

ABBREVIATIONS

Sl.No.	Abbreviations	Expansion
1	BBB	Building Back Better
2	BDO	Block Development Officer
3	CBDP	Community Based Disaster Preparedness
4	CBRN	Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear materials
5	COVID	Corona Virus Disease
6	CMPRF	Chief Minister's Public Relief Fund
7	DCR	District Control Room
8	DDMP	District Disaster Management Plan
9	DDMA	District Disaster Management Authority
10	DM	Disaster Management
11	DDMC	District Disaster Management Committee
12	DDM	Directorate of Data management
13	DEOC	District Emergency Operation Centre
14	EOC	Emergency Operation Centre
15	GPS	The Global Positioning System
16	HFL	Highest Flood Level
17	HF	High Frequency
18	HADP	Hill Areas Development Program
19	IAMWARM	Irrigated Agriculture Modernization and Water-bodies Restoration and Management
20	IMD	India Meteorological Department
21	IDRN	India Disaster Resource Network
22	LED	Light Emitting Diode
23	MCM	Million Cubic Metres
24	MGNREGS	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme
25	NGO	Non-Governmental Organization

26	NEM	North East Monsoon
27	NABARD	National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development
28	NRSC	National Remote Sensing Centre
29	NCCF	National Cooperative Consumers Federation of India Limited
30	NREGP	National Rural Employment Guarantee Programme
31	ORS	Oral Rehydration Therapy
32	PWD	Public Works Department
33	RMC	Regional Meteorological Centre
34	SDMA	State Disaster Management Agency
35	SDRF	State Disaster Response Fund
36	SDRN	State Disaster Resource Network
37	SEOC	State Emergency Operations Centre
38	SGRY	Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana
39	SSS	Social Security Schemes
40	TDMC	Taluk Disaster Management Committee
41	TDMP	Taluk Disaster Management Plan
42	TNEB	Tamil Nadu Electricity Board
43	TWAD	Tamil Nadu Water supply and Drainage Board.
44	VHF	Very High Frequency
45	WRO	Water Resource Organization

DISTRICT AT A GLANCE

Sl.No.	District Particulars	Details		
1	District	THENI		
2	No of Revenue Divisions	2	1. Periyakulam	
			2. Uthamapalayam	
3	No. of Taluks	5	1. Theni	
			2. Periyakulam	
			3. Andipatti	
			4. Bodinayakanur	
			5. Uthamapalayam	
4	No. of Revenue Villages	113		
5	No .of Municipalities	6	1. Theni-Allinagaram	
			2. Periyakulam	
			3. Bodinayakanur	
			4. Chinnamanur	
			5. Cumbum	
			6. Gudalur	
6	No. of Panchayat Unions	8	1. Theni	
			2. Periyakulam	
			3. Andipatti	
			4. K - Myladumparai	
			5. Bodinayakanur	
			6. Chinnamanur	
			7. Uthamapalayam	
			8. Cumbum	
7	No. of Town Panchayats	22		
8	No. of Village Panchayats	130		
9	Population	Total	Male	Female
		1245899	625683	620216
10	Child Population	119661	61873	57788
11	Population Density (Persons per Sq.km)	434		
12	Sex Ratio (Female per 1000 Males)	991		
13	Literates	Total	Male	Female
		870080	479403	390677
		69.80%	76.62%	62.99%

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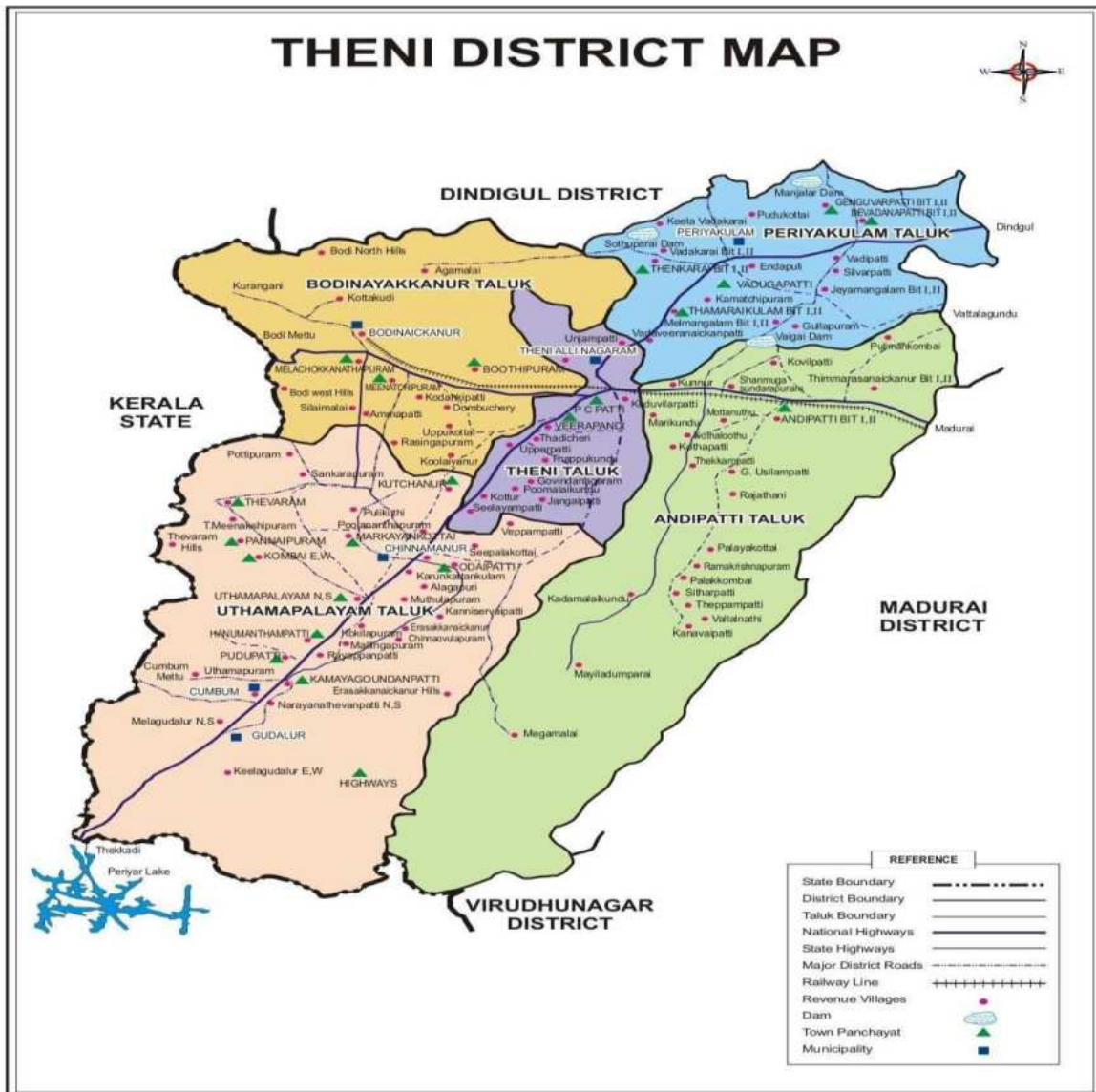
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CHAPTER I

DISTRICT PROFILE

Theni District was formed by the bifurcation from the former Madurai District as per the G.O. Ms. No. 679 Revenue Department dated 7 July 1996. Consequent to the bifurcation, one new Revenue Division with headquarters at Uthamapalayam and two new Taluks at Theni and Bodinayakkanur were also created with effect from 1 January 1997. Theni Municipal town was only a firka headquarters until 31 December 1996. Consequent to the formation of the new District, Theni Municipal Town was upgraded as the Taluk and the District headquarters on January 1, 1997.



LOCATION

Theni District is situated at the foot of the Western Ghats between 90°39" and 100°30" North latitude and between 70° 00" and 78° 33" of East Longitude. Central location: 10° 04" N 77° 45" E. The district is bounded by Dindigul District to the north, Madurai District to the east, Virudhunagar District to the southwest and Idukki district of Kerala State to the west. It is diversified by several ranges and hills. A range of hills which runs parallel to Western Ghats from north to south separate it from the neighbouring state of Kerala.

The district headquarters is situated at Theni. And there are two divisional headquarters one at Periyakulam and another at Uthamapalyam. The district is divided into 5 Taluks and taluks are grouped into two sub-divisions for administration.

CLIMATE

Theni district experiences moderate temperatures that range from 13° C to 39.5° C. In the hills, the temperatures can range from as low as 4-5° C to 25° C. The district is known for its salubrious climate, hills and lakes. The annual rainfall is 829.80 mm. Wind conditions are moderate.

RAINFALL STATUS (2023 - 2024)

Sl. No.	Rain gauge Stations Manual	2023	up to May 2024
		Rainfall in mm	Rainfall in mm
1	Andipatti	973.4	145.8
2	Aramanaipudur	899.1	63.8
3	Bodinayakanur	1057.6	161.2
4	Gudalur	426.2	50.8
5	Manjalur	1209.9	132
6	Periyakulam	1462.2	194
7	Periyar	1928.6	133.8
8	Sothuparai	1440.9	204
9	Thekkadi	1577	169
10	Uthamapalayam	426.9	64.4
11	Vaigai Dam	1090	88.4
12	Veerapandi	875.3	102
13	Shanmuganathi	663.6	115.8
	Total	14030.7	1625
	Average	1079.28	125.00

IRRIGATION AND WATER-WAYS

The district is fed by Vaigai River, Kottagudi River, Suruli River, Varaganathi River, Manjalar River and Varattaru River. The important reservoirs in the district are Periyar Dam, Vaigai Dam, Manjalar Dam, Sothuparai Dam and Shanmuganathi Dam.

LIST OF DAMS IN THENI DISTRICT

Sl.No.	Name of the Dam	Year of Construction	Capacity (in MCM)	Capacity (in feet)
1.	Mullai Periyar	1895	443.56	142
2.	Vaigai	1959	194.78	71
3.	Manjalar	1967	13.48	67
4.	Sothuparai	2001	2.83	126
5.	Shanmuganathi	2004	2.25	52

LIST OF RIVERS IN THENI DISTRICT

Sl.No.	Name of the River	Length (km)	Taluks through which it flows
1.	Mullai periyar	68.0	Uthamapalayam, Theni and Andipatti
2.	Vaigai	72.0	Andipatti, Periyakulam
3.	Kottagudi	40.0	Bodinayakkanur, Theni
4.	Varaha Nadhi	26.1	Periyakulam
5.	Manjalar	27.1	Periyakulam

GEOGRAPHICAL AREA	
Total Area	3242.3 Sq.km
Area Under Agriculture	1144360.412 Hectare
CLIMATE & RAINFALL	
Normal Rainfall in Theni	Southwest Monsoon=215.4 mm Northeast Monsoon=363.9 mm
Temperature in Plains	13 °C - 39.5 °C
Temperature in Hills	4-5 °C - 25 °C
GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATION	
North Latitude	90 ⁰ 39" to 100 ⁰ 30"
East Longitude	70 ⁰ 00" to 78 ⁰ 33"
DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE	
Total Population	1,245,899
Male	6,25,683
Female	6,20,216
Urban	53.82%
Rural	46.18%
Scheduled Castes Population	20.72%
Scheduled Tribes Population	0.15%
Sex Ratio	991:1000
LITERACY	
Average Literacy Rate	69.84%
Male	76.62%
Female	62.99%

ADMINISTRATIVE UNITS	
Revenue Subdivisions	1. Periyakulam 2. Uthamapalayam.
Taluks	1. Theni 2. Periyakulam 3. Andipatti 4. Bodinayakkanur 5. Uthamapalayam.
LOCAL BODIES	
Municipal Corporations (6)	Theni, Periyakulam, Bodinayakkanur, Chinnamanur, Cumbum, Gudalur.
Town Panchayats	22
Panchayat Unions (8)	Theni, Periyakulam, Bodi, Chinnamanur, Uthamapalayam, Cumbum, Andipatti, K- Mayiladumparai.
Village Panchayats	130
REVENUE ADMINISTRATION	
Revenue Divisions	2
Revenue Taluks	5
Revenue Firkas	17
Revenue Villages	113
AGRICULTURE	
Total Cultivable Area	127396 Hectare
Net Area Sown	112555 Hectare
Major Crops in District	Paddy, Jowar, Redgram, Sugarcane, Groundnut, Gingelly, Cotton, Banana.
Area Under Irrigation	73221 Hectare
Major Projects	Periyar, Vaigai, Manjalar and Sothuparai.

CHAPTER II

DISTRICT DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLAN – OVERVIEW

Disasters can be caused by naturally occurring events, such as earthquakes, hurricanes, floods, or tornadoes, or spread of diseases or they can be due to man-made events, either accidental (such as an accidental toxic spill or nuclear power plant event), or deliberately caused (such as various terrorist bombings and poisonings) etc.

The United Nations defines a disaster as a serious disruption of the functioning of a society, causing widespread human, material, or environmental loss, which exceeds the ability of the affected society to cope using its own resources. To put it in other words, it is the occurrence of a sudden mishap/calamity/grave accident that disrupts the basic fabric and normal functioning of a society (or community).

VISION

A safer community that effectuate a pragmatic and holistic mechanism to prevent, mitigate and respond to any event of disaster and consistently advance in all aspects of disaster risk reduction.

MISSION

Develop and establish a structurally and functionally competent administrative unit at District and taluk levels, cognizant and adopt in disaster management activities, which is prepared to minimize the devastating effects of a disaster, whether natural or human induced, and capable of appropriate timely deliverance of services upon an emergency.

DISTRICT DISASTER MANAGEMENT GOAL

The primary objective of The District Disaster Management Plan (DDMP) is to be an instrument to implement the responsibilities assigned to DDMA, the District Plan aims to include,

a) The areas in the district vulnerable to different forms of disasters,

- b) The measures to be taken for prevention and mitigation of disaster, by the departments of the government at the district level and local authorities in the district,
- c) The capacity- building and preparedness measures required to be taken by the departments of the governments at the district level and the local authorities in the district to respond to any threatening disaster situation or disaster,
- d) The response plans and procedures, in the event of a disaster, providing for
 - i) Allocation of responsibilities to the departments of the government at the district level and the local authorities in the district,
 - ii) Prompt response to disaster and relief thereof,
 - iii) Procurement of essential resources,
 - iv) Establishment of communication links and
 - v) The dissemination of information to the public.

Theni District, having hilly terrains, rivers and forests, industries etc., is vulnerable to various kinds of hazards like Floods, Landslides, Fire hazards, Road accidents, droughts etc. Theni District experienced all the above hazards in the past and has overcome them. Due to past experience and the present COVID-19 pandemic, the importance of emergency response planning is felt by the District Administration. This intention has paved the way for designing a plan to analyze preparedness, gear up the rescue and restoration during disaster situations as well as building up the capacity to face calamities of any form in future. The District Administration has realized the necessity to compile a plan to facilitate faster and effective recovery during an emergency of any kind. This plan is more of a guide book, which can help the administration to remain better prepared for both natural and man-made disasters to safeguard lives, livelihood, and property.

SENDAI CONFERENCE

The Third United Nations World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction was held in Sendai, Japan from 14 to 18 March 2015, drawing 6,500 delegates to the conference itself and 50,000 people to the associated Public Forum. Sendai is the largest city of Miyagi Prefecture, in north-eastern Japan. It has a prominent status as it was hit by the Great East Japan earthquake, 130 kilometres from the epicentre. The conference included discussion of the aftermath of the Japanese response to the 2011 disaster and how Japan's early warning system can save lives when earthquakes and Tsunamis strike. The conference included an announcement of a US\$4 billion fund to prepare for disasters over four years. Moreover, the conference coincided with Cyclone Pam hitting Vanuatu, and Vanuatu President Baldwin Lonsdale urgently requested international assistance for his people. Thus, in 2015 many developed nations announced they would partner with smaller countries to prepare for future disaster relief operations.

The conference adopted the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015- 2030. The Sendai Framework is the first major agreement of the post-2015 development agenda, with seven targets and four priorities for action. It was endorsed by the UN General Assembly in June 2015.

Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030

The Sendai Framework is a 15-year non-binding agreement which recognizes that the State has the primary role to reduce disaster risk but that responsibility should be shared with other stakeholders including local government and the private sector. It aims for the following outcome:

“The substantial reduction of disaster risk and losses in lives, livelihoods and health and in the economic, physical, social, cultural and environmental assets of persons, businesses, communities and countries.””

The Sendai Framework emerged from three years' of consultations and negotiations, supported and coordinated by UNISDR, during which UN member states, NGOs and other stakeholders made calls for an improved

version of the existing Hyogo Framework, with a set of common standards, a comprehensive framework with achievable targets, and a legally- based instrument for disaster risk reduction. Based on the Sendai Framework, the first was held in New Delhi as part of Asian ministerial conference for disaster risk reduction. Member states also emphasized the need to tackle disaster risk reduction and climate change adaption when setting the Sustainable Development Goals, particularly in light of an insufficient focus on risk reduction and resilience in the original Millennium Development Goals.

The Sendai Framework sets four specific priorities for action.

1. Understanding disaster risk;
2. Strengthening disaster risk governance to manage disaster risk;
3. Investing in disaster risk reduction for resilience;
4. Enhancing disaster preparedness for effective response and to "Build Back Better" in recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction.

To support the assessment of global progress in achieving the outcome and goal of the Sendai Framework, seven global targets have been agreed.

1. Substantially reduce global disaster mortality by 2030, aiming to lower average per 100,000 global mortality between 2020-2030 compared to 2005-2015;
2. Substantially reduce the number of affected people globally by 2030, aiming to lower the average global figure per 100,000 between 2020-2030 compared to 2005-2015;
3. Reduce direct disaster economic loss in relation to global gross domestic product by 2030;
4. Substantially reduce disaster damage to critical infrastructure and disruption of basic services, among them health and educational facilities, including through developing their resilience by 2030;
5. Substantially increase the number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies by 2020;

6. Substantially enhance international cooperation to developing countries through adequate and sustainable support to complement their national actions for implementation of the framework by 2030;
7. Substantially increase the availability of and access to multi-hazard early warning systems and disaster risk information and assessments to the people by 2030.

SCOPE OF THE PLAN

The plan provides a necessary framework for the District administration to facilitate, coordinate and monitor disaster management tasks by mobilizing the resources and taking the expertise of relevant Government departments at central and state level, local self- governments, private sector, non-Governmental organizations and community in every phase of disaster management. This plan is consistently operational at all levels of management within the geographical and jurisdictional limits of the District administration.

This plan is pertinent to the prevention of hazards, mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery from disasters listed in section 7 of State DM Policy 2010 and other events recognized as hazards or disasters by the State Executive Committee or the State Disaster Management Authority from time to time.

The emergency planning process has evolved significantly and taken more importance in the last decade as a result of emergencies and disasters having a greater impact on social balance. Today, organizations have an abundance of emergency planning resources and training options available to them. Cooperation between Government and NGO"s in the planning process is also high. Consequently, there presently exists an excellent opportunity for organizations to increase their level of preparedness & mitigation.

Most experts today advocate a comprehensive "all hazards" approach to emergency preparedness. A comprehensive emergency response plan that takes into account potential, natural, technological and man-made threats and

involves key personnel in the planning process can assist an organization to systematically manage emergencies in an effective and efficient manner. The planning process is a key element that forces District Magistrates and staff to explore viable options that can be employed in the event of an emergency or disaster. These contingencies can ultimately help to save lives, reduce property loss, as well as lessen an organization's potential liability.

Non Disaster - By very definition would be when normalcy prevails and this setting provides the best possible opportunity to prepare to face any eventuality. During the Non-Disaster phase, existing and potential risks need to be identified and action taken to reduce potential casualties and damage from disasters.

Pre-Disaster - This phase is the narrow window then the impending disaster is going to happen and there is high possibility of panic or steps that would help to mitigate the impact of the disaster. During this phase, the focus is on steps necessary for safeguarding lives and assets of the area likely to be affected by taking appropriate action so as to reach out to potential damage areas in a prompt and coordinated manner.

During Disaster - When the disaster is running its course. This phase will test the preparedness and training being given to a community for a holistic and effective approach to attend to the immediate needs of the affected population in minimum time possible even while the disaster is on. Fast response, mobilization of search and rescue, safety to life and property and other disaster mitigation steps will determine the effective response at this stage.

Post disaster - When the disaster has struck and the impact of the disaster requires several urgent steps to restore normalcy – both in the immediate and long-term.

This phase will work on building back the community so as to attain normalcy in the community utilizing both local resources and the government machinery in the most effective manner within the shortest possible time. Recovery, Rehabilitation and Building Back Better (BBB) are the key words.

NEED OF THE PLAN

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

Effective emergency response planning begins with the following

- Defining an emergency in terms relevant to the organization doing the planning
- Establishing an organization with specific tasks to function immediately before, during, and after an emergency
- Establishing a method for utilizing resources and for obtaining additional resources during the emergency.
- Providing a recognizable means of moving from normal operations into and out of the emergency mode of operation regardless of the type of crisis, there are a series of common requirements that must be taken into account for an organization to be successful when a critical incident occurs.

These include:

- Deciding Policy
- Assessing threat
- Identifying resources
- Selecting crisis team personnel
- Locating the crisis management center
- Equipping the crisis center
- Training crisis team personnel
- Testing contingency plans and emergency procedures
- Dealing with the media
- Dealing with victims and their families
- Dealing with other affected persons (such as employees)
- Getting the organization's normal work done during the crisis.

MANDATORY PROVISIONS OF DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLAN

Under Section 31 of Disaster Management Act -2005

There shall be a plan for disaster management for every district of the State. The District Plan shall be prepared by the District Authority, after consultation with the local authorities and having regard to the National Plan and the State Plan, to be approved by the State Authority.

The District Plan includes

- a) The areas in the district vulnerable to different forms of disasters;
- b) The measures to be taken, for prevention and mitigation of disaster, by the Departments of the Government at the district level and local authorities in the district;
- c) The capacity-building and preparedness measures required to be taken by the Departments of the Government at the district level and the local authorities in the district to respond to any threatening disaster;
- d) The response plans and procedures, in the event of a disaster providing for,
 - Allocation of responsibilities to the Departments of the Government at the district level and the local authorities in the district;
 - Prompt response to disaster and relief thereof;
 - Procurement of essential resources;
 - Establishment of communication links; and
 - The dissemination of information to the public;
- e) Such other matters as may be required by the State / District Authority.
 - The District Plan shall be reviewed and updated periodically.
 - The copies of this District Disaster Management Plan shall be made available to the line Departments of the Government in the district.
 - The District Disaster Management Authority shall, review from time to time, the implementation of the Plan and issue such instructions to different departments of the Government in the district as it may deem necessary for the implementation thereof.

LINKAGES / COORDINATION WITH OTHER AGENCIES FOR DISASTER MANAGEMENT

The mitigation strategy of the district plan can be linked to the all concern departments to ensuring the following things.

1. Raising platform for new building in low lying or flood prone areas.
2. Alternate income generation activities to the risk group through Self-help Groups.
3. Raising the platform of tube well in flood areas.
4. Strengthening and abiding the local coping mechanism.
5. Construction of high raised plat forms from Forest for animal resources.
6. Road & bridges to be constructed and repaired to reduce the vulnerability.
7. Provision of communication facility to the vulnerable areas.
8. Provision and promotion of grain bank facilities and alternative storing facility for food grains
9. Developing the skill and capacity of various Disaster Management Teams to meet the disasters. Linking of the departmental plans with long term developmental activity in the district as well as regular updating and mock drills can ensure long term sustainability.

List of departmental information

Sl.No.	Emergency Operation Task force	Functions
1	Coordination and Planning	Coordinate Early warning, Response and Recovery Operations.
2	Administration and Protocol	Support Disaster Operations by efficiently completing the paper work and other administrative tasks needed to ensure effective and timely relief assistance.
3	Warning	Collection and dissemination of warnings of potential disasters.
4	Law and Order	Assure the execution of maintenance of Law and order in the area affected by the disaster.
5	Search and Rescue (including Evacuation)	Provide human and material resources needed to support local evacuation, search and rescue efforts.

6	Public Works	Provide the personnel and resources needed to support local efforts to re-establish normally operating infrastructure.
7	Water	Assure the provision of sufficient potable water for human and animal consumption (priority), and water for industrial and agricultural uses as appropriate.
8	Food and Relief Supplies	Assure the provision of basic food and other needs in the affected communities.
9	Power	Provide the resources to re-establish normal power supplies and systems in affected communities.
10	Public Health and Sanitation (including First Aid and all medical care)	Provide personnel and resources to address pressing public health problems and re-establish normal healthcare systems.
11	Animal Welfare	Provision of health and other care to animals affected by disaster.
12	Shelter	Provide materials and supplies to ensure shelter for disaster-affected populations
13	Logistics	Provide Air, water and Land transport for evacuation and for the storage and delivery of relief supplies in coordination with other task forces and competent authorities.
14	Survey (Damage Assessment)	Collect and analyse data on the impact of disaster, develop estimates of resource needs and relief plans, and compile District and State authorities and other parties as appropriate.
15	Telecommunications	Coordinate and assure operation of all communication systems (e.g; Radio, TV, Telephones, Wireless) required to support early warning or post disaster operations.
16	Media (Public Information)	Provide liaison with and assistance to electronic media on early warning and post-disaster reporting concerning the disaster.

CHAPTER III

INSTITUTIONAL MECHANISM

DISTRICT EMERGENCY OPERATION CENTRE (DEOC) / DCR

The control room plays a vital role in the disaster management activities. It coordinates the flow of information with respect to activities associated with relief operations. During normal times it maintains systematic data-based information of the resources available, important Government and non-Government officials, local bodies and NGOs. During a crisis it is expected to function as a center for decision making and to keep constant touch with the affected areas to provide organized relief and rescue operations immediately after occurrence or receipt of warning of disaster. The DPO/ADM will be in charge of the control room. There will be separate control rooms at taluk level.

PURPOSE OF THE DCR

The District Control Room (DCR) under the control of District Collector, Theni is operating round the clock. This is the nerve center to Monitor, Co-ordinate; Implement the actions / activities for Disaster Management.

