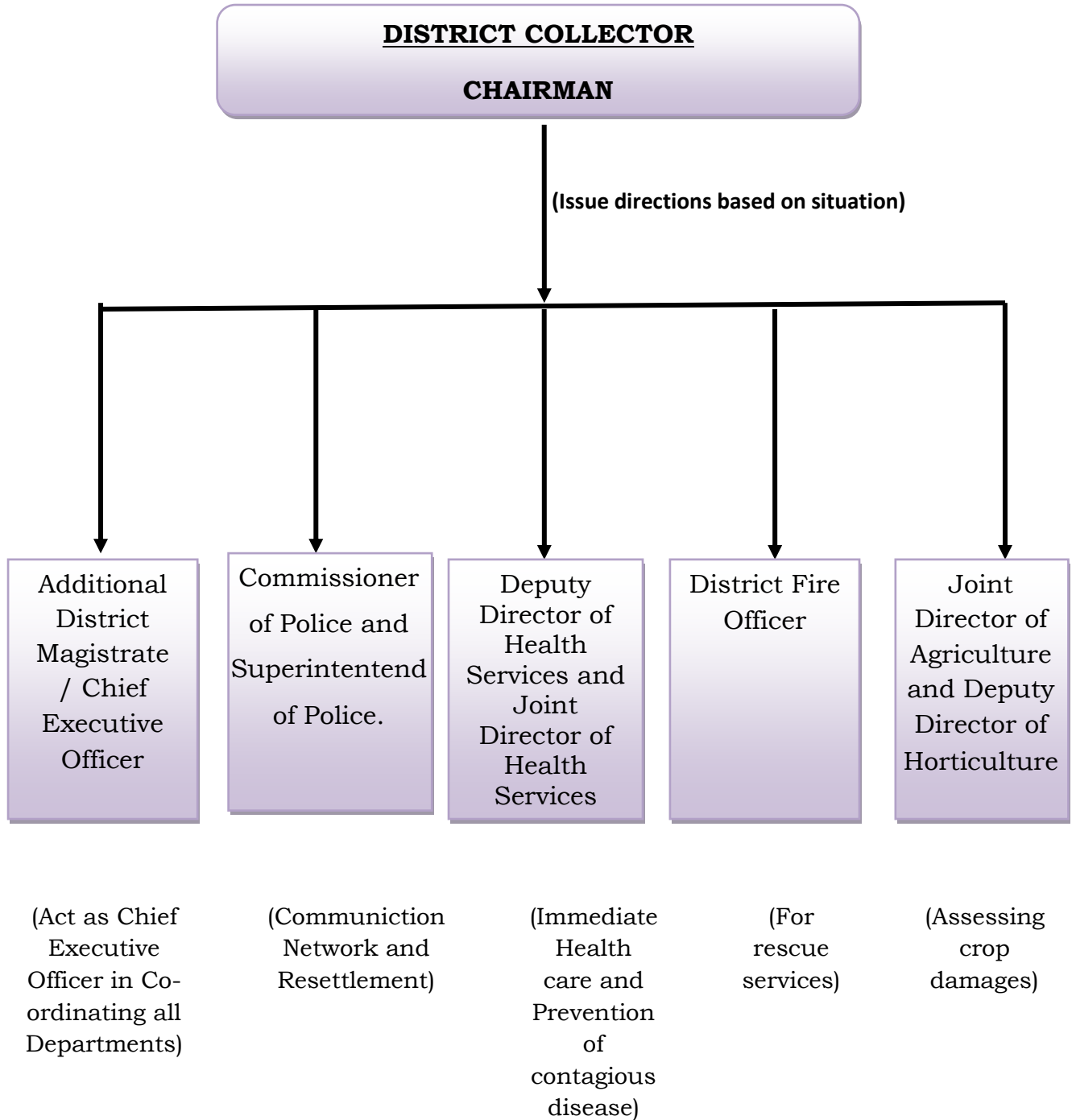
and alertness at various levels which are maintained within the district.
The Members of District Disaster Management Authority are:

DDMA STRUCTURE

Sl.No	Organization & Designation	Designation in DDMA
1.	District Collector	Chairman
2.	Additional District Magistrate / District Revenue Officer	CEO / Member
3.	Project Officer, DRDA, Tiruppur District	Member
4.	Commissioner of Police, Tiruppur City	Member
5.	Superintendent of Police, Tiruppur District	Member
6.	Sub Collector, Tiruppur	Member
7.	Revenue Divisional Officer, Dharapuram.	Member
8.	Revenue Divisional Officer, Udumalaipettai	Member
9.	Commissioner, Municipal Corporation, Tiruppur	Member
10.	District Forest Officer	Member
11.	Deputy Director of Health Services	Member
12.	Joint Director of Health Services	Member
13.	District Fire Officer	Member
14.	Personal Assistant (G) to Collector	Member
15.	Joint Director of Agriculture	Member
16.	Deputy Director of Horticulture	Member
17.	Deputy Director of Animal Husbandry	Member

18.	Joint Registrar, Co-operatives	Member
19.	District Supply Officer	Member
20.	Chief Educational Officer	Member
21.	Executive Engineers, PWD(WRD)	Members
22.	Executive Engineers, PWD (B&M)	Member
23.	Superintendent Engineer, TANGEDCO	Member
24.	Divisional Manager, TNSTC	Member
25.	Assistant Director (Panchayat), Tiruppur	Member
26.	Assistant Director (Town Panchayat), Tiruppur	Member
27.	Joint Registrar, Co-op. Societies, Tiruppur	Member
28.	Tahsildars, Tiruppur District	Members
29.	Executive Engineer, H&RW, Tiruppur/ Dharapuram	Members
30.	Executive Engineer, TWAD, Tiruppur	Member
31.	Regional Transport Officer, Tiruppur North / South/ Dharapuram / Udumalpet	Members
32.	Block Development Officers, Tiruppur District	Members
33.	Municipal Commissioners, Tiruppur District	Member
34.	Executive Officers, Town Panchayats, Tiruppur District	Members
35.	NGOs, Red Cross, St. John Emergency Care, Vanathukul Tiruppur.	Members

FLOW CHART OF THE STRUCTURE OF DDMA



COMMUNICATION LINK

TAMILNADU STATE DISASTER
MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY



DISTRICT DISASTER
MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY



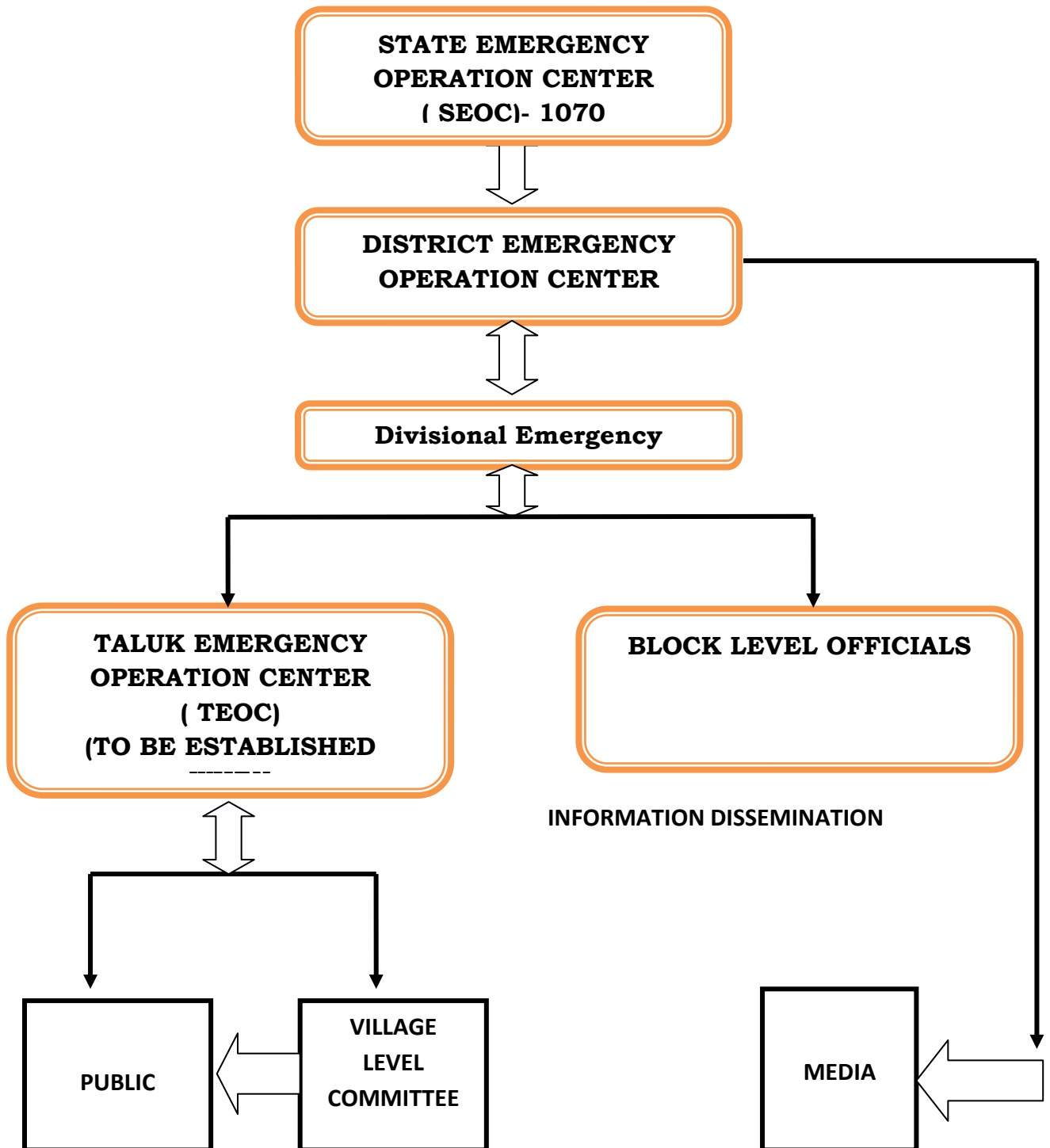
1. DISTRICT COLLECTOR - CHAIR PERSON
2. DISTRICT REVENUE OFFICER/ CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER
3. PERSONAL ASSISTANT (G) TO COLLECTOR
4. COMMISSIONER OF POLICE, TIRUPPUR CITY
5. SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE, TIRUPPUR DISTRICT
6. DEPUTY DIRECTOR OF HEALTH SERVICES
7. JOINT DIRECTOR OF HEALTH SERVICES
8. PROJECT DIRECTOR ,DRDA, TIRUPPUR



DIRECTIONS TO

1. DISTRICT LEVEL OFFICERS
2. LOCAL AUTHORITIES
3. FIRST LEVEL RESPONDERS

STRUCTURE OF COMMUNICATION LINKS:



2.6. INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM IN TIRUPPUR DISTRICT

- ❖ The Incident Command System is a recent inception in the disaster administrative mechanism.
- ❖ This is a tested institutional mechanism with clear objective of coordinating all manpower and other resources.
- ❖ In an administrative circle where a large number of line departments with unique features exist, a mechanism like incident command system is much useful.
- ❖ At the District level, the Collector/District Magistrate is the administrative head who coordinates the activities of the district-level departments.
- ❖ The District is divided into subdivisions, each of which is under the administrative control of a Sub-divisional Officer.
- ❖ The sub-divisions are further divided into Blocks and Taluks under the administrative control of the Block Development Officers/ Tahsildars who coordinate the functioning of the various departments in their respective jurisdiction.

The Five Command Systems used in Incident Command Systems are as follows

1. INFORMATION DESK : Revenue

- ❖ Communication of weather reports and warnings and subsequent updates
- ❖ Dissemination of information
- ❖ Keep contingency plans along with all necessary maps in ready to use.
- ❖ Maintenance of important telephone numbers, database on available resources, list of key persons
- ❖ Send and receive messages and maintain records of the messages
- ❖ Maintain information of damage, materials sent and ongoing activities for immediate sharing with Emergency Operation Centre

2. OPERATION DESK : Police, Fire & Rescue

- ❖ Monitoring field level rescue and evacuation operations
- ❖ Monitoring salvage operations
- ❖ Requisition of accommodation, transport and other necessary equipment for relief groups
- ❖ Maintenance of law and order
- ❖ Regular updates to the DEOC regarding relief operations

3. LOGISTICS DESK : Transport

- ❖ Assess the need in terms of manpower and resources and ensure regular supply of essential commodities.
- ❖ Ensure proper storage and transport facilities for relief materials
- ❖ Coordinate with private transport associations for emergency requirement
- ❖ Organize transportation for rescue party, evacuation of people, relief and medical treatment with medical teams for injured or sick people

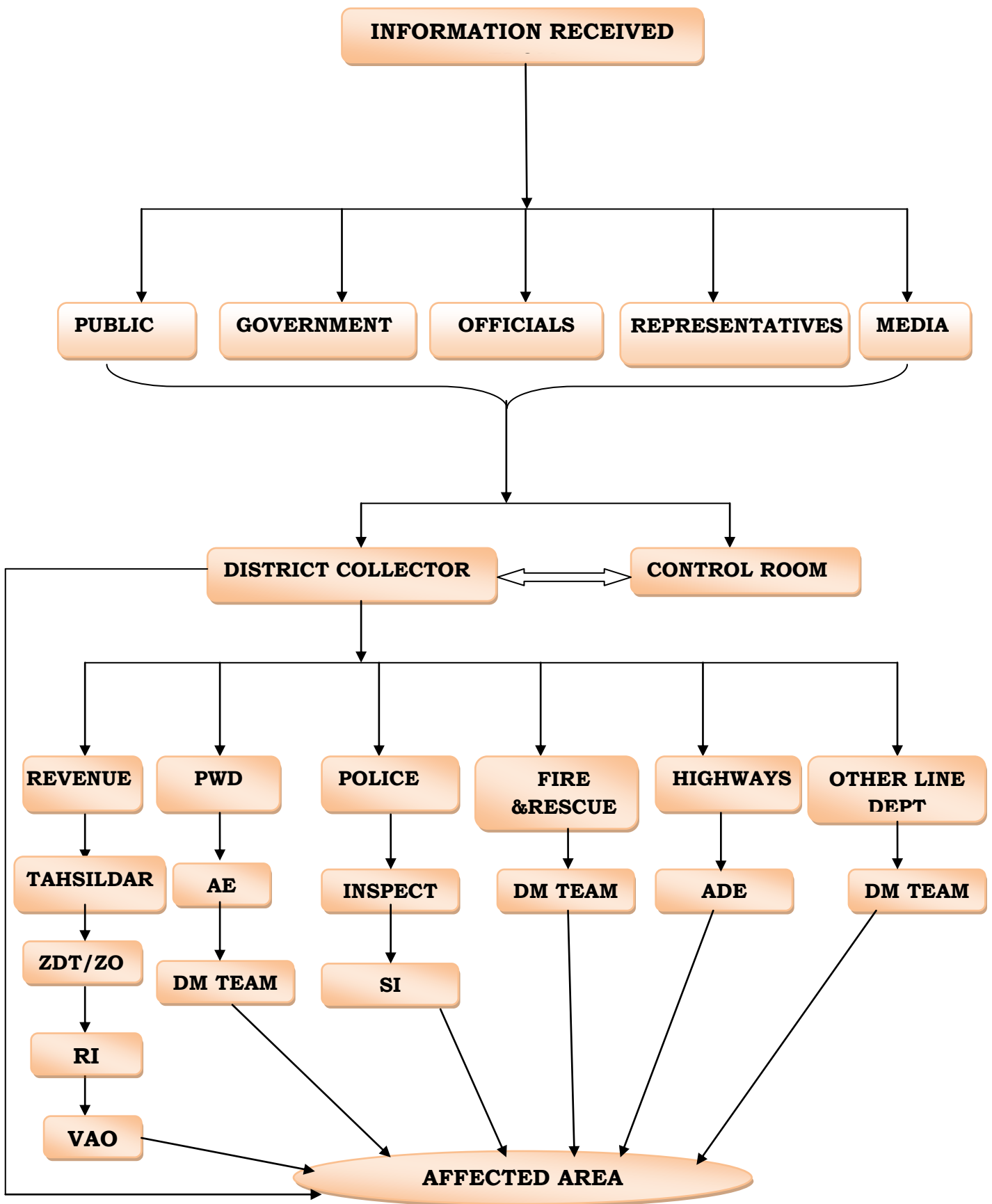
4. HEALTH DESK : Health

- ❖ Organize treatment of injured and sick, disposal of carcasses
- ❖ Preventive Medicine and anti-epidemic measures to be taken
- ❖ Maintain adequate supply of medicines, equipment and personnel

5. RESOURCE & SERVICE DESK : All Department Co-ordination

- ❖ Overall coordination of rescue and relief operations
- ❖ Assessing the relief, search and rescue and cash compensation requirements
- ❖ Organize and co-ordinate in setting up of relief camps
- ❖ Ensure adequate supplies to the camps
- ❖ Coordinate identified NGO activities to ensure community participation
- ❖ Reporting the procurement and disbursement of relief material received from all sources
- ❖ Organize construction of temporary shelters, school buildings, medical facilities etc.

TRIGGER MECHANISM IN TIRUPPUR DISTRICT



2.7. PLANNING & RESPONSE STRUCTURE

CRISIS MANAGEMENT FRAME WORK:

An effective response is the result of a comprehensive crisis management program that orchestrates well developed decision-making framework that rightly aligns various incident and site-level response activities. The ability to manage a crisis successfully is the result of understanding the risk and vulnerabilities involved, comprehensive planning, regular exercises, and a strategy for maintaining these capabilities to deal disasters regardless of type, location and intricacy.

HAZARD SPECIFIC CRISIS MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR THE DISTRICT:

Extremely Heavy Rainfall	<p>Most Vigil - Actions to be taken and sustained till warning is withdrawn in the villages/taluks predicted to be affected by rainfall</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• District –Taluk Control Rooms of Revenue & Police-24 hour functioning• BSNL and Police – deploy emergency communication systems• Hospitals and PHCs in the villages predicted to be affected by rainfall – function at full strength 24 hour• Tahsildar – Start the relief camps; Quarry blasting to be banned until atleast 24 hour of rain free situation arises in the quarry locality based on evaluation by the Village Officers• Local Self Governments – relocate vulnerable population to the relief camps and other safe locations• Transport department – take control of all cranes and earthmovers in the district for deployment in the event of major calamities• TNEB & PWD – Emergency repair teams to be ready for deployment• District Officers of TNEB, PWD, Health, Irrigation & Transport – to be available at the respective Head Quaters• Police – Stop vehicular traffic other than that of emergency services via ghat roads prone to landslides and flash floods; ensure strict oneway system for vehicle movement
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Declare holiday for all educational institutions • All mass gatherings and social events to be stopped • Public to be advised to remain indoors and those in landslide/flood prone areas to move to safer locations
Very Heavy Rainfall	<p>Be prepared - Actions to be taken and sustained till warning is withdrawn in the areas predicted to be affected by rainfall</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DEOC – Emergency time functions activated • DEOC – Taluk Control Rooms of Revenue and Police – 24 hour functioning • Hospitals and PHCs – ensure doctors and paramedical staff are available on call • Tahsildar – take control of the identified relief shelters; Quarry blasting to be banned until atleast 24 hour of rain free situation arises in the quarry locality based on evaluation by the Village Officers • Tahsildar-Evacuate public to the relief camp and other safe higher ground and start the relief camps Public to be advised to remain indoors and those in low lying areas/flood prone areas to move to safer locations.
Heavy Rainfall	<p>Be updated - Actions to be taken and sustained till warning is withdrawn in the Villages/Taluks predicted to be affected by rainfall</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DEOC – Emergency time functions activated • District Control Rooms of Revenue & Police- 24hours functioning • All line departments and Revenue Officials to remain at Headquarters • Public advised to remain indoors and those in low lying areas/flood prone areas to move to safer locations.

ACTIVITY CALENDAR

DEPARTMENT	PRE-MONSOON	DURING MONSOON	POST MONSOON
HEALTH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training to all staff. • Awareness campaign and intersectoral co-ordination. • Identify outbreak prone areas from experience of previous years. • Identify high risk areas as per vector index. • Breeding container elimination campaign. • Clean public place campaign. • Clean water campaign. • Formation and rejuvenation of rapid response team. • Stock necessary drugs, insecticides, allied materials, test kits, disinfectants, larvicides, equipments etc. • Repair of fogging machines, sprayer etc. • Advocacy and sensitization meetings. • Active Disaster Response Team for community action. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intersectoral Co-Ordination Meetings. • Strengthen treatment facility. • Surveillance of diseases and outbreaks. • Dry day observation. • Intensive screening of immigrants for Malaria. • Release larvivorous fishes in wells and other water sources. • Aedes surveillance work. • Super chlorination of water sources. • Indoor Residual Spray in Malaria reported areas. • Indoor space spray and thermal fogging at Dengue reported areas. • Supply of Doxycycline for the prevention of Leptospirosis to high risk groups. • Public Health Act Implementation, D&O Trade inspection. • Active disaster response team if may required. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve active and Passive blood collection for Malaria detection. • Conduct regular screening of migrant to detect Malaria and Filarias. • Detection and elimination of breeding sources of Aedes Mosquitoes. • Detection and elimination of breeding sources of Anopheles mosquitoes. • Identify water scarcity area and work to avail safe drinking water. • Conduct D&O trade inspection regularly.

<p>REVENUE</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maps and Survey sketches to be kept ready for providing to concerned departments so as to establish easy operation and administration procedure • Identifying low lying areas • Inspection of cyclone prone Villages & Low lying areas • Forming a Team for Upcoming Monsoon Co-ordinating with Line Departments • Monitoring water bodies & Reservoirs of the District • Inspection of Manpower & Resources in the District • Operating Emergency Operation Centre in 24x7 Pattern with Round the clock manpower • Close contact with Line Departments and NGO's • Preparing Action Plans • Emergency Response teams • Emergency response methods • Monitoring IMD Warnings • Shelter, Evacuation Plans • Develop Trained Volunteers • Monitoring Early Warning Systems, Cyclone Shelters, Multipurpose Evacuation Shelters 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Chairman of DDMA forms a Disaster team and TRIGGER Mechanism in order to avoid major damages • All Line Department officials, Army, SDRF, and Revenue officials are in Co-ordination to rescue People. • Activating DEOC • People from Low- lying areas should be immediately rescued and transformed to Safer Places • Temporary Restoration • Shelter Homes are formed for affected Peoples • Evacuation Teams are in Charge for Evacuating Peoples from Risk • Medical Camps to be formed for injured persons and for preventing from Diseases • Rapid Response Teams are in action along with Local Bodies and NGO's and Volunteers • Water Breaches and other damages in Tanks or any other Water Bodies should be temporarily Restored in order to avoid losses • Road , Bridge Damages should be Temporarily restored by the Line Departments. • Food packets, Water Bottles and other needs should be immediately delivered to affected people • Hospitals and PHCs in the districts should functions at full 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creating a activity calendar of the District with Reference of Past Disaster • Forming Disaster Response Team which includes all Line department Officials along with Revenue Officials • Enumeration and Inspection of Low- Lying Areas • Enumeration of flood Affected Villages and Cyclone prone Villages • Temporary and permanent Restoration • Damages in crop, roads, Bridges and tank are permanently restored by the concerned officials • Mapping and sketching of past Disaster affected areas • Desilting of channels • Availibilitiy of Resources & Inventories • Preparing Action Plans done in Past Disaster
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		<p>strength - 24 hour</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reporting Human Loss, Cattle Loss, Hut Damages & Crop Damages • Relief fund will be immediately given to the beneficiaries 	
PWD and HIGHWAYS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clearing drain, chalked culvert etc. to avoid flooding during monsoon and to make road traffic worthy. 	Roads with pothole free which have been formed during monsoon and making the road traffic worthy, cutting and removing branches of tree and fallen trees.	Resurfacing arranging to rectify the damaged road surface.
POLICE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Equipment and vehicles would be inspected ensuring the working condition. Men and officers will be alerted and briefed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Police patrolling would be intensified. On emergencies, a Control Room become operational at District Police Office. • Activating Flood Control rooms in 24x7 Pattern • Rescue and Evacuation Teams • Reporting any Losses immediately 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of Manpower • Ensure availability of Resources and inventories
FIRE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vehicles and equipments are being kept ready to meet out any eventuality. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Attends emergency calls whenever required. • Rescue and Evacuation Teams kept ready. • Availability of Manpower • Availability of Resources and inventories 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forming Search and Rescue Teams in case of emergencies • Co-ordination with Volunteers and NGO's with contact numbers • Conducting Mock-Drills periodically • Availability of Manpower • Ensure availability of Resources and inventories

AGRICULTURE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Buffer stock of paddy seeds will be made available by seed authority for resowing the flood damaged paddy areas. • Removal of silt and cleaning of water bodies with the assistance of Village Panchayaths (to avoid flood) • Construction of rain water harvesting structures popularizing. • Moisture conservation by mulching husk burial etc. • Improve drainage system- drainage channels are deepened before the onset of monsoon in all possible areas. • Propping of bananas/ Collar ringing method to avoid damage to bananas by wind. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crop damages Relief 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide compensation for crop loss due to natural calamity.
ANIMAL HUSBANDRY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vaccination and deworming of animals & birds, • Conducting awareness 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assessing & reporting of losses due to natural calamities • Conducting Medical Teams for infected Cattles • Vaccination and deworming of animals & birds • Adequate Medicines in stock for emergency 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vaccination and deworming of animals & birds, • Conducting awareness
TNEB	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Removing defect HT and LT lines, tightening all jumper connections and re-shack LT lines wherever necessary, cleared all transformer stations, replacing faulty lightning arrestors, breathers, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sufficient Staff available in all sectors for 24 hours emergency service with vehicle to attend any line breakdown and untoward incidents. Supply rectification should be carried 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HT and LT lines to be cleared from creepers and touchings. • All transformer stations to be cleared off vegetation.

	<p>earth connections etc.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Filling transformer oil in transformers wherever necessary. 	<p>out on war foot basis.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Individual complaints should be rectified by Section staff and major HT/LT breakdown cases should be rectified immediately. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supply should be restored on temporary basis if any to be made pukka using standard accessories.
GROUND WATER (TWAD and ULB's)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinate with ULB's and TWAD to disseminate adequate water to the necessities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Take initiation to preserve water resources. Steps to be adopted so as to maintain HIS (Hydrological Information System) database and monitor on a regular basis. 	<p>Steps are adopted to collect, store and disseminate hydrological data in district level.</p>
TWAD and ULB's	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TWAD officials are given adequate alerts through circulars and meetings regarding maintaining all Treatment plants, Machineries in good working condition by overhauling. Also to ensure the water quality as per standards. • Constituting a Blue Brigade team for pipe line works. • Completing trenching works and other activities for pipe line maintenance works. • Procure bulk quantity of PVC pipes as ready stock for drawing or tapping water from nearest available source on emergency situations. • Address to TNEB officials to provide an uninterrupted power supply. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All stand by arrangements are made ready and level of treatment is carried out by maintaining the desired level of residual chlorine to fight epidemics or water borne diseases. • Water sample analysis is also carried out. • Arrangements for super - chlorination wherever contaminations noticed in the water supply distribution systems. • Keep ready stock of sufficient quantity of bleaching powder for super chlorination where required. • Immediate action for carrying out repair works with the help of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Any corrective measures to be taken are carried out and the regular water supply by maintaining the required quality and quantity is ensured. Constructing street fire hydrants at various locations for proving tapping facilities to Fire Engines.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Constructing street fire hydrants at various locations for tapping facilities to Fire Engines or other agency 	<p>Blue Brigade team or alternate arrangement for water supply facility.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Immediate Refilling the pipe line trenches where pipe rectification works carried out or where soil erosion occurred due to major pipe line bursts 	
PWD (WRD)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Joint Inspection of Engineers from Mechanical Electrical and Civil Divisions to evaluate the preparedness for Monsoon. • Directions for the operation during monsoon issued to the Engineer in Charge of the Dam. • Trial Run of the motors and hoisting Mechanism conducted to verify the operability during emergency. • Trees/ Branches of trees, or similar objects that may endanger the safety of Dams and buildings identified and actions taken to cut and remove them. • Alert message given to EB to provide uninterrupted power supply for the shutter operation at all the time during monsoon. • Warning message given to the public regarding the shutter opening. • Generator arranged ready for hire to use in case of an emergency. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Operator, workers and Officers constantly watching the water level and controlled the water level to avoid any possibility of a flood disaster. • Operators /workers arranged for night watching and duty log book maintained for recording the incidents and to bring to the notice of the Engineer in charge immediately. • During heavy rain, water level recorded in every hour. • Water storage level brought down to get enough time for opening all the shutters in case of an emergency. At the same time the required water level maintained for the pumping of Water Authority. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintenance to the shutters, Motors and hoisting mechanism dam body and related structures.

**NEED ANALYSIS FOR PRE AND POST DISASTER SCENARIOS
ANTICIPATED NEEDS DURING PRE-FLOOD AND POST-FLOOD**

Anticipated needs Pre- Flood		Anticipated Needs Post – Flood	
Structural	Non – Structural	Rescue	Relief
Clearance of water ways	Public awareness campaigns	Boats	Food
Removal of encroachments	Monitoring & updating flood related parameters	Vehicles	Shelter
Cleaning of sewerage	Sand bags	Helicopters	Financial aid
Repairing damaged roads	Dewatering pumps	Rescue equipments	Cooked food
Construct water harvesting system	Update resource inventories	Human resources	Safe drinking water
Construction of bunds, canals etc	Procurement of locally available boats	Mobile clinics	Electricity
Maintenance and repair of sluice gates and spill way of reservoirs	Collect details of earth movers, cutters, JCB's and other related machineries in the District	Life saving equipments	Medicines/ vaccination
	Generators		
	Storage of medicine		
	Mobilize the search & rescue		

NEED ANALYSIS FOR PRE AND POST LIGHTNING SCENARIOS

Anticipated needs Pre-Lightning			Anticipated needs Post-Lightning	
Sl. No.	Structural	Non – Structural	Rescue	Relief
1	Instaliation of lightning rod during the time of building construction	Public awareness campaigns	Human resources	Medicines/ Vaccination
2		Update Resource Inventories	Mobile Clinics	Financial aid

NEED ANALYSIS FOR PRE AND POST DROUGHT SCENARIOS

Anticipated Needs Pre- Drought			Anticipated Needs Post – Drought	
S.No.	Structural	Non – Structural	Rescue	Relief
1	Renovation of existing ponds and open wells	Public Awareness Campaigns	Human Resources	Drinking Water supply
2	Construction of check dams, cleaning, protection of existing water sources	Monitoring and updating drought related parameters	Mobile Clinics	Cooked food
3	Renovation of existing lift irrigation system	Update resource inventories		Medicines/ Vaccination
4	Forestation	Storage of medicines		Financial Aid
5	Promotion of Rainwater harvesting and soil conservation measures	Water supply		
6	Watershed Management Programmes	Encourage farmers to understand crop pattern to be adopted in their area		
7	Enactment and enforcement of laws regulating ground water level and exploitation of natural resources	Disseminate drought risk to general public residing in drought prone zones. Campaign for drought tips for agriculture, general public		Medicines/ Vaccination

3. HAZARD, VULNERABILITY AND RISK ASSESMENT

3.1. Hazards and Vulnerability

Tiruppur District is also subjected to annual flooding, including urban floods, monsoon floods of single and multiple events etc., Every year, on an average many of people are affected.

3.2. Flood Vulnerability

The District received nearly **566.63** mm of the precipitation during 2023. Typically, rainfall during this season is in multiple spells and will increase in flow of water in river systems and channels which may result in flood in pockets. Tiruppur District has a past history in flood during the years 2009 (Panchalinga Falls, Thirumoorthy hills, Udumalaipettai Taluk which resulted in 12 human loss), 2011 (Sangilipallam Odai, Tiruppur South Taluk which resulted in 11 human loss), 2014 (Flash flood in Palani River reached Nallathangal Odai, Dharapuram Taluk).

3.3. Man-made Disasters

The District is also prone to various man-made hazards but not often including fire in habitations, Road accident etc.,

3.4. Drought Vulnerability

Drought variability has a direct and significant impact on food production and the overall economy. Due to low rainfall coupled with an erratic behavior of the North East Monsoon in Tiruppur District during 2016 an extent of 83080 hactre crops affected and input subsidy for Rs.81.88 Crores was disbursed to 78224 drought affected farmers.

3.5. Fire Risk and Explosives

Tiruppur District is not much vulnerable to fire risk disasters and this has been analyzed based on fire risk ranking by specialized groups and the analysis reveals that Tiruppur District falls under '**Low risk**' category. The analysis was borne out of assessing the population density, residential built-up area and Industrial areas in this Districts.

3.6. 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. But Tiruppur District does not have a past history of recorded death cases due to heat wave.

3.7. Forest Fire

During 2017, 31 incidents and 2018, 12 incidents have occurred and an extent of 36.50 Ha in 2017 and 5.91 Ha in 2018 of forest areas were ruined. Forest Department has taken up 267.5 Km in 2017 and 380.00 Km in 2018 of Fire line clearance work under Project Tiger / SADP and Forest Protection Schemes to prevent Forest Fire.

3.8 Man Animal Conflict

- “ Man - animal conflict occurs when the needs and behavior of wildlife impact negatively on the goals of humans or when the goals of humans negatively impact the needs of wildlife.
- These conflicts may result when wildlife damage crops, injure or kill domestic animals, threaten or kill people” Man -animal conflict escalates when local people feel that the needs or values of wildlife are given priority over their own needs, or when local institutions and people are inadequately empowered to deal with the conflict.

- If protected area authorities fail to address the needs of the local people or to work with them to address such conflict adequately, the conflict intensifies, becoming not only conflict between humans and wildlife, but also between humans about wildlife. Frequently, wildlife conservation initiatives suffer, the economic and social well-being of local people is impaired, local support for conservation declines, and conservation and development efforts meant to offset more general “costs” of living near a protected area may be impeded.
- Man - animal conflict is increasing in both frequency and severity world - wide and will likely continue to escalate. Protected areas are increasingly becoming islands of habitat surrounded by sea of cultivation and development. wildlife and humans increasingly compete for space, resources, and places to call home.
- Although ecosystem - based approaches (including the development of corridors between protected areas) offer improved long-term protection of many species from a biological perspective, they also involve extensive regional opportunities for interaction and conflict between local people and wildlife.
- Without properly addressing Man - animal conflict in the effort to conserve wildlife and their habitat, conservation efforts will lose stability and progress, as well as the support of local communities.

3.8.1. Issues Due To Man Animal Conflict

- Damage and loss to agricultural crops
- Dmage to house, buildings and properties
- Other issues

Often, the level of public outcry is not in direct proportion to actual crop, livestock, or property loss. Rather, public outcry often has much more to do with perceptions of potential risk, as well as a lack of control over addressing the problem. Neighboring herds of cows or dens of rodents may cause more crop damage in a year than a single elephant that wanders through the region once each year.

3.8.2. Causes Of Human Animal Conflict Issues

- Habit destruction
- Increased population and more demand for land
- Grazing and poaching
- Non availability of fodder and water in forest
- Cultivation of favourable crops in forest fringe villages
- Land fragmentation and other problems

3.8.3. Human Animal Conflict Issues In Atr

In ATR Human Animal Conflicts occurs due to

- Elephant
- Leopard
- Indian Gaur
- Peacock
- Spotted Deer

All these species attacks humn and damage their agricultural crops which results in human animal conflict issues. Many steps has been undertaken in ATR to manage this issue.

3.8.4.Human Wild Life Conflict Damages Caused And Compensation Paid

1. Human Death - 1 (Rs.5,00,000)
2. Human Injuiry - 6 (Rs. 2,15,039)
3. Crop Damages - 93 (Rs. 12,66,545)
4. Livestock - 12 (Rs. 1,18,000)
5. Property Damage - 1 (Rs.3,000)

3.9. Lightning Vulnerability

Lightning is one of the vulnerablility which may lead to death during thunderstorms. The population density, literacy rate and urbanization of the region along with lightning density and orography of the area play a major role in a number of lightning deaths. Lightning is also one of the leading causes of eletrical power breakdowns and forest fires.

