



DISTRICT DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLAN - 2024

THANJAVUR DISTRICT

Disaster Management

Disaster Management is the discipline of dealing with and avoiding both natural and manmade disasters.

1. Shout for Help-
Shout for help. people around might come for **HELP**.

Earthquakes

2. Call for Ambulance-
Keep All **EMERGENCY** and Important number with You

Floods

3. Most Always
in the house, public / private vehicle and work place.

Cyclones

Tsunami

Landslides

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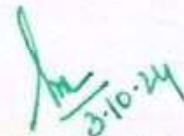
**DISTRICT DISASTER MANAGEMENT
PLAN – 2024**

THANJAVUR DISTRICT

PREFACE

District Disaster Management Plan is a key part of an emergency management, which would play a significant role in handling the Disasters effectively? The information available in **DDMP** is valuable in terms of its use during Disaster. Based on the history of past experiences in the field, the plan has been so worked out to be an action plan rather than a resource book. While preparing this plan, most of the issues, relevant to crisis management, have been carefully dealt with and included. During the time of Disaster, there will be a time gap till the response team arrives. Hence, the community should be trained well in handling the Disasters. Efforts have been made to collect and develop this plan to make it more applicable and effective to handle Floods, Cyclone, and Drought which affects the **Thanjavur District** during seasons. A highway map has been included in which the villages in 10 major Highways Roads have been identified and the availability of men and material in these villages have been mapped. This innovative map should definitely help the officials and First Responders to make these road hurdles free and quickly.

This plan also provides important contact numbers, Relief Camps details, Cyclone Shelters, available Resource Materials, Patrol Team's details, availability of Drugs and medicines etc., as a whole, this is an effort of the District Administration to develop a holistic plan. Any suggestions and comments are appreciated me and would be included in the next edition. We are thankful to all the institutions and persons who have provided us all the required information in time.


3-10-24

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District Collector,
Thanjavur District.

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CHAPTER - I

INTRODUCTION

I.1.) WHAT IS A DISASTER?

Disaster, in very simple terms can be defined as "A serious disruption of the functioning of a society, causing widespread human, material, or environmental losses which exceed the ability of the affected society to cope using its own resources." The United Nations has defined a disaster as ". . . the occurrence of a sudden or major misfortune which disrupts functioning of a society (or community)." It is an event or a series of events which results in loss of lives and/or damage or loss of property, infrastructure, essential services or means of livelihood on a large scale that is beyond the normal capacity of the affected communities to cope with unaided.

Disaster is sometimes also used to describe a catastrophic situation in which the normal patterns of life has been disrupted and extraordinary emergency interventions are required to save and preserve human lives and the environment.

Risk:

Risk is a measure of the expected losses due to hazard event of a particular magnitude occurring in a given area over a specific time period. Risk is a function of the probability of a particular occurrence and the losses each would cause. The level of risk varies with factors like nature of the hazard, vulnerability of elements which are affected and the economic value of those elements.

Hazards and Vulnerability:

Hazards are often defined as 'phenomena that pose a threat to people, structures or economic asserts which may cause a disaster. They would be either man made or naturally occurring in our environment. (Disaster preparedness Training Manual, Philippine National Red Cross, 1994). A **natural hazard** pertains to natural phenomena which occur in proximity and pose a threat to people, structures and economic assets caused by Biological, Geological, Seismic, Hydrological or Meteorological conditions or processes in the natural environment. However, **Vulnerability** is defined as the extent to which a community, structure, service, or

geographic area is likely to be damaged or disrupted by the impact of particular hazard on account of their particular nature, construction and **proximity to hazardous terrain or disaster prone area**. The concept of vulnerability therefore implies a measure of risk combined with the level of social and economic ability to cope with the resulting event in order to resist measure disruption or loss. It should be remembered that hazards by themselves are not disasters; they are threats that could trigger off disasters in vulnerable communities. Hence, a Disaster is a product of a **hazard** such as Earthquake, Flood or Cyclone coinciding with a **vulnerable situation**, which might include communities, cities or villages. A disaster is caused when the hazard strikes a vulnerable area/asset. Without neither vulnerability nor hazard, there is no disaster. This relationship can be depicted in a simple equation:

What is Disaster Management?

Preparedness -- activities prior to a disaster.

Examples: preparedness plans; emergency exercises/training; warning systems.

Response -- activities during a disaster.

Examples: public warning systems; emergency operations; search and rescue.

Recovery -- activities following a disaster.

Examples: temporary housing; claims processing and grants; long-term medical care and counseling.

Mitigation - activities that reduce the effects of disasters.

Examples: building codes and zoning; vulnerability analyses; public education.



Source: Information and Communication Technology in Disaster Risk Management - presentation prepared by Sujit Mohanty, Manager-Disaster Information Systems, GOI-UNDP Programme, Ministry of Home Affairs, GOI, 2005.

Disaster Management Cycle as shown below:-

I.2. TYPES OF DISASTER :

Around 30 odd types of disasters have been identified and they are grouped into 5 broad categories:

1. Water and climate related disasters - drought, flood, cyclone, heavy rains, cloudburst, gale wind, whirlwind, tornado, hailstorm, lightning, Tsunami, heatwave etc.
2. Geologically related disasters - earthquakes, volcanoes, landslide etc.
3. Chemical, Industrial and Nuclear related disasters.
4. Accident related disasters like air crash, rail collision etc.
5. Biologically related disasters.

CLASSIFICATION OF HAZARDS:

The High Power Committee of Govt. of India has classified the hazards as follows:

➤ Natural Hazards:

1. Earthquake
2. Flood
3. Cloud Burst
4. Severe Storms, including lightning and high winds
(Thunderstorms)
5. Drought
6. Heat and Cold Wave

➤ Technological Hazards:

1. Chemical and Industrial Disasters
2. Building Collapse
3. Train Accidents
4. Road Accidents
5. Major fire due to electrical short circuit / other reasons in important Industrial and Commercial areas.

➤ Human-caused Hazards (Intentional Acts):

1. Urban Fire
2. Serial Bomb Blast by terrorists.
3. Civil Disorder Riot
4. Stampede during Religious Ceremony

➤ Biological Hazards:

1. Epidemic Diseases
2. Animal Diseases
3. Food Poisoning

I.3) THE DISASTER MANAGEMENT CYCLE



There are three key stages of activity within Disaster Management

(i) Pre-Disaster: to reduce the potential for human, material or environmental losses caused by the hazards and to ensure these losses are minimized during disaster.

Preparedness:

The all-important, all-encompassing phenomenon which embraces measures that enables Government, communities and individuals to respond rapidly to disaster situations to cope with them effectively. Preparedness includes the formulation of

viable emergency plan, development of warning systems, the maintenance of inventories and the training of personnel. All preparedness planning needs to be supported by appropriate Rules & Regulations with clear allocation of responsibilities and budgetary provisions.

(ii) During Disaster: to ensure that the basic needs and provisions of the survivors like shelter, drinking water, food, clothing, medical requirements, sanitation facilities etc are met with to alleviate and minimize the suffering.

The Disaster event:

It implies the "real time" event of a hazard occurring and affecting the elements / communities at risk. The duration of the event will depend upon the type of threat as during an Earthquake, ground shaking may occur for a matter of seconds, while flooding may take place over a longer sustained period.

Response and Relief:

This refers to the initial response of the administration and the community itself to a calamity and includes setting up of control room, dissemination of early-warning, evacuation, search and rescue operations, relief camp operations, medical aid to needy, etc. Simultaneously, immediate relief needs to be provided to the homeless like food, drinking water, clothing, etc. and efforts are to be made for the restoration of communication, disbursement of assistance in cash or kind.

Recovery:

Recovery is used to describe the activities that encompass the three overlapping phases of emergency relief, rehabilitation and re-construction. Relief has been spelt out above while rehabilitation includes the provision of temporary public utilities and housing as interim measures. Reconstruction is the process for restoring the pre-disaster stage of normalcy in the functioning of the community and includes replacement of buildings, damaged infrastructure etc.

(iii) Post-Disaster: to achieve rapid and durable recovery in a way that tries to ensure to the extent possible that the original vulnerable conditions are not reproduced.

Development:

Development process is an ongoing activity. Long term prevention / disaster reduction measures like construction of embankments, increasing plant cover to reduce the occurrence of landslides, land use planning, construction of houses capable of withstanding the onslaught of heavy rains/wind/ Earthquakes are some of the activities that can be taken up as part of development plans.

Prevention and Mitigation:

It involves activities which either reduce or modify the scale and intensity of the threat faced, thereby reducing the risk of disaster itself. Apart from undertaking physical measures for prevention and mitigation, it is essential that steps should be taken to reduce the physical, economic and social vulnerability to the threats by analyzing and addressing the underlying causes like unequal land ownership, exploitative tenancy relations, skewed wealth creation and distribution etc.

I.4) NEED FOR DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLAN

Disasters cause sudden disruption of the normal life of a community and cause damages to the life and property in a manner that the normal coping mechanisms are often found insufficient to handle. In such cases, a well-coordinated and conceived administrative and community response plays a vital role in alleviating the sufferings of the people by providing prompt relief. To accomplish this task, the existence of a comprehensive and well-researched Disaster Management Plan is of critical importance. The officials and other actors involved in disaster response can rely on the instructions and checklists spelt out the Plan and proceed efficiently and quickly in disaster management. This has the effect of not only speeding up the rescue and relief operations, but also inspiring confidence in the affected people. The Disaster Management Plan can, like a shining beacon, effectively guide the entire machinery engaged in relief/rescue operation and other disaster response activities and instill confidence and faith in the community at large to face the calamity courageously in a systematized manner.

No part of the earth is free from natural hazards that adversely affect the life, economy and environment. But these hazardous events become catastrophic and termed as disasters when they strike any built environment & affect population that is not prepared against these hazards. Thus, disasters of any kind may disasters. Governmental or institutional interventions for disaster management do not succeed due to lack of considerations for community dynamics, perceptions and priorities in local context. Rather the frequency and intensity of disasters appears to have increased due to rise in population density, occupation of hazardous areas, unplanned / fast developments, human fault and hostile actions, neglect of unforeseen hazards and soon.

Since most of our concerns are anthropocentric and relate to development of a sustainable environment for its survival, most hazards in remote and unpopulated areas are not cared for and all our efforts focus towards disaster management of populated and built areas. India's most population (about 70%) lives in villages and hence, the present attempt is primarily oriented towards a rural community to reduce disaster risks.

Disasters are linked not only to hazardous events but also to the vulnerabilities of the exposed elements and capacities within the society to cope with them. Thus, there are three major operating factors that influence the degree of disaster in any area i.e. hazard factor (magnitude, frequency, time of occurrence, duration & extent), vulnerability of different elements exposed to hazards (degree/duration of exposure, proximity to hazardous sources, degree of vulnerability and its value) and the capacities (techno-economic status, sociopolitical system & coping mechanisms). The paper focuses on possible methods virtue of their natural experiences with these disasters in the past / present that affect their lives, livelihood, live stocks and living places.

A history of these disasters and their impacts on community, its resources and environment is recorded through a community meeting for spatio-temporal assessment of all the hazards and depicted in a sketch called community based multi-hazard assessment plan. The sketch shows not only the hazards (indicating the place and year

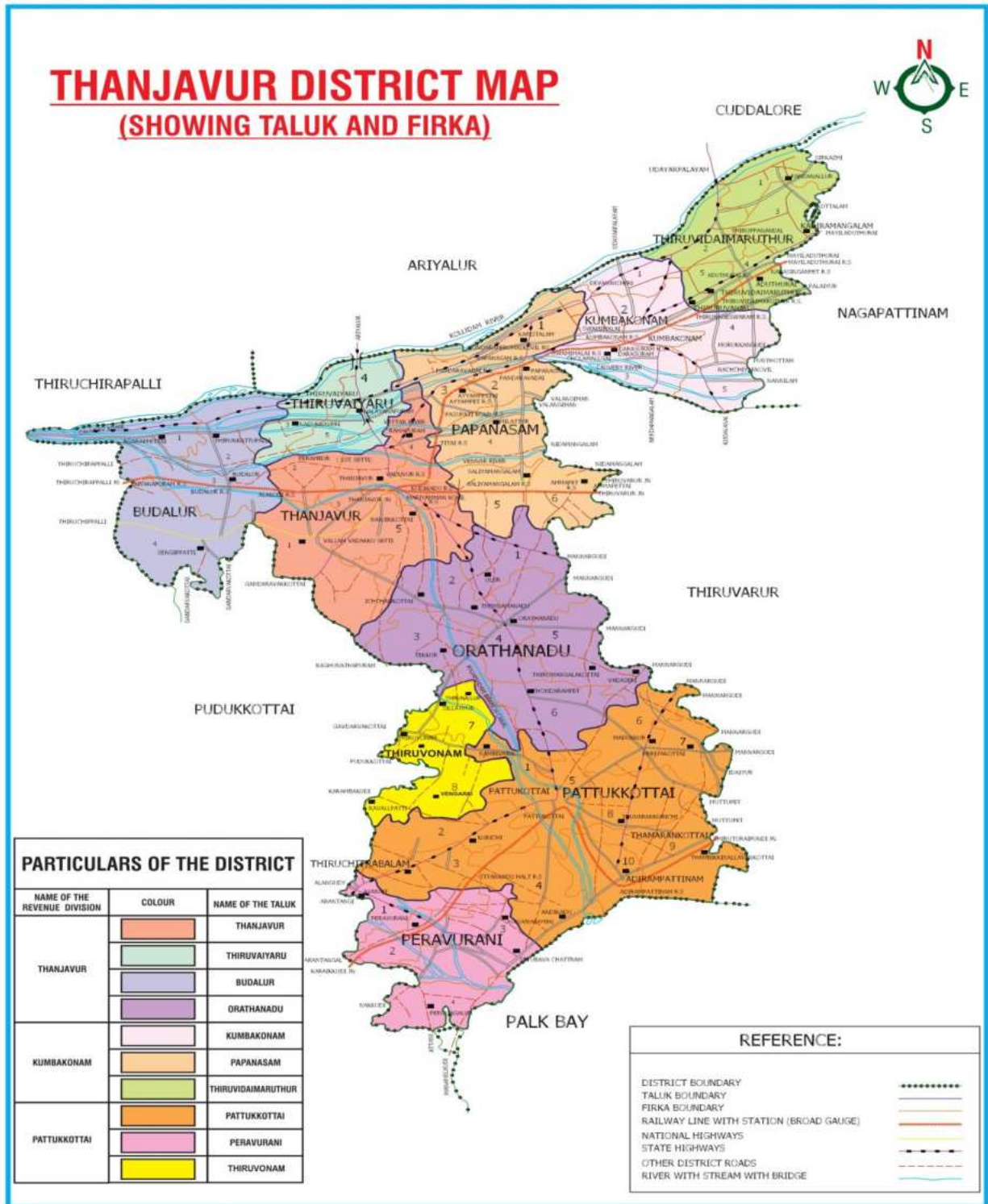
of occurrence) but also the physiographic details, natural & social resources, infrastructure and community facilities. The second step in the approach relates to collection of information and data on different elements (physical, human, livestock, environment etc.) in a presentable form i.e. Tables or Charts, thus, providing an idea of degree of vulnerabilities of different elements to all the hazards collectively as well as individually. In the third step, capacities within the community in terms of skills, resources, knowledge & information to face or cope with the disaster are evaluated. These three steps give a very good assessment of the potential risks due to possible disasters in any locality and an action plan is then prepared to prevent, mitigate or manage these potential disasters for reducing the risks / losses.

The planning strategy was then worked out on the basis of the afore / mentioned towards hazard management i.e. to explore if the hazard can be avoided, prevented, mitigated, or monitored. The community looks for various options / alternatives that can be applied using the local skills, resources, knowledge and elements or reduces their / degree of vulnerabilities through the use of antidisaster or disaster resistant technologies will be promoted or encouraged. The last step, which envisages that despite all the efforts, disaster may continue to face the remnant disasters in a planned way rather than being caught suddenly in a rash manner. It assumes that an informed, aware and prepared community will be better able to cope with disasters than otherwise.

CHAPTER - II

DISTRICT PROFILE

THANJAVUR DISTRICT MAP



II.1) Demography

According to 2011 census, Thanjavur district had a population of 24,05,890 with a sex-ratio of 1,035 female for every 1,000 male, much above the national average of 929. A total of 2,38,598 were under the age of six, constituting 1,21,949 males and 1,16,649 females. Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes accounted for 18.91% and 0.15% of the population respectively. The average literacy of the district was 74.44%, compared to the national average of 72.99%. The district had a total of 6,05,363 households. There were a total of 9,74,079 workers, comprising 1,17,321 cultivators, 3,27,673 main agricultural labourers, 26,430 in household industries, 3,63,060 other workers, 1,39,595 marginal workers, 12,592 marginal cultivators, 87,688 marginal agricultural labourers, 4,770 marginal workers in household industries and 34,545 other marginal workers.

II.2) Economic Profile

The economy of Thanjavur district is solely from agriculture and its allied sector. Above 75% of the workforce in the district have been depending on agriculture for their livelihood. The district is a deltaic plain fed by the rivers Cauvery, Vennar and Grand Anicut Canal. Thanjavur is known as the "Rice bowl of Tamil Nadu". Paddy is the main crop and other crops grown are blackgram, banana, coconut, gingelly, ragi, red gram, green gram, sugarcane and maize. The total percentage of land fit for cultivation is 58%. There are three seasons for agriculture in Thanjavur - *Kuruvai* (June to September), *Samba* (August to January) and *Thaladi* (September, October to February, March). The total rice production in Thanjavur accounts from 7.077 L.M.T to 10.615 L.M.T. Thanjavur acts as a focal point for food grains transported to the adjoining areas of Cauvery Delta. Organic farming is gradually being known to the farmers of Thanjavur. In order to maximise agricultural produce, organic farming is being implemented in the district. Though agriculture is the main economic activity, only 7% of the population is involved in this sector. There are large numbers of agricultural related trading activities that form the key economic activity in the district.

Tiruppuvanam, an important centre of silk weaving in Tamil Nadu is situated in Thanjavur District. Increasing cost of production and competition from large-scale silk producers are the factors responsible for reduced production. Production of bell metal craft like Thanjavur metal plates, bronze images bowls, napkins and powder boxes made of copper and bronze took place in various locations in Thanjavur district. A major manufacturer of pith works consisting of models of Hindu idols, mosques, garlands and other bird figurines and manufacturing of musical instruments like veena, tambura, violin, mridangam, thavil and kanjira are few other economic activities in the district.

The Gross Domestic Product of the District is USD 1858 Million in 2011-12. Tertiary sector contributes to the maximum share of 70% followed by secondary sector (17%). The GDP of the district is increased at a rate of 7% from 2006-07 to 2011-12.

II.3) Geography

The District is bounded on the North by river Coleroon which separate Thanjavur from Ariyalur and Tiruchirapalli Districts on the East bounded by Thiruvarur and Nagapattinam Districts on the South by Palk Strait and Pudukkottai District and on the West by Pudukkottai and Tiruchirapalli Districts. The area of Thanjavur district is 3396.57 Sq.Km.

Thanjavur district lies in the east coast of Tamil Nadu. The district lies between 78° 45' and 70° 25' of the Eastern longitudes and 9° 50' and 11° 25' of the Northern Latitudes. Thanjavur is situated in the Cauvery delta, at a distance of 314 km (195 mi) south-west of Chennai and 56 km (35 mi) east of Tiruchirappalli.

The nearest seaport is Nagapattinam which is 84 km (52 mi) east of Thanjavur. The nearest airport is Tiruchirapalli International Airport, located at a distance of 56 km (35 mi). Thanjavur town has an elevation of 57 m (187 ft) above mean sea level.

The rail network of Thanjavur district falls under Tiruchirapalli division of Southern Railway. The network connects Kumbakonam, Thanjavur leading to Tiruchirapalli and Madurai in west and towards Thiruvarur in east. It also connects Pattukottai which lies in the South of the district. The total route length of railway

network in the district is 96.52 Km (Broad Gauge) and total track length is about 122 Km (Broad Gauge). This district has about 45km length of coastline in its southeastern part.

The major crops cultivated in Thanjavur district are Paddy, Pulses, Gingelly, Groundnut and sugarcane. Maize, Soya beans, Redgram are the minor crops grown in the district.

II.4) DISTRICT POPULATION

Description	2001	2011
Actual Population	22,16,138	24,05,890
Male	10,96,638	11,82,416
Female	11,19,500	12,23,474
Population Growth	7.91%	8.56%
Area Sq. Km	3,476	3,476
Density/ km ²	638	705
Proportion to Tamil Nadu Population	3.55%	3.33%
Sex Ratio (Per 1000)	1021	1035
Child Sex Ratio (0-6 Age)	959	957
Average Literacy	75.45	82.64
Total Child Population (0-6 Age)	2,59,632	2,38,598
Male Population (0-6 Age)	1,32,516	1,21,949
Female Population (0-6 Age)	1,27,116	1,16,649
Literates	14,76,256	17,90,998
Male Literates	8,14,354	9,44,264
Female Literates	6,61,902	8,46,734
Child Proportion (0-6 Age)	11.72%	9.92%
Boys Proportion (0-6 Age)	12.08%	10.31%
Girls Proportion (0-6 Age)	11.35%	9.53%

II.5) Forests

The district possesses 3426 hectares of land under forest constituting 1.01% of its geographical area and a meager 0.18 % of the forest area of the state. Timber and Cashew (1400 kg) are the forest produce available.

II.6) Fisheries production

Thanjavur is one of the 13 maritime districts of Tamil Nadu and engaged in marine fishing and its fish production is about 5% of the total fish production of the State. The State has a total coast line of 1,076 km embedded with 442 fishermen villages of which Thanjavur district occupies 45.1km stretch in Palk Strait. It has 27 fishing villages in the district from Thambikkottai in Pattukkottai taluk in the north to Sembagamadevi Pattinam in Peravurani taluk in the south. The total inland fish production is 11,530 tonnes and the respective figure for the marine fish production is 9,020 tonnes. Out of 4,899 families, 490 families are living in terraced houses, 874 families are living in tiled houses, 736 families are living in fishermen free houses and remaining 2,799 families are living in thatched houses. The census data further reveals that there are 370 mechanised boats which are operated from Kallivayalhattam, Mallippattinam and Sethubavachathram fishing villages. There is a T Jetty in Mallippattinam coastal village constructed in 1980 to facilitate easy landing of the catches of mechanised boats. Around 2,500 fishermen were involved in mechanised fishing operations. In addition to the mechanised boats, 924 plank built boats and 107 catamarans are also operated from the coastal villages providing employment opportunity for more than 3,000 fishermen of the district.

II.7) Topography:

The climate of the district is tropical in nature. Temperature, in the district, varies between 20.29 and 38.42°C. The normal rainfall in the district is around 1098.24 mm, mainly through the North East monsoon (October to early December).

II.8) Meteorological information

The mean maximum temperature was 37.48°C during May - July. Similarly, the mean minimum temperature was 20.82°C during November-January. The north east monsoon provides much rainfall with 637.02 as normal, while southwest monsoon provides 318.19 mm as normal rainfall. During May, dust storms, whirlwinds and dusty winds flow from various directions. The south west winds that set-in during April, become strong in June and continues till September. Cyclonic storms of high velocity affect the district once in 3 or 4 years during November - December.

II.9) Natural disaster prone areas:

Cyclones ravage the district once in 3-5 years, during north east monsoon, resulting in flood and crop damage. During 1982-83, 1990-91, 1992-93 and 2018 Gaja cyclones of high intensity have affected the district. Every year monsoon cyclone flood and drought situation may occur during Rabi season which may also considerably affect the paddy production in Thanjavur district. After the construction of the Upper Anicut, floods often threatened the anicut and serious erosion on the banks of the Cauvery had occurred. This danger was however minimised in 1845 by the construction of Grant Anaicut dam. In order to avoid the danger completely, Upper Anicut was rebuilt in 1899 so as to provide passage for the flood water down the Coleroon river in case of emergency. Cauvery and Vennar regulators, which are immediately below the Grand Anicut divide the stream between rivers and controls the flow of water. All coastal villages has the threat of Tsunami.

In Thanjavur district, there are no typical mangrove forests. The vegetation found along the sea coast comprises mostly of herbs and shrubs

There are no hills in the District. The District, being predominantly agricultural, is called the Granary of Tamilnadu. Out of the total Geographical Area of 3395.74 Sq. Km, Paddy is cultivated around 1,31,521 Hectares. The Grand Anicut built by King Karikala Cholan on River Cauvery is a standing Monument testifying the ingenuity and skill of South Indians in harnessing river for the purposes of Irrigation. Three main rivers running through Thanjavur District are Cauvery, Vennar, Grand Anicut Canal and Coleroon from Grand Anicut.

II.10) District Administration:

Thanjavur District is one of the 38 districts in Tamil Nadu state. It is divided into 3 revenue sub divisions such as Thanjavur, Kumbakonam and Pattukottai and 10 Taluks for administrative convenience. Thanjavur district consists of Two Corporation (Thanjavur and Kumbakonam), Two Municipalities (Pattukottai and Adirampattinam) 20 Town panchayats, 14 Panchayat Unions and 589 Village Panchayats.

No. of Firkas and Villages in each Taluks

Sl. No.	NAME OF TALUK	NO.OF. FIRKA	NO.OF REV. VILLAGES	AREA
1	Thanjavur	5	67	389.47
2	Thiruvaiyaru	3	56	156.49
3	Budalur	4	63	320.57
4	Orathanad	6	89	439.04
5	Kumbakonam	5	124	278.60
6	Thiruvaidaimarudur	6	89	270.51
7	Papanasam	5	120	394.02
8	Pattukottai	10	166	667.45
9	Peravurani	4	91	284.42
10	Thiruvonam	4	45	195.17
TOTAL		52	910	3395.74

No. of Village Panchayats in Each Panchayat Unions

Sl.No.	NAME OF PANCHAYAT UNION	NO.OF VILLAGE PANCHAYATS
1	Thanjavur	61
2	Budalur	42
3	Thiruvaiyaru	40
4	Orathanad	58
5	Thiruvonam	30
6	Ammapettai	46
7	Papanasam	34
8	Kumbakonam	47
9	Thiruvaidaimarudur	48
10	Thiruppanandal	44
11	Pattukottai	43
12	Madukkur	33
13	Peravurani	26
14	Sethubavachatiram	37
TOTAL		589

LIST OF TOWN PANCHAYATS IN THANJAVUR DISTRICT

Sl. No.	Name of the Town Pachayat
1	Vallam
2	Orathanadu
3	Thiruvaiyaru
4	Thirukattupalli
5	Melathiruppanthruthi
6	Peravurani
7	Perumagalur
8	Madukkur
9	Aduthurai
10	Thirubuvanam
11	Thiruidaimaruthur
12	Thirunageswaram
13	Thiruppananthal
14	Veppathur
15	Sholapuram
16	Swamimalai
17	Papanasam
18	Ayyampettai
19	Melattur
20	Ammappettai

CHAPTER - III

DISASTER MANAGEMENT GOALS (2017-2030)

GOAL :

THANJAVUR being predominantly an Agriculture based district, intercepted by River Cauvery, Vennar, Grand Anaicut Canal, abetted by River Coleroon on the Northern side and Bay of Bengal on the Southern Side, fixed the goal to enhance the resilience of Farmers and Fishermen to withstand the vagaries of Monsoon / Cyclone during the plan period 2017-2030.

STRATEGIES TO ACHIEVE THE GOALS

1) Increasing Ground Water Level :-

- (i) Construction of 159 Nos. Farm Ponds at an estimated cost of Rs. 318.00 lakh, in the farmers' fields have been completed during 2021-22, under MGNREGS in Rural Development Department.
- (ii) Construction of 43 Nos. Farm Ponds at an estimated cost of Rs. 86.00 lakh, in the farmers' fields have been completed during 2022-23, under MGNREGS in Rural Development Department.
- (iii) Construction of 13 Nos. Farm Ponds at an estimated cost of Rs. 27.00 lakh, in the farmers' fields have been completed during 2023-24, under MGNREGS in Rural Development Department.
- (iv) Construction of 191 Nos. Farm Ponds at an estimated cost of Rs. 382.00 lakh, in the farmers' fields have been progress during 2024-25, under MGNREGS in Rural Development Department.

Construction of 299 Nos. New Ponds at an estimated cost of Rs. 1495.00 lakh, in the Panchayat land have been progress during 2024-25, under MGNREGS in Rural Development Department.

2) Improvement and Rehabilitation of Irrigation system in Cauvery Basin for Efficient Irrigation Management:-

The Central Water Commission, Government of India have conveyed it, "In Principle Consent" at an estimated cost of Rs.14500 Crores for "Improvement and Rehabilitation of Irrigation system in Cauvery Basin for Efficient Irrigation Management". In G.O.(Ms) No. 122, PWD, (W1) Department, Dated: 03.05.2018, sanction has been accorded for Rs. 2158.68 Crore for 15 packages for exetention, Renovation and Modernisation in Grand Anicut Canal System in Cauvery Basin in Thanjavur District. On completion of this project the District's agricultural production will be considerably increased.

Salient Features (or) sub-goals of the scheme:

- To improve the water use efficiency of the G.A.Canal system, it is essential to increase the efficiency of the system from the present 45% to 65%.
- The prevailing average Gap area of 63,284 Acres in the CCA of 2.24 Lakh acres of G.A. Canal Command area is to be bridged.
- The original storage capacity of 6.415 Tmc. ft. of the 694 Tanks are to be restored.
- Old structures built in brick masonry are to be rehabilitated to give one more life to the entire system.

3) Plan Scheme Desilting 2023 - 2024 :

DESILTING WORKS FOR THE YEAR 2023 -2024 ABSTRACT				
Sl.No	Division	No of works	Length in km	Amount
1	Cauvery Basin Division, Thanjavur	56	408.80	524.56
	Cauvery Basin Division (East), Mayiladuthurai	4	53.20	58.00
	Vennar Basin Division, Thanjavur	31	153.25	280.85
	Grand Anicut Canal Division, Thanjavur	70	363.12	650.00
	Agniar Basin Division, Pattukkottai	21	53.88	431.00
	River Conservancy Division, Trichy	7	36.20	101.10
	TOTAL	189	1068.45	2045.51

Plan Scheme Desilting 2024 - 2025 :

DESILTING WORKS FOR THE YEAR 2024 -2025 ABSTRACT				
Sl.No	Division	No of works	Length in km	Amount
1	Cauvery Basin Division, Thanjavur	80	472.63	632.46
	Cauvery Basin Division (East), Mayiladuthurai	11	91.23	126.80
	Vennar Basin Division, Thanjavur	59	266.25	507.00
	Grand Anicut Canal Division, Thanjavur	80	330.31	735.00
	Agniar Basin Division, Pattukkottai	28	41.77	498.00
	River Conservancy Division, Trichy	3	8.10	41.50
	TOTAL	261	1210.29	2540.7

4) Hut less District :-

Thanjavur District is having 92,677 numbers of huts, we are planning to construct 92,677 PMAY Houses and Green Houses before 2025 and District will be the hutless District in the State.

Scheme	No of Houses	Amount (Rs in Crores)
PMAY-(G) (2019-20)	10971	186.56
Green Houses	838	15.084
Total	11809	201.58
PMAY-(G) (2020-21)	Nil	Nil
Green Houses	434	9.11
Total	434	9.11
PMAY-(G) (2021-22)	7204	122.46
Green Houses	Nil	Nil
Fishermen Houses (2018-19)	81	1.377
Total	7285	123.83
PMAY-(G) (2022-2023)	Nil	Nil
Green Houses	Nil	Nil
Total	Nil	Nil
Green Houses 2023-24	Nil	Nil
UTM-Green Houses Savings	22	0.462
Total	22	0.462
PMAY-(G) (2024-25)	223	3.791
Total	223	3.791
Grand Total	19773	338.773

Out of 92677 huts in Thanjavur district upto 2021-22 financial year 45613 huts were constructed as pucca house under various schemes, for the balance 47064 huts, Pucca houses likely to be allotted under KVVV rural housing schemes, Hence entire huts will be converted as pucca house before 2025 and the district will be hut less district.

Prime Minister Fasal Bima Yojana :-

INCREASING AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION:

The Scheme called Food Grain Mission is exclusively implementing in Thanjavur District to increase the food grain production. The Scheme specifically increases the area and production of Paddy, Pulses and Millets. Thereby for the Past five years, Gross cultivation area is increasing gradually. It crossed 3,39,785 Ha for the year 2022-23 which is the remarkable Achievement.

PRIME MINISTER FASAL BIMA YOJANA:

Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana Scheme provides a comprehensive insurance cover against failure of the crop, ensuring compensation to the farmers. The Scheme cover all Food crops, Oilseed crops and Annual commercial/Horticultural crops which past yield data is available and for which requisite number of crop cutting experiments (CCEs) conducted. The significant features of the scheme are less Premium rate for the farmers. For Kharif season 2% premium, Rabi Season 1.5 % premium and for Annual Commercial & Horticultural crop 5 % premium amount only to be paid by farmers for the sum insured amount. The sum insured amount varies from crop to crop & season to season.

To made this scheme more reliable to farmers, The Union Cabinet approved Revamping of 'Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY)' as RPMFBY to address the existing challenges in implementation of crop insurance schemes from Kharif 2020 onwards. The major changes is the scheme is voluntary for both loanee and non-loanee farmers. The Scheme is implemented by empanelled General insurance companies on tender basis based on the Government Approval. Last year Kharif/Kuruvai season 2021-22, was not notified. For the year 2021-22 - Rabi

Season/Samba notified & Agriculture Insurance Company of India Limited Insurance Company was the Nodal Insurance company for Thanjavur District.

During 2020-21 about 1,40,038 Number of Applications enrolled for 1,51,218 Ha & a Sum of Rs.479.228 crores compensation amount was released from Insurance company & credited to 130029 Applications of Thanjavur District. For 2021-22 about 1,35,338 number of applications enrolled for 1,42,416 Ha & The Claim amount of 0.3773 crores received. For the year 2022-23, Kharif season was not notified for enrollment, 1,13,603 Application of farmers enrolled and claim amount of Rs. 1.120 crores received for rabi season. For the year 2023-2024, 120053 Applications of farmers enrolled and claim amount of Rs. 43.07 crores received by farmers of thanjavur District.

Mitigation works

1. Proposal Works

Construction of Fish Landing Centre

Thanjavur District having 27 Fishing villages and 147 Mechanized Fishing Boat and 1693 Country crafts were functioning. The following 10 fishing villages. As there is no fish landing centre, it is very difficult for the fishermen to handling their fishes in hygienic manner, due to the non-availability of Net Mending Shed fishermen are struggling to repair the fishing nets and keep the fishing nets safe. And non - availability of fish drying platform, fish are dried in unhygienic conditions on the sand along the shores. Hence the following fishermen villagers requested frequently for to construct the Fish landing centre.

In this regard, Estimate prepared by Executive Engineer Fishing Harbour, Fishing Harbour Project Division at the cost of. 4130.00 Lakhs as below.

Sl. No	Name of Work	Estimate Amount (in Crore)	Components	Stage of work
1	Construction of Fish Landing Centre at Arumuga kittangi Street in Thanjavur District.	5.50	1. Construction of Auction Hall of Size 20m x 14m	Estimate prepared and submitted to

			<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Construction of Net Mending Shed of Size 20m x 10m 3. Drying Platform (20m x 20m) 4. Construction of Approach Road 670 M 5. Electrical arrangements 	CE office
2	Construction of Fish Landing Centre at Pudupattinam in Thanjavur District.	6.25	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Construction of Auction Hall of Size 20m x 14m 2. Construction of Net Mending Shed of Size 20m x 10m 3. Construction of Approach Road 1000 M 4. Electrical arrangements 	Estimate prepared and submitted to CE office
3	Construction of Fish Landing Centre at Velivayal in Thanjavur District.	7.25	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Construction of Auction Hall of Size 20m x 14m 2. Construction of Net Mending Shed of Size 20m x 10m 3. Construction of Fish Drying Flat farm of Size 20m x 20m 4. Construction of Approach Road 1200 M 5. Electrical arrangements 	Estimate prepared and submitted to CE office
4	Construction of Fish Landing Centre At Chinnamanai and Manora colony in Thanjavur District.	3.50	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Construction of Net Mending Shed of Size 20m x 10m 2. Drying Platform (20m x 20m) 3. Construction of Approach Road 500 M 4. Electrical arrangements 	Estimate prepared and submitted to CE office
5	Construction of Fish Landing Centre at Karanguda in Thanjavur District.	2.85	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Construction of Auction Hall of Size 20m x 14m 2. Construction of Net Mending Shed of Size 20m x 10m 3. Construction of Fish Drying Flat farm of Size 20m x 20m 4. Electrical arrangements 	Estimate prepared and submitted to CE office

6	Construction of Fish Landing Centre at Senthalaivayal in Thanjavur District.	3.20	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Construction of Auction Hall of Size 20m x 14m 2. Construction of Net Mending Shed of Size 20m x 10m 3. Construction of Fish Drying Flat farm of Size 20m x 20m 4. Construction of Approach Road 100 M 5. Electrical arrangements 	Estimate prepared and submitted to CE office
7	Construction of Fish Landing Centre at Suppammal Chathiram in Thanjavur District.	2.75	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Construction of Net Mending Shed of Size 20m x 10m 2. Construction of Approach Road 400 M 3. Electrical arrangements 	Estimate prepared and submitted to CE office
8	Construction of Fish Landing Centre at Mandhiripattinam in Thanjavur District.	3.25	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Construction of Auction Hall of Size 20m x 14m 2. Construction of Net Mending Shed of Size 20m x 10m 3. Drying Platform (20m x 20m) 4. Construction of Approach Road 100m 5. Electrical arrangements 	Estimate prepared and submitted to CE office
9	Construction of Fish Landing Centre at Mandhiripattinam Colony in Thanjavur District.	4.00	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Construction of Auction Hall of Size 20m x 14m 2. Construction of Net Mending Shed of Size 20m x 10m 3. Drying Platform (20m x 20m) 4. Construction of Approach Road 300 M 5. Electrical arrangements 	Estimate prepared and submitted to CE office
		41.3		

Improvements to Fish Landing Centre

Sl. No.	Name of Work	Estimate Amount (in Crore)	Components	Stage of work
10	Construction of Fish Landing Centre at Karaiyur street in Thanjavur District.	2.00	1. Dredging the Drainage Channel 2. Construction of Approach Road 1000 M	Estimate prepared and submitted to CE office

Upgradation of Fishing Harbour

Sl. No.	Name of Work	Estimate Amount (in Crore)	Components	Stage of work
1	Up gradation of Mallipattinam Fishing Harbour in Thanjavur District.	60.00	1. South Break water 2. North Break water	Study work is in progress.

2. Announcement Works(2023-2024)

Dredging the Drainage Channel

Sl. No.	Name of Work	Estimate Amount (in Crore)	Components	Stage of work
1	Dredging the Drainage Channel and Barmouth at Sambaipattinam, Karanguda, Adaikkadevan, Pillaiarthidal and Kollukadu in Thanjavur District.	3.97	Dredging the Drainage Channel and Barmouth Mouth	Bathymetry survey has been conducted and the Estimate is under Scrutiny by CICEF, Bangalore

3. Announcement Works(2024-2025)

1. Construction of Fish Landing Centre
2. Construction of Training Wall to the Barmouth
3. Dredging the Drainage Channel

❖ Senthalaivayal, Annan Nagar Puthu Theru, Mandripattinam, Somanathapattinam, Kazhumankuda Vallavan Pattinam, Ganesapuram, Sembianmahadevi pattinam, Mallipattinam, Manora and Gandhi Nagar villages are in thanjavur District. The fishermen of this village are using the existing Drainage channel for navigation of their boats . Due to climatic condition and cyclone effects the width of the channel was accumulated by sand dunes. The fishermen can pass through the channel during high tides only. So the fishermen are facing more difficulties to do fishing activities. The following villages are frequently requested to drainage the channel. The Honorable Tamilnadu Government Chief Minister Announced the dredging works for above villages, Construction Training Wall in Agniyar River Barmouth at Keelathottam Village and Construction of Fish Landing Centre at Earipurakkarai Village in Thanjavur District to the cost of Rs.4050 Lakhs in the 2024 -2025 Assembly.

Sl. No.	Name of Work	Estimate Amount (in Crore)	Components	Remarks
1	Dredging the Drainage Channel and Barmouth at Senthalaivayal, Annan Nagar Puthu Theru, Mandripattinam, Somanathapattinam, Kazhumankuda Vallavan Pattinam and Ganesapuram In Thanjavur District.	5.00	Dredging the Drainage Channel and Barmouth Mouth	Estimate prepared and submitted to Government
2	Dredging the Drainage Channel and Barmouth at Sembianmahadevi, Mallipattinam, Manora and Gandhi Nagar in Thanjavur District	3.50	Dredging the Drainage Channel and Barmouth Mouth	Estimate prepared and submitted to Government

3	Construction Training Wall in Agniyar River Barmouth at Keelathottam Village Thanjavur District.	25.00	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Southern Side River Training Wall - 200 Rm 2. Southern Side River Training Wall - 200 Rm 3. Net Mending Shed - 20m X 14m 4. Approach Road - 1000 Rm. 5. Dredging Basin - 350260 Cum. 	Estimate prepared and submitted to Government
4	Construction of Fish Landing Centre at Earipurakkarai Thanjavur District.	7.00	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Auction Hall - 20 x 14 M 2. Retaining wall - 900 Rm 3. Approach Road - 1000 Rm 	Estimate prepared and submitted to Government

4. Ongoing Works

Sl. No.	Name of Work	Estimate Amount (in Crore)	Components	Stage of work
1	Establishment of Native Fish Specices Seed Production and rearing centre at Agarapettai Fish Farm in Thanjavur District	1.64	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Breeder pond. 2. Chinese Hatchery Unit 3. Bore Well 4. OHT - 30000 Ltr 5. Office Building 6. Providing Lighting Facilities 	Work is in Progress

Mitigation works in Coastal villages

Enhancing the resilience of Fishermen to withstand the vagaries Monsoon/Cyclone during North East Monsoon 2018. We have prioritized the following mitigation work and planning to complete it before 2018.

Constructed and opened a fishing Harbour at Mallipattinam in Thanjavur District was for the estimate cost of Rs.60.00 crore to provide berthing facilities for 82 MFV Moats.265 Vallams and 150 Traditional Fishing crafts.About 1875 Fishermen will be benefitted either directly or indirectly by this project.

CHAPTER IV

HAZARD, RISK, AND VULNERABILITY ANALYSIS

The following table illustrates the number of potential threats and the elements at risk during the disaster expected in this District:

HAZARD	WHAT IS AT RISK
Floods	Everything located in flood plans. Crops, livestock, machinery, equipments, infrastructure, weak buildings, their contents, people, local economy. In all rivers and tanks during the months of October to December, When North East Monsoon sets in and active
Cyclones	Damage to the buildings, infrastructures, crops and vegetation, tele communication / power lines, roads, etc.
Drought	Drinking water scarcity, affect the agricultural , Horticultural Crops
Tsunami	Everything located in the coastal areas upto 500 mts -1 km belt.

Previous History

Thanjavur (composite) District had been hit by Cyclone in the year 1952, 1955 and 1977, 1984, 1988 and 1991 and after bifurcation in 1993. But, the impact due to Tidal Waves had been very rare in the past 60 years. Only during 1955 and 1978, tidal waves have entered into the coast in Adirampattinam. Floods during North East Monsoon and floods in the rivers Coleroon and Cauvery are common to this district. However, heavy winds were reported during 1978 also, resulting in damages to houses and trees. During December 1988, a large number of houses were damaged due to incessant rains from 25.11.88 to 21.12.88 during 1988 cyclone crossed the coast in Karaikkal limit of Pondicherry State. Sirkali and Tarangambadi Taluks were affected. During November 1985 Thanjavur, Tiruvaiyaru, Orathanadu, Papanasam and Valangaiman were left and other 15 Taluks were flooded. During the year 2005, heavy rains occurred all over the State and Thanjavur District faced a major flood where a large number of houses were damaged.