ROLE AND FUNCTIONS OF CONTROL ROOM

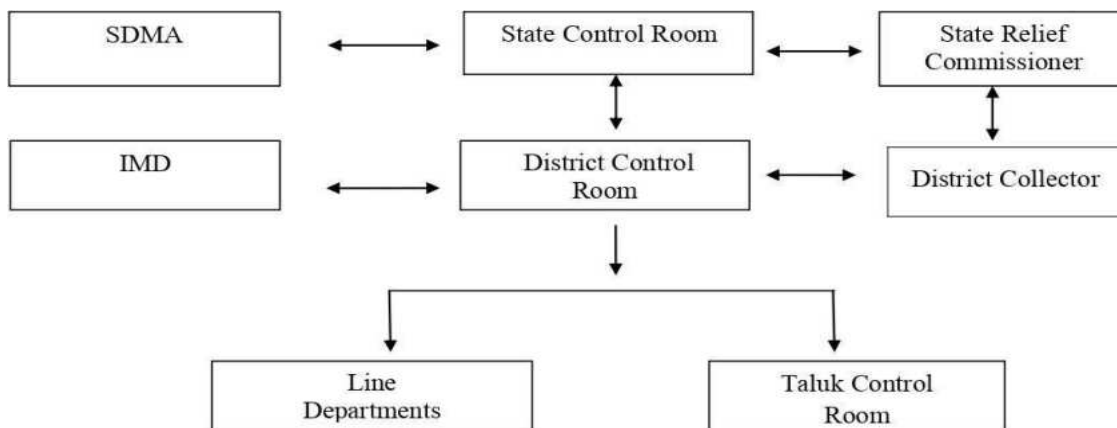
1	The control room is the nodal center in terms of disaster management.
2	To monitor, coordinate and implement the actions for disaster management
3	Periodic check to ensure that all warnings, communication systems and instruments are in working condition.
4	To ensure an information system on a routine basis from the District Heads Departments on the vulnerability of various blocks and villages
5	To receive reports on the preparedness of the district level departments and the resources at their disposal to arrange and meet their requirements.
6	To upgrade the Disaster Management Action Plan according to the changing scenario.
7	To maintain an inventory of all resources.
8	To give warning signals as per the need of the hour
9	To monitor preparedness measures and conduct training programs.
10	To collect and transmit information concerning natural calamities.

11	To keep regular contact with the Centre for Seismology and Meteorology Shillong.
12	To make arrangements for dissemination of information to all vulnerable places
13	To brief the media of the situations and furnish the day-to-day reports to the State Disaster Management Committee during disasters
14	To report the ground situation and the action taken by the District Administration
15	The control room can have many service divisions with assigned duties, example infrastructure / health / Drinking water / logistics / agriculture / communication etc. and according to the need it could be expanded.
16	The District Control Room should have all the facilities for effective communication and also to anticipate in case of system failure to have alternative communication systems, ordinary and mobile phones, e-mail facility etc.
17	To have a list of all personnel and trained persons who could be contacted at any time.
18	To organize post disaster evaluation.
19	To liaise with the operation center. Site operation center is the center in the disaster site to be set up and an officer earmarked to be in charged.

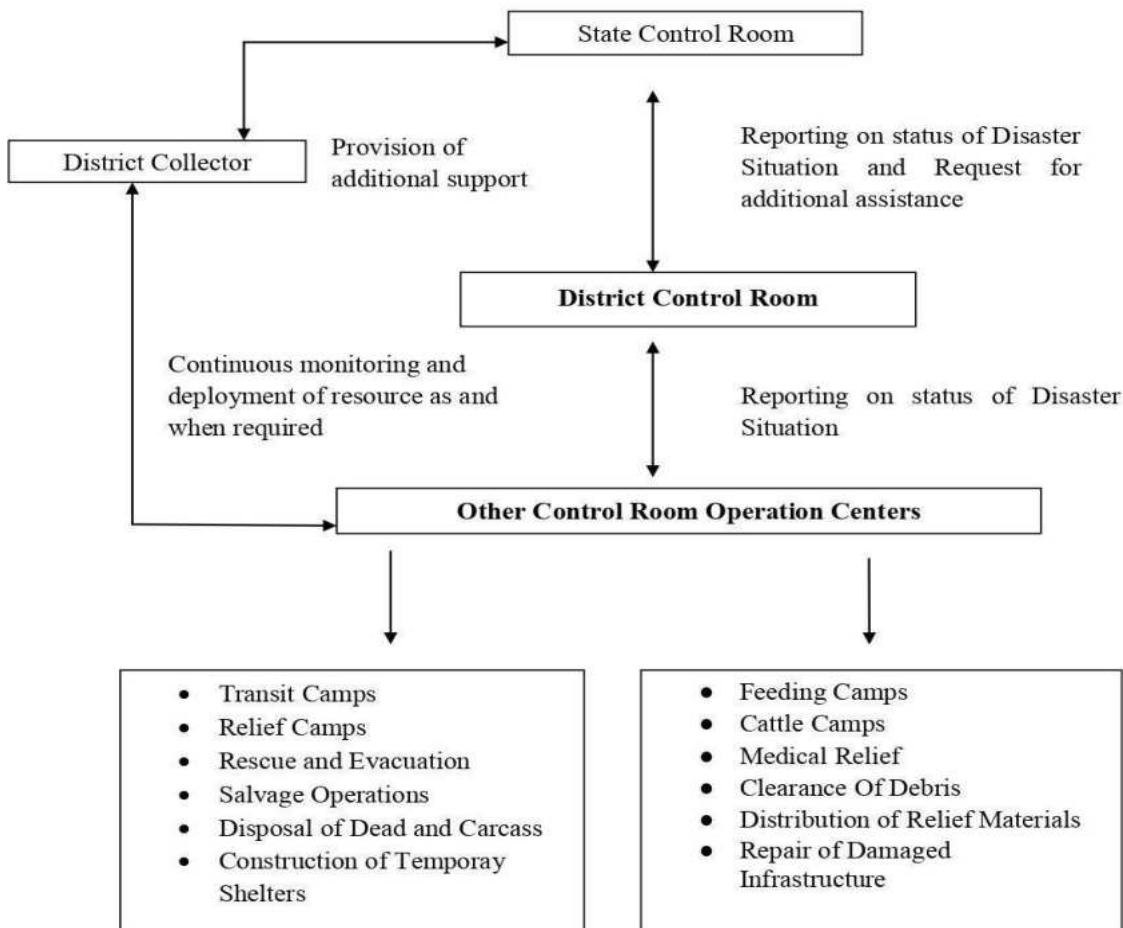
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In a disaster time, the District Control Room will operate under the central authority of the District Collector, exercising emergency power to issue directions to all departments to provide emergency response service. He will also co-ordinate with the State Response Machinery. The Control Room is manned round the clock. The District Control Room is placed in the Disaster Management Section of the District Collectorate.

INFORMATION FLOW CHART FOR STATE CONTROL ROOM



Activity wise flow of information among State Control Room, DEOC and Other Control Room Operation Centers



- Transit Camps
- Relief Camps
- Rescue and Evacuation
- Salvage Operations
- Disposal of Dead and Carcass
- Construction of Temporary Shelters

- Feeding Camps
- Cattle Camps
- Medical Relief
- Clearance Of Debris
- Distribution of Relief Materials
- Repair of Damaged Infrastructure

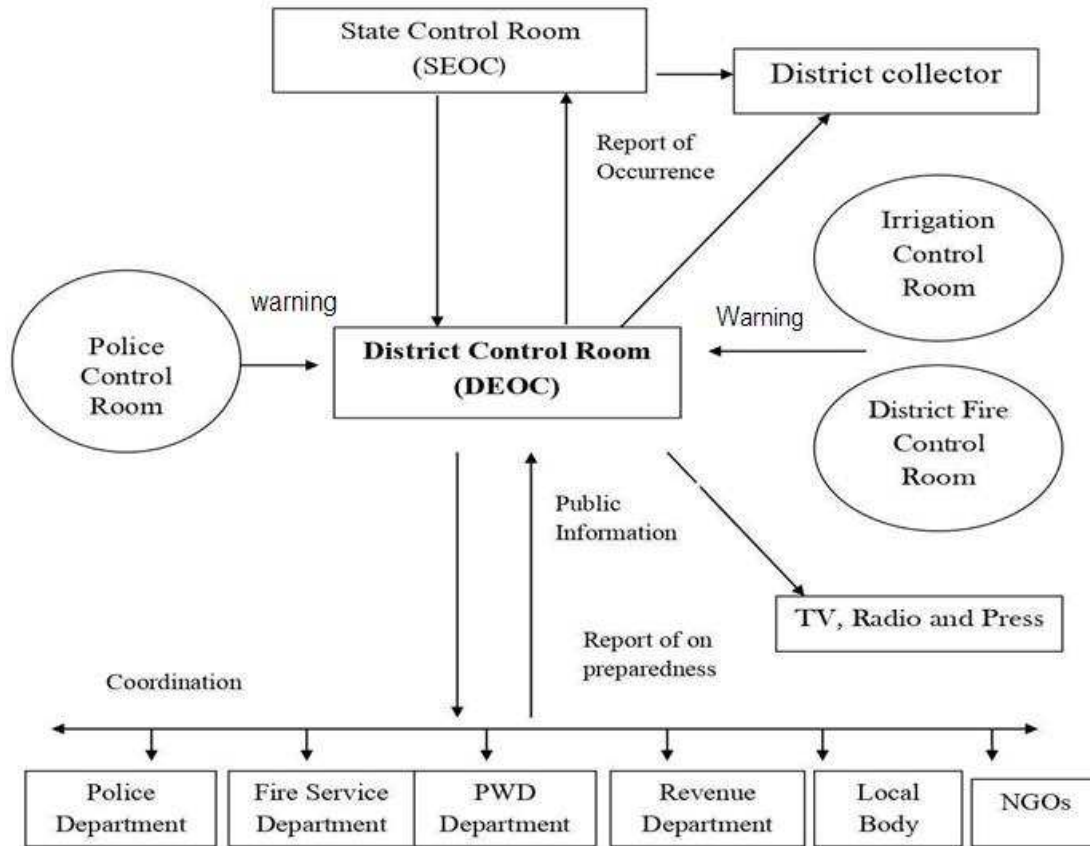
SCOPE OF WORK OF THE DISTRICT CONTROL ROOM

Time Frame	Activities
NORMAL TIME	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that all warning and communication systems are in working condition • Receive information on a routine and regular basis from the departments on the vulnerability of the various Gram panchayats and Villages to disaster • Receive reports on preparedness from the relevant district level departments and other departments. Based on these reports, the DEOC will forward the Preparedness Measures details on behalf of the Collector to the State Control Room, Relief Commissioner. • Upgrade and update District Control Room system according to changing scenarios in the district. Update data bank and maintain an inventory of resources. • Update all information on the SDRN / IDRN Inform State Control Room, Relief Commissioner of any changes, including updating of data bank and annexure. • Monitor preparedness measures including mock drill exercises undertaken by various departments. Ensure proper dissemination of information about District Control room. Room System at the district level, local level and disaster prone areas. Identifying appropriate NGOs/Private Sector Organizations, which can be assigned the task of community level preparedness.

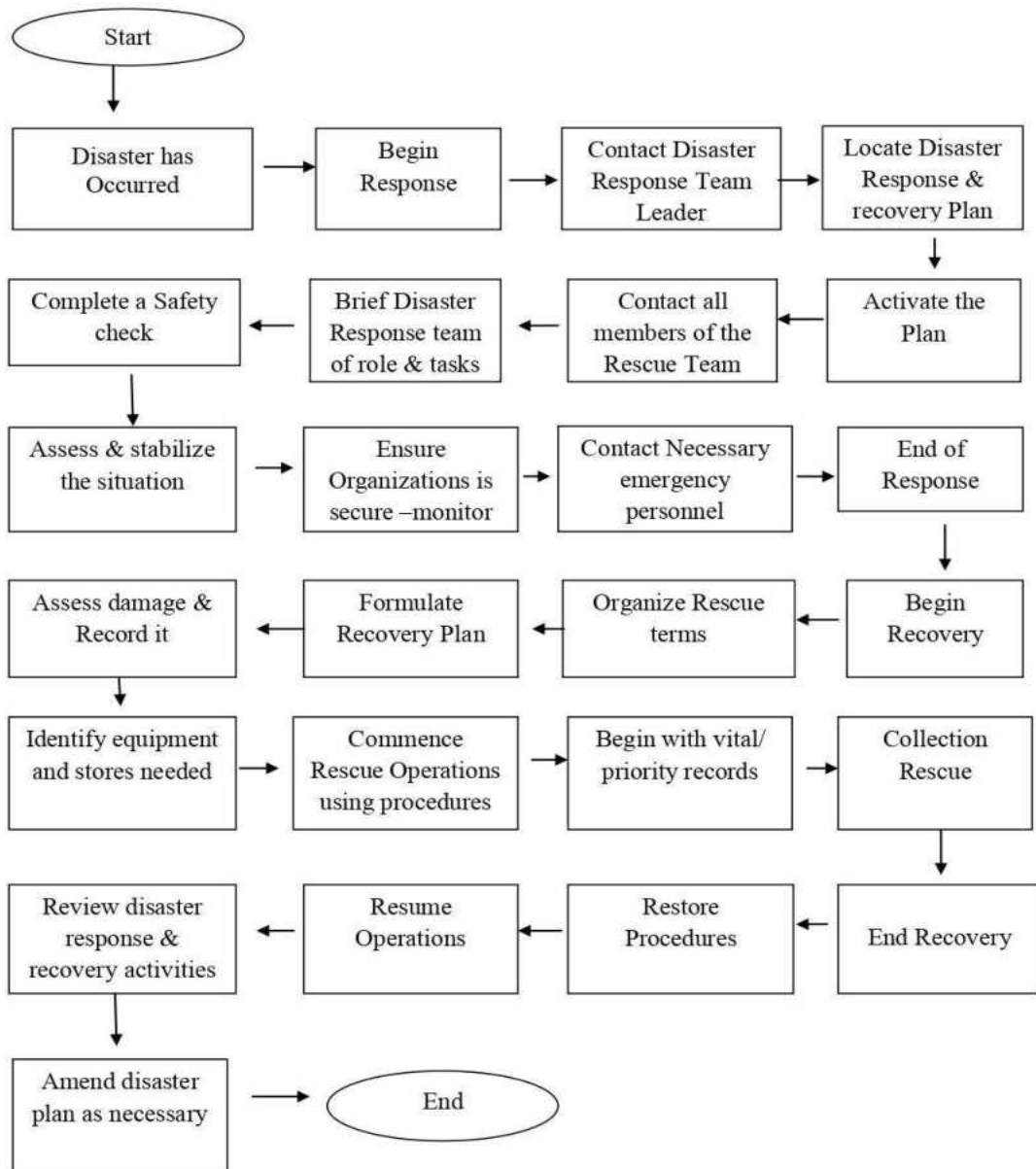
**DISASTER
TIME**

- Organize post-disaster evaluation and update District Control Room System accordingly Prepare reports and documents on district level disaster events 24 x 7 Weather tracking and early warning dissemination.
- Collect and transmit information regarding matter relating to natural calamity. Mapping of vulnerable areas.
- Make use of Database on civil society organizations and their activities Database on volunteers
- Facilitate regular meetings of civil society organizations and issue updated
- information to State control room in Relief Commissioner's office
- Utilize the services of officials and NGO"s who were imparted with in emergency response.

3.7 Early Warning Dissemination



EMERGENCY RESPONSE STRUCTURE



Automatic Rain Guage Stations- 2024

Sl.No	Name of the Taluk	Name of Village / Firka	NEW ARG Location {Site Name}	ARG Code	Location on Roof Top / Ground
1	Theni	Koduvilarpatti / Koduvilarpatti	Panchayat Office	ARG 862	Top
2	Theni	Theni Allinagram / Theni Allinagram	Taluk Office Theni	ARG 844	Ground
3	Periyakulam	Lakshmipuram / Thenkarai	Higher Secondary School	ARG 864	Ground
4	Periyakulam	Devadhanapatti / Devadhanapatti	Revenue Inspector Office	ARG 865	Ground
5	Periyakulam	E.Pudhukottai / Thenkarai	Community Hall	ARG 845	Top
6	Periyakulam	Genguvarpatti / Devadhanapatti	Town Panchayat Office	ARG 866	Top
7	Andipatti	Myladumparai / Myladumparai	Government Hr Sec School, Tharmarajapuram	ARG 220	Ground
8	Andipatti	Kadamalaigundu / Myladumparai	Government Hr Sec School, Karattupatti, Kadamalaigundu	ARG 848	Ground
9	Andipatti	Balakombai / Rajathani	Panchayat Office	ARG 850	Ground
10	Andipatti	Vallalnathi / Kandamanur	Panchayat Union Office,	ARG 847	Top
11	Andipatti	Kothapatti / Rajathani	Primary Health Centre	Arg 846	Ground
12	Andipatti	Thimmarasanayakkanur Bit -1 / Andipatti	Panchayat Middle School	ARG 849	Top
13	Bodinayakkanur	Uppukottai / Kodangipatti	Sub Agriculture Extn. Centre,	ARG 859	Ground
14	Bodinayakkanur	B.Meenachipuram / Rasingapuram	Primary Health Centre,	ARG 860	Ground
15	Bodinayakkanur	Bodinayakkanur / Bodinayakkanur	Taluk Office	ARG 868	Ground
16	Bodinayakkanur	Agamalai / Bodinayakkanur	VAO Office, Agamalai	ARG 867	Top
17	Bodinayakkanur	Kottakudi / Bodinayakkanur	Travellers Bungalow	ARG 861	Ground
18	Uthamapalayam	Mela Gudalur South / Cumbum	Colonel John Pennycuick Memorial	ARG 854	Ground
19	Uthamapalayam	Narayanathevanpatti South / Cumbum	Village Panchayat Office	ARG 855	Top

20	Uthamapalayam	Narayanathevanpatti North /Cumbum	Town Panchayat Office, Highwadies	ARG 856	Top
21	Uthamapalayam	Cumbum / Cumbum	Municipal Office, Cumbum	ARG 853	Top
22	Uthamapalayam	Chinna Ovalapuram / Erasakkanayakkanur	VAO Office, Chinna Ovalapuram	ARG 857	Top
23	Uthamapalayam	Uthamapalayam North / Uthamapalayam	Taluk Office	ARG 863	Ground
24	Uthamapalayam	Markaiyankottai / Markaiyankottai	Town Panchayat Office, Markaiyankottai	ARG 858	Top
25	Uthamapalayam	Pannaipuram / Thevaram	Revenue Inspector Office	ARG 851	Ground
26	Uthamapalayam	Thevaram / Thevaram	Primary Health Centre	ARG 852	Ground
27	Andipatti	Myladumparai / Myladumparai	Varuchanadu Police Station		Top
28	Andipatti	Myladumparai	Kumananthozhu Govt Hr.Sec.School.		Top
29	Uthamapalayam	Cumbum / MelaGudalur (South)	Suruliyar Hydro Power Plant		Top
30	Bodianayakanur	Bodianayakanur/	Kollukumalai Kannandevan Tea Estate		Top

Automatic Weather Station

Sl.No	Taluk	Village	lat	long	Station code	
01	Theni	Theni Allingaram	10.006	77.50	AWS77	Collector office Theni
02	Bodinaickan ur	B.meenatchipuram	10.004	77.35	TAU	Taluk Office
03	Andipatti	Kovilpatti	10.025	77.57	TNAU177	TNAU - ARS, Vaigai Dam Road, Kovilpatti
04	Chinnamanu r	Kamatchipuram	9.8632	77.452	TNAU178	Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Kamatchipuram
05	Kadamalaigu ndu	Mailadumparai	9.779	77.515	TNAU179	Varadharaj Agri Farm, Mailadumparai, Varasunadu Road, Andipatti - 625579
06	Kambam	Keelagudalur	9.6652	77.252	TNAU180	Government Seed Farm, Keelagudalur
07	Periyakulam	Kamatchipuram	10.129	77.588	TNAU181	HC&RI, Kamatchipuram, Periyakulam
08	Uthamapalay am	Uthamapalayam	9.836	77.31	TNAU182	Mr.Varhky, S/O George J Mathew, Pottankulam Form, Kombai Colony, Uthamapalayam - 625522

CHAPTER IV

HAZARDS, VULNERABILITY, RISK ASSESSMENT & MANAGEMENT STRATEGY

Hazard is an event, or phenomenon, that has the potential to adversely affect human life, property and activity to the extent that it can cause a disaster. A hazard can be predominantly natural or human induced and it may cause physical damage, economic losses, or threaten human life and well-being, directly or indirectly. A Hazard is a physical or human made event that can potentially trigger a disaster.

Examples include earthquake, cyclone, floods, volcanic eruptions, tsunamis, drought, economic collapse and war. These physical events need not necessarily result in Disaster. Hazard and disaster are closely related. A hazard is a natural event while the disaster is its consequence. Hazard is a natural event which threatens both life and property. A disaster is the culmination of such a hazard.

A hazard is the potential for a disaster. A hazard becomes a disaster when it hits an area affecting the normal life system. If a hazard like a cyclone hits an unpopulated area, say an unpopulated coast, it need not be considered a disaster if life and property are seriously damaged. A hazard may be regarded as a pre-disaster situation, in which some risk of disaster exists, because the human population has placed itself in a situation of risk.

Disasters are extreme events which cause great loss of life and/or property and create severe disruptions to human activities. They can be created by human actions, e.g., transport accidents and industrial explosions or natural processes like earthquakes. A hazard is when extreme events or processes occur in an area of human settlement and could cause loss of life and damage to existing constructed resources or infrastructure.

There are five major classifications of disasters

- i) Geologically related disaster;
- ii) Climate related disaster;
- iii) Water Chemical, Industrial and Nuclear disasters;
- iv) Accident related disaster;
- v) Biologically related disaster

While climatic and water related disasters prevail throughout the district, the accident related disasters are limited to wherever the road and rail network is there. For district the Water and Climate related disasters, geologically related disasters are localized. Major Vulnerabilities of the Theni District includes Floods, Landslides, Droughts, Heat Waves, Forest Fires and Epidemics or Health Emergencies. Of these, floods and landslides are of real concern as far as the Theni District is concerned.

Following tables give a taluk wise distribution of these vulnerable areas in Theni District.

Sl. No	Name of The Taluk	Very Highly Vulnerable Areas	Highly Vulnerable	Moderately Vulnerable	Low Vulnerable	Total
1	Andipatti	0	0	2	11	13
2	Theni	0	0	0	5	5
3	Periyakulam	0	0	0	7	7
4	Bodinayakkanur	0	2	0	7	9
5	Uthamapalayam	1	0	0	8	9
Total		1	2	2	38	43

FLOOD

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

built on flat levels. The Central Water Commission has developed a network of flood forecasting stations and issues Daily Flood Bulletins to all designated Authorities / Agencies of the Central Government and State Governments / District Administration during the Monsoon seasons for all the major river basins in the following categories.

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

STRATEGY

Pre-Disaster

Identification and mapping of vulnerable zones is most important. In these areas awareness needs to be created about the dangers and guidelines be given for preparedness measures like,

- All members of a community should know the safe route to the nearest shelter / raised pucca house.
- Move valuable/personal items to a safe place above expected flood level.
- Switch off electricity and gas at supply points to the building.
- Protect/relocate stock and equipment in commercial/industrial premises.
- Have emergency kits on hand which includes: A portable radio, torch and spare batteries. Stocks of fresh water, dry food (chura, mudi, gur, biscuits), Kerosene, candle and matchboxes.
- Waterproof or polythene bags for clothing and valuables, an umbrella and bamboo stick (to protect from snakes), salt and sugar.
- A first aid kit, manual and strong ropes for tying things.

The earlier you act and increase awareness about the preparedness measures, the better you will be prepared. Both during and after a flood keep

tuned to your radio. Where possible, you will be kept up to date with the likely duration and level of flooding and when it is over you will receive advice from local authorities on where to obtain medical care, assistance with food, clothing shelter and how best to help yourself and your community recover.

During Floods

Community be made aware of response during disaster to ensure mitigation of damages.

- Encourage drinking of boiled water.
- Make sure that all the food is kept covered, don't take heavy meals.
- Use raw tea, rice water, tender coconut-water, etc.,
- During diarrhoea; contact your ANM/AWW for ORS and treatment.
- Do not let children remain on empty stomach.
- Give instructions to use bleaching powder and lime to disinfect the surrounding.
- Volunteers should help the officials distribute relief materials.

After the Flood

Floodwater can be extremely polluted and as a volunteer it is essential to spread awareness of the following in the affected areas, so as to follow these rules to reduce risk of injury, sickness or infection:

- Do not eat food, which has been in contact with floodwater.
- Boil all water until supplies have been declared safe.
- Do not handle wet electrical equipment.
- Beware of snakes and spiders, which may move to drier areas in your house.
- Check with police for safe routes before driving anywhere.

Water Depth and Current

The great majority of the deaths from flooding result from people attempting to drive, walk, or swim through floodwaters. Floodwater depth and current are easily misjudged and are capable of sweeping away and submerging even large vehicles. Also in small streams the water level can change suddenly. Some deaths have even resulted from people camping in, or

near, normally dry riverbeds. People have also died when flash floods occur in storm water drains and irrigation channels.

Many of those thought to have drowned in floods, especially flash floods, may actually have been killed by the violence of the water, or as a result of having been struck by, or having struck, objects in the water or the river bed. Thus, simply being a good swimmer may not be enough to survive.

If your vehicle becomes stranded in floodwater, leave it and move to higher ground before the water level rises further. Be aware of other potential injuries of flood water such as,

- Possibility of exposure (hypothermia) after becoming soaked
- Risk of illness after drinking from water supplies polluted by sewage and other hazardous wastes in urban and recreation areas;
- Injuries from vehicle accidents caused by road washouts, soft edges and damaged bridges; and
- Electrocution by overhead or fallen power lines. If in a boat on floodwater, be aware of power lines. They may be dangerously close to an aerial, mast, cabin, etc, or may even be in the water.

LANDSLIDE

The major landslides in Theni District are mostly found in Bodi Mettu, Cumbum Mettu, Megamalai and Kumuly ghat road. Debris flows, mudslides or debris avalanches are common types of fast-moving landslides and generally occur during periods of intense rainfall. Disruption of traffic is a common phenomenon.

Geological Survey of India issues alerts and warnings in the following categories:

1. **Category I:** Landslides of large dimensions that are located over or in close vicinity of inhabited areas such as urban settlements or fairly large rural settlements wherein landslides can result in loss of human lives and dwelling on a large scale.

2. **Category II:** The landslides that may occur on the fringes of inhabited areas and result in limited loss of life and property.
3. **Category III:** Landslides which are fairly large and affect infrastructural installations such as strategic and important highways and roads, rail routes and other civil installations like various appurtenant structures of hydroelectric and irrigation projects.
4. **Category IV:** Landslides of small dimensions that occur away from habitations and do not affect either humans or their possessions.

Indicators of Landslide

- The appearance of acute cracks, minor slips and scarps through which water seeps could lead to landslide. Water seeping in through the cracks, appearing as a stream, may see plants in the area being deprived of water.
- Large quantities of water flowing through the cracks have been reported before major slide.
- This indicator is a key as it is known to occur three or four days before the slide and the other conditions may exist for several months before the rain that triggers it.
- Bending of trees, electric posts and other structures apart from sudden cracks in buildings are also indicators.

Awareness Activity

- Considering the indicators, the local Community holds the key in mitigating the disaster as they are the ones to first notice the possibility of a landslide. Community Level Teams need to be organized and trained to observe these changes/indicators and inform the authorities immediately. Evacuation may become necessary at a short notice.
- Awareness sessions will need to be held in educational institutions and localities to help people be alert to changes that are happening in their vicinity.