Strong convective cumulonimbus clouds are the source of most of the lightning in the Earth's atmosphere.

Lightning is a high-energy luminous electrical discharge from a thundercloud to the ground accompanied by thunder. In the atmosphere, three types of discharges take place:

- 1) Within a thundercloud (intra-cloud),
- 2) From one cloud to another (inter-cloud) and
- 3) From cloud to ground (CG).

3.9.1. Damages Due To Lightning and Mitigation

Injuries and fatalities during a thunderstorm often result from people underestimating risks and not seeking appropriate shelter quickly enough in response to an approaching storm. Educational programs addressing the dangers of lightning are necessary aspects of mitigation. These programs should particularly target the rural areas, where people work on open fields. Individuals should seek shelter in locations that offer the highest degree of safety available. In open spaces, people should avoid high ground, water, isolated trees, open shelters and manmade structures such as flag poles, bleachers and transmission towers, which stand much higher than the surrounding landscape. While no such safer location is found, large enclosed buildings or enclosed metal vehicles, including cars, trucks, buses, vans and fully enclosed farm vehicles are good choices for shelter.

Lightning is also a real threat to livestock. Livestock frequently gathers under trees during a thunderstorm and a single strike can kill many animals. Moving animals into a shelter, preferably an enclosed one that is equipped with a lightning protection system can reduce the risk to livestock.

Burying utility lines, including electric and telephone lines can also reduce the likelihood of damage from lightning strikes. Traditional suspended lines are much more likely to be struck and carry a lightning charge directly into a building, resulting in damage to electrical appliances and structural damage to the building. During the past years, in Tiruppur District 2 human loss and 5 livestock were prone to death due to lightning.

3.9.2. Some Basic Do's And Don'ts During Thunderstorm

DO'S:

- ❖ If you're outdoors, seek shelter from lightning ! Buildings are best for shelter, but if no buildings are available, you can find protection in a cave, ditch or a canyon. Trees are not good cover! Tall trees attract lightning.
- ❖ If you can't find shelter, avoid the tallest object in the area. If only isolated trees are nearby, your best protection is to crouch in the open, keeping twice as far away from isolated trees as the trees are high.
- ❖ Stay or go indoors! If you hear thunder, don't go outside unless absolutely necessary. Remember, by counting the seconds between the flash and the thunder and dividing by 3, you can estimate your distance from the strike.
- ❖ Stay away from anything that could conduct electricity. This includes fireplaces, radiators, stoves, metal pipes, sinks and phones. Thunderstorm activity is maximum.
- ❖ Get out of the water, this includes getting off from small boats on the water.
- ❖ When you feel electric charge - if your hair stands up or your skin starts to tingle, lightning may be about to strike you. Drop to the ground immediately.

DON'TS :

- ❖ Don't use any plug-in-electrical appliances like hair dryers, electric tooth brushes or electric razors. If lightning strikes your house, they can connect the charge to you.
- ❖ Don't use the telephone during the storm. Lightning may strike the telephone lines outside.
- ❖ Don't use metal objects outside.

3.9.3. Detailed Lightning Safety Tips :

- ❖ The SAFEST location during lightning activity is a large enclosed building, not a picnic shelter or shed. The second safest location is

an enclosed metal vehicle, car, truck, van, etc., but not a convertible, bike or other topless or soft top vehicle. A safe building is one that is fully enclosed with a roof, walls, and floor such as a home, school, office building or a shopping center.

- ❖ A safe vehicle is a hard-topped car, SUV, minivan, bus, tractor, etc., (Soft-topped convertibles are not safe). If you seek shelter in your vehicle, make sure all doors are closed and windows rolled up. Do not touch any metal surfaces.
- ❖ Seek safe shelter when you first hear thunder, see dark, threatening clouds developing overhead or lightning.
- ❖ DO NOT seek shelter under tall isolated trees. The tree may help you stay dry but will significantly increase your risk of being struck by lightning. Rain will not kill, but the lightning can!
- ❖ DO NOT seek shelter under partially enclosed buildings.

3.9.4. If You Absolutely Cannot Get To A Safe Building Or Vehicle, Here Are Some Last Resort Choices:

- ❖ Wait out the storm below an overpass. DO NOT touch steel girders. Move away from your bike. Remain on dry surfaces if possible. Although an overpass is likely to be higher than the surrounding landscape, if it is struck by lightning, the electrical current will likely be channeled safely into the ground.
- ❖ Look for a bridge. Stay away from water. Stay away from any metal surfaces. Be alert for rapidly rising water if under a bridge.
- ❖ **High tension wires :**

If high voltage electrical tension wires cross the road, take shelter directly underneath these wires. Do not get too close to the large metal towers which hold up these wires. Stay at least 50 feet away. Electric companies design these high tension wires for lightning strikes. If lightning should strike the wires or towers, the current is designed to safely go deep into the ground.

3.9.5. Locations and Situations To Be Avoided During Thunderstorms:

- ❖ Lightning prefers to strike the tallest of all objects in the location of the strike. Also, it prefers metal objects, the larger the metal more is the preference.
- ❖ **Avoid :** Individual trees in the open country and on mountain tops. The greatest danger is under trees, especially just under low branches extending far sideways. All kinds of trees are dangerous. The taller the tree, the greater is the danger. A small group of isolated trees is also as dangerous as an isolated tree. Being near a tree can result in a lightning flash from the tree to terminate on a person.

Also dangerous are:

- ❖ The edges of forests with large trees.
- ❖ Unprotected objects in an open country such as barns, small churches, chapels, haystacks, wooden carts, observation towers, elevated points, lean-tos, huts, shelters.
- ❖ Small wooden huts with practically no metallic parts apart from water pipes.
- ❖ The unprotected neighborhood of electric lines or metallic structures.
- ❖ Do not go near a flag mast, TV antenna mast, pipe or any vertical metal fixture.
- ❖ Lakes and swimming pools. This has an additional aspect of being far away from help. A canoe in the open water body, like lakes and lagoons, is highly susceptible.
- ❖ Golf courses and other open grounds, where the probability of a strike is high.
- ❖ The edge of steep vertical cliffs and mountains.
- ❖ Hill tops. Lightning strikes hill top than a valley.
- ❖ Boats and Tents without lightning protection.
- ❖ Extended metallic fences made of wire or otherwise, hand rails, rails and other big metallic constructions.
- ❖ Riding a horse, bicycle, motorcycle or open tractor.

- ❖ Metal tools such as poke, spade, axe, umbrella, metallic, swing, metallic garden chair, etc.,
- ❖ Assemblies of people in the open air or in small - unprotected rooms.
- ❖ Standing close to a car, outside or leaning on the car.
- ❖ Vicinity of road - roller or tipper truck or any giant metal body vehicle.
- ❖ Flying in non-metallic aircraft. Even with metallic aircraft, avoid high cumulus if the safety depends on the electronic equipment.

3.9.6. Recommended Precautions When Surprised By A Thunderstorm:

- ❖ Avoid close proximity to metal objects like umbrellas, scythes, knives and golf clubs, especially if they project above the body. The danger is acute if you see or hear St.Elmo’s Fire (corona discharge).
- ❖ Crouch on the floor with both feet and knees pressing each other and hands circling the knees.
- ❖ If you happen to be near a tall tree in the open, sit and crouch as above a little away from the branch of the tree.

3.9.7. Lightning Risk Reduction When Outdoors:

If you are:	Then:
In a forest	Seek shelter in a low area under a thick growth of small trees.
In an open area	Go to a low place such as a ravine or valley. Be alert for flash floods.
On open water	Get to land and find shelter immediately.

3.9.8. If Lightning Strike:

If lightning strikes, call for medical assistance as soon as possible. The following are things to check when to give aid to a victim of lightning.

- **Breathing** - If breathing has stopped, begin mouth - to - mouth resuscitation.
- **Heartbeat** - If the heart has stopped, administer CPR.
- **Pulse** - If the victim has a pulse and is breathing, look for other possible injuries. Check for burns where the lightning entered and left the body. Also be alert for nervous system damage, broken bones and loss of hearing and eyesight.

3.9.9. Some Lightning Reality :

1. Lightning often strikes the same place repeatedly, especially if it's a tall point isolated object. Places prone to lightning are places to avoid when thunderstorms are nearby.
2. Lightning often strikes more than 5 KM's from thunderstorm, far outside the rain or even thunderstorm cloud. **'Bolts from the Blue'** though infrequent, can strike 15 - 20 KM. from the thunderstorm. Anvil lightning can strike the ground over 80 KM. from the thunderstorm, under extreme conditions.
3. Lightning laughs at two inches of rubber! Most cars are reasonably safe from lightning. But it's the metal roof and metal sides that protects, not the rubber tyres. Thus convertibles, motorcycles, bicycles, open shelled outdoor recreational vehicles and cars with plastic or fibre glass shells offer no lightning protection. Likewise, farm and construction vehicles with open cockpits offer no lightning protection. But closed cockpits with metal roof and sides are safer than going outside.
4. The human body doesn't store electricity. It is perfectly safe to touch a lightning victim to give them first aid. This is the most chilling of lightning myths. Imagine someone dying needlessly, for want of simple CPR or mouth- to-mouth resuscitation, when their chances of survival is 90%!
5. Being underneath trees is the second leading contributing factor for lightning casualties.
6. While a house is a good place for lightning safety, just going inside isn't enough. We must avoid any conducting path leading outside,

such as corded telephones, electrical appliances, wires, TV cables, plumbing (including plastic pipes with water in them), metal doors or window frames, etc. Don't stand near a window to watch the lightning.

7. Sports is the activity with the fastest rising rate of lightning casualties. No game is worth death or life-long severe injury. All people associated with sports should have a lightning safety plan and stick to it strictly. Seek proper shelter immediately when lightning threatens. Adults are responsible for the safety of children!
8. Height, pointy shape and isolation are the dominant factors controlling where a lightning bolt will strike. The presence of metal makes virtually no difference on where lightning strikes. Mountains are made of stone, but receive many strikes. When lightning threatens, take proper protective action immediately. Don't waste time shedding metal off your body or seeking shelter under inadequate structures. But while metal doesn't attract lightning, touching or being near long metal objects (fences, railings, bleachers, vehicles, etc.) are unsafe when thunderstorms are nearby. If lightning does happen to hit it, the metal can conduct the electricity a long distance, even over 100 meters and still electrocute you.
9. If trapped outside and lightning is about to strike, better advice is to use the 'Lightning Crouch' put by ting feet together, squat low, tuck the head, and cover the ears. Lightning induces electric currents along the top of the ground that can be deadly over 30 meters away. While lying flat on the ground gets you as low as possible, which is good, it increases chance of being hit by a ground current which is bad. The best combination of being low and touching the ground current as little as possible is the 'Lightning Crouch'. However, the 'Lightning Crouch' should be used only as a last resort. Much better would be to plan outdoor activities around the weather to avoid thunderstorm exposure and to have proper shelter available.
10. The "**CONE OF PROTECTION**" may be a myth! While tall pointy isolated objects are statistically more likely to be struck by lightning,

it's not nearly reliable enough to rely on for safety. Lightning can still strike near the tall object. Besides, the lightning electricity will likely spread out along the surface of the ground and can still kill over 30 meters from the protecting object. Also, if we are close to or touching the tall object, we can be electrocuted via side flash of contact voltage. NO PLACE OUTSIDE IS SAFE NEAR A THUNDERSTORM.

3.9.10. Lightning Arrestor as A Protection Device Of Eletrical And Electronic Devices

Electrical and Electronic equipment, irrespective of whether they are inside a safe building or not, can go bad due to lightning energy entering their circuit directly or by some other path. This equipment can be protected to a considerable extent from damage by installing a Lightning Arrestor. Lightning Arrestor provide a means by which lightning currents may enter or leave the earth without passing through the circuitry to be protected. Lightning Arrestors installed in equipment behaves as if it is absent so that the normal operation of the equipments is not at all affected. During a lightning event, if the voltage in the installed circuit goes up beyond a prescribed value due to lightning energy, the arrestor becomes active due to the high voltage leading to a short circuit of the lightning energy to earth. The time taken for the arrestors to become active is of the order of 1/109 second. Hence, the arrestor prevents the lightning energy from entering the equipment.

3.9.11. Recognizing Lightning as A Natural Disaster

The heirs of victims of natural disasters are entitled to get gratuitous relief as per the guidelines provided in the CRF Guidelines. The CRF norms do not provide for compensation to the heirs of the victims dying out of lightning. In other words, Government of India at present is not recognizing lightning as a natural disaster. Such a stand is based apparently on the notion that

the incidences are sporadic and do not happen simultaneously over a large region. But the fact remains that lightning is a natural phenomenon and the family members of the victims become equally destitute as the victims are quite often from the farmer's community.

3.10. Vulnerability Analysis

The impact of a hazard becomes a disaster only when an interface with vulnerability occurs, in terms of vulnerable structures, people or the environment. Vulnerability analysis is being done extensively for the Tiruppur District.

3.10.1. Major Disasters occurred during the past 15 years, vulnerable villages and risks involved

Since Tiruppur District was bifurcated from the former Coimbatore and Erode Districts during the year 2009, the District has only past Fifteen years history.

Nature of disaster	Year of occurrence	Name of the villages affected	Approximate number of families/ population affected	Critical Infrastructure at Risk
Flood	2011	Tiruppur Palladam Kangeyam	6219 185 43	Unauthorized habitations, Roads

Major Disaster

In Tiruppur District ,we have Panchalinga Falls at Amanalingeswarar Temple situated at Udumalaipettai Taluk and in the year 2009 we had sudden flash flood which led to loss of 12 human lives.

During 2011, due to heavy rain (Northeast Monsoon) in near by Coimbatore District, there was a sudden increase of water in Sangilipallam Odai (Tiruppur Municipal Corporation) which resulted in loss of 11 human lives in the deluge. This was due to the houses constructed on the banks of Sangilipallam Odai as encroachments. Now the encroachments were evicted and they were suitably resettled. Tiruppur Municipal Corporation have constructed 6 connecting bridges across the Sangillipallam Odai at the cost of Rs.5.00 Crores to avoid inundation and loss of lives in future.

3.10.2. Minor Disaster:

During 2005 & 2015 (North East Monsoon) there was a heavy rain in Udumalaipettai Taluk and due to this flash flood Amaravathi dam was filled to the maximum capacity and the water was discharged immediately at rate of 2.00 Lakhs cusecs per day. [The Amaravathi Dam's design is to discharge water only at 143000 Cusec.]. The likely to be inundated villages were identified and the people were evacuated at that time.

Due to heavy rain during October 2014 in and around Palani Taluk of Dindukal District and due to this flash flood in Palani river, the storm water reached Nallathangal Odai of Dharapuram Taluk and the water was discharged to Amaravathi river. As a preventive measure the public of Koneripatti village adjoining to Nallathangal Odai were safely evacuated well in advance to near by shelters.

Whenever such incidents were anticipated the connected departments were suitably instructed to act immediately to avoid any untoward incidents and loss of life and property.

3.11. List Of Vulnerable Areas In The Various Rivers And Channels In Tiruppur District (Flood Concerned)

Highly Vulnerable			
S.No	Name of the Location	Name of the Local Body	Type of Local Body (Village Panchayat/Town Panchayat/Municipalities and Corporation)
1	Sangilipallam Odai (Tiruppur South Taluk)	Tiruppur Municipal Corporation	Corporation(Past history-2011 Flood incident)
Moderately Vulnerable			
S.No	Name of the Location	Name of the Local Body	Type of Local Body (Village Panchayat/Town Panchayat/Municipalities and Corporation)
1	Nallathangal Odai (Dharapuram Taluk)	Ponnivadi Village	Village Panchayat (2014- incident as past history)
Low Vulnerable			
S. No	Name of the Location	Name of the Local Body	Type of Local Body (Village Panchayat/Town Panchayat/Municipalities and Corporation)
1	Chettipalayam Village (Tiruppur North Taluk)	Tiruppur Municipal Corporation	Corporation
2	Thottipalayam Village (Tiruppur North Taluk)	Tiruppur Municipal Corporation	Corporation
3	Neruperichal Village (Tiruppur North Taluk)	Tiruppur Municipal Corporation	Corporation
4	Jammanai Odai (Tiruppur South Taluk)	Tiruppur Municipal Corporation	Corporation
5	Noyal River (Tiruppur South Taluk)	Tiruppur Municipal Corporation	Corporation
6	Paramasivam Palayam (Palladam)	Samalapuram Town Panchayat	Town Panchayat

7	Kunnangal Palayam (Palladam)	Karaiputhur Village	Village Panchayat
8	Madeswaran Nagar (Palladam)	Ganapathipalayam Village	Village Panchayat
9	Annanagar (Palladam)	Palladam Municipality	Municipality
10	Chozhinganathapuram Kuttai (Palladam)	V.Vadamalai Palayam Village	Village Panchayat
11	Noyal River (Uthukuli Taluk)	S.Periyapalayam Village Panchayat	Village Panchayat
12	Noyal River (Uthukuli Taluk)	Anaipalayam Village	Village Panchayat
13	Noyal River (Uthukuli Taluk)	S.Kathankanni Village	Village Panchayat
14	Kowsika River (Avinasi Taluk)	Thekkalur Village	Village Panchayat
15	Kowsika River (Avinasi Taluk)	Puthupalayam Village	Village Panchayat
16	Nallar (Avinasi Taluk)	Pazhangarai Village	Village Panchayat
17	Muthalipalayam Kuttai (Avinasi Taluk)	Pappankulam Village	Village Panchayat
18	Amaravathi River (Dharapuram Taluk)	Periaum Village	Village Panchayat
19	Amaravathi River (Dharapuram Taluk)	Nanjai Thalayur Village	Village Panchayat
20	Amaravathi River (Dharapuram Taluk)	Velampoondi Village	Village Panchayat
21	Amaravathi River (Dharapuram Taluk)	Anaipalayam Village	Village Panchayat
22	Thirumoorthi Nagar (Udumalaipettai)	Dhali Village	Town Panchayat
23	Kozhumam (Madathukulam Taluk)	Kozhumam Village	Village Panchayat

3.12. Drought

Due to failure of North East Monsoon, 2016, drought was declared by the Government of Tamilnadu and for giving input subsidy for the crop damages (Agriculture / Horticulture / Sericulture) to the affected farmers enumeration was taken up by Ground Truthing by the Revenue / Agricultural Officers. After the enumeration 78224 farmers were identified and the input subsidy of Rs. 81.88 Crores was disbursed for the cultivated crop damage Rs.81.88 Crores was disbursed directly to the farmers bank account.

INPUT SUBSIDY

TIRUPUR DISTRICT SUMMARY OF ENUMERATION - TALUK LEVEL CROP DAMAGES ASSESSMENT 2016-2018

TALUK	Agriculture			Horticulture			Sericulture			Grand Total		
	No.of. counts	Damages in Hec.	Relief Amount	No.of. counts	Damages in Hec.	Relief Amount	No.of. counts	Damages in Hec.	Relief Amount	No.of. counts	Damages in Hec.	Relief Amount
AVINASHI	21300	6685.1230	57218418	2883	853.4420	11085707	33	18.0300	118784	24216	7556.5950	68422909
DHARAPURAM	39433	19587.1434	192133434	1977	689.8950	8855629	86	43.1250	239642	41496	20320.1634	201228705
KANGAYAM	24773	10175.9400	98838642	586	150.9900	1884508	4	2.4900	18451	25363	10329.4200	100741601
MADATHU KULAM	7563	9059.9451	96681237	16	22.7000	198450				7579	9082.6451	96879687
PALLADAM	10005	5415.8986	46985879	164	95.1600	1139252	7	3.7000	24157	10176	5514.7586	48149288
TIRUPPUR NORTH	1642	818.3500	5479100	12	6.3800	83430				1654	824.7300	5562530
TIRUPPUR SOUTH	4730	3728.7200	43304512	42	17.4600	230534	1	0.4000	2964	4773	3746.5800	43538010
UDUMALPET	28507	17384.6372	206802475	352	275.4900	2251997				28859	17660.1272	209054472
UTHUKKULI	12426	7935.6150	43823008	346	109.4600	1457415				12772	8045.0750	45280423
Grand Total	150379	80791.3723	791266705	6378	2220.9770	27186922	131	67.7450	403998	156888	83080.0943	818857625

3.13. DISTRICT WATER PROFILE

3.13.1. Area Wise, Crop Wise Irrigation Status:

In Tiruppur district, nearly 60% of the area sown is under irrigation through Canals (35%), Tanks (1.3%), Wells (63.7%). The following are the area covered by Principal Crops under Irrigation and Rainfed

Crop	Total (Area in Ha)		
	Irrigated	Rainfed	Total
Paddy	10543	0.000	10543
Maize	20711	0.000	20711
Other Cereals	152	36138	36290
Pulses	133	18988	19121
Oil seeds	1185	6948	8133
Cotton	897	31	928
Sugarcane	2643	0.000	2643
Coconut	47825.610	0.000	47825.610
Fruits	6275.805	404.575	6680.380
Vegetables	8979.720	5.100	8984.820
Spices & Condiments	2912.185	981.225	3893.410
Other Crops	4619.935	27723.360	32343.295
TOTAL	106877.255	91219.260	198096.515

3.13.2. Irrigation based classification:

Predominantly three types of Irrigation are in existence in this District namely Canal/River Irrigation, Tank Irrigation and Well Irrigation. More than 85% of the irrigated area in the district is covered only through well irrigation.

Gross Irrigated Area	:	121946 Ha
Net Irrigated Area	:	117139 Ha

Rainfed

Area under Protective Irrigation	:	---
Totally Rainfed area	:	76940 Ha

3.13.3. Status of Ground Water Availability:

The ground water resources have been computed jointly by Central Ground Water Board and State Ground & Surface Water Resources and Development Centre (PWD, WRD, Government of Tamil Nadu). The salient features of the computations are furnished below.

Major parts of the district are underlain by Archaean crystalline metamorphic complex. The important aquifer systems encountered in the district are classified into

- i) Fissured, fractured and weathered crystalline formations consisting of charnockites, Granite Gneisses and
- ii) Valley fill sediments (Unconsolidated Sediments) comprising clay, sand, silt and kankar

The ground water exploration in deeper aquifer reveals that in about 11% of the wells drilled, the yield was more than 3 lps, whereas in about 15% of the wells, the yield ranges from 1 to 3 lps. A few of the wells have been abandoned due to poor yield. Dug wells are used to extract groundwater from weathered formation while deeper fractures are tapped through bore wells and dug cum bore wells.

The yield of open wells in the District tapping the weathered mantle of crystalline rocks generally ranges from 100 to 400 lpm for draw down ranging from 2 to 4.5 m. The dug wells can sustain a pumping of 3-4 hrs in a day. The wells tapping the deep seated fracture system can yield about 1 – 5 lps and can sustain a pumping of 6-8 hrs a day.

3.13.4. Status of Command Area:

Thirumoorthi Reservoir which is one of the major Reservoir in Parambikulam Aliyar Project commands an area of 118689 Ha through Parambikulam Main Canal, Udumalpet Canal, High Level Canal in Tiruppur District besides irrigating a portion of Coimbatore District. Amaravathi Reservoir is located in Tiruppur District and it commands an area of 16667 Ha through Amaravathi Main Canal and Amaravathi River in Tiruppur District. The table below shows command wise area in Tiruppur District.

Sl.No	Name of the Command	Area Commanded in Tiruppur District (Ha)
1	Parambikulam Aliyar	118689.290
2	Dhali Channel (PAP)	1131.000
3	Uppar Reservoir	2448.150
4	Amaravathi Old Ayacut	6449.390
5	Amaravathi New Ayacut	10218.280
6	Nallathangal Odai	1919.870
7	Vattamalaikarai Odai Reservoir	2454.660
8	Noyyal System	213.360
9	Lower Bhavani Project	8341.885
10	Non-System Tanks	147.470
	Total Command Area	152013.355

3.14. Commencement of Mission on water conservation measures in Districts

The following steps have been taken in consultation with line department officials to meet uniform distribution of drinking water and handling the situation during the drought spell in 2016-17 in Tiruppur District :-

First Responders:-

In Tiruppur District, 744 persons have been identified as first level informers and informed accordingly in all Rural habitations and as well as in Urban Wards and they have been instructed to give feed back to be given regarding irregular water supply, OHTs without water, leakage in water lines and pipes etc.,

1. Village Panchayats - 2455 wards
2. Corporation - 60 wards
3. Municipalities - 120 wards
4. Town Panchayats - 246 wards

3.15. AWARENESS PROGRAMME:-

Publicity and advertisement plays a vital role to create awareness among public and a part of this, field publicity with regard to the water conservation was given below:

1.	Display of Stickers
2.	Information of Water Conservation through TACTV scrolling
3.	Awareness Rally
4.	Toll Free Number for receiving the complaints round the clock. 1. 1077 - DEOC 2. 1800 4257023 - Development Section
5.	Bill Boards and Flex Boards
6.	Community Awareness Programme with First Responders
7.	Field Publicity through Propaganda Van

3.15.1. Establishing Drinking Water Supply Monitoring Cell in DEOCs.

A Toll Free No.1077 is functioning at DEOC, Collector's Office, Tiruppur. Another Toll Free No. 18004257023 is functioning at Development Section. Special staffs have been appointed round the clock to receive the complaints from the Public.

3.15.2. STATUS OF GROUND WATER AVAILABILITY

Status of Block as per Central Ground Water Board Notification			
Over Exploited (>100%)	Critical (90-100%)	Semi - Critical	Safe (<70%)
Avinashi			
			Dharapuram
		Gudimangalam	
		Kangyam	
		Kundadam	
			Madathukulam
		Mulanur	
	Palladam		
Pongalur			
		Tiruppur	
		Udumalpet	
			Uthukuli
		Vellakoil	

3.15.4. STATUS OF GROUND WATER AVAILABILITY

S.No	Block	Parambikulam Aliyar Project	Dhahi Channel	Uppar Channel	Uppar Reservoir	Amaravathi Old Ayacut	Nallathangal Odai Reservoir	Vattamalai Karai Odai Reservoir	Noyyal	Lower Bhavani Project	Tanks	Total Area
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	Avinashi											
2	Dharapuram	4708.215		1816.180	3087.830	5026.930	634.965				83.920	15358.040
3	Gudimangalam	20996.479										20996.479
4	Kangayam	11106.313								8341.885		19448.198
5	Kundadam	20152.380		631.970								20784.350
6	Madathukulam	4965.601			2456.490	4781.260						12203.351
7	Mulanur				318.030		1284.905				63.550	1666.485
8	Palladam	6009.162							62.750			6071.912
9	Pongalur	14670.595										14670.595
10	Tiruppur	5774.225							150.610			5924.835
11	Udumalpet	18541.983	1131.000		587.040	410.090						20670.113
12	Uthukuli											0.000
13	Vellakovil	11764.338						2454.660				14218.998
		118689.292	1131.000	2448.150	6449.390	0218.280	919.870	2454.660	213.360	8341.885	147.470	152013.357

4. PREVENTIVE MEASURES

Even Tiruppur District does have the history of frequent floods, flash flood due to deluge, the preventive measures are analysed in point of floods to curtail human loss.

4.1. Early Warning and Dissemination Systems

Disaster 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.

In Tiruppur District, we have Panchalinga Falls at Thirumoorthi Hills situated at Udumalaipettai Taluk, in the year 2009 we had sudden flash flood which led to the loss of 12 human lives . Based on past history, to prevent loss of life a Simple Early Warning System at the office of the Revenue Divisional Office, Udumalaipettai is installed during May-2018 for getting early warning of sudden flash flood.

4.2. Setting up of the Emergency Operation centers

A toll free public utility services telephone number 1070 for State Control Room has been installed in the Office of the State Relief Commissioner 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 Personal Assistant (General) to the Collector.

The control room acts as a fulcrum in the matters related to preparedness and relief measures, based on the communication received from the SEOC and from the general public.

4.3. Mitigation and Prevention Plan

Non Disaster - Mitigation:

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:

Before Disaster phase, the plan urges to build the capacities of all Stakeholders for 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:

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:

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 in an effective manner.

4.4. 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

In rural areas, characterized by inadequate infrastructure and poverty groups, all mitigation efforts will be backed up by a strong and committed programme of social development for the communities. Constant re-examination of development policies and programmes, 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.

4.5. Evacuation and Housing Plan:

A list of low lying villages find place under list of various vulnerable points were identified and the people in those places will be persuaded to be evacuated and housed at convenient nearest shelter homes.

The number of families / persons with details of women (expectant / nursing mothers classified), men and children will be enumerated and recorded even before they are evacuated. The shelter homes should be kept readily identified for the people so as to whom they should be intended for.

4.6. Model Form For Evacuation Of People:

Name of the village

Name of the shelter home in which they have to be housed for.

Capacity of the shelter home.

1. No. of families
2. No. of persons
 - a. Adults
 - b. Male
 - c. Female
 - i) Expectant Mothers
 - ii) Nursing Mothers.
 - iii) Children

2. Equipment and stores available in the home.

1. Lighting facilities (Generator / Petromax / Lanterns)
2. Drinking Water facilities (Over Head Tank / Sumps / Barrels)

3. Sanitary arrangements.
4. Cooking arrangements
5. Storing of relief materials [Rice and other Grocery].
6. No. of cattle evacuated:
 - i. Sheltered at pounds / Veterinary Dispensaries etc.,)
 - ii. Lost (Mention the Variety of Cattle Cows / Ox/ Goats etc.)
7. Records of missing and deceased victims.
8. Action taken to search the missing and to assist the bereaved family. (Vide G.O.Ms.No. 380 Revenue Department .Dated. 27.10.2015)
9. Group Officer in charge of the shelter home.
10. Zonal Officers of the area.

4.7. Flood Patrol Rules

The Executive Engineer, Public Works Department (WRD), Udumalpettai is responsible for giving flood warning depending upon the water level in the Thirumoorthy Dam and Executive Engineer PWD (WRD) Amaravathy Division is responsible for Amaravathy Dam and on the likely discharge from the reservoir into the rivers. The Assistant Engineers, P.W.D., working under the above mentioned Executive Engineers are responsible for the proper maintenance of the channels and rivers banks. They should also patrol the banks of the rivers and channels and pass the information about the flood situation to the District Collector. The Revenue Divisional Officers should also be simultaneously alerted by the Assistant Engineers / Executive Engineers concerned whenever a flood situation is threatened.

The Village Administrative Officers and Village Assistants shall be posted in all identified vulnerable areas for patrol duty along the rivers. The warnings about the floods are issued by the Public Works Department in consultation with Collector and the Revenue, Development and other Line Departments should also be alerted. Patrolling on the banks of river and also evacuation of the residents in low lying areas to safer places is attended to by the Revenue, P.W.D., Fire Service and Police Officials.

4.8. Floods in Rivers

The Tahsildars have localized the Villages adjacent to various rivers and lying at a lower level compared to other areas which are likely to

be inundated during floods and they have been classified as Highly/Moderately/Low vulnerable areas. These areas have been adopted without modification for purpose of plan. The areas usually affected due to floods in the various Taluks have been localized and furnished by the Divisional Officers in consultation with the Public Works Department.

The system of warning programme of evacuation, provision of shelter homes, and flood have been worked out in detail for the areas classified as Highly /Moderately/Low vulnerable. Other areas are not likely to be intensively affected as the experience in the past has shown. The entire administrative machinery of all Departments will be pressed into service under the leadership of the concerned Divisional Officers and Assistant Director of Panchayat in the Panchayat Level and Tahsildars at the Taluk Level and Block Development Officers at the Block Level to move the stock from the prescribed centres.

Floods in the river, jungle stream, odai and tanks occur at the time of rainy season of North – East Monsoon and patrolling should be done by the Village Assistants under the personal supervision of the Village Administrative Officers. Divisional Officers, Assistant Director (Panchayat), Tahsildars and Block Development Officers having their own jurisdiction, should also watch the work of the Village Assistants, at the time of emergency. The plan now proposed includes the details of the requirements relating to provision of shelter points and provision of food stuff etc., and the officers responsible for implementing the plan.

All Officers in charge of flood patrol and flood relief belonging to Public Works Department, Highways, Revenue, Development, Public Health, Animal Husbandry, Police, Fire Service etc., are requested to make themselves conversant with the vulnerable points and they should tieup with the First Responders and they will not only be vigilant in guarding banks but will also arrange for evacuation of the residents of the low lying areas to safer places whenever necessary according to the programme now drawn.

4.9. District Control Room during Emergencies

(i) Staff and their functions

For the purpose of receiving, communicating and disseminating the message round the clock, a turn system will be adopted in the Collectorate with the following staff.

COLLECTORATE:

D.M Tahsildar.

Junior Assistant
Two Desk Personnel
One typist

REVENUE DIVISIONAL OFFICER'S OFFICE:

P.A.TO R.D.O.
One Assistant / Junior Assistant
One Office Assistant

TALUK OFFICE:

Head Quarters Deputy Tahsildar

One Assistant / Junior Assistant
One Office Assistant

4.10. List of Officers To Whom The Message Of Warning Is To Be Communicated From The Collectorate

1. The Commissioner of Police / Superintendent of Police
2. Commissioner of Corporation.
3. Revenue Divisional Officer concerned.
4. Assistant Director (Town Panchayat)
5. Assistant Director (Panchayat)
6. Tahsildars concerned.
7. Block Development Officers concerned.
8. Municipal Commissioners.
9. Executive Officer (Town Panchayat).

4.11. List Of Officers To Whom The Assistant Director (Panchayat) And The Assistant Director (Town Panchayat) Should Pass On The Warning Message

1. Block Development Officers concerned.
2. Executive Officers of Town Panchayat concerned.

4.12. List of Officers to Whom the Revenue Divisional Officers Should Pass On the Warning Messages

1. All heads of officers concerned in their Division.
2. All Tahsildars concerned.

On receipt of warning about the flood either from the Collectorate or from the Public Works Department, the Emergency Relief Officer and the Revenue Divisional Officer, or the Assistant Director (Panchayat) or the

Tahsildar should communicate the message of warning to the Officers listed out through quickest operating mode of communication. The list includes of all heads of Departments at the District Level and other subordinate officers to whom the Collectorate will disseminate the warning are listed.

The Taluk Tahsildars are responsible to communicate the message to the Zonal Deputy Tahsildars and Firka Revenue Inspectors and through them to all the Village Administrative Officers of the village expected to be affected. The message to the villages should be sent through Special Messengers and through other communications wherever possible. The Tahsildar and Zonal Deputy Tahsildars should also arrange to procure the available Government or hired vehicles locally, fitting a mike to it, place it in charge of a responsible person and announce the message in those villages expected, without any loss of time. The Block Development Officers and Panchayat Presidents/ Secretaries will also be communicated at village points so that they shall be disseminated to all hamlets through the members of the village committee to be formed. The flood warning should be conveyed by the Revenue Divisional Officers to the Deputy Superintendent of Police concerned who will also arrange for the dissemination of flood warning.

The Deputy Superintendent of Police should make all arrangements for wide publicity in the town through police van with mike. In-case of in-accessible villages, the Tahsildars should draw duty roster to the Village Assistants who should be available in the nearest village to receive information from the Village Administrative Officer of the later village and carry it to their villages.

The Revenue Divisional Officers who are expected to communicate the warnings to various officers shall ascertain from all offices that the duty-arrangements are made and ensure that the warnings are effectively communicated. Similar turn duty system may be enforced by all departmental officers concerned during the flood period. All other Revenue Officers, Tahsildars, Deputy Tahsildars working in various special posts and all Special Revenue Inspectors working under the control of the

various special branches should be in their respective Head Quarters to enable them to make use of their services when any emergency arises.