**GAJA CYCLONE PREPAREDNESS MEASURES TAKEN AND RELIEF MEASURES
UNDERTAKEN**

On the alert made by the IMD about the Cyclone on 10.11.2018, and Additional Chief Secretary / Commissioner of Revenue and Disaster Management, about the Gaja cyclone, warning message was disseminated by the District Administration among the people through announcements made in vehicles, press releases and house to house intimation by the local officials living, Village Administrative Officers and Village Assistants and also through First Responders. Inter departmental zonal teams were stationed in the vulnerable locations. On 15.11.2018, due to the intensity of the cyclone in to Severe Cyclonic Strom, the District Administration has declare all educational institutions to close on 15.11.2018, and the cinema theatres were closed, and all bus transport were stopped in the evening.

Due to precautionary measures, till the midnight of 15.11.2018, a total of 7043 persons including 1596 children were evacuated from the low lying areas from the coastal villages of the district and they were sheltered at 58 relief centers. In Thanjavur District, Gaja Cyclone made its landfall in the early morning, i.e., at 2 O' clock on 16.11.2018 at a speed of 110 Kmph. All the nine taluks of the district bore the brunt of the cyclone of which Pattukkottai and Peravurani are coastal taluks.

1) Total Relief Centers operated as on 27.11.2018	:	55
Total people sheltered in the relief centers	:	10592
(No. of Families: 2437 Male - 4218, Female - 4471, Children-1903)		
2) Human loss	:	17
3) Cattle loss	:	2891
(Cow 407, Buffalo 9, Bulls 36 Goat 1665, Sheep 504, Calf 270)		
Birds - Poultry	:	221071
Quails	:	13800

4) House Damages

- a) Hut Damages : 86733
(Part: 54668, Full: 17614)
- b) Tiled House Damages : 68891

5) Roads

Sl.No.	Type of Road	Total (Km)	Tree Cleared (Km)
1	SH	427	427
2	MDR	428	428
3	ODO	1237	1237
	Total	2107	2107

6) No. of Trees Fallen : 3,82,078

(Forest Department: 1,50,000, Others: 2,32,078)

Details of Equipments used in Rescue Work

- a) Power saw : 999
- b) JCB : 468
- c) Lorry/Tractor : 158
- d) Poclain : 1
- e) Genset : 336
- f) Tree Cutter : 15
- g) Water Lorries : 28
- h) Man power engaged for clearing fallen trees : 16282

7) No. of street lights fallen : 20792

8) TANGEDCO :

No. of Services in Corporation/Municipality	Total No. of Services Affected
Thanjavur Corporation	82000
Municipality	104000
Town Panchayat	294481
Village Panchayat	360000
Total	840481

DAMAGES

Detail	
HT Poles Damaged	8700
LT Poles Damaged	15800
Total No. of Poles Damaged	24500
HT Lines Damaged (Kms)	80
LT Lines Damaged (Kms)	128
Total Conductor Damaged	208
No. of Distribution Transformers Damaged	62

Voltage Ratio	Total No. of Substation	Affected
TOTAL	59	59

9) Fisheries :

Sl.No.	Item	Damage Detail		
		Part	Full	Total
1)	Mechanized Boats Damaged	119	127	246
2)	No. of FRP Vallam Boats Damaged	782	50	832
3)	No. of Catamarans Damaged	37	10	47
4)	Engine Alone Damaged	1140	0	1140
5)	Net Alone Damaged		1428	1428
6)	Input subsidy for Fish sed farm		810	810
7)	Total area of shrimp farm got damaged		400	400

10) Crop Damages

a) Agricultural Crops Inundated Total	: 49268 Hec.
(i) Paddy	: 12500 Hec.
(ii) Maize	: 288 Hec
(iii) Sugarcane	: 3822 Hec
(iv) Coconut	: 32544 Hec.
(v) Oil Palm	: 114 Hec.

b) Horticultural Crops Total : 2943.30 Hec.

(Banana, Cashew nut, Tapioca, etc.,)

Damaged crop enumeration is going on with 400 staff deployed from other districts.

Hon'ble Ministers and Senior I.A.S. officers camped in Thanjavur to monitor the relief measures and reviewed the works daily. The Hon'ble Governor of Tamilnadu, Hon'ble Chief Minister, Deputy Chief Minister, and Hon'ble Central Minister have visited Thanjavur District to analyse the situation, and Inter Ministerial Central Team also visited Thanjavur to asses the damages. All those were appraised the situation.

Govt. have sanctioned a sum of Rs. 689.59 Crores to give relief to the affected people, under various categories, as detailed below:

Sl. No.	Details	Amount sanctioned	Amount disbursed to the affected people
1	Damages to Houses	100,86,14,500	75,68,55,600
2	Livelihood Assistance	74,88,30,000	74,88,25,000
3	Cattle and Poultry loss	4,67,49,100	3,75,14,555
4	Horticulture crop loss	5,10,79,635	5,01,10,531
5	Coconut and Other Agriculture Crop	505,05,69,066	409,28,82,051
		689,5983166	559,5303898

As per the instructions of the Govt. and Additional Chief Secretary and Commissioner of Revenue Administration, the relief amount has been paid to the beneficiaries into their bank account directly through ECS within a short span of time.

As per the instructions issued by the Additional Chief Secretary and Commissioner of Revenue Administration to tackle the situation of cyclone through his detailed circular and also through Video Conference review meeting, the preparatory arrangements were well organised with preparation of relief centres, early warning alert messages through public address system and also door to door warning by the Village Assistants and also through trained First Responders in the filed level, the situation is kept under the control and impact of the cyclone in respect of loss of life is very minimal in Thanjavur District.

CLASSIFICATION OF AREA

The calamities such as Cyclone, Floods and Tidal Waves do not always hit the district, as a whole but experience during 1978 onwards, has taught that the entire district lying in the coastal area and served by a net work of irrigation and drainage channels, has to be prepared and ready to face any situation and no part of the district

can be left out without coverage. So, the Thanjavur District as a whole shall be treated as "VULNERABLE".

A system of patrolling of tanks, rivers and jungle streams and taking preventive measures is already in force in which the Executive Engineers and the Sub Divisional Officers are involved. Besides the Executive Engineers and Assistant Executive Engineer, the Revenue Divisional Officers and Block Development Officers of the respective area shall also be responsible for effective patrolling the vantage points in local rivers and tanks.

The contingent plan has been prepared well before the monsoon and revised whenever necessary. As per the Nomenclature and its Criteria, flood affected Vulnerable locations are identified and classified as Very Highly Vulnerable, Highly Vulnerable, Medium Vulnerability and Low Vulnerability locations.

S.No.	Nomenclature and its Criteria
1	<p><u>Very Highly Vulnerable:</u> An area can be classified as Very High Vulnerable if any of the following criteria is satisfied</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Inundation of water and water level was more than 5 feet due to heavy rains or discharge from water bodies ➤ Rescue Operations carried out with the help of Central forces / SDRF ➤ Areas which are cut off and became inaccessible for undertaking rescue and relief operations. ➤ Loss of lives or large scale evacuation carried out.
2	<p><u>Highly Vulnerable:</u> An area can be classified as High Vulnerable if any of the following criteria is satisfied.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Inundation of water and water level was 3-5 feet. ➤ Rescue operations carried out only by local polices of Fire Services and local community
3	<p><u>Medium Vulnerability:</u> An area can be classified as Medium Vulnerable if Inundation of Water and Water level wa 2-3 feet.</p>
4	<p><u>Low Vulnerability:</u> An area can be classified as low vulnerable if stagnation of water was below 2 feet.</p>

Vulnerable areas and First Responders Details - 2024

Urban Abstract Format								
District Name: THANJAVUR								
Sl. No	Name of Taluk	TP/M/Corp*	No of Wards	No of Very High Vulnerability (Above 5ft)	No of High Vulnerability (3-5ft)	No of Medium Vulnerability (2-3ft)	No of Low Vulnerability (Below 2ft)	Total (d+e+f+g)
	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	
1	Thiruvudai maruthur	Aduthurai (T. P)	1	0	0	0	1	1
2	Pattukkottai	Adirampattinam (Municipality)	2	0	2	0	0	2
3	Peravurani	Peravurani (T. P)	1	0	0	1	0	1
		Total	4	0	2	1	1	4
*TP - Town Panchayat								
M - Municipality								
Corp - Corporation								

Vulnerable areas Details - 2024 (Urban)

District Name: THANJAVUR

Town Panchayat /Municipality /Corporation Name:

S. No	Details of the Vulnerable Location*	Vulnerability (V. High/ High / Medium / Low)	Ward No.	Name of the Revenue Village
Taluk Name: Thiruvudaimaruthur				
1	Namachivayapuram	Low	1	Maruthuvakudi
Taluk Name:Pattukkottai				
2	Pilal Nagar , Thoppu kadu / Adirampattinam Municipality	High	1	Eripura karai
3	Karaiyur st , Kandiyar Kovil / Adirampattinam Municipality	High	6	Adinam pattinam
Taluk Name : Peravurani				
4	Nattanikkottai (Mgr Nagar) / Peravurani T.P.	Medium	4	Peravurani-1

Rural Abstract Format							
District Name: THANJAVUR							
No. of Firkas having Vulnerable Locations							
Sl. No	Name of the Taluk	Name of the Firka	No of Very High Vulnerability (Above 5ft)	No of High Vulnerability (3-5ft)	No of Medium Vulnerability (2-3ft)	No of Low Vulnerability (Below 2ft)	Total (d+e+f+g)
	a	b	c	d	e	f	G
1	Thanjavur	Thanjavur	1	1	0	0	2
		Perambur	1	4	1	0	6
		Ramapuram	1	1	1	3	6
		Vallam	0	1	0	0	1
		Total	3	7	2	3	15
2	Thiruvaiyaru	Thiruvaiyaru	0	0	0	3	3
		Naducauvery	0	3	3	7	13
		Kandiyur	0	1	0	0	1
		Total	0	4	3	10	17
3	Budalur	Sengipatti	0	1	0	0	1
		Budalur	0	1	0	0	1
		Agarapettai	0	0	0	1	1
		Total	0	2	0	1	3
4	Orathanadu	Kavalipatti	0	0	0	6	6
		Thondarampattu	0	0	1	0	1
		Ulur	0	2	0	2	4
		Orathanadu	0	1	1	5	7
		Echankottai	0	0	0	3	3
		Sillathur	0	1	0	4	5
		Thirumangalakottai	0	0	0	6	6
		Thekkur	0	0	0	2	2
		Total	0	4	2	28	34
5	Kumbakonam	Devanancherry	0	2	6	0	8
		Nachiyar Kovil	0	0	4	0	4
		Cholan Maligai	0	1	7	1	9
		Kumbakonam	0	0	0	3	3
		Murukkankudi	0	0	0	0	0
		Total	0	3	17	4	24
6	Papanasam	Kabisthalam	0	3	0	0	3
		Ayyampettai	0	0	5	2	7
		Saliyamangalam	0	1	2	2	5

		Ammapettai	0	0	0	2	2
		Millatur	0	0	0	2	2
		Total	0	4	7	8	19
7	Thiruvudaimaruthur	Thiruvudaimarudur	0	0	2	0	2
		Aduthurai	0	0	0	2	2
		Kadhiramangalam	0	1	3	6	10
		Thirupanandal	0	0	1	5	6
		Pandanallur	0	0	4	0	4
		Total	0	1	10	13	24
8	Pattukkottai	Andikadu	0	4	1	0	5
		Adirampattinam	0	2	0	0	2
		Thambikottai	0	1	0	2	3
		Periyakkottai	0	2	1	3	6
		Madukkur	0	0	1	0	1
		Thuvarankurichi	0	0	0	6	6
		Kurichi	0	0	0	6	6
		Thiruchitrabalam	0	0	0	6	6
		Total	0	9	3	23	35
9	Peravurani	Kuruvikkarambai	0	4	0	0	4
		Perumagalur	0	10	1	0	11
		Aavanam	0	0	2	1	4
		Peravurani	0	0	2	0	1
		Total	0	14	5	1	20
		GRAND TOTAL	3	48	49	91	191

Identification of vulnerable areas Details - 2024 (Rural areas)

THANJAVUR TALUK

SI No.	Details of the Vulnerable Location	Vulnerability (V.High/High/Medium/Low)	Name of the Revenue Vilage	Name of the Firka
1.	Palliyeri	V.High Vulnerable	Palliyeri	Thanjavur
2.	Velur	Highly Vulnerable	Velur	Thanjavur
3.	Vennalodai	V.High Vulnerable	Vennalodai	Perambur
4.	Kallaperambur 1st chetti	High Vulnerable	Kallaperambur 1st chetti	Perambur
5.	Kallaperambur 2nd chetti	High Vulnerable	Kallaperambur 2nd chetti	Perambur
6.	Sakkarasamantham	High Vulnerable	Sakkarasamantham	Perambur
7.	Vannarapettai Chief	High Vulnerable	Vannarapettai Chief	Perambur
8.	Alakudi Chief	Medium	Alakudi Chief	Perambur
9.	Kudalur	V.High Vulnerable	Kudalur	Ramapuram
10.	Melachittarkadu	High Vulnerable	Melachittarkadu	Ramapuram
11.	Narasanayagapuram	Medium	Narasanayagapuram	Ramapuram
12.	Thiruvethakudi	Low	Thiruvethakudi	Ramapuram
13.	Kondavittanthidal	Low	Kondavittanthidal	Ramapuram

14.	Kalvirayanpettai	Low	Kalvirayanpettai	Perambur
15.	Kurungulam West	High Vulnerable	Kurungulam West	Vallam

THIRUVAIYARU TALUK

1	Keelapunavasal	Low	Keelapunavasal	Thiruvaiyaru
2	Vilankudi Chief	Low	Vilankudi Chief	Thiruvaiyaru
3	Valapakudi	Low	Valapakudi	Thiruvaiyaru
4	Eswarankovilpathu	Low	Eswarankovilpathu	Naducauvery
5	Konnerirajapuram	Low	Konnerirajapuram	Naducauvery
6	Mannarsamuthiram	Low	Mannarsamuthiram	Naducauvery
7	Kuzhimathur	High	Kuzhimathur	Naducauvery
8	Varagur	Low	Varagur	Naducauvery
9	ThiruvalampoZHil	Low	ThiruvalampoZHil	Naducauvery
10	Naducauvery East	Low	Naducauvery East	Naducauvery
11	Naducauvery West	Low	Naducauvery West	Naducauvery
12	Vellampermbur East	High	Vellampermbur East	Naducauvery
13	Aambathumelagarm	High	Aambathumelagarm	Naducauvery
14	Vellampermbur West	Medium	Vellampermbur West	Naducauvery
15	Allur	Medium	Allur	Naducauvery
16	Karupoor	Medium	Karupoor	Naducauvery
17	Nagathi	High	Nagathi(Kandiyur)	Naducauvery

BUDALUR TALUK

1	Rayamundan patti	High	Rayamundan patti	Sengipatti
2	Ponvilainthan patti	High	Cholagampatti	Budalur
3	Koviladi(Newly identified during 2018)	Low	Koviladi	Agarapettai

ORATHANADU TALUK

1	Samayankudikadu	High	Samayankudikadu	Orathanadu
2	Pudhur	Medium	Pudhur	Orathanadu
3	Palampudur	Low	Palampudur	Orathanadu
4	Kannanthangudi Mealiyur	Low	Kannanthangudi Melaiyur	Orathanadu
5	Kannanthangudi Keelaiyur	Low	Kannanthangudi Keelaiyur	Orathanadu
6	Kakkarai	Low	Kakkarai	Orathanadu
7	Okkanadu Melaiyur	Low	Okkanadu Melaiyur	Orathanadu
8	Paruthikottai	High	Paruthikottai	Ulur
9	Kulamangalam	High	Kulamangalam	Ulur
10	Melaulur	Low	Mela Ulur	Ulur
11	Thumbachikottai	Low	Thumbachikottai	Ulur
12	Pugal Sillathur	High	Pugal Sillathur	Sillathur
13	Vettikadu	Low	Vettikadu	Sillathur
14	Unjiaviduthi	Low	Unjiaviduthi	Sillathur
15	Yoganayagipuram	Low	Yoganayagipuram	Sillathur
16	Thaligaividuthi	Low	Thaligaividuthi	Sillathur

17	Avidanallvijayapuram	Medium	Avidanallvijayapuram	Thondarampattu
18	Thirumangalakottai keelaiyur	Low	Thiurmangalakottai Keelaiyur	Thirumangalakottai
19	Vadaseri	Low	Vadaseri	Thirumangalakottai
20	Okkanadu Keelaiyur	Low	Okkanadu Keelaiyur	Thirumangalakottai
21	Poovathur	Low	Poovathur	Thirumangalakottai
22	Melavannipattu	Low	Melavannipattu	Thirumangalakottai
23	Keelavannipattu	Low	Keelavannipattu	Thirumangalakottai
24	Kattukurichi	Low	Kattukurichi	Echankottai
25	Azhivoikkal	Low	Azhivoikkal	Echankottai
26	Thennamanadu	Low	Thennamanadu	Echankottai
27	Mandalakottai	Low	Mandalakottai	Thekkur
28	Ayangudi	Low	Ayangudi	Thekkur
29	Neyveli South	low	Neyveli South	Kavalipatti
30	Neyveli North	low	Neyveli North	Kavalipatti
31	Senniyaviduthi	low	Senniyaviduthi	Kavalipatti
32	Kavalipatti	low	Kavalipatti	Kavalipatti
33	Panikondanviduthi	low	Panikondanviduthi	Kavalipatti
34	Uranipuram	low	Uranipuram	Kavalipatti

KUMBakonam TALUK

1	Kollidakarai Kudithangi	High	8, Kothankudi	Devananchery
2.	North Street, Kudithangi	High	8, Kothankudi	Devananchery
3.	Kavarkudam	Medium	Neerathanallur	Devananchery
4.	Sathankudi	Medium	13, Agarathur	Devananchery
5.	Athiyur	Medium	Athiyur	Devananchery
6.	Aanur	Medium	Athiyur	Devananchery
7.	Kurugur	Medium	Athiyur	Devananchery
8.	Vadaku Theru Velar Theru Pudu Theru	Medium	Thirupurambiam	Devananchery
9.	Veeraraghapuram, Kammalar Theru, Veppankulam Theru, Kasthuri Nagar, Antoniyar Koil Thoppu.	Medium	Nachiyarkoil	Nachiyarkoil
10.	Keela Madha Koil	Medium	Kovanur	Nachiyarkoil
11.	Vadakarai	Medium	Kumaramangalam	Nachiyarkoil
12.	Keela Aadhidraavidar Theru	Medium	Semmankudi	Nachiyarkoil
13.	Pudupadaiyur, Gopinathaperumal Koil	High	Patteswaram	Cholanmaligai
14.	Ariyapadaiveedu	Medium	Ariyapadaiveedu	Cholanmaligai
15.	Thenampadugai Thattumal	Medium	Thenampadugai Thattumal	Cholanmaligai
16.	Thenampadugai	Medium	Thenampadugai	Cholanmaligai
17.	Cholanmaligai Arichandrapuram Anna Nagar	Medium	Cholanmaligai	Cholanmaligai
18.	Kangayampettai,	Medium	Udaiyalur	Cholanmaligai

	Anna Nagar, Aatrancarai Theru, Thoropathaiyamman Koil Theru,Kulathankarai Theru			
19.	North Street South Street Panneerselvam Colony	Medium	Melakorukkai	Cholanmaligai
20.	Keelasethi Ramachandrapura Colony	Medium	Thippirajapuram	Cholanmaligai
21.	Muganthanallur Pookollai	Low	Annalakraharam	Cholanmaligai
22.	East Street, West Street, Sankari Amman Koil Street.	Low	Eragaram	Kumbakonam
23.	Mugasa Innanbur	Low	Innambur	Kumbakonam
24.	Kottaiyur	Low	Kottaiyur	Kumbakonam

THIRUVIDAIMARUTHUR TALUK

1	vilathotti	medium	Sarabojirajapuram	Pandanallur
2	odakkara colony street	medium	Maraturai	Pandanallur
3	Mozhaiyur	medium	Thirumangaicherry	Pandanallur
4	Akkarai Street	medium	Melakattur	Pandanallur
5	vadapathi	medium	Ukkarai	Thiruppananthal
6	Vinayakantheru	Low	Vinayakantheru	Thiruppananthal
7	Maharajapuram kadamangudi	Low	Anakudi	Thiruppananthal
8	vilathur	Low	sikalnayakkanpettai	Thiruppananthal
9	vanjanur	Low	Manikudi	Thiruppananthal
10	poochathanur	Low	senganur	Thiruppananthal
11	senappadu	medium	Anakudi	Thiruvudaimaruthur
12	valayavattam	medium	Paruthikudi	Thiruvudaimaruthur
13	Palavar river Bank street	Low	ThiruMandurai	Aduthurai
14	Puluthikudi	Low	Thirumangalakudi	Aduthurai
15	Aralur	medium	Aralur	Kadhiramangalam
16	Mullukudi	Low	Mullukudi	Kadhiramangalam
17	Mullukudi	medium	Koothanoor	Kadhiramangalam
18	keelamanakudi	Low	Keelamanakudi	Kadhiramangalam
19	Nedunthidal	Low	Thirulogi	Kadhiramangalam
20	keluthur	Low	KeelaSooriyamula	Kadhiramangalam
21	Nallathdi	medium	Velur	Kadhiramangalam
22	Manaveli street	Low	Karuppur	Kadhiramangalam
23	kayalur	Low	Keelmandur	Kadhiramangalam
24	karpiriyankurichi	Low	Melasuriyamulai	Kadhiramangalam

PAPANASAM TALUK

1	Pillaiyar koil street,North street,Adithiravidar street (Kollidam river, Manniyaru river)	High	Sathiya mangalam	Kabisthalam
2	Puthur Pattugudi	High	Govinda Nattucheri	Kabisthalam
3	Puthu Kudisai Vadasarukkai	High	Sarukkai	Kabisthalam

	Karuppur			
4	1.Uchimettu theru 2.Mela Adidravidar theru (Vettaru, Kudamuruti River)	Medium	Agaramangudi	Ayyampettai
5	1. Adidravidar theru, 2.Sitharkadu (Vettaru, Kudamuruti River)	Medium	Surai kayur	Ayyampettai
6	Survey no: 1,2,3 &4 ,(Vettaru, Kudamuruti River)	Medium	Purakudi	Ayyampettai
7	Survey no: 175/7 ,(Vettaru,Kudamuruti River)	Medium	Vaiyacheri	Ayyampettai
8	Devangudi Meenavar colony , Kamarajar Colony Devengudi Aathi Thiravidar Thery	Mediam	Veera mangudi	Ayyampettai
9	Aathi Thiravida Street Purasagudi	Low	Vem bugudi	Ayyampettai
10	PursaKadu	Low	Seruma kkanallur	Ayyampettai
11	Athur Keelakalgudi, Melagudi	High	Melakalakudi	Saliyamangalam
12	1.South street, 2.Vennaputhur, 3.kudiyana street, 4.adithiravidar street (Vennaru karai)	Medium	Kalancheri	Saliyamangalam
13	1.puthu theru, 2.ambalakara street, 3.adithiravidar street, 4.cithi vinayagar street	Medium	Palliyur	Saliyamangalam
14	Annathottam Konur Seethampadi	Low	Nellithoppu	Saliyamangalam
15	Kanthavanam Edavagudi Full Village	Low	Edavagudi	Saliyamangalam
16	Entire Village (Vennaru karai)	Low	Mahi malai	Ammapettai
17	1.Malaiyapuram, 2.Thirukkattur 3.Ekkal 4.Aaiveli thottam 5.Neikunnam (Vennaru karai)	Low	Nei kunnam	Ammapettai
18	Salai Street, Vettaru Thenkarai	Low	Neithalur	Melattur
19	Manavarthi Street , Kuchimettu Street	Low	Annapan pettai	Melattur

PATTUKKOTTAI TALUK

1	Maruthupandiyar Nagar Semparuthi Nagar	High	Kallivayal	Andikadu
2	Karaiyur st Sea Shores	High	Pudupattinam	Andikadu
3	Kollukadu	High	Kollukadu	Andikadu
4	Velivayal	High	Velivayal	Andikadu

5	Athithiravidar st	Medium	Pallathur	Andikadu
6	Nadiyampal puram, Vaniyan Kuttai	High	Raja madam	Adirampattinam
7	Vairakulam, Kattaru Vathalai	High	Thok kalikadu	Adirampattinam
8	Karisaikadu, Tsunami Colony	High	Thamaran kottai South	Thambikkottai
9	Parma colony, Pudukottagam	Low	T. Marava kadu	Thambikkottai
10	Krishnapuram	Low	Parakalakottai	Thambikkottai
11	Chokkanavur	High	Chokkanavur	Periyakottai
12	Karappangadu, Indra Nagar	High	Mathurapasaniya puram	Periyakottai
13	East St	Medium	Puliya kudi	Periyakottai
14	Kannanaru Edge	Low	Olaiya kunnam	Periyakottai
15	Palogiragunatha samuthiram	Low	Balogiragunatha samuthiram	Periyakottai
16	Large Lake Edge	Low	Pavagi kottai	Periyakottai
17	Athithiravidar st	Medium	Andami	Madukkur
18	Puthu Colony	Low	Palaveri kadu	Thuvarankurichi
19	Puravarthaikottagam	Low	Anaikadu	Thuvarankurichi
20	J.J nagar , Munumag Kollai	Low	Mannan gadu	Thuvarankurichi
21	North st	Low	Kasan Kadu	Thuvarankurichi
22	Gandhi Nagar	Low	Thuvarankurichi South	Thuvarankurichi
23	North st Near sivan Kovil	Low	Thuvarankurichi North	Thuvarankurichi
24	Srinivasapuram, Jothipuram, South St, panankadu	Low	Kurichi	Kurichi
25	Natham st	Low	Ennanivayal	Kurichi
26	Periyakulam	Low	Ezhutha nivayal	Kurichi
27	Colony st	Low	Kayavur	Kurichi
28	Mela theru	Low	Poovalur	Kurichi
29	Durga Nagar	Low	Thuvaramadai	Kurichi
30	Ayyanapuram, Nathankadu	Low	Kalathur East	Thiruchitrabalam
31	Saveriyar st, Chetti st	Low	Seruvaviduthi South	Thiruchitrabalam
32	M.G.R Nagar, Valasa kadu	Low	Thuravi kadu	Thiruchitrabalam
33	Vettikadu	Low	Seruva viduthu North	Thiruchitrabalam
34	Aranthangi Salai Back Of Kamarajar school	Low	Thirichitrabalam west	Thiruchitrabalam
35	Anna Nagar, Kovil st	Low	Thirichitrabalam East	Thiruchitrabalam

PERAVURANI TALUK

1	Pillayarthidal	High	Nadiyam	Kuruvikarambai
2	SethubavaChathiram	High	Sethubavachathiram	Kuruvikarambai
3	Kalumanguda	High	Marakkavalasai	Kuruvikarambai
4	Karanguda	High	Marakkavalasai	Kuruvikarambai
5	Ravuthanvayal	High	Ravuthanvayal	Perumagalur
6	Ammanichathiram	High	Vilan Kulam	Perumagalur

7	Maruthipattinam	High	Vilan Kulam	Perumagalur
8	Adaikkadevan	High	Adaik Kadevan	Perumagalur
9	Senthalaivayal	High	Senthalai Vayal	Perumagalur
10	Thiruvadevan (Anna Nagar)	High	Thiruva Devan	Perumagalur
11	Kuppadevan	High	Kuppa Devan	Perumagalur
12	Somanatha Pattinam	High	Thiruva Devan	Perumagalur
13	Sempiyan Maha Devai Pattinam	High	Kuppa Devan	Perumagalur
14	Manthiri Pattinam	High	Thiruva Devan	Perumagalur
15	Kolakudi	Medium	Kolakudi	Perumagalur
16	Mavadukurichi (Indhra Nagar)	Medium	Mavadu Kurichi	Avanam
17	Periyayakipuram	Medium	Periyayaya Kipuram	Avanam
18	Sengamangalam	Low	Sengamangalam	Avanam
19	Pinnavasal (Puthu Kudiyiruppu)	Medium	Pinnavasal	Peravurani
20	Renganayakipuram	Medium	Peravurani-1	Peravurani

CHAPTER - V

INSTITUTIONAL MECHANISM

DISTRICT DISASTER MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY (DDMA):

As required u/s 25 of Disaster Management Act, 2005, the state government vide Order No.19/5/2005/RD dated 21-09-2006, has constituted the District Disaster Management Authority (DDMA) for Thanjavur District, under the Chairmanship of the District Collector to evaluate the disaster preparedness for different types of calamities that may occur from time to time, with primary aim to take stock of the situation, monitor routine preparedness, suggest improvements in the response mechanism and to formulate a comprehensive District Disaster Management Plan for Thanjavur District. The DDMA is the apex planning body at the district level and will play a major role in disaster preparedness and mitigation. The DDMA has the primary responsibility of:

- Reviewing the threat of disasters.
- Vulnerability of the district to different disasters.
- Evacuation process to reduce risk and emergency response.
- Considering suggestions for improvement of the DDMP.
- To educate the public on different flood and cyclone hazards.
- To disseminate information about the protective steps, Dos & Don'ts.
- To make arrangements for emergency action.
- To effect evacuation from the affected areas if necessary.
- Search and Rescue Operations.
- Immediate mitigation and Relief Measures.
- Overall rehabilitation strategies and effort.
- Post disaster action and review.

The DDMA will meet at least once in three months i.e. in the month of January, April, July and October before the onset of the monsoons, under the Chairmanship of the District Collector to update the DDMP. An emergency meeting will be held whenever pre-disaster warning is received from the TNSDMA about any approaching

Depression or if heavy rainfall warnings are received. The Committee will meet almost daily till the emergency is over. The DDMA is consist of following functionaries:-

DISTRICT DISASTER MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

S.NO	NAME OF THE OFFICER		Mobile No
1.	District Collector, Thanjavur	Chairman	9444179000
2.	District Revenue Officer, Thanjavur	CEO	9445000923
3.	Project Director (DRDA), Thanjavur	Member	9443261190
4.	Superintendent of Police, Thanjavur	Member	9498150151
5.	District Forest Officer, Thanjavur	Member	9560419125
6.	Superintending Engineer, TNEB, Thanjavur	Member	9443323066
7.	Executive Engineer, TWAD, Thanjavur	Member	9965279453
8.	Corporation Commissioner, Thanjavur Corporation Commissioner, Kumbakonam Municipal Commissioner, Pattukkottai Municipal Commissioner, Adirampattinam	Members	7397396241 7397396240 7397396238 9150375407
9.	Superintending Engineer, (PWD - WRO), Cauvery, Thanjavur	Member	9443618303
10.	Divisional Engineer, (H & R.W) Thanjavur	Member	9443125670
11.	Senior Regional Manager, TNCSC, Thanjavur	Member	9443732305
12.	Joint Registrar (Co operative) Thanjavur	Member	7338721900
13.	Joint Director of Health Services, Kumbakonam	Member	7358122075
14.	Joint Director of Agriculture, Thanjavur	Member	9952419768
15.	Joint Director of Animal Husbandry, Thanjavur	Member	9445001134
16.	Revenue Divisional Officers, Thanjavur	Member	9445000465
17.	Regional Transport Officer, Thanjavur	Member	9384808537
18.	Public Relations Officer Thanjavur	Member	9498042442
19.	Deputy Director of Health Services , Thanjavur	Member	9788855481
20.	Assistant Director of Panchayats, Thanjavur	Member	7402607336
21.	Home Guard, Thanjavur	Member	9498163179
22.	Executive Engineer (PWD Constructions and Maintenance Division), Thanjavur	Member	8248331162
23.	Commanding Officer, (NCC) , Thanjavur	Member	8686006950
24.	District Supply Officer, Thanjavur	Member	9445000286
25.	District Fire Officer, Thanjavur	Member	9445086463
26.	Area Commander (Home Guard), Thanjavur	Member	9444597827
27.	Chief Educational Officer , Thanjavur	Member	9788858970
28.	Personal Assistant (G) to Collector, Thanjavur	Member	9445008150
29.	Special Deputy Collector (SSS), Thanjavur	Member	9443285048
30.	Personal Assistants to Panchayat Develoment,	Member	7402607335

	Thanjavur		
31	Assistant Director Fisheries, Thanjavur	Member	9384824254
32	Executive Engineer, (PWD), Cauvery Basin Division, Thanjavur	Member	9943073690
33	Executive Engineer, (PWD), Vennaru Basin Division, Thanjavur	Member	9842074938
34	Executive Engineer, (PWD), Grant Anaicut Canal, Thanjavur (I/c)	Member	9486424664
35	Executive Engineer, (PWD), Agniyar Basin Division, Pattukkottai	Member	9486424664

To monitor the flood related and any other Disaster related precautionary works and relief works 7 committees have been formed at District level and Divisional level Taluk level, Firka level Zonal officers were also appointed to monitor the situation, to take precautionary measures, to do the response and relief works. Inter departmental zonal teams also appointed for combined and coordinated works to achieve the goal of Disaster risk reduction, to reduce the loss of lives and to reduce the economic loss, to increase the disaster reduction strategies. The team details are maintained separately and also highlighted in District website.

1. EARLY WARNING TEAM		
Sl.No.	Designation	Mobile No.
1	District Collector, Thanjavur	9444179000
2	District Revenue Officer, Thanjavur	9445000923
3	Project Director (DRDA), Thanjavur	9443261190
4	Superintendent of Police, Thanjavur	9498150151
5	Personal Assistant to Collector(General), Thanjavur	9445008150
6	Personal Assistant, Panchayat Development, Thanjavur	7402607335
7	Superintending Engineer, TNEB, Thanjavur	9443323066
8	District Fire Officer, Thanjavur	9445086463
9	Assistant Director (Town Panchayat), Thanjavur	8925809225
10	Assistant Director (Panchayat), Thanjavur	7402607336
11	Assistant Director, Fisheries, Thanjavur	9384824254
12	PRO, BSNL, Thanjavur	9486100297
13	Rajendran, Ham Radio Operator, Papanasam	9790099498

2. SEARCH and RESCUE TEAM		
1	Superintendent of Police, Thanjavur	9498150151
2	District Forest Officer, Thanjavur.	9560419125
3	Homeguard, Thanjavur	9498163179
4	District Fire Officer, Thanjavur	9445086463
5	Assistant Director, Fisheries, Thanjavur	9384824254
6	Deputy Director, Health Services, Thanjavur	9788855481
7	General Manager, TNSTC, Thanjavur	9487898174
8	Regional Transport Officer, Thanjavur	9384808537
9	Commanding Officer, NCC, Thanjavur	9486424664
10	District Vice Chairman, Redcross Society, Thanjavur	9842455765
11	Coastal Inspector, Pattukkottai	9498162510
3. EVACUATION COMMITTEE and TRANSPORT MANAGEMENT		
1	Divisional Engineer, Highways, Thanjavur	9443125670
2	Divisional Engineer, National High ways, Thanjavur	9150845709
3	General Manager, TNSTC, Thanjavur	9487898174
4	Regional Transport Officer, Thanjavur	9384808537
5	Regional Transport Officer, Kumbakonam(I/c)	9843212727
6	AutoMobile EngineerGovt Auto Mobile Workshop, Thanjavur	8892129382
4. SHELTER and FOOD Management Team		
1	Project Director (DRDA), Thanjavur	9443261190
2	Senior Regional Manager, TNCSC, Thanjavur	9443732305
3	Superintendent of Engineer, TNEB, Thanjavur	9443323066
4	Joint Registrar, Co-Operative, Thanjavur	7338721900
5	Chief Education Officer, Thanjavur	9788858970
6	Project Director, (Mahalir Thittam), Thanjavur	9444094370
7	Executive Engineer, PWD Buildings, Thanjavur	8248331162
8	Executive Engineer, TWAD, Thanjavur	9965279453
9	Personal Assistant, (Noonmeal), Thanjavur	7402607338
10	District supply Officer, Thanjavur.	9445000286
11	General Manager, Aavin, Thanjavur	9443523765
12	Project Officer, (Integrated Child Development Scheme), Thanjavur	6382186946
13	Asst Director, Panchayat, Thanjavur.	7402607336
5. WATERWAY MANAGEMENT		
1	Superintendent of Engineer, Cauvery Basin Division Thanjavur	9443618303
2	Commissioner, Corporation, Thanjavur	7397396241
3	Joint Director, Agri, Thanjavur	9952419768
4	Executive Engineer, Cauvery Basin Division, Thanjavur	9943073690

5	Executive Engineer, Grand Anaicut Division, Thanjavur	9842074938
6	Executive Engineer, Vennaru Division, Thanjavur	9443610888
7	Executive Engineer, Agniyaru Division, Pattukkottai	9486424664
8	Commissioner, Corporation, Kumbakonam	7397396240
9	Commissioner, Municipality, Pattukkottai	7397396238
10	Commissioner, Municipality, Adirampattinam	9150375407
11	Executive Engineer, Agri Engineering, Thanjavur	9003523343
12	Assistant Director, (Town Panchayat), Thanjavur	8925809225
13	Assistant Director, (Panchayat), Thanjavur	7402607336
14	Personal Assistant to Collector (Agri), Thanjavur	9443784944
6. MEDIA MANAGEMENT		
1	Public Relation Officer, Thanjavur	9498042442
7. HEALTH and SANITATION MANAGEMENT		
1	Dean, Medical College, Thanjavur	9944679100
2	Joint Director, Health, Kumbakonam	7358122075
3	Deputy Director, Health, Thanjavur	9788855481
4	Commissioner, Corporation, Thanjavur	7397396241
5	Joint Director, Animal Husbandry, Thanjavur	9445001134
6	Assistant Director (Town Panchayat), Thanjavur	8925809225
7	Assistant Director (Panchayat), Thanjavur	7402607336
8	Commissioner, Corporation, Kumbakonam	7397396240
9	Commissioner, Municipality, Adirampattinam	9150375407
10	Commissioner, Municipality, Pattukkottai	7397396238

DIVISIONAL LEVEL MONITORING OFFICERS

Sl. No.	Name of the Division	Monitoring Officer	Cell Phone Numbers	Monitoring Taluks
1	Thanjavur	District Revenue Officer, Thanjavur	9445000923	Thanjavur, Thiruvaiyaru, Orathanadu, Budalur
2	Kumbakonam	Senior Regional Manager, Tamil Nadu Civil Supplies Corporation, Thanjavur	9443732305	Kumbakonam Thiruvudaimaruthur Papanasam
3	Pattukkottai	Project Director (DRDA), District Rural Development Agency, Thanjavur	9443261190	Pattukkottai Peravurani

COMMITTEES AT TALUK LEVEL

List Of Zonal Officers

Sl. No	Name of the Taluk	Designation of the Zonal Officers	Cellphone Nos.
1	Thanjavur	Revenue Divisional Officer, Thanjavur	9445000465
2	Thiruvaiyaru	District Backward Class Welfare Officer Thanjavur	9445477832
3	Orathanadu	Assistant commissioner (Excise)	9445074594
4	Budalur	Special Deputy Collector (SSS), Thanjavur	9443285048
5	Kumbakonam	Sub Collector, Kumbakonam	9445000466
6	Thiruvudaimaru thirur	District Supply Officer, Thanjavur	9445000286
7	Papanasam	District Adidravidar and Tribal Welfare Officer, Thanjavur	9942660253
8	Pattukkottai	Revenue Divisional Officer, Pattukkottai	9445000467
9	Peravurani	Special Deputy Collector (Stamps), Thanjavur	9443510817
10	Thiruvonam	Inspection Cell Office, Thanjavur	

DISTRICT EMERGENCY OPERATION CENTRE:

The District emergency operation centre (DEOC) shall be the nerve-centre of the disaster management and response machinery in Thanjavur district. All the activities pertaining to tackling of any emergency scenario in the district right from the receipt of the early-warning to the final rehabilitation measures, shall be guided, controlled, managed, implemented, monitored and reviewed from the DEOC. The DEOC aims for an effective and realistic response mechanism based on the DDMP with effective communication, accurate databases in order to make optimal utilization of Men, Material and Resources to prevent the loss of lives as well as minimize the loss of property.

- DEOC shall be operationalised by the DDMA of the Collectorate, Thanjavur.

S.No.	Designation
1.	District Collector
2.	District Revenue Officer
3.	PA(G)
4.	Tahsildar (DM)
5.	Section Officer/ Clerk (DDMA).
6.	Desk personnel

- During disaster time, DEOC will operate under the central authority of the District Collector, exercising powers to issue directives to all line-departments to provide emergency response service.
- DEOC will be manned round the clock during disaster time to ensure rapid emergency responses. In any case, DEOC shall function 24 hrs from 1st of June to 31th of December every year.
- DEOC will co-ordinate with the State Disaster Management Authority (SDMA) and Tamilnadu State emergency operation centre (TNSEOC) for appropriate support, guidance and smooth flow of information.

Assembly in DEOC:

It shall be mandatory for the following staff and officers to assemble in the DEOC on getting any information from any source about an emergency situation. District Collector, SP, District Fire Officer, JD(HS), EE-PWD, Deputy Collectors in Collectorate, concerned Tahsildars, District Supply Officer, and DM Transport, DEOC section, PA(G) and other staff as desired by the Collector. Apart from these, any other officer or staff who get the information from any other sources will reach/inform the DEOC immediately for further directions.

Arrangements in DEOC:

The DEOC Thanjavur is equipped with the following-

- District Disaster Management Plan (DDMP) in Hard and Soft copies.
- District maps showing identified School Buildings cum Cyclone shelters/ Relief camp sites and high elevated places identified as temporary shelters.
- Vulnerability map.
- List of resource persons with contact numbers and address.
- Data base on Resource & Inventory.
- First Aid & other basic medical assistance.
- Telephone with STD facilities.
- Fax machine.
- Computer with printer & on-line UPS facilities.

- Stocking adequate stationery like paper reams, registers, pens, pencils, staplers, photocopy papers, spare cartridge for printer, spare toner for photocopier, markers, rulers, chart-papers, writing boards,
- Fire extinguisher, white hard board & soft board, markers, dusters.

Standard Operating Procedure (SOP):

On receipt of an Early-warning from any source like INCOIS, TNSDMA etc, the Officer-in-charge of the DEOC shall-

- i. Immediately inform the Collector, District Revenue Officer and pass the message to TNSDMA.
- ii. On getting direction from the Collector, or in his absence, District Revenue Officer or the Nodal Officer of the TNSDMA shall alert all field-level officers like SP, R.D.Os, Tahsildars, BDOs, DD(HS), Joint Director of Agriculture/Transport/Panchayats/Fisheries/Municipal Administration, PRO who will coordinate the information dissemination to the media.

Nodal Agencies for early Warning

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

Disater	Agencies
Cyclone/hydro-meteorological	India meteorological department
Earthquake	India meteorological department
Floods	Central water commission
Drought	Ministry of agriculture
Landslides	Geological survey of India
Tsunami	Indian national centre for ocean information services

CHAPTER - VI

PREPAREDNESS

THE DISASTER PREPAREDNESS AIMS TO:

- Ensure that appropriate systems are in place to provide prompt and effective assistance to disaster victims.
- Prepare the community to handle the disaster in the first 48-72 hours or so when outside help has not reached and the local administration is itself affected by the disaster.

It includes Community awareness/education, disaster plans, training/test exercises, emergency communications, Evacuation plans, Public information, Warning systems, Resource inventories, Provision of special resources. The planning committee will need to determine whether any specialist functions will be required to be performed in support of the main community plan. These functions may include medical, communications, search & rescue, welfare, transport, engineering, and agriculture.

India Meteorological Department (IMD)

India Meteorological Department (IMD) monitors meteorological / weather information / bulletins, warning, announcements and continuously communicates with disaster managers for preparedness. The meteorological department undertakes observations, communications, forecasting and weather information services. During the cyclone and flood seasons, the State Government keeps close contact with the Regional Meteorological Centre for weather related forecasts.

Earthquakes occurring in the State which are of magnitude 3.0 and above on Richter scale are also reported and bulletins issued by the IMD to the State Government immediately.

In Thanjavur District the following raingauge stations are here to know rain fall details which is used to predict the flood situation and 34 years normal rainfall particulars are detailed below.