STRATEGY

Pre-Disaster

- The season for heavy rainfall in hilly 7 regions and districts will require advance planning by the District Administration to mobilize departments such as Forests, Police, Highways, Revenue, Development, HADP, Health, PWD and others and form them into teams for preparedness in this season. Teams deployed in advance at this stage will also help to identify locations that will need attention to prevent landslides.
- Landslides are known to disrupt traffic in a serious way. Hilly regions are exposed to this and it can lead to major inconvenience with several kilometers of piled up traffic.
- Vulnerable locations will need to be identified and preventive measures such as retaining walls and other measures taken during the non-rainy season.
- Earthmoving equipment, Power saws and other heavy equipment that can be utilized to cut through concrete will need to be kept available at decentralized locations for the teams to use.
- The DDMA will need to assess the availability of equipment in the district to tackle these types of disasters. Power saws if not available in sufficient quantities will need to be procured.

Phase I: Notification Phase

- Heavy rainfall during a short spell of time with significant antecedent rainfall triggers landslides. Landslides are often sudden.
- District Administration may keep hillsides prone to possibility of landslides under watch.
- The Fire and Rescue Department should be in preparation with their machinery and equipment for rescue.
- Medical preparedness is an important component of Disaster Management and hence, the team and ambulances should be in readiness and an advisory will be sent to Health authorities of the district.

Phase II: Response – During Disaster and Post Disaster Landslides blocking traffic

- If a landslide occurs on hilly roads, traffic will be disrupted and earthmoving equipment and power saws will need to be rushed to the spot and the debris cleared. Traffic pile-up will need immediate attention as traffic diversions will need to be organized at a good distance from the incident spot by the Traffic Police.
- Such landslides will result in people being stranded on the road amidst inclement weather. They may need food and water which should be arranged if the traffic disruption is likely to be prolonged.

Landslides in residential areas

- Prompt and effective response system to limit the damage to life is essential when the alarm is set. DEOC will need to move as many people as possible out of the area and provide shelter
- Search and rescue teams will need to be activated immediately to undertake search and rescue activities. People may be trapped under the debris and for their rescue heavy equipment will be needed.
- The community level team is normally the first to respond and they should be fully supported and involved until the district administration teams arrive for search and rescue.
- The Health Department will need to deploy ambulances to the site for transporting those critically injured.
- The DEOC will make information available on location, magnitude of damage caused, fatalities, the number of houses damaged to the Fire and Rescue Department so as to commence rescue operations.
- The magnitude of the event should be assessed by DEOC based on information from India Meteorological Department. If the rainfall is exceeding the threshold, landslides may happen in several locations on the same day. If several landslides are expected or occurring, additional rescue forces will need to be mobilized from adjoining districts.
- The State Government may then decide on requesting the Army for assistance.

- A “Missing persons counter” should be made available, for the community to report to. This will reduce the level of confusion as some may have just been displaced in the course of the disaster. This Counter should be manned 24 X 7. A list missing people should be prepared at the end of the event and compared with the bodies extricated. The Community team will provide assistance as they will be able to identify those who are injured, dead and also those who are on the list but alive and well.
- People displaced due to houses affected by the landslide should be evacuated to safety shelters and arrangements made for food, water and clothing.
- Houses in the vicinity of the event should be assessed for their stability. People from houses facing threat should be evacuated and moved to safe shelters.
- The Police while maintaining law and order will need to assist the Fire and Rescue teams and the local Community in transport of injured.
- Regulating traffic to avoid disruption and keeping spectators at bay is an important activity as this will ensure that all disaster relief vehicles are able to access the spot of the disaster. The Home Guards will need to assist the Fire and Rescue Personnel and Police.
- Proper PA system should be made available in the vicinity for better crowd management.
- Districts that have the threat of landslides will need to develop landslide hazard, vulnerability and risk zone maps that will serve as a guide for the future teams that have to deal with the issue.
- Training programs be organized for professionals such as civil engineers and geologist for landslide mapping, investigation techniques, analysis and observational practices.
- Creating awareness in the community regarding safety measures in areas that are prone to landslides is necessary.

HEAT WAVES

Extreme positive departures from the normal maximum temperature result in heat wave during the summer season. The rising maximum temperature during the pre-monsoon months continues till June and in very rare cases till July over the north-western parts of the country. In recent years, heat wave casualties have increased. In India the heat wave took 3028 lives in 1998 and more than 2000 lives in 2002. In Odisha, heat wave caused 2042 deaths in 1998 and more than 1200 deaths in 2002 in southern India. In India it is estimated that heat-wave caused 22562 deaths from 1992 to 2015 in various states. Heat waves, apart from causing potential fatal condition among people may also cause death of wildlife, birds, poultry and animals in zoos in India.

Affected Areas

Heat waves are blown in Theni District in areas of Andipatti, Kandamanoor, Thevaram, Sankarapuram, Kombai, Pannaipuram and Dompuchery.

STRATEGY

Early Warning and Indicators of heat-wave

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

- Such information can provide timely warning to the public to take adequate precautions to prevent being affected by the heat wave and thus mitigate the disaster.

During Disaster

- Healthcare professionals will need to advise on heat-related illnesses to reduce mortality and morbidity.
- Public need to be made aware on how to be protected against extreme heat wave conditions.
- Do"s and Don"ts on heat-related illnesses must be widely publicized in press, television and social media.
- Educational institutions may need to rework the timings to lessen exposure to the heat wave.
- Local schools and colleges will need to equip teachers with knowledge on heat protection tips.
- Awareness needs to be built constantly – LED screens in public places can display temperatures and rolling forecasts.
- Stockpiling of ORS is necessary in Primary Health Care Centers.
- Making good drinking water available to the public in Bus Stands and other public places is necessary.

FOREST FIRE

The total geographical area of Theni District is 3242.3 sq.km. in which forest Area is 1122.36 sq.km. Forest cover of Theni district is 40.98% as per India State of Forest Report 2019. There are mainly two forest divisions in Theni district viz. Theni Division (43341.79 ha) and Megamalai Wildlife Division (62626.629 ha). Some forest areas of Theni district are also covered under Kodaikanal Wildlife Sactuary (6036.83 ha). Tamil Nadu Forestry College, Vagai Dam (201.42 ha) also falls in Theni district.

Megamalai Wildlife Division includes the Megamalai Wildlife Sanctuary. There are 54 beats covered in six ranges in Megamalai Wildlife Division. Out of this, 25 beats are Fire vulnerable beats. There are 39 beats in Theni Forest Division out of which 35 beats are vulnerable to forest fire.

SI.No.	Beats	Range
1	Erasainayackkanur East	Chinnamanur
2	Erasainayackkanur West	
3	Then palani	
4	Lowercamp	Gudalur
5	Mangaladevi	
6	Vannathiparai East	
7	Palakombai	Gandamanur
8	Vellapparkovil West	
9	Paloothu East	
10	Paloothu West	Cumbum East
11	Venniyar East	
12	Venniyar West	
13	Surulipatty South	
14	Narayanandevanpatty	Megamalai
15	Boomarajapuram north	
16	Manoothu	
17	Kombaitholu	
18	Megamalai South	
19	Megamalai North	

20	Manjanoothu South	Varusanadu
21	Manjanoothu North	
22	Pnjanthangi South	
23	Santhanakavu	
24	Udangal	
25	Thummakundu	

Sl.No	Beats	Range
1	Andipatti South Beat	Aundipatty
2	Andipatti North Beat	
3	Kalzugumalai Beat	Bodinayakanur
4	Athiyoothu Beat	
5	Kurangani North Beat	
6	Kurangani South Beat	
7	Pitchangarai Beat	
8	Koottaru Beat	
9	Uththamparai Beat	
10	Periyathukombai Beat	Cumbum West
11	Cumbum Beat	
12	Egaloothu Beat	
13	Cumbum mettu Beat	
14	Chellar Kovil Mettu Beat	
15	Manthiparai Beat	
16	Perumal Kovil mettu Beat	
17	Suranganar Beat	Periyakulam
18	Agamalai East Beat	
19	Agamalai West Beat	
20	Dhevadhanapatty Beat	
21	Sothupari Beat	Theni
22	Varatar Beat	
23	Thambirankanal Beat	
24	Anaikaraipatty Beat	
25	Muthukombai Beat	
26	Arungulam East Beat	
27	Arungulam West Beat	
28	Theni Beat	
29	Ulakurutiyar Beat	

30	Kombai Beat	Uthamapalayam
31	Thevaram South Beat	
32	Thevaram North Beat	
33	Rasingapuram Beat	
34	Uthamapalayam Beat	
35	Soolapuram Beat	

Fire season starts in January in Theni district. Generally it lasts from January to June. Depending on the rain of South West Monsoon it may delay up to September. Majority of the fire occurs in during this fire season only.

Reasons of fire occurrence in forest areas

Fires in forest areas are mainly lit up by humans. Although some natural reasons like lightening may lead to forest fire but such incidences are very rare. Movement of people inside forest areas is mainly responsible for the forest fires. Reason of fire may be intentional or accidental. Smoking, use smoke for honey collection, cooking in forest areas etc. are the main reasons of forest fires. Grasses also set fire in expectation of good grass growth. Some miscreants intentionally lit fire. Fire may be related to offences in forest areas.

Preparedness for the prevention of forest fires

As stated above fire vulnerable areas are identified and necessary precautionary actions are taken up by forest department before the start of fire season. Following activities and works are carried out to prevent forest fires.

- Fire line clearing
- Control Burning
- Training to staffs
- Training to members of Joint Forest Management Committees and other local public residing near the forest areas

Fire control and management during the occurrence of forest fire

Even after the all precautionary actions are taken forest fire may occur since forest area is vast and it is very difficult to monitor each and every part 24X7. Staff and officers of the forest department register their mobile numbers with Forest Survey of India for forest fire alerts. Whenever forest fire occurs alert message is received on the mobile phone. Staff of forest department is immediately mobilized to the fire spot. Sometimes labour is also engaged whenever required. Local public may also help forest department to control the forest fire. Different types of safety and firefighting equipments are used in fire management operations.

Firefighting equipment

- Punk Goggles
- Leather Gloves
- Fire Blanket
- Gum Boot with metal toe
- Safety helmet with fact Shield
- Fire extinguisher
- Grass Cutter
- Water Sprayer
- Rescue Net
- Rescue Rope
- Fire rescue suit
- Safety Helmet
- Leaf Blower
- Edge Trimmer
- Brush cutter

Most of forest areas in Theni district are hilly and with difficult terrain, staff of the forest department often faces difficulties in firefighting operations. However, they try to reach the spot as soon as possible and douse the fire.

Fire Occurrence in Megamalai Wildlife Division

Sl.No.	Year	No. of Fire occurrence	Area in Ha
1	2015	11	18.75
2	2016	163	161.37
3	2017	6	3.54
4	2018	34	23.95
5	2019	92	92.01
6	2020	34	28.643
7	2021	13	46.53
8	2022	37	92.1
9	2023		

Fire Occurrence in Theni Forest Division

Sl.No	Year	No. of Fire occurrence	Area in Ha
1	2016	115	154.60
2	2017	59	64.93
3	2018	98	202.73
4	2019	151	212.26
5	2020	86	102.90
6	2021	37	41.6
7	2022	65	82.3
8	2023		

Post fire operations

After the fire occurrence, fire burnt area is surveyed for the estimation of loss. Generally forest fires in Theni district are ground fires. Forest department takes up habitat improvement works like a forestation, soil and moisture conservation works like construction of gully plugging, gabian check dams, masonry check dams, percolation ponds etc. Fire vulnerability is reassessed for the preventive works in next fire season.

DROUGHT

- A **drought** is a period of below-average precipitation in a given region; resulting in prolonged shortages in its water supply, whether atmospheric, surface water or ground water. A drought can last for months or years, or may be declared after as few as 15 days.
- It can have a substantial impact on the ecosystem and agriculture of the affected region and harm to the local economy.

- Annual dry seasons in the tropics significantly increase the chances of a drought developing and subsequent bush fires. Periods of heat can significantly worsen drought conditions by hastening evaporation of water vapour.

Types

As a drought persists, the conditions surrounding it gradually worsen and its impact on the local population gradually increases. People tend to define droughts in three main ways,

1. **Meteorological drought** is brought about when there is a prolonged time with less than average precipitation. Meteorological drought usually precedes the other kinds of drought.
2. **Agricultural droughts** are droughts that affect crop production or the ecology of the range. This condition can also arise independently from any change in precipitation levels when soil conditions and erosion triggered by poorly planned agricultural endeavors cause a shortfall in water available to the crops. However, in a traditional drought, it is caused by an extended period of below average precipitation.
3. **Hydrological drought** is brought about when the water reserves available in sources such as aquifers, lakes and reservoirs fall below the statistical average. Hydrological drought tends to show up more slowly because it involves stored water that is used but not replenished. Like an agricultural drought, this can be triggered by more than just a loss of rainfall.

Consequences

- The effects of droughts and water shortages can be divided into three groups: environmental, economic and social consequences.
- **Environmental effects:** lower surface and subterranean water levels, lower flow levels (with a decrease below the minimum leading to direct danger for amphibian life), increased pollution of surface water, the drying out of wetlands, more and larger fires, higher deflation intensity, losing biodiversity, worse health of trees and the appearance of pests and dendroid diseases.

- **Economic losses** include lower agricultural, forest, game and fishing output, higher food production costs, lower energy production levels in hydro plants, losses caused by depleted water tourism and transport revenue, problems with water supply for the energy sector and technological processes in metallurgy, mining, the chemical, paper, wood, foodstuff industries etc., disruption of water supplies for municipal economies.
- **Social costs** include the negative effect on the health of people directly exposed to this phenomenon (excessive heat waves), possible limitation of water supplies and its increased pollution levels, high food costs, stress caused by failed harvests, etc. This is why droughts and fresh water shortages may be considered as a factor which increases the gap between developed and developing countries.
- The effect varies according to vulnerability. For example, subsistence farmers are more likely to migrate during drought because they do not have alternative food sources. Areas with populations that depend on water sources as a major food source are more vulnerable to famine.
- Drought can also reduce water quality, because lower water flows reduce dilution of pollutants and increase contamination of remaining water sources.
- The two major reasons for onset of drought are the failure of monsoons, and inadequate water conservation efforts.

Possible Risk Reducing Measures

To reduce the risk of transitory food insecurity due to drought, it is necessary to protect people's access to food through

- Ensuring the availability of food in the affected areas, and
- Protecting the entitlements of all groups within the affected population.
- Some of the principal measures for maintaining food security during droughts are, Price Stabilization, Food subsidies, Employment creation programs, General food distributions, Supplementary feeding programs, Special programs for livestock and pastorals populations, Complementary water programs, Complementary health programs.

Post Drought Assistance

- The affected population must be assisted to replace assets lost during the period of temporary food insecurity and where this is realistic to re-establish their livelihoods.
- The severity of this food insecurity episode will determine the nature and scale of the rehabilitation requirements. Thus, if migration to camps and significantly increased mortality has occurred, then a comprehensive rehabilitation program will be required.
- This may involve, Health care counseling, assisting the migrants back to their homes.
- Material support to re-establish their homes and productive activities. Such provisions may include seeds, tools, cooking utensils, blankets, and support until households are capable of supporting themselves.
- If the impact of the temporary food insecurity episode has not been severe and most households have not been obliged to sell productive assets (e.g. consume seed stocks and breeding livestock) then a rehabilitation program may not be required.
- Rehabilitation needs should therefore be carefully assessed and intervention tailored to the particular situation.
- Some strategies for mitigation and preparedness for drought management also include the dry land farming practices which are discussed in detail under Chapter “Mainstreaming Disaster Management in Development.”

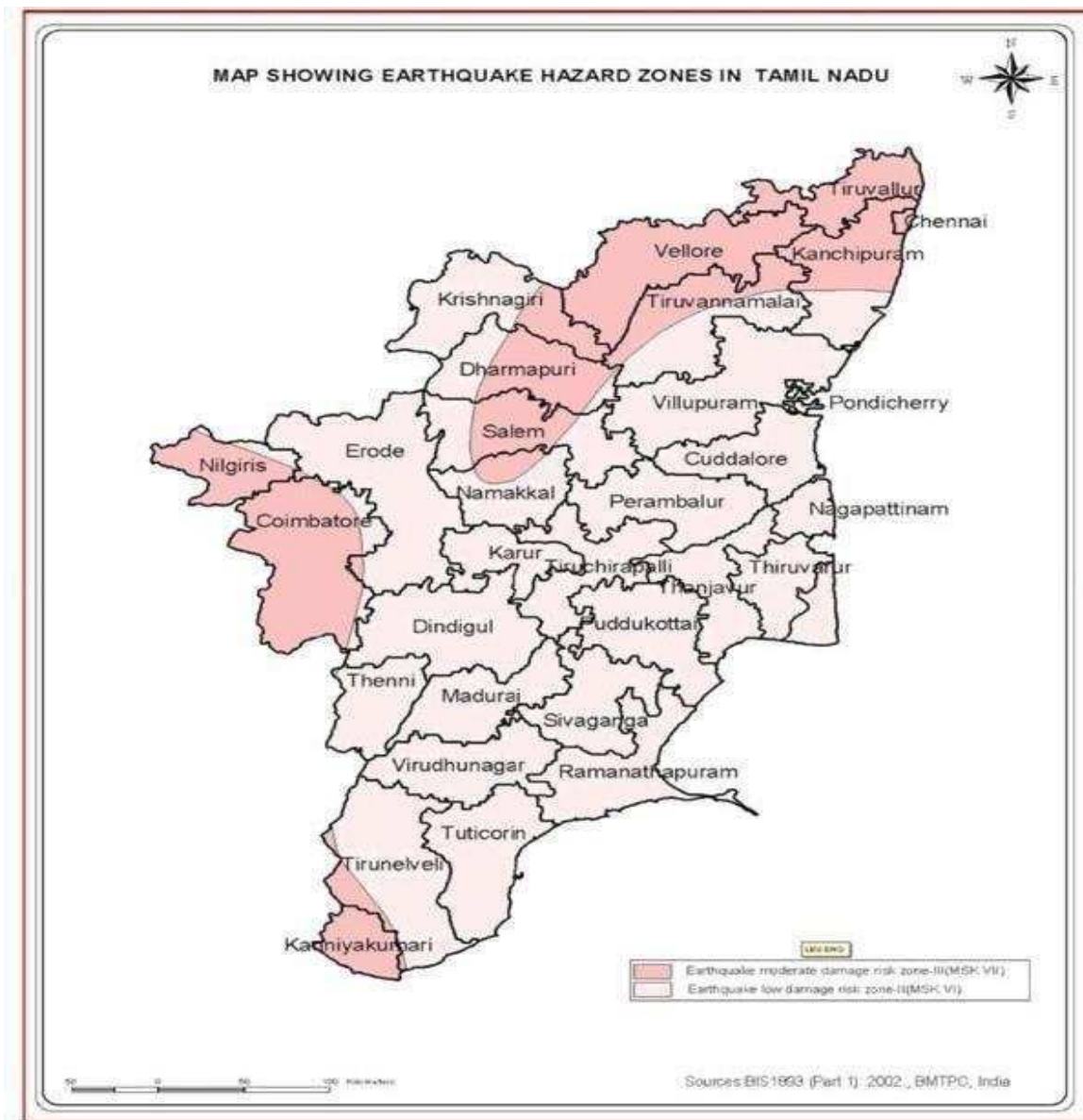
EARTHQUAKE

Earthquakes are one of the worst natural disasters which cause instantaneous and tremendous destruction of property and loss of life. The earthquake strikes suddenly, similar to that of lightning, tornadoes or nuclear explosion. It is estimated that on an average of about 15000 human lives are lost every year. In India Uttarakasi [1991], Luthur [1993], Jablpur [1997], Chamoli [1999] and Bhuj [2001] and Kashmir [2006] earthquakes caused a huge destruction. The recent Bhuj earthquake’s damage to the property and life has considerably increased due to growth in the construction activities and poor

designs. The past experience of earthquake in India brought home the harsh reality that the earthquakes do not kill people, unsafe building too.

Theni District Earthquake Hazard Zones

The Theni District is under a low damage risk zone [MSK VI], however, the nearby moderate risk zone impact will occur in case of a major and heavy magnitude earthquake strikes at the nearby district.



Seismic Zone Map : Earthquake Vulnerability Mapping-Tamil Nadu.

Earthquakes are a shaking or trembling of the earth that is volcanic or tectonic in origin. Earthquakes usually give no warning at all. So preparedness and awareness creation plays important role in disaster risk mitigation strategy.

Following guidelines are important in this regards

Safeguard Your House

Consider retrofitting your house with earthquake-safety measures. Reinforcing the foundation and frame could make your house quake resistant. You may consult a reputable contractor and follow building codes. Kutchra buildings can also be retrofitted and strengthened.

During Quake

- Earthquakes give no warning at all. Sometimes, a loud rumbling sound might signal its arrival a few seconds ahead of time. Those few seconds could give you a chance to move to a safer location. Here are some tips for keeping safe during a quake.
- Take cover. Go under a table or other sturdy furniture; kneel sit, or stay close to the floor. Hold on to furniture legs for balance. Be prepared to move if your cover moves.
- If no sturdy cover is nearby, kneel or sit close to the floor next to a structurally sound interior wall. Place your hands on the floor for balance.
- Do not stand in doorways. Violent motion could cause doors to slam and cause serious injuries. You may also be hit by flying objects.
- Move away from windows, mirrors, bookcases and other unsecured heavy objects.
- If you are in bed, stay there and cover yourself with pillows and blankets. Do not run outside if you are inside. Never use the lift.
- If you are living in a kutchra house, the best thing to do is to move to an open area where there are no trees, electricity or telephone wires.

If outdoors

- Move into the open, away from buildings, streetlights, and utility wires. Once in the open, stay there until the shaking stops. If your home is badly damaged, you will have to leave. Collect water, food, medicine, other essential items and important documents before leaving.

- Avoid places where there are loose electrical wires and do not touch metal objects that are in touch with the loose wires.
- Do not re-enter damaged buildings and stay away from badly damaged structures.

If in a moving vehicle

- Move to a clear area away from buildings, trees, overpasses, or utility wires, stop, and stay in the vehicle. Once the shaking has stopped, proceed with caution.
- Avoid bridges or ramps that might have been damaged by the quake.

After the Quake

- Here are a few things to keep in mind after an earthquake. The caution you display in the aftermath can be essential for your personal safety. Wear shoes/chappals to protect your feet from debris.
- After the first tremor, be prepared for aftershocks. Though less intense, aftershocks cause additional damages and may bring down weakened structures. Aftershocks can occur in the first hours, days, weeks, or even months after the quake.
- Check for fire hazards and use torchlights instead of candles or lanterns.
- If the building you live in is in a good shape after the earthquake, stay inside and listen for radio advises. If you are not certain about the damage to your building, evacuate carefully. Do not touch downed power line.
- Help injured or trapped persons. Give first aid where appropriate. Do not move seriously injured persons unless they are in immediate danger of further injury. In such cases, call for help. Remember to help your neighbours who may require special assistance-infants, the elderly, and people with disabilities.
- Listen to a battery-operated radio for the latest emergency information.
- Stay out of damaged buildings. Return home only when authorities say it is safe. Clean up spilled medicines, bleaches or gasoline or other flammable liquids immediately. Leave the area if you smell gas or fumes from other chemicals. Open the closet and cupboard doors cautiously.

- If you smell gas or hear hissing noise, open windows and quickly leave the building. Turn off the switch on the top of the gas cylinder.
- Look for electrical system damages — if you see sparks, broken wires, or if you smell burning of amber; turn off electricity at the main fuse box. If you have to step in water to get to the fuse box, call an electrician first for advice.
- Check for sewage and water lines damage. If you suspect sewage lines are damaged, avoid using the toilets. If water pipes are damaged, avoid using water from the tap. Use the telephone only for emergency calls.
- 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 / district relative or friend to serve as the “family contact”. Make sure everyone in the family knows the name, address, and phone number (s) of the contact person (s).

COVID-19 PANDEMIC Background

The COVID-19 pandemic, also known as the **coronavirus pandemic**, is an ongoing pandemic of corona virus disease 2019 (COVID-19) caused by severe acute respiratory syndrome corona virus 2 (SARS-CoV-2). It was first identified in December 2019 in Wuhan, China. The World Health Organization declared the outbreak a Public Health Emergency of International Concern on 30 January 2020 and a pandemic on 11 March.

As of 11 September 2020, more than 28.1 million cases have been reported in more than 188 countries and territories, resulting in more than 909,000 deaths; more than 18.9 million people have recovered.

The virus is spread primarily via small droplets from coughing, sneezing, and talking. The droplets are usually not airborne; however, those standing in close proximity may inhale them and become infected. People may also become infected by touching a contaminated surface and then touching their face. The transmission may also occur through aerosols that can stay suspended in the air for longer periods of time in enclosed spaces. It is most

contagious during the first three days after the onset of symptoms, although spread is possible before symptoms appear, and from people who are asymptomatic.

COVID-19 in India

The first case of COVID-19 in India, which originated from China, was reported on 30 January 2020. India currently has the largest number of confirmed cases in Asia, and has the second-highest number of confirmed cases in the world after the United States, with the number of total confirmed cases breaching the 100,000 mark on 19 May, and 1,000,000 confirmed cases on 17 July 2020.

On 29 August 2020, India recorded the global highest Spike in COVID-19 cases on a day with 78,761 cases surpassing the previous global highest daily spike of 77,368 cases which was recorded in the US on 17 July 2020. India's case fatality rate is among the lowest in the world at 2.41% as of 23 July and is steadily declining.

COVID-19 in Tamil Nadu

The first case of the COVID-19 pandemic in the Indian state of Tamil Nadu was reported on 7 March 2020. Tamil Nadu has the second highest number of confirmed cases in India after Maharashtra.

All 37 districts of the state are affected by the pandemic, with capital district Chennai being the worst affected. More than half of the confirmed cases are from Chennai, which is also the most populous district of the state. The case fatality rate in the state is among the lowest in the country.

As per the Health Department, 88% of the patients are asymptomatic while 84% of deaths were among those with comorbidities. In June, the state saw a surge in deaths with 209 deaths (36% of the state's recorded deaths) occurring between 11 and 16 June. The initial surge in cases in the state was due to a cluster linked to a Tablighi Jamaat religious congregation event that took place in Delhi, which caused a spike in early April. Another large local cluster in Koyambedu of Chennai was identified in May.