(ii) Facilities available in the control room

(a) DEOC Toll free Number

(b) V.H.F.System

(c) EPABX System

(d) Computer with Internet connection

(e) Telephone Connection

(f) Television with all broadcasting media channels broadcasting

(iii) Availability of Toll Free Emergency Contact:

Tiruppur District has its Toll free number for emergency contact, as “**1077**”. The public may contact at any time to this number.

4.13. Mock Drills:

In order to weaken the impact of the disaster on the community, it is necessary that there should be psychological preparedness on the part of the public to absorb the initial shock caused by the disaster and to gear up the relief machinery for timely action.

2. The primary mode of mock drill is a public education about the likely impact of various disasters on man and community and the proper response by man and the community to such disasters.

3. During the period of disaster prone (later part of monsoon for floods, May – June and September – October for cyclone etc.) people should be educated about the impact of such disasters and different ways to combat the disaster by audio-visual aids like films, posters etc., it will be worthwhile of such programmes extended to school level to educate the Students from the early stages. Films should be screened in the vulnerable areas by the field publicity organizations. These could also be shown in cinema houses. Films on cyclones, floods should be made keeping the local background in view.

4. The public may also be educated by conducting frequent mock drills at fairs, seminars and also by giving proper training in rescue and relief operations.

5. PREPAREDNESS MEASURES

5.1. District Emergency Operation Centre (DEOC)

During a disaster or emergency, the District Emergency Operation Centre shall serve as a command and control center. The District Collector shall form a team that will function through the DEOC and will actively coordinate, mobilize, direct and maximize use of resources. The Revenue, Police, Rural Development, Municipal Administration, Health, Highways, Electricity and other line departments shall be well-represented. The communication system shall also include the Police VHF/Wireless sets in order to converge information. The DEOC shall discharge the following functions:

- ❖ Under the leadership of the District Collector, the DEOC shall be the main operational command and control center for the District during any disaster;
- ❖ Nodal officers of all departments shall be available on 'easy contact' basis to the DEOC for quick decision-making during emergencies;
- ❖ On receipt of information from SEOC/SEC or from any field office or Panchayat or from any other reliable sources, DEOC shall also keep the DDMA informed and also initiate early and effective response;
- ❖ DEOC shall issue necessary alerts as and when required to all authorities in the district depending on the situation;
- ❖ DEOC shall send regular status and appraisal reports to SEOC.

5.2. Taluk/Block/Zone level Disaster Management Committee

For effectively handling any Disaster A Taluk/ Block level disaster management committee is necessary and has been formed and this Committee will monitor the development and implementation of taluk level disaster management plans.

5.3. Village/Ward Level Disaster Management Committee

The Panchayat, VAO, local institutions, NGOs, voluntary organisation are well encouraged by the administration for their voluntary involvement in the event of an emergency. They are the first responders to

garner disaster response 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.

5.4. Emergency Ambulance Service System

The District Administration with the assistance of GVK-EMRI, provides free ambulance services to those in need of urgent medical assistance throughout the District. The District is fully equipped with ambulances being run to provide quality health services. 24X7 emergency ambulance services are made available on dialing a single toll free emergency number '108'. During a disaster, they play a very vital role as they are in easy access to any location. In this pandemic period necessity and services of the Ambulances are well realized and well utilized.

5.5. Emergency Management Contact Directory

An Emergency Management Contact Directory containing contact numbers of all nodal officials in disaster management at the District level of the Government, private, NGO's and the community has been prepared and maintained.

5.6. NGO

NGO's play a key role in Disaster situations and go a long way in plugging the gaps during emergencies as they often have good relationship with the local community.

- ❖ NGO's play a very important role in mobilizing communities and in initiating Disaster Risk Reduction activities.

- ❖ The strong linkages which NGO's have with grassroots communities are effectively harnessed for creating greater public awareness on disaster risk and vulnerability, initiating appropriate strategies for strengthening the capacity of stakeholder groups to improve disaster preparedness, mitigation and improving the emergency response capacities of the stakeholders.
- ❖ In addressing the emerging concerns of climate change adaptation and mitigation, NGOs can play a very significant role in working with local communities.
- ❖ NGO's played vital role in tackling migrant labour issues during Lockdown in Tiruppur district.
- ❖ Services of the NGO's are well utilised for IEC and Monitoring home quarantine in this Pandemic.
- ❖ During the second wave NGOs played vital role in war room activities and the arrangements of Oxygen concentrators etc

5.7. List of Shelter Homes And Their Locations

S.No	Name of the Taluk	Name of Vulnerable Point	Place of shelter Home
1	Tiruppur South	i).Sangilipallam Odai ii).Jammanai Odai iii).NoyyalRiver	1.Corporation PUES,Karuppagoundenpalayam/Thennampalayam/ K.V.R Nagar /Sugumar Nagar 2.Kalyana Mandapam , Kaitheya Milleth Nagar.
2	Dharapuram	i).Nallathangal Odai (Ponnivadi Village) ii).Amaravathi River(Peramium/ Nanjaithalayur/ Velampoondi/ Anaipalayam Villages)	P.U.E.School Rangapalayam P.U.E.S Nalligoundenpalayam G.H.S. Periamium P.U.E.S.Anaipalayam P.U.E.S.Ponnivapi P.U.M.S Arikaranvalasu P.U.M.S.Malamadu P.U.E.S.Oothur P.U.E.S.Nanjaithalayur P.U.E.S. Punjaithalayur G.H.S.Nanjaithayur P.U.E.S.Velampoondi
3	Tiruppur North	Chettipalayam /Thottipalayam/ Neruperichal (Villages)	1.G.H.S.S.,Chettipalayam 2.Chikkanna Collage 3.Nanjappa H.S.S.,Tiruppur
4	Palladam	Paramasivam Palayam (Samalapuram)	1.P.U.E.S Samalapuram 2.P.U.E.S

		/Kunnangal Palayam(Karaiputhur) /Madeswaran Nager(Ganapathipalayam) /Anna Nagar(Palladam)/ Chozhinganathapuram Kuttai (Vadamalaipalayam)	Paramasivampalayam 3.P.U.E.S.Ganapathipalayam 4.P.U.M.S KunnangalPalayam 5.P.U.M.S.Karaiputhur 6.A/m.Angallamman Thirumana Mandapam Vadapalayam.
5	Uthukkuli	i).Noyal River ii).S.Periyapalayam/ Anaipalayam/ S.Kathankanni Villages	1.P.U.M.S Pappampalayam 2.Angappa Nagar Community Hall, Morattupalayam 3.Ramya Kalyana Mandapam 4.P.U.M.S Anaipalayam 5.P.U.M.S.,S.Periyapalayam
6	Avinashi	Kowsika River (Thekkalur /Puthupalayam Village) Nallar(Pazhangarai Village) Muthalipalayam Kuttai (Pappan Kulam Village)	1.G.G.H.S.S. Avinashi 2.G.H.S,Periyayepalayam 3.P.U.E.S,Chevur 4.G.H.S. Panjaliangampalayam 5.P.U.E.S.Vanjipalayam 6.P.U.M.S Puthupalayam
7	Udumalaipettai	Thirumoorthi Nagar (Dhali Village)	Lions Club Kalaya Mandapam P.U.M.S.Dhali
8	Madathukulam	Kozhumam (Madathukulam Taluk)	OmSakthi kalyana Mandapam, A Kannadi Puthur

5.8. Status of Shelter Homes

- ❖ The Revenue Officer in-Charge of the shelter homes will be invested with necessary powers to regulate the affairs in the shelter home.
- ❖ The shelter home will be provided with sufficient lighting and fencing.
- ❖ A separate place in each shelter home will be earmarked for providing medical treatment to people. For this purpose, sufficient number of para-medical staff will be deployed in each shelter home.
- ❖ Articles required for every day use will be made available for a price, by procuring them in open market.
- ❖ Milk required for the Children will be made available in each shelter home.
- ❖ Sufficient quantity of medicines will be made available to the shelter home.
- ❖ Precautionary steps to keep the designated places free from outbreak of any disease is being included in the plan.

5.9 Arrangement for The Maintenance Of The Shelter Homes

All Tahsildars in Tiruppur District will make the following arrangements for the maintenance of their related shelter homes.

- a) Required number of buses and spare buses at each shelter homes.
- b) Sufficient number of gunny bags to be used as sand bags and spades for filling the sand bags.
- c) Required number of Lorries for carrying sand to the shelter home.
- d) Rice, Grocery, Dhall, Firewood, etc., can be purchased from nearby shops at the shelter homes.
- e) Vessels and Pans for cooking.

The Commissioner, Corporation, Tiruppur, and the Assistant Director of Town Panchayats and the concerned Municipal Commissioners will make necessary arrangements at the shelter homes by erection of temporary latrine sheds and employing sanitary staff with necessary disinfections equipments in their jurisdiction.

5.10. List Of Medical Institutions Attached To The Shelter Homes

Name of the Taluk	Vulnerable Point	Medical Institution attached
Tiruppur South	i).Sangilipallam Odai ii).Jammanai Odai iii)Noyyal River	Govt. Medical College Hospital, Tiruppur
Dharapuram	i).Nallathangal Odai (Ponnivadi Village) ii).Amaravathi River(Peramium/ Nanjaithalayur/Velampoon di/Anaipalayam Villages)	Govt.Hospital, Dharapuram Govt.Hospital, Aravakkurichi, Karur District
Tiruppur North	Chettipalayam /Thottipalayam/ Neruperichal (Villages)	Govt. Medical College Hospital, Tiruppur
Palladam	Paramasivam Palayam (Samalapuram) /Kunnangal Palayam (Karaiputhur)/Madeswaran Nager (Ganapathipalayam) /Anna Nagar(Palladam)/ Chozhinganathapuram Kuttai (Vadamalaipalayam)	Govt. Hospital, Palladam

Uthukkuli	i).Noyal River ii).S.Periyapalayam/ Anaipalayam/ S.Kathankanni Villages	Govt Hospital, Uthukkuli /PHC Kunnathur
Avinashi	Kowsika River(Thekkalur /Puthupalayam Village) Nallar(Pazhangarai Village) Muthalipalayam Kuttai(Pappan Kulam Village)	Govt. Hospital, Avinashi
Udumalaipettai	Thirumoorthi Nagar (Dhali Village)	Govt.Hospital, Udumalpet
Madathukulam	Kozhumam (Madathukulam Taluk)	Govt.Hospital, Madathukulam

Capacity of the shelter home should be assessed and optimum number of people should be accommodated, accordingly. The availability of equipments and stores should be ensured. The following are some of the items to be kept ready for commissioning the operation.

1. Lighting facilities
2. Drinking water
3. Sanitary arrangements
4. Cooking arrangements
5. Storing of relief materials

(Rice, Kerosene, Match boxes, Candles etc.)

Care must also be taken to evacuate cattle. Care of any other properties may also be arranged for. An attendance of victims must be maintained. Missing or deceased victims must be recorded and pursued further for search and assistance to the bereaved family Group officers to be deployed in each shelter home.

5.11. Co - Ordination

(i) The Relevant meetings to be conducted

The Committee will meet once in a Fortnight / Month whenever the necessity arises at the time of operation and discuss about the ways and means to implement the scheme in a better way and to solve the problems that may arise in the implementation of the scheme then and there.

(ii) Preparedness Coordinated :

In order to weaken the impact of the disaster on the community, it is necessary that there should be psychological preparedness on the part of the public to absorb the initial shock caused by the disaster and to gear up the relief machinery for timely action.

2. The primary mode of community preparedness is public education about the likely impact of various disasters on man and community and the proper response by man and the community to such disasters.

3. During the period of disaster prone (later part of monsoon for floods, May – June and September – October for cyclone etc.) people should be educated about the impact of such disasters and different ways to combat the disaster by audio-visual aids like films, posters etc. It will be worthwhile if such programmes are extended to school level to educate the population from early stages. Films should be screened in the vulnerable areas by the field publicity organizations. These could also be shown in cinema houses in vulnerable towns. Films on cyclones, floods should be made keeping the local background in view.

4. The public may also be educated by organizing meetings at fairs, seminars and also by giving proper training in rescue and relief operations.

(iii) Response coordinated :

A. CONTROLLING OFFICERS

Sl.No.	Designation	Entrustment	
1	2	3	
1.	Executive Engineer, Amaravathi Basin Division, Karur (Amravathi Dam) Tirumurthy Dam, Aliyar Dam. Asst. Executive. Engineer, Amaravathi Basin Dharapuram, Udumalpet, Pollachi, Palladam, Kangayam.	1	Arrangements for patrolling river tanks, tank bunds and anaicuts.,
		2	Guarding all vulnerable points and strengthening weak points in rivers, channels and tanks against breaches.
		3	Arrangements to mobilize men and materials to close the breaches as and when they occur.
		4	Arrangements to regulate the flow in the rivers and flood carriers in the District.

2.	Executive Engineer, Buildings Division, Tiruppur.	1	Arrangements to carry out the repairs of Government buildings maintained by P.W.D.
3.	Superintending Engineer, T.N.E.B., Udumalpet / Tiruppur/Palladam	1	Arrangements to keep close watch over power supply sub stations lines and other vital installation etc.
	Divisional Engineer,TNEB, Dharapuram / Palladam / Tiruppur/Kangeyam	2	Arrangements to keep alert the operation and maintenance staff to carryout repairs and to restore supply as and when it gets disrupted.
4.	Executive Engineer, Thirumoorthy Division Udumalpet, (Thirumoorthy Dam and Uppar Dam)	1	Arrangements for patrolling river tanks, tank bunds and anaicuts.,
		2	Guarding all vulnerable points and strengthening weak points in rivers, channels and tanks against breaches.
		3	Arrangements to mobilize men and materials to close the breaches as and when they occur.
		4	Arrangements to regulate the flow in the rivers and flood carriers in the District.
5.	Dy. General Manager, BSNL, Telecommunication, Tiruppur. SDO.,BSNL, Dharapuram.	1	Prompt restoration of land lines etc.,
		2	Arrangements for functioning the Telex, Fax exchange round the clock
6.	Divisional Engineer, Highways and Rural Works, Tiruppur. Asst.Divl.Engineer, High ways, Dharapuram / Mulanur / Kangayam / Palladam / Udumalpet / Tiruppur.	1	Arrangements to complete the pending works in carrying out the repairs to bridges and roads particularly in low lying areas and affected during the previous occasions.
		2	Carrying out of repairs to Government buildings incharge of the Highways and Rural Works Department.
		3	Enlisting of sawmen to clear out the traffic blocks and to mobilize them to the spot at short notice, if necessity arises.
		4	Arrangements to keep gunny bags, casurina and bamboo poles at vulnerable points so that they can be used in need.
		5	Strengthening the roads against over washes and providing drainage facilities against breaches.

B. ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS

Sl. No.	Designation	Entrustment	
(1)	(2)	(3)	
1.	Revenue Divisional Officer, Tiruppur / Dharapuram/ Udumalaipettai. All Tahsildars	1	Conducting Meetings at Divisional level Emergency Relief Committee at regular intervals.
		2	Appointing Zonal Officers for relief operations
		Note: More Number of Officers may be appointed to vulnerable and vantage areas and also in accordance with the distance and population.	
		3	Inspecting the shelter homes to make them ready to be occupied at any time in case of emergency.
		Note: Stage of the shelter homes be reported to the PWD Buildings Division, Tiruppur for carrying out repairs and maintenance.	
		4	Ensuring of easy catering arrangements at a short notice and also to enlist the co-operation of voluntary organizations for feeding and other operations.
		Note: Voluntary organizations may be enlisted for preparation of food and supply.	
		5	Arrangements to establish control room in Divisional Offices which would work round the clock for disseminating message to subordinate officers and other department officers. Also one Junior Assistant should be sent to Police Station to receive the messages and furnish particulars.
2.	Assistant Director (Panchayat) Tiruppur Assistant Director (Town Panchayat) Tiruppur All Block	1	Carrying out repairs to the Development wing so that they may be used at short notice for feeding centres, shelter homes, etc., and to leave the premises under the control of the Zonal Officers.
		2	Appointing Officers for evacuation of victims among the Rural Welfare Officers, Deputy Block Development Officers and Executive Officers of Town Panchayat.

	Development Officers	3	To repair the roads, tanks and ponds under the maintenance of Development wing and to gear up the machinery to attend to breaches, if any occurs.
		4	Arrangements in clearing of dust bins, drain-drenches in villages and town Panchayats and keeping the rain water drained quickly.

C. SECURITY OFFICERS

Sl. No.	Designation	Entrustment	
1	Commissioner of Police, Tiruppur City. Superintendent of Police, Tiruppur District. All Dy. Superintendant of Police in Tiruppur District.	1	Formation of Rescue Teams and impart training to them
		2	Furnishing the list of Police Stations with V.H.F. and the names of the villages covered in the P.S.L. to the Divisional Officers (Revenue and Development) and to the Collectorate. Extending the V.H.F. service round the clock with men for operation.
		Note: Men from local stations deputed to Revenue Officers were less useful as observed during the past. Men from A.R. or Grade I Constables may be deputed. The women P.Cs. may be deputed during day time if men are in short.	
		3	Evacuation of people lying in low lying area and helping the Revenue Administration in this task.
		Note: Transportation should be arranged only by the Divisional Officers.	
		4	Keeping Law and Order under control during the time of Natural Calamities.

D. RESCUE OFFICERS

Sl. No.	Designation	Entrustment	
(1)	(2)	(3)	
1.	a) District Fire Officer, Tiruppur. b) All Station Fire	1	To keep the vehicle and other fire fighting equipments in good condition and making available the required number of men to commence rescue operations.

	Officers of Tiruppur District. c) NGO's and Red Cross Members.	2	To be acquainted with the routes shortest to go to the spot in consultation with the Divisional Officers and Police if the necessary arises.
		3	Furnishing the list of stations functioning in each Revenue Division to the Revenue Divisional Officers marking copies to the District Collector.
2.	Officer Commanding NCC,NCC Group Headquarters.	1	To keep ready a list of men power and materials available with Group Headquarters and also with Local N.C.C. Unit, Tiruppur.
3.	Area Commander, Home Guards, Tiruppur.	1	To Keep ready with trained Home Guards for rescue operations.
		2	Arrangements to send a list of road players to the Revenue Divisional Officers so that they can contact the pliers to secure the vehicles.

E. TRANSPORT OFFICERS

Sl. No.	Designation	Entrustment	
(1)	(2)	(3)	
1.	1.General Manager, Tamil Nadu State Transport Corporation Ltd.,Tiruppur. 2. Regional Transport Officer, Tiruppur North/South/Udumalai pettai	1	Arrangements to keep all the vehicles road-worthy.
		2	Arrangements to keep the fuelling and refuelling points stocked with the required quantities.

F. ENVIRONMENTAL OFFICERS

Sl. No.	Designation	Entrustment	
(1)	(2)	(3)	
1.	Joint Director of Medical Services, Tiruppur.	1	Arrangements to provide immediate medical relief and primary health measures at a short notice.
		2	Arrangements to keep sufficient stock of antibiotics, etc., and staff to deal

			with the emergency situations at short notice.
		3	Arrangements to keep sanitation and constructing of temporary Public conveniences (not clearable types).
		4	Arrangements including storing of medicines and materials of mass immunization against endemic and epidemic and for chlorinating drinking water sources etc.,
2.	Commissioner, City Municipal Corporation. Tiruppur and Municipal Commissioners of Tiruppur District. R.D.M.A., Tiruppur	1	Arrangements to store sufficient stock of medicines with the Municipal Health Officers for large scale Immunisation against endemic and epidemics in case of any out break.
		2	Arrangements to supply protected drinking water by chlorinating water sources. Also to supply through lorries.
		3	Arrangements to keep sanitation in good condition and arrangements for draining the rain water quickly by silt clearance in the drains.
		4	Arrangements to keep the Municipal Buildings, School Buildings under the control of Zonal Officers besides keeping the roads under Municipal maintenance in good condition.
3.	Superintending Engineer, TWAD Board, Executive Engineer, TWAD Board, Tiruppur.	1	Arrangements for immediate restoration of drinking water facilities throughout the district if they are disrupted.
		2	Arrangements to erect bore in case of emergency where normal natural sources of drinking water fails.
		3	Arrangements to erect bore well near the shelter homes.
		4	Arrangements to complete the works before October and to hand it over to the Panchayat Union concerned for operation and maintenance.
		5	Contingent plan has to be drawn for the requirement water tanks and (lorries) tankers.

G. MEDICAL OFFICERS

Sl. No.	Designation	Entrustment	
(1)	(2)	(3)	
1.	Deputy Director of Health Services, Tiruppur.	1	Arrangements to ensure sufficient stock of life saving medicines, enough accommodation to facilitate more admissions in beds and for speedy O.P. treatment.
		2	To arrange for team of Doctors to move to a particular area either from the nearest hospital or from Tiruppur in case any necessity arises and to keep ready with sufficient number of 108 Ambulance.

H. OPERATIONAL OFFICERS

Sl. No.	Designation		Entrustment
1.	District Supply Officer, Tiruppur. Regional Manager, TNCSC, Tiruppur.	1	To co-ordinate with TNCSC and Joint Registrar of Civil Supplies for the arrangements. He has to draw a contingent plan in storing and moving the commodities and entrust the work be supervised by the Special Tahsildars (C.S) / Taluk Supply Officers at the Zonal level.
		2	Arrangements to keep the minimum required stock of Kerosene, Rice, Candles, Matches and other essential commodities required free distribution apart from normal distribution for public consumption on the prescribed seals to meet at least 15 days demand.

2.	Joint Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Tiruppur.	1	Arrangements to move essential commodities from the lead societies to remote places. Zone Plan has to be drawn and incorporated.
3.	District Forest Officer, Tiruppur.	1	Arrangements to supply casurina sticks for closing the breaches.
	Dy. Director, Mines, Tiruppur.	2	Arrangements to supply dry fuel to the shelter homes
		3	To co-ordinate with P.W.D. and R.D.Os.
4.	Joint Director of Animal Husbandry, Tiruppur.	1	Arrangements to keep the Veterinary Dispensaries equipped with essential medicines to take care of the cattle during the affected period and after the hit by any natural calamities. Also storing of straw in convenient at Farms.,
5.	Joint Director of Horticulture, Tiruppur Assistant Director Of Agriculture, Tiruppur	1	To assess the crop damages by field wise along with concerned Revenue officers.

Officers responsible for rescue, relief, rehabilitation etc. at the Block level are listed. These officers will hereafter be called as “Emergency Relief Officer” for the Blocks concerned. They will be leaders of the teams co-coordinating all the departmental officers in the Block. The Emergency Relief Officers will be assisted by all members of Revenue and Panchayat Development Wing without any distinction and for purpose of rescue, relief and rehabilitation measures, the Emergency Relief Officers will be the final authority subject to control of the District Collector. The Municipal Commissioner concerned will co-operate with these Relief Officers by placing the entire machinery at their command and disposal of the Relief Officers concerned at the time of Emergency.

The Emergency Relief Officers shall have their officers in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer in the case of Divisional Head quarters and in the Taluk Office in the case of non-divisional Head quarters from the moment, warning is received. If phone facilities are not available, they should move to a suitable office and inform the Collector, Personal Assistant (General) to Collector and the Commissioner of Police/ Superintendent of Police in particular and all other officers concerned. The Divisional Office or the Taluk Office, as the case may be, shall function as the Co-ordination centre – cum – control room and it will be in charge of the Deputy Collector concerned. The Co-ordination Centre-cum-Control room shall be manned by posting a minimum staff from the office of the Deputy Collector and the Taluk Office concerned. The control room shall work round the clock till the emergency is declared to be over.

The Revenue Divisional Officer/Deputy Collector shall arrange for the maintenance of a duty chart for the control room staff and ensure that it is enforced. A record of messages received and messages sent should be maintained by all Emergency Relief Officers. The various departments will nominate their representative to represent them in the control room and the officer so nominated shall make himself available at the close of each day from the time of the receipt of first warning. The Team Leader, Revenue Divisional Officer/Deputy Collector shall ascertain the names of representatives of all departments and exhibit a chart showing the officers who will be representing the department in the control room. The residential address of all the nominees and the duty staff should be available in the control room.

5.12. Statement Showing the Officers Incharge at Block Level

Name of the Taluk	Allotted Area (Block area)	Supervision Officer	Section Officer	Relief Committee	
Udumalai-pettai	Udumalai-pettai.	Thangammal Odai (Municipal	Commissioner, Udumalaipettai Municipality,	1.	Asst. Divl. Engr., N.H. Udumalpettai.

		Area)	Office Ph.No. Municipal Commissioner	2.	Asst.Exe.Engr., Highways Udumalpettai
				3.	Inspector of Police, Udumalpettai Town.
				4.	Station Fire Officer, Udumalpettai
				5.	Veterinary Doctor, Udumalpettai.
				6.	Medical Officer, Govt. Hospital, Udumalpettai
Udumalai -pettai	Udumalai- pettai	Dam Area	Block Development Officer(B.P), Udumalpettai	1.	Asst.Exe.Engr., Udumalpet Zone.
Udumalai -pettai	Udumalai -pettai	Manupatti Kulam		2.	Asst.Agri.Officer, Udumalpettai.
				3.	Inspector of Police, Udumalpettai.
				4.	Revenue Inspector,Kurichik ottai
				5.	V.A.O., Bodipatti.
				6.	RWO, Udumalpettai.
Udumal aipettai	Udumalai pettai	Manupatti Kulam	Block Development Officer(B.P), Gudimangalam	1.	Asst.Exe.Engr., PWD. Udumalpettai
				2.	Asst.Engr., NH, Udumalpettai.
				3.	Sub-Inspector of Police, Udumalpettai.
				4.	RWO, Udumalpettai.
Udumal aipettai	Udumalai pettai	Amaravathi River and Dam	Block Development Officer (B.P) Madathukulam	1.	Asst.Engr. PWD., Udumalpettai
				2.	Asst.Engr., NH, Udumalpettai
				3.	Sub-Inspector of Police, Madathukulam.
				4.	Exe.Officer, Town Panchayat Madathukulam.
				5.	Rev.Inspector, Kurichikottai, Madathukulam.
				6.	VAO, Bodipatti, Karatholuvu.

Tiruppur	Tiruppur Municipal Corporation Area	Noyyal River Sangilipallam , Jammanai odai	Commissioner, Tiruppur Municipal Corporation	1.	Health Officer, Mpl.Corpn.Tpr.
				2.	Veterinary Doctor, Tiruppur.
				3.	Medical Officer, Govt. Hospital, Tiruppur.
				4.	Station Fire Officer, Tiruppur.
				5.	Asst.Divl.Engr. NH/SH Tiruppur.
				6.	Asst.Exe.Engr. PWD., Tiruppur.
				7.	Rev.Inspector, Tiruppur(South) North
				8.	VAO.,Tiruppur
Tiruppur	Tiruppur	Tiruppur Town	Block Devepment Officer(B.P), Tiruppur	1.	RWO,Tiruppur
				2.	Inspector of Police, Tiruppur.
				3.	Medical Officer, G.H., Tiruppur.
				4.	Veterinary Doctor, Tiruppur.
Tiruppur	Tiruppur	Perumanallur	Block Devepment Officer(V.P), Tiruppur	1.	RWO, Tiruppur.
				2.	Rev.Inspector, Perumanallur
Palladam	Pongalur	33 Kuttai in the region	Block Devepment Officer(B.P), Pongalur	1.	RWO,Pongalur
				2.	Rev.Inspector, Pongalur
				3.	VAO.,Pongalur
Palladam	Palladam	Pallipalayam Samalapuram Tank PWD & 19.Kuttai in the region	Exe.Officer, Panchayat	1.	RWO,Palladam
				2.	Rev. Inspector, Samalapuram
				3.	VAO, Poomalur
Avinashi	Avinashi	20.Kuttai in Cheyur region	Block Development Officer(B.P)., Avinashi	1.	RWO,Avinashi
				2.	Rev.Inspector, Cheyur
				3.	VAO., Cheyur
Dhara puram	Peramium	Peramium	Block Development Officer(B.P), Panchayat Union, Mulanur	1	Zonal Deputy Block Development Officer P.U. Office, Panchayat Union, Mulanur

				2	VAO, Peramium
Dharapuram	Thurambadi	Olappalayam	Agri.Officer, Agri Extension Centre, Mulanur	1	Union Oversear, Pt.Union, Mulanur.
				2	Road Inspector, P.U, Mulanur.
				3	VAO,Thurambadi
Dharapuram	Erasinampalayam	Ellappalayam	Zonal Deputy Block Development Officer Panchayat Union, Mulanur	1	RWO, Mulanur.
				2	VAO, Erasinampalayam
Dharapuram	Erasinampalayam	Goundappa Goundenur	Deputy Block Development Officer (Panchayats) Panchayat Union, Mulanur	1	RWO,Mulanur
				2	VAO,Erasinampalayam
Dharapuram	Selampalayam	Kallivalasu	E.O.,Town Pt., Chinnakkampalayam	1.	Deputy Block Development Officer (Audit) Panchayat Union, Mulanur
				2	VAO., Selampalayam
Dharapuram	Molarapatti	Kallivalasu	Agri.Officer, (Depot) Kundadam	1	RWO,Kundadam
				2.	VAO.,Molarapatti
Dharapuram	Ponnivadi	Salakkadai	Deputy Block Development Officer (NMP)Panchayat Union Office,Mulanur	1.	RWO, Dharapuram
				2	VAO.,Ponnivadi
Dharapuram	Ponnivadi	Krishnapuram	Agri.Officer, Agri.Extn. Centre, Mulanur	1	RWO, Dharapuram
				2.	VAO,Ponnivadi
Dharapuram	Nallampalayam	Nallampalayam	Deputy Block Development Officer(PTS),Panchayat Union office, Dharapuram	1.	Union Oversear, Pt.Union, Dharapuram.
				2.	VAO, Nallampalayam

Dharapuram	Kannivadi	Orathupalayam	Union Engr., PU, Mulanur	1.	Union Oversear, Pt.Union, Mulanur.
				2.	VAO, Kannivadi
Dharapuram	Alangium	Alangium	Deputy Block Development Officer (AUDIT), Panchayat Union Office, Dharapuram	1.	Rev.Inspector, Alangium.
				2	Road Inspector, P.U, Dharapuram.
				3	VAO, Alangium
Dharapuram	Mambadi	Akkarai- palayam	Union Oversear, PU Dharapuram	1	Zonal Deputy Block Development Officer,Panchayat Union Office, Dharapuram.
				2	VAO, Mambadi
Dharapuram	Nanjai- thalaiy ur	Nanjai- thalaiyur	Deputy Block Development Officer(MGNRE GS), Panchayat Union Office, Dharapuram	1	Union Oversear, Pt.Union, Mulanur.
				2	VAO, Nanjai- thalaiyur
Dharapuram	Alampa la-yam	Karaiyur	E.O., Town Pt. Kulathu- palayam	1	Zonal Deputy Block Development Officer, Panchayat Union Office, Dharapuram
				2	VAO, Kulathu- palayam
Dharapuram	Kannivadi	Kannivadi	EO, Town Pt., Kannivadi	1	Zonal Deputy Block Development Officer,Panchayat Union Office, Mulanur.
				2	VAO, Kannivadi
Kangayam	Lakka mana - ickenpa tti	Lakkaman aic- kenpatti	Zonal Deputy Block Development Officer, Panchayat Union Office, Vellakoil	1	Rev.Inspector, Vellakoil.
				2	RWO, Vellakovil.
				3	VAO., Lakkamanaic- kenpatti
Kangayam	Senapa thi- palaya	Mylrangam,	Zonal Deputy Block Development	1	Union Oversear, Pt.Union, Vellakovil.

	m		Officer, Panchayat Union Office, Vellakoil.	2	VAO, Senapathi- palayam
Kangayam	Palaya- kottai	Palayakottai	Asst.Divl.E ngr, (H&RW), Kangayam	1.	Zonal Deputy Block Development Officer, Panchayat Union Office, Kangayam
				2	Union Oversear, Pt.Union, Vellakovil.
				3	VAO, Palayakottai
Kangayam	Muthur	Velayutha m- palayam	E.O., Town Pt., Muthur	1	Road Inspector. P.U, Vellakovil
				2	VAO, Chinnamuthur
Kangayam	Muthur	Thotti- palayam	E.O., Town Pt., Muthur	1	Deputy Block Development Officer (Audit) Vellakovil.
				2	VAO, Muthur

(iv) Damage Assessment :

For this purpose the Revenue Divisional Officer concerned should draw a proforma if not already done and allot staff required to carry out an intensive enumeration of (1) the people dead, (2) cattle dead (3) damages to crops (4) damages to houses and (5) damages to other operations etc., A duty chart should be drawn by the Revenue Divisional Officer concerned involving Panchayat Union and Revenue Staff for assessing damages in special areas

(v) Relief Coordination :

As soon as the rescue operations, restoration of communication and supply of food articles etc., are completed, the rehabilitation process should be started. The assessment of damages and the enumeration of the persons rendered homeless etc., shall begin without waiting for the rescue and relief operations to be over. For this purpose the Revenue

Divisional Officer concerned should draw a proforma if not already done and allot staff required to carry out an intensive enumeration of (i) the people dead, (2) cattle dead (3) damages to crops (4) damages to houses and (5) damages to other operations etc., A duty chart should be drawn by the Revenue Divisional Officer concerned involving Panchayat Union and Revenue Staff for assessing damages in special areas depending upon deployment of personnel should be made. Preliminary Estimate of damages should be conveyed to the Collector in not less than 24 hours (Appendix). Adequate staff will be set apart for this purpose at the rehabilitation process such as the construction of houses etc., has to begin immediately after the recession of floods and that the evacuees cannot be kept in the shelter homes indefinitely. Soon after the assessment of the damages is over, the payment of cash relief and distribution of clothes etc. will follow,. The shelter homes shall be closed as soon as the cash relief etc., are distributed. The Emergency Relief Officers in each taluk shall be responsible for carrying out the enumeration and payment in their areas. However the Revenue Divisional Officer shall supervise the disbursement of cash etc. In the division as a whole, as he alone has the powers to draw and disburse cash doles.

The Firka Zonal Officers shall be in over all incharge of both rescue and relief operations and they will be assisted by a team of departmental officers. This Zonalisation is confined to all the Vulnerable areas. For other divisions, the teams will be formed by the Emergency Relief Officers and when the need arises.

The Joint Registrar of Co-operative Societies and the Special Officers of the Co-operative Central Bank shall be responsible to make the Village Co-operative or other Co-operative institutions selected for the purpose to take charge of the stock and account for them.

Soon after the receipt of warning indicating imminent floods in the vulnerable areas, the buildings, selected for shelter homes should be taken charge by the Officer concerned. The official in charge of the shelter home should also take up his position. The officers responsible for the evacuation of resident of low lying areas should move them to the shelter home in batches. The Officer in-charge of the shelter home should arrange for the reception of the staff cooking and supply of food to them.

In case the flood continues for some days and the ravages could not be repaired and the persons rehabilitated immediately, the feeding can be continued till such time as per necessity.

EMERGENCY HEALTH SERVICES

The floods in this District have not caused much health and sanitary problems. But still the Primary Health Centres in the most vulnerable and very vulnerable area will keep enough stock of essential drugs. The Joint Director, Health Services shall arrange to send one Health Inspector for a population of about 5,000. The Health Inspector shall have attendant health staff and they are responsible for carrying out the inoculation vaccination and other Public Health Programme. A doctor and his team of the Primary Health Centres concerned shall attend to the shelter homes daily. As far as the areas falling under Municipal Limits are concerned the Municipal Health Officer and his staff will attend to public health needs of the people in the shelter homes.

The Village Administrative Officer shall be responsible for the disposal of the dead bodies and subject to immediate supervision by the Health Staff earmarked for the purpose in the rural areas. The health staff in the Municipal areas will be directly responsible for their own areas.

(a) CASUALTY SERVICE :

The Deputy Directors of Health Service, Tiruppur will be Emergency Relief Casualty Officer and the Doctors incharge of the dispensaries and Primary Health Centres shall be incharge of the causality service.