THANJAVUR DISTRICT STANDARD RAINGAUGE STATIONS DETAILS

Sl. No	Station_code	Name of the Taluk	Name of the Village	Name of the Station	Latitude	Longitude
1	TNJTNJSRG16	Thanjavur	Puthupattinam	Thanjavur	10.7818	79.1348
2	TNJTNJSRG20		Tirukanoorpatti	Vallam	10.7173	79.0630
3	TNJTNJSRG06		Kurunkulam West	Kurungulam	10.6714	79.0766
4	TNJTMRSG18	Thiruvaiyaru	Mukasa Kalyanapuram	Thiruvaiyaru	10.8738	79.1054
5	TNJBUDSRG03	Budalur	Budalur	Budalur	10.7859	78.9802
6	TNJBUDSRG17		Thirukkattupalli	Thirukkattupalli	10.8534	78.9545
7	TNJBUDSRG05		Koviladi	Grand Anaicut	10.8325	78.8202
8	TNJORASRG11	Orathanad	Puthur	Orathanad	10.6174	79.2565
9	TNJORASRG10		Neivasal Thenpathi	Neivasal Thenpathi	10.6967	79.3091
10	TNJORASRG21	Thiruvonam	Vettikadu	Vettikadu	10.5698	79.1956
11	TNJKUMSRG15	Kumbakonam	Ullur	Kumbakonam	10.9695	79.3839
12	TNJPAPSRG12	Papanasam	Papanasam	Papanasam	10.9252	79.2730
13	TNJPAPSRG02		Sulamangalam 2nd Sethi	Ayyampettai	10.8995	79.1920
14	TNJTHISRG19	Thiruvidei marudur	Thiruvidei maruthur	Thiruvidei maruthur	10.9932	79.4461
15	TNJTMRSG09		Sathanur	Manjalaru	11.0131	79.4807
16	TNJTMRSG07		Vinayakan Street	Lower Anaicut	11.1388	79.4516
17	TNJPATSRG13	Pattukkottai	Nadiyamalpuram	Pattukkottai	10.4191	79.3320
18	TNJPATSRG01		Adirampatnam	Adirampatnam	10.3439	79.3881
19	TNJPATSRG04		Seruvaviduthi South	Echanviduthi	10.3852	79.1566
20	TNJPATSRG08		Madukkur South	Madukkur	10.4874	79.3960
21	TNJPERSRG14	Peravurani	Peravurani - 1	Peravurani	10.2885	79.2019

THANJAVUR DISTRICT AUTOMATIC RAINGAUGE STATIONS DETAILS

Sl. No	ARG Code	Name of the Taluk	Name of the Village	Location	Latitude	Longitude
1	ARG785	Thanjavur	Neelagiri Therku Thottam	Near VAO Office	10.756418	79.101281
2	ARG786		Marungulam	Near VAO Office	10.679718	79.140793
3	ARG787		Mathur	Near Vetrinary Hospital	10.880773	79.15552
4	ARG788		Vallam	Near RI Office	10.721072	79.055205
5	ARG789	Thiruvaiyaru	Kandiyur	Government Primary School	10.858034	79.110788
6	ARG790		Naducavery West	VAO Office, Naducavery west	10.862113	79.044779
7	ARG791	Budalur	Veeramarasam pettai	Near Panchyat office	10.762775	78.961005
8	ARG792		Agarapettai	Near Panchyat office	10.845434	78.908913
9	ARG793	Thiruvonam	Pinnaiyur West	EB Power Station	10.565789	79.271366
10	ARG794	Orathanadu	Thirumangalakkottai Melaiyur	Near Govt. School	10.588236	79.324573
11	ARG795		Palamputhur	Libraury	10.608596	79.27263
12	ARG796		Echankkottai	Libraury Back Side	10.653322	79.170566
13	ARG813		Pachur	Govt. Hr. Sec. School	10.616624	79.151093
14	ARG797	Kumbakonam	Perumandi	E-Sevai Centre	10.978059	79.376399
15	ARG798		Nachiyarkovil	Revenue Inspector Office	10.915084	79.448128
16	ARG799	Thiruvilai marudur	Veppathur-2	Co-operative Society	11.013439	79.434271
17	ARG800		Mullukudi	EB Sub Station	11.02389	79.491304
18	ARG801		Maruthuvakudi	School Education Regional Reserve Centre	11.023685	79.489189
19	ARG802	Papanasam	Kabistharam	Near Panchayat Office	10.9423417	79.247383 9
20	ARG803		Saliyamangalam	Near E-Sevai Centre	10.783478	79.27386

21	ARG804		Melattur	Anganwadi Centre	10.857714	79.241674
22	ARG805	Pattukkottai	Ottankadu Ukkadai	Near Anganwadi Centre	10.346241	79.247169
23	ARG806		Athambai South	Near Panchayat office	10.447801	79.258726
24	ARG807		Adhirampattinam	Cyclone Shelter	10.339708	79.394358
25	ARG808		Uthayamudaiyan	R.I Office	10.317503	79.308301
26	ARG809		Thuvarankurichi South	Village Service Centre	10.400041	79.379337
27	ARG1116		Keelakurichi East	Panchayat Office	10.542886	79.416368
28	ARG810	Peravurani	Nattanikkottai	R.I Office	10.285215	79.205504
29	ARG811		Periyamayagipuram	BDO Office	10.330793	79.141723
30	ARG812		Perumagalur North	R.I Office	10.18666	79.196098

Weather Stations Details

S. No	Station Code	Taluk	Village	Location	Latitude	Longitude
1	TNAU166	Papanasam	Poondi - 1	AVVM Sri Pushpam College	10.774353	79.2449
2	TNAU167	Budalur	Megalathur	Mr. Rajappa, S/O Sivanandam, Sembiankillari	10.820733	78.91592
3	TNAU168	Kumbakonam	Sakkottai	State Seed Farm	10.92046	79.40103
4	TNAU169	Orathanadu	Muthambalpuram	Veterinary College & Research Institute	10.621306	79.26113
5	TNAU170	Pattukkottai	Nadiyammalpuram	Agricultural Research Station,	10.4167	79.333
6	TNAU171	Thiruvudai marudur	Maruthuvakudi - 1	TamilNadu Rice Research Institute	11.000157	79.47943

7	TNAU172	Thiruvaiyaru	Maharajapuram	Mr. Ganesan, S/O Srinivasan, Akraram, Maharajapura m	10.879496	78.99986
8	TNAU173	Thanjavur	Puliyanthoppu	Soil and Water Management Research Institute	10.774824	79.17513
9	TNAU174	Pattukkottai	Veppankulam	Coconut Research Station	10.467337	79.36957
10	TNAU175	Papanasam	Gopurajapuram	Near DPC, Gopurajapura m	10.913312	79.26749 1
11	TNAU176	Thiruvilai marudur	Thiruppanandal	BDO Office, Thiruppanand al	10.2852	79.2415
12	AWS74	Pattukkottai	Seruvaviduthi South	Rual Elementry School	10.57	79.19528
13	AWS75	Peravurani	Kuruvikarambai	AD Agriculture Office	10.285477	79.24548
14	AWS76	Thiruvonam	Vettikadu	WRD AE Office, Grand Anaicut Section	10.37209	79.209

Identification of Location for the Establishment of Disaster Warning System

S. No	Taluk	Village	Location	Latitude	Longitude
1	Thanjavur	vennalodai	vennalodai Near Vao Office	10.814368	79.10457
2		Palliyeri	Palliyeri E sevai maiyam	10.806889	79.112411
3		sakkarasamantham	vadakal. Anganvadi Building	10.814783	79.101333
4	Thiruvaiyaru	Vaithiyathanpettai	Vaithiyathanpettai Panchayat Office	10.876862	79.06155
5		Vilangudi	Vilangudi Panchayat Office	10.918733	79.103512
6		Punavasal	Punavasal - E-Sevai Building	10.902544	79.08255
7		Valappakudi	Valappakudi - Panchayat Office	10.864109	79.00475
8		Nagathi	Nagathi - Panchayat Office	10.836379	79.08769
9		Naducauvery	Naducauvery - Panchayat Office Librery Building	10.862124	79.04492
10	Budalur	koviladi	PDW circuit house near agadhiyar statue	10.832278	78.819114
11	Orathanadu	Smayankudikadu	E - Sevai Building - Okkanadu Meliayur, Samayankudikkadu	10.639943	79.32213
12		Kulamankalam	E - sevai Building - Kulamankalam	10.657929	79.30835
13		Cholapuram	E - sevai Building - Cholapuram west	10.628293	79.18789
14	Thiruvonam	Pugal sillathur	Panchayat Union Primary School - Sillathur South	10.547864	79.20929
15		Vattathikottai Kollukkadu	Village Panchat Office - Vattathikottai	10.409322	79.197177
16	Kumbakonam	Kudithangi	Kudithangi	11.019345	79.33149
17	Papanasam	sathiyamangalam	vazlkai south street	10.97323	79.26497
18		kovindanthuchreei	Puthur, panchayat office	10.93641	79.20697
19		mekalakudi	melakalakudi- atrankarai street panchayath office	10.814952	79.21353
20	Thiruvidai maruthur	vinayagan street	Anaikarai meenavar street	11.1419883	79.45379
21	Pattukkottai	Chokkanavur	Village Panchat Office - Chokkanavur	10.478589	79.47049

22		Madukkur North	RI Office	10.479082	79.40244
23		Thiruchitrambalam	RI Office	10.363052	79.197171
24		Pattukkottai	RI Office	10.426194	79.31747
25	Thiruvonam	41.Manakkadu	Manakkadu-Panchayath Office	10.221404	79.16682
26		40.valabiramankadu	Valabiramankadu- - Panchath Office	10.240549	79.152618
27		39.Pinnavasal	Pinnavasal - Magalir Suya udhavikku Building	10.257971	79.15970
28		Periyanayagipuram	Periyanayagipuram- Community hall	10.333729	79.141535
29		Ammanichathiram	Ammanichathiram- PUES School	10.206030	79.25267
30		Sanakarai	Sanakarai - Panchayath office	10.281499	79.14175

Details of Existing Helipad Details

Sl. No	Name of the Taluk	Name of the Revenue Village	Name of the Location	Nature of the helipad (Concrete / Soil / Grass)	Latitude	Longitude
1	Thanjavur	Neelagiri Therku thottam	Rajah Serfoji Government Arts College, Thanjavur	Concrete	10.752261	79.111504
2	Thanjavur	Neelagiri Therku thottam	Kunthavai nachiyar Government Arts College, Thanjavur	Concrete	10.77137	79.12896
3	Kumbakonam	Perumandi	Government Arts College for Men, Kumbakonam	Concrete	10.971697	79.383857
4	Pattukkottai	Ponnavarayankottai, Ukkadai	RDO Office, Pattukkottai	Concrete	10.418262	79.332997

**MONTHWISE AVERAGE RAINFALL DATA UPTO September - 2024
(IN MM.)**

YEAR	34YEARS NORMAL	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Jan	27.86	3.06	3.56	0	94.06	22.19	0.00	19.29	292.80	97.22	6.62	66.32
Feb	26.05	11.14	0	0	2.51	0.00	0.10	0.00	2.41	22.49	66.97	1.17
Mar	15.29	0	7.34	0	28.01	4.92	0.00	0.00	0.00	20.11	27.50	0.34
Apr	27.75	0	92.69	0.60	0.70	14.93	4.07	3.92	17.35	58.20	21.85	9.99
May	46.08	129.06	97.40	125.69	27.70	33.94	1.78	37.85	44.17	44.20	128.30	108.43
Jun	35.58	12.95	32.34	52.75	67.13	39.50	2.94	36.54	36.41	68.33	55.53	79.86
Jul	56.35	49.60	47.56	59.57	39.88	40.70	47.54	143.43	67.10	149.42	41.28	26.20
Aug	99.05	112.28	84.39	110.70	232.75	42.30	117.41	66.06	121.05	121.93	110.09	113.54
Sep	127.21	45.17	44.39	65.50	124.06	33.93	246.82	94.01	145.44	142.73	118.01	23.25
Oct	201.99	223.92	104.54	82.66	110.75	141.34	229.50	85.93	256.64	143.11	83.73	
Nov	277.63	174.21	337.43	50.99	233.80	325.12	183.79	148.71	584.76	153.23	203.70	
Dec	157.40	145.29	226.21	71.17	105.75	34.95	169.90	346.55	49.61	143.31	60.71	
Total	1098.23	906.68	1121.99	619.61	1067.09	733.83	1003.86	982.27	1617.75	1164.36	924.29	429.10

DDMA TEAMS IN DISTRICT/TALUK/FIRKA LEVEL:

To monitor the flood related and any other Disaster related precautionary works and relief works, 7 committees have been formed at District level, and 3 at Divisional level, 10 at Taluk level, 52 at Firka level monitoring and Zonal officers are also appointed, to take precautionary measures ,to do the response ,relief works . Inter departmental zonal teams are also appointed for combined and coordinated works to achieve the goal of Disaster risk reduction, reduce the loss of lives, also reduce the economic loss and to increase the disaster reduction strategies.

Community and local level preparedness

The plan recognises the fact that in the event of disaster, communities are the First Responders and hence there is no alternative to community and local level

capacities for disaster response. In order to enhance communities capacity to take action to help themselves in the absence of necessary outside response for days the plan envisages creating necessary awareness about hazards, risks and response. Areas which would be specifically addressed for community preparedness are -

For 195 Vulnerable villages, 7 teams like Early warning teams, Search and Rescue teams, Evacuation teams, Transport Management teams, Shelter and Food Management teams, Waterway Management teams, Media Management teams, Health and Sanitation Management teams are formed. Each team consist of 5 members and in Thanjavur District, we have identified around 4500 First level Responders for immediate response for any Disaster in the district. The team details are maintained separately and also highlighted in District website also.

We have One District level search & Rescue team and 195 village level teams for Search & Rescue operations. There are 1278 volunteers identified with the Swimmers & Climbers at village level. One Snake catcher and Forester added in Taluk level teams in case of any emergency.

Aapdamitra:

Thanjavur District, we have 300 Aapdamitra Volunteers identified and trained for immediate response for any Disaster in the district. The team details are maintained separately and also highlighted in District website also.

Preparedness on Animal Care:

Animals both domestic as well as wild are exposed to the effects of natural and man-made disasters. The department of Animal Husbandry has devised appropriate measures to protect animals and find means to shelter and feed them during disasters and aftermath, through community effort, to the extent possible, one first responders for each vulnerable villages were identified for Animal Welfare.

In Thanjavur District to protect the domestic animals, 288 Cattle Shelters, 272 Goat Shelters, 2 Poultry Shelters were constructed in MGNREGS Scheme for 2014-2015 and 2015-2016

Mock Drills at Public Places:

Search and Rescue Teams at State Levels will carry out mock drills on various disasters such as floods/flash floods. These will be carried out before the monsoon period. For earthquakes, landslides etc., such drills will be done periodically. At the district and State levels, mock exercises will be carried out for assessing and evaluation preparedness machinery including manpower and equipment.

Responsibilities of Departments in preparation in Disaster Management:

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

- Each Department shall have their own Department Disaster Management plan
- Micro-Hazard Zonation for each hazard will be taken up.
- Display of warning boards for general public in sensitive areas.
- Inventory of human and material resources available within the department at the local, district and state level is kept up-to-date and as broad based as possible.

Medical Preparedness

In Thanjavur District 14 medical teams blockwise with doctors and para-medicals teams and another 14 teams on Hospital on Wheels Programme have been formed. The teams are in a position for deployment at short notice. The list will be updated half yearly. The Team details and the stock position of medicines, accessories and equipments for each of identified teams are placed in District website.

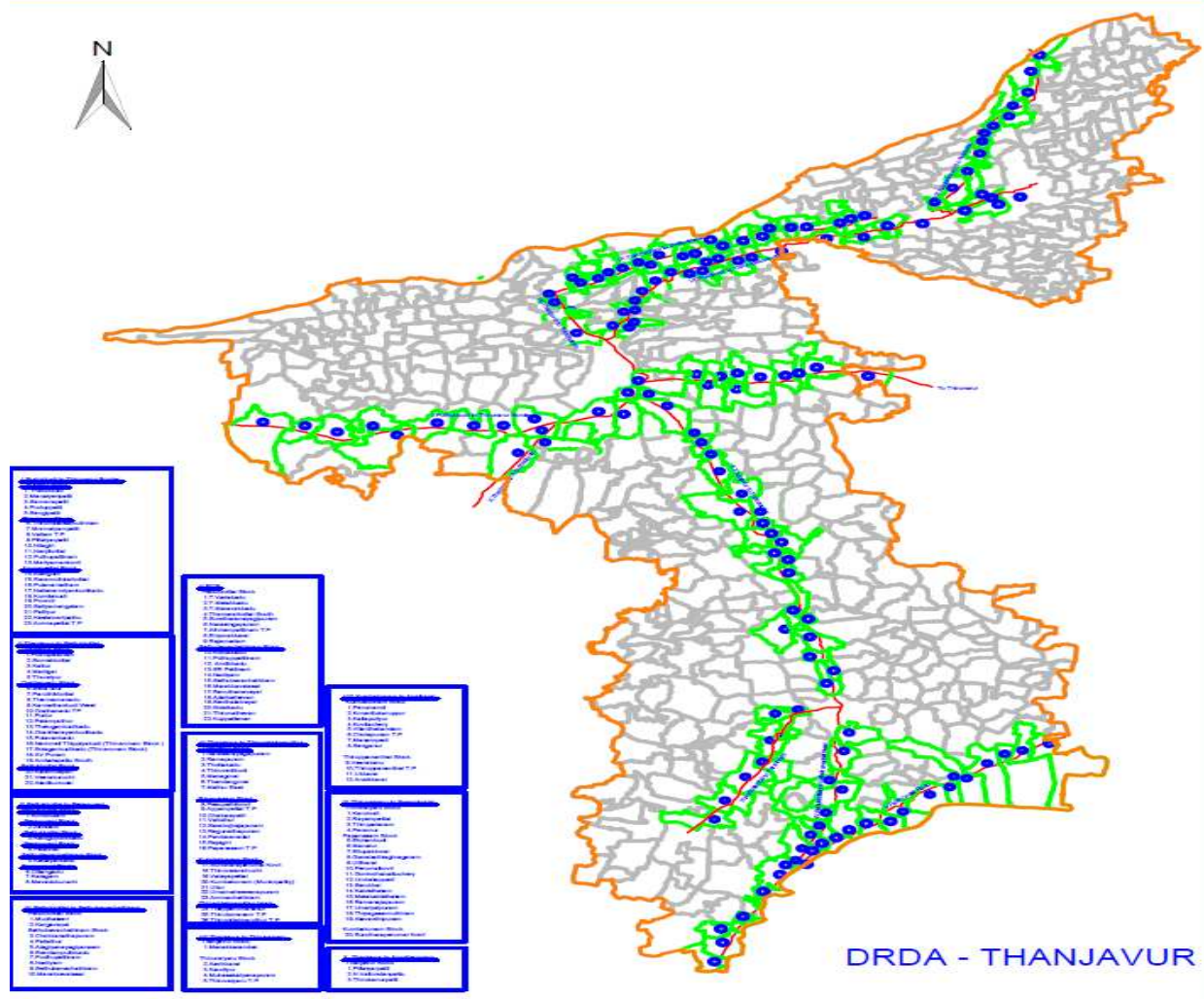
Highways Road side Villages Map Preparedness

During disaster to access every corner of the district, it is very necessary to keep the highway roads hurdle free for the free flow of transport keeping this on mind, a highways map has been prepared for the first time on Northeast monsoon 2021 as per District Collector instructions. Ten major Highway roads passing through the

District are identified and in these Highways, 162 roadside Villages were also identified. For every roadside village, the Communication details, Man power, Equipments, Machinaries and First Responders details were collected and mapped.

This highway map will be more helpful for the officials and also first responders to know the availability of men and material in the village near to the blocked road and for the removal of fallen trees etc., and also for shifting of people to shelters.

Village Panchayats lies in State Highway Roads



Preparedness on Major Disasters:

1. FLOOD : FLOOD PATROLLING

In the past 15 years of period, the area under Thanjavur and Kumbakonam division was worst affected by floods during 2005. The coleroon river carried unprecedented flash flood of 4,50,000 cusecs and the entire right bank of the river was damaged by breaches, overwashes, piping and bank slides.

To restore the damaged coleroon flood banks permanently, proposals were submitted and accordingly the works were sanctioned under Flood Management Programme by Central Water Commission in the year 2010. The works were successfully completed on 2012 and these highly vulnerable places were protected and now it is less vulnerable.

All other vulnerable places situated on the River banks of Cauvery, Kudamurutty, Konakadungalar, Thuriar, Thirumalairajanar, Arasalar, Mudikondan, Palavar, Nattar, Keerthimannar are proposed to be restored under " Extension, Renovation and Modernisation of Cauvery Sub System" Scheme at an estimated cost of Rs 3384.00 Crores.

The highly vulnerable places in the vicinity of Manniyar and Veeracholan river are proposed to be strengthened under IAMWARM project phase 2.

Under the aid of Japan International cooperation Agency (JICA) 10 works has been proposed for a value of Rs.1390.00 crores for flood mitigation works.

LIST OF PAST EXPERIENCES			
(LIST OF DISASTERS THAT TOOK PLACE IN THE THANJAVUR DISTRICT)			
Sl. No.	Name of River	Sources of Flooding	Remarks
1	Cauvery River 16/5 - 59/5.	October and November 2005	Flood Occurred
2	Kudamurutty River 26/6 - 63/1	- do -	
3	Arasalar River 46/2 - 64/6	- do -	
4	Manniyar River 45/5 - 75/1	- do -	
5	Nattar River 59/3 - 64/6	- do -	
6	Thirumalairajan River 47/6 - 65/0	- do -	
7	Mudicondan River 51/3 - 68/1	- do -	
8	Nandalur River 0/0 - 8/1	- do -	
9	Palavar River 0/0 - 16/6	- do -	
10	Konakadungalar Drain 0 - 21.00 Km.	- do -	
11	Thuriyar Drain 0 - 25 Km.	- do -	

12	Coleroon River 16/5 - 67/2	- do -	
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RIVER FLOWING THROUGH DISTRICT (CAUVERY DIVISION)

Sl. No.	Name of River
1	Cauvery River 16/5 - 59/5.
2	Kudamurutty River 26/6 - 63/1
3	Arasalar River 46/2 - 64/6
4	Manniyar River 45/5 - 75/1
5	Nattar River 59/3 - 64/6
6	Thirumalairajan River 47/6 - 65/0
7	Mudicondan River 51/3 - 68/1
8	Nandalar River 0/0 - 8/1
9	Palavar River 0/0 - 16/6
10	Konakadungalar Drain 0 - 21.00 Km.
11	Thuriyar Drain 0 - 25 Km.
12	Coleroon River 16/5 - 67/2

RIVER / DRAIN FLOWING THROUGH DISTRICT (AGNIYAR DIVISION)

S.no	Name of River / Drain
1	Kannanar 2/750 Km to 19/000 Km
2	Kannanar 19/000 Km to 34/800 Km
3	1. Ulur Drain
4	2. Kuni Eri drain
5	3. Ramalingam drain
6	4. Pattuvanachi Odai (Karupperi Kanmoi anicut Palaya Eri limit)
7	1. Karimuthvari drain
8	2. Poovathur drain
9	3. Singaneri drain
10	Vedapuriar 0 - 21 Km
11	1. Maharajasamudram drain
12	2. Nariyar drain
13	3. Kattar (U/s of Nasuviniar)
14	4. Agniyar L.S.65 Km to 76.40 Km
15	1. Agniyar L.S.50 Km to 65 Km
16	2. Ambuliyar 41.70 Km to 49.50 Km.

17	1. Poonaikuthiar
18	2. Narasingacauvery
19	3. Ambuliyar 27.20 Km to 41.70 Km.

Restoration of Breach in G.A. Canal (26.7.2018)

The Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu has released the water for irrigation from Metur Dam 19.7.2018, after that the Grand Anicut was opened by the Hon'ble Ministers and District Collectors of four Districts on 22.7.2018. On 25.07.2018 at 6.00 p.m. water has been released from Grand Anicut to G.A. Canal at the rate of 2750 cuses. From that day onwards the discharge of water in G.A. Canal was increased to 3004 cuses on 26.7.2018 at 6.00 a.m. water reached up to the length of 110 k.m against 140.64 k.ms. The Irrigation Inspector, during inspection at the Right Banks of G.A. Canal at LS. 26.4 K.M. at around 7.10 a.m. found a piping action due to Monitor Lizard and informed the matter to the Higher Officials. The breached portion at a length of 30 Mtrs. has been attended by the P.W.D. Officials with the help of Revenue, Fire Services, Police, and Highways department staff, in a war footing manner within 30 hrs.

The District Collector, Chief Engineer, PWD/ WRD, Trichy Region Superintending Engineer, LCB Circle, Thanjavur and Executive Engineer, GA Canal Division, Thanjavur have visited the place. On the instruction given by the officials, the work was attended with 20,000 sand bags, 20 tonne casurina poles, 4 JCBs, 1 Pockline and 10 tippers engaged for 3 days, 250 labourers were engaged. 1250 loads of gravel and clay were used for filling the breached portion. NGOs like Red Cross supplied and served the food to the labourers engaged. From 28.7.2018 the regular flow of water was ensured.

FLOOD STOCK MATERIALS MADE AVAILABLE ON HAND THANJAVUR DISTRICT - 2023 Cauvery Division

Sl. No.	Name of the Sub Division / Section	Name of the Taluk	Place	EC Bags in Nos.	Cement Bags Filled with Sand Nos.	Sand in M ³	Piles in RM
1	Cauvery Basin Sub Division, Thanjavur.						
	Grand Anicut Head.	Thiruvaiyaru	Section Office at G.A. Head	5000	2000	13.00	200

	C.K.R. Section.	Thiruvaiyaru	Section Office at CKR	5000	2000	6.00	--
	Thiruvaiyaru Section.	Thiruvaiyaru	Thiruvaiyaru section office	8000	2000	14.00	--
	TOTAL			18000	6000	33.00	200
2	Cauvery Basin Sub Division, Kumbakonam.						
	Kumbakonam Section	Papanasam	C.A. Dam	5000	4000	30.00	150
		Papanasam	Kabisthalam IB	--	3000	200.00	
	Papanasam Section & Vadamattam Section	Kumbakonam	A.N.Head - Sakkottai	7000	3000	25.00	
	Vadamattam Section	Kumbakonam	Nallur	5000	1500	25.00	
	TOTAL			17000	11500	280.00	150
3	R. C. Sub Division, Kumbakonam.						
	R.C. Section, Thirukkattupalli.	Thiruvaiyaru	Vadugakudi	6000	--	62.00	300
	R.C. Section, Kumbakonam.	Papanasam	Manniyar Head (Mettu Theru)	10000	10000	17.00	500
	R.C. Section, Thiruppanandal.	Thiruvaidaimarthur	Section Office Thiruppanandal	2000	--	11.00	--
	TOTAL			18000	10000	90.00	800
4	Cauvery Basin Sub Division, Nannilam.						
	Nachiyarkovil Section.	Thiruvaidaimarthur	Section Office Nachiyarkovil	1000	350	--	--
	TOTAL			1000	350	0	0
GRAND TOTAL				54000	27850	403.00	1150

LIST OF LOW LYING VILLAGES IN CAUVERY DIVISION IN THANJAVUR DISTRICT.

NAME OF THE VULNERABLE VILLAGES (VILLAGES IN LOW LYING AREAS ADJOINING TO WATER COURSES) AREA LIKELY TO BE FLOODED

Sl. No.	Name of River	Vulnerable Points	Villages in Low Lying Area (Taluk)	Officer incharge Contact Cell No.
1	Cauvery River 16/5 - 59/5.	Cauvery River 51/2	Andakkudy Papanasam Taluk.	Er. K.Muthumani, M.Tech Assistant Executive Engineer, 9443151796 Cauvery Basin Sub Division, Kumbakonam. Er.S.Vengatesan Assistant Engineer 9842427202 Town Section, Kumbakonam

2	Nandalar River 0/0 - 8/1	Nandalar 3/0 - 6/0	Sindhamani Thiruvaidaimaruthur Taluk.	Er. K.Anbanantham, B.E., Assistant Executive Engineer, 9790091423 Cauvery Basin Sub Division,Peralam. Er.R.Senthilkumar Assistant Engineer, 9443924266 S. Pudur Section.
3	Palavar River 0/0 - 16/6	Palavar 4/6 - 7/4	Innambur, Sathangudy, Kallapuliyur, Agarathur. Kumbakonam Taluk.	Er. K.Muthumani, M.Tech Assistant Executive Engineer, 9443151796 Cauvery Basin Sub Division, Kumbakonam. Er.S.Vengatesan Assistant Engineer 9842427202 Town Section, Kumbakonam
		Palavar 10/3 - 16/6	Anaikudy, Palakkudy, Sathanur, Edayanallur	Er. S. Yogeewaran M.Tech., Assistant Executive Engineer, 9500350316 R.C. Sub Division, Kumbakonam Er.P. Gunasekaran 9585852636 Assistant Engineer R.C Section, Thiruppanandhal
4	Konakadungalar Drain 0 - 21.00 Km.	Konakadungalar Drain 9 - 21 Km.	Varagoor, Anthili, Kulimathur, Thiruvaiyaru Taluk.	Er. V.Sivakumar, M.Tech Assistant Executive Engineer, Cauvery Sub Division, Thanjavur. 9443272796 Er.E.Prashanth Kannan., M.EAssistant Engineer, C.K.R Section, Thirukkattupalli 8248889705
			Vellamperambur, Umayaval Arcod, Kattukottai. Thiruvaiyaru Taluk. Nagathi - Thanjavur Taluk.	Er. V.Sabarinathan, B.E., Assistant Engineer, 9952365098 Gauging Section, Thanjavur.

5	Thuriyar Drain 0 - 25 Km.	Thuriyar Drain 15 - 25 Km.	Veeramangudi, Pattukudi, Puthur, Papanasam Taluk.	Er. V.Sivakumar, M.Tech Assistant Executive Engineer, Cauvery Sub Division, Thanjavur. 9443272796 Er. P.AnbuSelvan Assistant Engineer 9442321134 Thiruvaiyaru Section, Thiruvaiyaru
6	Coleroon River 16/5 - 67/2	Coleroon River 29/3 - 32/2	Sathanur, Vadugakudi. Thiruvaiyaru Taluk.	Er. S. Yogeewaran, M.Tech., Assistant Executive Engineer, 9500350316 R.C. Sub Division, Kumbakonam Er.N.Rajakumar Assistant Engineer 7639170380 R.C Section, Thirukkattupali
		Coleroon River 42/2 - 43/6	Devankudi, Veeramangudi, Pattukudi. Papanasam Taluk.	Er. S. Yogeewaran M.Tech., Assistant Executive Engineer, 9500350316 R.C. Sub Division, Kumbakonam Er.M.M.Poonkodi Assistant Engineer 9443837191 R.C Section, Kumbakonam
		Coleroon River 49/0 - 50/3	Valkkai, Papanasam Taluk.	Er. S. Yogeewaran M.Tech., Assistant Executive Engineer, 9500350316 R.C. Sub Division, Kumbakonam Er.M.M.Poonkodi Assistant Engineer 9443837191 R.C Section, Kumbakonam
7	Coleroon River 16/5 - 67/2	Coleroon River 64/0 - 67/2	Vadapathy, Paravakarai, Anakarai. Thiruvudaimaruthur Taluk.	Er. S. Yogeewaran M.Tech., Assistant Executive Engineer, 9500350316 R.C. Sub Division, Kumbakonam Er.M.M.Poonkodi Assistant Engineer 9443837191 R.C Section, Kumbakonam

				Er.P. Gunasekaran 9585852636 Assistant Engineer R.C Section, Thiruppanandhal
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VENNAR DIVISION

ZONAL OFFICERS IN VENNAR DIVISION

Description of zone with Designation of officer incharge	Description of sub zone with Designation of officer incharge	Reaches
Er. C. Thiliban, M.E., Executive Engineer, WRD., Vennar Basin Division, Thanjavur Office : (04362) - 271250 Res : (04362) - 271305 Mobile : 98420-74938 E.mail ID:eevennar.tnj2010@gmail.com Jeep No. : TN 04 G 0933	Er.K.Sankar, M.E., Assistant Executive Engineer,WRD., Vennar Basin Sub-Division, Thanjavur Phone No. Off : (04362) - 271086, Mobile : 94422 84801 E.mail ID:aeevennartnj@gmail.com Jeep No. TN49 G - 0874	Vennar from mile 17/2 to 50/0 Vettar from mile 34/4 to 53/0 Sullanar from 0.00 to 8.825 Km
	Er.M.Kanagarathinam, B.E., Assistant Executive Engineer,WRD., Vennar Basin Sub-Division, Needamangalam Phone No. Off : (04367 - 260172, Mobile : 9443325911 E.mail ID:aeevrndm@yahoo.com Jeep No : TN 49 G 0877	Vennar from mile 50/0 to 55/5
	Er.P.Rathinavelu,B.E., Assistant Executive Engineer,WRD., Vennar Basin Sub-Division No.I, Mannargudi Office No.: (04367) - 251478, Mobile 94422 84801 E.mail ID:aeevrnmng@gmail.com Jeep No :TN49 G - 0878	Vadavar and Vadavar Extension channel from RD 4/0 to 6/50
	Er.M. Solairajan, M.Tech., Assistant Executive Engineer,WRD., Vennar Basin Sub-Division No.II, Mananrgudi Mobile Mobile : 9486042890 E.mail ID:aeempt@gmail.com Jeep No : TN 04 G 0910	Pamaniyar from mile 85/0 to 90/40

FLOOD STOCK MATERIALS

Sl. No.	District	Section	Location of Storage yards	EC Bags (Nos.)	Sand Bags (Nos.)	Sand (M ³)	Casurina Poles / Eucaliptus Poles and Bullies (RM)
1	Thanjavur	Vennar Basin Sub-Division, Thanjavur	Thenperambur	5500	1000	30.00	300
2		Vennar Basin Sub-Division, Thanjavur	Nedar and Melattur Regulator	3000	1000	30.00	200
3		Vennar Basin Sub-Division, No.I, Mannargudi	Ammapettai Section office campus	3500	500	25.00	200
4		Vennar Basin Sub-Division, No.I, Mannargudi	Ammapettai Section office campus	3000	1000	28.00	750
TOTAL				15000	3500	113	1450

LIST OF VULNERABLE POINTS

Sl. No.	Section Officer Name and Designation	Name of the Section WRD	River	Revenue Village	Revenue Firka /Taluk
1	Vennar Basin Sub-Division, Thanjavur				
1)	Er. D.Senthilkumar, B.E., Assistant Engineer, Cell No. : 9500523335	V.V.R Section Then perambur	1) Vennar at mile 25/3 RB	Thondarayanpadi	Budalur
			2) Vennar at mile 30/0 RB	Chithali	
2)	Er. P. Revathy, B.E., Assistant Engineer Cell No.: 9443273092	Vennar Section-1 Thanjavur	1) Vennar at mile 38/0 RB	Maravanapathu	Thanjavur
			2) Vennar at mile 43/5 RB	Sitharkadu	
			3) Vennar at mile 44/0 RB	Athur	
			4) Vennar at mile 45/0 RB	Kalakudi	
			5) Vennar at mile 47/0 RB	Moongiladi	

			6) Vennar at mile 49/0 RB	Kalanjeri	
3)	Er.S..Selvabharathy, M.E, Assistant Engineer Cell No.: 90808 05905	Vennar Section-2 Thanjavur	1) Vettar at mile 39/4 RB	Nagathi	Thanjavur
			2) Vettar at mile 41/2 RB	Ammappettai	
			3) Vettar at mile 42/7 RB	Kondavittanthidal	
			4) Vettar at mile 46/6 RB	Kavalur	Papanasam
			5) Vettar at mile 47/3 RB	Agaramangudi	
			6) Vettar at mile 49/3 RB	Ombathuveli	
			7) Vettar at mile 49/5 RB	Thirukarukkavur	
2	Vennar Basin Sub-Division, Needamangalam				
1)	Er. P.Thiyagesan, B.E., Assistant Engineer, (I/C) Cell No. 7548821829	Vennar Section.1 Needa mangalam	1) Vennar at mile 50/2-3 RB	Kalanjeri	Papanasam
			2) Vennar at mile 52/4 RB	Thirukattur	
			3) Vennar at mile 54/2-3 RB	Mahimalai	
			4) Vennar at mile 56/4-6 RB	Seramanallur	
3	Vennar Basin Sub-Division, Mannargudi-I				
1)	Er.K.Chithira, Phd, Assistant Engineer Cell No.: 9944280249	No.4 Section Thanjavur	1) Vadavar RB at LS 5.00 Km	Vadagal	Thanjavur

Grand Anicut Canal Division

Sl.No	Description of zone with Designation of officer incharge	Description of sub zone with Designation of officer incharge	Reaches
1	2	3	4
1	Er. M.Pavazhakkannan, MTech., Executive Engineer, Water Resources Department, Grand Anicut Canal Division, Thanjavur. PHONE: OFFICE:914362 -230704 RESIDENCE: 914362 -	1. Er.G.Saravanan,M.Tech., Assistant Executive Engineer, WRD., No. I Sub-Division, Thanjavur. PH : 914362 -271087 Cell No. 9994632467	Grand Anicut Canal from head to R.D. 19/2405 and below off take of K.B. Canal upto 2/0455. All rivers Drains Tanks and Channels including Anicut etc., within the area.
		2. Er.M.Manikandan, M.Tech, Assistant Executive	Area below the R.D. 2/0455 of K.B. Canal and its branches. All Rivers,

236393 Cell No. 9443610888	Engineer, WRD., No. II Sub-Division, Pattukkottai. PH : 914373-235934 Cell No. 9965590195	Drains Tanks and Channels including Anicuts within the area.
	3. Er. R. Elankannan, BE., Assistant Executive Engineer, PWD., No. III Sub-Division, Pattukkottai. PH : 914373-235275 Cell No. 9150633344	Area below G.A.C. from R.D. 19/2405 (R.B. Head) to R.D. 30/25 and from head to tail end of R.B. Canal. All Rivers, Drains, Tanks and Channels including Anicuts etc., within the area.
	4. Er. K. Shanmugam, BE., Assistant Executive Engineer, WRD., R.M. Sub-Division, Peravurani. PH : 914373-233340 Cell No. 9442402615	Area below G.A.C. from R.D. 30/25 to 35/135 GAE Channel. All Rivers, Drains, Tanks and Channels including Anicuts etc., within the area.

G.A Canal Division Flood stock material

Sl. No	Section	EC Bags (Nos)	Available EC Bags (Nos)	Casurina Poles (RM)	Casurina Wallings (RM)	Sand (Unit)
Thanjavur District						
1	Budalur	5500	2000	1300	400	90
2	Orathanadu	2500	500	850	200	29
3	Pattukkottai	3150	1000	1250	180	30
4	Vetticadu	3000	1000	1000	300	60
5	Madukkur	2000	500	800	360	29
6	Ottangadu	5000	1000	1100	305	60
7	Peravurani	3000	800	350	250	50
	Total	24150	6800	6650	1995	348

A separate flood control rules approved by the Government are already in force as far as the patrolling of the banks of the rivers Cauvery and Coleroon are concerned and they will continue to be implemented.

LIST OF VULNERABLE POINTS IN G.A. CANAL DIVISION

Section Officer Name and Designation	Name of the Section : PWD	River R.D.	Revenue Village	Revenue Firka or Taluk
1	2	3	4	5
No. I Sub-Division, Thanjavur				
1) R. Manikandan,B.E. Assistant Engineer. PH : 914362 -288706 Cell No. 7397131738.	Budalur Section	1) Both banks of G.A.Canal from RD 2/82 - 4/88	Kadambankudi Solaganpatti	Thanjavur
		2) Both banks of G.A.Canal from RD 8/00 - 9/00	Alakudi	
2) Er. S.Senthan, M.tech Assistant Engineer. PH : 914362 - 271072 Cell No. 9443371040	Town No. I Section Thanjavur	3) Both banks of G.A.Canal from RD 10/00 - 10/35	Kuruvadipatti	Thanjavur
		4) Both banks of G.A.Canal from RD 11/20 to 11/30	Vannarapettai	
		5) Both banks of G.A.Canal from RD 12/60 to 12/85	Reddipalayam	
		6) Both banks of N.T. Channel from RD 1/00 to 1/40	Thalavapalayam	
		7) Both banks of N.T. Channel from RD 2/30 to 2.70	Nallavanaiyan kudikadu	
3) Er.I.Rosario Nisanth.I,BE., Assistant Engineer. PH : 914362 - 261077 Cell No. 8883453461	Town No.II Section Thanjavur	8) Both banks of G.A.C from RD 14/8565 - 17/6730	Vasthachavady Pottuvachavady Soorakkottai Kandithampattu Pudur	Thanjavur
		9) Both Banks of G.A.C from RD 17/8866 to 19/2405	Kattukkurichi Kovilur Nelluppattu Thekkur Nattarasankottai Karukkakottai Eachankottai	Orathanadu
4) Er.U.S.Arivarasu.BE., Assistant Engineer, PH : 914372 - 291428 Cell No. 8903236586Cell No.9443837191	Orathanadu No.I Section, Orathanadu	10) Kalyana odai branch canal RD 0/00 to 3/50	Ulur	Orathanadu

<i>No. II Sub-Division, Pattukkottai.</i>				
5)Er. Punithavathi,B.E. Assistant Engineer. PH : 914372 - 232986 Cell No.9943151799	Pattukkottai No.I	11) Nasuviniyar Drain from LS 0 KM to 26 KM	Vendakottai Thuvarankuruchi	Pattukkottai
		12) Pattuvanachi Drain from L.S.0 KM to 36 KM	Pattuvanachi	
6)Er.A.M Surandar B.E., Assistant Engineer. Assistant Engineer. PH : 914373 - 262088 Cell No.9600305573	Madukkur	13) Kannanar Drain from L.S. 17/00 - 18/00 RB Side	Vadaseri	Orathanadu
		14) Kannanar Drain from L.S. 20/10 to 23/00 RB	Siramelkudi	Pattukkottai
		15) Kannanar Drain from L.S. 25/00 to 27/00 both		
		16) Kannanar Drain from L.S. 30/00 to 32/60 L.B. Side		
7) Er.A.Vignesh., ME., Assistant Engineer, Cell No.7502660705	No.II Sec. Orathanadu	17) K.B.Main Canal from L.S 4/26 to 9/55	Thennamanadu - Thondarampatu	Orathanadu
		18) VB L.S. 0/00 to 2/05	Chinnakumulai - Ettipulikadu	
		19) T.K.Channel Ettipulikadu & Branches		
		20) Vedapuriyar Supply Channel 0.00 to 8.33 Km		
		21)Pattuvanachi Drain from 0 to 14 Km.		
		22) Panchanadhi vari 0 to 12 Km.		
		23) Tanks 11 Nos.		
<i>No. III Sub-Division, Pattukkottai.</i>				
8) S. Sasikala,B.E. Assistant Engineer. PH : 914373 - 245781 Cell No.9486048086	Vetticadu Section	24) Sillathur Periya Eri	Sillathur	Orathanadu
		25) Both banks of G.A.Canal from RD 22/85 - 24/30	Vettikadu	
		26) Both banks of Olavayal main channel RD 1/30	Ayyampatti	

9) Er. S.Sathish. BE., Assistant Engineer, PH : 914372 - 291428 Cell No. 8778611274	Uranicadu Section	27) G.A. Canal from RD 26/70 - 27/01	Vettuvakkottai	Orathanadu
		28) Kandeewaran Tank	Naduvikkottai	Pattukkottai
		29) Keelamarichikattikulam	Pathirankottai South	Orathanadu
		30) Kothamangalam Tank	Alivalam	Pattukkottai
10) Er.S. Rajamanickam, B.E., BE., Assistant Engineer. PH : 914373 - 228304 Cell No. 8754752141	Edayathi Section	31) G.A.C. from RD 27/02 -30/25	Edaiyathi	Orathanadu
		32) Kuruchi Tank	Kuruchi	Pattukkottai
		33) Pannavayal Tank	Panavayal	
		34) Kargavayal Eri	Kargavayal	
		35) Sendankottai Eri	Sendankottai	
		36) Poovalur Tank	Poovalur	
11) Er.S. Surendramohan. B.E., Assistant Engineer, PH : 914373 - 233935 Cell No. 9600260666	Pattukkottai No.II Town Section	37) Sellikuruchi Tank	Adirampattinam	Pattukkottai
		38) Manjikudi Eri	Adirampattinam	
		39) Chitteri	Chitteri	
		40) Periyakulam	Muthalcheri	
<i>R.M. Sub-Division, Peravurani</i>				
12) Er.P.Ramkumar.B.E., Assistant Engineer, PH : 914373 - 278514 Cell No. 9489557851	Ottangadu	41) Pudupattinam Main RD 2/60 - 2/70 RB	Madathikkadu	Pattukkottai
		42) Pudupattinam Main RD 2/90 - 3/85	Turavikkadu	
		43) Ottangadu Eri	Ottangadu	
13) Er.N.Sacratees.,ME., Assistant Engineer, PH : 914373 - 233341 Cell No.9047249363	Peravurani No.I Section at Peravurani	44) G.A.Canal RD 32/55 - 32/65	Avanam	Peravurani
		45) G.A.Canal RD 33/34 - 34/40	Periyanayagipuram	
		46) Kulakudi Eri	Enathikarambai	
		47) Pannirandankulam	Avanam	
		48) Kandeerkulam	Ammaiyandi	
		49) Kalanilvasal Tank	Kalanilvasal	
		50) Korathur Eri	Korattur	
		51) Merpanaikadu Peria Eri	Merpanaikadu	
52) Pinnavasal Peria Eri	Pinnavasal			
14) Er.Kathar oli, B.E., Assistant Engineer, PH : 914373 - 233341	Peravurani No.II Section at	53) S.B. Main Channel RD 0/15 - 0/20	Seruvaviduthi	Pattukkottai & Peravurani
		54) S.B. Main Channel	Athaloor	

Cell No.9566711457	Peravurani	RD 2/80 - 3/00 LB & RB	
		55) G.A.Canal from RD 30/30 - 30/60	Eachanviduthi
		56) P.Canal RD 1/40 - 1/55 RB	Seruvaviduthi
		57) Athaloor Eri	Athaloor
		58) Umathanadu Eri	Umathanadu
		59) Nadiyam Eri	Nadiyam
		60) Thuraiyur Eri	Thuraiyur

Agniyar Basin Division, Pattukkottai

FLOOD PATROL OF RIVERS, CHANNELS AND DRAINS EXTRACT OF ANTI - DISASTER PLAN 2022 THANJAVUR DISTRICT

Description of zone with Designation of officer incharge	Description of sub zone with Designation of officer incharge	Reaches
Er. R.Iyyamperumal, B.E., Executive Engineer, WRD., Agniyar Basin Division, Pattukkottai Mobile No: 9486424664 E-Mail: agniarbasindivision@yahoo.com Jeep No. : TN 04 G0891	Er. T. Vetrivel, B.E., M.B.A., Assistant Executive Engineer, WRD., Irrigation Sub Division, Pattukkottai. <u>Phone No.</u> Mobile : 9790215207 Jeep No. TN 04 G 0867	Kannanar drain, Nariyar drain Panchanathi vari drain and all non system tanks in Thanjavur Budhalur Taluk.
	Er. G.Thiruvalluvan, B.E., Assistant Executive Engineer, WRD., Irrigation Sub Division, Peravurani Phone No. Off : (04373) - 233338, Mobile : 9442629925 Jeep No. TN 04 G 0866	Agniyar, Ambuliyar, Poonaikuthiyar, Magarajasamuthiram drain, Pappankanniyar drain, Nadiyam vari, Kurukkagalvaual vari, Mudiyanar drain, Villuniyar drain, Maruthangakudiyar drain and all non system tanks in Orathanadu Taluk.
	Er.S.Pushparani, M.Tech, Assistant Executive Engineer, WRD., Drainage Sub Division, Thanjavur. Phone No.: Mobile : 9489356826 Jeep No : TN 04 G 0865	Vedhapuriyar drain, Ulur drain Singaneri drain, Poovathur drain, Karimuthuvari, Kurungkulam Kattuvari and all non system tanks in Thanjavur orathanadu & Budhalur Taluk.