Covid-19 Positive Cases Abstract

S.No	Details	Covid cases details
1	Total Cases	51612
2	Total Discharge	50883
3	Active Cases	196
4	Death	533
5	New Cases 05.08.2022	18

S.No	Hospital Wise Breakup	No. of Cases
1	Positivity rate on 04.08.2022	4.60%
2	Total RTPCR Tested	639070
3	Tests per Million Population	4770702
4	CFR	1.19%

Hospital Infrastructure - Bed Available

S.No	Institutions	Total Beds	Covid Beds
1	CH - Government Medical College, Theni	1123	680
2	CHC - Periyakulam DHQH	296	100
3	CHC - Bodinayakanur TK	86	40
4	CHC - Cumbum NTK	174	60
5	CHC - Chinnamanur GH	54	25
6	CHC - Uthamapalayam GH	72	15
7	CHC - Andipatti GH	56	15
Total		1861	935

ICCC

S.NO	Institutions	Total Beds
1	Odaipatti UGPHC	15
2	Dombuchery UGPHC	15
3	Rajathani UPHC	15
4	Kadamalaigundu UGPHC	15
5	Veerapandi UGPHC	15
6	Gudalur UGPHC	15
7	Devathanapatti UGPHC	15
8	Thevaram UGPHC	15
Total		120

Oxygen Plant

S.No	Institutions	Oxygen Cylinder			Oxygen Concentrators
		A Type	B Type	D Type	
1	GTMCH	120	170	121	88
2	DMS	74	155	99	123
3	DPH	25	132	2	55
4	Liquid Medical Oxygen	10.2 KL			
Total		219	457	222	266

Covid Vaccination - 04.08.2022

S.No	Age Group	Target	First Dose	%	Second Dose	%
1	18+	1001400	827940	82.7	717970	71.7
2	15-18	51140	52559	102.8	40286	78.8
3	12 - 14 Yrs	32940	30966	94.0	14757	44.8
4	Mega Vaccination Camp Performance (32 Camps)		301229		441793	

CHAPTER V

PREVENTION, MITIGATION AND PREPAREDNESS FRAMEWORK

Mitigation, preparedness, and prevention actions are to be taken before a disaster to reduce the likelihood of a disaster (risk reduction) or the level of damage (vulnerability reduction) expected from a possible disaster. Vulnerability reduction is given priority over a risk reduction. The district can avail itself of four mechanisms (singularly or together) to reduce risk and vulnerability.

- Long term planning for mitigation, preparedness and prevention investments in the district,
- Enforcement of regulations, particularly building-safety codes and land use plans,
- Review and evaluation of development plans and activities to identify ways to reduce risks and vulnerability,
- Capacity building, including warning, the provision of relief and recovery assistance and community,
- Level identification of risk and vulnerability.

Based on the interim assessment of risk and vulnerabilities, the District will focus on the following areas for mitigation, preparedness and prevention;

- Resilience of lifeline systems (water, power and communications)
- Reduction in disaster impact on health care facilities, schools and roads
- Vulnerability reduction in flood-prone areas
- Vulnerability reduction to Accidents
- Improvement of Off-site Preparedness near Industrial sites.

Preventive Measure

The principle of prevention and mitigation is to reduce both exposure and vulnerability. Environmental management, site selection, urban planning and sound construction are critical to the safety of communities, whereas socio-economic measures can be used to increase resilience, spread risk and responsibility, create redundancy, and minimize impact.

Mitigation Measure

Mitigate measures can be structural or non-structural. Structural measures use technological solutions, like flood levels. Non-structural measures include legislation, land-use planning and insurance.

Mitigation is the most cost-efficient method for reducing the impact of hazards, however it is not always suitable. Mitigation does include providing regulations regarding evacuation, sanctions against those who refuse to obey the regulations (such as mandatory evacuations), and communication of potential risks to the public.

Preparedness Strategies

Preparedness is a continuous cycle of planning, organizing, training, equipping, exercising, evaluation and improvement activities to ensure effective coordination and the enhancement of capabilities to prevent, protect against, respond to, recover from, and mitigate against natural disasters, acts of terrorism, and other man-made disasters.

In the preparedness phase, emergency managers develop plans of action to manage and counter their risks and take action to build the necessary capabilities needed to implement such plans. Common preparedness measures include:

- Communication plans with easily understandable terminology and methods.
- Proper maintenance and training of emergency services, including mass human resources such as community emergency response teams.
- Development and exercise of emergency population warning methods combined with emergency shelters and evacuation plans.
- Stockpiling, inventory, and maintain disaster supplies and equipment
- Develop organizations of trained volunteers among civilian populations. Trained; organized, responsible volunteers are extremely valuable.

- Another aspect of preparedness is casualty prediction, the study of how many deaths or injuries to expect for a given kind of event. This gives planners an idea of what resources need to be in place to respond to a particular kind of event.

Emergency Managers in the planning phase should be flexible and all-encompassing carefully recognizing the risks and exposures of their respective regions and employing unconventional and atypical means of support. Non-governmental organizations that offer desired resources, i.e., transportation of displaced homeowners to be conducted by local school district buses, evacuation of flood victims to be performed by mutual aide agreements between fire departments and rescue squads, should be identified early in planning stages, and practiced with regularity.

CHAPTER VI

RESCUE AND RESPONSE PLANNING (FRAMEWORK)

Introduction

In India, the role of emergency management falls to the National Disaster Management Authority of India, a government agency subordinate to the Ministry of Home Affairs. In recent years there has been a shift in emphasis, from response and recovery to strategic risk management and reduction, and from a government-centered approach to decentralized community participation the District Disaster Management Committee, headed by District Collector is responsible for developing the DDMP before any hazard season based on the vulnerability of the district. They are also responsible for the updating the DDMP before all possible hazard seasons. DDM plan has to be approved by the DDMC and district development committee.

Disaster Response

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

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

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

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

District Disaster Management Committee

While developing the district disaster management plan the District Collector is responsible to call a meeting of suggestive members on the above and form the district disaster management committee (DDMC) under his/her chairmanship. The district disaster management team has to form with all possible line dept. Officers carry out various activities during normal time, pre disaster, during and post disaster. The possible suggestive district disaster management teams for a district based on the need: Information management team, rescue and evacuation team, emergency health management team, Food [relief, feed, fodder, civil supply] team, transportation management team, infrastructure management team, animal resource management team, etc.

Taluk Disaster Management Committee

Taluk Disaster Management Committee will act at taluk level under the Tahsildar and BDO are the Zonal Officers who share responsibilities of villages with the guidance of Sub Divisional Officers and all Taluk level Departmental Head of each Line Departments.

Availability of Search & Rescue Equipments in Theni District

SI.No.	Available Inventory Details	Equipments
1	Power Generator	37
2	Power Saw	55
3	JCB	44
4	Water Tank Lorry	14
5	Electric Pole	682
6	Transformer	5984
7	Conductor	151.8 KM
8	EB Workers	1227
9	Ambulance	37
10	Medical and Paramedical Officers	387
11	Rescue boats	3
12	Dewatering motors or Suction pump	18
13	Tarpaulin	16
14	Torch lights	166
15	Fogging machine	93
16	Compactor Lorry	23
17	Garbage Lorry	225
18	Sand bags	7427
19	Disaster Response Guards (Indian Red Cross Society)	45
20	Police Rescue Team (AR)	16
21	Fire and Rescue Team	24

**CHAPTER VII - TWAD
DISASTER PREPAREDNESS**

GENSET				
Sl.No.	Name of CWSS	Requirement of Gensets with capacity	Whether available with TWAD	Name and address of the Genset Hiring Shops/ Agencies with Phone Nos.
1	CWSS to Cumbum valley	200 KVA	Yes	-
2	CWSS to Palacombai	82.50 KVA	Yes	-
3	CWSS to Thenkarai	62.50 KVA	Yes	-
		2 KVA, 10 KVA, 32 KVA, 62 KVA	No	Irumalar Radios and Gensets, Theni

TANKER AND JCB				
Sl.No.	Name of CWSS	Capacity of Water Tanker (if required)	Name & Address of the Tanker lorries owners with Phone No. (For Hiring Purpose)	Name & Address of the JCB/Earthwork equipments owners with Phone No. (For Hiring Purpose)
1	Palacombai CWSS	4000	T.Thavaraja, Thirumalapuram,Theni Ph.no.9944527771	S.K.Sudhakar, United Engineering Associates, 15 H - 6, Bypass Road, Near New Busstand, Theni. Ph.9171883355
2	Veppampatty CWSS	6000	K.P.Suruli, Seelayampatty, Theni Ph.no 9944391442	
3	K.P.T.CWSS			VSKM Friends Earth movers, NSKP Petrol Bulk near, Gudalur, Ph.8189858423

Name of Division : RWS Division, Theni			
TRACTOR WITH TRAILOR			
Sl.No.	Name of CWSS	Capacity of Tractor with Trailor if required	Name & Address of the Tractors with Trailor owners with Phone No. (For Hiring Purpose)
1	Kamatchipuram CWSS	Yes	S.K.Suruli, Seelayampatty, Theni Ph.no 9944391442
2	Odaipatty CWSS	Yes	G.Muthuraj, Seelayampatty, Theni Ph.no 9952560866

DIESEL PUMPSET				
Sl.No.	Name of CWSS	Requirement of Diesel Pumpset with capacity (If Electricity fails)	Whether available with TWAD	Name and address of the Diesel Pumpset Shops/ Agencies with Phone Nos. (For Hiring Purpose)
1	Arapadithevanpatty CWSS	10 HP	No	S.Manickam, Karattupatty, Ph.no9865079263

TECHNICIANS		
Sl.No.	Name of CWSS	Name and address of the Firms having Technicians (with Phone Nos) for handling Electro mechanical equipments in the case of emergency
1	Cumbum valley CWSS	Peterpaul, Ph.no.6382520825
2	C.Pudupatty CWSS	Gnanamuthu, Ph.no.9486373511
3	Odaipatty CWSS	Kudiarasu, Ph.no.9543172031
4	Vallalnathi CWSS	Ilangovan, Ph.no.9842029150

CHAPTER VIII

RECONSTRUCTION, REHABILITATION AND RECOVERY MEASURES

Detailed Damage Assessment

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

1. A detailed assessment of hut damages work carried out by the Revenue Department with the help of First Responders, NGOs and other department.
2. A detailed crop damage assessment will carried jointly by Agricultural, Horticulture and Sericulture departments with revenue Department.
3. TANGEDCO will assess the damages caused by disaster and taking immediate measure to restore the electrical supply.
4. National Highways, State Highways authorities will assess the damages of road, culvert, bridges etc.,
5. Animal Husbandry department will assess the damages to livestock, cattle and other animals.

Assistance to restore houses and dwelling units

Based on the assessment report prepared by the Tahsildars concerned, immediate allotment will be sanctioned by TNSDMA as SDRF fund. Before getting allotment from the Government, Department relief amount will be drawn by the respective department under TR 27. The relief amount will be disbursed to the affected people through ECS.

Relocation

In this district, already relief centres have been identified in all vulnerable areas. In case of non-vulnerable area, the public buildings like School, Colleges, Community halls may be used for relief centres.

Relief centres detailed list is in **Annexure III**.

CHAPTER IX

ROLES & RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS

Normal Time

1. Responsible for Plan preparation
2. Task force and Committee formation
3. Training of Staff, Volunteers and Committee members.
4. Conducting Mock drills
5. Updating of Various level specific Plans
6. Linkage with developmental program.
7. Fund allocation for mitigation activities
8. Procurement and deployment of equipment

Preparedness

1. Check the plan is updated or not
2. Update the resource inventory
3. Coordination with all departments for various activities
4. See the proper warning dissemination
5. Functional of all control room

During Disaster

1. Situation analysis
2. Coordination with all Departments for effective response
3. Coordination with state if the situation is worst
4. Coordination with nearest district for more resources
5. Suggest appropriate steps to minimize the loss and early recovery

Post Disaster

1. Assessment of damages
2. Request for more resources for reconstruction
3. Promotion of disaster mitigation activities.

Roles & Responsibilities of Revenue Department

1. Check the functional condition of all equipment's and systems and Job rotation of the staff members in control room. Vulnerability map of the Block/ Taluk Resource Inventory, Capacity analysis.
2. List of cut off areas with safe route map for communication. List of storage facilities, dealers of food.
3. Control room setup / Assignment of control room duty.
4. Arrangement of alternative communication/generator sets etc. and arrangement of vehicles/boats of for evacuation.
5. Dissemination of warning/ coordination with Taluk control room.
6. Vulnerable and risk assessment map Cut off areas with safe route map -List of volunteers.
7. Consolidate DDMP Data, Resources and Manpower detail in TDMP Control room set up.
8. Boat and transportation for rescue Transportation for food supply
9. Pre-positioning of staff, Order for Zonal and Sub Zonal Officers Evacuation and rescue of people.
10. Coordination and linkage with Taluk level Departments, Damage assessment Address and telephone list.
11. Alternative communication system.
12. Pulling resources from outside if required.

Roles & Responsibilities of PWD/WRO Department

1. The overall responsibility of WRO department is water discharge at dams, monitor and protect irrigation infrastructure and restore damaged infrastructure.
2. Prepare a departmental disaster management plan and submit it to the State & District. In addition, dam & watershed specific plan should also be prepared and submitted to the concerned DDMA.

3. The plan should cover basic information, vulnerability analysis, dam water discharge analysis, mobile team which may be deployed at sites, procedure for Coordinating with agencies and availing its services, etc. It should also cover long-term measures such as construction of multi-hazard resistant irrigation department structures, flood modeling models, flood mitigation measures, etc.
4. A database of nodal officer at State, district and dam/watershed specific should be prepared and shared with the MSDMA & concerned DDMA respectively.
5. Identify flood prone rivers and areas and activate flood monitoring mechanisms in all flood prone areas from 1st June every year.
6. The inlet and outlet to tanks should be cleaned and ensured that waterways are unobstructed by trees or vegetation.
7. Round the clock inspection and repair of bunds of dams, irrigation channels, bridges, culverts, control gates, overflow channels, repair of pumps, generators, and motor equipment and station buildings.
8. In case of possibilities of flooding in the downstream due to water discharge from dam or any other reason, the settlements should be forewarned, and necessary warnings for evacuation should be given to the adjoining districts and to those districts beyond the state borders.
9. In case of possibilities of flooding in the downstream, the settlements should be forewarned, and necessary warnings for evacuation should be given to the adjoining districts and to those districts beyond the state borders.
10. Establish communication with the State EOC, Divisional Control Room, District Control Room and Police.

Roles & Responsibilities of Police Department

1. Communication establishment with District and Taluk Control rooms and departmental offices within the division.
2. Identification of antisocial elements
3. Order for provision of security in transit camps / feeding centers/relief camps/cattle camps/cooperative food stores and distribution centers.

4. Assistance to district authorities for taking necessary action against hoarders, black marketers and those found manipulating relief material.
5. Officers made available to inquire into and record of deaths
6. Assisting the community in organizing emergency transport or injured
7. All staff informed about the disasters, likely damages and effects

Roles & Responsibilities of Health Department

1. Communication establishment with District and Taluk control rooms and departmental offices within the division.
2. Stockpiling of live saving, anti-diarrhea drugs, de-toxicants, anesthesia, and adequate disinfectant for safe drinking water.
3. Order for Arrangement of ambulance/generators
4. Order to prepare In-house emergency medical teams to ensure that adequate staff available at all times to handle emergency casualties.
5. Listing of private health facilities.
6. Identification of sites in probable disaster areas for site operation areas. Order for proper storing of immunization vaccines at Block level.
7. Awareness generation
8. All staff informed about the disasters, likely damages and effects.

Roles & Responsibilities of Electricity Department (TNEB)

1. The overall responsibility of Electricity Board is to restore the power supply at the earliest in the aftermath of disasters and ensure uninterrupted power to all vital installation, facilities and sites.
2. Prepare a departmental and district specific disaster management plan and submit it to the MSDMA and concerned DDMA's respectively.
3. The plan should have basic information, vulnerability analysis, response plan, preparedness measures and long-term measures. The long-term measures include construction of multi-hazard resistant future power facilities and premises and retrofitting of existing department buildings.
4. A disaster management team and emergency tool kit comprising cable cutters, pulley blocks, jungle knives, axes, crowbars, ropes, hacksaws and spanners should be kept in the state of readiness at each sub-station. Tents for work crews should also be part of the kit.

5. A database of nodal officer at State and district should be prepared for emergency power services and shared with the DDMA respectively.
6. Standby arrangements for temporary electric supply or generators made for hospitals, Collectorate, police stations, telecommunication buildings, transit camps, feeding centers, relief camps and other critical buildings and installations in case of warning for disaster is received.
7. Immediately undertake inspection of high tension lines, towers, substations, transformers, insulators, poles and other equipment from the time of receipt of alert warning.
8. Establish communication with the State EOC, Divisional Control Room, District Control Room and teams at the disasters site.
9. The officers and staffs should be trained in emergency management.

Roles & Responsibilities of TWAD & Local Bodies

1. The overall responsibility of TWAD Rural and Urban local bodies is to ensure supply of regular water.
2. Prepare a departmental and district specific disaster management plan and submit it concerned DDMA.
3. The plan should cover basic information, water supply plan in the event of disasters, prioritization of water supply services to the critical installations, water supply restoration plan in the event of disaster, formation of emergency team. Plan should also have long-term measures such as construction of multi-hazard resistant water supply department structures.
4. A database of nodal officer at State and district should be prepared and shared with the SDMA & concerned DDMA's respectively.
5. Several teams of engineers and assistants for restoration of water supply services should be constituted as precautionary measure.
6. It should also make provisions to acquire tankers and establish other temporary means of distributing water on emergency.
7. Required stock of lengths of pipe, connections, joints, hydrants and bleaching powder should be ensured. Adequate tools should be on hand to carry out emergency repairs. Also generators should be identified for the emergency.

8. In case of receipt of disaster warning, wells, intake structures, pumping stations, buildings above ground, pumping mains and treatment plant should be monitored.
9. After any repair on the distribution system, the repaired main should be flushed and disinfected with a chlorine solution.
10. Establish communication with the State EOC, District Control Room, taluk control room and other concerned departments.
11. A public information centre should be established with a means of communication, to assist in providing an organized source of information. It may keep the community informed of its potential and limitations in disaster situations.

Roles & Responsibilities of Agriculture Department

1. Communication establishment with District and Taluk Control Rooms and departmental offices within the division.
2. Organized transport, storage and distribution of seeds/fertilizers/pesticides
Order for cleaning operation carried out to avoid water-logging and salinity
Surveillance for pests and diseases being carried out as and when need.
3. Identification of different areas to be affected by different hazard listing of irrigation sources with status.
4. All staff informed about the disasters, likely damages and effects.

Roles & Responsibilities of Telecommunication Department

1. Communication establishment with District and Taluk control rooms and departmental offices within the division
2. Standby arrangements for temporary electric supply or generators
Inspection and repair of poles.
3. Identification of materials required for response operations.
4. All staff informed about the disasters, likely damages and effects.

Roles & Responsibilities of Animal Husbandry Department

1. Communication establishment with District and Taluk Control Rooms and departmental offices within the division
2. Listing of animal population with category
3. Stock piling of emergency medicines and medical equipment
4. Order for arrangement of anesthetic drugs/vehicle for transport of injured animals. Identification of places for opening of operational sites
5. All staff informed about the disasters, likely damages and effects.

Roles & Responsibilities of School Education Department

1. The overall responsibility of school education department is to inculcate culture of preparedness among students and make school a safe place.
2. It is to be educated that all future schools should be constructed earthquake resistant.
3. Preparation of school disaster management plan and school disaster management committee may be made mandatory in each school.
4. A school safety initiative mainly covering non-structural measures such as poster competition, essay, debates, etc. to be held on disaster themes to create awareness. Also formation of disaster management clubs in school may be formed.
5. For preparedness, search and rescue and first-aid team can be formed in schools. These can be trained by the health department, police, home guards, Red Cross, etc.
6. Also mock drill and evacuation drill may be organized in school for better response during the disasters.

Roles & Responsibilities of Fire and Rescue Department

The Fire Service Department is always alert and ready to rush up for rescue operations, wherever necessary. The Revenue and Block Staff will be in constant touch with the officials of this Department. The Fire service Department should also keep their vehicles road worthy and the equipment in good condition. They are also requested to make arrangements for providing search lights. They should also keep the list of Swimmers and Drivers.

Training and Mock Drill

Fire and Rescue Department have introduced awareness programme to the public in all villages, Students in educational institution and workers in industrial area in Theni District. In addition frequent Mock Drills were conducted how to escape themselves and how to rescue others. Further programmes also scheduled to conduct Mock Drills in the following areas on the dates noted against to create preparedness at the time of flood, Cyclone etc.,

Sl.No	Name of Taluk	Mock – Drill Place	Date
1	Uthamapalayam	Markayankottai Road, Chinnamanur.	07.05.2024
2	Uthamapalayam	Govt.Primary Health Centre, Kuddalore.	08.05.2024
3	Andipatti	Govt.Primary Health Centre, Varusanadu.	08.05.2024
4	Andipatti	Govt.Primary Health Centre, T.Subbulapuram.	09.05.2024
5	Uthampalayam	Bus Stand, Chinnamanur.	14.05.2024
6	Uthamapalayam	Goodsam Hospital, Chinnamanur.	16.05.2024
7	Bodinayakkanur	Govt.Primary Health Centre, Bodi.	16.05.2024
8	Theni	Union Office, Theni	22.05.2024
9	Uthamapalayam	Union Office, Chinnamanur.	22.05.2024
10	Bodinayakkanur	Municipal Office, Bodi.	22.05.2024
11	Theni	Union Office, Theni	23.05.2024
12	Uthamapalayam	Municipal Office, Chinnamanur.	23.05.2024
13	Bodinayakkanur	Panchayat Union Office, Bodi.	23.05.2024
14	Theni	A.R.Ground, Theni	26.05.2024
15	Periyakulam	Panchyat Union Office, Vadugapatti.	27.05.2024
16	Uthampalayam	Union Office, Uthamapalayam.	27.05.2024
17	Uthampalayam	Union Office, Cumbum.	27.05.2024
18	Andipatti	Union Office, Aundipatti.	27.05.2024
19	Uthampalayam	Lakshmi Matrinity Hospital, Chinnamanur.	27.05.2024
20	Periyakulam	Panchyat Union Office, Vadugapatti.	28.05.2024
21	Uthamapalayam	Union Office, Cumbum.	28.05.2024
22	Uthamapalayam	Union Office, Uthamapalayam.	28.05.2024
23	Uthamapalayam	Govt.Primary Health Centre, Thevaram.	28.05.2024

Theni District



தேனி அரசு மருத்துவக்கல்லூரி மற்றும் மருத்துவமனையில் இன்று (26.04.2024) தீயணைப்பு மற்றும் மீட்புப்பணிகள் துறை சார்பில் நடைபெற்ற தீ விபத்திலிருந்து பாதுகாப்பது தொடர்பான ஒத்திகை நிகழ்ச்சி மாவட்ட ஆட்சித்தலைவர் திருமதி ஆர்.வி.ஷஜீவனா, இ.ஆ.ப., அவர்கள் பார்வையிட்டார்.



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CHAPTER -X

MAINSTREAMING OF DISASTER MANAGEMENT IN DEVELOPMENT PLANS

Kudimaramathu:

The State Government implement the project for Water Resources Management to Restore the Water bodies and revive Kudimaramath through user communities i.e. The Water Users Association are Constituted on hydraulic basis, in ayacut area under Major, Medium and Minor irrigation systems including tanks. Distributory committees are constituted under each Major and Medium Irrigation systems, comprising two or more Water users Associations and project committees are constituted under the river irrigation systems only (Major System).

Kudimaramathu Scheme – Water Bodies Restoration with participatory Approach.

Progress of De-siltation process							Remarks
	Proposed ength (inKms)		As on 16.07.2021		As on 24.08.2023		
	2020-2021	2021-2022	Completed length (in Kms)	Quantity of silt removed (in Cu.m)	Completed length (in Kms)	Quantity of silt removed (inCu.m)	
Supply Channels	23.76	-	22.26	151788.7	22.26	151788.7	completed
Surplus Courses/ Channels	12.80	-	12.80	59037.00	12.80	59037.00	
Tank bund to be strengthened	6.84	-	6.62	64310.0	6.62	64310.0	

Financial progress- 2019 -20					
	Estimated Value (in Crore)	2019-2020		As on 24.08.2023	
		Payment so far (in Crore)	Value of bills pending (in Rs.)	Payment so far (in Crore)	Value of bills pending (in Rs.)
Status of finance	10.63	3.97	0	9.28	0
Financial progress – 2020-21					
	Estimated Value (in Crore)	2020-2021		As on 24.08.2023	
		Payment so far (in Crore)	Value of bills pending (in Rs.)	Payment so far (in Crore)	Value of bills pending (in Rs.)
Status of finance	5.46	3.60	0	4.57	0

Amrit Sarovar

Amrit Sarovars will play an important role in increasing the availability of water, both on surface and under-ground. Development of Amrit Sarovars is also an apt symbol of constructive actions, dedicated to the country on the occasion of Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav, marking 75 years of Independence from colonial rule, that create sustainable and long term productive assets, beneficial to both the sentient beings and environment.

Objective of Mission Amrit Sarovar is “construction/development of at least 75 Amrit Sarovar (ponds) in every district of the country”. Each Amrit Sarovar will have pond area of minimum of 1 acre (0.4 hectare) with water holding capacity of about 10,000 cubic meter.