The Joint Director of Medical Services will arrange to procure the required stock of Medicines, etc., and have them to stores in all Primary Health Centres before the commencement of the season. The Deputy Director of Health Services, Tiruppur will ensure that sufficient stock of medicines are stored in reserve.

The Panchayat Union Commissioners shall ensure that a sufficient quantity of the requirements of medicines for each Panchayat Union dispensary as indicated by the joint Director of Medical Services is kept in reserve in all Panchayat Union Dispensaries. Necessary orders for

incurring the expenditure should be obtained from the Panchayat Development Sections in advance.

(b) FORMATION OF MEDICAL TEAMS ;

The Deputy Directors of Health Services have to instruct all the Medical Officers in charge of Government Hospitals and dispensaries to remain stationery and attend to patients brought to Hospitals. The District Health Staff in rural area and Municipal Health Staff in Municipal area will attend to the Health Plan in their respective area assigned to them by the Joint director of Medical Services and the Municipal Health Officer as the case may be.

(c) HEAD QUARTERS HOSPITAL AT TIRUPUR :

The following Two Medical Teams consisting of Medical and Para Medical Personnel will function during emergency due to the Disaster.

TEAM NO : 1

Doctors : 3

Nurses : 2

Sanitary Worker : 1

TEAM NO : 2

Doctors : 3

Nurses : 2

Sanitary Worker : 1

The cycle will repeat depending upon the emergency period.

The Chief of the units of the above departments are requested to make arrangements to send the medical team along with the Medical Personnel, drugs, bandages and suture materials etc..

An Ambulance Van will be arranged by the Joint Director, Medical Services, Tiruppur for transporting the Medical team to the Flood and Cyclone affected area where medical help is required.

The Medical Officers incharge of Medical and Surgical Stores are directed to keep the emergency drugs and surgical materials in sufficient quantity in reserve to meet the situation.

The medical Teams are requested to be ready and make themselves available at short notice to move when called for.

The Joint Director, Medical Services will arrange to depute two male nursing assistants to the Medical Team every day to go along with the medical team for medical relief work daily.

The Medical Officer at the Government Hospitals, will also see that the Ambulance Vans attached to the hospital are in road worthy condition with the sufficient fuel in the tank.

5.13. Emergency Search And Rescue Operations Relief And Rescue Operations

(a) Formation of rescue teams ;

The formation of rescue teams comprising the personnel from police, Armed Reserve and Fire Service has to be done at the District Level in consultation with the Superintendent of Police, and District Fire Officer. The rescue teams will be formed under the concerned Zonal Officers.

The rescue team will be led by an Officer of the Police or Fire Service Department assisted by the Deputy Leader from either of the above two departments . The other member of the team will be elected from the District Armed Reserve, the Home Guard and from the public. The Commissioner of Police and Superintendent of Police, will be the District Rescue Officers in their jurisdiction. The rescue team will consist of men as follows:-

1. Leader of the Team : A Police Officer or Fire Service officer
 2. Deputy Leader of the Team : A Police Officer or a Fire Service Office or a Home Guard.
 3. -do- : An officer From Fire Service Department.
 4. Other members
 1. Armed Reserve Men who know swimming : 3
 2. Home Guard who know swimming : 3
 3. Men from fire service station : 3
 4. Public Spirited Citizen : 3
- Total : 12

The personnel of the teams will be selected in consultation with the Area Home Guards and the Fire Service Officers.

(b) Primary Functions of the Rescue Parties:

The primary functions of the rescue parties will be following:

1. To save the life of the persons trapped in partly collapsed building rapidly removing them from the underneath the debris.
2. To render first aid where necessary and to send the injured for further medical attention.
3. To recover the dead from collapsed or seriously damaged buildings.
4. To take immediate necessary steps for temporary support or demolition of damaged structure where collapse may endanger life or obstruct traffic in an important road or hinder the rescue work in any other way. Demolition of a heavy nature does not fall within the purview of Rescue Operation unless such work is necessary to save life or to remove immediate danger to traffic.
5. To cut off supplies of water, Gas, Electricity etc., from damaged buildings. It should be remembered that only cutting off the supply is the concern of the rescue party.
6. To render all necessary assistance to other departments at work site particulars of the fire service.
7. First Aid Kit, Petromax Lights, Torches, Stretchers, Generators, Vehicles which are required for the rescue teams should be kept ready on hand.
8. The Revenue Divisional Officers should identify at least 10 able bodied Youth(volunteers) for each of the Vulnerable Locations / Area i.e Revenue Village, identified in Tiruppur district with ability to
 1. Swim
 2. Climb
9. These volunteers are expected to be FIRST RESPONDERS to attend to rescue and evacuation during Natural Calamity.
10. After identification they may be trained in First-Aid and rescue operations with the help of the Fire Service and attached to the Zonal teams .The list should be hosted on the District Website. Breaches in the Banks may be caused due to two reasons viz. one due to the current setting in towards the banks and eroding away the bank slowly and steadily and the other due to percolation leakage through the banks.

The first sort of breach is likely to take place where the width of the margin is small or none. The failure of flood bank is not a sudden occurrence. It gives sufficient warning and if timely action is taken, any apprehended breach can easily be averted. Before a breach occurs the bank starts stepping down gradually, Longitudinal cracks develop on the water edge side of the flood bank immediately. When such longitudinal cracks are noticed casurina poles may be driven at an interval of 4 feet along the front toe of the bank with expert swimmers and walling pieces tied and brushwood put in. The depth of water in the river, even during maximum flood, near the river margin will be only about 6 to 8 feet and therefore there is no difficulty in forming groynes though the current is swift. For doing such work, good swimmers should be employed, so that in case of any slipping for the labourer, he can easily come to the shore. If the bank starts slipping all of a sudden it is not desirable to dump sand bags and heavy materials like brick, debris at the affected place, as such dumping only aggravates conditions. In such cases, brushwood weighted with sand bags have got to be put in as the brushwood so dumped can reduce impact considerably and the slipping of bank gets prevented.

Percolation or leakage may be through

- (a) Holes made by rats or other animals
- (b) Aoids between clods in composition of the bunds not yet consolidated
- (c) Cracks formed during summer not yet consolidated by rains
- (d) A bank of previous soil. This leads to breaches occurring at places even where the river margin is comparatively wide and the bank appears evidently safe.

The mouths of these leakages on river side will not generally be visible, but they can be approximately loosed by observing the outlets on the land side which will be either

- (a) On the slope of the bund itself or
- (b) On the rear ground appearing in the leakage continues long without up through the sub soil. If the leakage continues long without being stopped, the bund will slip on the land side, producing longitudinal cracks along top or rear slope of bund and thus, if unchecked will result in breaching of the bank. If the percolation is not much a rear pending

with sand bags may be formed and water level in the seas at such points may rise upto certain level than the seepage will stop. It is possible that if percolations is stopped in one place it may spring up the neighbouring area and it should be carefully watched. If such springing takes place it may be prevented in the same manner as suggested above.

The patrolling officer during the duration of floods should carefully watch seepage on the rear toe of the bund and any seepage is observed, action should be taken to stop seepage either by forming bund with sand bags or by plugging the holes in front after locating it. If the sand bags are dumped in the front after locating the point through which water escapes on the front slope, this will get stopped.

At the early stage, it is easy to control by pressing the earth at the likely starting points with feet. Later on, it will be done only by packing sand bags, that they may be controlled.

(c) SALVAGE SERVICES:

While rescue operations are on and evacuation is in progress, immediately after the cyclone or floods, it may be necessary to take charge of the properties left abandoned or unclaimed. The Firka Zonal Officers who are incharge, should see that the Village Administration Officer concerned with the help of the Village Assistant remove such properties as a left over or abandoned to a convenient safety storage point and hand them over to the custody of the Secretary of the Village Agricultural Co-Op. Bank who will take care of the articles received till they are disposed of. In Municipal areas, the Municipal staff attending to health and sanitation as per plan shall be responsible for doing this and the properties in Municipal areas may be kept in the custody of Municipal Commissioner or Engineers concerned.

(d) CO-ORDINATION OF RELIEF AND RESCUE OPERATIONS AT FIRKA LEVEL

The Firka Zonal Officers shall be in over all incharge of both rescue and relief operations and they will be assisted by a team of departmental officers. This Zonalisation is confined to all Vulnerable

areas. For the other division, the teams will be formed by the Emergency Relief Officers when the need arises.

The Joint Registrar of Co-operative Societies and the Special Officers of the Co-operative Central Bank shall be responsible to make the Village Co-operative or other Co-operative institutions selected for the purpose to take charge of the stock and account for them.

Soon after the receipt of warning indicating imminent floods in the most and vulnerable areas, the buildings, selected for shelter homes should be taken charge by the Officer concerned. The official in charge of the shelter home should also take up his position. The officers responsible for the evacuation of resident of low lying areas should move them to the shelter home in batches. The Officer in-charge of the shelter home should arrange for the reception of the staff cooking and supply of food to them. In cases, the flood continues for some days and the ravages could not be repaired and the persons rehabilitated immediately, the feeding can be continued till such time as per necessity.

(e) ELECTRICITY SUPPLY:

The Superintending Engineer, Electricity Board concerned should see that arrangements are made to give power supply as immediately as possible and to disconnect services at the appropriate time to avoid any loss of life due to short circuit contact with live wire etc., and to eliminate low lying cables on receipt of information from Zonal Officers.

(f) DRINKING WATER SUPPLY :

In spite of improvements made under Rural Water Supply still there are some villages where people resort to tanks for drinking water. In some villages some common wells are used for drinking water purposes. At times of cyclone flood or tidal waves, it may happen that

the water in the tanks gets polluted due to merger of rain water with the tank water or otherwise.

In Municipal areas where the population looks to the water supply department the system may fail on account of failure of electricity and the public may suffer due to lack of drinking water. It is the responsibility of the Municipal Commissioners in Municipal areas, the Executive Officers in Town Panchayats and the Panchayat Union Commissioners in rural areas to provide drinking water to these areas without delay. These officers should therefore have with them the required number of tube wells and well sinking machineries and machines so that drinking water can be supplied immediately by sinking bore wells. They should keep in touch with the officials of Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board and be ready to provide good water in time. Pending sinking of tube wells, it may be necessary to transport drinking water from the nearest town possible where water has not been spoilt or where the system has not failed. For such purposes, the Municipal Authorities should keep themselves ready to transport water through lorries, or water tank carriers so that within hours of the calamity drinking water can be made available to the public.

Spreading of epidemics, through water is a common occurrence on occasions of floods / cyclone. It is therefore necessary to chlorinate all ponds and tanks, the water of which is usually used by the villagers so that the out break of epidemics through water can be controlled. The Joint Director Health Service and Panchayat Union Commissioners in rural areas and the Municipal Commissioners and the Town Panchayat Executive Officers in urban areas should arrange to store sufficient

medicines in advance and keep their staff on alert to act wherever necessary.

The foodstuffs and other articles cannot be stored for an indefinite period and hence to ensure normal supplies of commodities, the restoration of road communication is essential. One of the most important items of work the relief officer is to attend to the clearance of roads, closing of breaches etc.

The Highways roads are under the control of the Divisional Engineer (Highways), rural roads under the control of Divisional Engineers (H&RW) directly and other under the control of Panchayat Unions or Panchayats. The Divisional Engineers (Highways) & Rural Roads should allocate the areas to be taken charge by their Assistant Divisional Engineers, Assistant Engineers and Lower subordinate staff both under Highways and rural roads and Panchayat union roads. The Divisional Engineer and his staff and the Panchayat Union Engineers shall be responsible to restore the road communication by cutting and removing the trees as also by closing the breaches, wherever necessary. The villagers shall also be permitted to cut and remove the fallen trees wherever necessary. The villagers shall also be permitted to cut and remove the fallen trees wherever necessary so as to allow the vehicles to pass through. The Divisional Engineers will arrange to procure additional cutting tools in each section under their control and under the control of Panchayat unions and with the help of the local labourers and sawmen.

The Revenue Divisional Officers will furnish a list of sawmen available in the villages to the Assistant Divisional Engineers and the Village Administrative Officers of the road side villages shall be responsible for procuring labour for the work.

DRAINAGE :

A good drainage facility is available in all Taluks in Tiruppur District.

COMMUNICATION :

This district has got good road facilities on all directions for transporting the evacuees during all seasons. The district is having Railway lines running on the Northern and Southern sides. Therefore, the Evacuation Scheme is drawn up in such a manner to utilize fully the road facilities so that the railway usage can be set apart solely for free movement of troops etc., The National Highways NH 47, 67 and 207 are covering the major roads of the district. The principal village link roads, if necessary, can be utilized for movement of evacuees to the maximum extent.

5.14. Animal Husbandry Sectors:**DISPOSAL OF THE CARCASS :**

The following guidelines are issued for observance in disposal of such dead animals :

- The dead animals should be buried by digging pits in sizes / detailed in the annexure, faraway from the habitations.
- The big animals and small animals should be buried in any one of the sizes of the pits suitable for them.
- The pit should be initially filled up with limestone to a depth of 6” and then the dead animal should be buried with filling material like mud and earth.
- The Sanitary Inspector or the Health Inspector / Executive Officer of Town Panchayat, or the Extension Officer (Panchayats or Rural Welfare Officer concerned) shall be made responsible to certify that the disposal have been properly done.
- Transport cost of the animal should not exceed Rs.20/- in respect of big animals and Rs.5/- in respect of small animals. The expenditure should be restricted to the rates fixed and should not exceed the limits.
- The Executive Officer of Town Panchayats should also adopt the above procedure.

- The expenditure should initially be met from the general funds of the Panchayat Union concerned and got reimbursed from the funds allotted by Government for Natural Calamities.

CARE OF ANIMALS :

There is no S.P.C.A. sheds or well maintained cattle pound which can be used to station the live stock affected in the cyclone/floods. All the Veterinary dispensaries in the district are therefore, ordered to be indicated as Camp Shelters. Wherever the dispensary is not able to accommodate the cattle, temporary shed shall be put up by the Divisional or Taluk Emergency Relief Officers, The Taluk Emergency Relief Officer shall arrange for evacuation of the cattle also wherever necessary, and provide shelter in the dispensaries nearby. The Joint Director of Animal Husbandry will issue instructions to all his subordinate staff to be available in the dispensaries throughout the season and provide necessary assistance.

5.15. 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, risks 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”.

EDUCATION		
1.	Primary Schools	1177
2.	Middle Schools	294
3.	Pre primary Schools	33
4.	High Schools	157
5.	Hr. Sec. Schools	257
6.	Government I.T.I	84
7.	Matric & Hr.Sec. School	74
8.	Teacher Training Schools	03
9.	Self - Financing College of Engineering	18
10.	Private and Govt. college of Arts & Science (Men & Women)	16

6. DISASTER RESPONSE

The District Administration is in the process of strengthening disaster management capacity in the District 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 Line departments, policy makers and technical institutions which develop well-defined strategies to manage crisis and also to mitigate the risks caused by the same.

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

6.1. Disaster Response

The Revenue Department 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.

6.1.1. 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

S.No.	Emergency Response Activities	Responsible Agency
1	Activation of Trigger mechanism	DDMA
2	Risk Communication	DEOC, Media and tele communication networks
		Urban and local bodies, Police,
3	Evaluation of People	Home Guards, Fire and Rescue services,
		Volunteers,
		"108" ambulance, community and others
4	Shelter arrangement for rescued people	Urban and Local bodies.
5	Traffic control and diversions	Traffic Police , Home Guards , Volunteers
6	Cordoning off the disaster affected areas	Police , Home Guards and Volunteers
7	Law and Order maintenance	Police and Home Guards
8	Search and Rescue operation	Fire and Rescue Services, Police etc.,
9	Provision of First Aid / Trauma Management	Health department, Local bodies and RED Cross
10	Relief camps and basic amenities in shelters	Health Department & Local bodies
11	Identification of dead and injured	Police, Health department and local bodies
12	Arrangement of medical support for casualties	Health Department
13	Impact & Resource Assessment	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	Local bodies
17	Mobilizing Resources for relief & restoration	Civil supplies, RD and Urban Local bodies
18	Clearance of debris / Solid waste	F&RS, PWD, Highways Department and local bodies
19	Restoration of Communication & Road networks	PWD, High ways, Urban / Rural Local bodies, RD TANGEDCO
20	Provision of Water	TWAD and local bodies
21	Restoration of Electricity	TANGEDCO
22	Resumption of Transportation	Road Transport and High ways
23	Food Arrangements	Civil supplies and local bodies
24	Provision of Relief supplies	Civil supplies, RD and Urban Local bodies
25	Temporary mortuary / Dead body disposal	Health and local bodies
26	Evacuation and shelter arrangement for cattle/Livestock	Animal Husbandry Department, Blue Cross, Local bodies and Volunteers
27	Carcass disposal	Animal Husbandry
28	Back to normalcy	All line departments

7. 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 Panchayats, District, Taluk, Municipal Corporations, and Municipalities etc.) and various Government departments and boards.

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.

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 departments 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. Assistance to restore houses and dwelling units

The District Administration will formulate a policy of assistance to help the affected to restore damaged houses and dwellings in commensurate the nature and quantum of damages.

7.3. Relocation

The local authorities, in consultation with the affected communities 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 for rehabilitation
- ❖ Livelihood rehabilitation measures for relocated communities, wherever Necessary.

8. DISASTER / RISK MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES

8.1 Cyclones

Tiruppur District will not face any considerable destructive features associated with land slides.

8.2. Pre-Disaster – Cyclones

Level 1 (Watch): 48 to 72 hours before expected landfall

- ❖ District Administration may need to be aware of and keep track of standard weather bulletins. The DEOC will need to monitor the situation on an hourly basis. DDMA will need to inform all Heads of Departments through Revenue Department staff, for the public by way of open loudspeaker announcements. Press / Audio – Visual media and Social media to sensitize the community.
- ❖ The Fire and Rescue Services, Police, Home Guards and Medical team will need to be alerted on the directions given by the DDMA to be in readiness for emergency operations.
- ❖ Transport arrangements will need to be made for evacuation if the status of the threat is enhanced.
- ❖ Officials should be deputed to shelters to assess the facilities and arrange for proper lighting, water supply both for drinking and washing, adequate toilet facilities, as per number of people that can be accommodated.
- ❖ RTO will need to play a lead role in arranging for private buses and trucks/lorries for transport not only of people but also of relief materials to the identified shelters.
- ❖ The people residing in the possible flooding areas that had been drawn up during non-disaster time should now be advised to move to safe places. Children in particular should be advised to avoid low lying areas, refrain from crossing through water bodies and channels.

- ❖ Heavy rain can result in overflow of dams and lakes. The PWD and the Block office will need to place their staff on high alert to ensure round-the-clock monitoring of flood levels in water bodies under their control and ensure release of water in accordance with existing flood manuals.
- ❖ To Check/assure the non-submergence of Water supply sources
- ❖ To assure the electricity supply either by TNEB or by Genset
- ❖ Securing sand bags to prevent breaches at appropriate places
- ❖ To check the availability of Tree cutting machines
- ❖ To clean the storm water drains.

8.3. FLOODS

Floods are often a result of heavy rains associated with the natural course of surplus water flow being hindered by encroachments, unplanned development and the like. Heavy rainfall in excess of normal capacity to manage the quantity of water can also result in floods in cityscapes historically built on flat levels.

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 0.50m. less than HFL and above Danger Level)

3) Category II: High Flood (Water Level less than Highest Flood Level but still within 0.50m. of the HFL)

4) Category I: Unprecedented Flood (Water Level equal and above Highest Flood Level (HFL))

8.4. 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.

- ❖ Flood warning mechanism should be ensured. Activate flood warning to vulnerable communities and stakeholders.
- ❖ Evacuation of vulnerable people to safe areas and pre-designated shelters to be done.
- ❖ If Flood risk is reduced, a Flood de-warning may be issued in consultation with PWD(WRD)
- ❖ 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.

8.5. During Disaster

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

8.6. 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.

8.7. Declaration of Stages 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

8.8. 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 DEOC.
- ❖ The 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 computerized reporting system 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

8.9. Drought

Drought is an 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 climatologically mean.
2. **Hydrological drought:** When there is marked depletion of surface water causing very low stream flow and drying of lakes, reservoirs and rivers.
3. **Agricultural drought:** When inadequate soil moisture produces acute crop stress and affects productivity.
4. **Soil Moisture drought:** Inadequate soil moisture particularly in rain fed areas which may not support crop growth.
5. **Socio economic drought:** The reduction of availability of fund and income loss on account of crop failures endangering food and social security of the people in the affected areas.
6. **Famine:** When large scale 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.

8.10. 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.

8.11. 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 desisting 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 likely to destroy livelihoods even if found successful initially.
- ❖ Popularizing rain-water harvesting techniques 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 plans 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.

8.12. 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 over the north-western parts of the country. In recent years, heat wave casualties have increased. In India the heat wave took 3028 lives in 1998 and more than 2000 lives in 2002. In Odisha, heat wave caused 2042 deaths in 1998 and more than 1200 deaths in 2002 in southern India. In India it is estimated that heat-wave caused 22562 deaths from 1992 to 2015 in various states. Heat waves, apart from causing potential fatal condition among people may also cause death of wildlife, birds, poultry and animals in zoos in India.

8.13. 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 warnings 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 the 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.

8.14. 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.
- ❖ Educational institutions may need to rework the timings to lessen exposure to the heat wave.
- ❖ Local schools and colleges will need to equip teachers with knowledge on heat protection tips.
- ❖ Awareness needs to be built constantly - LED screens 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.

8.15. EARTHQUAKE

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 falling 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

Locations of Seismological Monitoring Centers

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

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 accordingly zoned and the district administration made aware of the same. The vulnerability and risk assessment map should then be made available to DDMA
- ❖ 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 zones 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 syllabi.

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 falling objects. This should be announced in the media by SEOC / DEOC .

Post Disaster

Search and Rescue measures and Post disaster Relief as outlined in Chapter 6 are relevant in dealing with the situation.

9. Mainstreaming concerns into Developmental Plans - Programmes 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.

9.1. Inclusion of Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) in Development Planning

- 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

9.2. Organizational

Achieving Greater Integration between 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 a new challenge for all ULBs and PRIs.
- Creating an enabling environment through capacity building of stakeholders,
- Use of information on hazard potential, incorporating earthquake resistant features in buildings and infrastructure 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

9.3. Disaster Risk Reduction Initiatives

- Mapping hazard prone areas at the block level floods, drought, urban flood and other man made & environmental hazards.
- 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.

9.4. Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana(PMAY) and Housing for all scheme :

Inclusion of measures such as application of Hazard resistant design in construction of PMAY houses; appropriate sites for PMAY housing as to avoid disaster prone locations.

9.5. Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS)

Utilisation of MGNREGS funds to reduce the vulnerability of Panchayat as against natural hazards such as landslide, drought, forest fire, cloudburst, flash floods, earthquake and others.

9.6. 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.

9.7. Prime Minister Awas Yojana # Rajiv Awas Yojana

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 slum free cities and capacity Building and community mobilization can work towards community level disaster preparedness through this program.

9.8. Animal Husbandry Department

Tirupur District received good rainfall during North east Monsoon the growth of standing crops and has resulted enough fodder and Water But Scarcity of Green & Dry Fodder poses threat to the very sustenance of livestock it may even lead to distress sale of the animals. Hence for the availability of fodder at the farm level, the following strategies are adopted:

1. Establishment of Dry Fodder Depot

In Tiruppur District for 2016-2018 drought 10 dry fodder depots in Veterinary Institutions namely, Cheyur, Palladam, Chengapalli in Tiruppur Division, Madathukulam, Pethappampatti. Kurichikottai in Udumalai Division, and Vellakovil, Kangayam, Mulanur, Dharapuram in Dharapuram Division were established. A sum of Rs.182.70 Lakhs had been allotted in total and established each depot had 18.27 lakhs to spent on dry fodder.

From the year 2018-2019 till now due to enough north east rain fall in Thirupur district ,there has been no need of dry fodder depot.

2. Distribution of Mineral Mixture for Livestock.

Livestock are prone for deficiency of Minerals and Vitamins at the time of which was severely affected their reproductive abilities and making Milking ability to maintain good productive and reproductive health of livestock. Hence, the District Administration has provided in general distribution 1kg Mineral Mixture for period of 12 Months @ free of cost for 62000 animals. Totally Rs. 15.01 Lakhs was allotted. In MSDA 1kg Mineral Mixture for period of 12 Months @ free of cost for 5000 animals. Totally Rs. 17.50 Lakhs was allotted.

Cultivation of short term sorghum to ensure Green fodder availability.

Fodder sorghum is the ideal crop to overcome fodder shortage during the drought period. This crop can be harvested within 60 days and can be utilized as green fodder as well as dry fodder. In Tirupur District green fodder was cultivated by providing 56250 kg of fodder sorghum seeds.

Comprehensive Fodder Availability management Fact file

Tirupur District has one Municipal Corporation, 5 Municipalities, 16 Town Panchayats and 350 Revenue villages. Livestock rearing in terms of cattle, buffalo, sheep, goat and poultry constitutes the livelihood of majority of farmers living in villages and town panchayats of Tirupur district. The district has the animal wealth of 3.5 lakh cattle, 4.02 lakh sheep, 2.03 lakh goats, 10.97 lakh desi poultry and 1.5 cr commercial poultry. As the rainfall due for 2018, was average, farmers dependent on Livestock and Poultry have enough water to meet out the water requirement. For cattle 280 lakh litres of water needed for a day of which 50% requirement is met out by the farmers own borewell and the remaining from common / Panchayat borewells.

For small ruminants (Sheep & Goat) 30 lakh litres of water is required per day. 20 lakh litres of water is garnered by the farmers and remaining 10lakh litres is taken care of by the panchayat borewells.

For Poultry also the water requirement is met by the farmers and common borewells. Many farmers now resort to bulk buying of water to quench their animals thirst.

Fodder Availability and Management - 2024

Live Stock Population (L.Nos)			Fodder Requirement (MT)	
Large Animal	Small Animal Units	Total Units	Green Fodder @20KG/Animal and @5KG/Small Animal for 60 days	Dry Fodder @3KG/Animal and @1KG/Animal for 60 days
321236	592590	913826	563260	96678

❖ Short term variety of fodder sorghum seeds have been supplied to 2507 farmers for 2500 acres. 22.5kgs sorghum seeds / acre is being provided to the farmers towards cultivation and totally it costs about one lakh in SFDS Scheme 2017-18.

In essence 5900 tons out of 7302 of green fodder required will be available through direct support of the department.

For filling the gap of 1402 MT in green fodder and 1110MT in dry fodder farmers are provided with 200 azolla trays, 2500 acres of fodder sorghum and cowpea and 40 units of Hydroponics to farmers all over the district in the previous years. By providing training on azolla cultivation - Animal Husbandry Officials we have enlightened most of the livestock

rearers to venture upon azolla cultivation by themselves even in polyethylene sheets.

Azolla, known for its higher Bio-Mass yield than any other green fodder, makes a promising substitute fodder for animals in drought situations. Keep in this mind Animal Husbandry Department has initiated a concerted drive to create awareness on azolla cultivation and increase the Azolla Cultivation among Farmers.

Azolla Production Pamphlets were also distributed to the farmers. In addition all the veterinary Institutions in the District have been instructed to have model Azolla Plot. Farmers are enlightened and given Azolla inoculum for cultivation on daily basis from this institutions. Wide publicity through daily newspapers and local TV Channels has also been done to create awareness among the Farmers.

Hydroponic Fodder maize



Hydroponic Fodder maize



**BENEFICIARY LEVEL AZOLLA MODEL
PLOT**



9.9. Drought Mitigation Measures in Tirupur District

In Tirupur District, due to failure of north east monsoon during the year 2016 and prolonged drought made lowering of water table in bore wells and fodder shortage for cattles.

In this situation in order to save the perennial crops like coconut various water saving measures are recommended to the farmers for efficient use of available water. To create awareness among the farmers regarding drought mitigation measure and to get quick fodder for cattles, various demonstrations had been conducted in the farmer field.

Water saving measures in coconut garden

The demonstration has been conducted in the coconut garden to minimize the evaporation loss of irrigated water. For this purpose digging of 4 pits around the trunk of the tree and inserting pipes inside the pit and the pipes has to be filled up with sand, Composted Coir waste, Farmyard manure. The pipe should be removed in such a way that the filled up materials are remain in the holes and Irrigation has to be done after removal of pipe. The material like sand, Composted Coir waste, Farmyard manure retain the irrigated water and supplies water to the coconut trees gradually in a phased manner. By this way with less amount of irrigation water large no of trees can be irrigated and gap between irrigations can be prolonged.

Hydroponic Maize Fodder cultivation

The demonstration regarding hydroponic maize fodder cultivation was also done to meet fodder requirement quickly. The maize seeds were soaked for 12 Hrs in water and the soaked seeds were placed in a wet gunny bags. The gunny bags was tied and the seeds are kept inside it for 12 hrs. After 12 hrs the sprouting of seeds can be noticed. The sprouted seeds were spread on a tray and water was sprinkled during

morning and evening hrs to enhance sprouting and growth. After 10 days sprouted plants can be directly used as fodder for cattle.

Azolla Cultivation for fodder

Azolla is a water fern and it contains high content of protein. It is a very good fodder and enhance milk productivity in cows. The demonstration regarding cultivation of Azolla was also conducted to create awareness among the farmers.

9.10. DROUGHT MITIGATION

The District Administration geared up the line departments to clean and desilt all the water bodies the details as follows:

Storm Water Drain		Canal		Culverts		Water Bodies	
Length in KM	Length Desilted	Length in KM	Length Desilted	Total No.S	No.S Cleared	No.s	No.s Restored
Tiruppur City Municipal Corporation							
1355.26	1355.26	20.50	20.50	10200	10200	0	0
Municipalities							
282.21	282.21	9.60	9.60	599	599	0	0
Block Levels							
206.00	206.00	1835.00	1835.00	1513	1513	1322	1322
Town Panchayats							
228.29	228.29	0.00	0.00	1119	1119	1	1
Highways							
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4983	4983	0	0
PWD (WRD)							
0.00	0.00	1047.08	1047.08	434	434	8	8
Grand Total							
2072.36	2072.36	2912.18	2912.18	18848	18848	1331	1331

10. SENDAI FRAMEWORK FOR DISASTER RISK REDUCTION

DISTRICT GOALS - 2030

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

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

SCOPE AND PURPOSES

The Goals to be achieved for Disaster Risk Reduction in Tiruppur District is accomplished well with in the year of 2030 by establishing targets and priorities for action. The Goals will guide the District administration to ensure multi Hazard Management and will result in disaster risk reduction across all sectors.

The Guiding principles are adopted with emphasis on priorities for action to achieve the prescribed target and determined Goals. This will result in effective risk reduction in Disaster Management regarding Tiruppur District.

EXPECTED OUTCOME :

The Disaster prone zones of Tiruppur District which are vulnerable to various categories of disasters will be the disaster risk reduced areas in the year of 2030, thereby facilitating decrease in loss of lives and property.

GOALS

- 1. Reduction of Risk in Low Lying Areas of Noyyal River and its tributaries namely Sangillipallam Odai and Jammanai Odai in Tiruppur City Municipal Corporation, during flood.**

2. Ensuring effective water management with respect to Thirumoorthy Reservoir and Amaravathy dam of Udumalaipettai Taluk and Nallathangal Odai of Dharapuram Taluk.

3. Reduction of Risk in drought prone areas namely Dharapuram Taluk, Kangeyam Taluk and Avinashi Taluk with specific emphasis to effective water management and drought resilient agricultural practices.

4. Reduction of Risk in Heat wave vulnerability with special reference to the Eastern parts of Tiruppur District.

5. Reduction of Risk in impacts of rapid urbanization in Tiruppur City Municipal Corporation.

6. Reduction of Risk in Negative impacts due to water pollution by dyeing industries functioning in and around Tiruppur City.

PRIORITIES FOR ACTION

PRIORITY ONE :- UNDERSTANDING DISASTER RISK.

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

A) HAZARD PROFILE OF DISTRICT :

Tiruppur District has experienced a flood in Noyyal River, Sangallipallam Odai and Jammannai Odai (Tributaries of Noyyal River) in the year of 2011. Due to the heavy rain of North East Monsoon there was a sudden increase of water in Noyyal River within the limits of Tiruppur City which resulted in loss of 11 Human lives who resided in the low lying areas of the River.

Thirumoorthy Reservoir is located in Thirumoorthy hills of Udumalaipettai Taluk for which the water reaches the reservoir through contour canal of Paramabikulam Aliyar Project and from the forest streams. One of the forest rivulet forms Panchalinga falls ahead

of Thirumoorthy reservoir near Amanalingeswarar Temple. During the year of 2009 loss of 12 human lives were recorded in the Panchalinga falls due to sudden flash flood.

In the year of 2005 and 2022 there was a heavy rain recorded in the North East Monsoon in Western Ghats which resulted in heavy flow of water to the Amaravathy Dam. In the above years the dam got filled to the fullest capacity which resulted in force, full discharge of water from the Amaravathy Dam at the rate of 2 lakh cusecs per day, whereas the dam was designed to discharge only 1.43 lakh cusecs of water per day. This resulted in Early Warning of low lying villages in the course of Amaravathy River.

Due to the heavy rain during October 2014, in Palani Taluk of Dindugal District, more quantity of water reached Nallathangal Odai of Dharapuram Taluk. Nallathangal Odai experienced a flood like situation and a low lying village namely Koneripatti residents were evacuated to avoid any hazards.

During the year 2016-2018 drought affected Tiruppur District; the Government of Tamil Nadu declared Tiruppur District as a Drought affected area which was evidenced by failure of agriculture, horticulture and severe shortfall in the fodder for the cattle.

In addition to this 41 places were identified as vulnerable locations in Tiruppur District in which

1. Highly Vulnerable Areas - 3
2. Medium Vulnerable Areas - 1
3. Low Vulnerable Areas - 37 areas are identified.

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

Tiruppur City being a prime area for knitwear industries, around 450 dyeing units which are functioning in and around used to discharge the effluent, along the Noyyal river in the past. This was completely stopped by making them to establish Common Effluent Treatment Plants (CETP) to ensure Zero Liquid Discharge (ZLD).

PRIORITY TWO :- STRENGTHENING DISASTER RISK GOVERNANCE TO MANAGE DISASTER RISK

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

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

The District has 3 Revenue Divisions and 9 Taluks comprising 350 revenue villages. Taluk Disaster Management Committee is being constituted in all Nine Taluks of Tiruppur District.

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

1. The Early Warning Committee is led by Personal Assistant (General) to Collector with the Line Department Officials, to warn the entire stakeholders based on the forecast.

2. 23 Zonal Teams were formed for all identified vulnerable locations, to be prepared for Rescue and Evacuation Operations.

3. 92 village level committees along with the voluntary organizations, self help groups were formed for all vulnerable areas, for immediate respond to the vulnerability.

4. 516 First Responders including 25 Women Responders were formed and trained accordingly. The First Responders ensures community participation in Disaster Management.

5. 9 Rescue and Evacuation Teams were formed, to co-ordinate with the Zonal teams.

6. 9 Shelter Committees were formed for 44 Relief Shelters identified, for the 33 vulnerable areas.

TARGETS :

1. To strengthen the DEOC with adequate communication facilities both to receive forecast from the State Early Warning Center and also to disseminate the same to the stake holders and line departments.

2. To strengthen the Sub - Divisional offices with adequate communication facilities to ensure proper and earlier communication in case of pre - disaster and post - disasters.

3. To strengthen the Taluk Offices with adequate communication facilities were Taluk Offices act as nodal offices in co-ordination during disasters.

4. To strengthen the District Emergency Operation Centre with adequate personnel to exclusively devise plan on the disaster related aspects of Tiruppur District.

5. To establish more number of Rain gauges in selective areas where it is unavailable to assess the rainfall across the District without any omissions.

6. To provide Hand Operative Communication equipments to the Officials of Revenue and Disaster Management and to train the Officials in operating HAM Radio like equipments.

7. To train the Officials and Line Department Staffs throughout the year to keep in line with the understanding of Disaster Management.