**LIST OF VULNERABLE POINTS (VILLAGES IN LOW LYING AREAS
ADJOINING TO WATER COURSES) AREA LIKELY TO BE FLOODED**

Sl. No	Name of River / Channel	L.S.	District	Villages in Low Lying Area	Officer incharge Contact Cell No.
1	Vedapuriyar	24 Km to 40 Km	Thanjavur	Pappanadu, Karambayam	Er. G.Thiruvalluvan, B.E., Assistant Executive Engineer, WRD., Irrigation Sub Division, Peravurani. Phone No. 9442629925 Off : (04373) - 233338, Jeep No. TN 04 G0866 Er. V.Santhoshkumar, BE., Assistant Engineer Cell No.: 9791755179
2	Maharaja samudram	20 Km to 35 Km	Thanjavur	Vettikadu, Unjaviduthi, Yoganayagipuram	
3	Maharaja samudram	35 Km to 54 Km	Thanjavur	Nambivayal, Kottakudy, Thokkalikkadu	
4	Agniyar	42 Km to 82 Km	Thanjavur	Neyveli, Mdathikkadu, Thuravikadu, Kuruchi	
5	Kannanar	4 Km to 18. Km	Thanjavur	Samayankudikkadu, Okkanadu Melaiyur Thirumangalakkottai Keelaiyur,	Er.T.Vetrivel, B.E., M.B.A., Assistant Executive Engineer, WRD., Irrigation Sub Division, Pattukkottai. <u>Phone No.</u> Mobile : 9790215207 Jeep No. TN 04 G0867 Er.S.Arunganesh, B.E., (I/C) Assistant Engineer, Cell No.9487171373
6	Kannanar	18 Km to 34.80 Km	Thanjavur	Nemmeli, Andami, Keelakurichy, Mandalakkottai, Siramelkudi, Periyakkottai, Kanniyakurichi, Chokkanavur, Puliyakudi, Kadanthankudi	Er.T.Vetrivel, B.E., M.B.A., Assistant Executive Engineer, WRD., Irrigation Sub Division, Pattukkottai. <u>Phone No.</u> Mobile : 9790215207 Jeep No. TN 04 G0867 Er.S.Arunganesh, B.E., Assistant Engineer, Cell No.9487171373
7	Sholagampatti drain	1.35 Km to 2.35 Km & 2.40 Km to 3.30 Km	Thanjavur	Sholagampatti	Er.T.Vetrivel, B.E., M.B.A., Assistant Executive Engineer, WRD., Irrigation Sub Division, Pattukkottai. <u>Phone No.</u> Mobile : 9790215207 Jeep No. TN 04 G0867 Er N.Arun, B.E., Assistant Engineer, (I/C) Cell No. 9585185888

8	Nariyar drain	4.70 km to 5.00 km	Thanjavur	Kayavur	Er.S.Pushparani, M.Tech, Assistant Executive Engineer, WRD., Drainage Sub Division, Thanjavur. Mobile : 9489356826 Jeep No : TN 04 G0865 Er. G.Dhanaraj, BE., Assistant Engineer, Cell No. 6369051113
9	Ayyanavaram vari	10.00 km to 10.50 km	Thanjavur	Rayarampatti	

NORTH EAST MONSOON - 2024
AGNIYAR BASIN DIVISION, PATTUKKOTTAI FLOOD STOCK MATERIALS
THANJAVUR DISTRICT - 2024

Sl. No.	District	Section	Location of Storage yards	EC Bags (Nos.)	Sand Bags (Nos.)	Sand (M ³)	Casurina Poles (RM)
1	Thanjavur	Irrigation Section No.I , Peravurani	Peravurani Godown	1500	500	20	-
2		Irrigation Section No.II , Peravurani		1000	1000	100	-
3		Irrigation Section No.III , Pattukkottai	Pattukkottai Godown	1000	1000	50	200
4		Irrigation Section No.I, Pattukkottai	Agniyar basin Division, Campus	1500	1000	15	150
5		Irrigation Section No.II, Pattukkottai	Kadaiyakudi Samuthayakoodam	1000	500	5	100
6		Drainage Section-I, Thanjavur	Achampatti	1000	500	15	50
7		Drainage Section-II, Pattukkottai	Kakkarai	1000	500	15	150
8		Drainage Section-III, Thanjavur	Azhivaikkal & Pinnaiyur	1600	500	15	120
			Total	9600	5500	235	770

TANKS MAINTAINED BY THE WRD THANJAVUR DISTRICT

Agniyar Basin Division, Pattukkottai

S.no	Name of Tank	Storage capacity	Ayacut in Ha.
1	Ayyanarkurukkal Eri	9.43	82.90
2	Achan Eri	17.7	82.87
3	Egapuri Eri	9.21	43.38
4	Kathatti Eri	13	54.08
5	Kattini Eri	17.3	53.90
6	Kittinichi Eri	1.77	53.90
7	Killikudy Beeman Eri	6.35	66.04
8	Munian Eri	15.7	65.24
9	Madhuran Eri	8.89	49.03
10	Nagiah Eri	5.02	43.40
11	Palaiyah Eri	12.2	67.45
12	Sukkudi Eri	11.57	52.84
13	Sengeeraimoolakudi Eri	18.08	89.11
14	Mamundi Eri	15.35	89.70
15	Keelapudayan Eri	3.25	42.61
16	Thaligaikulam Eri	0.628	48.17
17	Vallamar Eri	33.42	202.83
18	Odayanikulam Eri	0.371	40.70
19	Neyveli Peria Eri	12.844	126.87
20	Padarkulam	2.48	40.95
21	Pudukulam	3.54	44.06
22	Kodikarambai Eri	2.6	41.21
23	Panikondan Eri	12.3	41.70
24	Keeniakulam	2.88	22.67
Total		235.883	1545.61

RIVER / DRAIN FLOWING THROUGH DISTRICT (AGNIYAR DIVISION)

S.no	Name of River / Drain
1	Kannanar 2/750 Km to 19/000 Km
2	Kannanar 19/000 Km to 34/800 Km
3	Ulur Drain
4	Kuni Eri drain
5	Ramalingam drain
6	Pattuvanachi Odai (Karupperi Kanmoi anicut Palaya Eri limit)
7	Karimuthvari drain
8	Poovathur drain
9	Singaneri drain
10	Vedapuriar 0 - 21 Km
11	Maharajasamudram drain
12	Nariyar drain
13	Kattar (U/s of Nasuviniar)
14	Agniyar L.S.65 Km to 76.40 Km
15	Agniyar L.S.50 Km to 65 Km
16	Ambuliyar 41.70 Km to 49.50 Km.
17	Poonaikuthiar
18	Narasingacauvery
19	Ambuliyar 27.20 Km to 41.70 Km.
20	Mudiyandar
21	Pappankanniyar
22	Nadium vari
23	Kallukulam vari
24	Maruthangudiyar
25	Palayar drain
26	Panchanathivari
27	Kurukkalvayalvari
28	Villuniyar
29	Ayyanapuramvari
30	Rasaiyan drain
31	Echankattu vari
32	Vallamar Eri Surplus course

TANKS MAINTAINED BY THE P.W.D THANJAVUR DISTRICT
VENNAR BASIN DIVISION, THANJAVUR

S.no	Name of Tank	Storage Capacity in Mcft.	Ayacut in Ha.
1	Boodharayanallur Tank - TNCY-18-T0435	4.670	146.34
2	Allur Tank - TNCY-18-T0425	19.570	212.95
3	Kallaperambur tank - TNCY-18-T0441	41.820	1077.30
4	Panaveli Tank - TNCY-18-T0424	7.560	123.84
5	Chikkapattu eri - TNCY-18-T0493	0.158	74.18
6	Puthur Periya Eri - TNCY-18-T0447	0.049	75.83
7	Puliyakudi Eri (Pattukkottai taluk) TNCY-18-T0825	2.030	152.13
8	Nemmeli Eri - TNCY-18-T0755	3.400	91.16
9	Mela Eri (Chokkanavur) - TNCY-18-T0811	0.730	51.29
10	Singan Eri - TNCY-18-T0880	0.730	42.44
11	Sundaram Eri - TNCY-18-T0920	4.000	48.84
12	Olayakunnam Eri - TNCY-18-T0724	0.6325	220.92
13	Puliyakudi Eri - TNCY-18-T0468	0.0357	182.52
Total		85.3852	2499.74

IRRIGATION DETAILS

Sl.No.	Name of the River	Length (K.M)	Area (Acres)
1	Cauvery	67.20	47503
	Cauvery Branch River	218.30	84040
	Total	285.50	131543
2	Vennaru	63.30	41739
	Vennaru Branch River	73.48	56106
	Total	136.78	97845
3	Grand Anaicut	103.80	200443
4	Agniyaru	80.00	2957
5	River Conservation Division	80.00	6641
	Total	263.80	210041
	GRAND TOTAL	686.08	439429

METTUR DAM WATER RELEASED DATES - DETAILS

YEAR	METTUR DAM WATER RELEASED DATES	STORAGE POSITION AT THE TIME OF WATER RELEASE (TMC)	STORAGE POSITION AT THE TIME OF RELEASE FROM KARNATAKA (TMC)
2002-2003	06.09.2002	30.128	71.951
2003-2004	07.10.2003	34.904	42.624
2004-2005	12.08.2004	56.277	101.360
2005-2006	04.08.2005	73.275	105.760
2006-2007	12.06.2006	86.127	49.752
2007-2008	18.07.2007	78.196	105.902
2008-2009	12.06.2008	69.199	41.253
2009-2010	28.07.2009	58.310	113.044
2010-2011	28.07.2010	44.484	53.356
2011-2012	06.06.2011	87.247	35.921
2012-2013	17.09.2012	46.408	88.182
2013-2014	02.08.2013	77.462	110.773
2014-2015	10.08.2014	77.914	110.874
2015-2016	09.08.2015	60.411	77.343
2016-2017	20.09.2016	87.68	50.039
2017-2018	02.10.2017	94.93	58.467
2018-2019	19.08.2018	109.74	78.041
2019-2020	13.08.2019	101.22	66.413
2020-2021	12.06.2020	101.73	67.810
2021-2022	12.06.2021	96.81	60.784
2022-2023	24.05.2022	117.76	89.942
2023-2024	12.06.2023	103.35	69.252
2024-2025	29.07.2024	116.36	87.784

PREPAREDNESS TAKEN BY LINE DEPARTMENTS:

Desilting, Eviction of Encroachment, formation of Community Farm ponds and Individual Farm ponds and Conversion of Defunct Borewells in to Rain water Harvesting are the major components in flood as well as drought management. Details of Desilting works taken by Public Works Department and Local body are furnished as follows.

a) Desilting of Canals by PWD department:

**M & R WORKS FOR THE YEAR 2023 -2024
ABSTRACT**

Sl.No	Division	Desilting		
		No of	Length in	Amount
1	Cauvery Basin Division, Thanjavur	24	112.05	143.50
	Vennar Basin Division, Thanjavur	13	36.25	57.38
	Grand Anicut Canal Division, Thanjavur	20	53.19	83.70
	Agniar Basin Division, Pattukkottai	1	0.030	4.00
	TOTAL	58	201.52	288.58

**M & R WORKS FOR THE YEAR 2024 -2025
ABSTRACT**

Sl.No	Division	Desilting		
		No of	Length in	Amount
1	Cauvery Basin Division, Thanjavur	11	43.44	87.07
	Vennar Basin Division, Thanjavur	10	33.35	46.20
	Grand Anicut Canal Division, Thanjavur	15	50.10	75.00
	Agniar Basin Division, Pattukkottai	0	0.00	0.00
	TOTAL	36	126.89	208.27

**DESILTING WORKS FOR THE YEAR 2023 -2024
ABSTRACT**

Sl.No	Division	No of	Length in	Amount
1	Cauvery Basin Division, Thanjavur	56	408.80	524.56
	Cauvery Basin Division (East), Mayiladuthurai	6	64.20	66.38
	Vennar Basin Division, Thanjavur	31	153.25	280.85
	Grand Anicut Canal Division, Thanjavur	28	116.47	209.49
	Agniar Basin Division, Pattukkottai	22	55.38	450.00
	River Conservancy Division, Trichy	7	36.2	101.10
	TOTAL	150	834.3	1632.3

**DESILTING WORKS FOR THE YEAR 2024 -2025
ABSTRACT**

Sl.No	Division	No of	Length in	Amount
1	Cauvery Basin Division, Thanjavur	80	472.63	632.46
	Cauvery Basin Division (East), Mayiladuthurai	11	91.23	126.80
	Vennar Basin Division, Thanjavur	59	266.25	507.00
	Grand Anicut Canal Division, Thanjavur	80	330.31	735.00
	Agniar Basin Division, Pattukkottai	28	41.77	498.00
	River Conservancy Division, Trichy	3	8.10	41.50
TOTAL	261	1210.29	2540.7	

LIST OF PWD/WRD C & D CLASS SUPPLY CHANNELS DURING THE YEAR 2023-24
(Rural Development Department)
THANJAVUR DISTRICT

Sl. No	Name of the Block	No. of Works takenup	Length in K.M.	Estimate amount in Lakhs	Completed (in KM)	Expenditure amount in Lakhs
1	THANJAVUR	3	3.720	8.50	3.720	8.35
2	BUDALUR	6	0.170	2.50	0.170	2.36
3	THIRUVAIYARU	127	42.279	372.17	42.279	371.52
4	ORATHANADU	37	96.551	213.10	96.551	212.45
5	THIRUVONAM	13	38.100	60.83	38.100	60.18
6	KUMBAKONAM	26	33.670	45.21	33.670	44.56
7	THIRUVIDAIMARUDUR	15	8.530	31.65	8.530	31.36
8	PAPANASAM	30	84.007	143.64	84.007	142.99
9	AMMAPET	19	47.300	72.61	47.300	71.96
10	PATTUKKOTTAI	58	69.340	164.67	69.340	164.02
11	PERAVURANI	29	82.128	110.85	82.128	110.20
12	SETHUBAVACHATRAM	24	30.860	120.00	30.860	119.35
	Total	387	536.655	1345.73	536.655	1339.3

b) Desilting by Municipal Administration and Town panchayat Department

Sl. No	Name of the Corporation/ Municipality/ Town Panchayat	Storm Water Drain		Canal		Culverts		Water Bodies	
		Length in KM	Length Deslited	Length in KM	Length Deslited	Total Nos	Nos. Cleared	Nos	Nos restored
1	Thanjavur City Corporation	80.00	73.00	8.50	8.10	352	333	11	7
2	Kumbakonam City Municipal Corporation	140.76	23.00	18.00	5.00	88	23	44	12
3	Pattukkottai Municipality	45.06	12.07	0	0	207	28	18	4
4	Adirampattinam Municipality	15.850	8.30	0	0	68	22	15	2
5	Town Panchayats, Thanjavur	77.10	77.10	1.000	1.000	351	351	174	174
	Total	358.77	193.47	27.5	14.1	1066	757	262	199

c) No. of Defunt Borewells Converted into the RWH 2021-2022

Sl.No	Total No.of Defunt Borewells proposed for Creation	As Amount Rs. In Lakhs	Completed
1.	265	63.60	206

d) Artificial Recharge Well structure, Recharge shaft proposed to be construct by Ground Water Division, (hydrology project)

Sl.No.	No.of works	Amount	Remarks
1	4977	2565.99 Lakhs	Proposals submitted

e) Eviction of Encroachments

SL. No	Name Of The Department	Name Of Village	Encroach Ment Identified	Area Of Encroach Ment	Encroachment Removed In This Week	Re Marks
1.	PWD	Palachericadu	Vaikkal (33/16)	0.02.5	0.02.5	-
2.	PWD	Kuruvikarambai -1	Vaari (127/4)	0.03.0	0.03.0	-
3.	Rural Development	Chithathicadu	Govt.Poromb oke (73)	0.40.0	0.40.0	-
4.	PWD	Thiruvaikkavur	Vellakkarai Maniyaru (29A)	0.03.50	0.03.50	-
5.	PWD	Sathiyamangalam	Vellakkarai Maniyaru (458D)	0.01.0	0.01.0	-
6.	Rural Development	Vaithiyanathan pettai	Vandipathai 97 & 101	0.02.0	0.02.0	-
7.	Rural Development	Kandiyur	Kulam (291/12)	0.06.0	0.06.0	-
8.	PWD	Kalyanapuram 1 st Chethi	Vaikkal (333, 334-1, 335-1, 336-1, 337-1, 338-1)	0.05.0	0.05.0	-

f) Vent Clearance By Highways Department

S.No	Type of Bridge	Total Number	Number of works cleaning completed
1	Major bridges	68	68
2	Minor Bridges	276	276
3	Culverts and CD works	4944	4944
Total		5288	5288

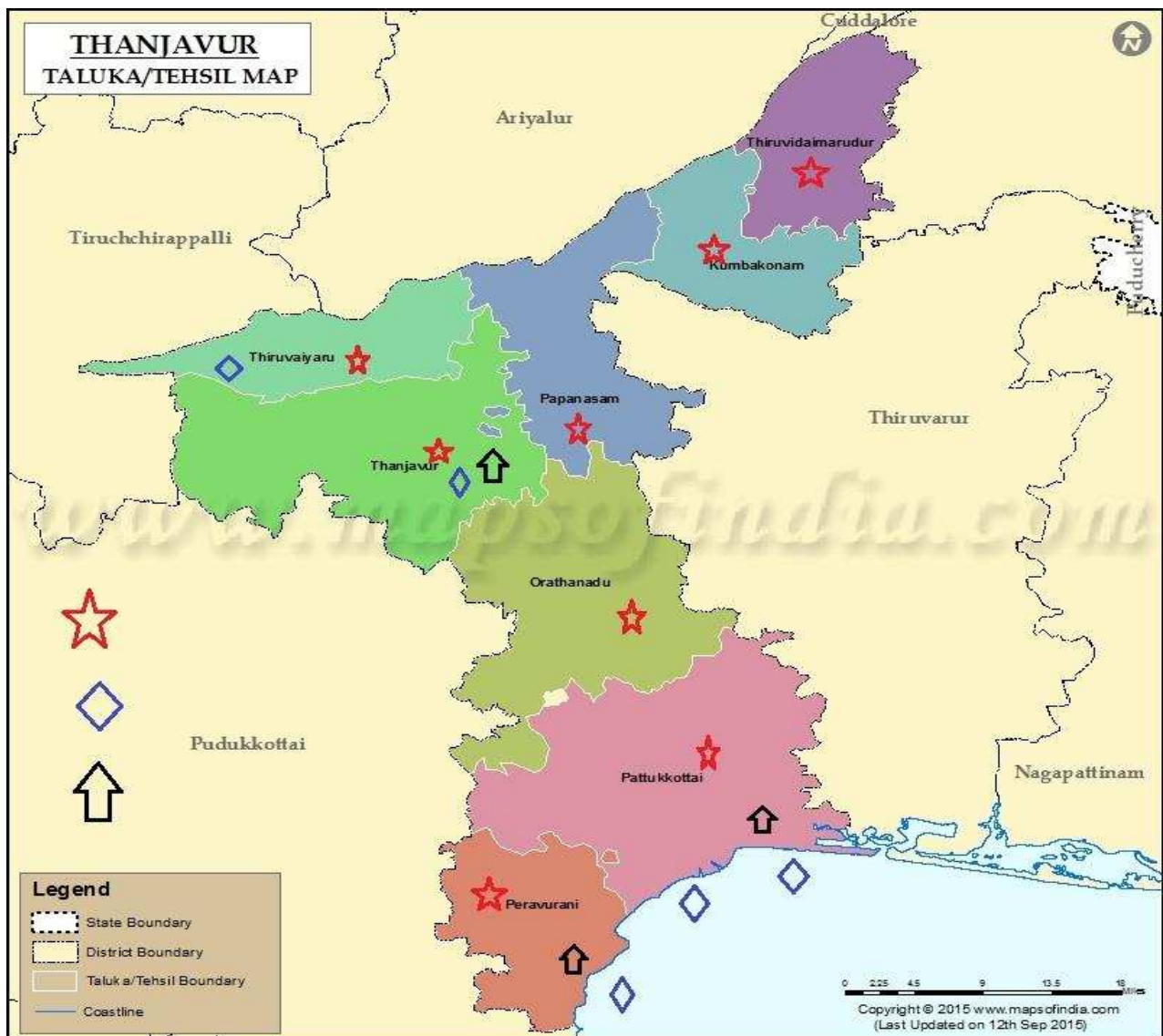
h) Flood Gauges installed in Culverts by Higways Department:

S.No	Type of Road	Total No. Of Culvert	No.of Flood Gauge installed Culverts
1	State Highways	-	-
2	Major District Roads	3	3
3	Other District Roads	2	2
	Total	5	5

Pre-Positioning Of Boats, SDRF and Fire & Rescue Service Personnel:

In Thanjavur District, 10 Locations has been identified for Pre-positioning of Boats, SDRF, Fire and Rescue Personnel.

S.No	No of Locations Identified	Name of Each Locations	No of boats assessed for each Location	No of Fire Service Personnel assessed for each location	No of SDRF Personnel assessed for each location	No of NDRF Personnel assessed for each location
1	10	1. Municipal Marriage Hall, Thanjavur 2. Taluk Office, Tiruvaiyaru 3. Malligai Mahal, Kabisthalam 4. Saraswathi Padasalai Hr sec school, Kumbakonam 5. Kadhar Mohideen College, Adirampattinam 6. Govt hr Sec school, Rajamadam 7. Govt hr sec School, Madukur 8. Bharadidasan Collge, Orathanadu 9. Govt Hr sec School, Peravurani 10. Govt Hr Sec School, Sethubavachatram	3	10	5	Nil



II. CYCLONE

Indian Meteorological Department (IMD) undertakes observations, communications, forecasting and weather information services during the cyclone and flood seasons, the District Administration keeps close contact with the Regional Meteorological Centre for weather related forecasts.

Early Warning System

Disaster early warning is a major element in 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.

Location details of DWAS -R sites

Sl. No	Name of Taluk	Name of the Village	Location of DWAS-R	Contact person name and Contact No.	Population of the hamlet
1	Pattukkottai	T. Vadakadu	Panchayat Office Meeting Hall	VAO Vignesh 8870249534	4375
2	Pattukkottai	T Melakadu	Panchayat Office Meeting Hall	VAO Venkata Subramani 9789171624	3575
3	Pattukkottai	Tmaravakadu	Panchayat Office Meeting Hall	VAO Venkata Subramani (Incharge) 9789171624	1625
4	Pattukkottai	Thamarankottai South	P.U.E.S. Karichakadu	VAO Anandha Jothi 9688936381	5550
5	Pattukkottai	Pazanjur	P.U.E.S. Narasingapuram	VAO Magara Jothi 9786738922	2458
6	Pattukkottai	Adiram pattinam	P.U.M.S Karaiyur theru Adiram pattinam	VAO Sumathi 9080161317	2500
7	Pattukkottai	Eripurak karai	Panchayat Office Meeting Hall	VAO Rajamanickam 9952452926	19000
8	Pattukkottai	Rajamadam	P.U.M.S. Rajamadam Keela Thottam	VAO Chandralekha 9791823588	3306
9	Pattukkottai	Kollukkadu	Panchayat Office Meeting Hall	VAO Raja 9500253834	2560
10	Pattukkottai	Pudupattinam	P.U.E.S Pudupattinam	Arulmozhi VAO 9791227301	2050
11	Pattukkottai	Kallivayal	Pachayat Office Mallipattinam	Arulmozhi VAO 9791227301	5200
12	Pattukkottai	Karisavayal	MPES, Karisavayal		
13	Peravurani	Kuppadevan	Pachayat Office	VAO Sasikala	5000

			Ganesapuram	8012328205	
14	Peravurani	Thiruvadevan	VAO's Office	VAO Vijay 6381322324	2859
15	Peravurani	Senthalaivayal	Panchayat Office	VAO Kannan 6381865230	2600
16	Peravurani	Adaikkadevan	Panchayat Office	VAO Kannan 6381865230	1076
17	Peravurani	Ravuthanvayal SambaiPattina m	Panchayat Office	VAO Kannan 6381865230	2100
18	Peravurani	Sethupava chatram	VAO's Office	VAO Arunpragash 9943995660	3658
19	Peravurani	Marakkavalasai	P.U.E.S.	VAO Selnthilkumar 9500760131	4136

RELIEFCAMP SITES

Block: Sethubavachatram		
SI.No	Name of the PHC	Name of the Flood / Cyclone Relief Centres
1	Alagiyamayagipuram	Kollukkadu
2	Alagiyamayagipuram	Mallippattinam
3	Umathanadu	Sethubavachatram
4	Kuruvikarambai	Kuppathevan
5	Perumagalur	Thiruvathevan
Block: Pattukkottai		
1	Thamarankottai	Keerathottam
2	Rajamadam	Eripurakarai
Temporarily Municipality Schools and Panchayat Union Schools are available in every village in Thanjavur District during flood time.		

CYCLONES (PAST EXPERIENCES) IN COMPOSITE THANJAVUR DISTRICT

Thanjavur (composite) District had been hit by Cyclone in the year 1952, 1955 and 1977, 1984, 1988 and 1991 and after bifurcation in 1993. But the impact due to Tidal Waves had been very rare in the past 60 years. Only during 1955 and 1978 tidal waves have entered into the coast in Nagapattinam, Adirampattinam and Vedaranyam.

Floods during North East Monsoon and floods in the rivers Coleroon and Cauvery are common to this district. However, heavy winds were reported during 1978 also, resulting in damages to houses and trees. During December 1988, a large number of houses were damaged due to increscent rains from 21.12.88 to 25.11.88 during 1984, cyclone crossed the coast in Karaikkal limit of Pondicherry State. Sirkali and Tarangambadi Taluks were affected. During November 1985 Thanjavur, Tiruvaiyaru, Orathanadu, Papanasam and Valangaiman were left over and other 15 Taluks were flooded.

In Thanjavur District, **Gaja Cyclone** made its landfall in the early morning, i.e., at 2 O' clock on 16.11.2018 at a speed of 110 Kmph. All the nine taluks of the district bore the brunt of the cyclone of which Pattukkottai and Peravurani are coastal taluks.

MULTI PURPOSE EVACUATION SHELTERS

To meet out the emergency situation in the event of cyclones Govt. have constructed 14 no. of Multi Purpose Evacuation shelters in the following places in the Coastal blocs, under World Bank Assisted Coastal Disaster Risk Reduction Project, if any cyclone warning received from the Cyclone warning centre, the people in the vulnerable villages will be evacuated and sheltered in the Multi Purpose Evacuation shelters for safety, accordingly the CBDRM team trained the First Responders in all coastal villages to meet out the emergency:

1. Kuppathevan
2. Thiruvathevan
3. Senthalaivayal
4. Somanathapattinam
5. Vilangulam
6. Nadiam
7. Marakkavalasai
8. Karisavayal
9. Pudupattinam
10. Kallivayal
11. Rajamadam
12. Kollukadu
13. Palanjur
14. Adirampattinam

CBDRM (COMMUNITY BASED DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT):

Community Preparedness - communities in the coastal areas are faced by the wrath of cyclones, storm surge and tsunami waves. It is important that the community is better prepared to take suitable actions on receiving of the threat and follow emergency evacuation plans and procedures, a community which choose to ignore warning may get severely effected if they are not prepared to take immediate measures.

OBJECTIVE :

CBDRM is to reduce community vulnerabilities and strengthen the ability of the community to proactively cope with disaster and natural hazards through preparation of village Diaster Risk Management Plan (VDRMP). Community Based Diaster Risk Management is implementing through SIRD & PR.

Working Area: Coastal areas Pattukkottai and Sethubavachathiram Block.

No of Village panchayat	:	16
No of Town Panchayat	:	01
No of coastal habitation	:	27
No of Staff	:	05

Under CBDRM, Village Disaster Management Committees (VDMC) at the village panchayat levels. Village Disaster Management Teams (VDMTs) have been formed in that coastal habitation viz.

1. Early warning Team,
2. Evacuation Team,
3. Search & Rescue Team
4. Shelter Management Team,
5. First aid Team.

each team minimum 05 members.

These teams have to be capacitated about their roles and responsibilities during, after, before disaster time.

Each team minimum members 5 ,

Total No of first Responders - 271 (Male Only, Age limit 18 to 35)

First aid training given to First aid Team 50 members.

This project was closed during June 2019

III. DROUGHT

Drought Management:

Considering the past history of 15 years, The Cauvery Delta faced a severe drought in the year 2001 and 2016. There are certain points in the Cauvery delta which are prone to drought due to acute shortage of Ground Water. To mitigate such situation the supply channels and tanks in that are a desilted to enhance the storage of water and rain water harvesting structures such as Check Dams , Grade walls and Artificial recharge wells are constructed to enhance the percolation of water thereby increasing the Ground water potential.

During the year 2016-17, the Kudimaramath works was launched by the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu on 13.03.2017. Desilting works has been carried out in 119 works at an estimated cost of Rs.8.25 Crores, for the year 2017-18 and 79 works at an estimated cost of Rs.10.40 Crores, works were carried out and for the current year 2019-20 117 works at an estimated cost of Rs 20.31 crore is taken up and they are under progress.

Artificial recharge works has been proposed to facilitate Recharge of Ground water in vulnerable areas of this district to make certain irrigation and boosting resilience under Green climate fund - National Adaptation fund for climate change for a value of Rs.436.59 Crores for 22 Nos of works.

Fodder Production by the Department of Animal Husbandry, Thanjavur

As per the guidelines given by our District Collector in his review meeting Regional Joint Director of Animal Husbandry, Deputy Directors, Divisional Assistant Directors and their team of veterinarians, Para veterinarians, Farms & Animal Disease Intelligence Unit are all sensitized to face any unforeseen Natural calamities and disasters.

All institutions are having minimum required vaccines. Medicines and supportive medicines to face any challenges. District Livestock farm are being instructed to be ready to supply green fodders to the needy occasions for livestock.

Animal Disease Intelligence Unit is ready with Mobile unit team to conquer any outbreak of diseases and to prevent any illness due to Natural disasters.

Amma Ambulance with telephone No. 1962 is also available in our District for emergency treatment and transport of ailing animals.

Reporting systems for death of animals due to heavy rain or if any, is streamlined with Taluk level officers to report with Post **Mortem** Certificate immediately when situation occurs.

1.Green Fodder Production.

In Thanjavur District, as per 20th Livestock Census 2019, 2.93 Lakhs of Cattle (White Cattle - 2,91,328 and Black Cattle - 2,577) are available. To maintain the productivity of Cattle and to prevent distress sale of livestock by farmers due to fodder shortage in drought situation, the following measures were adopted by the Department of Animal Husbandry, Thanjavur as Fodder Mitigation efforts.

2. State Fodder Development Scheme (SFDS) :

During 2018-19 under SFDS the following fodder cultivation schemes implemented

- 1) CO4-Co5- Grass cultivation carried out in 70 acres of farmers land at the cost of Rs.6.72 Lakhs.Which gives a yield of 7000 MT of green fodder.
- 2) CoFS29 and Desmanthus seed distributed to farmers and cultivated in 35 acres which yield 350 MT of green fodder.
- 3) Under Rainfed condition Cow pea and sorghum cultivated 760 acres of land which yields 3040 Mt of green fodder / cutting
- 4) To enrich green fodder availability Azolla hydroponics model units were established in 14 Veterinary Institution at a cost of 3.35 Lakhs. At farmers level 80 hydroponics units, established at a cost of 2.37 Lakhs.
- 5) To improve green fodder utility 59 chaffcutter provided to the needy farmers.
- 6) 20,000 Tree fodder (Glyricedia, Agathi, Subabul and Kalyana Murungai) distributed to price less Cow, Goat beneficiaries during 2018-19.

During 2019-20 under SFDS the following fodder cultivation schemes implemented.

- 1) CO4- Grass cultivation carried out in 50 acres of farmers' land which gives a yield of 5000 MT of green fodder.
- 2) Under Rainfed condition Cow pea and sorghum cultivated 75 acres of land which yields 300 Mt of green fodder / cutting

During 2020-21 under SFDS the following fodder cultivation schemes implemented.

- 1) Under Irrigated condition, Cultivation of Co(Fs)29, Leguminous fodder seed Desmathus, Cow pea, Lucerne, Maize & Murunge in 70 Acres of Land at a cost of Rs 72,500-(Rupees Seventy two thousand and five hundred only) which gives a yield of 4850 MT of green fodder.
- 2) Under Rainfed condition Cow pea and sorghum cultivated in 150 acres of land which yields 2100 Mt of green fodder / cutting
- 3) To improve Green fodder utility 2 grass cutters will be distributed to needy farmers.

2021-2022

- 4) Rejuvenation of meikal land on scientific lines will be done in identified 20 Acres of meikal land in the district at a cost of 3.34 Lakhs by Co-ordination with Rural development & Panchayat- Raj Department & Agricultural Engineering Department for enhancement of fodder availability in the district.

2022-2023 -Under Integrated fodder Development Mission (IFDM) - 100 acres with a financial outlay 3.00 lakhs sanctioned to this District. Beneficiary Selection Completed Scheme Under Progress.

NATIONAL LIVESTOCK MISSION (NLM)(2019-20)

To improve green fodder utility, 50 Nos. of chaffcutters provided to the needy farmers.

NATIONAL LIVESTOCK MISSION (NLM)(2020-21)

To improve green fodder utility, 20 Nos. of chaffcutters provided to 16 Backward class & 4 Scheduled caste needy farmers at 75 % Subsidy..

Livestck Mission subsidy Cattle Insurance to be needy farmers.

NATIONAL LIVESTOCK MISSION (NLM)(2022-23)

Target 2000 cattle Unit will be issued under this scheme with Govt. subsidy. funds yet to be received in this regard.

TN-IAMP

- 1) 2018-19 Under Fodder development cultivated in 85 Ha which yields 850 Mt of fodder
- 2) 2019-20 Under Fodder development cultivated in 85 Ha which yields 850 Mt of
- 3) 2020-21 Under Fodder development cultivated in 85 Ha which yields 950 Mt of fodder, totally 2650 MT fodder cultivated.
- 4) 2021-22 Under Fodder Development Cultivated in 85 Ha which yields 1000 Mt of Fodder, totally 2750 MT fodder cultivated.

In Thanjavur District, the expected dryfodder production in Samba and kuruvai cultivation is 10.50 Lakhs M.T. At present about 40% viz. 4.20 lakhs M.T is under stock for their own use. The balance of 60% excess over their requirement. This excess 60% is available for sale for other districts.

Drinking Water Supply:

Thanjavur District consists of Thanjavur Corporation and Kumbakonam, Pattukkottai and Adirampattinam Municipalities, 20 Town Panchayats, 14 Panchayat Unions including 589 Village Panchayats and 2260 Hamlets. During 2022-23 drinking water is supplied to all house holds in Rural and Urban on daly basis and ensured sufficient quantity of water supplied to the public. Various precautionary measures have been taken to manage water supply in summer especially in May and June in Urban and Rural areas of Thanjavur District.

Status of Water Supply:

Thanjavur Corporation

The Thanjavur City Municipal Corporation is having 51 wards and every day 27.50 MLD drinking water is supplied. 22.66 MLD water is collect from Kollidam River and remaining 7.39 MLD water is collect from local borewells. The number of liters of drinking water supplied percapita per day is 123.50 (LPCD).

Kumbakonam Corporation

In Kumbakonam City Municipal Corporation which consists of 48 Wards, 20.37 MLD quantity of drinking water have been drawn daily from Kollidam River and supplied to public daily. The number of Liters of drinking water supplied Percapita per Day is 129. (LPCD)

Pattukkottai Municipality

In Pattukkottai Municipality which consists of 33 Wards, 8.60 MLD quantity of drinking water have been drawn daily from 7.32 MLD capacity water sources from Deep Borewells and supplied to public daily two hours. The number of Litres of drinking water supplied Per capita per Day is 90 LPCD

Adirampattinam Municipality

In Adirampattinam Municipality which consists of 27 Wards, 3.00 MLD quantity of drinking water have been drawn daily from 3.00 MLD capacity water sources from Deep Borewells and supplied to public in daily two hours. The number of Litres of drinking water supplied Per capita per Day is 90 LPCD

Town Panchayats

In 20 Town Panchayats, 19.511 MLD quantity of drinking water have been drawn daily from 27.808 MLD capacity water sources from combined Water Supply Scheme implemented through TWAD Board and Borewells and supplied to public on daily basis. The number of Litres of drinking water supplied Per capita per Day is 70. (LPCD)

Panchayat Unions

In 14 Panchayat Unions which consists 589 Village Panchayats and 2260 Habitations, drinking water has been supplied to the public 2 hours a day from 5356 Borewells, 2924 Mini Power Pumps 4605 Over Head Tanks. The number of Liters of drinking water supplied Per capita per Day is 70. (LPCD).

During this year no such necessity arised for preparing Contingency Plan to mitigate water supply crisis, because of good rainfall due to South West Monsoon and release of water from Matur Dam in time.

Contingency Plan

A Contingency Plan has been drawn as detailed below to manage water supply in the ensuing summer.

Sl. No	Name of the Urban/Rural Local Body	Details of works to be taken up.	Number of works	Estimate (Rupees in Lakhs)
1	Corporation, Thanjavur	Extension of pipeline	1	190.00
		Replacement of Motor	2	40.00

2	Kumbakonam Corporation	-	0	0
3	Pattukottai Municipality	-	0	0
4	Adirampattinam Municipality	15 th CFC Scheme Worker 2023-24 Extention of Pipeline at Mariamman Kovil Street in Adirampattinam Municipality	1	16.40
		15 th CFC Scheme Works 2023-24 Purchase of Electrical Motor and Panel Board in Adirampattinam Municipality	1	7.90
		15 th CFC Scheme Works 2023-24 Construction of New deep Borewell at Valliyammai Nagar in Adirampattinam Municipality	1	8.50
5	AD Town Panchayat,	0	0	0
6	TWAD Board	-	0	0
7	Panchayat Union	-	0	0
Total			6	262.8

Precautionary measures taken to manage water scarcity during summer.

- Necessary action is being taken to maintain a standby motor in addition to the existing motor.
- To ensure uninterrupted drinking water supply, the details of alternative drinking water sources have been identified.
- Action is being taken to disconnect illegal water supply connections.
- Drinking Water Awareness programmes have been conducted at Village Panchayats (including Urban).
- To receive complaints regarding water supply, panchayat and habitation wise first responders have been appointed.
- Necessary proposals have been called for the installation of Additional Reverse Osmosis plants in needy places.
- Required quantity of drinking water, the details of available Lorries and rent for engaging lorries have been identified for the supply of drinking water through lorries, if necessary.
- The details of Rig owners have also been identified to speed up the process of digging bore wells.