Rural Development and Panchayat Raj Department

Amrit Sarivar - Work Details - 2022-23

Sl. No	Block	Revenue Village	Sarovar ID	Name of Sarovar	Area (acre)	Volume (cubic meter)	cost (RS.)	Work stage
1	Andipatti	Shanmugasundarapuram	60367	Karisalpattiorani	2.00	10000	300000	Completed
2	Andipatti	Shanmugasundarapuram	60753	Oosi kulam	1.50	10000	400000	Ongoing
3	Andipatti	Marikkundu	60811	Marikundu Oorani	2.00	10000	400000	Completed
4	Andipatti	Timmarasanayakkanur	36601	Narikanmai	1.87	4800	200000	Completed
5	Andipatti	Timmarasanayakkanur	61356	Subbulapuram oorani	2.00	10000	350000	Ongoing
6	Andipatti	Mottanuthu	64373	perumalpattiorani	5.08	10000	500000	Completed
7	Agri Andipatti	Mottanuthu	12626	Nagulagoundanpatti Oorani	1.00	1000	600000	Completed
8	Andipatti	Shanmugasundarapuram	43078	Karuthamalaipatti Oorani	0.63	2300	800000	Completed
9	Andipatti	Shanmugasundarapuram	43127	Thirumalapuram Oorani	1.02	2400	1000000	Completed
10	Andipatti	Theppanpatti	43002	Theppakulam		3100	1050000	Completed
11	Andipatti	Kottapatti	42948	Pannikar Oorani	1.52	2400	1031000	Completed
12	Andipatti	Timmarasanayakkanur	60885	Utchaloorthu Kanmai	3.00	10000	1856000	Completed
13	Andipatti	Timmarasanayakkanur	61484	Lakshmiapuram oorani	3.00	10000	750000	Completed
14	Andipatti	Mottanuthu	36590	Vandipathaikulam	1.32	2160	1900000	Completed
15	Agri Andipatti		136502	Panthuvarpatti Serverayan oorani	4.45		170000	Not started
16	Agri Andipatti		136512	Panthuvarpatti Singalappan Oorani	3.32		125000	Not started

17	K.Myladumparai	Taraf Manjali (OG)	68703	Kumanantholu chithambaram villaku kanmai	1.51	10000	300000	Completed
18	K.Myladumparai	Taraf Manjali (OG)	68702	Muthalamparai Kollisonai Kuttam	1.64	10000	200000	Not started
19	K.Myladumparai	Taraf Manjali (OG)	67004	Paloothu Maniyan Kulam	3.32	102503	300000	Completed
20	K.Myladumparai	Taraf Manjali (OG)	59300	MEGAMALAI-AGAMT POND	0.43	135	900000	Completed
21	K.Myladumparai	Taraf Manjali (OG)	59343	PALOOTHU AGAMT POND	0.41	195	950000	Completed
22	K.Myladumparai	Taraf Manjali (OG)	59357	DURASAMYPU RAM AGAMT POND	0.49	185	500000	Completed
23	K.Myladumparai	Jangalpatty	60993	Duraisammy puram sankaraothu kanmai	1.52	250	550000	Completed
24	K.Myladumparai	KANAVAYPATTI	89032	Salli marathu kanmai kulam	1.05	1894	560000	Completed
25	K.Myladumparai	VILLANADI	89038	puthu kulam kanmai	3.06	3894	580000	Completed
26	Periyakulam	Gullapuram	12534	Thaen karadu orani	1.00	10050	300000	Completed
27	Periyakulam	Keelavadagarai	12357	Karadi pottal kulam	1.09	10080	1000000	Completed
28	Periyakulam	Vadaveeranaicke npatty	35344	Mathaya gounder Oorani	1.86	0	1145000	Completed
29	Periyakulam	Kamatchipuram	35389	Alagarnaikanpatti AGAMT Oorani	0.06	0	978000	Completed
30	Periyakulam	Vadaveeranaicke npatty	35328	Vadaveeranaikan patti AGAMT Oorani	1.00	0	750000	Completed
31	Periyakulam	Vadugapatti (TP)	35751	D.Vadipatti AGAMT Oorani	0.36	0	1000000	Completed
32	Periyakulam	Kamatchipuram	35368	E.kamatchipuram AGAMT Dharmathu oorani	0.17	0	1180000	Completed
33	Periyakulam	Ganguvarpatti (TP)	60487	Sadayaperumal koil orani	1.12	10056	2500000	Ongoing

34	Agri Periyakulam		136759	naickar oorani	0.01			Not started
35	Agri Periyakulam		136761	kannimar kulam	10.03			Not started
36	Theni	Jangalpatty	52297	Subramaniya chetti orani	1.00	10000	500000	Completed
37	Theni	Koduvilarpatty	35408	Kavalkaradu Oorani	0.75	0	550000	Completed
38	Theni	Koduvilarpatty	35403	Manthai Oorani	3.42	0	700000	Completed
39	Theni	Unjampatty	35399	Kollagapagoundar kulam	4.56	0	1493000	Completed
40	Theni	SILAIYAMPATTI	88675	Jakkayagoundar oorani at poomalaikundu	5	10000	9.5	Not started
41	Bodinayakanur	Silamalai	38327	Soolapuram Kuthuval West Side	1.00	10000	500000	Completed
42	Bodinayakanur	Silamalai	38310	Soolapuram Kuthuval North Side	1.00	10000	500000	Completed
43	Bodinayakanur	Silamalai	60724	Vadakathiyam Kulam Silamalai	1.00	10000	300000	Completed
44	Bodinayakanur	Rasingapuram	60697	Uchanoothu Kanmai Rasingapuram	1.00	10000	500000	Completed
45	Bodinayakanur	Rasingapuram	38251	Maniyampatty Muthaiyasamy Kulam	1.00	10000	300000	Completed
46	Bodinayakanur	Ahamalai	38402	Agamalai AGAMT	1.12	4859	1500000	Ongoing
47	Bodinayakanur	Rasingapuram	38365	Maniyampatty AGAMT	0.57	26096	700000	Completed
48	Bodinayakanur	Ammapatti (Bodi)	38415	Sillamarathupatty AGAMT	1.53	5039	500000	Completed
49	Bodinayakanur	Silamalai	38427	Veerumallammal Kulam	1.98	15073	800000	Completed
50	Chinnamanur	Pulikkuthi	12645	salamalai sarovar	0.99	8000	500000	Completed
51	Chinnamanur	Pottipuram	12646	miyawakki sarovar	2.93	9000	100000	Completed
52	Chinnamanur	Seepalakottai	12649	Aalamarathu oorani	5.31	2500	500000	Completed
53	Chinnamanur	Pottipuram	12647	kamarajaboopalas amuthira kanmai	30.81	10000	500000	Completed

54	Chinnamanur	Sankarapuram	12648	sangarpuram sarovar	1.88	3000	1000000	Completed
55	Agri Chinnamanur	Chinnaovalapuram	64369	muthan kulam	1.21	10000	500000	Completed
56	Agri Chinnamanur	Chinnaovalapuram	64386	sengulam	1.00	10000	400000	Completed
57	Chinnamanur	Veppampatti	59745	Durairaj kanmai	1.98	12000	460000	Completed
58	Chinnamanur	Chinnaovalapuram	59759	subbiahgounder	1.90	12500	600000	Completed
59	Chinnamanur	Veppampatti	59752	kulasekarankulam	5.00	13000	600000	Completed
60	Uthamapalayam	T. Meenakshipuram	64318	T.meenatchipuram Sanachinayaker kulam	3.60	2300	150000	Completed
61	Uthamapalayam	T. Meenakshipuram	60784	AGAMT Sembuli kulam T.Meenatchipuram	2.00	2800	530000	Completed
62	Uthamapalayam	Uthamapalayam (TP)	59748	ramaswamynaickyan patty AGAMT orani	0.40	2300	350000	Completed
63	Uthamapalayam	Thevaram (TP)	60736	Lakshminayanpatty AGAMT Oorani	1.40	3200	440000	Completed
64	Uthamapalayam	Thevaram (TP)	60747	Boommammal AGAMT Oorani Renganathapuram	1.10	1000	300000	Completed
65	Uthamapalayam	T. Meenakshipuram	60812	T.Meenatchipuram Attukaran Kulam	2.60	4800	740000	Completed
66	Uthamapalayam	Thevaram (TP)	36644	Kurumban kulam	1.16	3600	800000	Completed
67	Uthamapalayam	Thevaram (TP)	59973	Masanamkanmai	2.60	3800	800000	Completed
68	Cumbum	Taraf Manjali (OG)	63629	Kadamaankulam	12.57	10000	600000	Ongoing
69	Cumbum	Taraf Manjali (OG)	63435	Jeevaganathikulam	15.04	10000	1200000	Ongoing

DRY LAND FARMING

Dry land farming crops are characterized by very low and highly variable and uncertain yields. Crop failures are quite common. These are mainly due to the following causes.

- Inadequate and uneven distribution of rainfall
- Late onset and early cessation of rains
- Prolonged Dry spells during the crop period
- Low moisture retention capacity of soil
- Low Fertility of Soils

Management Strategy

Land preparation

During summer, land should be ploughed in a crossed way to remove the weeds. It facilitates to hold summer rains in soil particles or raise the green manure crop incorporate with in the field at the time of flowering by using rotavator. With this operation land is kept ready for sowing with sowing machine.

Selection of varieties

- Black gram: Vamban 4,5,6, ED 9, CO 5, ADT 5
- Green gram: Vamban 3, CO 6, ADT 3
- Red gram: Vamban 2, 3, CO 7, APK. 1

Varieties can be chosen which is suitable for dryland & rainfed situations.

Plant spacing

Black gram and green gram row to row spacing was 30 cm and plant to plant spacing is 10 cm can be adopted. For short and medium duration red gram varieties row spacing was 45 cm and in case of long duration varieties 90 cm. plant spacing of 30 cm adopted uniformly for irrespective of varieties. If 110 cm row spacing followed means mechanical weeding can be possible.

Seed hardening

Under dryland conditions seed hardening is important for 1 kg of black gram seeds mixed with 500g and 3% gum will ensure the persistence of seed in soil during rain less period. It will germinate immediately after receipt of rain. Green gram seeds were hardened with MgSO₄ 100 ppm and ZnSO₄ 100 ppm for red gram respectively.

Seed rate and Seed treatment

Eight to ten kg of seed rate is sufficient for one acre of land. Sowing the seeds of 5-7 kg is sufficient for seed drill sowing. Before sowing seed treatment is necessary. Pseudomonas 10g and Trichoderma 4 g mixed with per Kg of seed and also one packet of Rhizobium and Phosphobacteria mixed and shade dried for sowing.

Integrated Nutrient Management

Before sowing, basal application of 5 to 10 tons of manure or compost or coir waste or vermin-compost has to be applied and sowing can be taken. Each five kg of nitrogen and potash along with Gypsum applied as basal and phosphorus is an important major nutrient for pulses growth and grain development. In red soils, phosphorus being precipitated by Iron and Aluminium ions and this will lead to unavailable form to plants. To overcome this 10 kg of phosphorus mixed with 750 kg of farm yard manure and keep it for 30-40 days and applied as enriched farm yard manure. This treatment fixes phosphorus into the soil and made available to the plants.

Micronutrient

In Theni District, most of the red and lateritic soils are deficient in zinc and boron and rich source of iron also unavailable to crops leads to yield loss. The lack of such nutrients in grains will affect the nutrient deficient in human beings. To rectify this Tamil Agricultural University released micronutrient mixture @ 2 kg/acre as basal application. This will enhances flowering and fruiting efficiency.

Foliar Fertilization:

In general, pulses produce more number of flowers but out of which only 25-30% flowers are converted into fruits. Rest of flowers would shed away. If avoid this 15-20% increase in yield could be possible. Reduce flower shedding and increase fruit setting TNAU nutrient mixture @ 2.25 kg/acre in 200 liters of water spray twice at flowering and 15days later. This will increase the crop yield by 10-15% in dry land. Compare to other pulses, red gram accounting 60-70% flower shedding. Yield reduced considerably due to flower shedding. To avoid this NAA 40 ppm can be applied twice at flowering and 15 days later.

Mitigation of Water Stress in Dry land farming

The adverse effects of water stress on crop growth can be mitigated by the application of chemicals such as nutrients, anti-transpirants and Plant Growth Regulators (PGRs), which induce the plants to become adaptive to water stress situations for a specified period and the water requirement for such periods can be minimized or saved.

Nutritional Management

Foliar application of the following nutrients depending upon the occurrence of their efficiencies will mitigate the water-stress induced nutritional imbalance in crops.

- 2 % DAP
- 0.5 to 1 % potassium chloride (KCl)
- 0.5 % Zinc sulphate
- 0.5 – 1.0 % Ferrous sulphate + 1 % urea
- 0.3 % Boric acid

Use of Anti transpirants

In India, about 90% of the land is under rainfed farming; therefore, it is very essential to manage every drop of water received through rains. Though various measures are adopted to conserve the rain water, yet rainfed farming is often subjected to drought. Transpiration is said to be unavoidable evil but it has several functions to attend in the crop cycle

Similarly, the WUE of crops is also different and ranges from 0.24 to 1.75 kg / mm of water per ha. The WUE of sorghum is higher but that of cotton is the lowest. This difference lies with the maturity period and nutritive value of the crop. Cotton grows for six to seven months while sorghum grows for four months.

Drought reduces the yield by 0 – 100% depending upon the severity. Prolonged drought can drastically reduce the yield to zero level. But, intermittent drought for 10 – 15 days at early or late stage is common under rainfed conditions. Drought during the critical phenological phase like flowering and grain development is highly detrimental. However, the crop productivity is dependent on how fast a plant can recover after a stress of 6-10 days.

The purpose of ATs is to maintain the growth and productivity under stress conditions and it is never recommended for high productivity / unit area. It saves the crop and helps to get marginal yield when the expectations are zero.

Use of Plant Growth Regulators

The plants possessing moderate canopy development (moderate values for LAI), less reduction in photosynthesis, deeper root system, higher root / shoot ratio and delayed senescence will perform better under water stress conditions. Toward this, application of some of the PGRs will prove beneficial for better crop growth and development when grown under water deficit situations. Some of the PGRs and their effects on crops in order to suit to the water stress conditions are:

- Cycocel & Mepiquat chloride
- Cytokinins and Salicylic acid
- Brassinolides
- Ascorbic acid

Pre-sowing Hardening of Seeds / Plants:

Hardening of seeds / plants to required temperature / chemicals enables the plants to overcome the specific stresses. This process actually hardens the protoplasm (by osmoregulation), which enables the seeds to absorb more water under favourable situations to maintain its viability under unfavourable conditions.

Chemicals used for seed hardening process especially under rainfed conditions:

1. 1% KCl
2. 1% KH₂PO₄
3. 100 ppm Succinic acid
4. 0.5% NaCl
5. 100 ppm ZnSO₄
6. 100 ppm MnSO₄
7. 100 ppm Ascorbic acid
8. 250 ppm Cycocel
9. 0.5% MgSO₄

Thus, these chemicals / PGRs could serve as boon to the frustrated farmers of rainfed areas, if rightly adopted with perspective vision to have food security. Adoption of the agro techniques is the only solution for farmers of dry land and water stressed scenario to save the crop.

Agro-techniques for mitigating Water Stress

1. Foliar spray of 2% DAP + 1% KCl (MOP) during critical stages of flowering and grain formation
2. 3% Kaoline spray at critical stages of moisture stress
3. Foliar spray of 500 ppm Cycocel (1 ml of commercial product per litre of water)
4. Mulching with 5 tonnes of sorghum / sugarcane trash, which saves 19-20% of irrigation water by reducing evaporation loss of water
5. Split application of N and K fertilizers as in cotton at 45 and 60 DAS

6. Use of biofertilizers viz., Azospirillum or phosphobacteria @ 10 packets / ha along with 25 kg of soil or FYM.
7. Application of 12.5 kg / ha along with 37.5 kg of sand
8. Seed hardening with 1% KH₂PO₄ and other salts for 6 – 8 hours (depending upon nature of seed coat) soaked in equal volume of water
9. Spray of 40 ppm NAA (4 ml of Planofix in 4.5 litres of water)
10. Seed treatment + soil application + foliar spray of Pink Pigmented Facultative Methnaotrops (PPFM) @ 106 as a source of cytokinins.
11. As in cotton, nipping terminal portion of main stem beyond 15th (at 70 - 80 DAS) and at 20th node (at 90 DAS) in the case of hybrids and varieties respectively for arresting transpiratory loss of water)
12. Foliar spray of 0.5% zinc sulphate + 0.3 % boric acid + 0.5 % Ferrous sulphate + 1% urea during critical stages of moisture stress.

IAMWARM

Irrigated Agriculture Modernization and Water Bodies Restoration and Management (IAMWARM). Under this water management project, efficient irrigation practices were promoted.

List of Tanks and their Ayacut Areas

Name of the sub basin	Name of the Tank	Ayacut area (Ha)
Manjalar	Pudhuanaikatu	118.58
	Nagarvallianaikatu	138.16
	Pachilainatchiammam Tank	64.78
	Total ayacut	321.52
Varaganadhi	Velankulam	85.57
	Pattathikulam	51.09
	Pudhukulam	34.14
	Chettikulam, Ramanayakkankulam, Uruttikulam, Pappanayakkankulam	74.7
	Koraikulam, Manakattukulam	58.78
	Kadampankulam, Chinnapoolankulam, Andikulam, Pottikulam & Kaikalankulam	124.81

Varaganadhi	sirukulam – Silvarpatti	29.16
	sirukulam – Gullapuram	39.83
	Oatankulam	14.00
	Narayankulam	33.96
	Total ayacut	546.04
Suruliyar	Maithalamannadikulam Tank	155.87
	Periyakulam Tank	29.55
	Odapadikulam	25.1
	Ottukulam	21.86
	veerapanaicken kulamTank	80.16
	Kesavapuram tank	42.02
	Kattaiamman kulamTank	17.41
	Cumbum chinnavaikkal	440.89
	Vairavan channel	688.26
Suruliyar	Uthamuthu vaikal	769.23
	Kaluneer Kulam	42.11
	Thamarai Kulam	219.84
	Kuppu Chettikulam Tank,U.Ammapatti	210.93
	Karunkattankulam	305.67
	Udayankulam tank	98.78
	Sundakayankulam	36.84
	Valasamudaram Tank	24.18
	SenkulamTank	31.98
	Karuvalankulam	40.08
	Koolaiyanur channel	31.17
	Thondhimalayan Tank	7.01
	Chathirapatti	53.85
	Kannimarkulam	42.11
	Sengulam	48.58
	Vayalpatti kulam tank	44.13
	Kottur Channel	207.69
Upparpatti Chanal	127.53	
	Total Ayacut Area	3842.83

Organising awareness and introduction of machineries in the ayacut areas and increase the productivity of farmers is main aim of this scheme.

CHAPTER XI

MAPS RELATED TO VULNERABLE AREA

THENI DISTRICT

Rural - Firka Level						
Block		: Andipatti		Firka Name		: Mayiladumparai
Village Panchayat Name		: Megamalai				
I - DETAILS OF VULNERABLE AREA						
S. No	Types of Vulnerability in the Area	Details of the area	Inundation details	Source of flood	Name of relief centres	Street to be used/escape to relief centres (in km)
1	Moderate	Megamalai	Land Slide	Heavy Rain fall	C.S.I Primary School	Highways Road
2	Low	Kardana Estate	Land Slide	Heavy Rain fall	C.S.I Primary School	Highways Road
II. DETAILS OF CONTACTS						
Inter Departmental Team Leader		D.B.C & M.W.O - Theni		9445477841		
Nodal Officer		1. Tahsildar, Andipatti		04546 - 242234 9445000595		
		2. Block Development Officer, K. Mayiladumparai		7402608026		
Nearest Police Station		Chinnamanur		04554-253101		
Nearest Fire & Rescue Station		Chinnamanur		04554 - 285201 9445086274		

ANDIPATTI TALUK



THENI DISTRICT

iii. Analysis of Vulnerability - Rural		
Details of Vulnerability	Location 1	Location 2
	Megamalai	Kardana Estate
1. Source of Land Slide	Heavy Rainfall	Heavy Rainfall
2. Cause of Land Slide	-	-
3. Rainfall received in that area (Heavy down pour data which triggered the event with date)	-	-
4. Relief Centres operated to ride over the situation	C.S.I Primary School	C.S.I Primary School
5. Number of persons evacuated and housed in Relief Camps	-	-
6. Number of days Relief Camps was in operation	-	-
7. Works taken up during current year	-	-
Temporary Measures taken to restore damaged portions in case of breaches	-	-
Permanent Measures taken to restore the damaged portion to case of breaches	-	-
Desilting Activities under taken	-	-
8. Permanent measures identified to be undertaken minimize the risks in area. (Diversion canal construction of retaining wall, conversion of pipe culvert to box culvert etc)	Retaining wall to be Constructed on Road side	Retaining wall to be Constructed on Road side

ANDIPATTI TALUK

IV. Details of First Responders		
Name	Location	Contact No.
Location - 1		
M. Mohan	Megamalai	9489009601
K. Pechiamman	Megamalai	9486163929
Location - 2		
K.Ramamoorthi	Megamalai (Kardana Estate)	9442851688
T. Mari	Megamalai (Kardana Estate)	9489921240

Rural - Firka Level

Block : Andipatti Firka Name : Kandamanur
 Village Panchayat Name : 1. Kunnur
 2. Ammachiapuram

I - DETAILS OF VULNERABLE AREA							
S. No	Types of Vulnerability in the Area	Details of the area	Inundation details water level (ft) No. of days	Source of flood	Name of relief centres	Street to be used escape to relief centres	Distance to relief centre (in km)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
1	Moderate	Kunnur	Upto 3 feet / 3 days	Vagai River	Adithiravidar Higher Secondary School	Main Road	500 M
2	Low	Ammachiapuram	Below 2 feet / 3 days	Vagai River	Govt Adhidraavidar Hr.Sec School	Ammachiapuram Kovil Street	600 M

II. DETAILS OF CONTACTS		
Inter Departmental Team Leader	D.B.C & M.W.O - Theni	9445477841
Nodal Officer	1. Tahsildar, Andipatti	04546 - 242234 9445000595
	2. Block Development Officer, Andipatti	7402608021
Nearest Police Station	Kandamanur Villakku	9498 10 1599
Nearest Fire & Rescue Station	Andipatti	04546 - 242222 9445086268



iii. Analysis of Vulnerability - Rural

Details of Vulnerability	Location 1	Location 2
	Kunnur	Ammachiapuram
1. Source of Flooding	Vagai River	Vagai River
2. Cause of Flooding (Breach / Overflow / Encroachment etc....)	Heavy Rainfall & Overflow of Vagai River	Heavy Rainfall & Overflow of Vagai River
3. Rainfall received in that area (Heavy down pour data which triggered the event with date)	-	-
4. Relief Centres operated to ride over the situation	-	-
5. Number of persons evacuated and housed in Relief Camps	-	-
6. Number of days Relief Camps was in operation	-	-
7. Works taken up during current year	-	-
Temporary Measures taken to restore damaged portions in case of breaches	-	-
Permanent Measures taken to restore the damaged portion to case of breaches	Retain wall Constructed by PWD	Retain wall Constructed by PWD
Desilting Activities under taken	-	-
8. Permanent measures identified to be undertaken minimize the risks in area. (Diversion canal construction of retaining wall, conversion of pipe culvert to box culvert etc)	Retaining Wall already Constructed by PWD	Retaining Wall already Constructed by PWD

IV. Details of First Responders

Name	Location	Contact No.
Location - 1		
K. Amutha	Kunnur	9600595805
S. Saraswathi	Kunnur	9443151818
Location - 2		
Mathankumar	Ammachiapuram	99523442576
Subramaniyan	Ammachiapuram	8760478251

Rural - Firka Level

BLOCK : K.Mayiladumparai **FIRKA NAME** : Mayiladumparai
VILLAGE PANCHAYAT NAME : Varusanadu

I - DETAILS OF VULNERABLE AREA						
Types of Vulnerability in the Area	Details of the area	Inundation details water level (ft) No. of days	Source of flood	Name of relief centres	Street to be used escape to relief centres	Distance to relief centre (in km)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Low	Varusanadu	Below 2 feet / 3 days	Vaigai River	1. Venigman Marriage Hall 2. DMS Mandapam 3. J.K Mandapam	Varusanadu Road	650 M

II. DETAILS OF CONTACTS		
Inter Departmental Team Leader	D.B.C & M.W.O - Theni	9445477841
Nodal Officer	1. Tahsildar, Andipatti	04546 - 242234 9445000595
	2. Block Development Officer, Kadamalai Mayilai	7402608026
Nearest Police Station	Varusanadu	9498601822
Nearest Fire & Rescue Station	Mayiladumparai	04554227256 9445086272



III. Analysis of Vulnerability - Rural	
Details of Vulnerability	Location
	Varusanadu
1. Source of Flooding	Vaigai River
2. Cause of Flooding (Breach / Overflow / Encroachment etc...)	Heavy Rainfall & Overflow of Vaigai River
3. Rainfall received in that area (Heavy down pour data which triggered the event with date)	-
4. Relief Centres operated to ride over the situation	-
5. Number of persons evacuated and housed in Relief Camps	-
6. Number of days Relief Camps was in operation	-
7. Works taken up during current year	-
a) Temporary Measures taken to restore damaged portions in case of breaches	-
b) Permanent Measures taken to restore the damaged portion to case of breaches	-
c) Desilting Activities under taken	-
8. Permanent measures identified to be undertaken minimize the risks in area. (Diversion canal construction of retaining wall, conversion of pipe culvert to box culvert etc)	Retaining wall to be Constructed on Vaigai River Bank Side

IV. Details of First Responders		
Name	Location	Contact No.
S. Panthal Rajan	Varusanadu	9786842935
Marimuthu	Varusanadu	9751989927

Rural - Firka Level						
Block		: K. Mayiladumparai		Firka Name : Mayiladumparai		
Village Panchayat Name		: Mayiladumparai				
I - DETAILS OF VULNERABLE AREA						
Types of Vulnerability in the Area	Details of the area	Inundation details water level (ft) No. of days	Source of flood	Name of relief centres	Street to be used escape to relief centres.	Distance to relief centre (in km)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Low	Mayiladumparai	Below 2 feet / 3 days	Vaigai River	1.PSJ Mandapam 2. Govt High Sec School	Varusanadu Road	350 M
II. DETAILS OF CONTACTS						
Inter Departmental Team Leader	D.B.C & M.W.O - Theni		9445477841			
Nodal Officer	1. Tahsildar, Andipatti		04546 - 242234 9445000595			
	2. Block Development Officer, Kadambalar Mayilai		7402608026			
Nearest Police Station	Mayiladumparai		04554227253, 9498101604			
Nearest Fire & Rescue Station	Mayiladumparai		04554227258 9445086272			



III. Analysis of Vulnerability - Rural	
Details of Vulnerability	Location
	Mayiladumparai
1. Source of Flooding	Vaigai River
2. Cause of Flooding (Breach / Overflow / Encroachment etc....)	Heavy Rainfall & Overflow of Vaigai River
3. Rainfall received in that area (Heavy down pour data which triggered the event with date)	-
4. Relief Centres operated to ride over the situation	-
5. Number of persons evacuated and housed in Relief Camps	-
6. Number of days Relief Camps was in operation	-
7. Works taken up during current year	-
a) Temporary Measures taken to restore damaged portions in case of breaches	-
b) Permanent Measures taken to restore the damaged portion to case of breaches	Retaining Wall Constructed
c) Desilting Activities under taken	-
8. Permanent measures identified to be undertaken minimize the risks in area. (Diversion canal construction of retaining wall, conversion of pipe culvert to box culvert etc)	Retaining Wall already Constructed

IV. Details of First Responders		
Name	Location	Contact No.
Malar	Mayiladumparai	9751989931
Ochu	Mayiladumparai	9486317537

Rural - Firka Level

Block : K.Mayiladumparai Firka Name : Mayiladumparai
 Village Panchayat Name : Nariyuthu

I - DETAILS OF VULNERABLE AREA

Types of Vulnerability in the Area	Details of the area	Inundation details water level (ft) No. of days	Source of flood	Name of relief centres	Street to be used escape to relief centres	Distance to relief centre (in km)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Low	Senkulam	Below 2 feet / 3 days	Vaigai River	Panchayat Union Primary School	Panchayat Office Street	350 M

II. DETAILS OF CONTACTS

Inter Departmental Team Leader	D.B.C & M.W.O - Theni	9445477841
Nodal Officer	1. Tahsilidar, Andipatti	04546 - 242234 9445000595
	2.Block Development Officer, Kadamalai Mayilai	7402608026
Nearest Police Station	Mayiladumparai	04554227253, 9498101604
Nearest Fire & Rescue Station	Mayiladumparai	04554227258 9445086272



III. Analysis of Vulnerability - Rural

Details of Vulnerability		Location
		Senkulam
1. Source of Flooding		Vaigai River Over Flow Heavy Rain Fall
2. Cause of Flooding (Breach / Overflow / Encroachment etc....)		Heavy Rainfall & Overflow of Vaigai River
3. Rainfall received in that area (Heavy down pour data which triggered the event with date)		-
4. Relief Centres operated to ride over the situation		-
5. Number of persons evacuated and housed in Relief Camps		-
6. Number of days Relief Camps was in operation		-
7. Works taken up during current year		-
a)	Temporary Measures taken to restore damaged portions in case of breaches	-
b)	Permanent Measures taken to restore the damaged portion to case of breaches	-
c)	Desilting Activities under taken	-
8. Permanent measures identified to be undertaken minimize the risks in area. (Diversion canal construction of retianing wall, conversion of pipe culvert to box culvert etc)		Retaining wall to be Constructed on Vaigai River Bank Side