PRIORITY THREE : INVESTING DISASTER RISK REDUCTION IN FOR RESILIENT

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

1. The large number of Encroachment in Sangillipallam Odai were enumerated and evicted. The residents were resettled in tenements built by Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board at Arrivoli Nagar of Palladam Taluk.

2. Tiruppur City Municipal Corporation also have constructed 6 connecting high level bridges across Sangillipallam odai at the cost of Rs. 5 Crore replacing the ground level

bridges, which will result in flow of larger quantity of water in the river, without obstructing the traffic flow.

3. As per the Government Order G.O.Ms.No.50, dated : 27.04.2018, 318 water bodies including four dams were notified in which 1558447 Cu.mtrs of silt were removed and 20073 number of farmers have transported the silt from the water bodies and applied to the agricultural fields which ensured improved soil health of Agricultural Lands.

4. Under Kudimaramathu Scheme the Desiltation of PWD Tanks, strengthening of bunds and repairs to the weirs will be executed with the assistance of farmers community. So far 119 No. of Kudimaramath works to the tune of Rs. 1393.25 Lakhs were taken up, out of which all the works were completed in Tiruppur District. To ensure effective water management 38 works were taken up in Thirumoorthy Dam Division and 20 works were taken up in Amaravathi Division.

5.18 numbers of Common Effluent Treatment Plants (CETP) were established to connect 370 dyeing units and it is in the process of the ensuring Zero Liquid Discharge (ZLD). 112 units of Individual Effluent Treatment Plants (IETP) were also established.

PRIORITY FOUR: ENHANCING DISASTER PREPAREDNESS FOR EFFECTIVE RESPONSE RECOVERY REHABILITATION AND RECONSTRUCTION.

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

INCIDENT RESPONSE SYSTEM :- It is functioning to access the preparedness and to respond in rescue, recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction.

- 1) To respond immediately to the disaster or hazard in any form like Flood, Drought or Heat waves .
- 2) To assess the damage or loss of life and property, either Cattle Loss or Human loss.

- 3) To ensure immediate recovery of the victims, socially, physically, mentally and economically
- 4) To rehabilitate the victims and affected persons in ensuing “Build- back better”.

Disaster preparedness is inculcated in the training to all the officials of Revenue and Disaster Management department. The DDMA should guide and direct all the teams and committees concerned to ensure early resilience.

GUIDING PRINCIPLES :

1) To reduce the Disaster risk through the participation of all Stake Holders, especially community participation. Presently it is done by utilizing the service of First Responders, Red Cross Society, Non Government Organization, Self Help Groups and other private Stake Holders like snake catchers and tree climbers and related entities to ensure disaster risk reduction in the years to come.

2) To effectively utilize the shared responsibility in urban department by the schemes related to urban development and agricultural schemes. Tiruppur City Municipal Corporation was selected as a “Smart City” where a Conceptual Plan is being prepared with a Special Emphasis on the core area of 2788 acres. Also Atal Mission for Renewal and Urban Transformation is being implemented with special emphasis on water management measures in Central - State share.

3) Protection of persons and their assets are to be promoted by providing safe shelters (‘Housing for all’ Schemes and Schemes under Tamilnadu State Slum Clearance Board) and Food (Effectively implementing Food Security Act and through Universal Public Distribution Systems of State Government).

4) To survey the entire course of River Noyyal and to clear the encroachments of all types. The River Course should be free from garbage and effluents. The lining of the channel may be executed by the Tiruppur City Municipal Corporation in the years to come.

5) To desilt the Amaravathy and Thirumoorthy Reservoirs in long run to ensure its fullest capacity is filled up with water. The cropping pattern in the ayacut areas to be studied to Improve effective water Management.

6) To ensure community participation in efficient water usage in Dharapuram, Kangayam and Avinashi Taluk , both in Agriculture and domestic usage. The cropping Pattern to be revisited to ensure drought resilient varieties were cultivated.

7) A special analysis to be done in the dry areas to encourage cattle rearing, since these dry areas yields better environment for fodder cultivation.

8) Integrated City Development plan to be devised with the opinion of stakeholders to avoid negative impacts of rapid urbanization.

9) To achieve Zero Liquid Discharge (ZLD) for all the dyeing units located in and around Tiruppur City.

The Goals developed for Tiruppur district as per Sendai Framework will be proposed in the future schemes, planned and executed in phased manner to achieve disaster risk being reduced in the year of 2030.

10.1. PREPAREDNESS MEASURES AS PER SENDAI FRAMEWORK		
2017-2020	2021-25	2026-30
1. Periodic meeting of DDMC and follow up action take by line departments. 2. Training of the officials for institutionalisation of DRR. 3. Strengthening of warning system (observation, data	1. Applications of advanced technology to strengthen warning system. 2. Non- Structural measures and to revise and update rules, norms and codes. 3. Update existing Standards.	1. Overall co-ordinated governance and management for multi-hazard disaster 2. Strengthening EWS according to the changing situations.

<p>analysis, prediction). 4.Strengthening response mechanism. 5.Strengthening the resources of stake holders and live organisation in public private partnership mode.</p>	<p>4. Revise and improve policies as per the NDMA forthcoming policies. 5. To reduce the Disaster risk and to achieve disaster risk reduction by inter – linking all the agendas as per sendai framework for disaster risk reduction.</p>	
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VISION 2030- SENDAI FRAMEWORK

The district administration shall identify sites for establishment of various facilities as mentioned in the IRS guidelines such as Incident Command Post, relief camp, base, staging area, camp, and helipad, for providing various services during the response. The administration will widely disseminate and publicise information about these arrangements as mandated in the SDMP and DDMP. Since disaster response operations are multifaceted, timesensitive, extremely fast-moving, and mostly unpredictable, it requires rapid assessment, close coordination among several departments, quick decisionmaking, fast deployment of human resources and machinery as well as close monitoring. In order to prevent delays and to eliminate ambiguities with regard to chain of command, DDMP will clearly spell out the response organisation as per IRS. These plans will clearly identify the personnel to be deputed for various responsibilities in the IRT at various levels of administration along with proper responsibility and accountability framework. Provision for implementation of unified command in case of involvement of multiple agencies such as Army, NDRF, CAPF, and International Urban Teams Search and Rescue will be spelt out in the DDMP. From time to time, the DM plan will be tested and rehearsed by carrying out mock exercises.

10.1.1. Thematic Areas for Disaster Risk Reduction

Pre-Disaster Activities:-

Key Aspects	Thematic Areas
Risk Identification	<p>Hazards Assessment -In Tiruppur, frequency and magnitude of flood is moderate</p> <p>Vulnerability Assessment (Population and assets exposed)</p> <p>Risk Assessment (function of hazards and vulnerability)</p> <p>Strengthening early warning systems</p> <p>Mainstreaming of disaster risk assessment, mapping and management into development plans and programs</p>
Prevention or mitigation for disaster risk reduction	<p>Revision of building codes and standards for rehabilitation reconstruction practices both for urban and rural areas Retrofitting techniques.</p> <p>Rapid visual surveys for safety evaluation of buildings.</p> <p>Training and skill development for masons and other artisans</p> <p>Reinforce systems to implement, monitor, and enforce regulations for DRR to promote disaster-resistant built environment.</p> <p>Promoting community-based DM taking into account specific needs, regional diversities and multi-hazard vulnerabilities</p> <p>Design and implement social safety-net mechanisms, including community-based systems.</p> <p>Disaster resilience of health care systems by integrating disaster risk management into primary, secondary and tertiary health care.</p> <p>Business resilience, and protection of livelihoods and productive assets throughout the supply chains, ensure continuity of services and integrate disaster risk management into business models and practices</p>
Risk Transfer	<p>Developing appropriate risk transfer instruments by collaborating with insurance companies and financial Institutions</p> <p>Developing financial protection strategies</p>

<p>Effective preparedness and response</p>	<p>Emergency response capabilities – EOCs, infrastructure, equipment upgrades and adoption of best available technologies. Strengthening of the Fire and Emergency Service through revamping, institutional reforms, and modernization.</p> <p>Comprehensive revamping of Fire and Emergency Services with institutional reforms and modernization.</p> <p>Adoption and adaptation of emerging global good practices.</p> <p>Rigorous training and HRD of first responders.</p> <p>Early warnings, maps/ satellite data/ effective dissemination of information.</p> <p>Table-top exercises, simulations, and mock drills to improve operational readiness of the plans Rescue equipment at all levels.</p>
<p>Post –Disaster Activities</p>	
<p>Emergency response</p>	<p>Systems to provide basic services in emergencies Housing and temporary shelters Medical care for casualties, health care and sanitation Power and fuel supply management Transportation systems and network Logistics and supply chain management Media relations, Managing the dead, disposal of animal carcasses, and debris.</p>
<p>Rehabilitation and Recovery</p>	<p>Post-Disaster Needs Assessment systems and expertise. Credible damage assessment mechanisms and expertise. Planning capabilities to ensuring coherence of BBB with overall development efforts and goals. Studies and research for incorporating resilience into BBB models. Studies on past disasters and recovery to draw useful lessons.</p>

10.2. TIRUPUR CITY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION

Scope and purpose:

Tirupur City Municipal Corporation has a population of 877778 as per 2011 census, This city is an industrial city which attracts lots of floating population to cater the needs of the industries. The expected severe disaster at a later date is only on the water supply sector. The existing water supply schemes were executed long back

to cater the needs of the then Municipal population with a percapita supply of 90 lpcd. These existing schemes have completed their design life. The projected population of the city is 14 lakhs and 19.50 lakhs in the year 2032 and 2047 respectively. Considering the growth and floating population and expansion of the Corporation area there will be shortage of water in near future. Hence a new water supply scheme at a cost of Rs 944 Cr. has been proposed to tap water @ 135 lpcd from river Bhavani at Mettupalayam to an extend of 100 mld upto the year 2032 and 190 mld till end of the year 2047. Moreover to rejuvenate the existing water supply schemes proposals have been incorporated. Considering the uncertainty experienced recently on the reliability and adequacy of the source, proposal have been formulated to have different source (River Bhavani and River Cauvery) to cater the drinking water requirements. Proposals have been formulated to establish infrastructure facilities like OHT and distribution system to supply reliable potable water to added areas of the Corporation and approval has been obtained for part of water supply project (Establishing distribution infrastructure) at a cost of Rs.260 crore and is under implementation. Similarly UGSS project to cover part of added areas costing about Rs 300 crore is proposed implementation. On the sanitation sector a part of the Municipal Corporation is already covered under UGSS. Now it is proposed to cover the omitted areas also and necessary proposal have been formulated at a cost of Rs.750 Crore.

On the Solid Waste Management sector, day by day the quantum of waste generated increases in many fold due to expansion of the city and increase in industrial activities. Detailed project reports are under preparation for safe disposal of the waste without any hazard to the environment and the public.

Expected Out come :

There will not be any water shortage. Every public will be assured of 135 lpcd of water supply 24/7 water supply will be implemented. By doing so the illegal tapping of ground water will be stopped and thereby recharging the ground water for agricultural purpose. Movement of water tankers will be curtailed so that reduced tanker movements and regulated traffic to overcome traffic congestion.

On the sanitation sector a part of the Municipal Corporation is already covered under UGSS. By doing so the health and sanitation sector will get improved through safe disposal of sewage. The Noyyal river passing through the city is now getting polluted through discharge of sewage from added areas. This will be minimized and clean air and environment will be created to have a healthy life. Water in the river Noyyal will be made as clean as possible.

Goal :

Every individual will be assured of sustainable water supply @ 135 lpcd. Prevent entry of sewage into Noyyal river. Safe disposal of sewage and maintain odour free environment. Avoid water spread disease and maintaining healthy and conducive environment. Disposal of solid waste as quick as possible and exploring ways and means for productive use of waste generated.

Target :

To Provide uninterrupted piped water supply to door steps in newly added areas of the Corporation to a level of 135 lpcd. Increasing the service level of the existing connections in erstwhile Municipal areas. Providing HSC for discharge of sewage from households to the sewer collection system in added areas. Maintaining the water supply systems and UGSS without any interruption. Increase the revenue by minimizing the losses in the network and unaccounted water.

10.3. VILLAGE PANCHAYAT

1	Identification of disaster / hazard risk	:	<p><u>Drought</u> In Tiruppur District there are 265 Village Panchayats in 13 Blocks. Out of 13 Blocks 5 blocks are affected by drought (Kundadam, Vellakovil, Kangeyam, Mulanur and Pongalur)</p> <p><u>Flood</u> In Tiruppur District Kallapuram Panchayat in Udumalpet Block and Kolumam Panchayat in Madathukulam Block are prone for flood.</p>
2	Measures to be taken with the vision of 2030 to prevent or reduce hazard exposure	:	<p><u>Drought</u> In drought affected areas the following steps are to be taken to minimize the drought.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Encourage construction of more rain water harvesting structures in both private and public buildings and Lands. ❖ Deepening and desilting of Tanks, Ponds and existing water bodies which are under the control of Local Bodies. ❖ Making awareness through IEC activities to the public. ❖ Recharge, deepening and flushing of unused bore wells to make them functional. ❖ Finding new sources of water for uninterrupted water supply. ❖ Plantation of more trees <p><u>Flood</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Identifying Safety spot in Kallapuram and Kolumam village panchayats for accommodating public. ❖ To construct retaining walls in habitations which are vulnerable to floods.

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Strengthening of river bunds. ❖ Keeping adequate sand bags available in case of emergency.
3	To reduce disaster damage to critical infrastructure.	:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Carrying out periodical repair and maintenance works. ❖ Desilting and Deepening of existing water bodies.
4	Short – term plan to reduce disaster risk	:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Deepning and Flushing of borewells. ❖ Supply of Water through Lorry
5	Long- term plan to reduce disaster risk	:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Deepening and desilting of Tanks, Ponds and existing water bodies which are under the control of Local Bodies. ❖ Proposed for new combined water supply schemes. ❖ Creating awareness among public about saving water. ❖ New Borewells
6	Strengthening disaster risk governance	:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ More funds can be allotted for Panchayats to reduce Disaster risks. ❖ Training to the public and Local body members regarding action to be taken in case of disaster.
7	Depletion of ground water level	:	Rain water harvesting structures and. recharge structures will be created

10.4.MUNICIPALITIES

1.	Identification of disaster/hazard risk if any in future	
1.	Dharapuram	<p>In the Dharapuram Municipal area depletion of Ground water level in critical is the following areas</p> <p>Ward 1 - Kamarajapuram Ward 11 - Chokkanathapalayam Ward 12 - Upputhuraipalayam Ward 24 - Gandhipuram Ward 26 - Old Housing Unit Areas Ward 27 - Anna Nagar</p>

2.	Kangeyam	The North East Zone of the town will be affected in water scarcity in upcoming decades, even though drawal of moderate quantum of required water from ground.
3.	Palladam	In Palladam Municipal area depletion of Ground water level critical area is follows Ward 1 - Kallampalayam
4.	Udumalaipettai	In the Udumalpet Municipal area there is no depletion of Ground water level and normal usage of water is being maintained in all areas.
5.	Vellakovil	All the Municipal areas may be affected by the water scarcity in future, because the land stata of the soil condition is too hard, does not permit the rain water to recharge through rain water harvesting system.
2.	Measures to be taken with the vision of 2030 to prevent or reduce hazard exposure	
1.	Dharapuram	The low lying area of Ward 10, Kolvingivadi and ward-11, Chokkanathapalayam building houses through Slum Clearance Board has to be taken up applications under “Housing for all” scheme. Continuous measures have been taken for further re-settlements from low-lying areas.
2.	Kangeyam	a) Creation of a pond to stagnate the rain water and recharge into the ground at wherever is possible. b) De-silt the existing pond which is located South West of the zone even though the pond is already carrying the rain water, lot of slush and sewage deposits are detaining the natural recharging activity.
3.	Udumalaipettai	Already evacuation and resettlement of people has been done in the low lying areas of Thangammal Odai by building houses through Slum Clearance Board and “Housing for all” schemes. Nearly 74 houses of people were re-settled and continuous

		measures have been taken for further re-settlements from low-lying areas.
4.	Vellakovil	In the decentralized manner two or more ponds can be developed, wherever possible and the existing P.W.D pond (LKC Nagar) can be deepened and constructed of required channels to collect the rain water from various areas of the town.
3.	To reduce disaster damage to critical infrastructure	
1.	Dharapuram	Municipal Water-source is Amaravathi River, which is maintained by PWD. If any strengthening or maintenance required it will be done through PWD.
2.	Kangeyam	To reduce the impact of the disaster of water scarcity creating a pond in the affected area and to de-silt the existing PWD pond.
3.	Udumalaipettai	This Municipal Water-source is Thirumoorthy Dam which is maintained by PWD. If any strengthening or maintenance required it will be done through PWD.
4.	Long-term plan to reduce disaster risk	
1.	Dharapuram	To reduce disaster risk, Dharapuram Municipality has already completed the water supply improvement works in the existing water supply scheme which has the source of Amaravathi river water like renewelling of pumping mains, distribution mains, constructing of new OHTs, providing of control valves and House service connections to supply the equity water for all and re-zoning etc., under the scheme of UIDSSMT-2011-2012 under estimate an cost of Rs.1474.00 Lakhs.
2.	Kangeyam	By Creation of a water body and de-silting the existing PWD pond.
3.	Palladam	To reduce disaster risk, Palladam Municipality has already completed the CWSS improvement works in the existing water supply scheme which has the source of Pillur Dam under UIDSSMT Scheme at an Estimate cost of Rs.224.92 Crores.

4.	Udumalaipettai	To reduce disaster risk, this Municipality has already completed the improvement works in the existing water supply scheme which has the source of Thirumoorthy dam water like reneweling of Pumping Mains, Gravity Mains, Distribution Mains, Constructing of New OHTs, providing of control valves in the House service connections to supply the equaty water for all and re-zoning etc., under the schemes of IUDM 2013-2014 and JICA 2013-2014 at an estimate cost of Rs.31.87 Crores by anticipating water usage upto 2044.
5.	Investing in disaster risk reduction with vision of 2030.	
1.	Dharapuram	This has been already done by the Commissionerate of Municipal Administration/Regional Directorate of Municipal Administration and plan will be prepared to execute the same in Dharapuram Municipal level.
6.	Any other remarks/suggestions to be incorporated in the plan	
1.	Dharapuram	Amaravathi River water is the main source for so many CWSS and Dharapuram Municipality. Hence a plan may be prepared to Store the enough water in the dam for the usage in the summer periods without any shortage. Every year there is shortage for drinking water in the summer in Amaravathi river. This situation may not be continued in future. This Municipality is maintained Once in 3 Days water supply @ 90 Lpcd without any interruption till date.
2.	Palladam	Pillur Dam is the main source for so many CWSS and in Palladam Municipality. A plan is under preparation to Store the water in the dam for the usage in the summer periods without any shortage. This Municipality is maintaining once in 3 Days water supply @ 90 Lpcd without any interruption, till date.

3.	Udumalaipettai	Thirumoorthy Dam water is the main source for so many CWSS in Udumalpet Municipality. Hence a plan prepared to store the water in the dam for the usage during summer periods without any shortage. Till date there is no shortage for drinking water from this dam. The same may be continued in future. This Municipality is maintaining daily water supply @ 135 Lpcd without any interruption till date.
7.	Depletion of Ground Water Level	
1.	Dharapuram	In the past 10 years there is no heavy depletion of Ground water level in this Municipal areas.
2.	Kangeyam	To prevent the depletion of the ground water, it has been proposed to make a curb on drilling of bore wells and indiscriminate abnormal depletion of the ground water.
3.	Palladam	In the past 10 years there is no heavy depletion of Ground water level in this Municipal areas.
4.	Udumalaipettai	There is no heavy depletion of Ground water level in this Municipal areas, but rain water harvesting arrangements are provided street wise to collect the rain water into the ground for avoiding depletion of Ground water.
5.	Vellakoil	To prevent the depletion of the ground water, it has been proposed to make a curb on drilling of bore wells and indiscriminate abnormal depletion of the ground water.

10.5. TOWN PANCHAYAT ADMINISTRATION

DROUGHT RELIEF ARRANGEMENTS IN WATER SUPPLY

Tiruppur District consists of 16 Town Panchayats with a population of 225562 as per 2011 census. The water supply is given through Thirumurthi Dam, Amaravathi Dam river, Cauvery river and Bhavani river. The Town Panchayats Madathukulam, Kumaralingam, Sangaramanallur Dhali and Kaniyur are getting water supply from Thirumoorthi Dam through CWSS. The population of above 5 Town panchayats are 57,000 as per 2011 census. Since the Thirumoorthi Dam is situated at the lake of Western ghats, it is a perennial water sources. The Town Panchayats Muthur,

Kannivadi, Kolathupalayam, Mulanur, Ruthravathi and Chinnakkampalayam is getting water supply from Muthur- Kangayam CWSS and cauvery river is the Source. During this summer season the source is completely dried and there was no water supply in CWSS, and the water supply is managed by local sources like bore wells and openwells. The new CWSS from Thirumooruthi Hills or Parampikulam – Aliyar CWSS may solve the water supply scarcity in the above Town Panchayats and necessary proposal will be sent to government.

The Avinashi Town Panchayat getting water supply from Mettupalayam – Tiruppur CWSS II and III. A new proposal, The regulation of the panchayat is increasing due to various business factors. Annur- Avinashi – Mopperipalayam CWSS submitted for administration sanction to get adequate water supply in Avinashi Town Panchayat areas for future development.

Thirumuruganpoondi Town Panchayat is adjacent to Tiruppur Corporation and it is a fast growing Town Panchayat. The water supply is given from Mettupalayam - Tiruppur CWSS and New Tiruppur Area Development water supply scheme.

Samalapuram Town Panchayat water supply is given from Pilur II CWSS which is a perennial source.

At present all the local sources like Borewells, openwells and ponds are maintained in good condition to face the drought situations. Some of the particular Town Panchayat lake Muthur, Kannivadi, Mulanur, Kolathupalayam, Ruthravathi and Chinnakkampalayam are facing acute drought in summer. In order to provide adequate water supply in the above Town Panchayats a new scheme, Thirumooruthi Hills CWSS or Parampikulam – Aliyar CWSS is suggested. If the above scheme is implemented the water supply can be improved.

10.6. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

1. IDENTIFICATION OF DISASTER/ HAZARD RISK IF ANY IN FUTURE

- Excessive use of ground water for irrigation purpose leads to depletion of ground water over the long run.
- Wind damage to crops especially in crops like banana and maize.
- Soil and water pollution due to industrialization.

2. MEASURES TO BE TAKEN WITH THE VISION 2030 TO PREVENT OR REDUCE HAZARDOUS EXPOSURE :

- Encouraging adoption of drip irrigation to minimize the conveyance loss of water. The application of water in the root zone of crops is also useful to obtain effective yield without wasting the available water.
- Transfer of technology namely contour bunding, summer ploughing, digging of farm ponds and other rain water harvesting structures to save the rainwater and for efficient use of rain water.
- Encouraging farmers to go in for dwarf varieties of banana, educating farmers to plant banana in seasons so that the crop is not affected by wind especially during harvest.
- Research is required in mitigating the polluted soils due to industrialization especially in Noyyal river basin . Package of practices of ameliorants to be applied for reclamation of polluted soils and crops to be grown is required.

3. HOW TO REDUCE DISASTER DAMAGE TO CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE OF AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT.

- Strengthening of check dams, farm ponds to avoid breaches when heavy flood occurs

4. SHORT TERM PLAN TO REDUCE DISASTER RISK :

- Propaganda and Publicity regarding adoption of drip irrigation and other water saving measures like contour bunding, summer ploughing and rain water harvesting to prevent depletion of ground water and to harvest and use rain water effectively.
- Coconut is a major crop in Tiruppur District. Adoption of water saving technology in coconut can help to withstand drought .
- Spraying of anti transparent to crops, application of PPFM (Pink Pigmented Facultative Methylo-trops), cultivation of short duration crops and varieties , cultivation of less water requiring crops and varieties
- Wind breaks , propping in banana crop help to reduce wind damage to crops.

- Creation of proper drainage facilities in fields to prevent stagnation of water .This helps to avoid damage of crops due to water stagnation at the time of excessive floods .

5. LONG TERM PLAN TO REDUCE DISASTER RISK :

- Research and package of practices for reclamation of polluted soils of Tiruppur District is required

6. STRENGTHENING DISASTER RISK GOVERNANCE :

- Major rainfall is received in Tiruppur District during North East Monsoon Season. North East Monsoon Monitoring cell has been formed at the District and Block Offices of Tiruppur District for educating the farm community regarding disaster management, immediate monitoring and reporting damages if any .

7. INVESTING IN DISASTER RISK REDUCTION WITH VISION OF 2030 :

- Weather forecasting systems to be fine tuned so that the warnings may be issued to the farming community to their mobile phones from a Centralised Monitoring and Redressal Cell at District level and also infrastructure in such a way that the farmers can register the damages namely crop loss, breaches in canals, water stagnation with the Monitoring and redressal cell.

10.7. ANIMAL HUSBANDRY DEPARTMENT

The Animal Husbandry Department, Tiruppur has about 104 Institutions with 3 Divisional Offices and one Joint Director office with a Disease Monitoring Unit.

The Livestock population of Tiruppur District is about 3.5 lakhs of cattle & buffaloes, 6 lakhs of sheep and goat, besides other species of dogs, pigs, horses and poultry.

1. Identification of disaster/hazard risk if any in future.

1. Drought – fodder shortage may occur during drought in dry tracts of Tiruppur district like Uthukuli, Kundadam, Vellakovil, Mulanur, Gudimangalam block.
2. In low lying areas of Amaravathi river and Noyyal river there is a chance of outbreak of diseases.
3. Being the poultry belt Avian influenza is a hazard to look into.

2. Measures to be taken with the vision of vision 2030 to prevent or reduce hazard exposure:

1. Creating awareness to livestock owners regarding drought management and feeding of non-conventional fodders and tree leaves.
2. Cattle owners are being educated to avoid rearing livestock in low lying areas and dampened weather in rainy season.
3. Forming Rapid Rescue Team and Task Force Team to monitor Avian influenza.

3. Reducing disaster damage to critical infrastructure of department:

1. To monitor uninterrupted service adequate supply of men and materials are available in the department. Breeding programme will be carried out with adequate buffer stock at district level.
2. Buildings : Most of the institutions have newly constructed buildings

4. Short term Plan to reduce disaster risk :

Drought is defined as marked reduction in precipitation over a large area for longer periods resulting in water scarcity. The scarcity of water increases the stress on the other resources like food crops and fodder crops thus jeopardizing livelihood of both human and animals. Animal husbandry department has been taking determined action towards protecting livestock from the ill effect of drought. Tirupur District has population of 3.5 Lakhs cattle and buffalos and 6 Lakh sheep and goats and has had a poor share of precipitation its quantum is well below statewide average rainfall during most part of last five years. Animal husbandry department has been implementing a slew schemes for fodder production and water conservation and efficient utilization of both for livestock farming.

1. 2011-12 onwards up till now under **State fodder development scheme, Accelerated Fodder Development Programme, National Livestock Mission** 3178 acre of land with financial assistance of Rs.289.675 has been converted to cultivation of perennial fodder grass Co3, Co4, multicut Cofs(29) benefitting 10009 no.of farmers.

2. 9207 No.of farmers were benefitted from the rainfed fodder sorghum/cowpea seeds provided for 4822 acres with financial assistance of 95.15lakhs.
3. Rainguns for efficient utilisation of available water for fodder cultivation were also provided to 503 no.of farmers with 75% subsidy with financial assistance of 56.25lakhs .
4. To make use of surplus fodder silage making units i.e 718 units were also set up in the homestead of 718 no.of farmers at 100% subsidy financial assistance of 31.405lakhs thus ensuring fodder availability in times of scarcity.
5. Greenfodder supplementation wize **Azolla fern cultivation** was also ventured by providing azolla trays and inoculum and training to 1190 farmers with a financial assistance of 9.809lakhs.
6. Chaffcutters in 537 numbers were also provided with financial assistance of 45.35 lakhs to the needy farmers. Chaffing of fodder reduces the wastage by animals and improves palatability of fodder.
7. Grass cutters in 65 numbers were also provided with financial assistance of 81.30lakhs to reduce the time spent on cutting the grasses were also provided with 75% to 100% subsidy to farmers.
8. During **2013-14 under "Drought mitigation scheme** "short term sorghum seeds were provided with financial assistance of Rs.178.325 lakhs for 1200 acres for fodder cultivation with 50% subsidy to farmers. Out of 1200 acres of cultivated fodder sorghum crop, surplus forage was procured from willing farmers and green fodder sorghum was distributed to the needy farmers at subsidized rate of Rs.2/kg.
9. In addition to these fodder side support all the veterinary institutions were maintaining water trough with filled water throughout the drought period for the thirsty animals.

10. In nodal institution in all blocks borewells were dug to augment water supply to the animals. During this Drought period also the following mitigation measures are being taken in earnest.

1. 600 acres of potentially irrigatable land from 538 farmers has been identified. All the farmers were provided 16kg short term fodder sorghum variety seeds along with financial assistance of Rs.5.64L (50% as subsidy). Thus 3000 tones of green fodder is being available for livestock.

2. 10 Dry fodder depots have been established in the district at a cost of Rs. 18.27Lakh /depot so far 620 metric tones of fodder has been sold to 6914 farmers at subsidized cost of Rs.2/kg and 32660 no of animals were benefitted as of now.

3. 1190 Azolla cultivation equipment have been provided to the farmers with financial assistance of Rs.9.809Lakhs to expand the azolla production. All the farmers were given training in this regard.

4. All the institutions are upkeeping the Azolla inoculum facility from where azolla inoculum is provided to farmers at free of cost.

5. Less water intensive fodder cultivation "Method of Hydroponics" is now being popularized by our department.

Hydroponic maize cultivation training for field staff also had been conducted. Now more no. of farmers are coming forward to hydroponic cultivation. In future our department has planned to increase perennial fodder crop cultivated area by two folds.

Azolla cultivation practice will be made a mass movement. Hydroponic model units will be established in nodal hospitals. Scientific feeding techniques and water management of livestock will be popularized among farmers.

Conclusion : Drought management strategies adopted in Tirupur district so far are successful in preventing sale of livestock by farmers.

In future 5 years of the fodder development schedules to the tune of 1.5 crores, water saving devices to the tune of 50 lakhs, fodder conservation and for avoiding wastage Rs.50 lakhs will be expedited to save the poor creatures in our district.

Farmers will be educated to provide healthy, pure and unspoiled fodder and concentrates to animals. Through our continued and concerted efforts the Animal husbandry department will ensure that the animals of the district are healthy and enduring this testing time.

5. Long term plan to reduce disaster risk

Propagation of tree fodder in large scale, drought resistant fodder like Kolukkatai, Silage making and scientific methods of green fodder production.

6. Strengthening disaster risk governance

- Block level disaster management team to monitor drought situation.
- Adequate vaccines and life saving drugs to meet any emergency situations.

7. Investing in disaster risk reduction with vision of 2030

- Forecast of disease outbreak in Endemic areas.
- Involving technical staff all over the district to form groups through social media and exchange of latest techniques.
- Formation of farmers groups of cattle owners and creating awareness among them regarding flood, drought and natural disaster.

8. Any other remarks/suggestions to be incorporated in the plan

Intensive Rain water harvest can be undertaken at village level to enhance ground water level, thus green fodder production will be enhanced.

10.8. Cooperative Department

In Tiruppur District, we have 372 godowns with the capacity of 57486 M.T to storage of Food grains in emergency situation.

In Cooperative, there are 1099 FairPrice shops are ready with candles and matchboxes to uninterruptedly distribute the essential commodities to the public at the time of power cut also.

LOCATION OF FAIR PRICE SHOPS IN VULNERABLE AREAS

S.No.	Taluk	Vulnerable Point	Concern Fair Price Shop No.
1.	Dharapuram	Nallathagal Odai Amaravathi River	32GB036PN 32GB035P2 32GB006PN
2.	Udumalpet	Thirumoorthi Nagar	32IB020PY
3.	Madathukulam	Koghumam	32EB017PN
4.	Tiruppur South	Jammanai Odai Sangalipallam Noyyal River	32CB020PN 32CB001PN 32CB043PN 32CB019PN
5.	Tiruppur North	Chettipalayam Thottipalayam Neruperichal	32BB071PN 32BB072PN 32BB101PN 32BB043PY
6.	Palladam	Paramasivampalayam- Samalapuram Kunnagalpalayam- Karaipudur Madeswara Nagar- Ganapathipalayam Anna Nagar – Palladam town V.Vadamalaipalayam	32HB002P1 32HB054PY 32HB046P1 32HB013PN 32HB074PY
7.	Uthukuli	Noyyal River SarkarPeriyapalayam Anaipalayam – Kathankanni	32DB014PN 32DB050PY 32DB007PN
8.	Avinasi	Kowsika river (Thekkalur and Puthupalayam) Muthalipalayam Pwd kuttai Nallur (Pazhangarai)	32AB033PY 32AB049PY 32AB023PN

Suitable locations may be identified by the Co-operatives department for the above vulnerable shops.

10.9. HEALTH DEPARTMENT

SENDAI FRAMEWORK FOR DISASTER RISK REDUCTION 2015-2030

1. A) Out Break of Dengue
B) Out Break of Swineflu
C) Out Break of Bridflu
D) Out reak of COVID- 19
E) Over effect of Heat Wave
2. A) Prevention of growth of mosquitoes
B) To Sensitise public on cleanliness
C) Veterinary Department
D) Using Mask/Sanitiser and Maintaining social distance.
E) Increasing Green Cover / Intake of more water per day.
3. Formation of Permanent special team to manage disasters.
4. a) To impact training to all technical staff on the diseases which pose a serve threat to public in recent times.
b) Provision of reserve stock of essential Medicines throughout the year.
c) Establishment of temporary structures to accommodate over load of inpatients during out break.
d) Conduction of mock drills among staff and public for awareness.