Measures taken to curtail the illegal water connections in Drinking Water Supply Sources

Sl. No	Name of the Local Body/ Corporation/ Municipalities/ Town Panchayat	No. of Illegal Taps		No. of Pit Taps		No. of Illegal Sumps		No. of Illegal Motors	
		Identified	Disconnected	Identified	Disconnected	Identified	Disconnected	Identified	Seized
1	Panchayat, Thanjavur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	Town Panchayath Thanjavur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	Thanjavur City Municipal Corporation	21	21	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	Kumbakonam Municipality	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	Pattukkottai Municipality	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	Adirampattinam Municipality	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	TWAD Board (CWSS)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL	21	21	0	0	0	0	0	0

Details Of Drinking Water Schemes / Works Sanctioned Under SDRF:

TWAD		CMA		RD		DTP		TOTAL	
No of Works	Allotment (Rs.in Crores)	No of Works	Allotment (Rs.in Crores)	No of Works	Allotment (Rs.in Crores)	No of Works	Allotment (Rs.in Crores)	No of Works	Allotment (Rs.in Crores)
0	0	5	1	0	0	0	0	5	1

Details Of Drinking Water Schemes / Works Sanctioned Under Sources Other Than SDRF:

TWAD		CMA		RD		DTP		TOTAL	
No of Works	Allotment (Rs.in Crores)	No of Works	Allotment (Rs.in Crores)	No of Works	Allotment (Rs.in Crores)	No of Works	Allotment (Rs.in Crores)	No of Works	Allotment (Rs.in Crores)
0	0	4	11.26	0	0	2	0.536	6	11.796

Tamil Nadu Water and Drainage Board (TWAD)

In this district, the following 12 Combined Water Supply Schemes are being implemented by TWAD Board. Nine Town Panchayats (Aaduthurai, Thiruvudaimarudur, Thirubuvanam, Cholapuram, Veppathur, Adiramapattinam, Peravurani, Perumagalur and vallam) and 292 Village Panchayats including 1048 hamlets have been benefited from these schemes

Sl. No	Name of the Panchayat Union benefited by the Scheme.	Name of the Combined Water Supply Scheme	Number of Village Panchayats benefited by the Scheme.	Number of Hamlets benefited by the Scheme.
1	Thanjavur	1. CWSS to 229	4	9
		2. CWSS to 1153	8	30
2	Thiruvaiyaru	1. CWSS to 229	5	15
		2. CWSS to 1153	9	31
3	Budalur	1. CWSS to 229	42	145
4	Orathanadu	1. CWSS to 1153	11	42
5	Thiruvonam	1. CWSS to 1153	2	17
6	Kumbakonam	1. CWSS to 116	6	24
		2. CWSS to 73	12	43
		3. CWSS to Aaduthurai	2	10
		4. Vedaranyam (part)	1	4
		5. CWSS to 134	23	91
7	Thiruvudaimaruthur	1. CWSS to 116	10	35
		2. Aaduthurai CWSS	1	7
8	Thirupananthal	Kuthalam Gas Plant CWSS	4	17
9	Papanasam	CWSS to Vedaranyam	10	36
		CWSS to 1153	3	5
10	Pattukkottai	CWSS to 1153	43	124
11	Madukkur	CWSS to 1153	33	70
12	Peravurani	CWSS to 1153	26	122
13	Sethubavachatram	CWSS to 1153	37	171
		Rendampulikadu		
		Sembiyanmadevi pattinam		
		Ruthirachinthamani		
14	Ammamet	-	0	0
	Total		292	1048

DESILTATION OF WATER BODIES AS PER G.O.MS.NO.50 INDUSTRIES

DEPARTMENT DATED 27.04.2017:

PROGRESS IN REMOVAL OF SILT IN WATER BODIES AS PER G.O.MS.NO.50 INDUSTRIES DEPARTMENT												
District	Total Number of Water bodies with silt deposit in the district (Including Channels, Reservoirs & Tanks of all Departments)	No. of waterbodies for which notification is made in District Gazette	Waterbodies located in the following areas (Among Col-4)					No of Waterbodies in which works commenced (Among Col-5-8)				
			Very High Vulnerable areas	Highly Vulnerable areas	Medium Vulnerable areas	Low Vulnerable areas	Areas with No Vulnerability	Very High Vulnerable areas	Highly Vulnerable areas	Medium Vulnerable areas	Low Vulnerable areas	Areas with No Vulnerability
Thanjavur	1975	1975	6	26	63	155	1725	4	22	47	147	1445

IV. Fire Disaster

On 16th July 2004, a devastating fire broke out in a private school in Kumbakonam, causing the deaths of 93 children. The school in Kumbakonam was located in a three storey building in a congested street. All safety norms were flouted by the school. The fire which broke out in the kitchen spread to the thatched roof. 125 primary school children were trapped in a classroom on the first floor. The fire soon spread to the dry thatched roof which gave way and collapsed on the children. Sixty-seven children died instantly, 16 children died in hospital and another 21 children sustained grave injuries.

To avoid that unthinkable event of fire in future, we strictly ensured, the instructions of the Director of School Education Department, for the approval of the Private Minority and non Minority Higher Secondary Schools, when applied for initial permission / approval and also for the renewal of the Schools to run. Instructions are given to the District Education Officers, District Elementary Education Officers to follow instructions and also the rules of Part IV of fire and Safety of National Building Code of India 2005.

MAJOR FIRE ACCIDENT IN THANJAVUR DISTRICT:

On 13.07.2016 at about 4.30 p.m. a major fire accident occurred at Thiruvaiyaru Taluk, Kandiyur firka, Thirukkattupalli road, near Kandiyur durga thoppu, being heard the information Thiruvaiyaru Fire station fire engine was rushed to the spot with Station Fire Officer, Mr. Kumar, since the fire spread to the nearby huts due to heavy wind, fire engines from Thanjavur, Thirukkattupalli and Papanasam also engaged in dousing the fire. District Collector, District Revenue Officer, Superintendent of Police, District Fire Officer also rushed to the spot and Supervised the work of the fire personnel. In that accident one handicapped person Thiru Sheid Allaudin (Aged - 46) died due to fire. Total value of the loss due to the fire is roughly around Rs.7.00 lakhs.

Another fire accident occurred on 21.07.2017 in Papanasam taluk, Chakkarapalli Mohamadiyar Street, at about 00.05 hrs. on hearing the information fire engines from Papanasam fire station rushed to the spot, since the fire spread and also two gas cylinder exploded, Fire Engine from Kumbakonam, Thiruvaiyaru, Thirukkattupalli and Thanjavur were also diverted to the fire accident place and doused the fire. District Collector, Hon'ble Agriculture Minister, Additional Superintendent of Police, Tahsildar, Papanasam, Officials from TANGEDCO were also arrived to the spot on time and supervised the work.

In both the of the incidents quick response from fire service and best co-ordination with Fire Service, Police, Revenue, Rural Development and TANGEDCO has made the damages to very less and quick recovery from fire accident was possible.

INDUSTRIAL DISASTER

In Thanjavur District, Budalur Taluk, Palayapatti village, near Sengipatti, about 7 K.M. from NH 67 connecting Trichy andnThanjavur and at about 30 K.Ms. from Thanjavur Town, Bharat Petroleum Corporation Liquefied Petroleum Gases (LPG) filling plant is located and it receives LPG in bulk from various refinery unit by Tank trucks (T/T). It is being unloaded by differential pressure method with the help of a compressor into 3 No. storage bullets capacity 150 MT each. The LPG from storage

bullet is pumped to the 24 station filling machines (carousel) with the help of a centrifugal pump. In carousel LPG cylinders are filled and then checked for correctness of weight, leakage, etc. The cylinders after clearing all the quality checks are sealed and dispatched to distributors.

Liquefied Petroleum Gases, popularly known as LPG are produced from distillation of Crude oil and fractionation of Natural Gas. LPG is mainly a composition of propane and Butane. These hydrocarbons can be liquefied at atmospheric temperature under moderate pressure. This property which permits transporting and storing of LPG in liquid form while using it in vapour form.

LPG vapour is heavier than air; it will settle at ground level / low lying areas and accumulate in depressions. This accumulation of LPG gives rise to potential fire and explosion hazard.

LPG can exist as a liquid over wide range of temperatures. The lowest temperature in the range at which LPG solidifies is known as freezing point. Freezing point of LPG is -470°C .

LIKELY DISASTER OF LPG IN PLANT

Accidents of the following type may lead to disasters of various magnitudes.

1. Fire involving large number of full and empty cylinders.
2. Fire involving LPG tank trucks within or outside the plant.
3. Escape of large quantity of LPG vapour due to failure of valves, rupture of pipeline and bursting of hoses etc. resulting in vapour cloud.
4. Major hazard is "Bleve" (Boiling Liquid Expanding Vapour cloud Expansion) may occur when liquid LPG gets heated and starts boiling thereby increasing the pressure inside the vessel or weakening of the vessel due to exposure to heat or impact on the vessel due to an external object.

FIRE SAFETY AVAILABILITIES

On the northern side of bullet tank farm, double hydrants, DH20 and Water monitor, WM14 are provided. On the Southern side of the bullet farm double hydrants DH 14 and Water monitor, WM12 is provided.

On the eastern side of the bullet farm double hydrants DH19, Deluge valve DV10, DV11, DV12 and Water monitor (WM 13) are provided.

On the Western side of the bullet farm double hydrants DH21 and Water monitor WM12 is provided.

MOCK DRILL

For every 6 months On site fire drill is being conducted to sensitize the workers for responding to any disaster in the plant. The Drill was conducted during 13.12.2022 with the active participation of NDRF team from Arockonam. Next fire drill is proposed to be conducted during the month of September 2023.

Hut less District :-

Thanjavur District is having 92,677 numbers of huts, we are planning to construct 92,677 PMAY Houses and Green Houses before 2025 and District will be the hutless District in the State.

Scheme	No of Houses	Amount (Rs in Crores)
PMAY-(G) (2019-20)	10971	186.56
Green Houses	838	15.084
Total	11809	201.58
PMAY-(G) (2020-21)	Nil	Nil
Green Houses	434	9.11
Total	434	9.11
PMAY-(G) (2021-22)	7204	122.46
Green Houses	Nil	Nil
Fishermen Houses (2018-19)	81	1.377
Total	7285	123.83
PMAY-(G) (2022-2023)	Nil	Nil
Green Houses	Nil	Nil
Total	Nil	Nil
Green Houses 2023-24	Nil	Nil
UTM-Green Houses Savings	22	0.462
Total	22	0.462

PMAY-(G) (2024-25)	223	3.791
Total	223	3.791
Grand Total	19773	338.773

Out of 92677 huts in Thanjavur district upto 2021-22 financial year 45613 huts were constructed as pucca house under various schemes, for the balance 47064 huts, Pucca houses likely to be allotted under KVVV rural housing schemes, Hence entire huts will be converted as pucca house before 2025 and the district will be hut less district.

CHAPTER -VII

PREVENTION AND MITIGATION PLAN (2017-2030)

Hazard Mitigation & Vulnerability Reduction Plan:

Disasters that can not be avoided or prevented are considered for mitigation and vulnerability reduction planning. Activities, often long-term, which aim to reduce the impact of a hazard on vulnerable communities, and address the related vulnerable conditions and their underlying causes are known as mitigation. Mitigation planning may include

- Reducing the frequency, severity, duration, extent of hazards by various possible means
- Diversification of incomes/livelihood alternatives
- Food and security
- Training for community in disaster planning and management
- Disaster Resistant Housing programmes, Building Codes and Byelaws
- Advocacy to government and community
- Environmental protection

Training and Capacity Building

Capacity Building made at 85 Schools. Training given by Fire & Rescue Department with NSS Co-ordinators, 250 primary school teachers are trained in Disaster Management and it may be useful to them to teach it to the growing childrens.

The mock drills conducted by Fire & Rescue Department in Highly Vulnerable & Vulnerable village to the people who will be affected initially.

1. Trainings have been imparted to line Department during 2015 and 2016 at various levels.
2. Training have been imparted among the school students and college students for making awareness during the period of flood and Disaster by Fire and Rescue Department and NSS Co- Ordinators

The risk reduction day had been celebrated on 13.10.2017 and Procession with Students to create awareness among the students & public

Training and Capacity Building of Government Officials

At the district level, training programmes were conducted in coordination with NGOs, and fire service departments. Training on Disaster Management had also been conducted by Anna Institute of Management, Chennai and the officials of various departments had benefitted through the training

School Safety Advisory Committee

As per the instructions of the Additional Chief Secretary / Commissioner of Revenue Administration, in his letter NC.III(1)/ 8070/2016, Dated: 05.05.2018, in order to follow the school safety,

- to review progress on non-structural safety measures in schools.
- to evolve a mechanism for monitoring safety parameters in all schools on a regular basis.
- to issue Recognition certificate under sub-rule (4) 15 of Right of Children to free and compulsory Education Rules,2010 to only those schools that comply with safety norms prescribed by the State.

District Level School Safety Advisory Committee has been formed as detailed below:

தஞ்சாவூர் மாவட்ட ஆட்சியர் அவர்களின் செயல்முறை ஆணைகள்
முன்னிலை : ஆ-அண்ணாதுரை, இ-ஆ.ப.,

ந.க. பே.மே.1/48057/2017

நாள்.19 .06.2018

பொருள்	பேரிடர் மேலாண்மை - பள்ளி பாதுகாப்பு கொள்கையின் வழிகாட்டுதல்கள் 2016 - தேசிய பேரிடர் மேலாண்மை வழிகாட்டுதல்கள் - பள்ளிகள் பாதுகாப்பு ஆலோசனைக்குழு அமைத்து ஆணையிடுதல் - தொடர்பாக.
பார்வை	1. இந்திய உச்ச நீதி மன்ற வழக்கு நீதிப்பேராணை எண்.483/2014/ நாள்.14.08.2009 2. அரசு ஆணை எண்.07, பள்ளிக்கல்வித்துறை (இ.இ.2(2), நாள்.10.01.2018 3. முதன்மைச்செயலர் மற்றும் வருவாய் நிர்வாக ஆணையர் அவர்களின் கடிதம் ந.க.இ.இ.111(1)/8070/2016/நாள்.05.05.2018 மற்றும் 29.05.2018

ஆணை

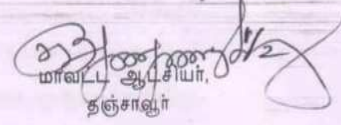
பார்வை (3)-ல் காணும் வருவாய் நிர்வாக ஆணையர் அவர்களது கடிதத்தில் பார்வை (1)-ல் காணும் புதுடெல்லி, உச்ச நீதி மன்ற தீர்ப்பின் அடிப்படையில் தேசிய பேரிடர் மேலாண்மை வழிகாட்டுதல்களில் அத்தியாயம் 5.2 மற்றும் 5.3 ஆகியவற்றில் பள்ளிகள் பாதுகாப்புக் கொள்கை 2016-ன்படி விவரிக்கப்பட்டுள்ளதாகவும், அதனடிப்படையில் அனைத்து மாவட்ட பேரிடர் மேலாண்மை ஆணையம் (NDMA) மூலம், மாவட்ட அளவில் பள்ளிகள் பாதுகாப்பு ஆலோசனைக்குழு ஒன்று அமைக்கப்படவேண்டுமெனவும், அதனை ஆண்டு மாவட்ட பேரிடர் மேலாண்மை திட்ட புத்தகத்தில் (DDMP) சேர்க்கப்படவேண்டும் எனவும் அறிவுறுத்தப்பட்டுள்ளது.

மேற்கண்ட, அறிவுரைகளின்படி, தஞ்சாவூர் மாவட்ட அளவிலான பள்ளிகள் பாதுகாப்பு ஆலோசனைக்குழுவினை கீழ்க்கண்டவாறு அமைத்து ஆணையிடப்படுகிறது.

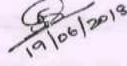
வ.எ.	அலுவலர் விபரம்	பதவி
1	மாவட்ட ஆட்சியர், தஞ்சாவூர்	தலைவர்
2	காவல் கண்காணிப்பாளர், தஞ்சாவூர்	உறுப்பினர்
3	மாவட்ட வருவாய் அலுவலர், தஞ்சாவூர்	உறுப்பினர்
4	மாவட்ட முதன்மை கல்வி அலுவலர், தஞ்சாவூர்	உறுப்பினர்
5	சார் ஆட்சியர், ரும்புகோணம்	உறுப்பினர்
6	வருவாய் கோட்ட அலுவலர், தஞ்சாவூர்	உறுப்பினர்
7	வருவாய் கோட்ட அலுவலர், பட்டுக்கோட்டை	உறுப்பினர்
8	மாவட்ட தீயணைப்பு அலுவலர், தஞ்சாவூர்	உறுப்பினர்

9	செயற்பொறியாளர், பொ.ப.துறை (கட்டுமானம் மற்றும் பராமரிப்பு), தஞ்சாவூர்	உறுப்பினர்
10	மாவட்ட கல்வி அலுவலர், தஞ்சாவூர்	உறுப்பினர்
11	மாவட்ட கல்வி அலுவலர், கும்பகோணம்	உறுப்பினர்
12	மாவட்ட கல்வி அலுவலர், பட்டுக்கோட்டை	உறுப்பினர்
13	மாவட்ட கல்வி அலுவலர், ஓரத்தநாடு	உறுப்பினர்
14	செயற்பொறியாளர், ஊரகவளர்ச்சி, தஞ்சாவூர்	உறுப்பினர்
15	உதவி இயக்குநர் (ஊராட்சிகள்), தஞ்சாவூர்	உறுப்பினர்
16	உதவி இயக்குநர் (பேரூராட்சிகள்), தஞ்சாவூர்	உறுப்பினர்
17	உதவி பொறியாளர், பொ.ப.துறை, மின்சாரம், தஞ்சாவூர்	உறுப்பினர்
18	அனைத்து வட்டாட்சியர்கள், தஞ்சாவூர் மாவட்டம்	உறுப்பினர்
19	அனைத்து வட்டார வளர்ச்சி அலுவலர்கள், தஞ்சாவூர் மாவட்டம்	உறுப்பினர்

இக்குழு மூன்று மாதங்களுக்கு ஒருமுறையே அல்லது மாவட்ட பேரிடர் மேலாண்மை குழுக் கூட்டம் கூட்டும்பொழுதோ கூடி பள்ளிகள் பாதுகாப்புக் கொள்கை 2016-ன்படி, வெளியிடப்பட்ட தேசிய பேரிடர் மேலாண்மை வழிகாட்டுதல்களில் அத்தியாயம் 5.2 மற்றும் 5.3 ஆகியவற்றில் தெரிவிக்கப்பட்டுள்ள வழிகாட்டுதல்களின்படி, பள்ளிகள் மற்றும் கட்டமைப்புகள் பாதுகாப்பாக உள்ளனவா என்பதை ஆலோசித்து, உரிய முடிவுகளை மேற்கொள்ளும் எனவும் ஆணையிடப்படுகிறது.


மாவட்ட ஆட்சியர்,
தஞ்சாவூர்

பெறுநர்
மேற்கூறப்பட்டுள்ள அலுவலர்கள்


19/06/2018

நகல்
கூடுதல் தலைமைச்செயலர் மற்றும் வருவாய் நிர்வாக ஆணையர்,
வருவாய் நிர்வாகம் மற்றும் பேரிடர் மேலாண்மைத்துறை,
சேப்பாக்கம், எழிலகம், சென்னை - 5

Community Level Training and Public Awareness Activities

The community awareness and training activities will basically be carried out in the form of training programmes through NGOs, private sector, and government training institutions, by CBDRM and fire service department, NCC, NSS Coordinators

CHAPTER - VIII

RESPONSE PLAN

Response Plan (with local capacities)

Response is the activation and implementation of operational systems which includes activating and staffing the District Emergency Operations Centre (DEOC), activating the communications system, collecting, processing, and disseminating information, alerting support organisations, preparing and disseminating warnings and other public information, activating liaison arrangements, coordinating and deploying resources and arranging outside assistance, and providing assistance to other areas. The response plan should include information on

- Reflex Action to disaster and information
- Emergency communication and Transportation
- Search, Rescue, Emergency Relief & First Aid
- Safe/alternate routes for evacuation
- Safe Accommodation, Temporary Shelters with basic amenities like food, water, light, ventilation (air), communication, health facilities (medicines), sanitation etc.
- Security of private properties and weaker sections particularly young women
- Carcass disposal, disinfectant spray and immunization
- Consolation to the victims
- Rapid Damage Assessment and Relief Distribution
- Repair, Restrengthening, Retrofitting, Reconstruction, Resettlement, Rehabilitation, Recovery, Redevelopment.

With the line department we had formed inter departmental Zonal teams to take immediate measures on any Disasters and also formed village level teams with the local community people, VAO, village assistant, OHT operator, Village nurse, Noon meal Organizer, PWD luser, EB wireman, NGO people to immediate response on any Disaster to mitigate the risk and reduce the loss.

CHAPTER - IX

RECOVERY AND RECONSTRUCTION

A separate group of people can be assigned the task for carrying out search, rescue and relief operation during any disaster. Persons with background in army, civil defense, home guards' or police can be helpful in doing such activities. Nurses and medical practitioners can guide and help in emergency relief and first aid to the victims.

Evacuation Plan, Safe Accommodations & Sites for Temporary Shelters

Since a large population of the village may be affected during disasters, a sketch of the village territory showing safer buildings and sites should be prepared during plan formulation to indicate the places and the routes to the community to be used during disaster periods. The plan map should not only show the evacuation routes but also indicates the routes that may be used by outsiders for providing relief to the victims. The access route is connected to main road. The evacuation routes are normally the alternate footpaths leading to an area away from the vulnerable structures and susceptible locations.

Relief camps are identified for safe accommodation of the affected people as follows.

S.No	Districts	No.of Relief Centres Identified					Total
		In Areas of High Vulnerability	In Areas of Medium Vulnerability	In Areas of Moderate Vulnerability	In Areas of Low Vulnerability	Non Vulnerable area	
1	THANJAVUR	3	50	50	92	56	251

The following Cyclone shelters also maintained for immediate accommodation of the affected people at Coastal areas

SIRD - CBDRM - THANJAVUR, OLD & NEW CYCLONE SHELTERS DETAILS

S. N.	Village Panchayat	Habitation	Taluk	Water	Toilet	E.B	Incharge Person
PATTUKOTTAI BLOCK OLD SHELTER							
1	Yeripurakkarai	Yeripurakkarai	Pattukottai	Yes	Yes	Yes	VAO Rajamanickam 9952452926
2	Rajamadam	Keezhathottam	Pattukottai	Yes	Yes	Yes	VAO Chandralekha 9791823588
SETHUPAVACHATHIRAM BLOCK OLD SHELTER							
3	Kollukkadu	Kollukkadu	Pattukottai	Yes	Yes	Yes	Stephen Ponraj, VAO, 9750042905
4	Sethubavachathiram	Sethupavachathiram	Peravurani	Yes	Yes	Yes	P.Sivamani VAO, 7904430564
5	Ravuthanvayal	Sambai pattinam	Peravurani	Yes	Yes	Yes	VAO SenthilKumar 9384829208
6	Adaikkadevan	Adaikkadevan	Peravurani	Yes	Yes	Yes	VAO SenthilKumar 9384829208
7	Kuppadevan	Ganesapuram	Peravurani	Yes	Yes	Yes	VAO Srinivasan 8220464459
CDRRP SHELTER DETAILS PATTUKOTTAI BLOCK							
1	Athiram pattinam	Karaiyur	Pattukottai	Yes	Yes	Yes	School Hm 9965861715
2	Rajamadam	Keezhathottam	Pattukottai	Yes	Yes	Yes	VAO Chandralekha 9791823588
3	Narasingapuram	Vallikollaikadu	Pattukottai	Yes	Yes	Yes	VAO Magara Jothi 9786738922
CDRRP SHELTER DETAILS SETHUPAVACHATHIRAM							
4	Kollukkadu	Kollukkadu	Pattukottai	Yes	Yes	Yes	Stephen Ponraj , VAO, 9750042905
5	Puthupattinam	Puthupattinam	Pattukottai	Yes	Yes	Yes	Arulmozhi VAO 9791227301
6	S.R.Pattinam	Mallipatinam	Pattukottai	Yes	Yes	Yes	Saravanakumar, VAO, 8489285392

7	S.R.Pattinam	Chinnamanai	Pattukottai	Yes	Yes	Yes	Saravanakumar, VAO, 8489285392
8	Nadiyam	Pillaiarthidal	Peravurani	Yes	Yes	Yes	Chandrasekaran VAO, 9943378807
9	Marakkavalasi	Karankuda	Peravurani	Yes	Yes	Yes	VAO Karthik 9443975048
10	Senthalaivayal	Senthalaivayal	Peravurani	Yes	Yes	Yes	VAO SenthilKumar 9384829208
11	Vilankulam	Vilankulam	Peravurani	Yes	Yes	Yes	Selvam VAO 9443975048
12	Thiruvadevan	Manthiri pattinam	Peravurani	Yes	Yes	Yes	VAO Baskar 9788424745
13	Thiruvadevan	Annanagar new street	Peravurani	yes	Yes		VAO Baskar 9788424745
14	Thiruvadevan	Somanathan pattinam	Peravurani	-	-	-	VAO Baskar 9788424745

Food and shelter management committee will made the food arrangements, drinking water facility and other basic needs of affected people especially the vulnerable groups (Women, Childrens, pregnant ladies, Disabled persons, Aged persons) during disaster time.

CHAPTER -X

MAINSTREAMING OF DISASTER MANAGEMENT IN DEVELOPMENT PLANS

There is a strong need for involving Revenue Dept. officials in development activities to ensure mainstreaming of Disaster Management measures. Similarly, the Rural Development officials if involved in Revenue Department programmes, convergence of various schemes can be achieved. Pursuant to the instructions of the Principal Secretary / Commissioner of Revenue Administration, the following officials of Revenue and Rural Development Department are hereby appointed as Zonal Officers to supervise the ongoing schemes in Rural Development & Revenue Departments, as follows:-

Subdivision Level Zonal Officers To Superwise All Development Schemes/ Revenue Department Programmes:

Taluk/ Block level Zonal Officers to Superwise development Schemes/ Revenue Departmental programmes.

Sl. No	Revenue Official	Name of the blocks to be supervised	Rural Development Officials	Name of the Taluks to be supervised
1	Revenue Divisional Officer, Thanjavur.	Thanjavur, Budalur	PA(Noon Meal) Thanjavur	Thanjavur, Thiruvaiyaru.
2	Assistant Commissioner (Excise), Thanjavur.	Thiruvaiyaru, Orathanadu	PA (Small Savings) Thanjavur.	Pattukottai, Peravoorani.
3	Special Deputy Collector(SSS), Thanjavur.	Thiruvonam Madukkur	APO (Accounts and Administration), Magalir Thittam	Orathanadu
4	Revenue Divisional Officer, Kumbakonam.	Kumbakonam, Papanasam	Assistant Director(Panchayat Audit)	Budalur
5	District Supply Officer, Thanjavur.	Thiruvaidaimarudur, Ammapettai	Asst.Project Officer(Infra-I),DRDA	Kumbakonam
6	District Adi dravidar Welfare Officer, Thanjavur	Thiruppanandhal	AD Panchayat, Thanjavur.	Papanasam

7	Revenue Divisional Officer, Pattukottai.	Pattukottai Peravurani	Asst.Project Officer(Infra-II),DRDA	Thiruvudaimaru thur
8	District Backward class Welfare Officer.Thanjavur	Sedhubavachatram		

Duties and responsibilities of Zonal Officers are as follows:-

1. District Revenue Officer has to supervise all development schemes in a sub-division.
2. Revenue Divisional Officers have to supervise all development schemes in the block(s) assigned to them.
3. Project Officers have to supervise Revenue Department programmes in a sub-division.
4. Asst.Directors (RD) have to supervise Revenue Department programmes in the Taluk assigned to them

ON GOING SCHEMES IN VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS:

MGNREGS

Name of the Scheme: MGNREGS - 2023-24

Sl. No	Subject	Channels		Tanks		PWD Channels		Individual Land Farm Pond	
		No.of works	Estimate	No.of works	Estimate	No.of works	Estimate	No.of works	Estimate
1	Very Highly Vulnerability	918	4685.68	0	0.00	196	681.56	0	0.00
2	Highly Vulnerability	382	1949.81	0	0.00	82	285.14	0	0.00
3	Medium Vulnerability	439	2240.76	0	0.00	94	326.87	0	0.00
4	Low Vulnerability	64	326.67	0	0.00	15	52.16	0	0.00
Total		1803	9202.92	0	0.00	387	1345.73	0	0.00

Name of the Scheme: MGNREGS - 2024-25

Sl. No	Subject	Channels		Tanks		PWD Channels		Individual Land Farm Pond	
		No.of works	Estimate	No.of works	Estimate	No.of works	Estimate	No.of works	Estimate
1	Very Highly Vulnerability	0	0.00	152	760.00	0	0.00	97	194.00
2	Highly Vulnerability	0	0.00	63	315.00	0	0.00	40	80.00
3	Medium Vulnerability	0	0.00	72	360.00	0	0.00	46	92.00
4	Low Vulnerability	0	0.00	12	60.00	0	0.00	8	16.00
Total		0	0.00	299	1495	0	0.00	191	382

ADB-CLIMATE CHANGE

Climate Change Adaptation

Climate Change

- Increasing global average temperatures
- Changes in patterns of precipitation
- Rising sea levels (0.36 to 2.5 ft)
- Altered patterns of agriculture
- Increased extreme weather events
- The expansion of the range of tropical diseases
- Social and economic impacts

Climate Change Adaptation

- Climate Change Adaptation - a response to climate change that seeks to reduce the vulnerability of natural and human systems to climate change effects
- Adaptive capacity is closely linked to social and economic development
- DRM is closely linked to social and economic development

IAMWARM

Sub Basin	Cauvery Basin
Nodal District	Thanjavur
WRO Region	Thanjavur

I. Objective:

To increase an income of the Farmers per unit of irrigation water per unit of land.

II. Plan:

1. Diversification of high water requirement to low water requirement crops
2. Low profit crops turn into high profit crops.
3. To increase the productivity through Transfer of latest production technologies by field demonstrations.
4. To organize Farmers field schools which brings together concepts , methods from agro- ecology , experimental education and community developme.nt
5. Training imported to field staff, farmers and labours.
6. Frequent field visits
7. Strengthening of information and publicity activities
8. To organize Exposure visits
9. To organize frequent review for the appraisal of scheme progress.
10. Documentation

III The Blocks covered in the Districts are as follows,

Sl. No.	District	Blocks covered		
1	Thanjavur	1.Thanjavur	2.Budhalur	3.Thiruvaiyaru
		4.Orathanad	5.Pattukkottai	6.Madukkur
		7.Papanasam	8.Ammamet	9.Kumbakonam
		10.Thiruvaidaimaruthur	11.Thiruppanandal	

Activities:

- The newly released paddy and pulses varieties are distributed to farmers through the Agricultural Extension Centeres.

- Judicial application of fertilizer and manures through soil sample analytical results.
- Introducing Organic farming where chemical fertilizers are replaced by microbial nutrient givers like algae, fungi, bacteria, micorhiza and actinomycetes.
- Introducing INM and IPM practices.
- Transfer of Technology (TOT) through Agricultural Extension Centers.

Strategy:

- It is proposed to cover the fallow lands with maize, pulses, groundnut, coconut, Sugarcane, Gingelly and horticultural crops
- The farmers will be encouraged to go in for well-irrigated maize, Pulses and Groundnut crops, till WRO works are completed and gap area is irrigated by Surface water.
- The important focus crops proposed in the sub basin are Maize, Paddy, Pulses, and Groundnut. It is proposed to form 5 to 10 commodity groups for each focus crop, depends upon the area and each group will have 20 to 25 farmers with similar interest.
- The commodity group members will be given trainings periodically on latest production technologies, value addition, transport of produces, and also on market trends etc., so as to get the maximum productivity and best price for the produce in time.

Conclusion:

The main object is to improve the productivity / unit of area and also to improve the productivity / unit of irrigation water. These activities may increase the standard of living of the farmers by getting more profit than before.

The physical and financial requirements of developmental components of activities have been worked out for 5 years period. The cost norms for developmental components of activities have been adopted mostly based on the existing cost norms followed in state / centrally sponsored schemes and National food security mission schemes being implemented by the agricultural department

CHAPTER - XI

COMMUNITY & OTHER STAKE HOLDER PARTICIPATION

1. CBDRM (COMMUNITY BASED DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT)

CBDRM is to reduce community vulnerabilities and strengthen the ability of the community to proactively cope with disaster and natural hazards through preparation of Village Disaster Risk Management Plan(VDRMP) .

Under CBDRM, Village Disaster Management Committees (VDMC) at the village panchayat levels. Village Disaster Management Teams (VDMTs) have been formed in that coastal habitation viz.

- 1.Early warning Team
2. Evacuation Team
3. Search & Rescue Team
4. Shelter Management Team
5. First aid Team. each team minimum 05 members.

These teams have to be capacitated about their roles and responsibilities during, after, before disaster time.

Total No of first Responders - 271 (Male Only, Age limit 18 to 35)

First aid training given to 50 members.

2.FIRST RESPONDERS

As the first responder in any disaster situation, however, each District needs to build a team of dedicated trained, skilled personnel, make provision for specialised equipments, efficient communication network, and relevant, intelligent and easily accessible database. There is also a need to consider creation of a plan scheme in each District basically to meet the minimum requirements for strengthening communications and emergency control rooms, thereby improving coordination and response to disasters. No new institutional structures need be created in such a scheme.

For 195 Vulnerable villages we have identified around 975 first level responders for immediate response for any Disaster. The team details are maintained separately and also highlighted in District website also.

3. INDIAN RED CROSS SOCIETY

THANJAVUR DISTRICT BRANCH

S.No	Name	District Branch	Designation	Contact No
1	Mrs. B. Priyanka Pankajam IAS.,	District Collector	President	9444179000
2	Mr. T. Thaiyagarajan	DRO, Thanjavur	Vice President	94450 0923
3	Dr. V. Varadarajan	Thanjavur	Chairman	9843191190
4	Er. S. Muthukumar	Thanjavur	Vice Chairman	9842455765
5	Mr. A. Sheik Nazar	Thanjavur	Treasurer	9443134144
Sub Branch				
6	Mr. Anbukarasu	Ammapettai	Chairman	9788188788
7	Mr. K. Ravishankar	Budalur	Chairman	9965118423
8	Mr. V.A. Rosario	Kumbakonam	Vice Chairman	9443112054
9	Mr. S. Govindaraj	Madukkur	Chairman	9443973176
10	Mr. V. Narayanasamy	Orathanadu	Chairman	8122589177
11	Mr. Siva. I. Saravanan	Papanasam	Chairman	7871786102
12	Mr. D. Swaminathan	Pattukkottai	Chairman	9843577999
13	Mr. N.P.S. Ashok Kumar	Peravurani	Chairman	9443379932
14	Mr. Sheik Abdullah	Sedubava Chatram	Chairman	9443863273
15	Mr. J. Selvakumar	Thirupanandal	Secretary	9994708235
16	Mr. M. Kalaivendan	Thiruvaiyaru	Chairman	9486742503
17	Mr. Ramamurthy	Thiruidaimaruthur	Coordinator	9486339025
18	Mr. M.S. Akbar Ali	Thiruvonam	Chairman	6380846900
19	Mr. K. Idris Ahamed	Adirampattinam	Chairman	9944499366
20	Mr. Ragav Narayanan	Swamimalai	Chairman	9003814874
Education Division				
21	Mr. G. Jayakumar	Thanjavur	YRC Advisor	9486309932
22	Dr. P. Pragadeesh	Thanjavur	JRC Advisor	9942456228

4.Nehru Yuva Kendra , Thanjavur

Co-ordinator; 9443687794

5. NCC Co-ordinator: 8686006950

CHAPTER - XII

LINKING WITH THE DEVELOPMENT PLAN

District and Local Level

The District Administration is the focal point for implementation of all governmental plans and activities. The actual day-to-day function of administering relief is the responsibility of the District Collector who exercises coordinating and supervising powers over all departments at the district level.

local bodies can be effective instruments in tackling disasters through early warning system, relief distribution, providing shelter to the victims, medical assistance etc

Various institutional stakeholders, who are involved in disaster management at various levels which include the police and para-military forces, civil defence and home-guards, fire services, ex-servicemen, nongovernment organisations (NGOs), public and private sector enterprises, media and HAM operators, all of whom have important roles to play.

Armed Forces

The Indian Armed Forces are supposed to be called upon to intervene and take on specific tasks only when the situation is beyond the capability of civil administration. In practice, the Armed Forces are the core of the government's response capacity and tend to be the first responders of the Government of India in a major disaster. Due to their ability to organize action in adverse ground circumstances, speed of operational response and the resources and capabilities at their disposal, the Armed Forces have historically played a major role in emergency support functions such as communications, search and rescue operations, health and medical facilities, transportation, power, food and civil supplies, public works and engineering, especially in the immediate aftermath of disaster. Disaster management plans should incorporate the role expected of them so that the procedure for deploying them is smooth and quick.

Community Level Initiatives

The goal of any disaster management initiative is to build a disaster resistant/resilient community equipped with safer living and sustainable livelihoods to serve its own development purposes. The community is also the first responder in any disaster situation, thereby emphasising the need for community level initiatives in managing disasters. To encourage such initiatives, the following are required:

(a) Creating awareness through disaster education and training and information dissemination are necessary steps for empowering the community to cope with disasters.

(b) Community based approach followed by most NGOs and Community Based Organisations (CBOs) should be incorporated in the disaster management system as an effective vehicle of community participation.

(c) Within a vulnerable community, there exist groups that are more vulnerable like women and children, aged and infirm and physically challenged people who need special care and attention especially during disaster situations. Efforts are required for identifying such vulnerable groups and providing special assistance in terms of evacuation, relief, aid and medical attention to them in disaster situations.

The following development schemes have been linked with Disaster Reduction

1. Desilting of tanks & bund strengthening in vulnerable areas (Under G.O (Ms) No. 50 Industries department Dt.27.04.2017)
2. Kudimaramath scheme is implemented in River & Channel overflowing areas.
3. Boulder and check dams in areas of Drought / Flood affected areas.
4. MGNREGS is dovetailed with community soak pits in 800 places.
5. 847 Gree houses and 10902 PMAY houses are being allotted to the District in order to replace thatched roofs.
6. Elevated bridges are proposed along the coastal areas in river crossing so as to avoid skidding of vehicles while flood times.

CHAPTER - XIII

BUDGET AND OTHER FINANCIAL ALLOCATIONS

BUDGET AND FINANCIAL ALLOCATIONS:

State Allocations

Section 48, Seeks to provide for the establishment of State & District Disaster Response Fund and Disaster Mitigation Funds.

Section 39 seeks to enjoin upon each department of the State Government to allocate funds for prevention of disaster, mitigation, capacity building and preparedness. Section 50 provides for emergency procurement and accounting norms where as section 66 provides norms for payment of compensation.

District Allocations

The district authority gets 100% financial assistance from Govt. of TNSDMA for carrying out various activities such as sensitization programmes, trainings, mock drills etc.

As per the G.O. (Ms) No.6 Revenue (D.M - 3(1)) Department Dated 10.01.2017, Government of Tamilnadu had announced 32 Districts as Drought affected. The State Government has allotted Rs. 122 Crore towards input subsidy loss to the farmers.

Sl.No	No. of Affected Farmers	No. of Bank Accounts Validated as on date	Details of Relief Disbursed as on date		Total	
			No. of beneficiaries for whom the relief amount credited to their Account	Total amount credited to beneficiaries Account (Rupees in Crores)	Total no. of beneficiaries	Total amount (Rupees in Crores)
1	92442	92442	92442	108.28	92442	108.28

Gaja cyclone Relief Details:

S. No	Details	Amount Sanctioned	Amount Disbursed	Balance Amount Surrendered
		(Rs./-)		
1	Hut Damage	100,86,14,500	75,68,55,600	25,17,58,900
2	Cattle and Polutry Loss	4,67,49,100	3,75,14,555	92,34,545
3	Livelihood	74,88,30,000	74,88,25,000	5,000
4	Agricultural Crops			
	Coconut	495,81,79,600	406,91,16,700	88,90,62,900
	Other Crops	9,23,89,466	2,37,65,351	6,86,24,115
	Total	505,05,69,066	409,28,82,051	95,76,87,015
5	Horticultural Crops	5,10,79,635	5,01,10,531	9,69,104

BUDGET ALLOCATION UNDER MGNREGS SCHEME (2023-24):

<u>Budget Allocation Under MGNREGS SCHEME -2023-24</u>			
MGNREGS 2023-24 (District : Thanjavur)			
S. No	Name of the Work Type	No of Work Takenup	Est. Amt (in Lakhs)
<u>Building</u>			
1	Kitchen Shed (129 Nos)	129	964.24
2	Direct Purchase Center (26 Nos)	26	988.00

BUDGET ALLOCATION UNDER MGNREGS SCHEME (2024-25):

<u>Budget Allocation Under MGNREGS SCHEME -2024-25</u>			
MGNREGS 2024-25 (District : Thanjavur)			
S. No	Name of the Work Type	No of Work Takenup	Est. Amt (in Lakhs)
<u>Culverts and Bridges</u>			
1	C - 1.5 (in Nos)	18	121.73
2	C - 3.0 (in Nos)	21	261.24

Budget Allocation Under MGNREGS SCHEME -2024-25			
3	Minor Bridge (in Nos)	2	60.00
<u>Soakpit</u>			
4	Individual Household Soakpit (in Nos.)	0	0.00
5	Type1 Community Soakpit (in Nos.)	0	0.00
6	Type 3 (Vertical Filter) Soakpit (in Nos.)	0	0.00

S. No	Name of the Work Type	No of Work Takenup	Est. Amt (in Lakhs)
<u>LABOUR INTENSIVE WORKS/ OTHER WORKS</u>			
1	Farm Pond	191	382.00
2	Earthern bunding (in KM)	3485	6970.00

2022-23 MassTree Plantation Progress Report					
S.No	AS Given	No of Trees	Estimate (in Lakhs)	No. of Seedlings Planted	Balance Seedlings to be planted
1	231185	231185	753.71	231185	0

2024-25 MassTree Plantation Progress Report					
S.No	AS Given	No of Trees	Estimate (in Lakhs)	No. of Seedlings Planted	Balance Seedlings to be planted
1	195	15455	65.68	15455	0

Mahatma Gandhi NREGS - District Performance Report 2024-25

S. No.	Parameters	Status (in Nos.) [%]
1	Total Approved Labour Budget (in Persondays)	72.51
2	Labour Projection upto Sep'24 (in Persondays)	44.95
3	Persondays Achieved (so far)	35.84
4	Total No. of Clusters	1113
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No. of Clusters where work is not in progress (as on date) 	0
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No. of Village Panchayats where there is no Work available (as on date) 	0
5	Average Wage Rate	279
6	Work Completion (till FY 2021-22)	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No. of works Taken up 	167005
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No. of Not Started works 	0
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No. of Completed works 	166277
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No. of Pending works 	728
7	Work Completion (in FY 2022-23)	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No. of works Taken up 	15929
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No. of Not Started works 	0
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No. of Completed works 	15483
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No. of Pending works 	446
8	% of Expenditure on NRM Works (in FY 2024.25)	15.64%
9	% of Expenditure on Agri & Allied Works (in FY 2024-25)	60.42%
10	Timely Payment (within T+8 Days)	100%
11	Reprocessing of Rejected Transactions Pending	

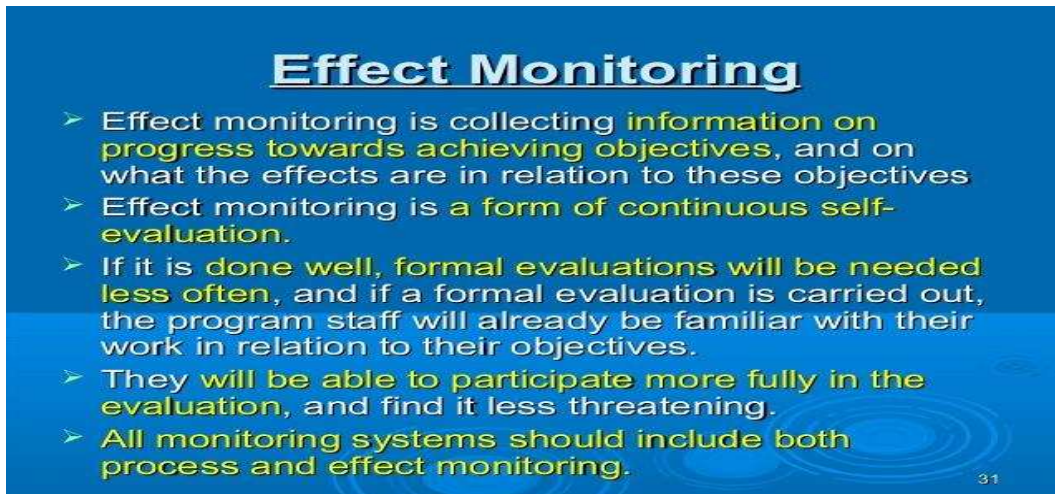
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pending till FY 2020-21 	0
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pending in FY 2021-22 	0
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pending in FY 2022-23 	0
12	SECURE Software (in FY 2024-25)	
	Total No. of works in SECURE Soft	8412
12.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total No. of A.S. given in SECURE Soft 	7375
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total No. of A.S. Pending in SECURE Soft 	1037
12.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No. of T.S. given in SECURE Soft against A.S. 	7279
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No. of T.S. Pending in SECURE Soft against A.S. 	96

CHAPTER - XIV

MONITORING AND EVALUATION

INTRODUCTION

The characteristics of an emergency situation have implications for its monitoring and evaluation. For instance, post-conflict assistance is usually provided in a very complex, sensitive and volatile environment, making it difficult to establish detailed objectives and indicators for the intervention. Moreover, it is not always easy to identify project beneficiaries when there is no clear distinction between combatants and civilians.