IV. Details of First Responders

Name	Location	Contact No.
Vadivel	Sengulam	9344331513
Vivekanandan	Sengulam	9884670426

Rural - Firka Level

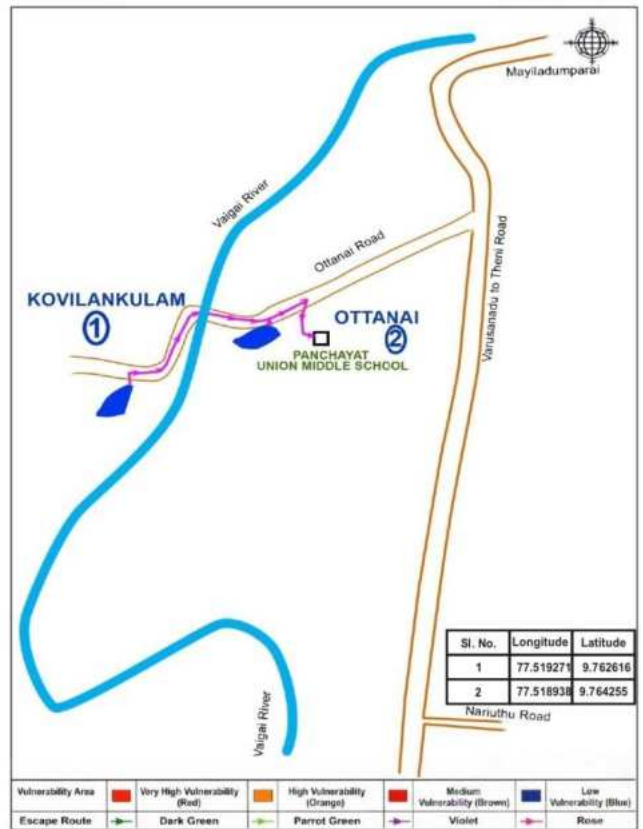
Block : K. Mayiladumparai Firka Name : Mayiladumparai
 Village Panchayat Name : Nariyuthu

I - DETAILS OF VULNERABLE AREA

S. No	Types of Vulnerability in the Area	Details of the area	Inundation details water level (ft) No. of days	Source of flood	Name of relief centres	Street to be used escape to relief centres	Distance to relief centres (in km)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
1	Low	Kovilankulam	Below 2 feet / 3 days	Vaigai River	Panchayat Union Middle School	Varasanadu Mayiladumparai Road	600 M
2	Low	Ottanai	Below 2 feet / 3 days	Vaigai River	Panchayat Union Middle School	Varasanadu Mayiladumparai Road	400 M

II. DETAILS OF CONTACTS

Inter Departmental Team Leader	D.B.C & M.W.O - Theni	9445477841
Nodal Officer	1. Tahsildar, Andipatti	04546 - 242234 9445000595
	2. Block Development Officer, K. Mayiladumparai	7402608026
Nearest Police Station	Mayiladumparai	04554227253, 9498101604
Nearest Fire & Rescue Station	Mayiladumparai	04554227258 9445086272



III. Analysis of Vulnerability - Rural

Details of Vulnerability	Location 1	Location 2
	Kovilankulam	Ottanai
1. Source of Flooding	Vaigai River Heavy Rain Fall	Vaigai River Heavy Rain Fall
2. Cause of Flooding (Breach / Overflow / Encroachment etc...)	Heavy Rainfall & Overflow of Vaigai River	Heavy Rainfall & Overflow of Vaigai River
3. Rainfall received in that area (Heavy down pour data which triggered the event with date)	-	-
4. Relief Centres operated to ride over the situation	Panchayath Union Middle School, Ottanai	Panchayath Union Middle School, Ottanai
5. Number of persons evacuated and housed in Relief Camps	-	-
6. Number of days Relief Camps was in operation	-	-
7. Works taken up during current year	-	-
a) Temporary Measures taken to restore damaged portions in case of breaches	-	-
b) Permanent Measures taken to restore the damaged portion to case of breaches	-	-
c) Desilting Activities under taken	-	-
8. Permanent measures identified to be undertaken minimize the risks in area. (Diversion canal construction of retaining wall, conversion of pipe culvert to box culvert etc)	Retaining wall to be Constructed on Vaigai River Bank Side	Retaining wall to be Constructed on Vaigai River Bank Side

IV. Details of First Responders

Name	Location	Contact No.
Location - 1		
B. Manikani	Kovilankulam	8973255147
Amirthavalli	Kovilankulam	9787672899
Location - 2		
T. Krishnan	Ottanai	9751890244
Malairaja	Ottanai	9786362239

Rural - Firka Level

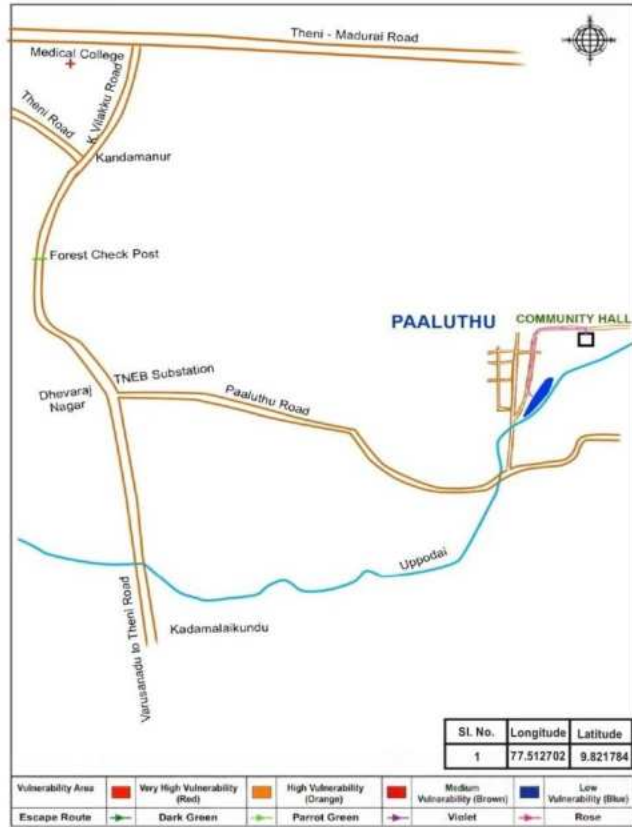
Block : K. Mayiladumparai Firka Name : Mayiladumparai
 Village Panchayat Name : Paaluthu

I - DETAILS OF VULNERABLE AREA

Types of Vulnerability in the Area	Details of the area	Inundation details water level (ft) No. of days	Source of flood	Name of relief centres	Street to be used escape to relief centres	Distance to relief centre (in km)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Low	Paaluthu	Below 2 feet / 3 days	Heavy Rainfall at Uppodai	Community Hall	Vinayagar Kovil Street	400 M

II. DETAILS OF CONTACTS

Inter Departmental Team Leader	D.B.C & M.W.O - Theni	9445477841
Nodal Officer	1. Tahsildar, Andipatti	04546 - 242234 9445000595
	2 Block Development Officer, K. Mayiladumparai	7402608026
Nearest Police Station	Kadamalaigundu	04554 - 227221 7598195422
Nearest Fire & Rescue Station	Mayiladumparai	04554227258 9445086272



III. Analysis of Vulnerability - Rural

Details of Vulnerability		Location
		Paaluthu
1.	Source of flooding	Heavy Rain Fall
2.	Cause of Flooding (Breach / Overflow / Encroachment etc....)	Heavy Rain Fall at Uppodai
3.	Rainfall received in that area (Heavy down pour data which triggered the event with date)	-
4.	Relief Centres operated to ride over the situation	-
5.	Number of persons evacuated and housed in Relief Camps	-
6.	Number of days Relief Camps was in operation	-
7.	Works taken up during current year	-
a)	Temporary Measures taken to restore damaged portions in case of breaches	-
b)	Permanent Measures taken to restore the damaged portion to case of breaches	-
c)	Desilting Activities under taken	-
8.	Permanent measures identified to be undertaken minimize the risks in area. (Diversion canal construction of retaining wall, conversion of pipe culvert to box culvert etc)	Retaining wall to be Constructed on Vaigai River Bank Side

IV. Details of First Responders

Name	Location	Contact No.
N. Murugan	Paaluthu	9786916980
M. Sermalai	Paaluthu	9585582034

THENI DISTRICT

Rural - Firka Level

Block : K. Mayiladumparai Firka Name : Mayiladumparai
 Village Panchayat Name : 1&2 - Megamalai
 3 - Thummakundu

I - DETAILS OF VULNERABLE AREA							
S. No	Types of Vulnerability in the Area	Details of the area	Inundation details	Source of flood	Name of relief centres	Street to be used to escape to relief centres	Distance to relief centre (in km)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Low	Indra Nagar	Land Slide	Heavy Rain fall	Panchayat Union Primary School	School Road	500 M
2	Low	Bommarajapuram	Land Slide	Heavy Rain fall	Panchayat Union Primary School	School Road	400 M
3	Low	Vellimalai	Land Slide	Heavy Rain fall	Maragatham Duraisamy Primary School	Pandian Estate Road	800 M

II. DETAILS OF CONTACTS		
Inter Departmental Team Leader	D.B.C & M.W.O - Theni	9445477841
Nodal Officer	1. Tahsildar, Andipatti	04546 - 242234 9445000595
	2. Block Development Officer, K. Mayiladumparai	7402608026
Nearest Police Station	Varusanadu	04554 - 228229 9496101605
Nearest Fire & Rescue Station	Mayiladumparai	04554 - 227258 9445086272

ANDIPATTI TALUK



THENI DISTRICT

iii. Analysis of Vulnerability - Rural

Details of Vulnerability	Location 1	Location 2	Location 3
	Indra Nagar	Bommarajapuram	Vellimalai
1. Source of Land Slide	Heavy Rainfall	Heavy Rainfall	Heavy Rainfall
2. Cause of Land Slide	-	-	-
3. Rainfall received in that area (Heavy down pour data which triggered the event with date)	-	-	-
4. Relief Centres operated to ride over the situation	Panchayat Union Primary School	Panchayat Union Primary School	Maragatham Duraisamy Primary School
5. Number of persons evacuated and housed in Relief Camps	-	-	-
6. Number of days Relief Camps was in operation	-	-	-
7. Works taken up during current year	-	-	-
Temporary Measures taken to restore damaged portions in case of breaches	-	-	-
Permanent Measures taken to restore the damaged portion to case of breaches	-	-	-
Desilting Activities under taken	-	-	-
8. Permanent measures identified to be undertaken minimize the risks in area. (Diversion canal construction of retaining wall, conversion of pipe culvert to box culvert etc)	Retaining wall to be Constructed on Road Side	Retaining wall to be Constructed on Road Side	Retaining wall to be Constructed on Road Side

ANDIPATTI

IV. Details of First Responders

Name	Location	Contact No.
Location - 1		
A. Eswaran	Indra Nagar	9486021751
Shanthi	Indra Nagar	8903225142
Location - 2		
K. Kasirajan	Bommarajapuram	9195024476
S. Murugan	Bommarajapuram	9486553975
Location - 3		
M. Parthasarathy	Vellimalai	9578641826 04554 - 293262
T. Amrajagan	Vellimalai	6369981591

THENI DISTRICT

Rural - Firka Level

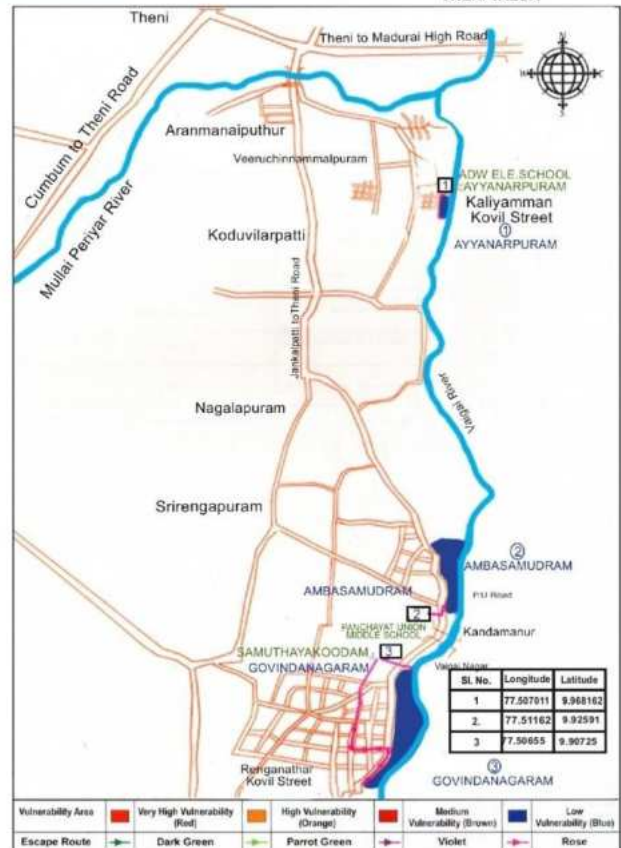
Block : Theni **Firka Name :** Koduvilarpatti

Village Panchayat : 1. Govindanagaram
2. Ambasamudram
3. Ayyanarpuram (Aranmanaiputhur)

I. DETAILS OF VULNERABLE AREA							
Sl.No	Types of Vulnerability in the Area	Details of the area	Inundation details water level (ft) no. of days	Source of flood	Name of relief centres	Distance to relief centre (in km)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
1	Low	Ayyanarpuram (Aranmanaiputhur)	Below 2 Feet	Vaigai River	Adraivadar Ee School Ayyanarpuram	Kaliyaman Kovil Street Ayyanarpuram	500 M
2	Low	Ambasamudram	Below 2 Feet	Vaigai River	Panchayat Union Middle School Ambasamudram	Panchayat Union Road Ambasamudram	300M
3	Low	Govindanagaram	Below 2 Feet	Vaigai River	Samudhaya-Koodam Govindanagaram	Kannan Kovil Street, Vaiga nagar	800 M

II. DETAILS OF CONTACTS		
Inter Departmental Team Leader	AC (Excise),Theni.	9976007931
Nodal Officer	1. Tahsildar, Theni.	04546 - 255133 9445000994
	2. BDO (VP), Theni.	04546 - 252430 7402808034
Nearest Police Station	Palani Chettipatti Gandamanur	94981 01578 94981 01602
Nearest Fire & Rescue Station	Theni Allinagarm	04546 - 252699 94450 86267

THENI TALUK



THENI DISTRICT

iii. Analysis of Vulnerability (Rural)

Place of Flooding			
Details of Vulnerability	Location 1	Location 2	Location 3
1. Source of Flooding	Vaigai River	Vaigai River	Vaigai River
2. Cause of Flooding (Breach / Overflow / Encroachment etc...)	Heavy rain falls in Vellimalai Hills causes flood in Vaigai River	Heavy rain falls in Vellimalai Hills causes flood in Vaigai River	Heavy rain falls in Vellimalai Hills causes flood in Vaigai River
3. Rainfall received in that area (Heavy down pour data which triggered the event with date)	-	-	-
4. Relief Centres operated to ride over the situation	-	-	-
5. Number of persons evacuated and housed in Relief Camps	-	-	-
6. Number of days Relief Camps was in operation	-	-	-
7. Works taken up during current year	-	-	-
a) Temporary Measures taken to restore damaged portions in case of breaches	-	-	-
b) Permanent Measures taken to restore the damaged portion to case of breaches	-	-	-
c) Desilting Activities under taken	-	-	-
8. Permanent measures identified to be undertaken minimize the risks in area. (Diversion canal, construction of retianing wall, conversion of pipe culvert to box culvert etc)	-	-	-

THENI TALUK

IV. Details of First Responders

Name	Location	Contact No.
Location 1		
A. Kumar S/o. Ammamuthu	Ayyanarpuram	9786520365
S. Raja S/o. Sadaiyandi	Ayyanarpuram	9943307180
S. Thangathai W/o. Senthil	Ayyanarpuram	8012109688
Location 2		
R. Suba W/o. Ramachandran	Ambasamudram	9677354276
V.Gobalsamy S/o. Venkatasamy	Ambasamudram	9443631797
R.Rathi W/o Ramesh	Ambasamudram	8124874798
Location 3		
T. Devadas S/o. Thirumal	Govindanagaram	9003364385
S. Gengammal D/o. Sadaiyan	Govindanagaram	9597211549
N.Sathyamoorthy S/o. Narayanasamy	Govindanagaram	9944472342

THENI DISTRICT

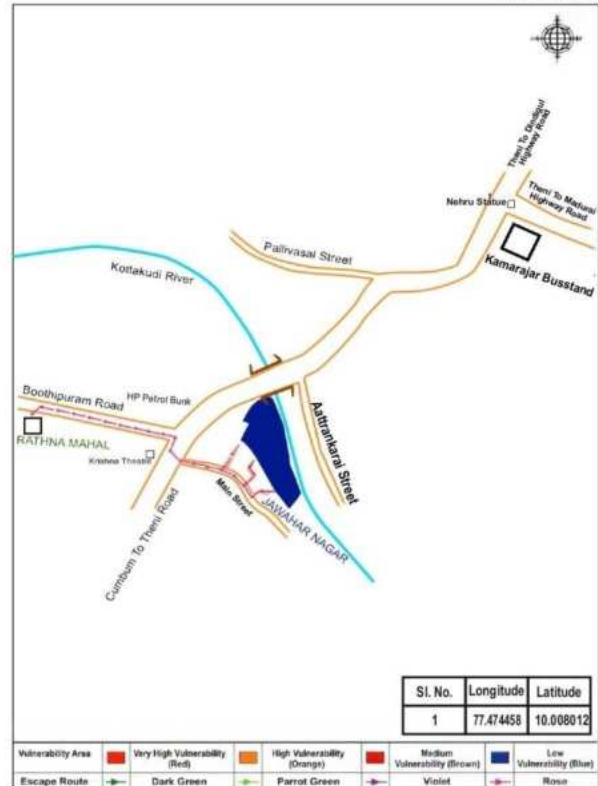
Urban - Firka Level

Block : Theni **Firka Name** : Theni
Town Panchayat : Palani Chettipatti

I. DETAILS OF VULNERABLE AREA						
Types of Vulnerability in the Area	Details of the area	Inundation details water level (ft) no. of days	Source of flood	Name of relief centres	Street to be used escape to relief centres	Distance to relief centre (in km)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Low	Jawahar Nagar	Below 2 Feet	Kottakudi River	Rathna Mahal Palani Chettipatti	Main Street Jawahar Nagar	500 M

II: DETAILS OF CONTACTS			
Inter Departmental Team Leader	AC (Excise),Theni.	9976007931	
Nodal Officer	1. Tahsilidar, Theni.	04546 - 255133 9445000594	
	2.EO (TP), Palani Chettipatti	7824058238	
Nearest Police Station	Palani Chettipatti	94981 01578	
Nearest Fire & Rescue Station	Theni - Allinagam	04546 - 252699 94450 86267	

THENI TALUK



THENI DISTRICT

iii. Analysis of Vulnerability (Rural)		
Place of Flooding		
Details of Vulnerability	Location	
1. Source of Flooding	Kottakudi River	
2. Cause of Flooding (Breach / Overflow / Encroachment etc....)	Heavy rain falls in in Kottakudi Hills causes flood in Kottakudi River	
3. Rainfall received in that area (Heavy down pour data which triggered the event with date)	Yes, heavy rain fall received	
4. Relief Centres operated to ride over the situation	Rathna Mahal, Palani Chettipatti	
5. Number of persons evacuated and housed in Relief Camps	200 Persons	
6. Number of days Relief Camps was in operation	1 Day	
7. Works taken up during current year	-	
a) Temporary Measures taken to restore damaged portions in case of breaches	-	
b) Permanent Measures taken to restore the damaged portion to case of breaches	-	
c) Desilting Activites under taken	-	
8. Permanent measures identified to be undertaken minimize the risks in area. (Diversion canal, construction of retaining wall, conversion of pipe culvert to box culvert etc)	Retaining wall to be Constructed by PWD/WRO	

THENI TALUK

IV. Details of First Responders		
Name	Location	Contact No.
K. Karmegam S/o. Karupanan	Jawahar Nagar	9865073754
V. Chandra W/o. Vetriselvan	Jawahar Nagar	9894580624
M. Sethya W/o. Muthusamy	Jawahar Nagar	9629620988

THENI DISTRICT

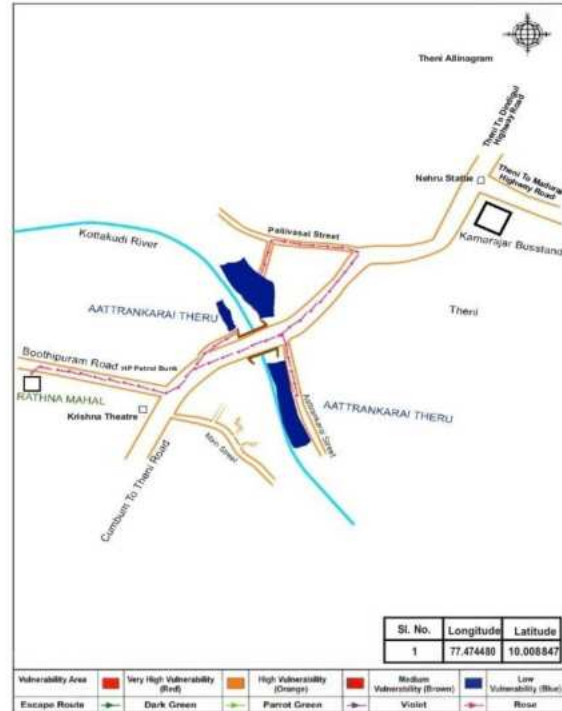
Urban - Ward Level

Block : Theni **Firka Name** : Theni
Municipality : Theni - Allinagaram
Ward No : 29

I. DETAILS OF VULNERABLE AREA						
Types of Vulnerability in the Area	Details of the area	Inundation details water level (ft) no. of days	Source of flood	Name of relief centres	Street to be used to escape to relief centres	Distance to relief centre (in km)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Low	Aatrankarai Theru	Below 2 Feet	Kottakudi River	Rathna Mahal Palani Chettpati	1.Palivasal Street 2.Aatrankarai Street Therai	900 M

II. DETAILS OF CONTACTS		
Inter Departmental Team Leader	AC (Excise), Theni,	9976007931
Nodal Officer	1. Tahsildar, Theni,	04546 - 255133 9445000594
	2. Commissioner, Theni- Allinagaram Municipality	8300014094
Nearest Police Station	Theni	04546 252391 9498187539
	Palani Chettpati	94981 01576
Nearest Fire & Rescue Station	Theni - Allinagaram	04546 - 252699 94450 86267

THENI TALUK



THENI DISTRICT

iii. Analysis of Vulnerability (Urban)	
Place of Flooding	
Details of Vulnerability	Location
1. Source of Flooding	Kottakudi River
2. Cause of Flooding (Breach / Overflow / Encroachment etc...)	Heavy rain falls in in Kottakudi Hills causes flood in Kottakudi River
3. Rainfall received in that area (Heavy down pour data which triggered the event with date)	Yes, heavy rain fall received
4. Relief Centres operated to ride over the situation	Rathna Mahal, Palani Chettpati
5. Number of persons evacuated and housed in Relief Camps	100 Persons
6. Number of days Relief Camps was in operation	1 Day
7. Works taken up during current year	-
a) Temporary Measures taken to restore damaged portions in case of breaches	-
b) Permanent Measures taken to restore the damaged portion to case of breaches	-
c) Desilting Activities under taken	-
8. Permanent measures identified to be undertaken minimize the risks in area. (Diversion canal, construction of retaining wall, conversion of pipe culvert to box culvert etc)	Retaining wall to be Constructed by PWD/WRO

THENI TALUK

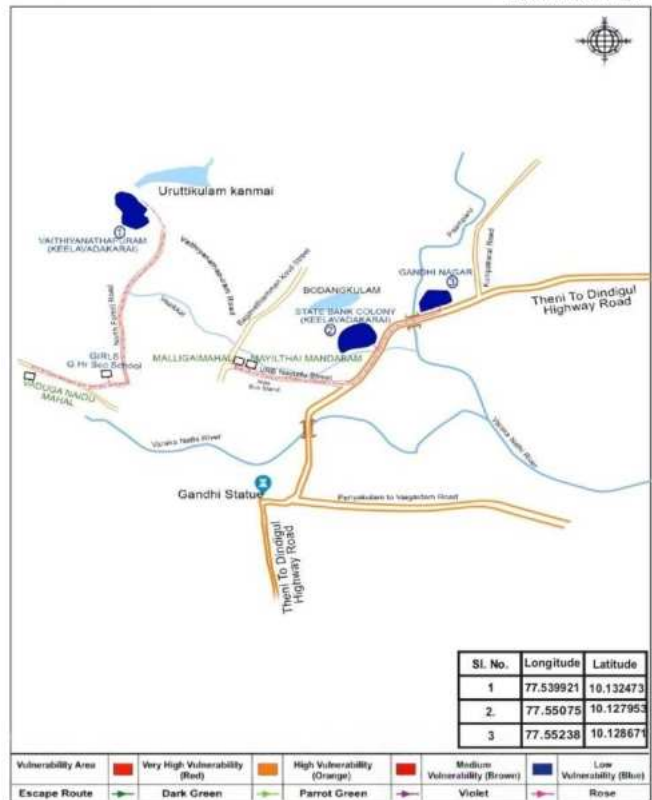
IV. Details of First Responders		
Name	Location	Contact No.
P.Saroja W/o Palanisamy	Aatrankarai Theru	9487258501
B. Kanniammal W/o. Balasubramani	Aatrankarai Theru	9788143593
N.Gurumoorthy S/o. Natarajan	Aatrankarai Theru	9842347857

Rural - Firka Level

Block : Periyakulam Firka Name : Thenkari
 Panchayat Name : Keelavadakarai

I. DETAILS OF VULNERABLE AREA							
S.No	Types of Vulnerability in the Area	Details of the area	Inundation details water level (in no. of days)	Source of flood	Name of relief centres	Street to be used escape to relief centres	Distance to relief centre (in km)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
1	LOW	Vaithyanathapuram (KeelavaKarai)	Below 2 feet	Uruttikulam Kanmai	Vaduganayudi Mahal, Govt Women Hrsec School	North Forest Road	1.2 K.M
2	LOW	State Bank Colony (Keela Vadakarai)	Below 2 feet	Varaga Nathi River	Mayilthai Mandapam	VRB Nayadu Road	1.0 K.m
3	LOW	Gandhi Nagar (Pambaru & Varaganathi River)	Below 2 feet	Pambaru	Malligai Mahal	Theni to Dindigul Highway	1.2 K.M