List of Tanks notified in Tiruppur District Gazette for desliting of Silt / Clay for Agriculture and Pottery purpose (PWD - 9, RD - 276, Total - 285)					
S.No	Name of Taluk	Name of the Village Panchayat	Area of MI Tank/Oorani (In Hectares)	Name of the MI Tank/Oorani	Quantity in cum
PWD - WRD					
1	Udumalai	Tirumoorthi Nagar	2.93.50	Thali II	29350
2	Udumalai	Tirumoorthi Nagar	2.73.50	Thali II	27350
3	Udumalai	Tirumoorthi Nagar	2.06.00	Thali II	20600
4	Udumalai	Tirumoorthi Nagar	3.08.00	Thali II	30800
5	Udumalai	Vadboothinatham	173.16.0	Periyakulam	20000
6	Udumalai	Chinnavalavadi	19.07.50	Periyakulam	10000
7	Udumalai	Thenboothinatham	21.97.00	Karisal Kulam	15000
8	Udumalai	Thenboothinatham	28.88.00	Thenai Kulam	15000
9	Dharapuram	Ponnivadi	12.11.00	Nallathangal Odai	52189

Rural Development

1	Uthukuli	Kammalakuttai	3.96	Polayampalayam pond	7920.00
2	Uthukuli	Itchipalayam	1	Itchipalayam pond	2000.00
3	Uthukuli	Velliyampathy	1.595	kattuvalavu pond	3190.00
4	Uthukuli	Reddipalayam	1.6	karaipalayam pond	3200.00
5	Uthukuli	Vattalapathy	2.44	Thalapanakadu pond	4880.00
6	Uthukuli	Vattalapathy	1.39	Vattalapathy pond	2780.00
7	Uthukuli	Morrattupalayam	1.64	sappatanaickenpalayam pond	3280.00
8	Uthukuli	Edayapalayam	1.25	Eadayapalayam pond	2500.00
9	Uthukuli	Edayapalayam	0.375	Vengamedu pond	750.00
10	Uthukuli	Edayapalayam	0.935	Kalingarayanpalayam pond	1870.00
11	Uthukuli	S.Kathankanni	0.89	Pappampalayam pond	1780.00
12	Uthukuli	Puthupalayam	1	Suriyappampalayam West pond	2000.00
13	Uthukuli	Puthupalayam	0.25	Suriyappampalayam pond	500.00
14	Uthukuli	Karumansirai	1.43	Karumanchirai pond	2860.00
15	Uthukuli	Vadugapalayam	0.62	Vellai goundenputhur pond	1240.00
16	Uthukuli	Sundakkampalayam	0.245	kattuvalasu pond	490.00
17	Uthukuli	Sundakkampalayam	1.1	Thalapathy pond	2200.00
18	Uthukuli	Sundakkampalayam	0.52	Umachivalasu pond	1040.00
19	Uthukuli	Sundakkampalayam	1.01	Thalapathy Vannamparai pond	2020.00
20	Uthukuli	Chengapalli	1.27	Pidarapalayam pond	2540.00
21	Uthukuli	Settikuttai	4.85	Valayapalayam pond	9700.00
22	Uthukuli	Nalligoundenpalayam	0.6	Mahamuniyappam pond	1200.00
23	Uthukuli	Nalligoundenpalayam	0.61	Vannakuttai pond	1220.00
24	Uthukuli	Ganapathypalayam	0.98	konnakadu pond	1960.00
25	Uthukuli	Ganapathypalayam	1.1	Ganapathypalayam pond	2200.00
26	Uthukuli	Pallavarayanpalayam	0.5	Pallavarayanpalayam pond	1000.00
27	Uthukuli	Velliravelli	4.2	Vadugapalayam pond	8400.00
28	Uthukuli	Kasthuripalayam	1.25	Thenmuga kangeyampalayam	2500.00
29	Uthukuli	Kasthuripalayam	1.42	Thenmuga kangeyampalayam	2840.00
30	Udumalpet	Gudimangalam	2.52	East side of Primaray Health Centre	5040.00
31	Udumalpet	Amandhakadavu	2.52	Ammapatti Pond	5040.00
32	Udumalpet	Amandhakadavu	3.39	Senkulam Pond	6780.00

33	Udumalpet	Athukinathupatti	1.61	West side AD Colony General Pond	3220.00
34	Udumalpet	Athukinathupatti	2.02	Near Selavaraj thottam Kuttai	4040.00
35	Udumalpet	Kongalanagaram	2.24	Kongalnagaram North side Pond	4480.00
36	Udumalpet	Pannaikinar	1.2	South side Pond	2400.00
37	Udumalpet	Somavarapatti	0.81	Pottianickenur Pond	1620.00
38	Udumalpet	Veethampatti	1.55	Kulathu Vinayagar Kovil pond	3100.00
39	Udumalpet	Virugalpatti	1.1	Near Virugalpatii pudur	2200.00
40	Udumalpet	Virugalpatti	3	Karuelan Pond @ Marikandhai	6000.00
41	Kangayam	ARATHOLUVU	1.45	MALAIKKATTUPUDUR	2900.00
42	Dharapuram	Kannankovil	3.52	Kannakoil pond	7040.00
43	Dharapuram	Kolumanguli	0.675	Annanagar Pond	1350.00
44	Dharapuram	Kolumanguli	0.665	Orambapudur pond	1330.00
45	Dharapuram	Kolumanguli	0.855	Maniyakarar thottam pond	1710.00
46	Dharapuram	Kolumanguli	0.825	Chettikkadu thottam pond	1650.00
47	Dharapuram	Kolumanguli	0.65	KOLUMANKULI POND	1300.00
48	Dharapuram	Kolumanguli	3.02	AYYAN THOTTAM POND	6040.00
49	Dharapuram	Kolumanguli	2.71	ADAPPUKADU THOTTAM POND	5420.00
50	Dharapuram	Kolumanguli	0.145	KALLIMETTUPALAYAM POND	290.00
51	Dharapuram	Kolumanguli	0.901	KOLUAMANKULI ODAI	1802.00
52	Kangayam	Perumalpalayam	0.761	Mudhalipalayam pond	1522.00
53	Kangayam	Perumalpalayam	0.631	Thayampalayam pond	1262.00
54	Kangayam	Perumalpalayam	0.691	Thayampalayam pond	1382.00
55	Kangayam	Perumalpalayam	1.2	Puliyampatti pond	2400.00
56	Kangayam	Perumalpalayam	2.01	viswanathapuram pond	4020.00
57	Dharapuram	Pungandurai	2.67	Kalipalayam Pond	5340.00
58	Dharapuram	Pungandurai	1.465	Manthittupalayam pond	2930.00
59	Dharapuram	Sankarandampalayam	2.165	Kovilpalayam pond	4330.00
60	Dharapuram	Suriyanallur	2.72	Kathapullapatty Pond	5440.00
61	Dharapuram	Suriyanallur	6.75	Mamangam Pond	13500.00
62	Dharapuram	Suriyanallur	3.67	Vengipalayam pond	7340.00
63	Dharapuram	Suriyanallur	2.36	Mettampalayam Pond	4720.00
64	Dharapuram	Suriyanallur	2.02	Ramanathapuram pond	4040.00
65	Dharapuram	Suriyanallur	3.24	suriyanallur karuvelangattukulam	6480.00
66	Dharapuram	Bellampatty	1.695	Kallanthottam	3390.00
67	Dharapuram	Gethelrev	0.661	ATHIMARATHUPALAYAM	1322.00

				POND	
68	Dharapuram	Gethelrev	1.99	Chinna molarapatty pond	3980.00
69	Dharapuram	Gethelrev	2.535	Panamarathupalayam pond	5070.00
70	Dharapuram	Gethelrev	0.651	PONNALIPALAYAM POND	1302.00
71	Dharapuram	Gethelrev	2.305	RANGAMPALAYAM POND	4610.00
72	Dharapuram	Gethelrev	0.906	THIMMANAICKENPALAYAM POND	1812.00
73	Dharapuram	Gethelrev	0.661	THONDAMUTHUR POND	1322.00
74	Dharapuram	Kokkampalayam	0.405	Karaipalayam Pond	810.00
75	Dharapuram	Kokkampalayam	2.45	Maravapalayam pond	4900.00
76	Dharapuram	Kokkampalayam	0.69	ODAKKALPALAYAM POND	1380.00
77	Dharapuram	Marudur	0.925	Sengattupalayam pond	1850.00
78	Dharapuram	Nandhavanampalayam	0.72	KANIKKAMPATTY WEST POND	1440.00
79	Dharapuram	Nandhavanampalayam	0.825	KASILINGAMPALAYAM KARUVELANKADU POND	1650.00
80	Dharapuram	Nandhavanampalayam	1.06	KASILINGAMPALAYAM POND	2120.00
81	Dharapuram	Nandhavanampalayam	2.58	NAVITHAN PUDUR	5160.00
82	Dharapuram	Nandhavanampalayam	0.405	Puduayyapanaikenpalayam Pond	810.00
83	Dharapuram	Nandhavanampalayam	0.61	S AMMAPALAYAM POND	1220.00
84	Dharapuram	Nandhavanampalayam	1.11	THUMBALAPATTY POND	2220.00
85	Dharapuram	Sadayapalayam	0.825	VERUVEDAMPALAYAM POND	1650.00
86	Dharapuram	Sadayapalayam	0.691	chandirapuram pond	1382.00
87	Dharapuram	Sadayapalayam	5.255	Eragampatti Pond	10510.00
88	Dharapuram	Sadayapalayam	1.505	UDAYANARPALAYAM POND	3010.00
89	Dharapuram	Sadayapalayam	0.61	KULANTHAIPALAYAM POND	1220.00
90	Dharapuram	Sadayapalayam	4.94	MANOORPALAYAM POND	9880.00
91	Dharapuram	Sadayapalayam	4.39	NARANAPURAM POND	8780.00
92	Dharapuram	Sadayapalayam	0.671	OTTAPALAYAM POND	1342.00
93	Dharapuram	Sadayapalayam	4.11	pettaikalipalayam pond	8220.00
94	Dharapuram	Sadayapalayam	1.505	SEMMEGOUNDEMPALAYAM POND	3010.00
95	Dharapuram	Sadayapalayam	3.895	SINGARIPALAYAM SOUTH POND	7790.00
96	Dharapuram	Sadayapalayam	5.405	THIRUMALAPURAM POND	10810.00
97	Dharapuram	Sadayapalayam	2.215	THOTTYANDURAI POND	4430.00
98	Dharapuram	Sadayapalayam	3.57	velliyampalayam pond	7140.00
99	Dharapuram	Velayuthampalayam	3.315	Devarajapattinam Pond	6630.00
100	Kangayam	Alambadi	1.25	Kalleri pond	2500.00
101	Kangayam	Alambadi	2.65	neikaranpalayam	5300.00

102	Kangayam	Balagamudram pudur	5.869	Kathankanni pond	11738.00
103	Kangayam	Ganapathipalayam	1.55	Ganapathipalayam pond	3100.00
104	Kangayam	Ganapathipalayam	2.12	Pond at Ganapathipalayam	4240.00
105	Kangayam	Ganapathipalayam	2.43	Ganapathipalayam Village	4860.00
106	Kangayam	Keeranur	3	Reddivalasu pond	6000.00
107	Kangayam	Keeranur	6.34	Rengayanvalasu pond	12680.00
108	Kangayam	Keeranur	7.89	Kamatchipuram pond	15780.00
109	Kangayam	Keeranur	1.15	Keeranur pond	2300.00
110	Kangayam	Keeranur	3.56	Motrapalayam pond	7120.00
111	Kangayam	Maravapalayam	4.93	Semmangulipalayam pond	9860.00
112	Kangayam	Maravapalayam	2.13	Maravapalayam pond	4260.00
113	Kangayam	Marudurai	0.95	Kalivalasu pond	1900.00
114	Kangayam	Padiyur	4.75	Padiyur Pond (Tiruppur road)	9500.00
115	Kangayam	Padiyur	7.62	Alankattu thottam pond	15240.00
116	Kangayam	Padiyur	5.24	Vayakadu thottam pond	10480.00
117	Kangayam	Padiyur	4.93	Padiyur Pond (West)	9860.00
118	Kangayam	Pappini	3.59	Kolathupalayam pond	7180.00
119	Kangayam	Pappini	4.34	Kanjarpalayam pond	8680.00
120	Kangayam	Pappini	1.35	Percolation pond at uthampalayam	2700.00
121	Kangayam	Paranjervazhi	4.54	Vavipalayam pond	9080.00
122	Kangayam	Paranjervazhi	5.2	Theethampalayam pond	10400.00
123	Kangayam	Paranjervazhi	1.24	Maranampalayam pond	2480.00
124	Kangayam	Paranjervazhi	1.23	Kangayam palayam pond	2460.00
125	Kangayam	Paranjervazhi	2.06	Naal road village	4120.00
126	Kangayam	Paranjervazhi	3.83	Paranjervazhi amman kovil	7660.00
127	Kangayam	Pothiya palayam	6.31	Nellalikalrai near (Kottapalayam pond)	12620.00
128	Kangayam	Pothiya palayam	1.153	Kottapalayam pond	2306.00
129	Kangayam	Pothiya palayam	6.43	Muthukalivalasu pond	12860.00
130	Kangayam	Pothiya palayam	4.274	Kurukkaliyampalayam	8548.00
131	Kangayam	Pothiya palayam	3.4	Percolation pond at kurukiliyampalayam	6800.00
132	Kangayam	Pothiya palayam	1.42	Pond at vattamalai (Muthukali valasu)	2840.00
133	Kangayam	Sivanmalai	8	Karaikkattupudur pond	16000.00
134	Kangayam	Sivanmalai	0.75	Sivanmalai pond	1500.00
135	Kangayam	Sivanmalai	1.53	Nochikattupudur pond	3060.00
136	Kangayam	Sivanmalai	0.5	Rasapalayam pond	1000.00
137	Kangayam	Sivanmalai	10.13	Sivanmalai pond	20260.00

138	Kangayam	Sivanmalai	3	Anaikulimedu pond	6000.00
139	Kangayam	Sivanmalai	7.91	Sivanmalai pond	15820.00
140	Kangayam	Sivanmalai	1.53	Pond at sivanmalai	3060.00
141	Kangayam	Veeranam palayam	1.5	Palayapudur pond	3000.00
142	Kangayam	Veeranam palayam	4.6	Veeranampalayam pond	9200.00
143	Kangayam	Veeranam palayam	2.89	Palayapudur pond	5780.00
144	Dharapuram	Punjaithalaiyur	4.32	P.Karuppanvalasu Pudur Pond	8640.00
145	Dharapuram	Kilangundal	1.63	Anuppatti Pond	3260.00
146	Dharapuram	Kilangundal	2.1	Perumalpalayam Pond	4200.00
147	Udumalpet	ANDIAGOONDANUR	0.93	PERISANAMPATTI POND	1860.00
148	Udumalpet	POOLANKINAR	0.605	Poolanginar Pond	1210.00
149	Udumalpet	PERIYAVALAVADI	0.595	Sabdiyar Kuttai	1190.00
150	Udumalpet	GOVINDAPURAM	0.585	Nanjundapuram pond	1170.00
151	Udumalpet	GOVINDAPURAM	1.61	Manthiyapuram East pond	3220.00
152	Udumalpet	GOVINDAPURAM	0.405	Kalramadai Pond	810.00
153	Udumalpet	PONNAPURAM	2.305	Angitholuvu	4610.00
154	Udumalpet	PONNAPURAM	1.44	Panapalayam south pond	2880.00
155	Udumalpet	PONNAPURAM	0.99	Dhasarpatti northpond	1980.00
156	Udumalpet	POTTIKKAMPALAYAM	1.815	Nallur odai	3630.00
157	Udumalpet	POTTIKKAMPALAYAM	2.645	Pallakkadu pond	5290.00
158	Udumalpet	POTTIKKAMPALAYAM	0.825	Munduvlampatti	1650.00
159	Udumalpet	THOPPAMPATTI	1.2	Sagunipalayam Pond	2400.00
160	Udumalpet	THOPPAMPATTI	1.75	Vengikkalpalayam Pond	3500.00
161	Udumalpet	THOPPAMPATTI	0.43	Rangampalayam Pond	860.00
162	Palladam	Karadivavi	16.5	Nandhavanakuttai	33000.00
163	Palladam	Karadivavi	2.28	Chinna kuttai	4560.00
164	Palladam	Arumuthampalayam	2.25	Segamapalayam kuttai	4500.00
165	Palladam	Anupatty	3.34	Oorkuttai	6680.00
166	Palladam	karaipudhur	3.77	Pon nagar North kuttai	7540.00
167	Palladam	karaipudhur	1.9	Kalinathampalayam West	3800.00

				kuttai	
168	Palladam	Panikkampatty	2.9	Kosavampalayam era mettu kuttai at Balasamuthiram	5800.00
169	Palladam	Semmipalayam	0.34	Nehrunagar AD Colony Kuttai	680.00
170	Palladam	Semmipalayam	3.2	Karungali Kuttai	6400.00
171	Palladam	Semmipalayam	2.87	Kannathotta kuttai	5740.00
172	Palladam	Semmipalayam	0.74	Nandhan kadu kuttai	1480.00
173	Palladam	Semmipalayam	1.4	KN Puram Senkuttai	2800.00
174	Palladam	Semmipalayam	0.24	Semmipalayam AD Colony	480.00
175	Palladam	Vadugapalayampudhur	0.37	Nasuvampalayam kuttai	740.00
176	Palladam	Vadugapalayampudhur	2.01	Venkittapuram Mahaliamman kovil kuttai	4020.00
177	Palladam	K.Krishnapuram	3.29	Krishnapuram kuttai	6580.00
178	Palladam	K.Krishnapuram	2.59	Sengodampalayam kuttai	5180.00
179	Palladam	Puliyampatti	4.8	Periyakuttai	9600.00
180	Palladam	Paruvai	4.45	Periyathotta	8900.00
181	Palladam	Paruvai	5.16	Periyakuttai	10320.00
182	Palladam	Ganapathipalayam	5.85	Malaiyampalayam west kuttai	11700.00
183	Palladam	Ganapathipalayam	4.53	Nallurpalayam Devanankadu kuttai	9060.00
184	Palladam	Ganapathipalayam	1.3	Ponnemuthugoundepudur kuttai	2600.00
185	Tiruppur North	ETTIVEERAMPALAYAM	0.545	SOKKAN KUTTAI	1090.00
186	Tiruppur North	ETTIVEERAMPALAYAM	0.43	Periyathottam kuttai	860.00
187	Tiruppur North	ETTIVEERAMPALAYAM	0.23	PUNGAMARATHUKUTTAI	460.00
188	Tiruppur North	ETTIVEERAMPALAYAM	0.22	ODAKADU KUTTAI	440.00
189	Tiruppur North	ETTIVEERAMPALAYAM	0.54	RAKKIYAPATTI KUTTAI	1080.00
190	Tiruppur North	ETTIVEERAMPALAYAM	0.64	SEERANGAPILLAIYAR KOVIL KUTTAI	1280.00
191	Tiruppur North	ETTIVEERAMPALAYAM	0.18	SEERANGAPILLAIYAR KOVIL KUTTAI	360.00
192	Tiruppur North	ETTIVEERAMPALAYAM	0.82	SEERANGAPILLAIYAR KOVIL KUTTAI	1640.00
193	Tiruppur North	ETTIVEERAMPALAYAM	0.58	SRIRANGAPILLAIR KOVIL kuttai	1160.00
194	Tiruppur North	ETTIVEERAMPALAYAM	0.3	SRIRANGAPILLAIYAR KOVIL KUUTAI	600.00

195	Tiruppur South	IDUVOI	0.9	PULIYANKADU KUTTAI	1800.00
196	Tiruppur South	IDUVOI	0.91	ATTAYAMPALAYAM KUTTAI	1820.00
197	Tiruppur North	KALIPALAYAM	1.505	Vedathalankadu kuttai	3010.00
198	Tiruppur North	KALIPALAYAM	0.69	Kizhakku seerampalayam kuttai	1380.00
199	Tiruppur North	KALIPALAYAM	1.505	Asari Thottam Kuttai	3010.00
200	Tiruppur North	KALIPALAYAM	0.88	THERKKU SEERANGAMPALAYAM KUTTAI	1760.00
201	Tiruppur North	KANAKKAMPALAYAM	0.55	Periyapallayam pond	1100.00
202	Tiruppur North	KANAKKAMPALAYAM	0.55	Vadakalathottam pond	1100.00
203	Tiruppur North	KANAKKAMPALAYAM	0.55	Periyapallam odai near vengateshwara nagar	1100.00
204	Tiruppur North	KANAKKAMPALAYAM	0.55	Periyapallam odai Near Vaiyakadu Thottam	1100.00
205	Tiruppur North	KANAKKAMPALAYAM	0.5	VANNAN KUTTAI	1000.00
206	Tiruppur South	MANGALAM	0.59	Chettipalayam Kuttai	1180.00
207	Tiruppur South	MANGALAM	0.22	VETTUVAPALAYAM KUTTAI	440.00
208	Avinashi	MERKUPATHY	2.03	Muttikalanpathy kuttai	4060.00
209	Avinashi	MERKUPATHY	12.355	Merkupathy kuttai	24710.00
210	Avinashi	MERKUPATHY	0.62	Muttikalanpathi Thalamadai KLuttai	1240.00
211	Avinashi	MERKUPATHY	0.75	ECHAMPALLAM KUTTAI	1500.00
212	Tiruppur South	MUDALIPALAYAM	0.25	MANOOR EAST SIDE KUTTAI	500.00
213	Tiruppur South	MUDALIPALAYAM	0.1	MOONUR SOUTH SIDE KUTTAI	200.00
214	Tiruppur South	MUDALIPALAYAM	0.98	GENGANAIKENPALAYAM KUTTAI	1960.00
215	Tiruppur South	MUDALIPALAYAM	0.85	MANOOR KUTTAI	1700.00
216	Tiruppur South	MUDALIPALAYAM	0.44	VELLAKARADU NIRVARATHU KUTTAI	880.00

217	Tiruppur South	MUDALIPALAYAM	0.22	MANIKAPURAM KUTTAI	440.00
218	Tiruppur South	MUDALIPALAYAM	0.6	AMMASAIGOUNDENPUTHUR KUTTAI	1200.00
219	Tiruppur South	MUDALIPALAYAM	0.87	THERKKU KUTTAI	1740.00
220	Tiruppur South	MUDALIPALAYAM	0.3	VADAKKU KUTTAI	600.00
221	Avinashi	PATTAMPALAYAM	1.79	Vairamani Kuttai	3580.00
222	Avinashi	PATTAMPALAYAM	1.41	Vangasirai kuttai	2820.00
223	Avinashi	PATTAMPALAYAM	0.52	PERIYAKULAM POND	1040.00
224	Tiruppur North	PERUMANALLUR	2.215	Valasupalayam Pond	4430.00
225	Tiruppur North	PERUMANALLUR	2.535	Bharathi nagar kuttai	5070.00
226	Tiruppur North	PERUMANALLUR	1.39	Vadaku thottam Kuttai	2780.00
227	Tiruppur North	PERUMANALLUR	0.19	PANKADU KUTTAI	380.00
228	Tiruppur North	PERUMANALLUR	0.16	PANKADU KUTTAI	320.00
229	Tiruppur North	PONGUPALAYAM	0.59	Marappampalayam Puthur Kuttai	1180.00
230	Tiruppur North	PONGUPALAYAM	0.62	Marappampalayam puthar nagar Kuttai	1240.00
231	Tiruppur North	PONGUPALAYAM	0.53	PONGUPALAYAM KUTTAI	1060.00
232	Avinashi	SOKKANUR	0.81	THATTAN KUTTAI	1620.00
233	Avinashi	SOKKANUR	1.65	Mayanam Pond	3300.00
234	Avinashi	SOKKANUR	1.08	PolavanKadu Kuttai	2160.00
235	Avinashi	SOKKANUR	0.22	UTHIMADAI KUTTAI	440.00
236	Avinashi	SOKKANUR	0.29	ARASAN KUTTAI	580.00
237	Avinashi	SOKKANUR	0.23	KALAMADAI KUTTAI	460.00
238	Avinashi	SOKKANUR	0.73	SURAMADAI KUTTAI	1460.00
239	Avinashi	SOKKANUR	0.29	VEPPAMADAI KUTTAI	580.00
240	Avinashi	THORAVALUR	0.36	KANTHAMPALAYAM POND	720.00

241	Avinashi	THORAVALUR	0.92	Kandhampalayam AD Colony Pond	1840.00
242	Avinashi	THORAVALUR	0.585	Serankadu Kuttai	1170.00
243	Avinashi	THORAVALUR	0.31	Varanashipalayam kuttai	620.00
244	Avinashi	THORAVALUR	0.77	KARUPPARAYAN KOVIL KUTTAI	1540.00
245	Avinashi	VALLIPURAM	2.24	THOTTIYAVAIYAVU KUTTAI	4480.00
246	Avinashi	VALLIPURAM	2	Vanagamudiyannur kuttai	4000.00
247	Avinashi	VALLIPURAM	2.54	Pongiyannan Kuttai	5080.00
248	Avinashi	VALLIPURAM	0.9	ANAIPATHY KUTTAI	1800.00
249	Kangayam	Veerasolapuram	3.82	Veeracholapuram East pond	7640.00
250	Kangayam	Veerasolapuram	2.35	Karuppasamy kovil near Pond	4700.00
251	Kangayam	Veerasolapuram	0.65	Ponparappi Pond	1300.00
252	Madathukulam	Ramegoundenpudur	0.72	Mettrathi AGAMT	1440.00
253	Madathukulam	Ramegoundenpudur	0.75	Aranmanai kuttai	1500.00
254	Madathukulam	Panathampatti	0.445	Panathampatti Erasavalli kulam	890.00
255	Madathukulam	Vedapatti	0.44	Aranmanai kullam	880.00
256	Palladam	Kattur	2.74	Karapalayam kuttai	5480.00
257	Palladam	Kattur	1.27	Semmadaipalayam south kuttai	2540.00
258	Palladam	Kattur	3.21	Ramegoundenpalayam Kuttai	6420.00
259	Tiruppur South	Nachipalayam	5.805	puliyandampalayam kuttai	11610.00
260	Tiruppur South	Alagumalai	1.63	Kovilpalayampudhur pond	3260.00
261	Palladam	V.Kallipalayam	3.65	Akilandapuram kuttai	7300.00
262	Palladam	Madhappur	1.725	Saththiram kuttai	3450.00
263	Tiruppur South	Kandiyankoil	2.19	Alampalayam kuttai	4380.00
264	Palladam	Pongalur	0.92	Devenampalayam kuttai	1840.00
265	Palladam	Kethanur	2.445	itchi kuttai	4890.00
266	Tiruppur South	S.Avinasipalayam	3.18	Chellapillai palayam	6360.00
267	Tiruppur South	Peruntholuvu	3.06	Kariyampalayam pond	6120.00

268	Tiruppur South	Thonguttipalayam	1.195	Paruvaakkaraipalayam pond	2390.00
269	Palladam	V.Vadamalaipalayam	2.45	Poraiyan kuttai	4900.00
270	Palladam	V.Vavipalayam	3.12	Mandhiripalayam kuttai	6240.00
271	Tiruppur South	Ugayanur	3.285	Semmadai kuttai	6570.00
272	Tiruppur South	N.Avinasipalayam	0.61	R.pudhupalayam kuttai	1220.00
273	Palladam	Elavanthi	1.48	Mosuvampalayam kuttai	2960.00
274	Palladam	Kattur	0.8	Semmadaipalayam south kuttai	1600.00
275	Avinashi	Pudhupalayam	0.5	Valaiyampalayam Pond	1000.00
276	Avinashi	Pudhupalayam	0.4	Nathankadu samanthan kottai	800.00

11.STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURES

11.1. POLICE DEPARTMENT

(1) LIST OF TRAINED POLICE PERSONNEL FOR THE FLOOD RESCUE OPERATIONS IN TIRUPPUR DISTRICT.

1. ARMED RESERVE POLICE

S.NO.	NAME	DESIGNATION	STATION	MOBILE
1.	TR.P.GANESH BABU	HC 1533	ARMED RESERVE	94981 77356
2.	R.KANNAN	NK 343	ARMED RESERVE	94981 77366
3.	K.KARUPPUSAMY	NK 754	ARMED RESERVE	94981 77469
4.	SATHISH KUMAR R	NK 1272	ARMED RESERVE	94981 77487
5.	TR.K.KUMARESAN	NK 1442	ARMED RESERVE	94981 77510
6.	SARAVANAN B	NK 1461	ARMED RESERVE	94981 77497
7.	SURESHKUMAR M	NK 1531	ARMED RESERVE	94981 77517
8.	TR.S.AJITH	PC 216	ARMED RESERVE	63848 44007
9.	TR.YUVENDIRAN.S	PC 329	ARMED RESERVE	80988 84041
10.	TR.VIJAY.A	PC 489	ARMED RESERVE	97501 68023
11.	TR.LOGANATHAN.U	PC 490	ARMED RESERVE	95007 00498
12.	TR.R.SEKAR	PC 519	ARMED RESERVE	93611 40465
13.	TR.V.LINGARAJ	PC 561	ARMED RESERVE	97510 12732
14.	TR.N.DEVARAJ	PC 572	ARMED RESERVE	93445 81199
15.	TR.RAGUNATHAN.G	PC 747	ARMED RESERVE	76395 86473
16.	TR.J.MANIVANNAN	PC 2385	ARMED RESERVE	94982 08011
17.	TR.S.SATHISH KUMAR	PC 2459	ARMED RESERVE	94982 08089

2.Police Station wise

S.NO.	NAME	DESIGNATION	STATION	MOBILE
1.	TR.PRABHU	GR I 1828	KUNNATHUR	9498177904
2.	TR.PONNUSAMY	GR I 470	PERUMANALLUR	9498178282
3.	TR.VELMURUGAN	GR I 1094	AVINASHI	6383581073
4.	TR.SARANRAJ	GR I 423	CHEYUR	9498178032
5.	TR.K.MAGUDESHWARAN	PC 415	AVINASHI	9498124114
6.	TR.KARUNAKARAN	GR I 553	UTHUKULI PS	9498178548
7.	TR.KARUPPUSAMY	GR I 1859	PERUMANALLUR	9498177937
8.	TR.BALAKRISHNAN	GR I 1941	UTHUKULI PS	9498177901
9.	TR. K.RANJITH KUMAR	PC 1504	PALLADAM TRAFFIC	949813948
10.	TR.S. PANDISELVAM	GR I 671	PALLADAM	9498125947
11.	TR.VIJAYAKUMAR	HC 739	AVI PEW	9498178271
12.	A.LAKSHMANAN	GR I -1848	PALLADAM TRAFFIC	9498177816
13.	TR. SHANMUGAM	PC 689	ALANGIYAM	9498115533
14.	TR.P. KARTHICK	PC 319	KN PALAYAM	9498178208

15.	TR.SABARINATHAN	PC 234	UDUMALPET PS	9943902469
16.	TR.MOHAMED YASARARAFAD	PC 265	UDUMALPET PS	8220523243
17.	TR. VEERAMANI	PC 428	UDUMALPET PS	9659645330
18.	TR,NIRMAL PRASAD	GR I 285	MADATHUKULAM	9498124945
19.	TR.K.KUMARESAN	GRI 1442	MADATHUKULAM	9498177510
20.	TR.S.JOTHIMANI	PC 306	MADATHUKULAM	9688548919
21.	TR.JEYAPRAKASH	HC-1634	AMARAVATHI PS	9498178321
22.	TR C.KARTHIK	Gr I 1577	DHARAPURAM	9498123548
23.	TR M.TAMILLALAGAN	Gr I 769	DHARAPURAM	9498177400
24.	TR. M.NAGULAN	PC 346	DHARAPURAM	9629288070
25.	TR.THURKESWARAN	GR 1-1995	ALANGIYAM	9498124268
26.	TR.M.RAMAKRISHNAN	GR I 1123	ALANGIYAM	9498123564
27.	TR P.MOHANRAJ	PC.2206	KUNDADAM	9498204001
28.	TR S.MURUGAN	PC.2223	KUNDADAM	9498204019
29.	TR.NAVEENKUMAR	PC 2217	KUNDADAM	6369781398
30.	TR.ANANTHAPOOPATHI	PC 2474	KUNDADAM	9688846896
31.	TR A.SHEIK ISMAIL	GRI 727	UTHIYUR	9498177661
32.	TR.A.RAVIKUMAR	GR.I.226	UTHUKULI	9498176879
33.	TR.V.ANAND	GR.I PC 847	KANGAYAM	9498177463
34.	TR.NAZEER AHAMED	GR.I.PC 1324	KANGAYAM	9498118702
35.	TR.MAHESWARAN	GR.I.PC 1323	KANGAYAM	9498123657
36.	TR.DEVENTHIRARAJAN	GR.I.PC 1581	VELLAKOVIL	9498123387
37.	TR.RAJESHKUMAR	GR.I.PC 1571	VELLAKOVIL	949811552
38.	TR.BALAMURUGAN	GR I 421	VELLAKOVIL	9498178519
39.	TR.PONNSANKAR	PC 279	UTHIYUR	8883295929
40.	TR.MANIKANDAA	PC 2391	VELLAKOVIL	8825599338
41.	TR.VENKATESAN	PC2328	KANGAYAM	9159562005
42.	TR.THIRUMAL	PC 2337	UTHUKULI	9498204958

(2) List of Volunteers / Public trained by the St. John's Ambulance for the flood rescue operations:

1. SCM GARMENTS, AVINASHI	50
2. VICTUS GARMENTS, UDUMALPET	30
3. JAYAKUMAR EXPORTS, PALLADAM	29
4. KARPAGAM GARMENTS, PALLADAM.	30
5. ANUGRAHA FASHION, KANGAYAM	30
6. AMAZING EXPORTS, PALLADAM	50
7. COTTON PLAZA, UDUMALPET	50
8. GEENA GARMENTS, GUDIMANGALAM	40

3) List of Volunteer Fisherman for the Rescue Operations:

1	Tr. Vellaiyan (55), S/o. Srirangan, Thirumoorthi Nagar, Dhali.
2	Tr. Varatharajan (39), S/o. Gurusamy, Thirumoorthi Nagar, Dhali.
3	Tr. Kumar (29), S/o. Arthanari, Thirumoorthi Nagar, Dhali.
4	Tr. Angamuthu (50), S/o. Angappan, Thirumoorthi Nagar, Dhali.

5	Tr. Parameshwaran (30), S/o. Gurusamy, Thirumoorthi Nagar, Dhali.
6	Tr. Thambu (25), S/o. Ramasamy, Thirumoorthi Nagar, Dhali.
7	Tr. Karuppan (52), S/o. Ammasai, Thirumoorthi Nagar, Dhali.

The fire and rescue department by virtue of its objective has a very major role to play during the natural calamity like floods / cyclone, landslides and earthquake to rescue the affected people. Both the fire and rescue service and Police departments may function either individually or conjointly depending on the situations. Where major evacuation of people from the marooned or flood affected areas are concerned both the Police and Fire Services Teams may work conjointly with a common spirit of saving the live of the affected peoples and minimizing the damages to properties.

The list of Govt. offices and swimmers were listed out and kept at District Police Office, Tiruppur.

4) Protection, Communication, Rescue and Rehabilitation:-

(i) Total Number of Flood Rescue Equipments available:

1.	Rope.
2.	Diesel Wood Cutter – 1 No.

(ii) List of availability of the Communication Equipments:

1	Inflatable Light Tower - 02 Nos - Available at AR
2	Search Light - 11 Nos
3	VHF Static Set - 05 Nos (Without Battery)
4	VHF Mobile Set - 10 Nos
5	Handheld Set - 15 Nos
6	HF Set - 01 No - Installed at Technical Room.
7	VHF Repeater - 01 No.

(iii) List of availability of the Night Vision Equipments:

Asca light (Emergency Light) Night Vision - 1 No.

(iv) Facilities available in the control room

- a) D.N.S. Receiver
- b) V.H.F. System
- c) EPABX System
- d) Computer with internet connection
- e) Proper Telephone Connection

(v) Availability of the Fisherman Boats for the Rescue Operations :

3 Nos of fisherman boats at Thirumoorthi Nagar, Dhali.

11.1.1.Traffic Clearance (SOP):-

- i) The role of Police during the natural calamities may be divided into 3 phases viz.
 - a) Role of Police in pre-disaster preparatory work.
 - b) Disaster rescue and relief work during the calamities.
 - c) Post disaster programmes.
- ii) During the peak monsoon period, the entire district strength has to be mobilized and mobilize good number of Home Guards and keep them in readiness in the respective jurisdiction.
- iii) Except for very urgent or most unavoidable reasons, discourage long leave like, EL/ML on flimsy and trivial reasons will be recalled.
- iv) To organize vigorous patrolling in the very low lying, very vulnerable places the banks of river / lakes / reservoirs / areas, etc to watch the water level and to warn the people.
 - v) To evacuate the people from the places of danger to the places of safety and to retrieve the people from the debris and rescue people who have been marooned.
- vi) To organize first aid to the people who have been affected / injured and rush the serious cases to the hospitals at the earliest.
- vii) The rescue team will be supplied with rain coats, gum boots, water bottles, first aid box, torch lights with cells, nylon ropes, life saving jackets, tents and tools like cross saws, hack saws with blades, pick axes with handle, shovels, etc.
- viii) A mike fitted vehicle is to be placed for their movements in order to rush to the affected areas at the earliest to rescue marooned of flood affected people.

12. COVID-19-THE PANDEMIC

The COVID-19 pandemic which made the world cripple for months together has caused the Industries in the district to shut down for few months and made thousands to lose their livelihood and thousands to leave the district to return to their native districts and states. Tiruppur being one of the districts having highest migrant labour population, it was afraid initially that if any infection caused among the migrant labour it will become an infection bang in the district.