Effect Monitoring

- Effect monitoring is collecting information on progress towards achieving objectives, and on what the effects are in relation to these objectives
- Effect monitoring is a form of continuous self-evaluation.
- If it is done well, formal evaluations will be needed less often, and if a formal evaluation is carried out, the program staff will already be familiar with their work in relation to their objectives.
- They will be able to participate more fully in the evaluation, and find it less threatening.
- All monitoring systems should include both process and effect monitoring.

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In the case of natural disasters, the speed of the intervention can be a constraint to establishing precise and efficient monitoring systems and considering evaluation during the emergency. In such a context, effective monitoring can be the only regular source of information and analysis capable of addressing the entire problems specific to an emergency and of instigating corrective measures when necessary. The evaluation will also derive considerable benefit from efficient monitoring that is a source of key information so often lacking at the time of evaluation.

The following sections aim to provide IOM emergency staff with a basic understanding of monitoring and evaluation of emergency operations.

MONITORING

Monitoring can be defined as a continuous or periodic review of project implementation to assess delivery, identify difficulties, ascertain problem areas and recommend remedial action. It can also be described as a continuous oversight of the implementation of an activity. It seeks to ensure that input deliveries, work schedules, targeted results and other required actions are proceeding according to plan. Monitoring is a project management implementation tool. Based on these definitions, the following elements may be extracted:

- Continuing / ongoing action
- Information update
- Progress vis-à-vis plan
- Problem or potential problem identification
- Corrective measure

IOM tools for periodic monitoring are: the work-plan; daily reporting — often used at the outset of an emergency; and the activity reports or periodic reviews that can be made on a weekly or monthly basis.

EVALUATION

In contrast to monitoring which is a continuous or regular process, evaluation takes place at a specific point in time and takes a broader and deeper look at an operation. Evaluation is a process that attempts to determine, as systematically and objectively as

- **Impact:** How project activities contributed to a change in a situation, positive or negative, that the project was expected to bring. The impact might be difficult to properly assess in emergency due to the many factors that could still affect it before reaching a more stable and durable situation. Immediate impact is certainly more relevant to such a situation.
- **Sustainability:** To what extent project activities continue after external support is no longer available or to what extent the project continues functioning without external financial support. This criterion is often used for projects with development components or return programs, but not for emergency operations. Connectedness is certainly more appropriate for emergencies.

The following teams and Officers have inspected the District on the dates mentioned from 2017 to 2024.

Sl. No	Team/ Monitoring Officer	Date of Inspection	Details of Inspected
1	Thiru. Sathyabrata Sahoo I.A.S., Transport Commissioner, Chennai	07.01.2017	Inspected Drought condition as part of High level team
2	1) Tmt. Vasudha Misra, I.A.S., MD, National Cooperative Development, Corporation, Chennai.	22.01.2017	Inspected Drought Situation by Inter Ministerial Central team.
	2) Dr.K.Sathya Gopal, I.A.S., Principal Secretary/Commissioner of Revenue Administration, Chennai.		
	3) Thiru. Deena nath, Consultant Finance Commission Division (FCD)		
	4) Thiru. Sumeet Kumar, 5) Dy. Director, PRSO(W)		
3	Thiru. Pradeep Yadav, I.A.S., Principal Secretary to Government , Co-operation, Food & Consumer Protection Department, Chennai.	20.04.2017	Reviewed the Disbursement of Drought Relief, Drinking Water supply, Fodder availability, Crop insurance etc.,
4	Thiru. Pradeep Yadav, I.A.S., Principal Secretary to Government, School Education Department, Chennai.	13.10.2017	Reviewed the preparedness of North East Monsoon- 2017
5	Thiru N. Chandramohan, I.A.S., Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, Chennai	22.10.2017	Reviewed the preparedness of North East Monsoon- 2017
6	Dr. K. Satya Gopal, I.A.S., Principal Secretary/Commissioner of Revenue Administration, Chennai.	21.10.2017	Reviewed the preparedness of North East Monsoon- 2017
7.	Thiru. Pradeep Yadav, I.A.S., Principal Secretary to Government, School Education Department, Chennai.		Reviewed the drought situation and Drinking Water Supply position.
8	Thiru Rajendra Ratnoo, I.A.S., Commissioner,(Disaster Management) Chennai	02.06.2018	Reviewed the CDRRP works.
9	Dr. K. Satya Gopal, I.A.S., Principal Secretary/Commissioner of Revenue Administration, Chennai.	25.07.2018	Reviewed the Irrigation development / desilting works.

10	Hon'ble Deputy Chief Minister, Tamilnadu Government	19.11.2018	Reviewed the Gaja Cyclone
11	Hon'ble Chief Minister, Tamilnadu Government	20.11.2018	Visit to Pattukkottai. Gaja Cyclone Affected Area
12	Central Team	14.02.2019	visit to Thanjavur District Gaja Cyclone Affected Area
13	Thiru. Pradeep Yadav, I.A.S., Principal Secretary to Government, School Education Department, Chennai.	21.10.2019	Reviewed the preparedness of North East Monsoon- 2019
14	Dr.N.Subbaiyan , I.A.S., Director, Horticulture	30.09.2020	Reviewed the preparedness of North East Monsoon- 2020
15	Central Team Visit	30.12.2020	visit to Thanjavur District Buravi Cyclone Affected Area
16	Thiru.K. Phanindra Reddy, I.A.S., Principal Secretary/Commissioner of Revenue Administration, Chennai.	07.10.2021	Reviewed the preparedness of North East Monsoon- 2021
17	Hon'ble Education Minister, School Education Department, Chennai.	06.08.2022	Reviewed the preparedness of South West Monsoon- 2022

CHAPTER - XV

RISK COMMUNICATION STRATEGIES

Risk Communication is very important to minimize the impact of disaster on economy and society. Now a day it is easier to communicate the risk to the society in the following ways.

- 1). Auto announcement
- 2). Radio / TV and local cable
- 3). Social medias like WhatsApp, Telegram, Facebook etc.
- 4). Bulk SMS
- 5). Wireless communication through DEOC

The following sub heads will briefly explain about the method used for risk communication in Thanjavur District.

TELEPHONE OPERATIONS AT THE COLLECTORATE.

At present, two Telephone Operators are operating the EPABX system at the Collectorate. The Personal Assistant (General) to Collector has trained two Assistants from each section to operate the EPBX system and see that on each day of season (i.e.) from 1ST October onwards, at least one trained Assistant is available at the EPABX room so that he can take charge, in case when the operator gets tired. Through EPABX, the informations are disseminated down the line and the same will also be received.

DISASTER WARNING SYSTEM

The Disaster warning system is one of the important components of the Meteorological application programme of INSAT. The system envisages the transmission of weather data, via, satellite will be directly positioned to the station likely to be severely affected by disastrous weather due to cyclonic storms.

The warnings which are issued by the Area Cyclone warning Centre (ACWC) at Chennai will be translated into Regional language (Tamil) and transmitted to the satellite via the P and T earth station at Chengalpattu. Dedicated communication lines are established between ACWC Madras and P and T earth station at Chengalpattu.

List showing the location of D.W.S. in Thanjavur District

Sl. No.	Station	Location of Antenna	Location of the receiver	Persons to handle the DWS and maintain the batteries.
1.	Thanjavur	Collectorate, Master plan complex,	Near DEOC P.A. (General) to Collector	Assistant DM.1 Desk Personals
2.	Sethubava chatram	B.D.O.s Office,	B.D.O office	Dy. B.D.O.
3.	Pattukkottai	Taluk Office Premises	Office Building	H.Q.D.T
4.	Peravurani	Taluk Office Premises	Office Building	H.Q.D.T

The room where the D.W.S. sets have been installed should not be closed under any circumstances. If it is required so, the key must be readily available with a responsible officer. Whenever situation arises impending of any storm or cyclone, the siren in the system will alarm, for one minute. Then the audio sound will be heard. Then the communication will be both in Tamil and English repeated more than once. The warnings so received should be communicated to all officers concerned within the jurisdiction.

The Disaster warning system ensures that the warnings issued by the Meteorological department are received almost instantaneously by the District Officers to take immediate action for protecting the lives and property, of the people in the affected area. The system over comes the limitation of considerable delay and complaints of non-receipt due to communication failure.



EFFECTIVE USE OF VHF SETS

During the Monsoon season, the Superintendent of Police, Thanjavur will ensure that the police control rooms are equipped with wireless sets for 24X7, so that the communication of messages may be effectively carried through the V.H.F. available in the Police Stations. VHF sets are already established in control room at Collectorate, Revenue Divisional Officer's Office, Kumbakonam, Thanjavur and Pattukkottai.

In all other offices, the officers may utilise the V.H.F. sets available in the Police Stations which are located either within the office compound or nearby.

Soon on receipt of the first warning, each zonal officer either at Divisional level, Taluk level, Firka level and group level should arrange to post responsible persons near the V.H.F. so that the messages received may be passed on to the officers concerned.

According to existing arrangements, V.H.F. sets are functioning at the Divisional Office or in the nearest Police Station and it will be necessary for the staff of Revenue Offices to speak on the V.H.F. sets at times of emergency. The Superintendent of Police, Thanjavur has agreed during the previous occasions to impart training to some members of Revenue Staff, so that they can speak on the V.H.F sets whenever required. Before the commencement of season, the Revenue Divisional

Officers should arrange to consult the Deputy Superintendent of Police concerned and train at least 2 or 3 members of their staff so that their services can be utilised in operating the V.H.F. sets. At the Collectorate, the Personal Assistant (General) will arrange to depute the staff for training in the Superintendent's Office. The Superintendent of Police, Thanjavur will ensure that the Revenue personnel are also accustomed to speak on V.H.F. sets.

LIST OF HAM RADIO OPERATORS IN THE DISTRICT

Sl.No	Name and Address	Mobile Phone Nos.
1.	V.Palaniyappan 122, 5 th Cross, Natarajapuram South, Thanjavur.	9443780661
2	S.P. Rajendran, Taluk Legal Services Committee, Papansasm	9790099498
3.	Kaliyaperumal, Thirubuvanam. Saliyamangalam, Papanasam Taluk	9443588804
4.	Ramachandran	9047188671
5.	Ramesh	9843784845
6.	Malik, Adhirampattinam	9894941419
7.	Namasivayam, Pattukkottai	9842140269
8.	Kaliamoorthy	9443578295
9.	C.Karnan	9777661743
10.	Mukesh	9443426283
11.	Pradeepkumar	8075285109
12.	K.Manoharan, Kasankadu,	9444414384
13.	C.V.Ravichandran	9442820822

CDRRP

Early Warning System

Disaster early warning is a major element in 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 Thanjavur District Tsunami Early Warning System are installed in the following villages:

Sl.No	Name of Taluk	Name of the Village
1	Pattukkottai	T. Vadakadu
2	Pattukkottai	T Melakadu
3	Pattukkottai	T maravakadu
4	Pattukkottai	Thamarankottai South
5	Pattukkottai	Pazanjur
6	Pattukkottai	Adirampattinam
7	Pattukkottai	Eripurakkarai
8	Pattukkottai	Rajamadam
9	Pattukkottai	Kollukkadu
10	Pattukkottai	Pudupattinam
11	Pattukkottai	Kallivayal(S.R. Pattinam)
12	Pattukkottai	Karisavayal
13	Peravurani	Kuppadevan
14	Peravurani	Thiruvadevan
15	Peravurani	Senthalavayal
16	Peravurani	Adaikkadevan
17	Peravurani	Ravuthanvayal SambaiPattinam
18	Peravurani	Sethupava chatram
19	Peravurani	Marakkavalasai

CHAPTER - XVI

IMPORTANT CONTACT NUMBERS AND PROVISION FOR LINK TO DETAILED INFORMATION

1. CONTACT NUMBER OF RELIEF COMMISSIONER OFFICER, CHENNAI AND GOVERNMENT REVENUE DEPARTMENT AND SECRETARIATE

Principal Secretary To Government, Revenue Department, Chennai.	PHONE NO : 044-28523299
Additional Chief Secretary / Commissioner Of Revenue Administration, Chennai.	PHONE NO : 044 - 28525034
TAMILNADU STATE DISASTER MANAGEMENT AGENCY (TNSDMA) CHENNAI Toll Free No	044-1070 044- 28414513 044- 28414600 tnstateeoc@gmail.com tnstateeoc1@gmail.com

2. COLLECTORATE CONTROL ROOM

TOLL FREE No.	1077
Whatts App No.	9345088997
District Revenue Officer, THANJAVUR	944 5000 923
PA (General) to Collector, Thanjavur	944 500 8150,04362 - 230206
EMAIL ID	floodctrltnj@gmail.com dmtahsildar.tnj@tn.gov.in collrtnj@nic.in

OFFICERS CONTACT NUMBERS

List of officers to be contacted in case of emergency, their office and residential address with phone and mobile numbers (from collector to field level officers)

S.NO	OFFICERS ADDRESS	OFFICE NOS.	CELL NOS.
1	District Collector, Thanjavur	04362 -230121 04362-230102(p) 04362-230201(R)	9444179000
2	District Revenue Officer, Thanjavur	04362-230150 04362-231951(R)	9445000923
3	Project Director (DRDA), Thanjavur	04362-231190 04362-231412	9443261190
4	Personal Assistant to Collector (General), Thanjavur	04362-230206	9445008150
5	Superintendent of Police, Thanjavur	04362-277190	9498150151
6	District Forest Officer	04362-264669	9560419125
7	Superintendent of Engineer, (WRD) Thanjavur	04362-230133	9443618303
8	Superintendent of Engineer, TNEB, Thanjavur	04362-237448	9443323066
9	Senior Regional Manager, / D.R.O TNCSC, Thanjavur.	04362-235321	9443732305
10	Chief Educational Officer, Thanjavur	04362-237096	9788858970
11	Dean, Thanjavur Medical College Hospital, Thanjavur	04362-240124 04362-270567	9944679100
12	Joint Director (Medical), Kumbakonam	0435-2430501	7358122075
13	Deputy Director, (Health) Thanjavur	04362-273503	9788855481
14	Joint Director, Animal Husbandry, Thanjavur	04362-230635 04362-230835	9445001134
15	Joint Director, Agriculture Department, Thanjavur	04362-267679	9952419768
16	District Fire officer, Thanjavur	04362-238932	9445086463
17	Automobile Engineer, Automobile Workshop, Thanjavur	04362-230005	8892129382
18	Joint Commissioner, HR & CE, Thanjavur	04362-238114	9361243910
19	Divisional Engineer, Highways, Thanjavur	04362-237201	9443125670
20	District Supply Officer, Thanjavur	04362-231336	9445000286
21	General Manager, TNSTC, Kumbakonam	0435-2400352	9487898174
22	Divisional Manager, TNSTC, Thanjavur	04362-250232	9487898185

23	Regional Transport Officer, Thanjavur	04362-264999	9384808537
24	Reginal Transport Officer, Kumbakonam	0435-2416417	9843212727
25	Excutive Engineer (Agri. Engg.), Thanjavur	04362-245570	9003523343
26	Deputy Director, Horticulture, Thanjavur	04362-232540	9842184435
27	Assistant Director, Fisheries, Thanjavur	04362-235389	9384824254
28	Executive Engineer, Cauvery Division, Thanjavur	04362-230251	9943073690
29	Executive Engineer, Vennar Division, Thanjavur	04362-271250	9842074938
30	Executive Engineer, GAC Division, Thanjavur (I/c)	04362-230704	9486424664
31	Executive Engineer, Agniyar Division, Thanjavur	04373-235995	9486424664
32	Assistant Executive Engineer, R.C.Division, Thiruchirappallai	0431-2462639	9655983577
33	Joint Registrar, Co Operative, Thanjavur	04362-231238	7338721900
34	Regional Director, Municipal Administration, Thanjavur	04362-254364	7397396243
35	Commissioner, Corporation, Thanjavur	04362-231021	7397396241
36	Commissioner, Corporation, Kumbakonam	0435-2425419	7397396240
37	Commissioner, Municipality, Pattukkottai	04373-252097	7397396238
38	Commissioner, Municipality, Adirampattinam	-	9150375407
39	Divisional Engineer, National Highways, Thanjavur	04362-223087	9150845709
40	Personal Assistant to Collector (Panchayat Development), Thanjavur	04362-237047	7402607335
41	Personal Assistant to Collector (Noon meals), Thanjavur	04362-239999	7402607338
42	Project Director (ICDS), Thanjavur	04362-270050	6382186946
43	Assistant Director (Panchayats), Thanjavur	04362-236258	7402607336
44	Assistant Director (Town Panchayat), Thanjavur	04362-234247	8925809225
45	Revenue Divisional Officer, Thanjavur	04362-238033	9445000465
46	Sub Collector, Kumbakonam	0435-2430101	9445000466
47	Revenue Divisional Officer, Pattukkottai	04373-237247	9445000467
48	Executive Engineer, PWD Building, Thanjavur	-----	8248331162
49	Executive Engineer, TWAD, Thanjavur	04362-239566	9965279453
50	Assistant Commissioner (Excise),	04362-264564	9445074594

	Thanjavur		
51	District Inspection Cell Officer, Thanjavur	04362-230121	
52	Special Deputy Collector (Stamps), Thanjavur	04362-272017	9443510817
53	Special Deputy Collector,(SSS), Thanjavur	04362-277694	9443285048
54	District Backward Class Welfare Officer, Thanjavur	04362-278415	9445477832
55	Special Deputy Collector (Revenue Court), Thanjavur	04362-230258	9367777598

CHAPTER -XVII

Dos and Dont's during all possible Hazards

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.
- Demolish condemned buildings, Avoid stay on the dilapidated buildings.
- Keep a hurricane lantern filled with kerosene, battery operated torches and enough dry cells,
- Keep some extra batteries for transistors, Mobiles.
- Keep some dry non-perishable food always ready for use in emergency

Necessary actions

The actions that need to be taken in the event of a cyclone threat can broadly be divided into :

- Immediately before the cyclone season
- When cyclone alerts and warnings are communicated
- When evacuations are advised
- When the cyclone has crossed the coast

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 a cyclone alert is on for your area continue normal working but stay alert to the radio warnings.
- Stay alert for the next 24 hours as a cyclone alert means that the danger is within 24 hours.

When your area is under cyclone warning get away from low-lying beaches or other low-lying areas close to the coast

- Leave early before your way to high ground or shelter gets flooded
- Do not delay and run the risk of being marooned
- If your house is securely built on high ground take shelter in the safe part of the house. However, if asked to evacuate do not hesitate to leave the place.
- Board up glass windows or put storm shutters in place.
- Provide strong suitable support for outside doors.
- If you do not have wooden boards handy, paste paper strips on glasses to prevent splinters. However, this may not avoid breaking windows.
- Get extra food, which can be eaten without cooking. Store extra drinking water in suitable covered vessels.
- If you have to evacuate the house move your valuable articles to upper floors to minimize flood damage.
- Ensure that your hurricane lantern, torches or other emergency lights are in working condition and keep them handy.
- Small and loose things, which can fly in strong winds, should be stored safely in a room.
- Be sure that a window and door can be opened only on the side opposite to the one facing the wind.
- Make provision for children and adults requiring special diet.
- If the centre of the cyclone is passing directly over your house there will be a lull in the wind and rain lasting for half an hour or so. During this

time do not go out; because immediately after that, very strong winds will blow from the opposite direction.

- Switch off the electrical mains in your house.
- Remain calm.

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.

TSUNAMI

Do's & Don'ts

- You should find out if your home, school, workplace, or other frequently visited locations are in tsunami hazard areas along sea-shore.
- Know the height of your street above sea level and the distance of your street from the coast or other high - risk waters. (Local administration may put sign boards).
- Plan evacuation routes from your home, school, workplace, or any other place you could be where tsunamis present a risk.
- If your children's school is in an identified inundation zone, find out what the school evacuation plan is.
- Practice your evacuation routes.
- Use a Weather Radio or stay tuned to a local radio or television station to keep informed of local watches and warnings.
- Talk to your insurance agent. Homeowners' policies may not cover flooding from a tsunami. Ask the Insurance Agent about the benefits from Multi-Hazard Insurance Schemes.
- Discuss Tsunamis with your family. Everyone should know what to do in a tsunami situation. Discussing tsunamis ahead of time will help reduce fear and save precious time in an emergency. Review flood safety and preparedness measures with your family.

If you are in an area at Risk from Tsunami

- You should find out if your home, school, workplace, or other frequently visited locations are in tsunami hazard areas.
- Know the height of your street above sea level and the distance of your street from the coast or other high-risk waters. (Local administration may put sign boards). Also find out the height above sea level and the distance from the coast of outbuildings that house animals, as well as pastures or corrals.

- Plan evacuation routes from your home, school, workplace, or any other place you could be where tsunamis present a risk. If possible, pick areas (30 meters) above sea level or go as far as 3 kilometres inland, away from the coastline. If you cannot get this high or far, go as high or far as you can. Every meter inland or upward may make a difference. You should be able to reach your safe location on foot within 15 minutes. After a disaster, roads may become blocked or unusable. Be prepared to evacuate by foot if necessary. Footpaths normally lead uphill and inland, while many roads parallel coastlines. Follow posted tsunami evacuation routes; these will lead to safety. Local emergency management officials can advise you on the best route to safety and likely shelter locations.
- If your children's school is in an identified inundation zone, find out what the school evacuation plan is. Find out if the plan requires you to pick your children up from school or from another location. Telephone lines during a tsunami watch or warning may be overloaded and routes to and from schools may be jammed.
- Practice your evacuation routes. Familiarity may save your life. Be able to follow your escape route at night and during inclement weather. Practicing your plan makes the appropriate response more of a reaction, requiring less thinking during an actual emergency situation.
- Use a Weather Radio or stay tuned to a local radio or television station to keep informed of local watches and warnings.
- Talk to your insurance agent. Homeowners' policies may not cover flooding from a tsunami. Ask the Insurance Agent about the benefits from Multi-Hazard Insurance Schemes.
- Discuss tsunamis with your family. Everyone should know what to do in a tsunami situation. Discussing tsunamis ahead of time will help reduce fear and save precious time in an emergency. Review flood safety and preparedness measures with your family.

If you are visiting an area at Risk from Tsunami

- Check with the hotel or campground operators for tsunami evacuation information and find out what the warning system is for tsunamis. It is important to know designated escape routes before a warning is issued.
- One of the early warning signals of a tsunami is that the sea water recedes several meters, exposing fish on shallow waters or on the beaches. If you see the sea water receding, you must immediately leave the beach and go to higher ground far away from the beach.
- Protect Your Property
- You should avoid building or living in buildings within 200 meters of the high tide coastline.
- These areas are more likely to experience damage from tsunamis, strong winds, or coastal storms.
- Make a list of items to bring inside in the event of a tsunami.
- A list will help you remember anything that can be swept away by tsunami water.
- Elevate coastal homes.
- Most tsunami waves are less than 3 meters. Elevating your house will help reduce damage to your property from most tsunamis.
- Take precautions to prevent flooding.
- Have an engineer check your home and advise about ways to make it more resistant to tsunami water.
- There may be ways to divert waves away from your property. Improperly built walls could make your situation worse. Consult with a professional for advice.
- Ensure that any outbuildings, pastures, or corrals are protected in the same way as your home. When installing or changing fence lines, consider placing them in such a way that your animals are able to move to higher ground in the event of a tsunami.

What to Do if You Feel a Strong Coastal Earthquake

If you feel an earthquake that lasts 20 seconds or longer when you are in a coastal area, you should:

- Drop, cover, and hold on. You should first protect yourself from the earthquake damages.
- When the shaking stops.
- Gather members of your household and move quickly to higher ground away from the coast. A tsunami may be coming within minutes.
- Avoid downed power lines and stay away from damaged buildings and bridges from which Heavy objects might fall during an aftershock.
- If you are on land
- Be aware of tsunami facts. This knowledge could save your life! Share this knowledge with your relatives and friends. It could save their lives!
- If you are in school and you hear there is a tsunami warning,
- You should follow the advice of teachers and other school personnel.
- If you are at home and hear there is a tsunami warning.
- You should make sure your entire family is aware of the warning. Your family should evacuate your house if you live in a tsunami evacuation zone. Move in an orderly, calm and safe manner to the evacuation site or to any safe place outside your evacuation zone. Follow the advice of local emergency and law enforcement authorities.
- If you are at the beach or near the ocean and you feel the earth shake,
- Move immediately to higher ground, DO NOT wait for a tsunami warning to be announced. Stay away from rivers and streams that lead to the ocean as you would stay away from the beach and ocean if there is a tsunami. A regional tsunami from a local earthquake could strike some areas before a tsunami warning could be announced.
- Tsunamis generated in distant locations will generally give people enough time to move to higher ground. For locally - generated tsunamis, where

you might feel the ground shake, you may only have a few minutes to move to higher ground.

- High, multi-storied, reinforced concrete hotels are located in many low-lying coastal areas. The upper floors of these hotels can provide a safe place to find refuge should there be a tsunami warning and you cannot move quickly inland to higher ground.
- Homes and small buildings located in low-lying coastal areas are not designed to withstand tsunami impacts. Do not stay in these structures should there be a tsunami warning.
- Offshore reefs and shallow areas may help break the force of tsunami waves, but large and dangerous wave can still be a threat to coastal residents in these areas.
- Staying away from all low-lying areas is the safest advice when there is a tsunami warning.
- If you are on a boat,
- Since tsunami wave activity is imperceptible in the open ocean, do not return to port if you are at sea and a tsunami warning has been issued for your area. Tsunamis can cause rapid changes in water level and unpredictable dangerous currents in harbours and ports.
- If there is time to move your boat or ship from port to deep water (after a tsunami warning has been issued), you should weigh the following considerations:
 - Most large harbours and ports are under the control of a harbor authority and/or a vessel traffic system. These authorities direct operations during periods of increased readiness (should a tsunami be expected), including the forced movement of vessels if deemed necessary. Keep in contact with the authorities should a forced movement of vessel be directed.
 - Smaller ports may not be under the control of a harbor authority. If you are aware there is a tsunami warning and you have time to move your

vessel to deep water, then you may want to do so in an orderly manner, in consideration of other vessels.

- Owners of small boats may find it safest to leave their boat at the pier and physically move to higher ground, particularly in the event of a locally - generated tsunami.
- Concurrent severe weather conditions (rough seas outside of safe harbor) could present a greater hazardous situation to small boats, so physically moving yourself to higher ground may be the only option.
- Damaging wave activity and unpredictable currents can affect harbours for a period of time following the initial tsunami impact on the coast. Contact the harbor authority before returning to port making sure to verify that conditions in the harbor are safe for navigation and berthing.

What to do after a Tsunami

- You should continue using a Weather Radio or staying tuned to a Coast Guard emergency frequency station or a local radio or television station for updated emergency information
- The Tsunami may have damaged roads, bridges, or other places that may be unsafe.
- Check yourself for injuries and get first aid if necessary before helping injured or trapped persons
- If someone needs to be rescued, call professionals with the right equipment to help.
- Help people who require special assistance - Infants, elderly people, those without transportation, large families who may need additional help in an emergency situation, people with disabilities, and the people who care for them.
- Avoid disaster areas
- Your presence might hamper rescue and other emergency operations and put you at further risk from the residual effects of floods, such as contaminated water, crumbled roads, landslides, mudflows, and other hazards

- Use the telephone only for emergency calls, Telephone lines are frequently overwhelmed in disaster situations. The need to be clear for emergency calls to get through.
- Stay out of a building if water remains around it. Tsunami water, like floodwater, can undermine foundations, causing buildings to sink, floors to crack, or walls to collapse.
- When re-entering buildings or homes, use extreme caution. Tsunami-driven floodwater may have damaged buildings where you least expect it. Carefully watch every step you take.
- Wear long pants, a long-sleeved shirt, and sturdy shoes. The most common injury following a disaster is cut feet.
- Use battery-powered lanterns or flashlights when examining buildings. Battery-powered lighting is the safest and easiest to use, and it does not present a fire hazard for the user, occupants, or building. **DO NOT USE CANDLES.**
- Examine walls, floors, doors, staircases, and windows to make sure that the building is not in danger of collapsing. Inspect foundations for cracks or other damage. Crack and damage to a foundation can render a building uninhabitable.
- Look for fire hazards. Under the earthquake action there may be broken or leaking gas lines, and under the Tsunami flooded electrical circuits, or submerged furnaces or electrical appliances. Flammable or explosive.
- Materials may have come from upstream. Fire is the most frequent hazard following floods.
- Check for gas leaks. If you smell gas or hear a blowing or hissing noise, open a window and get everyone outside quickly. Turn off the gas using the outside main valve if you can, and call the gas company from a neighbor's home. If you turn off the gas for any reason, it must be turned back on by a professional
- Look for electrical system damage. If you see sparks or broken or frayed wires, or if you smell burning insulation, turn off the electricity at the main fuse box or circuit breaker. If you have to step in water to get to the fuse box or circuit

breaker, call an electrician first for advice. Electrical equipment should be checked and dried before being returned to service.

- Check for damage to sewage and water lines. If you suspect sewage lines are damaged under the quake, avoid using the toilets and call a plumber. If water pipes are damaged, contact the water company and avoid using water from the tap. You can obtain safe water from undamaged water heaters or by melting ice cubes that were made before the Tsunami hit. Turn off the main water valve before draining water from these sources. Use tap water only if local health officials it is safe.
- Watch out for wild animals, especially poisonous snakes that may have come into buildings with the water. Use a stick to poke through debris. Tsunami floodwater flushed snakes and animals out of their homes.
- Watch for loose plaster, drywall, and ceilings that could fail.
- Take picture of the damage, both of the building and its contents, for insurance claims, Open the windows and doors to help dry the building.
- Shovel mud before it solidifies.
- Check food supplies.
- Any food that has come in contact with floodwater may be contaminated and should be thrown out.
- Expect aftershocks. If the earthquake is of large magnitude (magnitude 8 to 9+ on the Richter Scale) and located nearby, some aftershocks could be as large as magnitude 7+ and capable of generating another tsunami. The number of aftershocks will decrease over the course of several days, weeks, or months depending on how large the main shock was.
- Watch your animals closely, keep all your animals under your direct control.. Hazardous materials abound in flooded areas. Your pets may be able to escape from your home or through a broken fence. Pets may become disoriented, particularly because flooding usually affects scent markers that normally allow them to find their homes. The behaviour of pets may change dramatically after any disruption, becoming aggressive or defensive, so be aware of their well-

being and take measures to protect them from hazards, including displaced wild animals, and to ensure the safety of other people and animals.

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 & Don't'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 cloths. 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 dhoti cloth on your head, neck, face and limbs
- Do not leave children or pets in parked vehicles
- If you feel faint or ill, see a doctor immediately
- Use ORS, homemade drinks like lassi, torani (rice water) lemon water, buttermilk, etc., which helps to re-hydrate the body.
- keep animals in shade and give them plenty of water to drink
- keep your home cool, use curtains, shutters or sunshade and open windows at night
- Use fans, damp clothing and take bath in cold water frequently

TIPS FOR TREATMENT OF A PERSON AFFECTED BY SUNSTROKE

Lay the person in a cool place, under a shade. Wipe her / him with a wet cloth / was 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 to the hot environment during heat wave.

LANDSLIDES

We cannot stop disaster but minimize its impact by preparing ourselves better for landslides. Following are the precautionary measures for landslides in the form of do's and don'ts as given below:

- Prepare tour to hilly region according to information given by weather department or news channel
- Move away from landslide path or downstream valleys quickly without wasting time.
- Keep drains clean
- Inspect drains for - litter, leaves, Plastic Bags, Rubble etc
- Keep the weep holes open
- Grow more trees that can hold the soil through roots

- Identify areas of rock fall and subsidence of buildings, cracks that indicate landslides and move to safer areas. Even Muddy river waters indicate landslides upstream.
- Notice such signals and contact the nearest Tehsil or District Head Quarters
- Ensure that toe of slope is not cut, remains protected, don't uproot trees unless revegetation is planned.
- Listen for unusual sounds such as trees cracking or boulders knocking together
- Stay alert, awake and active (3A's) during the impact or probability of impact.
- Locate and go to shelters
- Try to stay with your family and companions
- Check for injured and trapped persons
- Mark path of tracking so that you can't be lost in middle of the forest
- know how to give signs or how to communicate during emergency time to flying helicopters and rescue team

Don'ts

- Try to avoid construction and staying vulnerable areas.
- Do not panic and loose energy by crying
- Do not touch or walk over loose material and electrical wiring or pole
- Do not built houses near steep slopes and near drainage path.
- Do not drink contaminated water directly from rivers, springs, wells but rain water collected directly without is fine
- Do not move an injured person without rendering first aid unless the casualty is in immediate danger.

EARTHQUAKE

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 picture 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 string 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 a 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.

THUNDERSTORM & LIGHTNING

Do's and Don'ts:

(i) If at home or work -

Preparation:

- Look for darkening skies and increased wind.
- If you hear thunder, you are close enough to be struck by lightning.
- Keep monitoring local media for updates and warning instructions.
- Stay indoors and avoid travel if possible.
- Close windows and doors, and secure objects outside your home (e.g. furniture, bins, etc.).
- Ensure that children and animals are inside.
- Unplug unnecessary electrical appliances (to isolate them from the main power supply which may conduct a power surge during a lightning storm).
- Remove tree timber or any other debris that may cause a flying accident.

Response:

- Avoid taking a bath or a shower, and stay away from running water. This is because lightning can
- travel along metal pipes. Keep away from doors, windows, fireplaces, stoves, bathtubs, or any other electrical conductors.
- Avoid using corded phones and other electrical equipment that can conduct lightning.

(ii) If Outdoor -

Response:

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

- Hair standing up on the back of your neck could indicate that lightning is imminent.
- Do not lie flat on the ground; this will make a bigger target.
- Keep away from all utility lines (phone, power, etc.), metal fences, trees, and hilltops.
- Do not take shelter under trees as these conduct electricity.
- Rubber-soled shoes and car tyres do not offer protection from lightning.

(iii) If travelling -

Response:

- Get off bicycles, motorcycles or farm vehicles that may attract lightning.
- Get to a safe shelter.
- If boating or swimming, get to land as quickly as possible and take shelter.
- During a storm, remain in your vehicle until help arrives or the storm has passed (the metal roof will provide protection if you are not touching metal inside); windows should be up; park away from trees and power lines.

(iv) If struck by lightning -

Treatment:

- Take the person who is struck by lightning to a hospital. } If possible, give basic First Aid.
- People struck by lightning carry no electrical charge and can be handled safely.
- Check for broken bones, loss of hearing and eyesight.
- A victim of a lightning strike can suffer varying degrees of burn. Check the impact point and where the electricity left the body for injury marks.

CHAPTER -XVIII

LINKAGES WITH IDRN (INDIA DISASTER RESOURCE NETWORK)

India Disaster Resource Network (IDRN) is a web based information system for managing the inventory of the equipment, skilled human resources and critical supplies for emergency response in the entire country. The primary focus is to enable decision makers in public administration to find answers on availability of equipment and human resources required to combat any emergency situation.

This database is to enable assessment of the level of preparedness for specific disaster related vulnerabilities.

It is a nationwide district level resource database. Designated user of each district of the State has been given a unique username and password through which they can perform data entry, data updation on IDRN for resources available in their district.

The IDRN network has the functionality of generating multiple query option based on specific equipment, skilled human resources and critical supplies with their location and contact details. The IDRN network will enable quick access to resources to minimize response time in emergencies.

IDRN website link: www.idrn.gov.in

The system gives the location of specific equipment / specialist resources as well as the controlling authority for that resource so that it can be mobilized for response in the shortest possible time.

Within three months of the release of this Plan, each department that has primary responsibility for a particular type of disaster will need to prepare a Disaster Management Plan with all functional elements and submit to the TNSDMA. The TNSDMA shall then finalize the details and submit to the State Executive Committee. The draft report shall be sent to the DDMA for feedback and to assist them in the preparation of their Disaster Management Plan. The Plan then shall be updated every year.

Departmentwise updation of IDRN Portal		
Sl. No.	Name of the Department	Total No. of entries updated in IDRN Portal
1	Animal Husbandry	6
2	Agriculture Engineering	7
3	Arasu Educational Trust	8
3	Police	25
4	Fisheries	5
5	DD Health	21
6	JD Health	215
7	District Survey Office	1
8	Fire and Rescue	54
9	Highways	12
10	Redcross Society	9
11	Kumbakonam Corporation	37
12	Medical College	2
13	National Highways	6
14	Panchayat	154
15	Pattukkottai Municipality	12
16	Adirampattinam Municipality	11
17	Agniyar	2
18	Revenue and Disaster Management	73
19	TNSTC	1
20	Tamilnadu Civil Supply Corporation	2
21	TWAD	9
22	Thanjavur Corporation	49
23	Town Panchayat	851
24	Vennaru	2
Total		1574

CHAPTER -XIX

SPECIFIC ISSUES ON VULNERABLE GROUPS In Coastal areas identified Vulnerble groups as follows:

Name of the Block: Pattukottai

S.no	AWC Name	Beneficiaries in the particular AWCs				
		Disabled	Pregnant Women	Lactating Mother	Children	Old age
1	Eripurakkarai	-	10	15	121	-
2	Eripurakkarai Thottiampalli	-	6	9	98	-
3	Eripurakkarai Kilakku	-	6	7	84	-
4	KandkYankollai	-	1	5	32	-
5	Keelathottam	-	17	18	175	-
6	Narasingapuram	-	5	6	55	-
7	Rajamadam	-	-	2	51	-
8	Adirai Chairamanwadi	-	5	5	67	-
9	Adirai Chinnanesavukkara Theru	-	13	16	190	-
10	Adirai Gandhi Nagar	-	10	5	94	-
11	Adirai Harijana Colony	-	5	4	41	-
12	Adirai Kadarkarai Theru	-	15	13	152	-
13	Adirai KaraiYur Theru East	-	17	9	129	-
14	Adirai KaraiYur Theru West	-	2	3	62	-
15	Adirai Melatharagar Pallivasal theru	-	15	10	116	-
16	Adirai Melatharagar Theru Merku	-	4	7	60	-
17	Adirai Melatheru Thenpuram	-	20	8	151	-
18	Adirai Melatheru Vadapuram	-	14	5	121	-
19	Adirai Muthammal Theru Kilakku	-	8	9	73	-
20	Adirai Muthammal Theru Merku	-	10	12	150	-
21	Adirai Haja Nagar	-	5	8	83	-
22	Adirai Muthammal Theru Narakkuttai	-	5	5	89	-
23	Adirai Pillaimar Theru	-	8	6	60	-
24	Adirai SubramaniYarkoil Theru Kilakku	-	8	10	108	-
25	Adirai SubramaniYarkoil Theru Merku	-	5	8	82	-
26	Adirai ValliYammai Nagar	-	2	1	27	-
	TOTAL		216	206	2471	

Block Name: Sethubavachathram

S. No	AWC Name	Beneficiaries in the Particular AWCs				
		Disabled	Pregnant Women	Lactating Mother	Children	Old age
1	Kuppathevan	-	7	5	45	
2	Kuppathevan(West)	-	4	4	40	
3	Sembiyanmadevipattinam	-	2		32	
4	Mettupalayam	-	3		21	
5	Somanathapattinam	-	7	7	48	
6	Pudutheru	-	7	8	45	
7	Manthiripattinam	-	2	3	45	
8	Thiruvathevan	-	6	4	29	
9	Senthalaivayal	-	10	14	71	
10	Maruthipattinam	-	14	19	90	
11	Karupattikkadu	-	2	2	17	
12	Vilangulam	-	5	4	42	
13	Adaikathevan	-	9	5	46	
14	Ammanichatram	-	1		36	
15	Sambaipattinam (pallivasal theru)	-	10	8	67	
16	Sambaipattinam (Maravanvayal)	-	5	4	49	
17	Karanguda	-	6	5	46	
18	Kalumanguda	-	5	4	43	
19	Kalumanguda Elementary school	-	7	5	41	
20	Sethubavachatram	-	9	5	41	
21	Sethubavachatram Mela theru	-	6	4	42	
22	Pillayar thidal	-	7		41	
23	Manora	-	7	2	36	
24	Cinnamanai	-	4		42	
25	S.R.pattinam	-	8	8	71	
26	Kallivayal	-	2	2	26	
27	Mallipattinam	-	6	7	27	
28	Mallipattinam Mela theru	-	14	3	59	
29	Nondithoppu	-	10	20	76	
30	Puthupattinam	-	6	3	65	
31	Puthupattinam puthumanai theru	-	8	6	51	
32	Velivayal	-	10	6	40	
33	Kollukkadu	-	5	2	47	
34	Cinna Avudayar kovil	-	7		28	
35	Andivayal	-	5		42	
36	Maruthangavayal	-	3	3	33	
	Total		229	172	1620	

CHAPTER -XX**MOCK DRILL CONDUCTED****MOCK DRILL DETAILS FOR - 2024**

Sl. No	District / Station	Place of mock Drill	Date of Mock Drill conducted	No. of Participated
1	2	3	4	5
1	Thanjavur / Pattukottai	Pathima Matiyam Matric School, Madulir, Pattukottai	18.01.2024	50
2	Thanjavur / Pattukottai	Church Park Primary School, Madukur, Pattukottai	20.01.2024	40
3	Thanjavur / Pattukottai	Govt. Hospital, Pattukottai	22.01.2024	75
4	Thanjavur / Pattukottai	Little flower primary School, Pattukottai	23.01.2024	50
5	Thanjavur / Peravurani	Govt. Primary Health centre. kalagam, Peravurani	10.01.2024	50
6	Thanjavur / Peravurani	Panchayat Union mid school, ponkadu, Peravurani	23.01.2024	110
7	Thanjavur / Thirukattupalli	Govt. High school, elangadu, budalur, Thirukattupalli	12.01.2024	120
8	Thanjavur / Thanjavur	Secret Heart Girls School, Thanjavur	05.02.2024	100
9	Thanjavur / Thanjavur	Raja mirasudar hospital, Thanjavur	27.02.2024	150
10	Thanjavur / Kumbakonam	City union bank, Kumbakonam	01.02.2024	150
11	Thanjavur / Kumbakonam	Dr. Arvind vision care, Kumbakonam	19.02.2024	50
12	Thanjavur / Papanasam	Anuj tiles factory, Saliyamangalam.	22.02.2024	30
13	Thanjavur / Pattukottai	Ketrin Matric Hr. Sec. School, Rajamadam	14.02.2024	50
14	Thanjavur / Pattukottai	Imam Shafi Matric Hr. Sec. School, Adhirampattinam	22.02.2024	40
15	Thanjavur / Pattukottai	St. Valanar Primary school, Sanjayanagar, pattukottai	27.02.2024	30
16	Thanjavur / Peravurani	Govt. Primary Health Centre, Seruvaviduthi, Peravurani	07.02.2024	59
17	Thanjavur / Peravurani	Panchayat union primary school, Peravurani	28.02.2024	100