II. DETAILS OF CONTACTS		
Inter Departmental Team Leader	Sub Collector, Periyakulam	9445000451
Nodal Officer	Tahsildar, Periyakulam	04546 - 231215 9445000593
	Block Development Officer Periyakulam	7402608030
Nearest Police Station	Vadagarai	04546 - 231291 8300044275
Nearest Fire & Rescue Station	Periyakulam	04546 - 231299 9445086273



iii. Analysis of Vulnerability - Rural

Details of Vulnerability	Location 1	Location 2	Location 3
1. Source of Flooding	Uruttikulam Kanmai	Bodankulam Kanmai and Odai to Vaarivaikal	Pambaru and Varaganathi River
2. Cause of Flooding (Breach / Overflow / Encroachment etc...)	Overflow of Uruttikulam Kanmai	Overflow of Bodankulam Kanmai	Overflow river water
3. Rainfall received in that area (Heavy down pour data which triggered the event with date)	-	-	-
4. Relief Centres operated to ride over the situation	-	-	-
5. Number of persons evacuated and housed in Relief Camps	-	-	-
6. Number of days Relief Camps was in operation	-	-	-
7. Works taken up during current year	-	-	-
Temporary Measures taken to restore damaged portions in case of breaches	-	-	-
Permanent Measures taken to restore the damaged portion to case of breaches	-	-	-
Desilting Activities under taken	-	-	-
8. Permanent measures identified to be undertaken minimize the risks in area. (Diversion canal construction of retaining wall, conversion of pipe culvert to box culvert etc)	Retaining Wall to be Constructed	Tank Strengthening of Bodankulam Kanmai and Desilting Vaari Vaikal	Retaining wall to be Constructed

IV. Details of First Responders

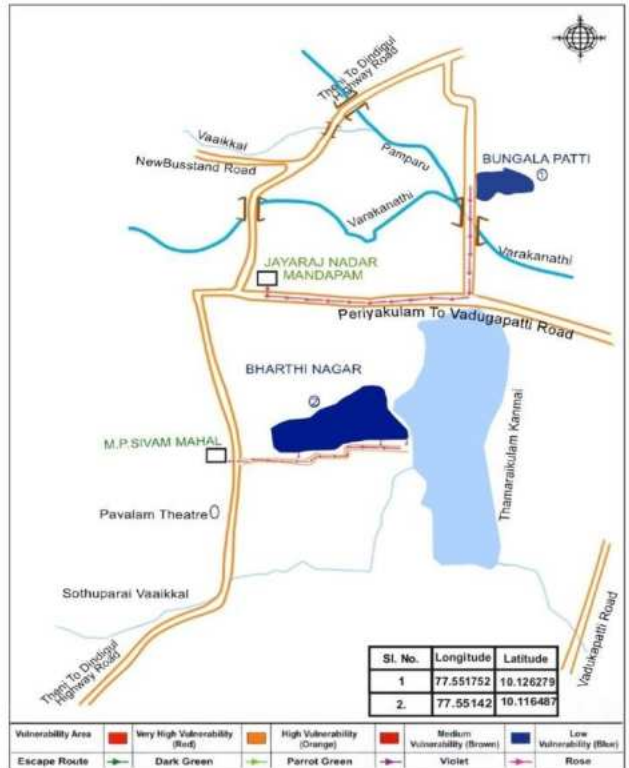
Name	Location	Contact No.
Location - 1		
Mahalingam	Vaithyanathapuram	9944787983
Mariammal	Vaithyanathapuram	9787983158
Rajeshwari	Vaithyanathapuram	9788913661
Location - 2		
Thangapandi	State Bank Colony	9655653858
Pandi	State Bank Colony	9790292573
Meena Shanmugam	State Bank Colony	9585209827
Location - 3		
Kamaraj	Gandhi Nagar	9994221759
Murugan	Gandhi Nagar	9244409282
Arumugam	Gandhi Nagar	8056588802

Urban- Firka Level

Block : Periyakulam Firka Name : Thenkari
Town Panchayat : Thamarakulam

I. DETAILS OF VULNERABLE AREA							
S. No.	Types of Vulnerability in the Area	Details of the area	Inundation depth/water level (ft) no. of days	Source of flood	Name of relief centres	Street to be used to escape to relief centres	Distance to relief centre (in km)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
1	Low	Bungalapatti	Below 2 feet	Varaga Nathi River	Jayaraj Nadar Mandapam	Periyakulam to Vadugapatti Road	1.0 K.m
2	Low	Bharathi Nagar	Below 2 feet	Thamarakulam Kanmai Inlet Channel	M.P. Sivam Mahal	Theni to Dindigul High Road	0.4 K.M

II. DETAILS OF CONTACTS		
Inter Departmental Team Leader	Sub Collector, Periyakulam,	9445000451
Nodal Officer	Tahsildar, Periyakulam	04546 - 231215 9445000593
	Block Development Officer Periyakulam	7402608030
Nearest Police Station	Vadagarai	04546 - 231291 8300044275
Nearest Fire & Rescue Station	Periyakulam	04546 - 231299 9445086273



iii. Analysis of Vulnerability - Rural

Details of Vulnerability	Location 1	Location 2
1. Source of Flooding	Bambaru and Varaga Nathi River	i) Thamarakulam Kanmai ii) Inlet Channel of Thamarakulam Kanmai
2. Cause of Flooding (Breach / Overflow / Encroachment etc.,,)	Over flow of Varaga Nathi River	Absence of Drainage and Road facility in Bharathi Nagar
3. Rainfall received in that area (Heavy down pour data which triggered the event with date)	-	-
4. Relief Centres operated to ride over the situation	-	-
5. Number of persons evacuated and housed in Relief Camps	-	-
6. Number of days Relief Camps was in operation	-	-
7. Works taken up during current year	-	-
Temporary Measures taken to restore damaged portions in case of breaches	-	-
Permanent Measures taken to restore the damaged portion to case of breaches	-	-
Desilting Activities under taken	-	Desilting of Inlet and outlet Channel of Thamarakulam
8. Permanent measures identified to be undertaken minimize the risks in area. (Diversion canal construction of retaining wall, conversion of pipe culvert to box culvert etc)	Retain wall to be Constructed	i). Foreshore bond in Thamarakulam Kanmai ii). Drainage and road facility in Bharathi Nagar need to be improved

IV. Details of First Responders

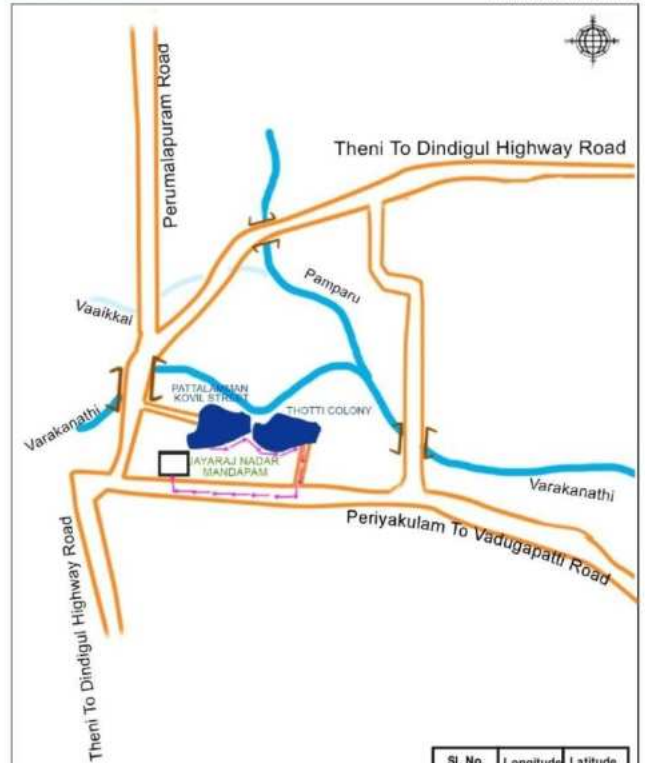
Name	Location	Contact No.
Location - 1		
Murugesan	Bungalapatti	7373620775
Sakthivel	Bungalapatti	9944998555
Sobana	Bungalapatti	8098676988
Veeruchinnu	Bungalapatti	9659507826
Sasikala	Bungalapatti	9788149136
Location - 2		
Rahim	Bharathi Nagar	9043786366
Ganesh	Bharathi Nagar	9894442042
Kajamaydeen	Bharathi Nagar	8667384799
Mumtaj	Bharathi Nagar	9043786366
Mohan Raj	Bharathi Nagar	7708791369

Urban - Ward Level

Block : Periyakulam **Firka Name** : Thenkarai
Municipality : Periyakulam
Ward No : 28

I. DETAILS OF VULNERABLE AREA						
Types of Vulnerability in the Area	Details of the area	Inundation details water level (ft) no. of days	Source of flood	Name of relief centres	Street to be used for escape to relief centres	Distance to relief centre (in km)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
LOW	Pattalamman Kovil Street - Thotti Colony (Periyakulam Municipality)	Below 2 feet	Varaganathi River	Jeyaraj Nadar Mandapam	Periyakulam to Vadugapatti Road	0.2 KM

II. DETAILS OF CONTACTS		
Inter Departmental Team Leader	Sub Collector, Periyakulam	9445000451
Nodal Officer	Tahsildar, Periyakulam	04546 - 231215 9445000593
	Block Development Officer Periyakulam	7402606030
Nearest Police Station	Jeyamangalam	9498101610
Nearest Fire & Rescue Station	Periyakulam	04546 - 231299 9445086273



Sl. No.	Longitude	Latitude
1	77.551803	10.121664

Vulnerability Area	Very High Vulnerability (Red)	High Vulnerability (Orange)	Medium Vulnerability (Brown)	Low Vulnerability (Blue)
Escape Route	Dark Green	Parrot Green	Violet	Rose

iii. Analysis of Vulnerability - Urban

Details of Vulnerability	Location 1
1. Source of Flooding	Varaganathi River
2. Cause of Flooding (Breach / Overflow / Encroachment etc.,...)	Due to Overflow of Water from varaga Nathi River
3. Rainfall received in that area (Heavy down pour data which triggered the event with date)	Yes Heavy rain fall received Gaja Cyclone
4. Relief Centres operated to ride over the situation	Jeyaraj Nadar Manadapam, Vadugapatti Road.
5. Number of persons evacuated and housed in Relief Camps	250
6. Number of days Relief Camps was in operation	2 - days
7. Works taken up during current year	-
Temporary Measures taken to restore damaged portions in case of breaches	-
Permanent Measures taken to restore the damaged portion to case of breaches	-
Desilting Activities under taken	-
8. Permanent measures identified to be undertaken minimize the risks in area. (Diversion canal construction of retaining wall, conversion of pipe culvert to box culvert etc)	To Construction the retaining wall of the Varaganathi River

IV. Details of First Responders

Name	Location	Contact No.
Asaithambi	Pattalamman Kovil Street,	9600874508
P. Raj Kumar	Pattalamman Kovil Street,	7502068376
Boopathiraja	Pattalamman Kovil Street,	9092474555

THENI DISTRICT

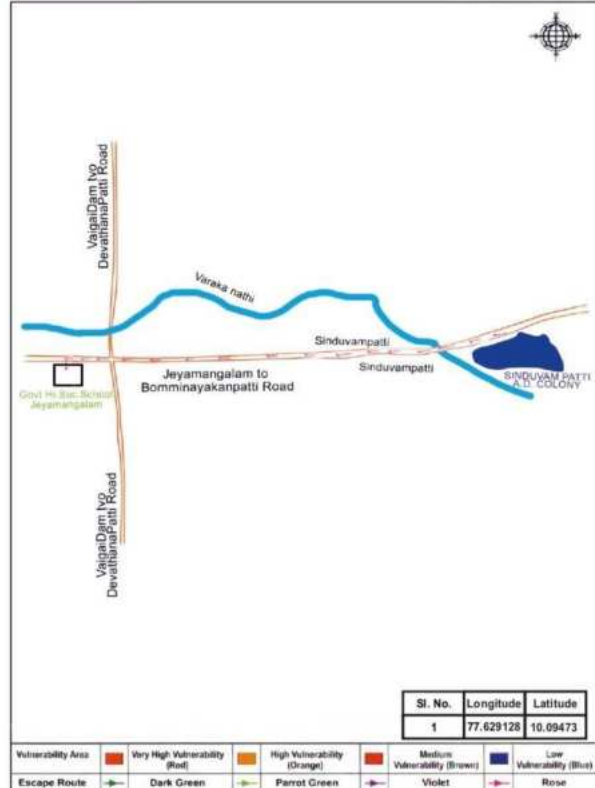
Rural - Firka Level

Block : Periyakulam Firka Name : Devadanapatti
Panchayat Name : Jeyamangalam

I. DETAILS OF VULNERABLE AREA						
Types of Vulnerability in the Area	Details of the area	Inundation details water level (ft) no. of days	Source of flood	Name of relief centres	Street to be used escape to relief centres	Distance to relief centre (in km)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
LOW	Jeyamangalam (Sindhuvam Patti)	Below 2 feet	Varaganathi River	Govt.Hi Sec.School Jeyamangalam	Jeyamangalam to Bomminayakanpatti Road	11.11

II. DETAILS OF CONTACTS		
Inter Departmental Team Leader	Sub Collector, Periyakulam	9445000451
Nodal Officer	Tahsildar Periyakulam	04546 - 231215 9445000993
	Block Development Officer Periyakulam	7402608030
Nearest Police Station	Jeyamangalam	9498101610
Nearest Fire & Rescue Station	Periyakulam	04546 - 231299 9445086273

PERIYAKULAM TALUK



THENI DISTRICT

iii. Analysis of Vulnerability - Rural

Details of Vulnerability	Location
1. Source of Flooding	Varaganathi River
2. Cause of Flooding (Breach / Overflow / Encroachment etc.,)	Overflow of River Water
3. Rainfall received in that area (Heavy down pour data which triggered the event with date)	-
4. Relief Centres operated to ride over the situation	-
5. Number of persons evacuated and housed in Relief Camps	-
6. Number of days Relief Camps was in operation	-
7. Works taken up during current year	-
Temporary Measures taken to restore damaged portions in case of breaches	-
Permanent Measures taken to restore the damaged portion to case of breaches	-
Desilting Activities under taken	-
8. Permanent measures identified to be undertaken minimize the risks in area. (Diversion canal construction of retaining wall, conversion of pipe culvert to box culvert etc)	Retain Wall to be Constructed

PERIYAKULAM TALUK

IV. Details of First Responders

Name	Location	Contact No.
Maharajan	Sindhuvam Patti	9894842553
Sankaralingam	Sindhuvam Patti	9442418336
Kalimuthu	Sindhuvam Patti	8122479973
Amamath	Sindhuvam Patti	8610907398
Pandi	Sindhuvam Patti	9791829289

THENI DISTRICT

Rural - Firka Level

Block : Bodinayakanur Firka Name : Kodangipatti
 Village Panchayat : Uppukottai

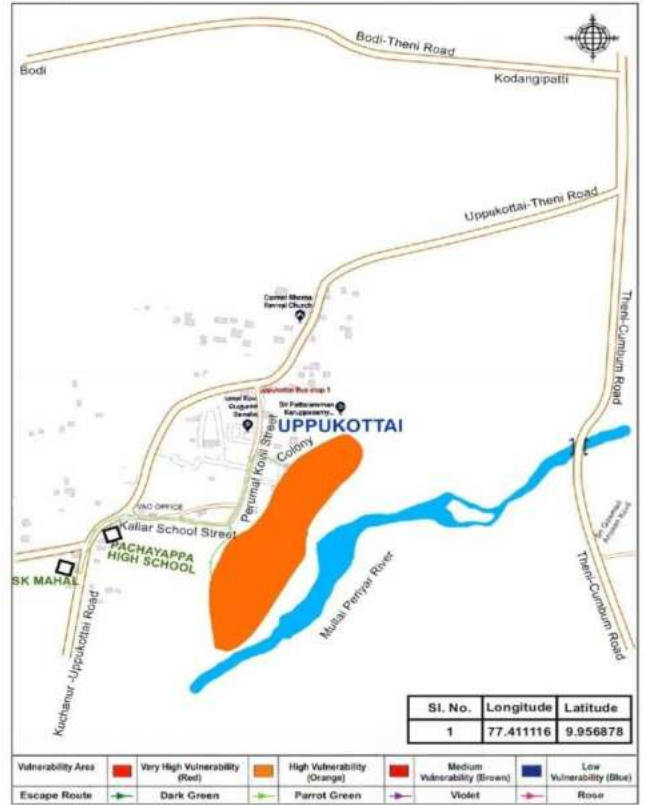
I. DETAILS OF VULNERABLE AREA

Types of Vulnerability in the Area	Details of the area	Inundation details water level (ft) no. of days	Source of	Name of relief centres	Street to be used escape to relief centres	Distance to relief centre (in km)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
High	Uppukottai	Below 5 Feet /10 Days	Mullai Periyar River	1.Pachayappa High School 2.SK Mahal Uppukottai	Uppukottai Theni Road Uppukottai Kuchanaur Road	350 M 400 M

II. DETAILS OF CONTACTS

II. DETAILS OF CONTACTS		
Inter Departmental Team Leader	SDC (SSS), Theni	9842021368
Nodal Officer	1. Tahsilidar Bodinayakanur	9445000597 04546-280124
	2. BDO , Bodinayakanur.	7402608038 04546-280218
Nearest Police Station	Veerapandi Theni	9498187804 04546-246244
Nearest Fire & Rescue Station	Theni	9976636813 04546-252899

BODINAYAKANUR TALUK



THENI DISTRICT

iii. Analysis of Vulnerability - Rural

Details of Vulnerability	Location 1
1. Source of Flooding	Mullai Periyar River
2. Cause of Flooding (Breach / Over Encroachment etc....)	Heavy rainfall in hills of western ghats area causes Land sliding in Bodimettu Road
3. Rainfall received in that area (Heavy down pour data which triggered the event with date)	-
4. Relief Centres operated to ride over the situation	-
5. Number of persons evacuated and housed in Relief Camps	-
6. Number of days Relief Camps was in operation	-
7. Works taken up during current year	-
Temporary Measures taken to restore damaged portions in case of breaches	-
Permanent Measures taken to restore the damaged portion to case of breaches	-
Desilting Activities under taken	-
8. Permanent measures identify to minimize the risks in area. (Diversion canal construction of retaining wall, conversion of pipe culvert to box culvert etc)	-

BODINAYAKANUR TALUK

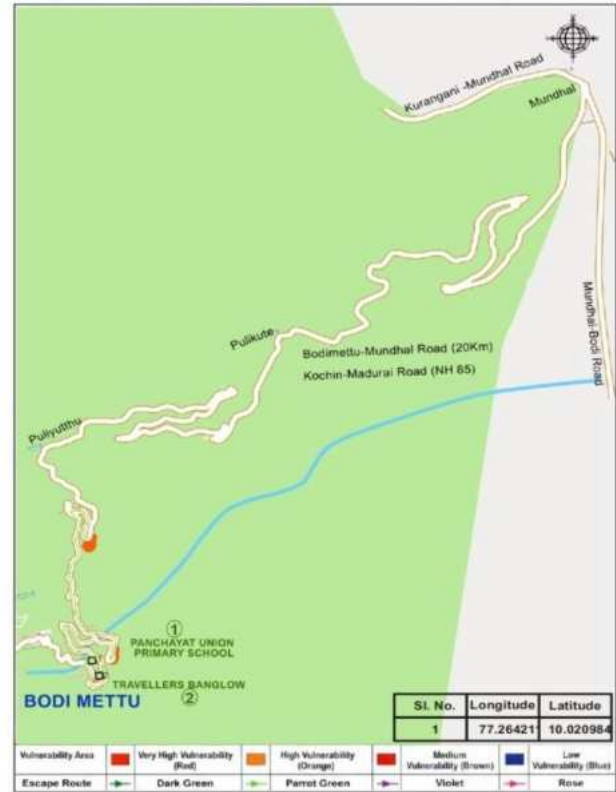
IV. Details of First Responders

Name	Location	Contact No.
Location - 1		
Nallasivam	Uppukottai	9994183473
sudhakar	Uppukottai	9578007215
Govindhan	Uppukottai	8610004346
Raja	Uppukottai	9994550980
Jeyandhi	Uppukottai	8124190454

THENI DISTRICT

Urban -Firka Level						
Block		: Bodinayakanur		Firka Name		: Bodinayakanur
Town Panchayat		: Melachokkannathapuram				
I. DETAILS OF VULNERABLE AREA						
Types of Vulnerability in the Area	Details of the area	Inundation details water level no. of days	Source of Vulnerability	Name of relief centres	Street to be used escape to relief centres	Distance to relief centre (in km)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
High	BodiMettu	-	Land Sliding	1.Travellers Banglow 2.Panchayat Union School	BodiMettu BodiMettu	5KM 5.5 KM
II. DETAILS OF CONTACTS						
Inter Departmental Team Leader	SDC (SSS), Theni		9842021368			
Nodal Officer	1.Tahsildar, Bodinayakanur		9445000597 04546-280124			
	2. Executive Officer M.C. Puram.		7824058236 04546-281991			
Nearest Police Station	Bodinayakanur		04546 - 280291 9498186021			
Nearest Fire & Rescue Station	Bodinayakanur		9445086269 04546-280299			

BODINAYAKANUR TALUK



THENI DISTRICT

iii. Analysis of Vulnerability - Rural	
Details of Vulnerability	Location 1
1. Source of Flooding	Land Sliding
2. Cause of Flooding (Breach / Over Encroachment etc....)	Heavy rainfall in hills of western ghats area causes Land sliding in Bodimettu Road
3. Rainfall received in that area (Heavy down pour data which triggered the event with date)	-
4. Relief Centres operated to ride over the situation	-
5. Number of persons evacuated and housed in Relief Camps	-
6. Number of days Relief Camps was in operation	-
7. Works taken up during current year	-
Temporary Measures taken to restore damaged portions in case of breaches	-
Permanent Measures taken to restore the damaged portion to case of breaches	-
Desilting Activities under taken	-
8. Permanent measures identify to minimize the risks in area. (Diversion canal construction of retaining wall, conversion of pipe culvert to box culvert etc)	-

BODINAYAKANUR TALUK

IV. Details of First Responders		
Name	Location	Contact No.
Location - 1		
Pandi	Bodimettu	9715860715
Muthaiya	Bodimettu	9688015815
Jeyaganesh	Bodimettu	9965339906

THENI DISTRICT

Rural - Firka Level

Block : Bodinayakanur Firka Name : Rasingapuram
 Village Panchayat : Silamalal

I. DETAILS OF VULNERABLE AREA

Types of Vulnerability in the Area	Details of the area	Inundation details water level (ft) no. of days	Source of	Name of relief centres	Street to be used escape to relief centres	Distance to relief centre (in km)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Low	Silamalal Kataru	Below 2 Feet / 5 Days	Kattaru	24 Manai telugu chettiyar Marriage hall	Thevaram to Silamalal Main Road	400 M

II. DETAILS OF CONTACTS

Inter Departmental Team Leader	SDC (SSS), Theni	9842021368
Nodal Officer	1. Tahsildar Bodinayakanur	9445000597 04546-280124
	2. BDO , Bodinayakanur.	7402608038 04546-280218
Nearest Police Station	Bodinayakanur	04546-280292 9498186021
Nearest Fire & Rescue Station	Bodinayakanur	9445086269 04546-280299

BODINAYAKANUR TALUK



THENI DISTRICT

iii. Analysis of Vulnerability - Rural

Details of Vulnerability	Location 1
1. Source of Flooding	Silamalal Kattaru
2. Cause of Flooding (Breach / Over Encroachment etc....)	Heavy rainfall in Silamalal hills area cause
3. Rainfall received in that area (Heavy down pour data which triggered the event with date)	-
4. Relief Centres operated to ride over the situation	-
5. Number of persons evacuated and housed in Relief Camps	-
6. Number of days Relief Camps was in operation	-
7. Works taken up during current year	-
Temporary Measures taken to restore damaged portions in case of breaches	-
Permanent Measures taken to restore the damaged portion to case of breaches	-
Desilting Activities under taken	-
8. Permanent measures identify to minimize the risks in area. (Diversion canal construction of retaining wall, conversion of pipe culvert to box culvert etc)	Already Bridge has Constructed

BODINAYAKANUR TALUK

IV. Details of First Responders

Name	Location	Contact No.
Location - 1		
Muthupandi	Silamalal	9791951415
Jayaprakash	Silamalal	8124245686
Lakshmanan	Silamalal	8098286016
Vasimalal	Silamalal	8608153144

THENI DISTRICT

Urban -Firka Level

Block : Bodinayakanur Firka Name : Kodangipatti
 Town Panchayat : Boothipuram

I. DETAILS OF VULNERABLE AREA

Types of Vulnerability in the Area	Details of the area	Inundation details water level (ft) no. of days	Source of	Name of relief centres	Street to be used escape to relief centres	Distance to relief centre (in km)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Low	Boothipuram	Below 2 feet/ 10 days	Kattaru Odai (or) Chinnaodai	1. Seenipoosari marriage hall Boothipuram 2. Govt. Hr. Sec. School Boothipuram	Boothipuram Road Eastern Mill Road	400KM 600 KM

II. DETAILS OF CONTACTS

Inter Departmental Team Leader	SDC (SSS), Theni	9842021368
Nodal Officer	1. Tahsildar, Bodinayakanur	9445000597 04546-280124
	2. Executive Officer, Boothipuram	7824058227 04546-264227
Nearest Police Station	Palanichettipatti	04546 - 264810 9498187373
Nearest Fire & Rescue Station	Theni	9976636813 04546-252699

BODINAYAKANUR TALUK



THENI DISTRICT

iii. Analysis of Vulnerability - Rural

Details of Vulnerability	Location 1
1. Source of Flooding	Chinnaodai (or) Kattaru Odai
2. Cause of Flooding (Breach / Over Encroachment etc....)	Heavy rainfall in Kottagudi and Kurangani hills area causes
3. Rainfall received in that area (Heavy down pour data which triggered the event with date)	-
4. Relief Centres operated to ride over the situation	-
5. Number of persons evacuated and housed in Relief Camps	-
6. Number of days Relief Camps was in operation	-
7. Works taken up during current year	-
Temporary Measures taken to restore damaged portions in case of breaches	-
Permanent Measures taken to restore the damaged portion to case of breaches	-
Desilting Activities under taken	-
8. Permanent measures identify to minimize the risks in area. (Diversion canal construction of retaining wall, conversion of pipe culvert to box culvert etc)	-

BODINAYAKANUR TALUK

IV. Details of First Responders

Name	Location	Contact No.
Location - 1		
Manikandan,	Boothipuram	9994999099
Vijay	Boothipuram	8608918013
Alagar	Boothipuram	9150153732