During the second wave o COVID-19 spread not much of the migrant labour left, they managed to stay back with the help f their employers. Many companies voluntarily helped the district administration in setting up or improving infrastructure for public health facilities.

12.1 Infrastructure:

Tiruppur district does not have strong medical infrastructure as its first medical college was just started by the Government and in private also no big hospital exists in the district. As the district is adjacent to Coimbatore which has strong medical infrastructure both in government as well as in private, most of the population were depending on it. District administration as per the advice of the state government converted four educational institutions as temporary hospitals apart from strengthening the government hospitals by increasing the bed capacity and O2 beds. Apart from this many government and private buildings were identified and kept ready to convert them into COVID care centres in case of necessarily in the first Wave.

During second wave bed capacities in all Government Hospitals including Government Medical College Hospital were increased to 1600 beds in which 670 were O2 beds. Covid Care Centres were increased to 17 and private hospitals providing treatment for COVID were increased to 53. Their Bed capacity was as following:

Sl.No	Category	Total No. of Beds	O2 Beds
1	Government Hospitals	1577	440
2	Private Hospitals	2106	872
3	Covid Care Centres	1999	383
	TOTAL	5682	1695

Apart from this temporary waiting shed with 100 beds with Oxygen facility was setup within the Government Medical college Hospital Premises to save the patients at the waiting time for bed availability and admission in the hospital. It helped a lot in freeing the Ambulances from waiting outside the hospital and effective use of the services of the Ambulances, and this is apart from the 7 Oxygen buses with Oxygen concentrators which were stationed at Government Hospitals to accommodate patients during their waiting time for bed. They were provided by the NGOs. Along with all this as per the instructions from the government all PHCs were converted into I-CCCs which helped to arrest the inflow of mild, asymptomatic and suspected patients inflow from rural areas into Government as well private Hospitals in the Urban areas and also they were attended then and there itself.

INNOVATIONS DURING SECOND WAVE:

I-CCC:

As per the instructions from the government all PHCs were converted into I-CCCs which helped to arrest the inflow of mild, asymptomatic and suspected patients inflow from rural areas into Government as well private Hospitals in the Urban areas and also they were attended then and there itself. Public in the rural area also stayed and took treatment there without hesitation due to its proximity to their residence.

Apart from this to contain the further spread of home quarantined patients in rural areas whose homes lack separate rooms with separate bath and toilet facilities were isolated in the schools in the villages.

12.2 Expenditure:

Tiruppur District initially had to spend much on increasing the infrastructure for Covid care and for feeding the migrant labours and for their travel charges. Funds received up to July was 2.05 crores which had spent on infrastructure and purchase of masks and sanitizers about Rs.8.00crores was spent on the migrant workers food and travel charges for this the amount was drawn in TR.27.

12.2 : COVID - 19 - EXPENDITURE DETAILS :

COVID - 19 Fund Sanctioned to All District Collectors (Amount in Crore) - As on 27.07.2021																							
Sl.No.	Districts	G.O.161, Dated: 19.03.20	G.O.171, Dated: 24.03.20	G.O.222, Dated: 04.05.20	G.O.251, Dated: 23.05.20	G.O.257, Dated: 27.05.20	G.O.261, Dated: 30.05.20	G.O.300, Dated: 16.06.20	G.O.309, Dated: 19.06.20	G.O.312, Dated: 20.06.20	G.O.313, Dated: 20.06.20	G.O.322, Dated: 27.06.20	G.O.356, Dated: 16.07.20	G.O.359, Dated: 16.07.20	G.O.360, Dated: 16.07.20	G.O.381, Dated: 23.07.20	G.O.388, Dated: 25.07.20	G.O.392, Dated: 27.07.20	Amount Drawn under TR-27	G.O.350, Dated : 23.04.21	Grand total	Total Expenditure incurred	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	
4	Tiruppur	0.05	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3.87	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	10	3	19.92	17.30	

12.3 ARRIVAL OF STRANDED PERSONS

About 27000 stranded persons have been arrived to the district through various means of transportation like flight, ship and by road. Details of the arrival are follows:

12.3 : STRANDED PERSONS ARRIVED TO TIRUPPUR DISTRICT FROM OTHER STATES & COUNTRIES

Sl. No	Arrival from State / Country	By Flight					By Ship					By Road					Total No. Of Persons Arrived					
		May	June	July	August	September (Upto 13.09.2020)	May	June	July	August	September (Upto 13.09.2020)	May	June	July	August	September (Upto 13.09.2020)		May Month Total	June Month Total	July Month Total	August Month Total	September Month Total
1	Other States	0	482	1951	4073	1879	0	0	0	0	0	917	1069	476	4271	11578	917	1551	2427	8344	13457	26696
2	Other Countries	76	66	278	214	73	0	10	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	83	76	278	214	73	724
Grand Total		76	548	2229	4287	1952	0	10	0	0	0	924	1069	476	4271	11578	1000	1627	2705	8558	13530	27420

12.4 Migrant labours:

The district administration proactively called the meeting of industrialists advised them to follow the SOPs given by State and central governments and keep the migrant labours in their residents until arrangements are made for their return. Arranged for supply of dry ration by forming teams to supply it at the door steps of the migrant labours. Thus the migrant workers were kept in their residents without coming out to streets in search of food.

About 36 Shramik special trains were operated from the district to send the migrant workers to their native states. The details are as below:

12.4 : DETAILS OF MIGRANT LABOURS :											
Sl No	District	No. of migrant Laborers who have registered in the portal to go to their native States	No. of migrant laborers who were sent to their native States by Train & Bus as on 11.09.2020 (out of Column 3)			Expenditure incurred So far					Balance (3-6)
			Train	Bus	Total	Train Fare	Expense for food Distributed on (if any)	Bus Fare	Expense for food Distributed on (if any)	For Vehicle arrangements to Board train (if any)	
1	2	3	4	5	6					7	9
1	Tiruppur	92450	52066	17626	69692	48333434	6609957	0	0	1853000	22758

12.5. Vaccination :

Age	1st dose	2nd dose	1st dose	2nd dose
18 Years and Above	96.49%	91.09%	1974232 (98.94%)	1585769 (79.48%)
15 to 18 Years	91.23%	77.38%	102246 (88.68%)	86816 (75.30%)
12 to 14 Years	93.46%	72.21%	66142 (90.48%)	48998 (67.03%)
Precaution Dose	15.00%		177266 (12.86%)	

Tiruppu District Covid -19 Vaccination 18 Years and Above As on 11-09-2022						
S.No.	Name of BLOCK	Above 18 Years Population	Achievement (Covishield+Covaxin)		Percentage %	
			1st Dose	2nd Dose	1st Dose	2nd Dose
1	Tiruppur Corporation	867420	757753	585558	87.4	67.5
2	Udumalai MPTY	46189	50722	45810	109.8	99.2
3	Dharapuram MPTY	40130	38218	34719	95.2	86.5
4	Avinashi (Cheyur)	136633	156972	128572	114.9	94.1
5	Dharapuram	68816	67803	50164	98.5	72.9
6	Gudimangalam	53917	58699	47818	108.9	88.7
7	Madathukulam	71898	74758	55066	104.0	76.6
8	Mulanur	47797	46017	43735	96.3	91.5
9	Kangeyam	61065	71248	56908	116.7	93.2
10	Kundadam	54114	56249	46843	103.9	86.6
11	Palladam (Semmipalayam)	143138	168684	134184	117.8	93.7
12	Pongalur	65509	73001	59570	111.4	90.9
13	Tiruppur (Perumanallur)	88513	98940	80477	111.8	90.9
14	Uthukuli	66526	76079	63754	114.4	95.8
15	Udumalai	115324	104025	81325	90.2	70.5
16	Vellakovil	68311	75064	71266	109.9	104.3
Rural Total		1041561	1127539	919682	108.3	88.3
Urban Total		953739	846693	666087	88.8	69.8
Grand Total		1995300	1974232	1585769	98.9	79.5

TIRUPPUR COVID-19 VACCINATION 15-18 Years Achievement Report As on 11-09-2022						
S.No.	Name of BLOCK	Total TARGET	15-18 Achievement Covaxin		Percentage %	
			1st Dose	2nd Dose	1st Dose	2nd Dose
1	Tiruppur Corporation	42300	34751	28567	82.2	67.5
2	Udumalai MPTY	4930	5529	5013	112.2	101.7
3	Dharapuram MPTY	4760	3119	2816	65.5	59.2
4	Avinashi (Cheyur)	9908	9338	7448	94.2	75.2
5	Dharapuram	3210	3639	2944	113.4	91.7
6	Gudimangalam	2990	2429	2216	81.2	74.1
7	Madathukulam	3754	2982	2479	79.4	66.0
8	Mulanur	2010	1827	1779	90.9	88.5
9	Kangeyam	3855	3177	2846	82.4	73.8
10	Kundadam	1991	1931	1785	97.0	89.7
11	Palladam (Semmipalayam)	12387	9889	8390	79.8	67.7
12	Pongalur	4730	4231	3641	89.5	77.0
13	Tiruppur (Perumanallur)	4198	4763	4055	113.5	96.6
14	Uthukuli	5130	4843	4364	94.4	85.1
15	Udumalai	4741	5430	4546	114.5	95.9
16	Vellakovil	4406	4368	3927	99.1	89.1
Rural Total		63310	58847	50420	93.0	79.6
Urban Total		51990	43399	36396	83.5	70.0
Grand Total		115300	102246	86816	88.7	75.3

TIRUPPUR COVID-19 VACCINATION 12-14 Years Achievement Report As on 11-09-2022						
S.No.	Name of BLOCK	Total TARGET	12-14 Achievement Corbevax		Percentage %	
			1st Dose	2nd Dose	1st Dose	2nd Dose
1	Tiruppur Corporation	31778	22466	14813	70.7	46.6
2	Udumalai MPTY	1693	2497	2125	147.5	125.5
3	Dharapuram MPTY	1470	1974	1663	134.3	113.1
4	Avinashi (Cheyur)	5006	5645	3448	112.8	68.9
5	Dharapuram	2521	2065	1685	81.9	66.8
6	Gudimangalam	1975	1840	1675	93.2	84.8
7	Madathukulam	2634	2151	1579	81.7	59.9
8	Mulanur	1751	1283	1215	73.3	69.4
9	Kangeyam	2237	2724	2136	121.8	95.5
10	Kundadam	1983	1683	1482	84.9	74.7
11	Palladam (Semmipalayam)	5244	6621	5116	126.3	97.6
12	Pongalur	2400	2761	2124	115.0	88.5
13	Tiruppur (Perumanallur)	3243	3286	2534	101.3	78.1
14	Uthukuli	2437	3007	2459	123.4	100.9
15	Udumalai	4225	3601	2761	85.2	65.3
16	Vellakovil	2503	2538	2183	101.4	87.2
Rural Total		38159	39205	30397	102.7	79.7
Urban Total		34941	26937	18601	77.1	53.2
Grand Total		73100	66142	48998	90.5	67.0



MICHAUNG CYCLONE

Severe Cyclonic Storm Michaung was a moderate tropical cyclone which formed in the Bay of Bengal during the 2023 North Indian Ocean cyclone season. Michaung originated as a low-pressure area in the Gulf of Thailand which crossed into the Bay of Bengal and became a deep depression on December 2.



மாண்புமிகு தமிழ் வளர்ச்சி மற்றும் செய்தித்துறை அமைச்சர் திரு.மு.பெ.சாமிநாதன் அவர்கள் இன்று (19.12.2023) திருப்பூர் மாவட்ட ஆட்சியர் அலுவலகம் எதிரில் உள்ள தனியார் திருமண மண்டபத்தில் மாவட்ட நிர்வாகத்தின் சார்பில் கன்னியாகுமரி, திருநெல்வேலி, தூத்துக்குடி மற்றும் தென்காசி ஆகிய மாவட்டங்களுக்கு அனுப்பப்படும் நிவாரணப் பொருட்களை பார்வையிட்டார்கள். உடன் மாவட்ட ஆட்சித்தலைவர் திரு.தா.கிறிஸ்துராஜ் இ.ஆ.ப., அவர்கள், கூட்டுறவு சங்கங்களின் இணைப்பதிவாளர் திரு.சொ.சீனிவாசன் ஆகியோர் உள்ளனர்.



மாண்புமிகு தமிழ் வளர்ச்சி மற்றும் செய்தித்துறை அமைச்சர் திரு.மு.பெ.சாமிநாதன் அவர்கள் இன்று (19.12.2023) திருப்பூர் மாவட்ட ஆட்சியர் அலுவலகம் எதிரில் உள்ள தனியார் திருமண மண்டபத்தில் மாவட்ட நிர்வாகத்தின் சார்பில் கன்னியாகுமரி, திருநெல்வேலி, தூத்துக்குடி மற்றும் தென்காசி ஆகிய மாவட்டங்களுக்கு அனுப்பப்படும் நிவாரணப் பொருட்களை பார்வையிட்டார்கள். உடன், மாவட்ட ஆட்சித்தலைவர் திரு.தா.கிறிஸ்துராஜ் இ.ஆ.ப., அவர்கள், கூட்டுறவு சங்கங்களின் இணைப்பதவாளர் திரு.சொ.சீனிவாசன் ஆகியோர் உள்ளனர்.



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I. PEOPLE CENTERED ADVISORY

(Do's and Dont's during disasters)

CYCLONE

Before the Cyclone season:

- ❖ Check the house; secure loose tiles and carry out repairs of doors and windows
- ❖ Remove dead branches or dying trees close to the house; anchor removable objects such as lumber piles, loose tin sheets, loose bricks, garbage cans, sign-boards etc. which can fly in strong winds
- ❖ Keep some wooden boards ready so that glass windows can be boarded if needed
- ❖ Keep a hurricane lantern filled with kerosene, battery operated torches and enough dry cells
- ❖ Demolish condemned buildings
- ❖ Keep some extra batteries for transistors
- ❖ Keep some dry non-perishable food always ready for use in emergency

Necessary actions

When the Cyclone starts

- ❖ Listen to the radio (All India Radio stations give weather warnings).
- ❖ Keep monitoring the warnings. This will help you prepare for a cyclone emergency.
- ❖ Pass the information to others.
- ❖ Ignore rumors and do not spread them; this will help to avoid panic situations.
- ❖ Believe in the official information

When Evacuation is instructed

- ❖ Pack essentials for yourself and your family to last a few days. These should include medicines, special food for babies and children or elders.
- ❖ Head for the proper shelter or evacuation points indicated for your area.
- ❖ Do not worry about your property
- ❖ At the shelter follow instructions of the person in charge.
- ❖ Remain in the shelter until you are informed to leave

Post-cyclone measures

- ❖ You should remain in the shelter until informed that you can return to your home.
- ❖ You must get inoculated against diseases immediately.
- ❖ Strictly avoid any loose and dangling wires from lamp posts.
- ❖ If you have to drive, do drive carefully.
- ❖ Clear debris from your premises immediately.
- ❖ Report the correct losses to appropriate authorities.

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 (levees, 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.

EARTHQUAKE

Do's & 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 pictures 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 weed killers, pesticides, and flammable products securely in closed cabinets with latches and on bottom shelves.
- ❖ 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 earthquakes. Localize the information by printing the phone numbers of local emergency services offices 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; take 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 in 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 exits; and alongside exterior walls. Most earthquake-related casualties result from collapsing 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.

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 the following measures:

Do's & Dont's

- ❖ 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 travelling, carry water with you.
- ❖ Avoid alcohol, tea, coffee and carbonated soft drinks, which dehydrates the body.
- ❖ Avoid high-protein food and do not eat stale food.
- ❖ If you work outside, use a hat or an umbrella and also use a damp cloth on your head, neck, face and limbs
- ❖ Do not leave children or pets in parked vehicles
- ❖ If you feel faint or ill, see a doctor immediately.
- ❖ Use ORS, homemade drinks like lassi, torani (rice water), lemon water, buttermilk, etc. which helps to re-hydrate the body.
- ❖ Keep animals in shade and give them plenty of water to drink.

- ❖ Keep your home cool, use curtains, shutters or sunshade and open windows at night.
- ❖ Use fans, damp clothing and take bath in cold water frequently.

TIPS FOR TREATMENT OF A PERSON AFFECTED BY A SUN STROKE

- ❖ 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.

II. Revised list of Items and Norms of Assistance from State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) and National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF)

<p>GRATUITIOUS RELIEF</p> <p>(a) Ex-gratia payment to families of deceased persons</p>	<p>Rs.4.00 lakh per deceased person including those involved in relief operation or associated in preparedness activities, subject to certification regarding cause of death from appropriate authority.</p>
<p>(b) Ex-gratia payments for loss of a limb or eye(s)</p>	<p>(i)Rs.59,100/- per person, when the disability is between 40% and 60%</p> <p>(ii)Rs.2.0 lakh per person when the disability is more then 60%</p>
<p>(c) Grievous injury requiring hospitalization</p>	<p>Subject to certification by a doctor from a hospital or dispensary of Government, regarding extent and cause of disability .</p> <p>(i) Rs.12,700/- per person requiring hospitalization more than a week.</p> <p>(ii) Rs.4,300/- per person requiring hospitalization for less than a week Rs.1800/- per family for loss of clothing</p>
<p>(d) Clothing and utensils / household / goods for family whose houses have been washed away / fully damaged / severely inundated for more than two days due to a Natural Calamity</p>	<p>Rs.2000/- per family for loss of utensils / household goods.</p> <p>Rs.60/- per adult and Rs.45/- per child , not house in relief camps. The Tahsildar shall verify and prepare a list of those affected and identify the beneficiaries.</p>
<p>(e) Gratuitous relief for families whose livelihood is seriously affected.</p>	<p>Period of providing gratuitous relief will be as per assessment of State Executive Committee and the Central Team(in Case of NDRF). The default period of assistance will be upto 30 days, which may be extended upto 60 days in the first instance, if required, and subsequently upto 90 days in case of drought / pest attack. Depending on the ground situation, the State Executive Committee can extend the time period beyond the prescribed limit subject to the stipulation that expending on this account should not exceed 25% of SDRF allocation for the year.</p>

SERACH AND RESCUE OPERATION

<p>(a) Cost of search and rescue measures / evacuation of people affected / likely to be affected</p>	<p>As per actual cost incurred, assessed by State Executive Committee and recommended by Central Team(in case of NDRF) By the time if the search and rescue operations are over before the visit of the Central Team, then the State Executive Committee will assess/recommend actual / near actual cost.</p>
<p>(b) Hiring of boats / essential equipment for carrying immediate relief and saving lives.</p>	<p>As per actual cost incurred, assessed by State Executive Committee and recommended by the Central Team (in case of NDRF).</p>
<p style="color: red;">RELIEF MEASURES</p>	
<p>(a) Provision for temporary accommodation, food, clothing, medical care, etc., for people affected / evacuated and sheltered in relief camps.</p>	<p>A package of 10 KG rice, one saree and one dhoti, one liter of kerosene and Rs.1000/- the families evacuated from their houses and moved or shelters.</p> <p>As per assessment of need by State Executive Committee and recommendation of the Central Team(in case of NDRF) for a period up to 30 days. The state Executive Committee would need to specify the number of camps. Their, duration and the number of persons in camps. In case of continuation of a calamity like drought or widespread devastation caused by earthquake of flood etc., this period may be extended to 60 days, and upto 90 days in cause of severe drought. Depending on the ground situation, the State Executive Committee can extend the time period beyond the prescribed limit subject to the stipulation that expenditure on this account should not exceed 25% of SDRF allocation for the year. Medical care may be provided from National Rural Health Mission(NRHM).</p>
<p>(b) Air dropping of essential supplies.</p>	<p>As per actual, based on assessment of need by State Executive Committee and recommendation of the Central Team(In case of NDRF).</p> <p>The quantum of assistance will be limited to actual amount raised in the bills by the Ministry of Defence for airdropping of essential supplies and rescue operation only.</p>

(c) Provision of emergency supply of drinking water in rural areas and urban areas	As per actual cost, based on assessment of need by State Executive Committee and recommended by the Central Team (in case of NDRF) up to 30 days and may be extended upto 90 days in case of drought. Depending on the ground situation , the time period beyond the prescribed limit subject to the stipulation that expenditure in this account should not exceed 25% of SDRF allocation for the year.
CLEARANCE OF AFFECTED AREAS	
(a) Clearance of debris in public areas.	As per cost within 30 days from the date of start of the work based on assessment of need by State Executive Committee for the assistance to be provided under SDRF and an per assessment of the Central team for assistance to be provided under NDRF.
(b) Draining off flood water in affected areas	As per actual cost within 30 days from the date of start of the work based on assessment of need by State Executive Committee for the assistance to be provided under SDRF and As per assessment of the Central team (in case of NDRF)
(c) Disposal of dead bodies / Carcasses	As per actual based on assessment of need by SEC and recommendation of the Central Team (in case of NDRF)
AGRICULTURE	
Assistance to farmers.	
(A) Assistance for land and other loss	
a) Desilting of agricultural land (where thickness of sand / silt deposit is more than 3" to be certificate by the competent authority of the state Government)	Rs.12,200/- per hectare. (Subject to the condition that on other assistance / subject has been availed of by / is eligible to the beneficiary under any other Government Scheme)
(b) Removal of debris on agricultural land in hilly areas.	
(c) De-silting / Restoration / Repair of fish farms	
(d) Loss of substantial portion of land caused by landslide, avalanche change of course of rivers	Rs.37,500/- per hectare whose ownership of the land is legitimate as per the revenue records

Inputs subsidy (where crop loss is 33% and above)	
(a) For agriculture crops, horticulture crops and annual plantation crops.	Rs.7410/- per hectare for crops other than paddy. In rain fed areas and restricted to sown areas. Rs.13,500/- per hectare for crops in assured irrigated areas, subject to minimum assistance not less than RS.1000 and restricted to sown areas.
b) Perennial crops	Rs.18,000/- per hectare for all types of perennial crops subject to minimum assistance not less than Rs.2000/- and restricted to sown areas.
c) Sericulture	Rs.7410/- per hectare for Eri, Maulberry, Tussar
d) Paddy	Rs.6,000/- per hectare for Muga. Rs.13,500/- per hectare subject to minimum assistance not less than Rs.1000 and restricted to sown areas
ANIMAL HUSBANDARY- Assistance to Small and Marginal Farmers	
i) Replacement of milch animals, draught animals or animals used for haulage	Milch Animals:- Rs.30,000/- Buffalo / Cow / Camel / Yak / Mithun etc., Rs.3000 /- Sheep / Goat / Pig Draught Animals:- Rs.25,000/- Camel / Horse / Bullock etc., Rs.16,000/- Calf / Donkey / Pony / Mule. Poultry:- Poultry @ Rs.100/- per bird. Note: Relief under these norms is not eligible if the assistance is available from any other Government Scheme. e.g, loss of birds due too Avian influenza or any other disease for which the Department of Animals Husbandry has a separate Scheme for compensating the poultry owners.
ii) Provision of fodder / feed concentrate including water supply and medicines in cattie camps	Large animals Rs.70/- per day small animals Rs.35/- per day period for providing relief will be as per Assessment of the State Executive Committee (SEC) and the Central Team (in case of NDRF). The default period for assistance will be upto 30 days which may be extended upto 60 days in the first instance and in case of severe drought upto 90 days. Depending on the ground situation the State Executive Committee can extend the time period beyond

	<p>the prescribed limit, subject to the stipulation that expenditure on this account should not exceed 25% of SDRF allocation for the year. 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>
<p>iii) Transport of fodder to cattle outside cattle camps</p>	<p>As per actual cost of transport, based on assessment of need by State Executive Committee and recommendation of the Central Team (in case of NDRF) consistent With estimate of cattle as per Livestock Census.</p>
<p>FISHERY</p>	
<p>i) Assistance to Fishermen for repair / replacement of boats, net- damaged or lost- Boat- Dugout-Canoe-Catamaran. Net. (this assistance will not be provided if the beneficiary is eligible or has available of any subsidy / assistance, for the instant calamity under any other Government Scheme.</p>	<p>i) Replacement of fully damaged/ lost wooden catamaran with a wooden catamaran, a fully subsidy will be of Rs.32,000/- (inclusive of net)</p> <p>ii) For repair/ rebuilding of partially damaged catamaran Rs.10,000/- unit.</p> <p>iii) For replacement for fully damaged / lost wooden / FRP Vallam, the percentage of subsidy assistance will be enhanced from 35% to 50% of the total cost subject to maximum subsidy of Rs.75,000/- calculated at a unit cost of Rs.1.5 lakhs (inclusive of engine and net)</p> <p>iv) For partially damaged FRP Vallam at the rate of Rs.20,000/- per unit</p> <p>v) For replacement of fully damaged / lost mechanized boats the subsidy to be paid will be 35% total cost, restricted to a maximum subsidy of Rs.5 lakhs per boat.</p> <p>vi) For repairs of partially damaged mechanized fishing boat, the subsidy will Rs.8,200/- per hectare (This assistance will not be provided if the beneficiary is eligible or</p>

	has available of any subsidy/ assistance , for the instant calamity, under any other Government Scheme, except the one time subsidy provided under the Scheme of Department of Animal Husbandly, Dairying and Fishers, Ministry of Agriculture)
HANDICRAFTS/ HANDLOOM ASSISTANCE TO ARTISANS	
i)For replacement of damaged tols/ equipments	Rs.4,100/- per artisan for equipments- Subject to certificated by the competent authority designated by the Government about damage and its replacement.
ii) For loss or raw material / goods in process / finished goods	Rs.4,100/- per artisan for law material (Subject to certification by the competent authority designated by the state Government about loss and its replacement).
HOUSING	
(a)Fully damaged / destroyed houses / severely damaged Pucca house (b)Partially damaged House Pucca(other than huts) where the damage is at least 15% (c)Damaged/ destroyed huts	i) Rs.95,100/- per house, in plain areas. ii) Rs.1,01,900/- per house in hilly areas including integrated Action plan (AP) Districts Rs.5,200/- per house fully damages Hut-Rs.5000/-per hut partially Damaged Hut-Rs.4,100/-per hut and 10 k.g rice for each case of damaged huts.
(d)Cattle shed attached with house	Rs.2,100/- per shed
INFRASTRUCTURE Repair / restoration (of immediate nature) of the damaged infrastructure 1.Roads&bridgs 2.Drinking water supply works 3.Irrigation 4.Power (only limited to immediate restoration of electricity supply in the	Activities of immediate nature: Illustrative lists of activities which may be considered as works of an immediate nature are given in the annexure II. Assessment of requirements: Based on assessment of need, as per State's costs/rates/schedules for repair, by State Executive Committee and recommendation of the Central Team (in case of NDRF).

<p>affected areas)</p> <p>5.Schools</p> <p>6.Primary Health Centres</p> <p>7. Community assets owned by panchayat Sectors such as Telecommunication and power(except immediate restoration of power supply), which generate their own revenue and also undertake immediate repair/ restoration</p>	<p>As regards repair of roads, due consideration shall be given to Norms for Maintenance of Roads in india,2001, as amended from time to time, for repairs of roads affected by heavy rains/flood , Cyclone, landslides , sand dunes, etc., to restore traffic. For reference these norms are Norms and Urban areas: Upto 15% of total of Ordinary Repair (OR) and Periodical Repair (PR) Hills upto 20% of total of OR and PR In case of repair of roads , assistance will be given based on the notified Ordinary Repair (OR) and Periodical Renewal (PR) of the State. In case OR and PR rate is not available, then assistance will be provided @Rs.1 lakh/Km for State Highway and Major District Road and @Rs.0.60lakh/km for rural road. The condition of “State shall first use its provision under the budget for regular maintenance and repair “ will no longer be required. In view of the difficulties in monitoring such stipulation, though it is a desirable goal for all the states</p>
<p>Procurement of essential search , rescue and evacuation equipments including communication equipment etc., for response to disaster. Capacity Building</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,</p>	<p>In case of repair of Bridge and irrigation works, assistance will be given as per the schedule of rates notified by the concerned States. Assistance of micro irrigation scheme will be provided @ Rs.1.5 lakh per damaged scheme. Assistance for restoration of damaged medium and large irrigation projects will also be given for the embankment portions, on par with the case of similar rural roads, subject to the stipulation that no duplication would be done with any ongoing schemes.</p> <p>Regarding repairs of damaged drinking water schemes, the eligible damaged drinking water structures will be eligible for assistance @Rs.1.5 lakh / damaged structure. . Regarding repair of damaged primary and secondary schools, primary health centers , Anganwadi and community</p>

can be met from SDRF within the limit of 10% of the annual funds allocation of the SDRF.

assets owned be given @ Rs.2 lakh / damaged structur. Regarding repair of damaged power sector, assistance will be given to damaged conductors, poles and transformers upto the level of 11 kv. The rate of assistance will be @ Rs. 4000 / Poles, Rs.0.50 lakhs per km of damaged conductor and Rs. Rs.1.00 lakh per damaged transformer Expenditure is to be incurred from SDRF only (and not from NDRF) as assessed by State Executive Committee (SEC) The total expenditure on this item should not exceed 10% of the annual allocation of the SDRF Expenditure is to be incurred from SDRF only (and not from NDRF) as assessed by State Executive Committee (SEC)

-The total expenditure on this item should not exceed 5% of the annual allocation of the SDRF.

-Expenditure is to be incurred from SDRF only (and not from NDRF) as assessed by State Executive Committee (SEC)

-The norm for various items will be the same as applicable to other notified natural disasters, as listed above or In these cases, the scale of relief assistance against each item for "local disaster" should not exceed the norms of SDRF.

-The flexibility is to be applicable only after the State has formally listed the disasters for inclusion and notified transparent norms and guidelines with a clear procedure for identification of the beneficiaries for disaster relief for such "local disasters" with the approval of SEC.(Provision of relief assistance to local disasters to be sanctioned as per norms and guidelines notified by GOTN).

Illustrative list of activities identified as of an immediate nature

1	Drinking water Supply	<p>i. Repair of damaged platforms of Hand pumps / Ring wells / Spring tapped chambers / Public stand posts, cisterns.</p> <p>ii. Restoration of damaged stand posts including replacement of damaged pipe lengths with new pipe lengths, cleaning of dear water reservoir (to make it leak proof)</p> <p>iii. Repair of damaged pumping machines, leaking overhead reservoirs and water pumps including damaged intake structure approach gentries / jetties</p>
2	Roads	<p>i. Filling up of breaches and potholes, use of pipe for creating waterways, repair and stone pitching of embankments.</p> <p>ii. Repair of breached culverts.</p> <p>iii. Providing diversions to the damaged / washed out portions of bridge to restore immediate connectivity.</p> <p>iv. Temporary repair of approach of bridge / embankments of bridges , repair of damaged railing bridge, repair of causeways to restore immediate connectivity, granular sub base, over damaged stretch of roads to restore traffic.</p>
3	Irrigation	<p>i. immediate repair of damaged canal structures and earthen / masonry works tanks and small reservoirs with the use of cement, sand bags and stones.</p> <p>ii. Repair of weak areas such as piping or rat holes in dam walls/ embankments.</p> <p>iii. Removal of vegetative material / building material debris from canal and drainage system.</p> <p>iv. Repair of embankment of minor, medium and major irrigation projects.</p>
4	Health	<p>Repair of damaged approach roads, building and electrical lines of PHCs/ Community Health Centers.</p>
5	Community assets of Panchayat	<p>a. Repair of village internal roads.</p> <p>b. Removal of debris from drainage / sewerage line.</p> <p>c. Repair of internal water supply lines.</p> <p>d. Repair of street lights.</p>

		e. Temporary repair of primary schools Panchayat ghars, Community halls, anganwadi etc.,
6	Power	Poles / conductors and transformers upto 111kv

The assistance will be considered as per the merit towards the following activities.