18	Thanjavur / Thiruvaiyaru	SBI Bank, Thiruvaiyaru	09.02.2024	30
19	Thanjavur / Thiruvaiyaru	Govt. Hospital, Kabishthalam, Thiruvaiyaru.	27.02.2024	30
20	Thanjavur / Thiruvaiyaru	TNCCFL, Thiruvaiyaru	27.02.2024	30
21	Thanjavur / Thiruvidaimaruthur	Star Metric Hr. Sec. School, Thiruvidaimaruthur	06.02.2024	400
22	Thanjavur / Thanjavur	G.R.T .Resort,Thanjavur.	04.03.2024	100
23	Thanjavur / Thanjavur	JIO Telecommunication, Thanjavur.	07.03.2024	100
24	Thanjavur / Kumbakonam	Quality in viha Hotel, Kumbakonam	04.03.2024	50
25	Thanjavur / Kumbakonam	Arul Megu Srinivasaperumal Kovil, Kumbakonam	28.03.2024	50
26	Thanjavur / Thirukkatuppalli	Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd, Sengipatti, Thirukkatuppalli.	22.03.2024	65
27	Thanjavur / Pattukottai	Mahantma Gandhi Public School, Vikram, Madukur, Pattukottai	06.03.2024	50
28	Thanjavur / Peravurani	Govt. Primary Health Centre, Pinnavasal, Peravurani	18.03.2024	72
29	Thanjavur / Peravurani	S.T.D Fuel - Hindistan Pertolium Corporation Limited, Peravurani	30.03.2024	45
30	Thanjavur / Thanjavur	Thanjavur Medical College Hospital, .Thanjavur.	17.04.2024	100
31	Thanjavur / Thanjavur	JIO Telecommunication, Thanjavur.	07.03.2024	100
32	Thanjavur / Kumbakonam	Quality in viha Hotel, Kumbakonam	04.03.2024	50
33	Thanjavur / Kumbakonam	Arul Megu Srinivasaperumal Kovil, Kumbakonam	28.03.2024	50
34	Thanjavur / Thirukkatuppalli	Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd, Sengipatti, Thirukkatuppalli.	22.03.2024	65
35	Thanjavur / Pattukottai	Mahantma Gandhi Public School, Vikram, Madukur, Pattukottai	06.03.2024	50
36	Thanjavur / Peravurani	Govt. Primary Health Centre, Pinnavasal, Peravurani	18.03.2024	72
37	Thanjavur / Peravurani	S.T.D Fuel - Hindistan Pertolium Corporation Limited, Peravurani	30.03.2024	45
38	Thanjavur / Thanjavur	Thanjavur Medical College, Hospital Thanjavur	17.04.2024	100
39	Thanjavur / Papanasam	Govt. Hospital , Kabishthalam, Papanasam	18.04.2024	55

40	Thanjavur / Thirukattupalli	Govt. Hospital, Thirukattupalli	18.04.2024	55
41	Thanjavur / Thanjavur	AR Maidanam ,Thanjavur	11.05.2024	100
42	Thanjavur / Thanjavur	Meenakshmi Hospital, Thanjavur	08.05.2024	100
43	Thanjavur / Thanjavur	Azhagi kolam, Thanjavur	31.05.2024	100
44	Thanjavur / Thanjavur	ICICI Prudential	10.05.2024	50
45	Thanjavur / Kumbakonam	Aravind vision eye care, Kumbakonam	08.05.2024	50
46	Thanjavur / Kumbakonam	Malar Hospital, Kumbakonam	08.05.2024	50
47	Thanjavur / Kumbakonam	Veranda Race, Kumbakonam	17.05.2024	100
48	Thanjavur / Kumbakonam	Scare Heart Hopital Nursing, Kumbakonam	29.05.2024	0
49	Thanjavur / Kumbakonam	Thuya irudhaya Andavar Seviliyar college, Kumbakonam	29.05.2024	150
50	Thanjavur / Orathanadu	little rose matriculation school, Kudikaadu, Orathanadu.	30.05.2024	96
51	Thanjavur / Papanasam	Govt. Primary Health Center, kabisthalam, Papanasam	08.05.2024	30
52	Thanjavur / Papanasam	Mullai Vanathar Temple, Thirukaravur, Papanasam	30.05.2024	40
53	Thanjavur / Pattukottai	St.Thomas Higher secondary School, Pannaivayal Road, Pattukottai.	29.05.2024	50
54	Thanjavur / Thirukattupalli	Caveri River, Budhalur (T.K), Thirukattupalli	30.05.2024	45
55	Thanjavur / Thiruvaiyaru	Venkateshwara Muthiyor Illam student Hostel, Thiruvaiyaru	29.05.2024	240
56	Thanjavur / Peravurani	Govt. Hospital, Peravurani	17.05.2024	90
57	Thanjavur / Peravurani	Arulmigu Selva Vinayagar Temple ,Peravurani	29.05.2024	45
58	Thanjavur / Thiruvidadaimaruthur	Government Hospital, Thiruvidadaimaruthur	08.05.2024	63
59	Thanjavur / Thiruvidadaimaruthur	Government Hospital, Adudurai, Thiruvidadaimaruthur	08.05.2024	37
60	Thanjavur / Thiruvidadaimaruthur	Kaveri aatrarangarai, Thiruvidadaimaruthur	29.05.2024	60
61	Thanjavur / Thanjavur	Thunder Sports Club, Manambuchavadi,Thanjavur	09.06.2024	60

62	Thanjavur / Thanjavur	TVS Hospital, Thanjavur	17.06.2024	100
63	Thanjavur / Kumbakonam	Sei Kulam, Kumbakonam.	03.06.2024	150
64	Thanjavur / Orathanadu	Padikulam, Orathanadu.	14.06.2024	115
65	Thanjavur / Papanasam	Umayalpuram, Papanasam	07.06.2024	40
66	Thanjavur / Papanasam	RDB College, Papanasam	13.06.2024	40
67	Thanjavur / Pattukottai	Aladikumulai Kulam, Pattukottai.	08.06.2024	50
68	Thanjavur / Pattukottai	Modern Matriculation School, Pattukottai.	28.06.2024	50
69	Thanjavur / Thirukattupalli	Kudamurutti River, Budhalur (T.K), Thirukattupalli	26.06.2024	35
70	Thanjavur / Thiruvaiyaru	Mela Thiruppoonthuruthi, Thiruvaiyaru	11.06.2024	75
71	Thanjavur / Peravurani	Dargah Kulam, Mallipattinam, Pattukottai (T.K), Peravurani	07.06.2024	90
72	Thanjavur / Thiruvidadaimaruthur	Sri Mahalingaswami Kovil Kulam, Thiruvidadaimaruthur	08.06.2024	80
73	Thanjavur / Thiruvidadaimaruthur	The New Light Palli, Thiruvidadaimaruthur	14.06.2024	60
74	Thanjavur / Thiruvidadaimaruthur	Sri Shankara Kindergarten and Primary School , Thirumalairajapuram Thiruvidadaimaruthur	21.06.2024	150
75	Thanjavur / Thanjavur	Amirtha Vidhyala School, Thanjavur	04.07.2024	100
76	Thanjavur / Thanjavur	National Institute of food technology entrepreneurship and management, Thanjavur	19.07.2024	50
77	Thanjavur / Kumbakonam	City Union Bank, Kumbakonam	15.07.2024	50
78	Thanjavur / Kumbakonam	K.S.Hospital, Kumbakonam	16.07.2024	50
79	Thanjavur / Kumbakonam	Karunya sugar hospital, Kumbakonam	26.07.2024	50
80	Thanjavur / Papanasam	Aravind Ceramic, Saliyamangalam	23.07.2024	40
81	Thanjavur / Pattukottai	Sri Vinayaga public School, Madukkur.	24.07.2024	25
82	Thanjavur / Pattukottai	Payaneer Public School, Sokkanathapuram	25.07.2024	50

83	Thanjavur / Peravurani	Panchayat Union Primary School, Aandikatchel, Peravurani	19.07.2024	84
84	Thanjavur / Peravurani	Panchayat Union Primary School, Vadakilakku, Peravurani	26.07.2024	63
85	Thanjavur / Peravurani	Govt. Primary Health Centre, Kuruvikarambai, Peravurani	26.07.2024	50
86	Thanjavur / Thirukattupalli	Govt. Hospital, Budalur, Thirukattupalli	29.07.2024	35
87	Thanjavur / Thiruvaiyaru	Govt. Hospital, Thiruvaiyaru.	15.07.2024	50
88	Thanjavur / Thiruvaidaimaruthur	Midway Hospital, Puliampettai.	06.07.2024	80
89	Thanjavur / Thanjavur	Amirtha Vidhyala School, Thanjavur	28.08.2024	100
90	Thanjavur / Kumbakonam	Kasi Kalaiaramam , Kumbakonam	10.08.2024	50
91	Thanjavur / Kumbakonam	Sri Shivani Health care Hospital, Kumbakonam	10.08.2024	50
92	Thanjavur / Kumbakonam	Ariganar Anna Hr. Sec. School, Kumbakonam	28.08.2024	500
93	Thanjavur / Orathanadu	Govt. Boys Hr. Sec. School, Orathanadu	21.08.2024	500
94	Thanjavur / Papanasam	Panchayat Union Mid. School, Papanasam	29.08.2024	100
95	Thanjavur / Pattukottai	Enathi Rajappa Arts and Science College, Enathi.	29.08.2024	150
96	Thanjavur / Peravurani	Panchayat Union Pri. School, Ponkadu, Peravurani.	28.08.2024	86
97	Thanjavur / Peravurani	Panchayat Union Pri. School, Northeast, Peravurani.	29.08.2024	75
98	Thanjavur / Thirukattupalli	Cauvery River, Puthuchathiram, Budalur	01.08.2024	45
99	Thanjavur / Thirukattupalli	Alamelupuram Poondi, Budhalur.	02.08.2024	30
100	Thanjavur / Thiruvaiyaru	Govt. ITI, Kaduveli, Thiruvaiyaru	20.08.2024	60
101	Thanjavur / Thiruvaiyaru	Govt. Hr. Sec. School, Achanoor, Thiruvaiyaru	29.08.2024	270
102	Thanjavur / Thiruvaidaimaruthur	Govt. Hospital, Thirupanandal	28.08.2024	80
103	Thanjavur / Thiruvaidaimaruthur	Adhinam, Hr. Sec. School, Thiruvaidaimaruthur	30.08.2024	200

Tamilnadu Fire & Rescue Services, Thanjavur District, Equipment Details.

S. No.	Name of the Equipment	Thanjavur	Kumbakonam	Orathanadu	Papanasam	Pattukottai	Peravurani	Thirukattupalli	Thiruvaiyaru	Thiruvaidaimarthur	Total
1	Inflatable rubber boats	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	4
2	out board motor	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	4
3	search lights	4	3	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	16
4	rechargeable torch light	3	3	1	1	1	2	3	2	3	19
5	inflatable emergency lighting system	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
6	power saws (various types)	7	4	3	2	3	3	2	2	2	28
7	portable electrically operated circular saws	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
8	concrete cutters	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
9	smoke extractors	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
10	life buoys	30	27	11	10	11	11	11	11	10	132
11	public address system	3	2	1	3	1	1	2	0	1	14
12	life jackets	27	25	11	11	10	11	11	12	10	128
13	B.A sets	2	4	1	1	1	1	0	1	2	13
14	helmets	13	28	6	13	8	7	14	10	12	111
15	personal protective equipment	24	16	11	10	11	7	10	10	11	110
16	heat resistant gloves	2	2	1	2	2	0	0	1	2	12
17	manual combi tool	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3
18	manila ropes 50 feet	2	0	1	0	1	2	0	0	0	6
19	manila ropes 100 feet	1	4	3	2	1			2	1	14
20	manila ropes 130 feet	12	8	6	1	6	4	4	4	5	50
21	extension ladder	2	2	1	2	1	0	1	0	1	10
22	snake catcher	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	18
23	rope ladders	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	3	1	9
24	single ladders	1	2	1	2	0	0	0	1	0	7
25	stretchers/spine boards	2	3	1	2	1	0	2	2	2	15
26	portable pump	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	5
27	oscillating monitors	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2

CHAPTER XXI

IMPORTANT G.O's.



ABSTRACT

Disaster Management – Grant of Financial Assistance to the Victims of Natural Calamities namely Cyclone, Flood, Drought, Earthquake, Fire, Tsunami and Hailstorm, Sea Erosion, Lightning, Thunder, Whirl Wind, Gale Wind & Pest attack in severe nature from the State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) and the National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) – Revised Norms of Government of India – Adopted – Orders issued.

REVENUE AND DISASTER MANAGEMENT DEPARTMENT **DISASTER MANAGEMENT WING, D.M.III (2) SECTION**

G.O. (Ms).No. 579

Dated : 09.12.2023

சோபகிருது வருடம், கார்த்திகை 23

திருவள்ளூர் ஆண்டு, 2054

Read:

1. G.O.(Ms).No.380, Revenue [DM.III(2)] Department, dated 27.10.2015.
2. G.O.(Ms).No. 246, Revenue & Disaster Management Department, dated: 03.08.2017.
3. G.O.(Ms).No. 212, Revenue & Disaster Management Department, dated: 03.07.2019.
4. From the Ministry of Home Affairs, (Disaster Management Division), Government of India letter F.No.33-03/2020-NDM-I, dated 11.07.2023.
5. From the Additional Chief Secretary / Commissioner of Revenue Administration & State Relief Commissioner, Lr. No. NC I(1)/706/2022, dated 05.12.2022, 08.08.2023 and 14.11.2023.

*

ORDER:

In the Government order first read above, the Government have issued orders adopting the revised norms of Government of India which envisage granting of enhanced relief to the victims of natural calamities under State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) and the National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) in the form of financial assistance for loss of lives, loss of limb or eyes, grievous injuries, loss of crops, loss of cattle, damages to the houses etc., to mitigate the suffering and loss caused.

2. Based on the norms of assistance under State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) and the National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) communicated by the Government of India, Ministry of Home Affairs, the Government of Tamil Nadu have issued several Government orders

adopting the norms of financial assistance of Government of India from State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) on various occasions.

3. In the letter fourth read above, the Government of India have revised norms of financial assistance from the State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) and the National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) and stated that the revised list of items and norms for assistance from SDRF and NDRF will be effective from the financial year 2023-2024.

4. In the letter fifth read above, the Additional Chief Secretary/Commissioner of Revenue Administration & State Relief Commissioner has sent the approved list of items and norms of Assistance from State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) and the National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) based on the report of Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India and sought the approval of the Government for adopting the revised norms of Government of India for sanction of relief from the State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) / National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF).

5. The Government after careful consideration, accept the recommendations of the Additional Chief Secretary/Commissioner of Revenue Administration & State Relief Commissioner and direct that the revised norms of Government of India or the existing State Government norms whichever are more beneficial be adopted. Accordingly, the revised consolidated scale of relief assistance under SDRF and NDRF effective from the Financial year 2023-2024 is annexed to this order.

(By order of the Governor)

**V. RAJARAMAN
SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT**

To

The Additional Chief Secretary/
Commissioner of Revenue Administration &
State Relief Commissioner,
Chepauk, Chennai-600 005.

The Director, Disaster Management,
Tamil Nadu Disaster Risk Reduction Agency,
Chepauk, Chennai-600 005.

The Joint Secretary, (DM Division)
Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India,
New Delhi 110001.

The Commissioner of Agriculture, Chennai-600 005.

The Commissioner of Horticulture, Chennai-600 005.

The Director of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services
Chennai-600 006.

The Commissioner of Fisheries, Chennai-600 006.

The Director of Public Health & Preventive Medicine
Kilpauk, Chennai-600 010.

The Director of Medical Education, Chennai-600 010.

The Director of Handloom, Chennai-600 008.

The Director of Treasuries and Accounts, Chennai-600 015.

The Accountant General (A & E), Chennai-600 018.

The Pay and Accounts Officer (East), Chennai-600 009.

The Resident Audit Officer, Secretariat, Chennai-600 009.

Copy to:

The Office of the Hon'ble Chief Minister, Chennai-9

All Departments of Secretariat, Chennai-9

All District Collectors

All Heads of Departments/Boards/Corporations

The Special Personal Assistant to Hon'ble Minister for Revenue & DM, Chennai-9.

The Special Personal Assistant to Hon'ble Minister for Agriculture & Farmers' Welfare, Chennai-9.

The Special Personal Assistant to Hon'ble Minister for Finance & H.R.M, Chennai-9.

The Additional Chief Secretary,
Water Resources Department, Chennai-600 009.

The Additional Chief Secretary to Government,
Highways and Minor Ports Department, Chennai-600 009.

The Additional Chief Secretary to Government,
Health and Family Welfare Department,
Chennai-600 009.

The Principal Secretary to Government,
Home, Prohibition and Excise Department,
Chennai-600 009.

The Principal Secretary to Government,
Finance Department, Chennai-600 009.

The Principal Secretary,
Public Works Department, Chennai-600 009.

The Personal Assistant to Chief Secretary to Government,
Secretariat, Chennai-600 009

The Senior Principal Private Secretary to
Secretary to Government, Revenue and
Disaster Management Department, Chennai-600 009.

The Finance (Revenue/ BG-I) Department,
Chennai - 600 009.

The Revenue and Disaster Management (O.P.II, DM-I,II & DM-IV)
Department,
Chennai-600 009.

Stock File/Spare Copy.

// Forwarded by Order //


09.12.2023
Section Officer

ANNEXURE-I

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

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

S. No.	Items	Norms of Assistance
1.	Gratuitous Relief	
	a) Ex-Gratia payment to families of deceased persons.	Rs.4.00 lakh per deceased person, including those involved in relief operations or associated in preparedness activities, Subject to certification regarding cause of death from appropriate authority.
	b) Ex-Gratia payment for loss of a limb or eye(s).	Rs.74,000/- per person, when the disability is between 40% and 60%. Rs.2.50 lakh per person, when the disability is more than 60%. Subject to certification by a doctor from a hospital or dispensary of Government, regarding the extent and cause of disability.
	c) Grievous injury requiring hospitalization	Rs.16,000/- per person requiring hospitalization for more than a week. Rs.5,400/- per person requiring hospitalization for less than a week. Note: Injured persons getting treatment under the 'Ayushman Bharat' Yojna, will not be eligible for relief under this item.
	d) Clothing and utensils/ household goods for families, whose houses have been washed away / fully damaged/ severely inundated for more than two days due to a natural calamity.	Rs.2,500/- per family, for the loss of clothing. Rs.2,500/- per family, for loss of utensils/ household goods.
	e) Gratuitous relief for families whose livelihood is seriously affected.	Gratuitous Relief (GR) for families, whose livelihood is seriously affected will be provided to two adults members of the affected family as per actual rate of MNREGA per day or average rate of all States / UTs per day, whichever is lower. For this purpose, notification issued by Ministry of Rural Development from time to time, is to be referred for calculating average rate. The relief amount should be disbursed through DBT / cash (In case of exigency of the situation only) or the State Government may provide this relief in kind. State Govt. will certify that identified beneficiaries are not housed in relief camps, during the period GR is provide the basis and process for arriving at such beneficiaries district-wise. Period for providing gratuitous relief will be as per

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

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

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

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

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

<p>of bridges to restore immediate connectivity.</p> <p>iv) Temporary repair of approaches to bridges / embankments of bridges, repair of damaged railing bridges, repair of causeways to restore immediate connectivity, granular sub base, over damaged stretch of roads to restore traffic.</p>	<p>In normal areas -- @ Rs.1.0 lakh / km; In hilly areas -- @ Rs.1.25 lakh / km; Repairs of Rural / village Roads with culverts In normal areas -- @ Rs.60,000/- km; In hilly areas -- @ Rs.75,000/-km; Repairs of RCC Culverts/ Bridges In normal areas -- @ Rs.60,000/- per culvert; In hilly areas -- @ Rs.75,000/- culvert;</p>
<p>(2) Drinking Water Supply Schemes, which may include the following activities:-</p> <p>i) Repair of damaged platforms of hand pumps / ring wells / spring-tapped chambers / public stand posts, cisterns.</p> <p>ii) Restoration of damaged stand posts including replacement of damaged pipe lengths with new pipe lengths, cleaning of clear water reservoir (to make it leak proof)</p> <p>iii) Repair of damaged pumping machines, leaking overhead reservoirs and water pumps including damaged intake-outtake structure, approach gantries / jetties.</p>	<p>Damaged drinking water supply schemes will be eligible for assistance as per actual, subject to a ceiling of Rs.2.00 lakh per damaged scheme.</p> <p>Cleaning of Community drinking water wells as per actual, subject to a ceiling of Rs.10,000/- per Well.</p>
<p>(3) Minor Irrigation Schemes, which may include the following activities:</p> <p>i) Immediate repair of damaged canal structures and earthen / masonry works of tanks and small reservoirs with the use of cement, sand bags and stones.</p> <p>ii) Repairs 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 or embankments of minor irrigation projects.</p>	<p>In case of repairs of minor irrigation works, assistance will be given as per the schedule of rates (SOR) for repairs notified by the concerned State.</p> <p>In case SOR is not available, assistance for irrigation scheme / canal will be provided as per actuals, subject to the ceiling of Rs.2.00 lakh per damaged minor scheme.</p> <p>Note: However, in any case, the assistance will be provided at the rate whichever is lower.</p> <p>Assistance for restoration of damaged embankment of minor irrigation projects will be at par with the case of similar rural roads, subject to the stipulation that no duplication would be done with any ongoing schemes.</p>

	<p>(4)Power (only limited to immediate restoration of electricity supply in the affected areas): Damaged Poles / conductors and transformers upto 11 kv.</p>	<p>Regarding repair of damaged power sector, assistance will be given for the damaged conductors, poles and transformers upto the level of 11 KV and LT lines with bare conductor, as per details hereunder:</p> <p>The rate of assistance will be: Rs.5000/- pole; Rs.0.50 lakh per km for repairing of damaged LT lines; Rs.1.00 lakh for replacement of one damaged distribution transformer.</p> <p>(Note: The above assistance will not be applicable for those items which can be reused)</p>
	<p>(5)Schools Repairs of damaged schools building</p>	<p>As per actual, subject to a ceiling of Rs.2.00 lakh per school.</p>
	<p>6)Primary / Community Health Centres Repair of Primary / Community Health Centres</p>	<p>As per actual, subject to a ceiling of Rs.2.00 lakh per unit.</p>
	<p>(7)Community Assets Owned by Panchayat Temporary repair of Mahila Mandal, Yuva Kendra, Panchayat Ghar, Community Hall, Anganwadi, etc.,</p>	<p>As per actual subject to a ceiling of Rs.2.50 lakh per unit.</p>
12.	<p>Procurement of essential search, rescue and evacuation equipments including communication equipments, etc. for response to disaster.</p>	<p>Expenditure from the preparedness and capacity building window will be governed by the Guidelines issued separately by the Ministry of Home Affairs for the Preparedness & Capacity Building window of SDRF / NDRF. (Guidelines for Preparedness and Capacity Building enclosed as Annexure III)</p>
13.	<p>Capacity building.</p>	
D.	<p>State Specific Disasters</p>	
	<p>State specific disasters within the local context in the State, which are not included in the notified list of disasters eligible for assistance from SDRF/ NDRF, can be met from SDRF within the limit of 10% of the annual funds allocation of respective window of the SDRF.</p>	<p>Expenditure is to be incurred from SDRF only (and not from NDRF), as assessed by the State Executive Committee (SEC). The norm for various items will be the same as applicable to other notified natural disasters, as listed above. or In these cases, the scale of relief assistance against each item for 'local disaster' shall not exceed the norms of SDRF. The flexibility is to be applicable only after the State has formally listed the disasters for inclusion and notified transparent norms and guidelines with a clear procedure for identification of the beneficiaries for disaster relief for such local disasters with the approval of SEC (provision of relief assistance to local disasters to be sanctioned as per norms and guidelines notified by GoTN).</p>

		<p>(Sea Erosion, Lightening, thunder, whirl wind, gale wind & Pest Attack in severe nature have been notified as State Specific disasters vide G.O.Ms.No.246, R&DM Dept, dated 03.08.2017 & G.O.Ms.No.212, R&DM Dept, dated 03.07.2019 and the norms of assistance have also been issued.</p> <p>As per the revised norms of assistance of Government of India 2023, the norms for various items will be the same for specific disasters as applicable to other notified natural disasters and the scale of relief assistance against each item for 'local disaster' shall not exceed the norms of SDRF. Hence, the norms of assistance for natural disasters may be adopted for specific disasters also as notified by GoI.)</p>
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9.12.2023

ANNEXURE –II**Items Not Covered Under SDRF/NDRF**

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

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ANNEXURE – III

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

Introduction: -

1. The Fifteenth Finance Commission (XV-FC) while recommending Disaster Management Grants has inter-alia allocated 10% of the State Disaster Risk Management Fund (SDRMF) and the National Disaster Risk Management Fund (NDRMF) for Preparedness & Capacity Building (P&CB) Sub-window to support the critical institutional, functional and technological components of the disaster management system. XV-FC has further recommended that a separate set of guidelines be developed for Preparedness & Capacity Building (P&CB) funding window.
2. Therefore, in pursuance to the recommendations of XV-FC, following guidelines are hereunder issued under Sections 46(2), 48(1)(a) and Section 62 of the Disaster Management Act, 2005 for the operationalisation of the P&CB grants under the State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) and the National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF). These guidelines will be operative for the award period starting from the financial year 2021-22 to 2025-26.

Preparedness and Capacity Building Measures:

3. The Disaster Management (DM) Act, 2005 empowers the National, State and District Disaster Management Authorities to take measures for the prevention of disasters, or the mitigation, or preparedness and capacity building for dealing with the threatening disaster situation or disasters.
4. As per Section 2 (m) of the Disaster Management (DM) Act, 2005, preparedness is the "state of readiness to deal with a threatening disaster situation or disaster and the effects thereof."
5. Further, as per Section 2 (b) of the DM Act, 2005, Capacity Building includes-
 - Identification of existing resources and resources to be acquired or created;
 - Acquiring or creating resources identified under above sub-clause;
 - Organization and training of personnel and coordination of such training for effective management of disasters.

Resource Allocation and Earmarking of funds from NDRF / SDRF

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

11.1 As recommended by XV-FC:-

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

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

(i) NDRF:-

Category - A

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

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

Category B

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

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

(ii) SDRF:

- (a) Projects aimed at preparedness for a specific-hazard which is to be implemented within a State,
- (b) Projects aimed at promoting disaster awareness in the disaster-prone areas of the State through intervention of updated technologies or otherwise preparedness and response mechanisms within the State,
- (c) Projects aimed for preparedness and capacity building including hazard-specific training of front-line disaster mitigation / response forces / local body members / selected volunteers.

11.3 There shall be no State share in the Projects / Proposals covered under Category A above. For all Projects / Proposals under Category B above for which assistance is sought by any State Government from P&CB funding window, as recommended in XV-FC, the concerned State Government shall contribute 10% in case of projects upto Rs. 250 Crore, 20 per cent in case of projects above Rs. 250 Crore and upto Rs. 500 Crore and 25 per cent in case of projects exceeding Rs. 500 Crore. However, for the projects / proposals under the earmarked allocation of 'Expansion and Modernization of Fire Services' through the P & CB Funding Window, State Governments shall contribute 10 per cent of the total cost of such projects / proposals.

12. Exclusions for utilization of P&CB funding window. of NDRF / SDRF

- (i) Resources under P&CB funding window cannot be used towards establishment expenditure such as salaries, office expenditure, etc. to be incurred by the Disaster Management Authorities or other entities except for payment of remuneration to technical staff included in the project costs. Such payments will be as per the General Financial Rules, 2017 and the extant Government of India guidelines,
- (ii) Resources under P&CB funding window shall not be used for outsourcing the routine and regular activities of the national agencies / State Governments to any consultancy firm including any international agency,
- (iii) P&CB funding window shall not be used to support construction-based projects and procurement of large / heavy equipment, except setting up of new fire stations / upgradation of existing fire stations and procurement of fire-fighting and rescue vehicles and equipment as envisaged under Category (B) (b) of para 6.2 (i) above. Further, this funding window shall also not be used for maintenance and upkeep of any structure or engineering measure aimed at mitigation,
- (iv) P&CB funding window shall not be used as a source of funding for existing government programmes / ongoing schemes etc. which are under implementation,
- (v) P&CB funding window must have a predominant focus on multi-hazard preparedness and capacity development and should not be used for general environmental improvement, plantations, afforestation or landscape beautification without a clear, logical and direct linkage to hazards.

(vi) All preparedness and capacity building activities would need to be undertaken and completed within the time-frame as specified in the approved proposal. Cost and time-frame for such proposals should ideally not be revised barring, some exceptional circumstances.

13. Technical Guidelines

Projects to be undertaken from NDRF / SDRF must have verifiable and measurable outcomes. NDMA will advise implementing authorities in the projects launched / being implemented under the preparedness and capacity building window including prescribing specific format for seeking information / project proposals etc. In addition, for the guidance of Implementing Partners / State Governments etc. for the wide range of activities within the broad framework of preparedness and capacity building, NDMA will also issue technical guidelines separately, with the concurrence of MHA. Further, detailed procedures for project execution will continue to be issued by NDMA from time to time in consultation with MHA.

14. Implementing Partners

Following agencies / entities may act as Implementing Partners for Preparedness and Capacity Building funding window:

For NDRF:

- i) National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) and National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM).
- ii) First Responder Organizations within the Central Government such as National Disaster Response Force.
- iii) Ministries / Departments / National Agencies within the Central Government for preparedness & capacity building activities and execution of projects in the States.
- iv) Central Research and Academic institutions in Disaster Management through the National Agencies including NDMA, NIDM and NDRF.
- v) Government supported Organizations e.g. Bharat Scouts & Guides, National Cadet Corps (NCC), National Social Service (NSS) and National Yuva Kendra Sangathan (NYKS) through National Agencies including NDMA, NIDM and NDRF.

For SDRF:

- i) State Disaster Management Authorities (SDMAs).
- ii) District Disaster Management Authorities (DDMAs).
- iii) First Responder Organizations within the State Governments such as State Disaster Response Force, Fire Services and Civil Defence.
- iv) Ministries/ Departments /Institutions within the State Government for preparedness & capacity building activities.
- v) State Research and Academic institutions in Disaster Management through State Agencies like SDMA and SIDM.

- vi) State Government supported Organizations e.g. Bharat Scouts & Guides, NCC NSS & NYKS through State Agencies like SDMA and SIDM.
- vii) Urban Local Governments/ Zilla Parishad / Gram Panchayats.

Administrative Mechanism for processing of funding proposals Under NDRF:-

15. NDMA will constitute an Appraisal Committee headed by a member of NDMA with representatives from the line-Departments, State Government concerned and subject matter experts (if required) for appraisal of proposals received from national agencies/entities, Central Ministries and State Governments.

16. Projects/proposals submitted by the State Government for funding under PACB funding window of NDRF should be approved by the State Executive Committee (SEC).

17. State Government(s), Central Ministries, and National Agencies/Entities shall submit the projects for which central assistance from the P&CB funding window of NDRF is sought to Ministry of Home Affairs. MHA will forward the same to the Appraisal Committee constituted under the Chairmanship of Member, NDMA for appraisal/evaluation of the proposed project.

18. The Appraisal Committee will make its recommendations to the MHA for placing the same before the Sub-Committee of the National Executive Committee (SC- NEC) for consideration. SC-NEC will have the power to approve proposals up to Rs. 100 Crore.

19. Proposals above Rs. 100 Crores will be placed before High Level Committee (HLC) along with the recommendations of SC-NEC. The HLC will approve the proposals for undertaking Preparedness and Capacity Building activities.

Under SDRF:-

20. SDMA will constitute a committee to be headed by a member of SDMA with members from line Departments of the State Government and State agencies/entities for appraisal/evaluation of the proposals / projects under P&CB funding window of SDRF/NDRF.

21. The Departments of the State Government and the agencies/institutes who wish to take up projects from P&CB funding window of SDRF will submit the projects to the State Government Department dealing with Disaster Management which in turn will refer the project to the committee headed by a member of SDMA as mentioned above.

22. The recommendations of the committee shall be placed before the SEC for consideration and the procedure in place for incurring expenditure from SDRF shall continue to apply mutatis-mutandis for P&CB funding window of SDRF/NDRF including all modalities.

23. SEC constituted by the State Government under the provisions of the DM Act, 2005, shall decide on all matters connected with the administration of P&CB funding window of SDRF.

Release of funds

24. Upon the approval of SC-NEC / HLC, Department of Expenditure, Ministry of Finance will release assistance from P&CB funding window of NDRF to the concerned State Governments based on the recommendations of the MHA.

25. For the projects covered under Category 'A', of NDRF; upon the approval of SC- NEC / HLC, and based on the recommendations of MHA, Department of Expenditure, Ministry of Finance will issue a Letter of Authorization (LOA) to the MHA or National Agencies (NDMA/NIDM/NDRF), as the case may be, so as to enable them to provide funds to the implementing agencies of approved projects.

26. Upon sanctioned by SEC, funds will be released to the States from PaCB Funding window under SDRF. Procedure as in vogue in the State for the release of funds under SDRF shall apply for preparedness and capacity building funding window.

Supervision of Projects

27. NDMA / SDMA need to identify specific disasters and evaluate preparedness for the same, prepare plans for the deficiencies observed either in preparedness or capacity building/ training so that disasters can be responded effectively. Such plans need to specify measures required to be taken to strengthen the capability / capacity of first responders to hazard specific disasters.

28. NDMA shall supervise and monitor the implementation of the preparedness and capacity building projects and in this process can seek progress / performance reports from the Implementing Partners. NDMA shall submit progress report to MHA and Department of Expenditure. In case of any shortfall in the progress of the preparedness and capacity building project, NDMA may take special measures, if required, for smooth and timely implementation of the project.

29. SDMA shall assist and provide technical advice to the State Government / Line Ministries / Departments from conceptualization to completion of the preparedness and capacity building proposals under SDRF.

30. SDMA shall supervise and monitor the Preparedness and capacity building projects/works and submit completion certificate as well as actual benefits achieved from it including population benefitted/ nature of risks reduced/impact analysis etc. to State Government and NDMA.

Disbursements

31. After the project is approved, the funds would be disbursed in the installments as specified in the proposal. The disbursement of funds would be linked to the deliverables and Utilization Certificates. The unspent balance in the preparedness and capacity building funding window under SDRF account as at the end of a financial year 2021-22 shall be the opening balance of said account of the successive financial year. The Central Government will communicate the modalities for handling any balances available at the end of 2025-26 in P&CB funding window under SDRF of the State.

Procurement

32. All the procurements made by government agencies for implementing the proposal would be in accordance with the General Financial Rules (GFR) and from GeM portal, as applicable. The implementing agencies would ensure that the project is implemented in a fair and transparent manner. In the entire implementation process, the DMAs need to ensure that there is no conflict of interest. Appropriate GFR will be followed by States and Government supported Organizations.

Project Database

33. A disaster database should be developed to help assess the impact of expenditures on different aspects of disaster management. All the project-related processes would be digitized. NDMA will maintain a national portal of all the preparedness and capacity-building projects that have been implemented through the NDRF / SDRF. This portal will contain a specific component for capacity building plans. NDMA will also monitor the database by holding periodic review.

Release, Accounting and other procedures

34. The detailed funding pattern, release of funds, investment of funds, accounting & auditing procedures, progress monitoring, savings and cost of maintenance / implementation etc. in respect of the projects initiated under P&CB Funding Window would be same, as envisaged in the primary guidelines issued by MHA on NDRF / SDRF for such purposes. The composition of HLC and SC-NEC will also be same as envisaged in the primary guidelines issued by MHA for NDRF / SDRF.

Interpretation and Amendment

35. In case of any difficulty in interpretation of any of these guidelines, the matter shall be referred to the Disaster Management Division, MHA whose decision in consultation with Department of Expenditure shall be final. Any amendment in this guideline will be issued by MHA in consultation with Department of Expenditure, Ministry of Finance.

V. RAJARAMAN
SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT

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9.12.2023
SECTION OFFICER

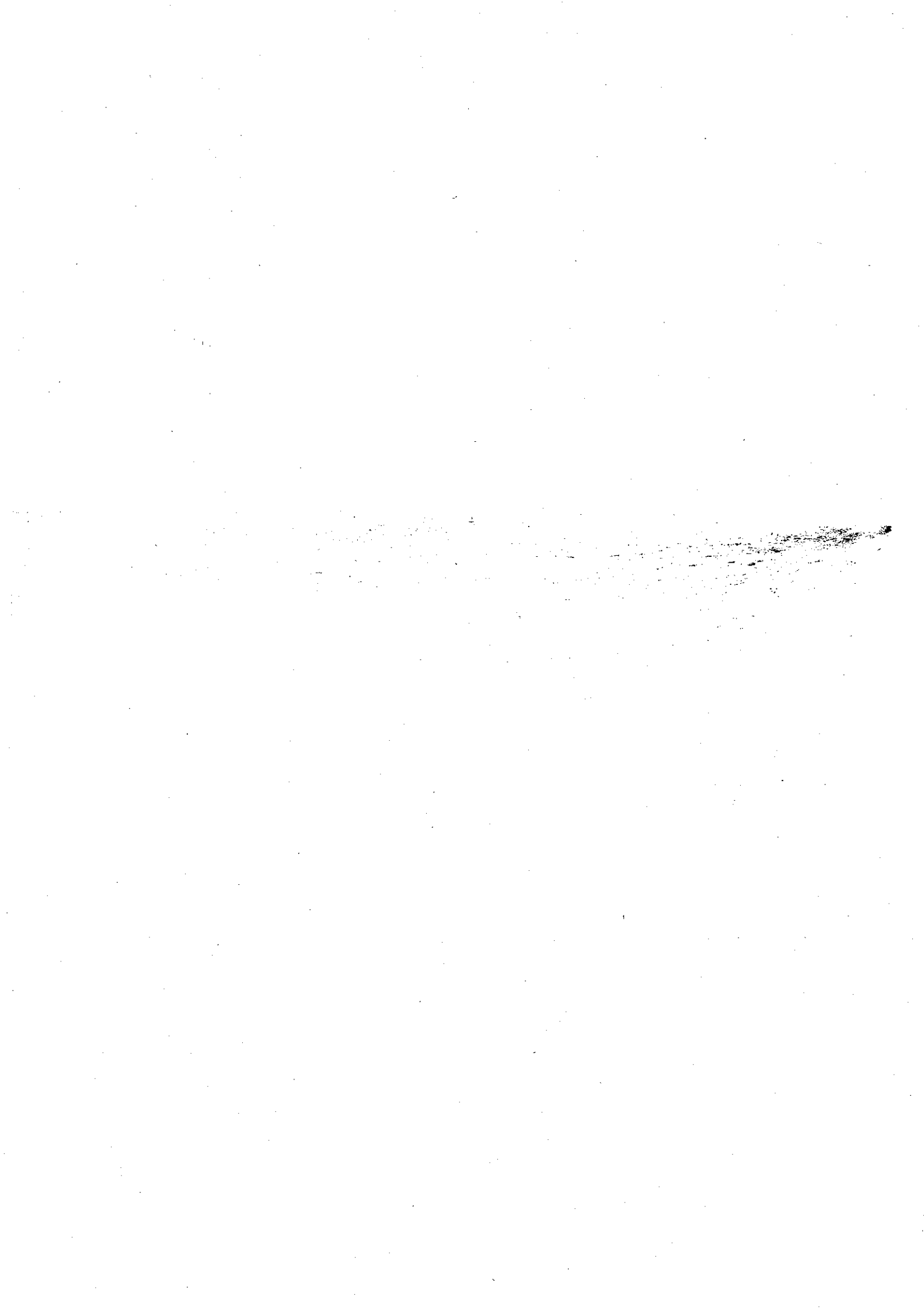
ANNEXURE – IV**GENERAL**

- (i) Ex-Gratia payment of Rs.50,000/- per deceased person, to next of kin of the deceased person, including those involved in the relief operations or associated in the preparedness activities, subject to the cause of death being certified as COVID – 19, as per the guidelines jointly issued by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare and the Indian Council of Medical Research on 3rd September, 2021, will be given as per guidelines on minimum relief issued by the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) dated 11.09.2021. This ex-gratia assistance will be applicable from the date of first COVID-19 case reported in the country and will continue till de-notification of COVID-19 as a disaster or till further orders, whichever is earlier, to next of kin of the deceased due to COVID-19.
- (ii) The State Government are to take utmost care and ensure that all individual beneficiary – oriented assistance is necessarily / mandatorily disbursed through Direct Benefit Transfer in the bank account of the beneficiary.
- (iii) The scale of relief assistance against each item for all notified disaster including 'local disaster' should not exceed the norms of SDRF / NDRF. Any amount spent by the State for such disasters over and above the ceiling, would be borne out of the resources of the State Government and not from SDRF.

V. RAJARAMAN
SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT

//True Copy//

D. Dhanasekaran
9.12.2023
SECTION OFFICER



MOST IMMEDIATE / PERSONAL ATTENTION

Rc. No. N.C.I (4) /4248/ 2019

Commissionerate of Revenue
Administration and
Disaster Management,
Chepauk, Chennai 600 005.

Dated : 31.08.2019.

Circular

Present: Dr. Korlapati Satyagopal I.A.S.,
Additional Chief Secretary/Commissioner of Revenue
Administration & State Relief Commissioner

Sub: Disaster Management - North East
Monsoon 2019 - Preparedness Measures
for Management of Cyclone - Instructions
issued - Regarding.

Ref: This Office Circular N.C.I (4) / 3137 /
2017, dated 13.10.2017.

Preparedness Measures for Management of Cyclone

Cyclone storms are characterized by destructive winds, storm surges and very heavy rainfall, each having deleterious impact on human and livestock, the public infrastructure and private properties. Of these, storm surge is responsible for 90% of the loss of lives and cyclones are also characterized by their destructive force which damages structures such as houses, lifeline infrastructure such as power and communication towers, hospitals, food storage facilities, roads, bridges, culverts, crops, etc., due to high velocity winds. Impact of Cyclones in the coast of Tamil Nadu is significant because of the low flat coastal terrain and high density of population. Improved early warning system and dissemination, various risk reduction measures, preparedness, mitigation measures and improved response mechanisms have resulted in reducing the damages caused due to cyclones.

Tamil Nadu faces the threat of cyclonic storms very frequently during the North East Monsoon. The Cyclones are accompanied by gale winds with extremely heavy rainfall causing instant floods.

All the District Collectors are hereby instructed to ensure high level of preparedness to tackle any eventualities that may arise if any cyclonic storm strikes Tamil Nadu during the North East Monsoon 2019. Additional measures that may be required based on the past experience in the district should also be put in place.

Understanding the Four-stage Warning System

i) **The first stage is Pre-Cyclone Watch** for which a special bulletin is issued containing early potential indications about the development of a cyclonic disturbance, its possible development into a cyclone and adverse weather that specific areas of the coastal belt are likely to experience. Additional warnings in respect of fisheries and ports are issued to enable the respective authorities to take necessary precautionary steps.

ii) The **second stage is Cyclone Alert** for which a message is issued **48 hours prior to** the expected time of commencement of adverse weather over the specific coastal areas.

iii) **The third stage is Cyclone Warning** which is issued **24 hours prior to** the cyclone's expected landfall time, in order to cover the devastating impact of cyclones over inland areas.

iv) Finally, a **Post Landfall Outlook** is issued 12 hours before the landfall and continues till such time as cyclone force gusty winds are expected to prevail over the interior areas.

Stage 1: (Pre Cyclone Watch) 48 to 72 hours before expected landfall

Early warning information is normally provided by Regional Meteorological Centre in which a special bulletin called Pre-Cyclone Watch is issued containing early potential indications about the development of a cyclonic disturbance, its possibility to develop into a cyclone and adverse weather that specific areas of the coastal belt are likely to experience. Additional warnings in respect of fisheries and ports are issued to enable the respective authorities to take necessary precautionary steps.

The District Collectors should monitor the situation on an hourly basis.

- i) Information dissemination should be done in the area in Tamil so that the local people have full information about cyclones.
- ii) High Flood Level (HFL) and storm surge level markings need to be indicated in villages.
- iii) Warning messages shall be disseminated through the Disaster Warning Announcement system.
- iv) There is a need for light indicators around the fishing vessels area.

Assessment of Needs

An assessment of the total requirement of cyclone shelters has to be made by all the Districts. The factors that need to be considered are:

- i) Vulnerability of the area,
- ii) Percentage of the total number of people in a habitation / village that would have to be evacuated and arrange for Relief Centres after taking into consideration the available and pre-identified buildings like MPES, schools, community halls, places of worship etc.,
- iii) Communication requirements, and
- iv) Identification of sites

Preparatory Arrangements

1. District Disaster Management Agency meeting to be convened and alert the entire District Administration. The fishermen should be advised not to venture into the sea for fishing activities. The public in vulnerable areas should be sensitized through media and also by open loudspeaker announcements in the vulnerable areas. Press / Audio - Visual media and Social media should be used to sensitize the community.
2. Alert the First Responders / snake catchers and Interdepartmental Zonal Teams.
3. Make necessary arrangements to ensure that the Relief Centres are operational.
4. The Fisheries Department while assessing the situation should keep track of the number of fishermen in the sea and monitor their return. Village level verification should be done with the help of First Responders, Village Administrative Officers and Fisheries Inspectors to ensure that no one is missing. In case Fishermen are already on High seas, they should be advised to return. Maximum efforts at this stage are to be taken to ensure that none of the fishermen are in the sea 24 hours before the expected landfall or sometime even prior to that as the sea becomes rough. Assistance of Coast Guard may be taken if required.
5. The Fire and Rescue Services, Police, Home Guards and Medical team should be alerted on the directions given by the District Disaster Management Agency to be in readiness for emergency operations.
6. Transport arrangements to be made for evacuation if the status of the threat is enhanced.
7. Officials should be deputed to relief 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.