	Items / Particular	Norms if assistance will be adopted for immediate repair
i.	Damaged primary school building Higher seconds / middle college and other educational institution buildings	Up to Rs.1.50 lakh/ unit Not covered
ii.	Primary health Centre	Upto Rs.1.50 lakh / unit
iii.	Electric poles and wires etc.,	Normative cost (Upto Rs.4000 per pole and Rs.0.50 lakh per km)
iv.	Panchayat ghars / Anganwadi / Mahila Monda / Yuva kendra / community hall	Upto 2.00 Lakh/ unit
v.	State Highways / Major District road	Rs.1.00 lakh . Km.
vi.	Rural road / bridge	Rs.0.70 lakh / km
vii.	Drinking water scheme	Upto 1.50 lakh/ unit
viii.	Irrigation sector: Minor irrigation schemes/ canal Major irrigation scheme Flood control and anti Erosion Protection work	Upto Rs.1.50 lakh / scheme Not covered Not covered
ix.	Hydro Power Project / HT distribution systems Transformers and sub stations	Not covered
x.	State Government Buildings viz department / office building, departmental/ residential quarters, religious structure , patwarkhana, Court premises, play ground, forest bungalow property and animal / bird sanctuary etc.,	Not covered
xii.	Long terms / permanent restoration work	Not covered
xii.	Any new work of long term nature	Not covered
xiv.	Distribution of commodities Procurement of equipment / machineries under	Not covered (However , there is a provision for assistance as GR to families in dire need of assistance after a disasters)
xv.	NDRF	Not covered
xvi.	National Highway	Not covered (Since GOI born entire expenditure towards restoration works activities)
xvii.	Fodder seed to augment fodder production	Not covered

G.O.(Ms).No.579, Dated 09.12.2023

II. Revised list of Items and Norms of Assistance from State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) and National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF)

GRATUITIOUS RELIEF (a) Ex-gratia payment to families of deceased persons	Rs.4.00 lakh per deceased person including those involved in relief operation or associated in preparedness activities, subject to certification regarding cause of death from appropriate authority.
(b) Ex-gratia payments for loss of a limb or eye(s)	(i)Rs.74,000/- per person, when the disability is between 40% and 60% (ii)Rs.2.5 lakh per person when the disability is more then 60% Subject to certification by a doctor from a hospital or dispensary of Government, regarding extent and cause of disability .
(c) Grievous injury requiring hospitalization	(iii) Rs.16,000/- per person requiring hospitalization more than a week. (iv) Rs.5,400/- per person requiring hospitalization for less than a week Note: Injured persons getting treatment under the 'Ayushman Bharat' Yojna will not be eligible for relief under this item.
(d) Clothing and utensils / household / goods for family whose houses have been washed away / fully damaged / severely inundated for more than two days due to a Natural Calamity	Rs. 2500/- per family ,for the loss of clothing. Rs.2500/- per family for loss of utensils / household goods.
(e) Gratuitous relief for families whose livelihood is seriously affected.	Gratuitous relief 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 br referred for calculating average rate. The relief amount should be disbursed through DBT / cash (In case of exigency of the situation only) or the Stated Government may provide this relief in kind. State

	<p>Government. Will certify that identified beneficiaries are not housed in relief camps, during the period GR is provided the basis and process for arriving at such beneficiaries district wise.</p> <p>Period of providing gratuitous relief will be as per assessment of State Executive Committee and the Central Team(in Case of NDRF). The default period of assistance will be upto 30 days, which may be extended upto 60 days in the first instance, if required, and subsequently upto 90 days in case of drought / pest attack. Depending on the ground situation, the State Executive Committee can extend the time period beyond the prescribed limit subject to the stipulation that expending on this account should not exceed 30% of SDRF allocation for the year.</p>
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SERACH AND RESCUE OPE RATION

<p>(a) Cost of search and rescue measures / evacuation of people affected / likely to be affected</p>	<p>As per actual cost incurred, assessed by State Executive Committee and recommended by Central Team(in case of NDRF) By the time if the search and rescue operations are over before the visit of the Central Team, them the State Executive Committee will assess/recommend actual / near actual cost.</p>
<p>(b) Hiring of boats / essential equipment for carrying immediate relief and saving lives.</p>	<p>As per actual cost incurred, assessed by State Executive Committee and recommended by the Central Team (in case of NDRF). The Quatum of assistance will be limited to the actual expenditure incurred on hiring boats and other essential equipment required for rescuing standed people and there by saving human lives during a notified natural calamity.</p>
<p>RELIEF MEASURES</p>	
<p>(a) Provision for temporary accommodation, food, clothing, medical care, etc., for people affected / evacuated and sheltered in relief camps.</p>	<p>A package of 10 KG rice, one saree and one dhoti, one liter of kerosene and Rs.1000/- the families evacuated from their houses and moved or shelters. As per assessment of need by State Executive Committee and recommendation of the</p>

	<p>Central Team(in case of NDRF) for a period up to 30 days. The state Executive Committee would need to specify the number of camps. Their, duration and the number of persons in camps. In case of continuation of a calamity like drought or widespread devastation caused by earthquake of flood etc., this period may be extended to 60 days, and upto 90 days in cause of severe drought. Depending on the ground situation, the State Executive Committee can extend the time period beyond the prescribed limit subject to the stipulation that expenditure on this account should not exceed 25% of SDRF allocation for the year. Medical care may be provided from National Rural Health Mission(NRHM).</p>
(b) Air dropping of essential supplies.	<p>As per actual, based on assessment of need by State Executive Committee and recommendation of the Central Team(In case of NDRF).</p> <p>The quantum of assistance will be limited to actual amount raised in the bills by the Ministry of Defence for airdropping of essential supplies and rescue operation only.</p>
(c) Provision of emergency supply of drinking water in rural areas and urban areas	<p>As per actual cost, based on assessment of need by State Executive Committee and recommended by the Central Team (in case of NDRF) up to 30 days and may be extended upto 90 days in case of drought. Depending on the ground situation , the time period beyond the prescribed limit subject to the stipulation that expenditure in this account should not exceed 25% of SDRF allocation for the year.</p>
CLEARANCE OF AFFECTED AREAS	
(a) Clearance of debris in public areas.	<p>As per cost within 30 days from the date of start of the work based on assessment of need by State Executive Committee for the assistance to be provided under SDRF and an per assessment of the Central team for assistance to be provided under NDRF.</p>
(b) Draining off flood water in affected areas	<p>As per actual cost within 30 days from the date of start of the work based on assessment</p>

	of need by State Executive Committee for the assistance to be provided under SDRF and As per assessment of the Central team (in case of NDRF)
(c) Disposal of dead bodies / Carcasses	As per actual based on assessment of need by SEC and recommendation of the Central Team (in case of NDRF)
AGRICULTURE	
Assistance to farmers.	
(A) Assistance for land and other loss	
a) Desilting of agricultural land (where thickness of sand / silt deposit is more than 3" to be certificate by the competent authority of the state Government)	Rs.18,000 / - per hectare for each item. Above is sublectto a minimum assisatance of not less than Rs.2,200/- per farmer (Subject to the condition that on other assistance / subject has been availed of by / is eligible to the beneficiary under any other Government Scheme)
(b) Removal of debris on agricultural land in hilly areas.	
(c) De-silting / Restoration / Repair of fish farms	
(d) Loss of substantial portion of land caused by landslide, avalanche change of course of rivers	Rs.47,000/- per hectare whose ownership of the land is legitimate as per the revenue records. Above is subject to a minimum assistance of not less than Rs.5000/ - per farmer.
Inputs subsidy (where crop loss is 33% and above)	
(b) For agriculture crops, horticulture crops and annual plantation crops.	Rs.8500/- per hectare for crops other than paddy. In rainfed areas subject to minimum assistance not less than RS.1000 and restricted to sown areas . Rs.17,000/- per hectare for crops in assured irrigated areas, subject to minimum assistance not less than RS.2000 and restricted to sown areas.
b) Perennial crops	Rs.22,500/- per hectare for all types of perennial crops subject to minimum assistance not less than Rs.2500/- and restricted to sown areas.
c) Sericulture	Rs.7410/- per hectare for Eri,Maulberry, Tussar Rs.7,500/- per ha.for Muga. Rs.1,000/- per farmer and restricted to sown areas.

d) Paddy	Rs.17,000/- per hectare subject to minimum assistance not less than Rs.2,000 and restricted to sown areas
ii. Input subsidy to farmers having more than 2 Ha. of landholding	Rs. 8,500/- per ha. other than paddy in ainfed areas aand restricted to sown. Rs. 17,000/- per ha. for crops in assured irrigated areas and restriced to sown areas. Rs. 17,000/- per ha. for paddy crops and restricted to sown areas. Rs.22,500/- ha.for all types of perennial crops/ Agro forestry (plantation in own farmland) and restricted tp sown areas. Assistance may be provided where crop loss in 33% and above subject to a ceiling of 2 ha. per farmer.
ANIMAL HUSBANDARY- Assistance to Small and Marginal Farmers and livestock owners	
i)Replacement of milch animals, draught animals or animals used for haulage	Milch Animals:- Rs.37,500/- Buffalo / Cow / Camel / Yak / Mithun etc.,Rs.4000 /- Sheep / Goat / Pig Draught Animals:- Rs.32,000/- Camel / Horse / Bullock etc., Rs.20,000/- Calf / Donkey / Pony / Mule. Poultry:- Poultry @ Rs.100/- per bird. Note: Relief under these norms is not eligible if the assistance is available from any other Government Scheme. e.g, loss of birds due too Avian influenza or any other disease for which the Department of Animals Husbandry has a separate Scheme for compensating the poultry owners.
ii) Provision of fodder / feed concentrate including water supply and medicines in cattie camps	Large animals Rs.80/- per day small animals Rs.45/- per day period for providing relief will be as per Assessment of the State Executive Committee (SEC) and the Central Team (in case of NDRF). The default period for assistance will be upto 30 days which may be extended upro 60 days in the first instance and in case of severe drought upto 90 days. Depending on the ground situation the State Executive Committee can extend the time period beyond the prescribed limit, subject to the stipulation that expenditure on this account should not

	<p>exceed 30% of SDRF allocation for the year. 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>
<p>iii) Transport of fodder to cattle outside cattle camps</p>	<p>As per actual cost of transport, based on assessment of need by State Executive Committee and recommendation of the Central Team (in case of NDRF) consistent With estimate of cattle as per Livestock Census.</p>
<p>FISHERY</p>	
<p>i) Assistance to Fishermen for repair / replacement of boats, net- damaged or lost- Boat- Dugout-Canoe-Catamaran. Net. (this assistance will not be provided if the beneficiary is eligible or has available of any subsidy / assistance, for the instant calamity under any other Government Scheme.</p>	<p>i) Replacement of fully damaged/ lost wooden catamaran with a wooden catamaran, a fully subsidy will be of Rs.50,000/- (inclusive of net)</p> <p>ii) For repair/ rebuilding of partially damaged catamaran Rs.15,000/- unit.</p> <p>iii) For replacement for fully damaged / lost wooden / FRP Vallam, the percentage of subsidy assistance will be enhanced from 35% to 50% of the total cost subject to maximum subsidy of Rs.1 lakh calculated at a unit cost of Rs.2 lakhs (inclusive of engine and net)</p> <p>iv) For partially damaged FRP Vallam at the rate of Rs.30,000/- per unit</p> <p>v) For replacement of fully damaged / lost mechanized boats the subsidy to be paid will be 35% total cost, restricted to a maximum subsidy of Rs.7.5 lakhs per boat.</p> <p>vi) For repairs of partially damaged mechanized fishing boat, (60% of the assessed value of damages restricted to a maximum subsidy Rs.4 lakh per boat</p> <p>vii) Rs. 15,000/- for replacement of fully</p>

<p>ii) Input subsidy for fish seed farm to small and marginal farmers</p>	<p>damages net.</p> <p>viii) Repair of OBM / IBE Engines – Rs. 7500/- per engine</p> <p>the subsidy will Rs.10,000/- per hectare</p> <p>(This assistance will not be provided if the beneficiary is eligible or has available of any subsidy/ assistance , for the instant calamity, under any other Government Scheme, except the one time subsidy provided under the Scheme of Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries, Ministry of Agriculture)</p>
<p>HANDICRAFTS/ HANDLOOM ASSISTANCE TO ARTISANS</p>	
<p>i) For replacement of damaged tools/ equipments</p>	<p>Rs.5,000/- per artisan for equipments- Subject to certified by the competent authority designated by the Government about damage and its replacement.</p>
<p>ii) For loss or raw material / goods in process / finished goods</p>	<p>Rs.5,000/- per artisan for raw material (Subject to certification by the competent authority designated by the state Government about loss and its replacement).</p>
<p>HOUSING</p>	
<p>(a) Fully damaged / destroyed houses / severely damaged</p> <p>i) Pucca house</p> <p>ii) Kutcha House</p> <p>(b) Partially damaged House Pucca (other than huts) where the damage is at least 15%</p> <p>i) Pucca House</p> <p>ii) Kutcha House</p> <p>(c) Damaged/ destroyed huts</p>	<p>i) Rs.1,20,000/- per house, in plain areas.</p> <p>ii) Rs.1,30,000/- per house in hilly areas</p> <p>Districts Rs.5,200/- per house fully damaged Hut-Rs.5000/-per hut</p> <p>Rs.6500/- per house</p> <p>Rs.4000/ - per house</p> <p>Hut-Rs.8000/-per hut and 10 k.g rice for each case of damaged huts.</p> <p>(Hut means temporary, make shift unit, inferior to kutcha house , made of thatch,</p>

	mud,plastic shets, etc. traditionally recognized as hut by the state / District authorities
(d)Cattle shed attached with house	Rs.3000/- per shed
<p>INFRASTRUCTURE</p> <p>Repair / restoration (of immediate nature) of the damaged infrastructure</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.Roads&bridgs 2.Drinking water supply works 3.Irrigation 4.Power (only limited to immediate restoration of electricity supply in the affected areas) 5.Schools 6.Primary Health Centres 7. Community assets owned by panchayat Sectors such as Telecommunication and power(except immediate restoration of power supply), which generate their own revenue and also undertake immediate repair/ restoration 	<p>Activities of immediate nature:</p> <p>Illustrative lists of activities which may be considered as works of an immediate nature are given in the annexure II.</p> <p>Assessment of requirements:</p> <p>Based on assessment of need, as per State’s costs/rates/schedules for repair, by State Executive Committee and recommendation of the Central Team (in case of NDRF).</p> <p>As regards repair of roads, due consideration shall be given to Norms for Maintenance of Roads in indai,2001, as amended from time to time, for repairs of roads affected by heavy rains/flood , Cyclone, landslides , sand dunes, etc., to restore traffic. For reference these norms are Norms and Urban areas: Upto 15% of total of Ordinary Repair (OR) and Periodical Repair (PR) Hills upto 20% of total of OR and PR In case of repair of roads , assistance will be given based on the notified Ordinary Repair (OR) and Periodical Renewal (PR) of the State. In case OR and PR rate is not available, then assistance will be provided @Rs.1 lakh/Km for State Highway and Major District Road and @Rs.0.60lakh/km for rural road. The condition of “State shall first use its provision under the budget for regular maintenance and repair “ will no longer be required. In view of the difficulties in monitoring such stipulation, though it is a desirable goal for all the states</p>

Procurement of essential search , rescue and evacuation equipments including communication equipment etc., for response to disaster. Capacity Building

State specific disasters within the local context in the State , which are not included in the notified list of disasters eligible for assistance from SDRF / NDRF, can be met from SDRF within the limit of 10% of the annual funds allocation of the SDRF.

In case of repair of Bridge and irrigation works, assistance will be given as per the schedule of rates notified by the concerned States. Assistance of micro irrigation scheme will be provided @ Rs.1.5 lakh per damaged scheme. Assistance for restoration of damaged medium and large irrigation projects will also be given for the embankment portions, on par with the case of similar rural roads, subject to the stipulation that no duplication would be done with any ongoing schemes.

Regarding repairs of damaged drinking water schemes, the eligible damaged drinking water structures will be eligible for assistance @Rs.1.5 lakh / damaged structure. . Regarding repair of damaged primary and secondary schools, primary health centers , Anganwadi and community assets owned be given @ Rs.2 lakh / damaged structur. Regarding repair of damaged power sector, assistance will be given to damaged conductors, poles and transformers upto the level of 11 kv. The rate of assistance will be @ Rs. 4000 / Poles, Rs.0.50 lakhs per km of damaged conductor and Rs. Rs.1.00 lakh per damaged transformer Expenditure is to be incurred from SDRF only (and not from NDRF) as assessed by State Executive Committee (SEC) The total expenditure on this item should not exceed 10% of the annual allocation of the SDRF Expenditure is to be incurred from SDRF only (and not from NDRF) as assessed by State Executive Committee (SEC)

-The total expenditure on this item should not exceed 5% of the annual allocation of the SDRF.

-Expenditure is to be incurred from SDRF only (and not from NDRF) as assessed by

	<p>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 or In these cases, the scale of relief assistance against each item for “local disaster” should 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>
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Illustrative list of activities identified as of an immediate nature

1	Drinking water Supply	<p>i. Repair of damaged platforms of Hand pumps / Ring wells / Spring tapped chambers / Public stand posts, cisterns.</p> <p>ii. Restoration of damaged stand posts including replacement of damaged pipe lengths with new pipe lengths, cleaning of dear water reservoir (to make it leak proof)</p> <p>iii. Repair of damaged pumping machines, leaking overhead reservoirs and water pumps including damaged intake structure approach gentries / jetties</p>
2	Roads	<p>i. Filling up of breaches and potholes, use of pipe for creating waterways, repair and stone pitching of embankments.</p> <p>ii. Repair of breached culverts.</p> <p>iii. Providing diversions to the damaged / washed out portions of bridge to restore immediate connectivity.</p> <p>iv. Temporary repair of approach of bridge /</p>

		embankments of bridges , repair of damaged railing bridge, repair of causeways to restore immediate connectivity, granular sub base, over damaged stretch of roads to restore traffic.
3	Irrigation	<p>i. immediate repair of damaged canal structures and earthen / masonry works tanks and small reservoirs with the use of cement, sand bags and stones.</p> <p>ii. Repair of weak areas such as piping or rat holes in dam walls/ embankments.</p> <p>iii. Removal of vegetative material / building material debris from canal and drainage system.</p> <p>iv. Repair of embankment of minor, medium and major irrigation projects.</p>
4	Health	Repair of damaged approach roads, building and electrical lines of PHCs/ Community Health Centers.
5	Community assets of Panchayat	<p>a. Repair of village internal roads.</p> <p>b. Removal of debris from drainage / sewerage line.</p> <p>c. Repair of internal water supply lines.</p> <p>d. Repair of</p> <p>e. Temporary repair of primary schools Panchayat ghars, Community halls, anganwadi etc.,</p>
6	Power	Poles / conductors and transformers upto 111kv

The assistance will be considered as per the merit towards the following activities.

	Items / Particular	Norms if assistance will be adopted for immediate repair
i.	Damaged primary school building Higher seconds / middle college and other educational institution buildings	Up to Rs.1.50 lakh/ unit Not covered
ii.	Primary health Centre	Upto Rs.1.50 lakh / unit
iii.	Electric poles and wires etc.,	Normative cost (Upto Rs.4000 per pole and Rs.0.50 lakh per km)

iv.	Panchayat ghars / Anganwadi / Mahila Monda / Yuva kendra / community hall	Upto 2.00 Lakh/ unit
v.	State Highways / Major District road	Rs.1.00 lakh . Km.
vi.	Rural road / bridge	Rs.0.70 lakh / km
vii.	Drinking water scheme	Upto 1.50 lakh/ unit
viii.	Irrigation sector: Minor irrigation schemes/ canal Major irrigation scheme Flood control and anti Erosion Protection work	Upto Rs.1.50 lakh / scheme Not covered Not covered
ix.	Hydro Power Project / HT distribution systems Transformers and sub stations	Not covered
x.	State Government Buildings viz department / office building, departmental/ residential quarters, religious structure , patwarkhana, Court premises, play ground, forest bungalow property and animal / bird sanctuary etc.,	Not covered
xii.	Long terms / permanent restoration work	Not covered
xii.	Any new work of long term nature	Not covered
xiv.	Distribution of commodities Procurement if equipment / machineries under	Not covered (However , there is a provision for assistance as GR to families in dire need of assistance after a disasters)
xv.	NDRF	Not covered
xvi.	National Highway	Not covered (Since GOI born entire expenditure towards restoration works activities)
xvii	Fodder seed to augment fodder production	Not covered

III. MINIMUM STANDARDS FOR RELIEF CAMP

While selecting the relief camp according to section 19 of the DM act 2005, the State Authorities laid 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 requirement 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, generators 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.

IV. IMPORTANT CONTACT DETAILS

TAMILNADU STATE DISASTER MANAGEMENT AGENCY

Designation	Office	Mobile	Fax	E.Mail ID
Chairman and	28411552	9445000444	28546624	tnsdma.chairman@gmail.com
Project Co-ordinator	Ext101			
Director	28528745	9444446881	28592921	relief@tn.nic.in
(Disaster Management	28411552		28411654	cdrp.osd@gmail.com
Joint Director	Ext.103			
(Disaster Management)	28411552	9444446559		tnsdma.jd@gmail.com
Deputy Director	Ext.105			
Assistant	28411552	9444446558		tnsdma.ddpr@gmail.com
Director (P&M)	28411552	9445461709		tnsdma.adpm@gmail.com
Assistant	Ext.105			
Director (SP)	28411552	9444446885		tnsdma.adsp@gmail.com
Assistant	Ext.108			
Director (RR)	28411552	9444446882		tnsdma.adrr@gmail.com
	Ext : 109			

INDIAN METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT

Designation	Office	Mobile	Fax	E.Mail ID
Deputy Director	28276752	9445246157	28276752	sbthambi@gmail.com
Director	28229860	9444765065	28271581	metmnds@bsnl.in ,
Scientist	28252002	9840460410		amudha2003@gmail.com
Control Room	28271951			
	28230091			
	28230092			
	28230094			

CONTROL ROOMS

Office	Phone / Mob	Fax
Chief Secretary's Control Room	25671388 / 25670372	25677128
Secretariat EPABX	25665566	

Revenue Department	25671821	25671821
State Relief Commissioner/Addl Chief	28593990 / 28593988 / 1070	28410577
Secretary and Commr of Rev Admn	(Toll Free)	
Director General of Police	28447777	28447703
Inspector General of Police and Dy.	9443312255/ 25385740	28443498
Commandant General, Home Guards	(R)/28441617(O)	
Public Works Department	28410402-10/ Ext 194	
Highways Department	28544370	28529798
Fire and Rescue Services Department	28294132,30,35,65	28294188
Fisheries	24341757	

LINE DEPARTMENTS

Designation	Office	Mobile	Fax	E.Mail ID
Home Guards	28441617	9443312255	28443498	bk ravi@hotmail.com
Fire and Rescue	28294129	944000755		fireserv@tn.nic.in
Control Room	28554176		28550931	Fire_camp@gmail.com
Public Works	28525351	9444031951	28594148	eicwrotn@yahoo.co.in
CE (Chennai Region)	28523007	9443476626	28523007	cecwropwd@yahoo.com
Health	24320802	9489048909	24323942	dphpm@rediffmail.com
Director	24343271		24343271	dmrhs.tn@nic.in
Medical and	24364755			
Fisheries	24320791	9444212223		tnfisheries@tn.nic.in
Rural	24323794	9788395555		drdchamber@gmail.com
Development	24338690			
Agriculture	28524894	9751534567	28551763	diragriculture@tn.nic.in
Animal	24338714	9445001100	24323784	anh.tn@nic.in
Husbandry Dept.			24321412	
Administration	28513259	9445029555	28411364	tncma@nic.in

Director of Town	25340352	9003090099	25358742	dtp@tn.nic.in
Registrar	28364848	9445434556	28364867	rcs@tn.nic.in
Director of	25341204	9578605888	25341084	dirhandlooms@yahoo.co.in
CMWSSBMD,	28459000	9444072746	28458181	cmwssb@md2.vsnl.net.in
Education	28278796	9443110845	28232580	dirdedu@tn.nic.in
Director of	28212090	9751237730	28275094	tndceoffice@gmail.co.in
Commissioner of Technical Education	22352299	9444343536	22201514	tndote@gmail.com
Metropolitan Transport	25671475	24482010	25670083	tmsec@tn.gov.in
Managing	23455833		23455830	emtcedp@dataone.in
Industries and Tamil Nadu Agricultural University	044- 22341646 0422-661125			
Institute of	044- 22301197		22358191	dirirs@annauniv.edu
ELCOT	65512300		24330612	

ARMED FORCES

Office	Designation	Office	Fax	Mobile
Army	Commander	044- 25316105(Di)	25316256	9444076956
		044-25316205 (off)		
Navy	Commodore Naval Officer (i/c) (TN) & Pondicheery	25396488/	25391389	
		22392196		
Air force	SQN Leader	22392196/	22398070	9840338648
		22560156		
Coast Guard	Commandant	23460/424	23460456	
		25672425		
NDRF	Commandant	04177-246269	04177- 246594	
SDRF	ADGP (Operations)	25362665		9444954422
Control Room	Manager			9498107100

TELEPHONE NUMBERS OF IMPORTANT OFFICIALS

Sl. No.	Designation	PHONE NUMBER	
		Office	Cell No.
1.	District Collector, Tiruppur	0421-2971100, 0421-2971101, 0421-2971111	9442200909 9445579911
2.	District Revenue Officer, Tiruppur	0421-2971122	9486056546 9445579922
3.	P.A.(General) to Collector, Tiruppur	0421-2971133	9445579933
4.	Commissioner of Police, Tiruppur City	0421-2245000 0421-2488884	9498112222
5.	Superintendent of Police, Tiruppur District.	0421 -2970017, 0421-2482700	9940027289
6.	Commissioner, Municipality Corporation, Tiruppur.	0421-2242101	7397389309
7.	Project Officer, DRDA, Tiruppur.	0421-2971145	7373704212
8.	P.A.(P.D.) to Collector, Tiruppur.	0421-2971177	7402607160
9.	Joint Registrar, Co-op. Societies, Tiruppur.	0421-2971184	7338720334
10.	R.M. TNCSC, Tiruppur.	0421-2217917	9443732309
11.	Dean, Govt. Medical College, Tiruppur	0421-2421201	9443748050
12.	Joint Director, Health Services, Tiruppur.	0421-2421201	9444982661
13.	Deputy Director, Health ,Tiruppur.	0421-2478500	9443495948
14.	Joint Director, Agriculture, Tiruppur	0421-2971192	9442516641
15.	Deputy Director, Horticulture, Tiruppur	0421-2971193	7358637845 9842950674
16.	Joint Director, Animal Husbandry, Tiruppur	0421-2216960 0421-2207946	9445395142
17.	District Fire Officer, Tiruppur	0421-2472101	9445086500
18.	Asst. District Fire Officer	0421-2472101	9445086347
19.	Regional Director of Municipal Administration, Tiruppur	0421-2480308	7397389910
20.	Assistant Director Geology and mining Tiruppur.	0421-2971171	9499002264
21.	District Child Protection Officer, Tiruppur.	0421-2971198	6382614772
22.	Deputy Registrar (Dairying) Tiruppur	0421-2971170	9842444578
23.	District Supply Officer, Tiruppur	0421-2971116	9445000407
24.	D.B.C.W.O.	0421-2971130	9445477584
25.	D.A.D.W.O.	0421-2971128	7338801274
26.	SDC (SSS)	0421-2971132	9445461758
27.	A.C.(Excise)	0421-2971103	8903041582
28.	Sub Collector, Tiruppur.	0421-2200151	9445000443

29.	Revenue Divisional Officer, Dharapuram	04258-220216	9445000440
30.	Revenue Divisional Officer, Udumalpettai.	04252-230630	8903221674
31.	District Manager Tahdco	0421-2971112	9445029552
32.	Division Engineer (C&M) Tiruppur	0421-2242533	9443145009
33.	Designated Officer, Food Safety Department	0421-2971190	9600873681
34.	Superintending Engineer, TNEB, Tiruppur	0421-2470153	9445851178 9445851351
35.	Superintending Engineer, TNEB, Udumalpet.	04252-223785	9445851451 9445851466
36.	Superintending Engineer, TNEB, Palladam	-	9444099323
37.	Asst. Director, Agri. Avinashi		9843774567
38.	Asst. Director, Agri. Tiruppur.	0421-2212451	9442169652
39.	Asst. Director, Agri. Dharapuram.	04258-220393	9442434863
40.	Asst. Director, Agri. Kangayam.	04257-230344	9865150836
41.	Asst. Director, Agri. Udumalpettai.	04252-223728	9965513265 9965148916
42.	Asst. Director, Animal Husbandry, Avinashi.		9843774567
43.	Asst. Director, Animal Husbandry, Tiruppur.	0421-2207946 0421-2216960	9445032577 9843774567
44.	Asst. Director, Animal Husbandry, Dharapuram.	04258-222462	9445032584 9442434863
45.	Asst. Director, Animal Husbandry, Udumalpettai.	04525-221406	9445032544 9944557552
46.	Public Relation Officer,	0421-2971117	9498042448
47.	Assistant Director, Panchayat, Tiruppur	0421 - 2971166	7402607162
48.	Assistant Director, Town Panchayat, Tiruppur	0421-2970173	8925809217
49.	District Educational Officer, Tiruppur	0421 - 2971156	7373002973
50.	Deputy Superintendent of Police, Avinashi	04296 275500	9498176439
51.	Deputy Superintendent of Police, Palladam	04255 253100	9489075666
	Deputy Superintendent of Police, Udumalpettai	04252 224487	9962967769
52.	Deputy Superintendent of Police, Dharapuram	04258 220325	9443374196
53.	Deputy Superintendent of Police, Kangayam	04257 230883	9498186259
54.	Executive Engineer PWD(WRD), Amaravathi Basin, Dharapuram.	04258 223850	9150233602

55.	Executive Engineer, PWD (WRD), Aliyar Division, Pollachi.	04259 236917, 04259 237101	9790610015
56.	Executive Engineer, PWD (WRD), Thirumoorthy Division, Udumalaipettai	04252 223110	9965576980 9443276980
57.	A.E.E., PWD., Dharapuram	04258 - 220249	9362014402
58.	A.E.E., PWD., Udumalpettai.	04252 - 220841	9842961424
59.	AEE., PWD., Kangayam	04257 - 223900	9965533903
60.	AE WRD Noyyal	0421 -220249, 2471303	8122265288
61.	Forest Officer, Udumalpet	04252- 232523	7598422999
62.	Chief Educational Officer, Tirupur.	0421 - 2202301	9384826406
63.	Divisional Engineer (H), Erode	0424 - 2281763	9443240022
64.	Divisional Engineer(H), Coimbatore	0422 - 2302775	9442262090
65.	PWD, Tiruppur	0421 - 2471303	9842788071
66.	Range Officer, Udumalpet	04252 - 233336	9442338256
67.	A.D.E. Highways, Udumalpet DE., Highways, Tiruppur	0421-2242533, 220749	9443378090 9488868793
68.	A.D.E. Highways, Dharapuram	04258 -225368	9443944469
69.	Regional Transport Officer, Tiruppur South	0421 - 2215151	9443793767
70.	Regional Transport Officer, Tiruppur North	0421 - 2473545	9790655744
71.	Divisional Manager, Commercial TNSTC., Tiruppur.	0421 - 2423850	9443732309
72.	Superintendent Engineer, TNEB, Udumalpettai.	04258 - 220259	9445851451
73.	Superintendent Engineer, TNEB, Tiruppur.	0421 - 2481999	9445851351
74.	Superintendent Engineer, TNEB, Palladam	-	9444099323
75.	Executive Engineer, TNEB, Kangayam.	04257 - 220640	9445852010
76.	EE, TWAD Board, RWS Division Tiruppur.		9443027719
77.	AEE., TWAD Board, Dharapuram	04258 - 225377	9965563386
78.	Tahsildar, Tiruppur North	0421 - 2200553	9445000574
79.	Tahsildar, Tiruppur South	0421 - 2253192	9384094956
80.	Tahsildar, Tiruppur Uthukuli	04294 - 260360	9384094957
81.	Tahsildar, Avinashi	04296 - 273237	9445000575
82.	Tahsildar, Palladam	04255 - 253113	9445000573
83.	Tahsildar, Dharapuram	04258 - 220399	9445000565
84.	Tahsildar, Kangayam	04257 - 230689	9445000566
85.	Tahsildar, Udumalpet	04252 - 223857	9445000578
86.	Tahsildar, Madathukulam	04252 - 252588	9384094963
87.	Block Development Officer, Avinashi.	04296 - 273254	7402607179 7402607180

88.	Block Development Officer, Gudimangalam	04252 - 246240	7402607183 7402607184
89.	Block Development Officer, Madathukulam	04252 - 252235	7402607189 7402607190
90.	Block Development Officer, Palladam	04255 - 253025	7402607194 7402607193
91.	Block Development Officer, Pongalur	0421 - 2316023	7402607196 7402607195
92.	Block Development Officer, Tiruppur	0421 - 2202001	7402607197 7402607198
93.	Block Development Officer, Udumalpet	04252 - 223607	7402607199 7402607200
94.	Block Development Officer, Dharapuram	04258 - 220589	7402607181 7402607182
95.	Block Development Officer, Kangayam	04257 - 230635	7402607185 7402607186
96.	Block Development Officer, Kundadam	04258 - 263222	7402607187 7402607188
97.	Block Development Officer, Mulanur	04202 - 227222	7402607191 7402607192
98.	Block Development Officer, Uthukuli	04294 - 260238	7402607202 7402607201
99.	Block Development Officer, Vellakoil	04257 - 260570	7402607203 7402607204
100.	Municipal Commissioner, Udumalpet	04252 - 223885	7397392706
101.	Municipal Commissioner, Dharapuram	04258 - 220206	7397392713
102.	Municipal Commissioner, Palladam	04255 - 253087	7397392706
103.	Municipal Commissioner, Kangeyam	04257 - 220608	7397392696
104.	Municipal Commissioner, Vellakoil	04257 260580	7397392701
105.	Municipal Commissioner, Thirumuruganpoondi		9003500284
106.	Executive Officer, Avinashi.	04296 - 273266	8925809432
107.	Executive Officer, Madathukulam.	04252 - 252309	8925809439
108.	Executive Officer, Kaniyur.	04252 - 241606	8925809441
109.	Executive Officer, Komaralingam	04252 - 278300	8925809442
110.	Executive Officer, Samalapuram	0421 -2333940	8925809446
111.	Executive Officer, Sangaramanallur	04252 - 278211	8925809450
112.	Executive Officer, Dhali	04252 - 265600	8925809449
113.	Executive Officer, Kannivadi	04202 - 225261	8925809436
114.	Executive Officer, Chinnakampalayam	04257 - 220660	8925809448

115.	Executive Officer, Kunnathur	04294 – 263182	8925809438
116.	Executive Officer, Kolathupalayam	04258 – 241253	8925809437
117.	Executive Officer, Mulanur	04202 – 227304	8925809440
118.	Executive Officer, Uthukuli	04294 – 260202	8925809447
119.	Executive Officer, Muthur	04257 – 254630	8925809443
120.	Executive Officer, Rudravathi	04258 - 263253	8925809445

CIVIL SUPPLY GODOWN

SL. No	NAMES OF THE PS	PLACE OF INSTALLATION	PHONE NUMBER
1.	Kangeyam road Tiruppur.	J.H.S. School, Near Kangayam Road.	0421-2429161
2.	Anupparpalayam	TNCSC TASMAL, Angeripalayam	0421-482399 9442259401
3.	Avinashi	Anaipudur	04296-271485
4.	Palladam	Vadugapalayam	04255-252893
5.	Palladam	Wear House Godown, Thiruppur Road, Palladam.	04255-253005
6.	Udumalpet	Civil Supply Godown, Mokkonam.	04252-267573
7.	Dharapuram	Aathikkalam, Udumalpet Road.	04258-257321
8.	Kangayam	Kadaiyur	04257-247438
9.	Uthukuli	Reddypalayam, erode mani road.	04294-260997
10.	Madathukulam	Palani Road	04252-257321
11.	Tiruppur	TNWC, Angeripalayam	0421-2475800

FIRE SERVICE AND RESQUE DEPARTMENT

Sl.No.	Particulars	Phone No.
1	Fire Service / Ambulance	101
2	District Fire Officer	0421-2472101 9445086500, 9445086347
3	Tiruppur North Fire Station	0421-2472201 2472101 9445086320
4	Tiruppur South Fire Station	0421-2202101 9445086321
5	Palladam Fire Station	04255-253110 9445086317
6	Vellakovil Fire Station	04257-261333 9445086359

7	Dharapuram Fire Station	04257-220345 9445086353
8	Udumalpet Fire Station	04252-223039 9445086323
9	Avinashi fire station	04296-274101 9445086354
10	Kangayam fire station	04257-220310 9445086355

TNSTC BRANCHES PHONE NUMBER

S. NO	BRANCH	PHONE NO
1	TIRUPPUR (JEEVA)	0421 2423850
2	TIRUPPUR (CTC)	0421 2420264
3	PALLADAM	04255 253092
4	UDUMALPET	04252 223127
5	DHARAPURAM	04258 220374
6	KANGAYAM	04257 220646

PRESS

Sl. No.	DESIGNATION	PHONE NUMBER	
		Office	Cell No.
1.	Express, Dhinamani, Tiruppur		9585894751, 9791995434
2.	Hindu, Tiruppur	0421 - 2237338	9443269844
3.	Dhinakaran, Tamil Murasu, Tiruppur		9894074562
4.	Daily Thanthi, Malaimalar, Thiruppur		9841285733
5.	Dinamalar, Tiruppur		9894009239

MOTOR TRANSPORT OFFICERS PHONE NUMBERS

S.NO	PLACE	RANK	PHONE NUMBER
1.	TIRUPPUR SOUTH	RTO	0421-22151151, 9384808309
2.	TIRUPPUR NORTH	RTO	0421-2473545, 9384808305
3.	DHARAPURAM	RTO	04258-224445, 9384808320

LIST OF GOVT .HOSPITALS / CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICERS IN TIRUPPUR DISTRICT

SL. NO	NAME OF THE HOSPITAL	LAND LINE OF THE HOSPITAL	CONTACT CELL NO	E-MAIL ID
1	JOINT DIRECTOR	0421-2422201	9444982661	tiruppur.jdhs@gmail.com
2	GH UDUMALPET	04252-223 065	9994264884	cmoudumalpet@gmail.com
3	GH DHARAPURAM	04258-220226	9842325105	cmodharapuram@gmail.com
4	GH PALLADAM	04255-253077	9597438029	cmopalladam@gmail.com
5	GH KANGEYAM	04257-220642	7904783484	cmokangayam@gmail.com
6	GH MADATHUKULAM	04252-252108	9865947733	cmomadathukulam@gmail.com
7	GH UTHUKULI	04294-260501	9629339125	cmouthukuli@gmail.com
8	GH AVINASHI	04296-272082	9843093394	cmoavinasi@gmail.com
9	GH JALLIPATTI	04252-265464	9894671046	ghjallipatti@gmail.com
10	GH KARADIVAVI	04255-265100	9842232620	cmokaradivavi@gmail.com

DETAILS OF 108 AMBULANCES AND THEIR LOCATIONS IN TIRUPPUR DISTRICT**I. NUMBER OF 108 AMBULANCE VEHICLES: 24****II. THEIR BASE LOCATIONS:**

1. Tiruppur old GH
2. Tiruppur GH
3. Tiruppur Neonatal
4. Tiruppur Fire Station
5. Thirumuruganpoondi
6. Avanashipalyam
7. Palladam GH
8. Rudravathi – kundadam
9. Avanashi GH
10. Mangalam PHC
11. Perumanallur
12. Kangayam GH
13. Vellakoil PHC
14. Dharapuram GH

- 15.Dharapuram Neo
- 16.Mulanur
- 17.Udumalpet GH
- 18.Madathukulam
- 19.Uthukkuli union office
- 20.South RTO
- 21.FR - Nallur UPHC
- 22.Muthur PHC
- 23.Kunnathur PHC
- 24.Jallipatti GH

III. 108 Manager :

Thiru.Senthur

Mobile No: 8925506308

9688478264