8. Cattle pounds have to be located in close proximity to cyclone shelters. Every habitation needs a suitably designed cattle pound.
9. RTO 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.
10. The people residing in the possible flood prone areas should 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.
11. Heavy rain can result in overflow of dams and lakes. The Public Works Department and the Block office 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.
12. When water is being released from Dams / Reservoirs, Public Works Department authorities should alert the people in the downstream to move to safe locations. Besides sharing information with District Administration, information should be sent to Railways, AirPort Authorities, Highways Department, Transport Department and others.
13. This phase will test the communication system in the coastal hamlets.
14. To Check / assure the non-submergence of Water supply sources.
15. To make backup power arrangements for essential services.
16. To check whether the mobile companies have stocked appropriate quantity of diesel to run the generators to provide communication services.
17. Secure sufficient quantity of sand bags to prevent breaches at appropriate places.

18. To check the availability of Tree cutting machines and if additional members are required contact State Relief Commissioner / Commissioner of Revenue Administration.
19. To check whether storm water drains are cleared.
20. A 25 km band of the coastal stretch may be taken as most vulnerable to cyclones, with some scope for variation because of local topography and other factors.
21. Ensure proper conditions of roads and recheck for blockages under culverts and bridges to remove them on a war footing.
22. Identification of a reliable road network connecting vulnerable areas to select nodal centres from where transport, relief and rehabilitation operations can be coordinated in the event of a natural disaster will be an essential preparedness measure.

Stage 2: (Cyclone Alert) 24 to 48 hrs before expected landfall

- 1) When the approximate position of the cyclone system is located at a distance of 500 km from the coast, the District Disaster Management Agency should meet frequently to review the situation as per the status of the India Meteorological Department forecast.
- 2) Whether the storm intensifies or otherwise, the review of disaster preparedness should be made by the District Disaster Management Agency at periodical intervals with the constant watch on fresh bulletins from India Meteorological Department.
- 3) The Rescue and Relief teams should be stationed by this time to familiarize themselves with the terrain and the settlements they are to assist.
- 4) As it is advisable to switch off the power supply during landfall to avoid electrocution related accidents due to snapping of overhead supply lines: Generators to be kept ready to be used for relief operations and in relief camps.
- 5) Announcements to be made - to close windows and have them secured; loose material to be secured by suitable methods.

- 6) Sandbags to be stacked on roofing that needs to be secured.
- 7) Arrangements for additional Ambulance help to be made.
- 8) Arrangements should be made for free flow of traffic by imposing one-way traffic where necessary.
- 9) Bulldozers and other Earthmoving equipment needed for clearing roads affected by fallen trees and to move the fallen trees to dump-yards close to coastal villages but not on the roads identified for evacuation - to avoid obstruction of evacuating vehicles.
- 10) If the cyclone is upgraded as Super Cyclone or Very Severe Cyclonic Storm, preemptive deployment of Tamil Nadu Disaster Response Force and National Disaster Response Force may be sought through Additional Chief Secretary / Commissioner of Revenue Administration.
- 11) During cyclone the existing communication networks may invariably collapse, therefore each officer should know his / her role in advance.
- 12) Battery operated Megaphones are quite useful for making announcements.
- 13) As the Police department has a stand-alone communication system - excellent coordination is needed to be in place to serve as effective back-up.
- 14) Sufficient numbers of boats are to be kept ready near low lying areas already identified.

**Stage 3: (Cyclone Warning) 12 to 24 hours before expected
landfall**

- 1) This warning is issued when the cyclone is located at a distance of 200 km from the coast.
- 2) The District Disaster Management Agency in consultation with the State Disaster Management Agency need to order for the evacuation of people depending on the intensity of the Cyclone.

- 3) The advisories from Government of India / National Disaster Management Agency may also to be taken into consideration.
- 4) Vulnerable people should be evacuated first including elderly, disabled, children, women, widow and the shelter to which they are heading should be informed to their family members and neighbours.
- 5) First Responders may be involved in listing out the names of the people evacuated and the location where they are accommodated. The official in-charge of the shelter should alert the control room if the shelter is fully accommodated.
- 6) The eye of the cyclone is generally 30 to 65 km in diameter; the spiraling winds may influence a region of up to 50 to 60 km. Necessary measures to be taken to alert the regions in the path of the cyclonic storm.
- 7) Evacuation should be completed in about 12 hours as the wind speed is expected to be very high when the eye reaches the shore. The duration of very high winds may be for 6 hours and in the location of landfall it is normal to have unusually calm weather whereas the adjoining villages are being devastated by winds.
- 8) Proper patrolling is necessary at this stage to avoid looting and arson by anti-social elements.
- 9) The official in-charge of the relief shelters should ensure that food packets and water are made available in the relief camps and arrange milk for infants and children.
- 10) Diapers, women dignity kits should be provided in the shelters.
- 11) Mats, Bed sheets, Clothes and bleaching powder should be provided in the shelters.
- 12) The medical team should be available to provide for minimum medical care at the camps with necessary medicines.

- 13) Fill up the OHT's in advance to ensure uninterrupted water supply to the habitations. Generators may be hired in case of power failure.
- 14) Milk Vans with sufficient quantity of refrigerated milk and milk powder may be prepositioned.

Stage 4: (Lookout) 0 to 12 hours

- 1) The lookout is issued when the cyclone system is within a distance of 200 km from the coast.
- 2) Floods and gusting winds of high velocity are the main cause of fatalities due to the cyclone - all instructions on avoiding flooding will need to be reiterated.
- 3) Advise people repeatedly not to come out on to the streets and not to travel by vehicles.
- 4) It should be highlighted that during high winds, trees, boardings, poles etc., can fall on the road & on parked vehicles. Therefore people should stay indoors in pucca buildings. However, people in low-lying areas should be moved to relief centres well in advance preferably before 24 hours.
- 5) Sufficient number of Boats should have been mobilized and located in easy access to spots which have a history of flooding.
- 6) The wind velocity will increase during this period and reach a maximum. If the wind speed reduces suddenly, it does not mean that the cyclone has dissipated. It is also possible that in the same location the eye of the storm is making landfall. The wind will once again become destructive and attain high speed after an interval which will depend on the forward motion of the cyclone. The time of lull in the wind may last up to six hours.

Cyclone De- Warning Stage

When the system weakens or is not going to affect coastal area under alert, a de-warning message will be issued.

Post Disaster

- After the Cyclone, it becomes necessary to assess the Damage and each department will need to follow the guidelines given to it.
- A separate committee should be formed to identify missing person, dead and injured and assess the damage to the properties, loss of livestock, loss of crops, agricultural lands, etc for providing suitable relief.
- Removal of debris; Clearing the fallen trees; Restoring power lines; Restoration of basic Infrastructure - All of this requires a massive effort and will need special mobilization of extra manpower.
- Teams for Disposal of Dead Bodies and Disposal of Carcasses will need to be organized on war-footing where the casualties have been high.
- Spoilt foodstuffs that are dumped on the road should be disposed.
- Air dropping of food and essential commodities in the inaccessible areas of cyclone and rain affected should be considered by the District Administration.
- Cooked or dry food needs to be provided at the Shelters.
- Sufficient clothing and blankets need to be provided to the affected people to ensure their dignity, safety and well-being.
- Warm and inner clothes, and additional clothes need to be provided to Children, sick, elders, women and widows.
- Immediate restoration of roads to motorable condition.
- Press into service additional Earth moving machineries like JCB, Tractors etc.,

The District Collectors / the Commissioner, Greater Chennai Corporation besides taking necessary action, have to monitor the situation closely in the event of a Cyclone up to the end of post disaster phase.

The District Collectors / the Commissioner, Greater Chennai Corporation have to send regular updates and shall not hesitate to escalate the problem to State level as and when the situation warrants by bringing it to the notice of Additional Chief Secretary / Commissioner of Revenue Administration so that assistance can be strengthened from the State level.

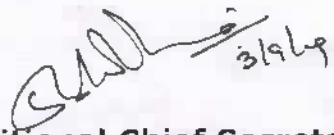
Sd./- K. Satyagopal,
Additional Chief Secretary /
Commissioner of Revenue Administration


To

1. The District Collectors of all Districts.
2. The Commissioner of Greater Chennai Corporation.

Copy to:

1. The Chief Secretary to Government, Secretariat, Chennai -9.
2. The Additional Chief Secretary to Government,
Revenue and Disaster Management Department,
Secretariat, Chennai -9
3. National Disaster Management Authority, Government of India, New
Delhi.
4. Stock File


**for Additional Chief Secretary /
Commissioner of Revenue Administration.**

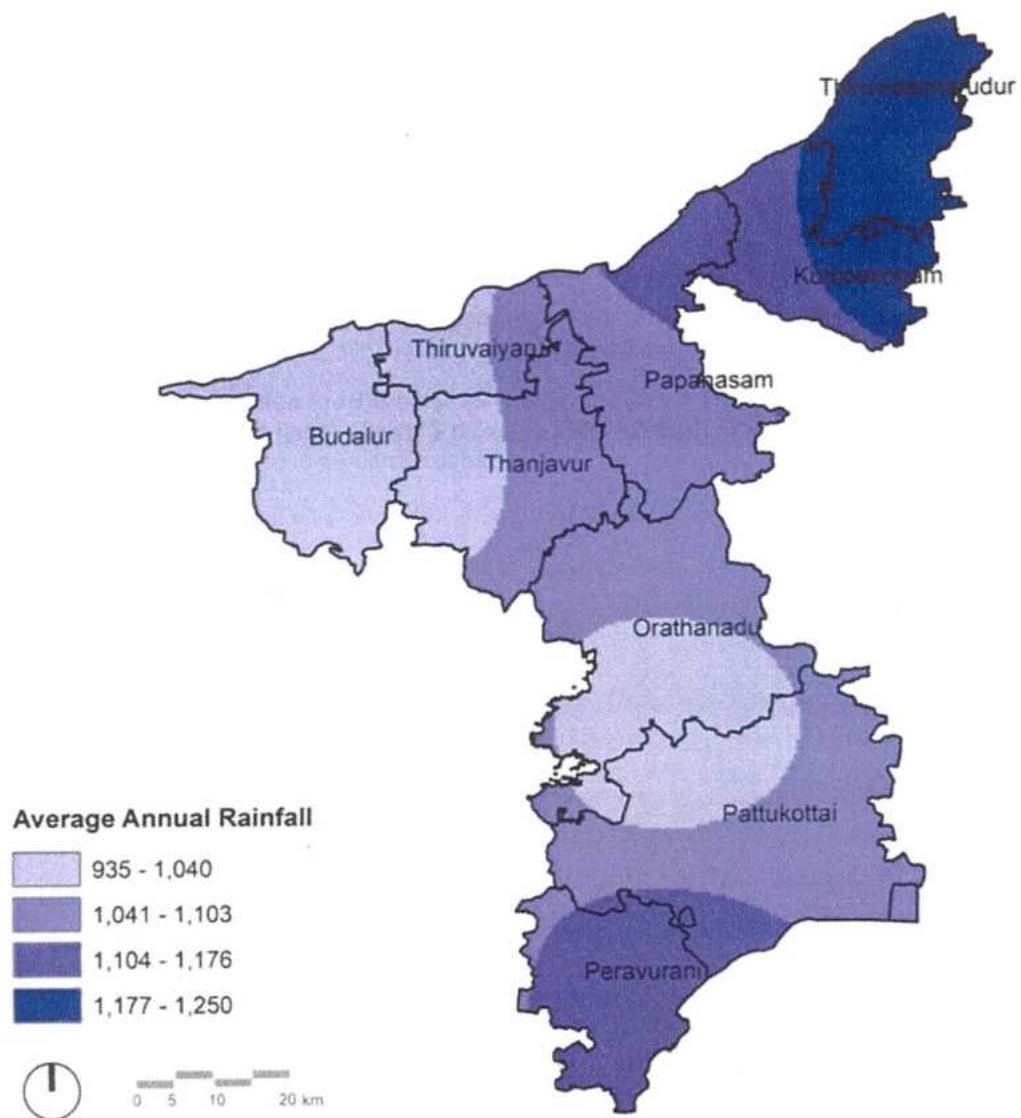

3.9.2019

2.3. Rainfall Analysis: Thanjavur District

2.3.1. Observed Rainfall (1901-2023)

Thanjavur District experiences precipitation from both the southwest and northwest monsoons. The average annual rainfall is 1,071.4 mm, with historical variations between 930 mm and 1,200 mm across the 9 blocks from 1901 to 2023. Notably, November 2008 saw significant flooding attributable to northwest monsoon rainfall.

Figure 12: Observed spatial variation in the average annual rainfall (mm) from 1901 to 2023 for Thanjavur district.



The highest annual rainfall occurred in 2011, with 2,163 mm of heavy downpours that led to widespread flooding. However, in 2003, the district recorded its lowest annual rainfall of 421 mm, which resulted in a drought. The observed average annual rainfall is illustrated in Figure 13. Additionally, the district experienced its highest 1-day rainfall of 249 mm in 1983. The data on 1-day maximum rainfall from 1901 to 2023 is depicted in Figure 14.

Figure 18: Flood risk assessment for Thanjavur district.

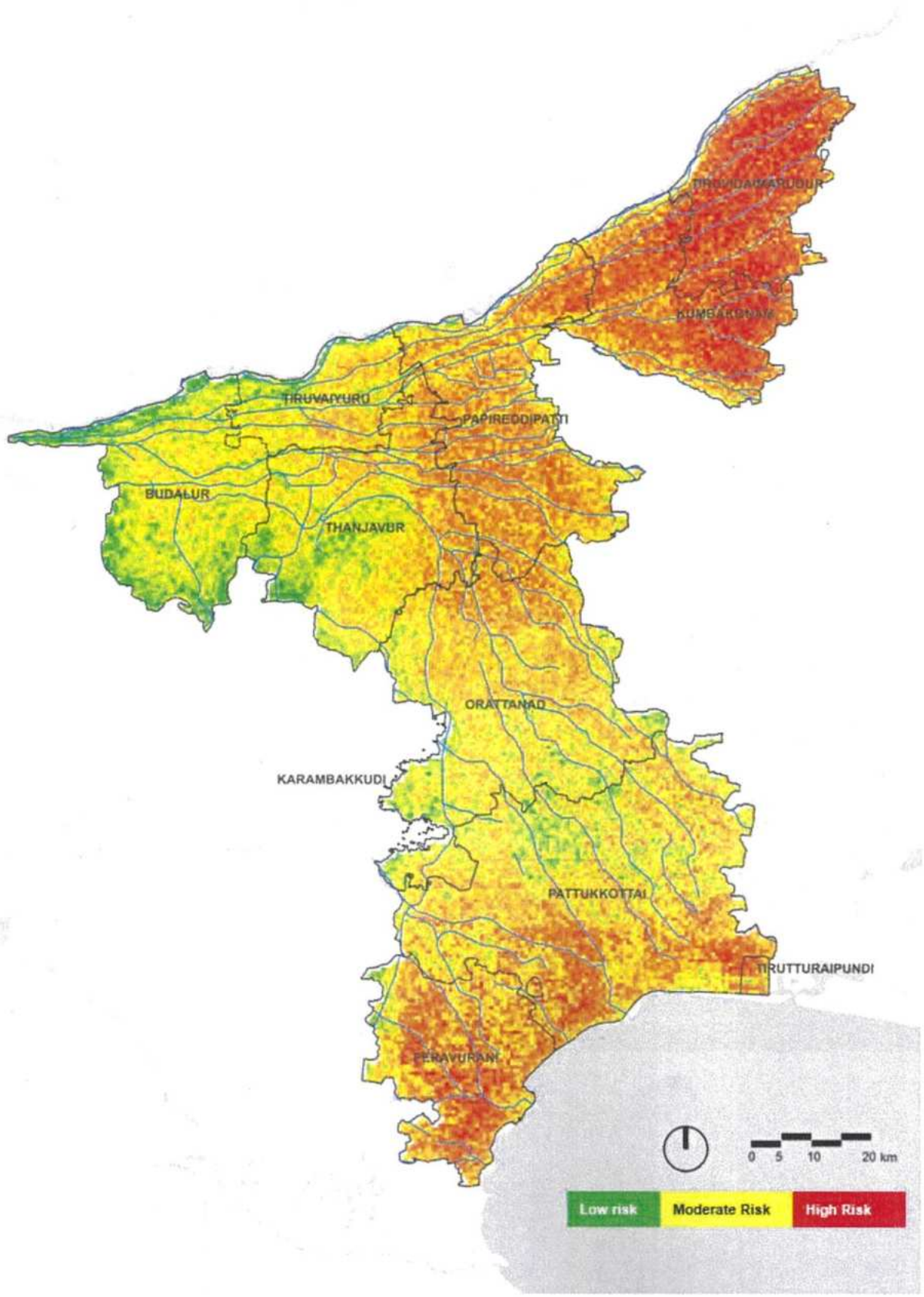


Figure 20: SPI-12 assessment for the year 2003 drought severity across the district.

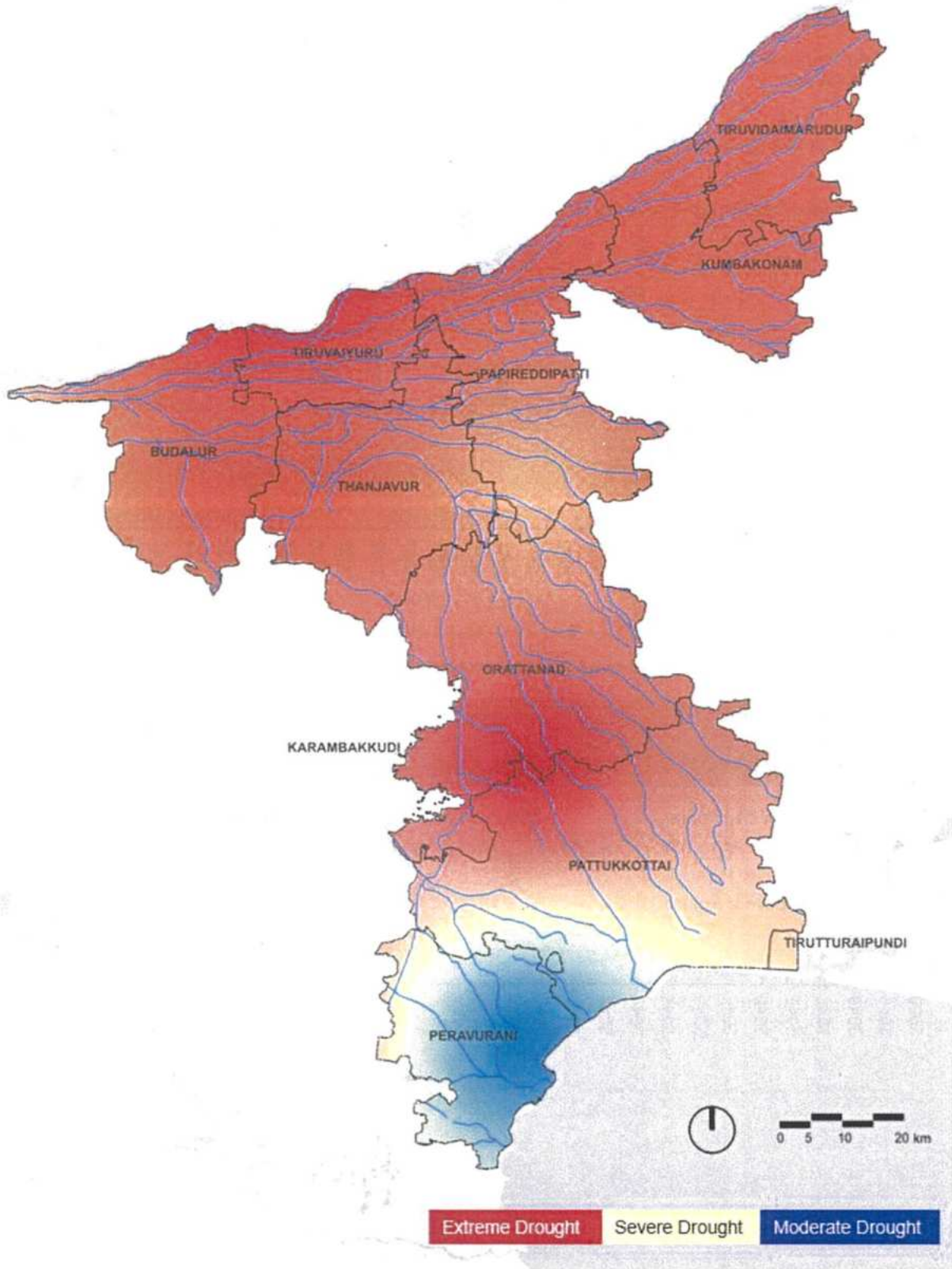


Figure 26: Population Exposed to Heat waves

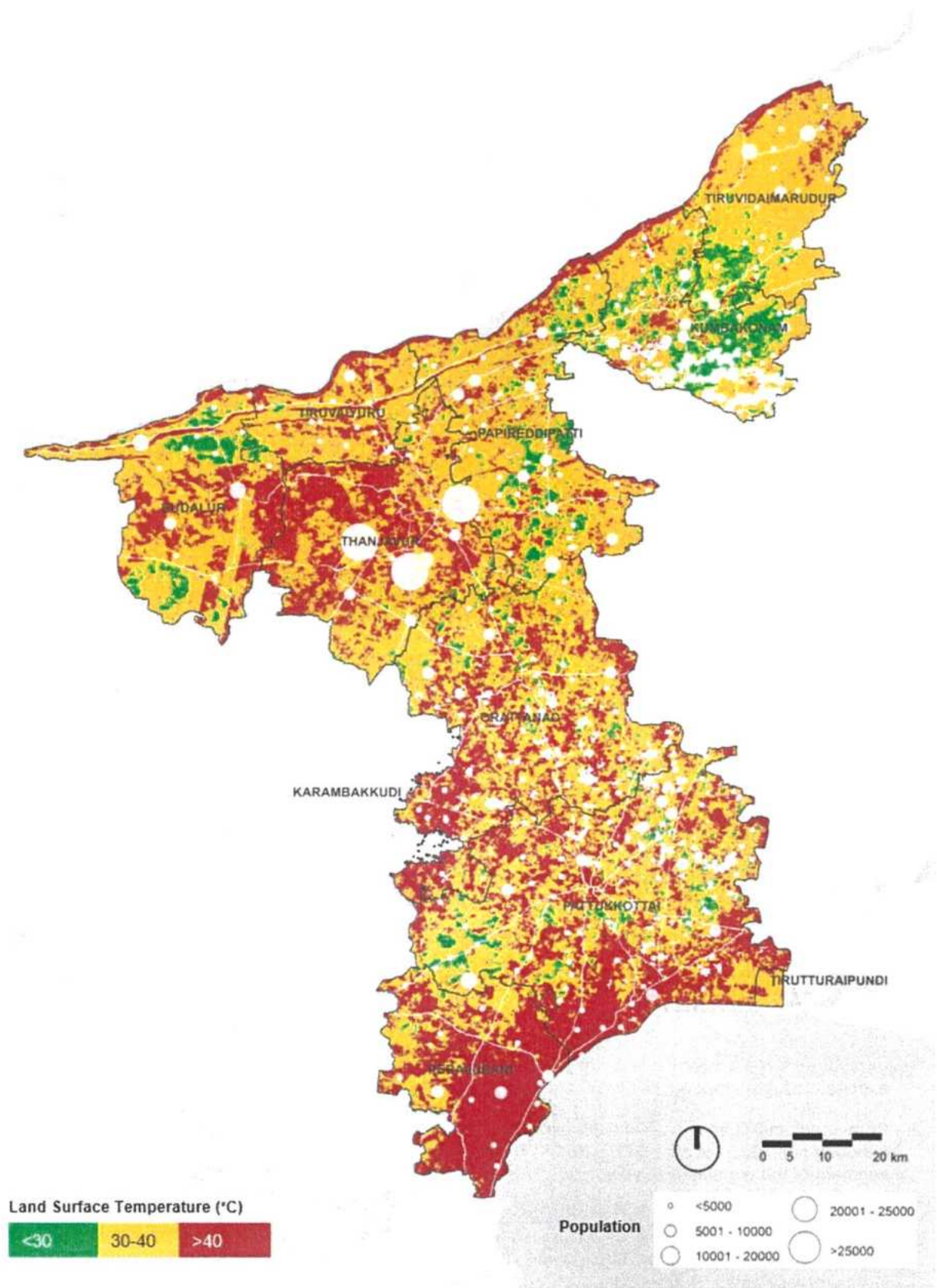


Figure 27: Population Exposed to Flood Risk

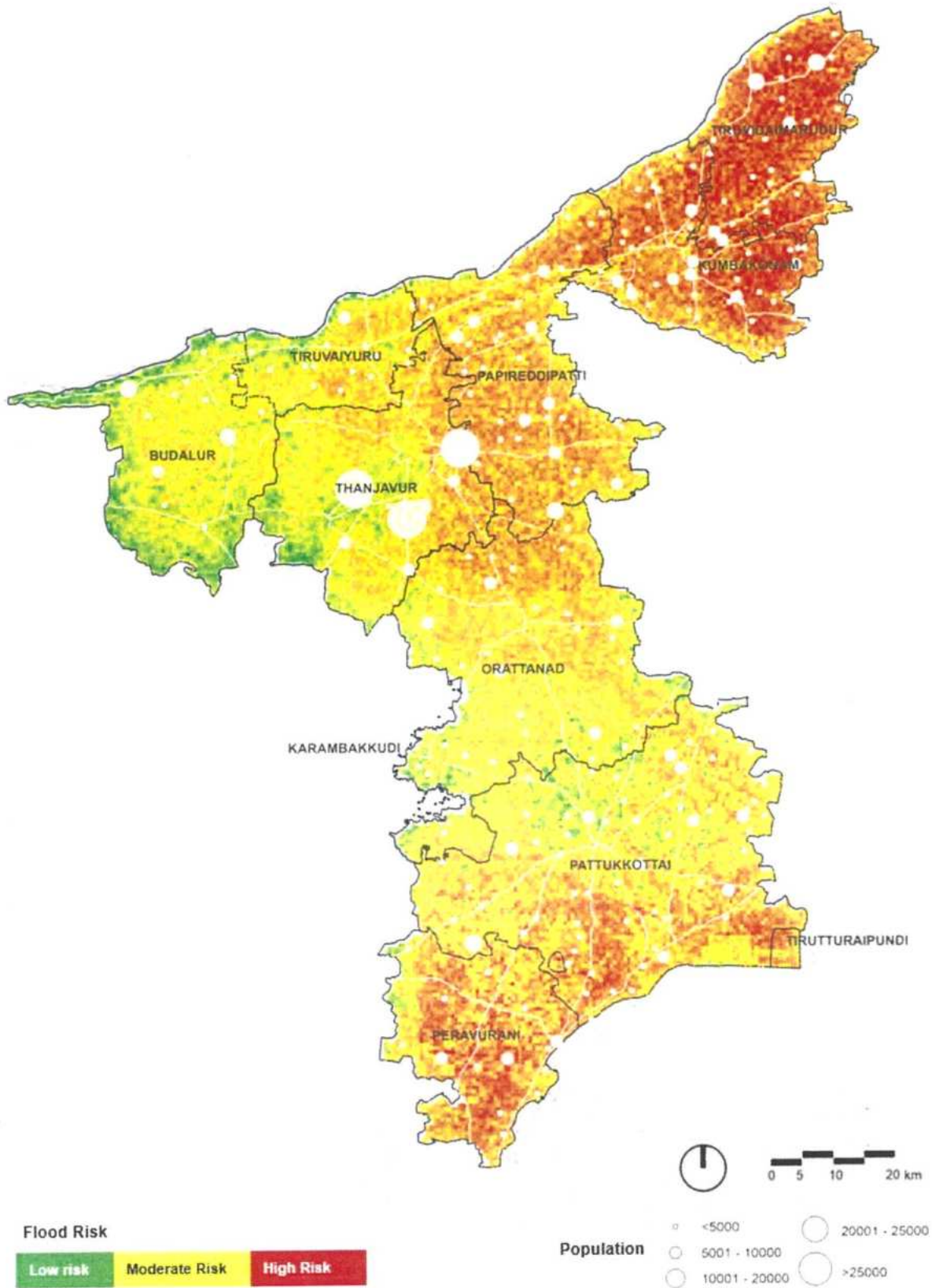


Figure 28: Key Infrastructure in the District exposed to heat waves.

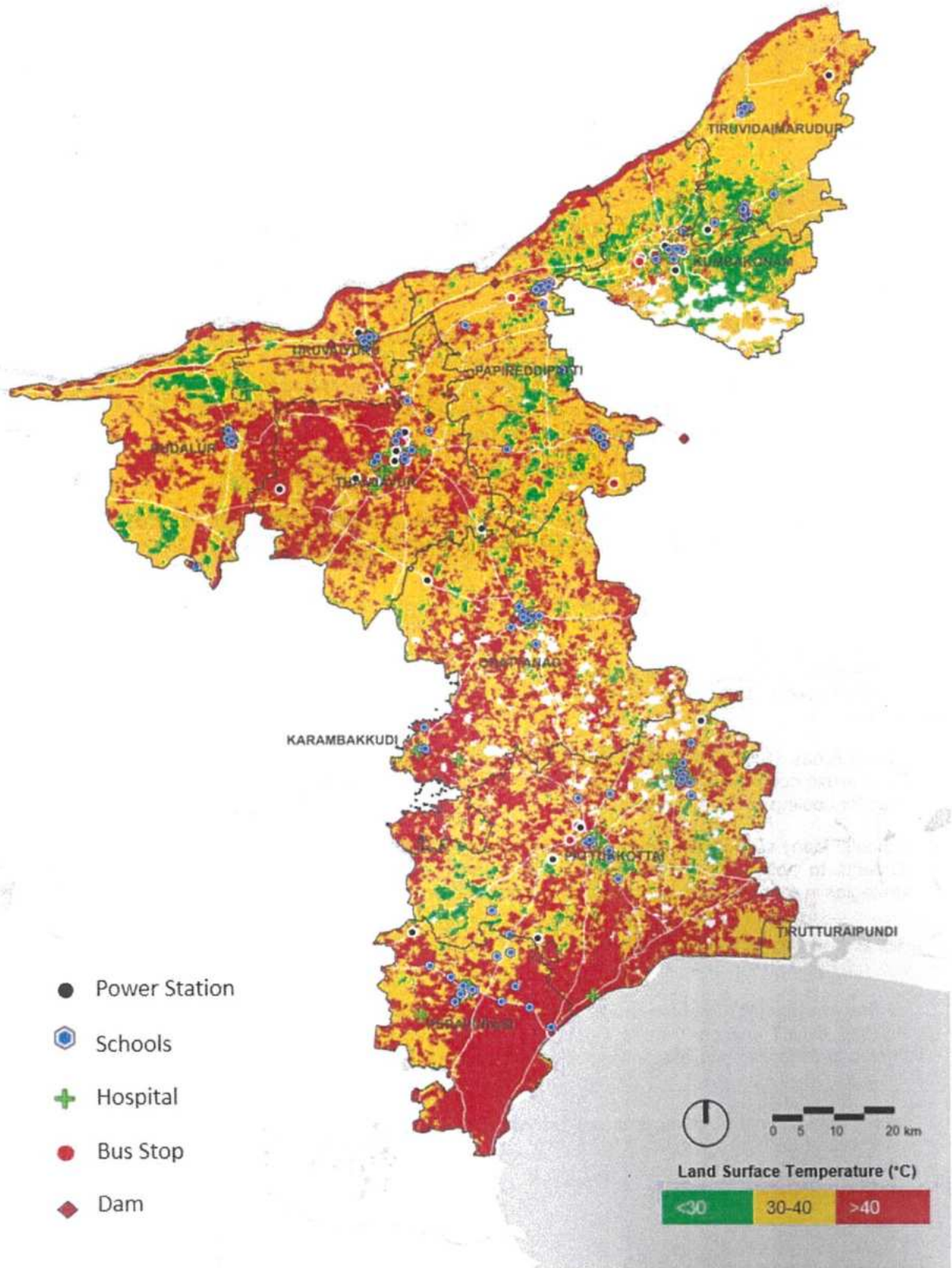


Figure 29: Key Infrastructure in District Exposed to Flood Risk

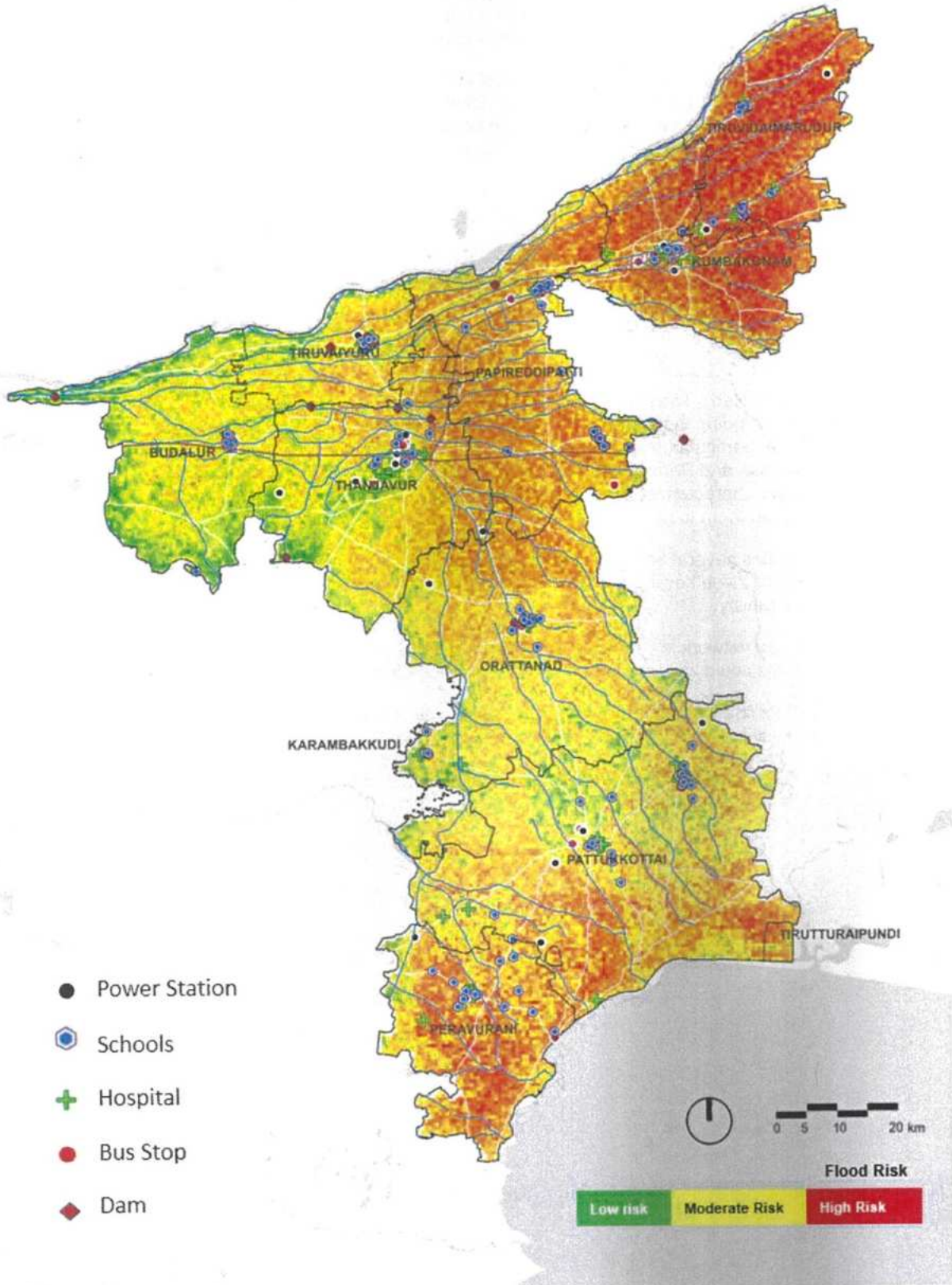


Figure 30: Access to Relief Shelters in Thanjavur District

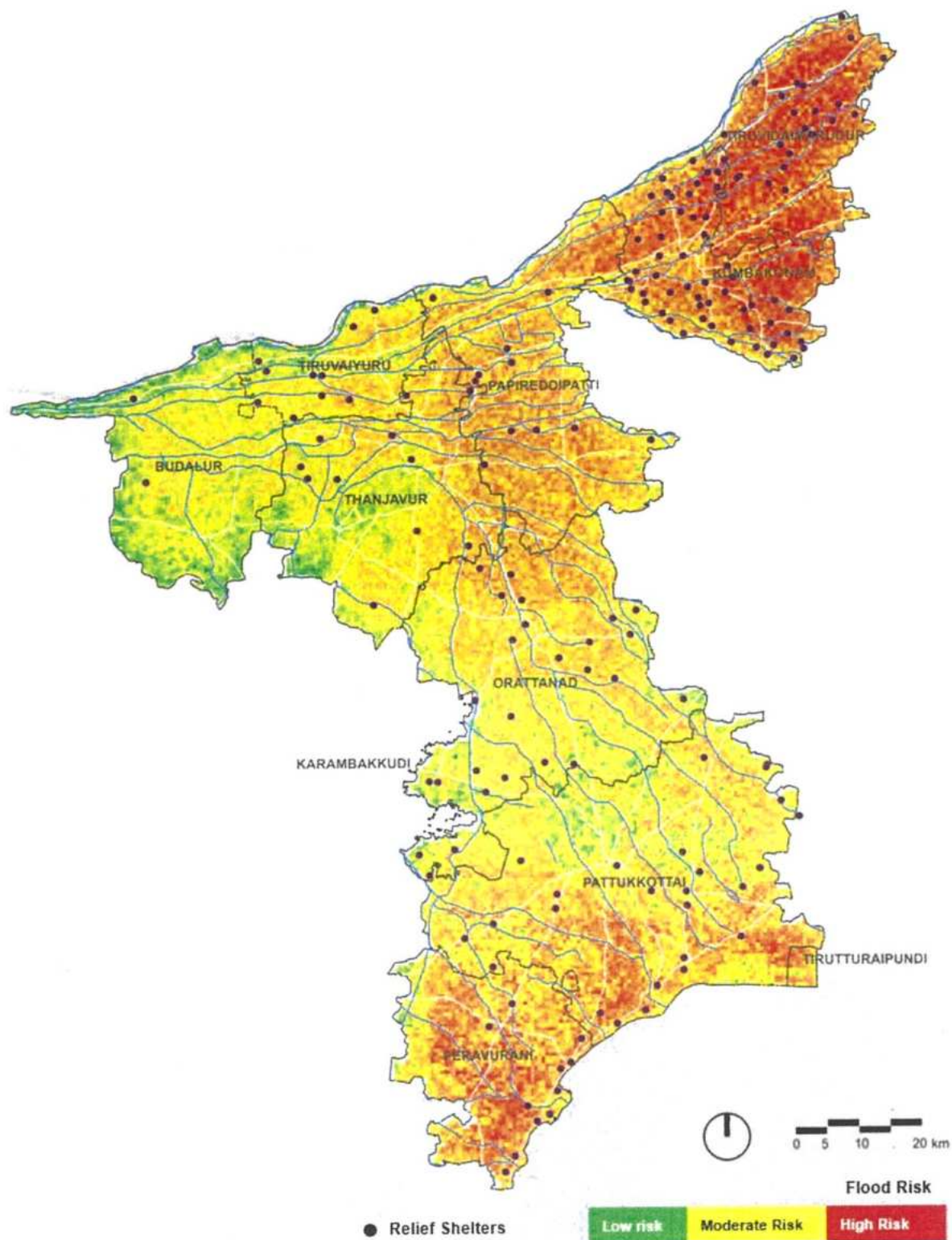
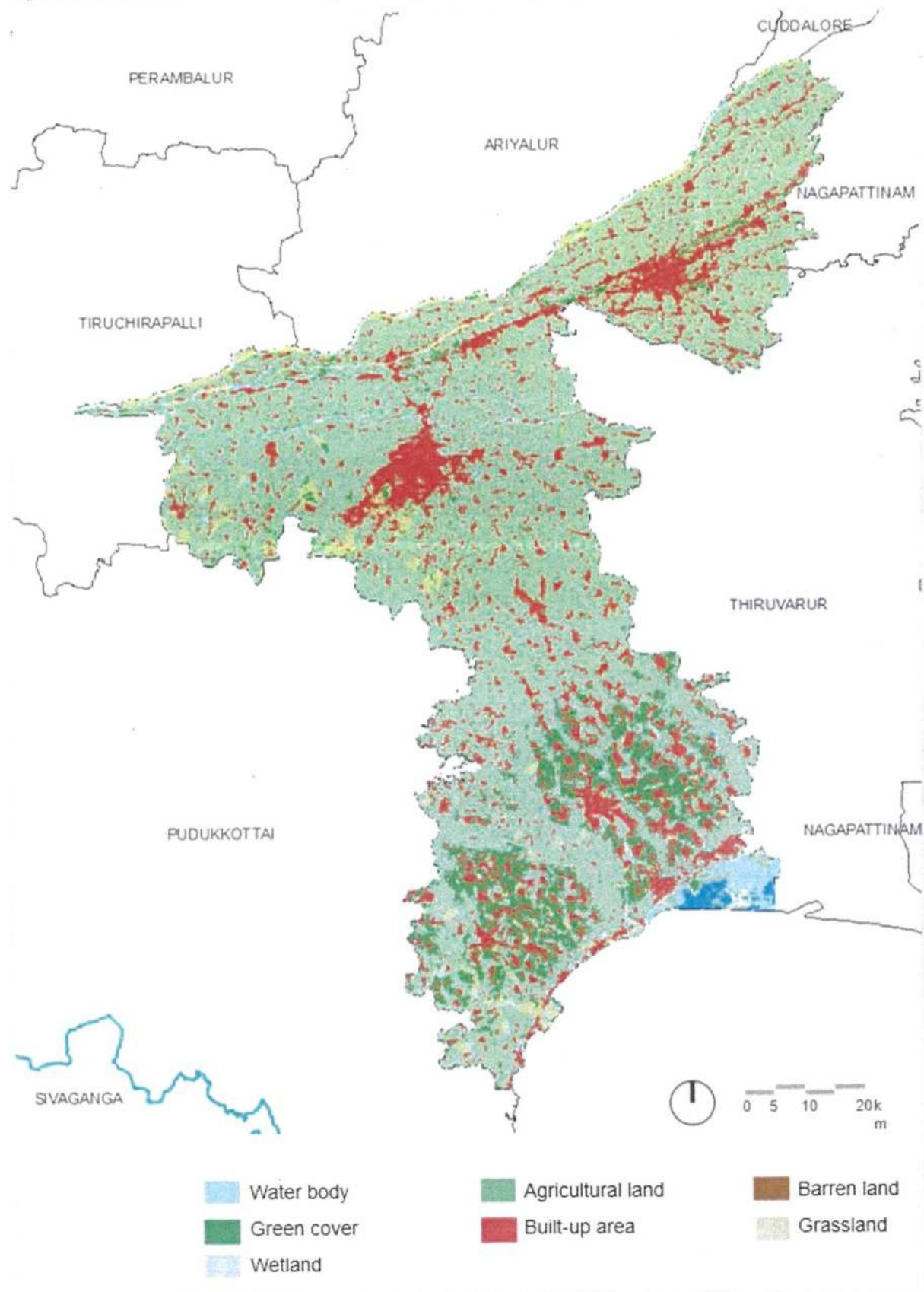


Figure 5: Land use and land cover map of Thanjavur district (2023)





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**District Emergency
Operation Centre**

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**State Emergency
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