THENI DISTRICT

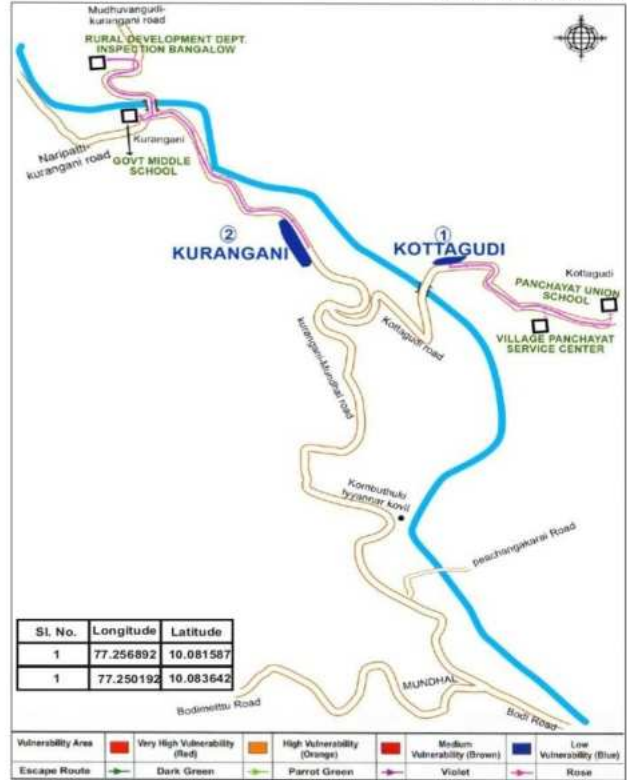
Rural - Firka Level

Block : Bodinayakanur Firka Name : Bodinayakanur
 Village Panchayat : Kottagudi

I. DETAILS OF VULNERABLE AREA							
S. No	Types of Vulnerability in the Area	Details of the area	Inundation details water level (R) no of days	Source of Vulnerability	Name of relief centres	Street to be used to escape to relief centres	Distance to relief centre (in km)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Low	Kottagudi	-	Land Sliding	1.Village Panchayat Service Center 2.Panchayat Union School	Kottagudi Kottagudi	500 M 600 M
2	Low	Kurangani Road	-	Land Sliding	1.Govt Middle School, Kurangani 2.Rural Development Dept Inspection Bangalov Kurangani	Kurangani	500 M

II. DETAILS OF CONTACTS		
Inter Departmental Team Leader	SDC (SSS), Theni	9842021368
Nodal Officer	1.Tahsildar Bodinayakanur	9445000597 04546-280124
	2. BDO, Bodinayakanur.	7402608038 04546-280218
Nearest Police Station	Kurangani	045646-280291 9498114471
Nearest Fire & Rescue Station	Bodinayakanur	9445086269 04546-280299

BODINAYAKANUR TALUK



THENI DISTRICT

iii. Analysis of Vulnerability - Rural

Details of Vulnerability	Location 1	Location 2
1. Source of Flooding	Land Sliding	Land Sliding
2. Cause of Flooding (Breach / Over Encroachment etc....)	Heavy Rainfall Kottagudi hills causes Land sliding in Kottagudi Road	Heavy Rainfall Kottagudi hills causes Land sliding in Kottagudi Road
3. Rainfall received in that area (Heavy down pour data which triggered the event with date)	-	-
4. Relief Centres operated to ride over the situation	-	-
5. Number of persons evacuated and housed in Relief Camps	-	-
6. Number of days Relief Camps was in operation	-	-
7. Works taken up during current year	-	-
Temporary Measures taken to restore damaged portions in case of breaches	-	-
Permanent Measures taken to restore the damaged portion to case of breaches	-	-
Desilting Activities under taken	-	-
8. Permanent measures identi minimize the risks in area. (Diversion canal construction of retaining wall, conversion of pipe culvert to box culvert etc)	-	-

BODINAYAKANUR TALUK

IV. Details of First Responders

Name	Location	Contact No.
Location - 1		
Pandiyarajan	Kottagudi	9942591280
Backiyalakshmi	Kottagudi	9047110503
Tamilarasi	Kottagudi	7598220775
Murugan	Kottagudi	8300654522

THENI DISTRICT

Rural - Firka Level							
Block		: Bodinayakanur		Firka Name		: Bodinayakanur	
Village Panchayat		: Kottagudi					
I. DETAILS OF VULNERABLE AREA							
S. No	Types of Vulnerability in the Area	Details of the area	Inundation details water level (ft) no. of days	Source of Vulnerability	Name of relief centres	Street to be used to escape to relief centres	Distance to relief centre (in km)
1	Low	Top Station	-	Land Sliding	Periyar Resort Topstation	View point Road	500 M
2	Low	Muttam	-	Land Sliding	Panchayat Union Ele School Mudhubangudi	Mudhuvangudi	700 M
3	Low	Mudhuvangudi	-	Land Sliding	Panchayat Union Ele School Mudhubangudi	Mudhuvangudi	300 M
II. DETAILS OF CONTACTS							
Inter Departmental Team Leader		SDC (SSS), Theni		9842021366			
Nodal Officer		Tahsildar, Bodinayakanur		04546 - 280124 9445000597			
		2. BDO, Bodinayakanur.		04546 - 280218 7402608038			
Nearest Police Station		Kurangani Bodinayakanur		04546-280291 8300056742			
Nearest Fire & Rescue Station		Bodinayakanur		04546 - 280299 9445086269			

BODINAYAKANUR TALUK



THENI DISTRICT

iii. Analysis of Vulnerability - Rural			
Place of Vulnerability			
Details of Vulnerability	Location 1	Location 2	Location 3
1. Source of Flooding	Land sliding	Land sliding	Land sliding
2. Cause of Flooding (Breach / Over Encroachment etc....)	Heavy rainfall in Kottaikudi and Kurangani hills area	Heavy rainfall in Kottaikudi and Kurangani hills area	Heavy rainfall in Kottaikudi and Kurangani hills area
3. Rainfall received in that area (Heavy down pour data which triggered the event with date)	-	-	-
4. Relief Centres operated to ride over the situation	-	-	-
5. Number of persons evacuated and housed in Relief Camps	-	-	-
6. Number of days Relief Camps was in operation	-	-	-
7. Works taken up during current year	-	-	-
Temporary Measures taken to restore damaged portions in case of breaches	-	-	-
Permanent Measures taken to restore the damaged portion to case of breaches	-	-	-
Desilting Activities under taken	-	-	-
8. Permanent measures ident minimize the risks in area. (Diversion canal construction of retianing wall, conversion of pipe culvert to box culvert etc)	-	-	-

BODINAYAKANUR TALUK

IV. Details of First Responders		
Name	Location	Contact No.
Location - 1		
Ratheesh	Top Station	9626040466
Reginalt	Top Station	9446137754
Markos	Top Station	7598297696
Manoj	Top Station	9446836712
Location - 2		
Vijaya Rajan	Muttam	9362231199
Sakthivel	Muttam	9688015490
Selvam	Muttam	8883244492
Location - 3		
Subramani	Mudhuvangudi	9400968782
Ayyappan	Mudhuvangudi	7904802585
Alageskumar	Mudhuvangudi	9345021227

THENI DISTRICT

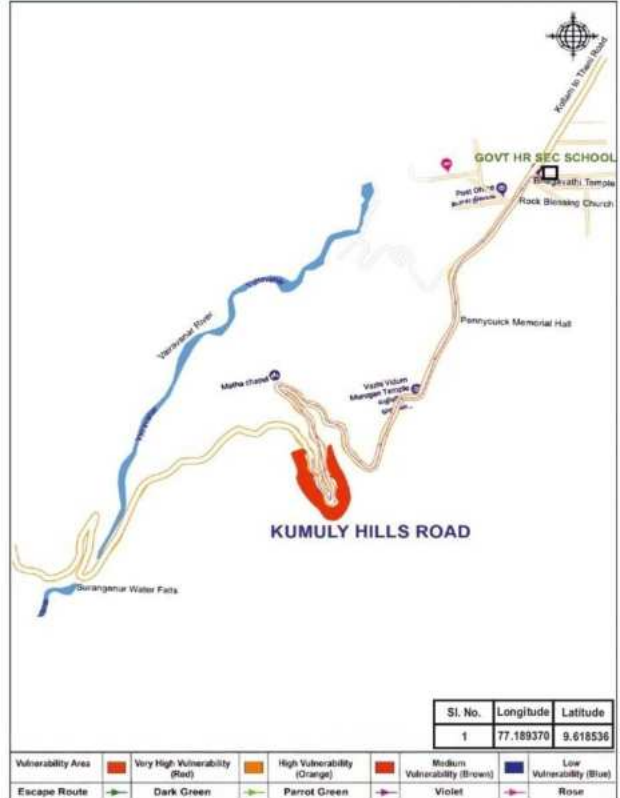
Urban -Firka Level

Block : Cumbum **Firka Name** : Cumbum
Municipality : Gudalur Municipality

I - DETAILS OF VULNERABLE AREA						
Types of Vulnerability in the Area	Details of the area	Groundwater details water level (ft) no. of days	Source of flood	Name of relief centres	Street to be used escape to relief centres	Distance to relief centre (in km)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Very High	Kumuli	-	Land Sliding	Govt.Hr Sec.School Lower Camp	Main Road	2 KM

II. DETAILS OF CONTACTS		
Inter Departmental Team Leader	Revenue Divisional Officer, Uthamapalayam	9445000452 04554-265002
Nodal Officer	1. Tahsildar, Uthamapalayam	9445000596 04554-265226
	2. SDO Cumbum	7402608049
Nearest Police Station	Inspector, Kumuli	04554-235254 9498188207
Nearest Fire & Rescue Station	Cumbum	04554-271292 9445086270

UTHAMAPALAYAM TALUK



THENI DISTRICT

iii. Analysis of Vulnerability - Rural

Details of Vulnerability	Location 1
1. Source of Flooding	Heavy rainfall in western ghats
2. Cause of Flooding (Breach / Overflow / Encroachment etc....)	
3. Rainfall received in that area (Heavy down pour data which triggered the event with date)	-
4. Relief Centres operated to ride over the situation	Relief centres are selected for future purpose
5. Number of persons evacuated and housed in Relief Camps	-
6. Number of days Relief Camps was in operation	-
7. Works taken up during current year	-
Temporary Measures taken to restore damaged portions in case of breaches	-
Permanent Measures taken to restore the damaged portion to case of breaches	-
Desilting Activities under taken	-
8. Permanent measures identified to be undertaken minimize the risks in area. (Diversion canal construction of retaining wall, conversion of pipe culvert to box culvert etc)	Retaining wall already constructed

UTHAMAPALAYAM TALUK

IV. Details of First Responders

Name	Location	Contact No.
Location - 1		
Vanaraj	Lowercamp	75300 83356
Surulisamy	Lowercamp	76395 55248

Rural - Firka Level

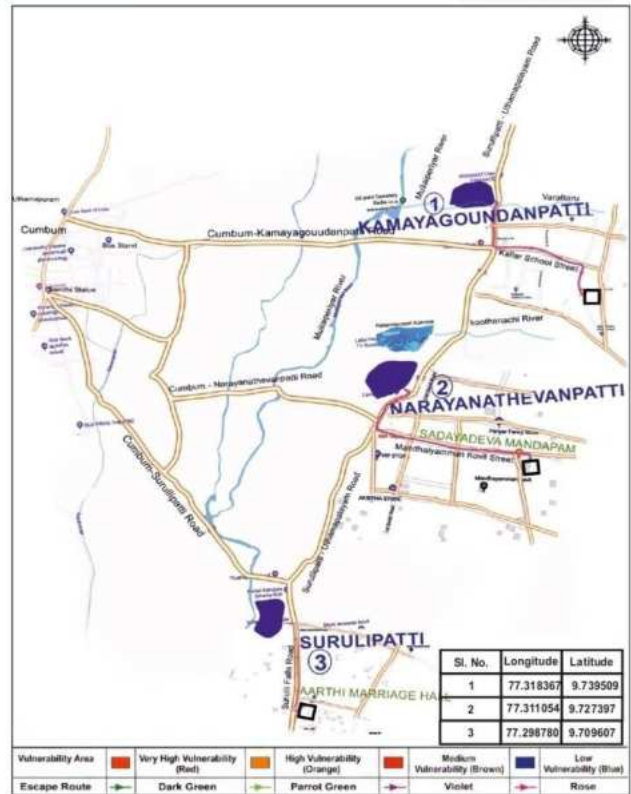
Block : Cumbum Firka Name : Uthamapalayam
 Village Panchayat : Kanmaya Gavundanpatti
 Narayana Thevan patti
 Surulipatti

I. DETAILS OF VULNERABLE AREA

S.No	Types of Vulnerability in the Area	Details of the area	Inundation details water level (ft) no of days	Source of Vulnerability	Name of relief centres	Street to be used escape to relief centres	Distance to relief centre (in km)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
1	Low	Kamaya Kavundapatty	Below 2 feet 10 Days	Mullai Periyar River Varataru	PPS Mahal K.K.Patti	Kallar School Street	135 M
2	Low	Narayana thevan patti	Below 2 feet 10 Days	Mullai Periyar River Koothanatchi River	Sadaya Deva Mandapam N.T.Patti	Mandhaiyaman Kovil Street	100 M
3	Low	Surulipatti	Below 2 feet 10 Days	Mullai Periyar River	Aarthi Marriage Hall Surulipatti	Main Road	125 M

II. DETAILS OF CONTACTS

Inter Departmental Team Leader	Revenue Divisional Officer, Uthamapalayam	9445000452 04554-265002
Nodal Officer	1. Tahsildar, Uthamapalayam	9445000596 04554-265226
	2.BDO Cumbum	7402608049
Nearest Police Station	Inspector, Cumbum	04554-271291 9443557580
Nearest Fire & Rescue Station	Cumbum	04554-271292 9445086270



iii. Analysis of Vulnerability - Rural

Place of Vulnerability

Details of Vulnerability	Location 1	Location 2	Location 3
1. Source of Flooding	Mullai Periyar River Varataru	Mullai Periyar River Koothanatchi River	Mullai Periyar River
2. Cause of Flooding (Breach / Overflow / Encroachment etc....)	Heavy rainfall in Western ghats	Heavy rainfall in Western ghats	Heavy rainfall in Western ghats
3. Rainfall received in that area (Heavy down pour data which triggered the event with date)	-	-	-
4. Relief Centres operated to ride over the situation	-	-	-
5. Number of persons evacuated and housed in Relief Camps	-	-	-
6. Number of days Relief Camps was in operation	-	-	-
7. Works taken up during current year	-	-	-
Temporary Measures taken to restore damaged portions in case of breaches	-	-	-
Permanent Measures taken to restore the damaged portion to case of breaches	-	-	-
Desilting Activities under taken	-	-	-
8. Permanent measures identified to be undertaken minimize the risks in area. (Diversion canal construction of retaining wall, conversion of pipe culvert to box culvert etc)	-	-	-

IV. Details of First Responders

Name	Location	Contact No.
Location - 1		
Nagaraj	Kamayakowndanpatti	9791310654
Dhilal Arjun	Kamayakowndanpatti	93455 82568
Location - 2		
Arun	Narayanathevanpatti	81241 0801
Thangaraj	Narayanathevanpatti	8122496675
Location - 3		
Manoharan	Surulipatti	9787805210

Urban - Firka Level

Block : Uthamapalayam Firka Name : Uthamapalayam
 Town Panchayat : Uthamapalayam

I - DETAILS OF VULNERABLE AREA						
Types of Vulnerability in the Area	Details of the area	Inundation details water level (ft) no. of days	Source of food	Name of relief centres	Street to be used for escape to relief centres	Distance to relief centre (in km)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Low	Kallimettu Patty	Below 2 feet 10 days	Mullai Periyar River	1.Panchayat Union Primary School 2.Penpada Salai Tamil School	Mohammadyar East Street Pookadai Street	250 M 400 M

II. DETAILS OF CONTACTS		
Inter Departmental Team Leader	Revenue Divisional Officer, Uthamapalayam	9445000452 04554-265002
Nodal Officer	1. Tahsildar, Uthamapalayam	9445000596 04554-265226
	2. Executive Officer Uthamapalayam	7824058244
Nearest Police Station	Inspector, Uthamapalayam	04554-265230 9498109119
Nearest Fire & Rescue Station	Uthamapalayam	04554-265201 9445086274



iii. Analysis of Vulnerability - Rural

Details of Vulnerability	Location 1	Location 2
1. Source of Flooding	Mullai Periyar River	Mullai Periyar River
2. Cause of Flooding (Breach / Overflow / Encroachment etc....)	Overflow of Mullai Periyar River	Overflow of Mullai Periyar River
3. Rainfall received in that area (Heavy down pour data which triggered the event with date)	-	-
4. Relief Centres operated to ride over the situation	-	-
5. Number of persons evacuated and housed in Relief Camps	-	-
6. Number of days Relief Camps was in operation	-	-
7. Works taken up during current year	-	-
Temporary Measures taken to restore damaged portions in case of breaches	-	-
Permanent Measures taken to restore the damaged portion to case of breaches	-	-
Desilting Activities under taken	-	-
8. Permanent measures identified to be undertaken minimize the risks in area. (Diversion canal construction of retaining wall, conversion of pipe culvert to box culvert etc)	Retaining wall already Constructed	Retaining wall already Constructed

IV. Details of First Responders

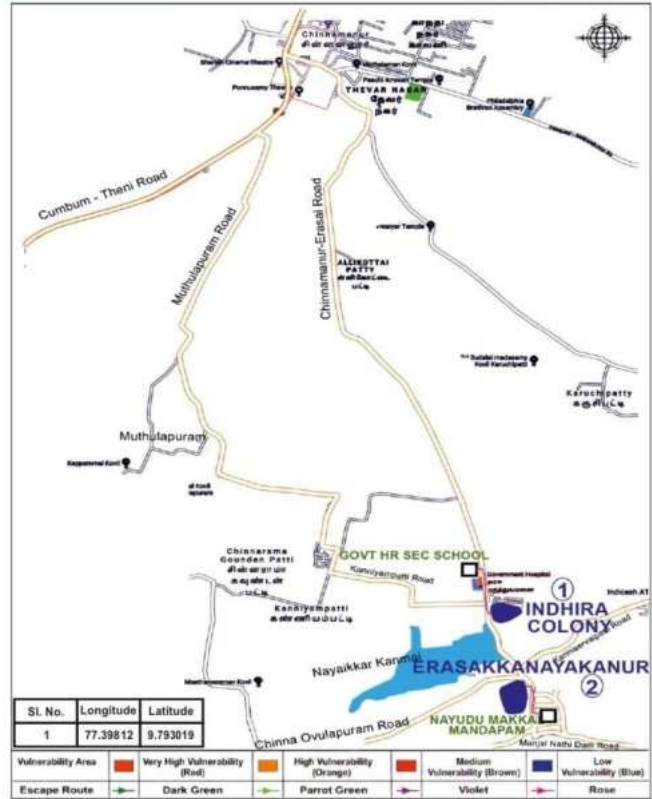
Name	Location	Contact No.
Location - 1		
Vijaya	Kalimettupatti	9789127176
Alagurani	Kalimettupatti	7092151642
Location - 2		
Vadivel	Kalimettupatti	90925 75625
Pappammal	Kalimettupatti	7092819206

Rural - Firka Level

Block : Chinnamanur Firka Name : Erasakkanayakanur
 Village : Erasakkanayakanur

I - DETAILS OF VULNERABLE AREA						
Types of Vulnerability in the Area	Details of the area	Inundation details water level (ft) no. of days	Source of flood	Name of relief centres	Street to be used escape to relief centres	Distance to relief centre (in km)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Low	Erasakka nayakkanur	Below 2 feet 10 days	Heavy Rain Fall and over flowing of nayakkarkanmai	1. Gov Hr. Sec School, Erasakkanayakanur 2. Nayudu Makkamandapam	Chinnamanur Road Mangalathi Dam Road	250 M 300 M

II. DETAILS OF CONTACTS		
Inter Departmental Team Leader	Revenue Divisional Officer Uthamapalayam	9445000452 04554-265002
Nodal Officer	1. Tahsildar, Uthamapalayam	9445000598 04554-265226
	2. BDO Chinnamanur	7402608042
Nearest Police Station	Inspector, Chinnamanur	9498185706
Nearest Fire & Rescue Station	Uthamapalayam	04554-265201 9445086274



iii. Analysis of Vulnerability - Rural		
Details of Vulnerability	Location 1	Location 2
1. Source of Flooding	Heavy Rain fall	Heavy Rain fall
2. Cause of Flooding (Breach / Overflow / Encroachment etc....)	Overflowing of Nayakkarkanmai	Overflowing of Nayakkarkanmai
3. Rainfall received in that area (Heavy down pour data which triggered the event with date)	-	-
4. Relief Centres operated to ride over the situation	-	-
5. Number of persons evacuated and housed in Relief Camps	-	-
6. Number of days Relief Camps was in operation	-	-
7. Works taken up during current year	-	-
Temporary Measures taken to restore damaged portions in case of breaches	-	-
Permanent Measures taken to restore the damaged portion to case of breaches	-	-
Desilting Activities under taken	-	-
8. Permanent measures identified to be undertaken minimize the risks in area. (Diversion canal construction of retaining wall, conversion of pipe culvert to box culvert etc)	Retaining wall already constructed	Retaining wall already constructed

IV. Details of First Responders		
Name	Location	Contact No.
Location - 1		
Chinnasamy	Indra Colony Erasakkanayakanur	90472 66926
Chinnavar	Indra Colony Erasakkanayakanur	8489410835
Location - 2		
Thangamuthu	Erasakkanayakanur	9943550213
Murugan	Erasakkanayakanur	9943550213

Rural - Firka Level

Block : Uthamapalayam Taluk Firka Name : Thevaram
 Municipality : Thevaram

I - DETAILS OF VULNERABLE AREA

Types of Vulnerability in the Area	Details of the area	Inundation details water level (ft no. of days)	Source of flood	Name of relief centres	Street to be used escape to relief centres	Distance to relief centre (in km)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Low	1.Moonandipatti 2. CSI Church Street, Thevaram	Below 2 feet	1.Pillayarooththu odai 2.Perambuvetti odai	Gov.Hr.Sec School Thevaram	1.West Car Street 2.South 11 Ward Street Thevaram	500 M 600 M

II. DETAILS OF CONTACTS

Inter Departmental Team Leader	Revenue Divisional Officer, Uthamapalayam	9445000452 04554-265002
Nodal Officer	1. Tahsildar, Uthamapalayam 2.Executive Officer Thevaram	9445000596 04554-265226 7824058243
Nearest Police Station	Inspector, Thevaram	04554-254230 8072308181
Nearest Fire & Rescue Station	Uthamapalayam	04554-265201 9445086274



iii. Analysis of Vulnerability - Rural

Details of Vulnerability	Location 1	Location 2
1. Source of Flooding	Heavy Rain fall in Western ghats	Heavy Rain fall in Western ghats
2. Cause of Flooding (Breach / Overflow / Encroachment etc....)	Rain Water Overflowing of Pillayarooththu Odai	Rain Water Overflowing of Perambuvetti Odai
3. Rainfall received in that area (Heavy down pour data which triggered the event with date)	-	-
4. Relief Centres operated to ride over the situation	-	-
5. Number of persons evacuated and housed in Relief Camps	-	-
6. Number of days Relief Camps was in operation	-	-
7. Works taken up during current year	-	-
Temporary Measures taken to restore damaged portions in case of breaches	-	-
Permanent Measures taken to restore the damaged portion to case of breaches	-	-
Desilting Activities under taken	-	-
8. Permanent measures identified to be undertaken minimize the risks in area. (Diversion canal construction of retaining wall, conversion of pipe culvert to box culvert etc)	Retaining wall already constructed	Retaining wall already constructed

IV. Details of First Responders

Name	Location	Contact No.
Location - 1		
Kannan	Moonandipatti	9994687305
Eswaran	Moonandipatti	6381540691
Asaithambi	Moonandipatti	9942616172
Location - 2		
Dhas Muthu	Thevaram	8754064251
Singa Raja	Thevaram	8778298085
Lakshmanan	Thevaram	9751128651

CHAPTER XII

RISK COMMUNICATION STRATEGIES

In a disaster time, the District Control Room will operate under the central authority of the District Collector, exercising emergency power to issue directions to all departments to provide emergency response service. He will also co-ordinate with the State Response Machinery. The Control Room is manned round the clock. The District Control Room is placed in the Disaster Management Section of the District Collectorate. Toll Free Number 1077 is used for disaster information communication.

Risk Communication Strategies		
I	HF sets	Available
II	VHF sets	Available
III	HAM Radio Operators	Available
IV	Satellite Phones	Available

VHF Details in Theni District			
Category	Base Station	Mobile Station	Walkie Talkie
Tahsildar	5	5+5(SSS)	5
RDO	2	2	2
Deputy Collector	0	6	0
Collector	0	1	1
DRO	0	1	1
Control Room	1	0	0
Election	0	0	1
PAG	1	0	1
ZDT	0	0	6
Total	9	20	17

CHAPTER XIII

COMMUNITY AND OTHER STAKEHOLDERS PARTICIPATION

THE CONCEPT OF COMMUNITY BASED DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLAN

One of the main objectives of Disaster Risk Reduction Programme is involving community in preparing Disaster Management Plan. Increasing frequency and intensity of disasters in India, including some major disasters experienced in the recent past in Orissa and Gujarat, has made people at the highest policy level to realize the gravity of the problem and prompted a change in approach with more emphasis placed on pre-disaster preparedness and mitigation. This entails a corresponding shift in focus away from conventional fire-fighting approach to disaster management towards the local-level initiatives involving a range of stakeholders.

Though the responsibility of Disaster Management is vested with the Central and State governments, it is difficult for them to deal effectively all the aspects of the disaster area and population is large, the reach of the government machinery is not adequate and considerable loss of life and property occurs due to lack of timely response. It has been the experience during recent, major disasters that where local communities as well as the local governments took initiative, the process of rescue, relief and rehabilitation was smooth and effective, whereas in other areas the Government and Non-government Agencies had to face enormous problems.

The High Powered Committee on Disaster Management has, in its draft policy, stated the importance of the community Based Disaster Management and the involvement of the local governments.

INVOLVEMENT OF THE COMMUNITY

In the present day every individual is vulnerable and is threatened by the natural and man-made disasters, which are growing in number and variety. In other words, every individual is required to be aware and also have minimum capacity to counter such crisis. This implies that entire population of a settlement or a village forms a community and has to be involved in its

Safeguard in the event of a crisis which has potential to affect all or majority of them. While it is not possible to reach every individual to develop his/her capacity to counter the disasters, it is possible to approach the groups, formal or informal, to achieve the task of creating awareness and developing minimum capacity to cope up with the disaster. In other words, the community based disaster management has to start at community level through the groups of people to reach out to each family level. The first response to the natural hazards comes from immediate neighborhood and spreads into many settlements in the community; while the government and other organization take some time to reach them.

COMMUNITY BASED DISASTER PREPAREDNESS – SCOPE AND ACTIVITIES

The community based disaster preparedness (CBDP) is a process to capacitate communities to prevent, mitigate and cope with disasters effectively. The process is designed, managed and owned by the communities. Other agencies like Government agencies, public and private corporate bodies, NGOs, International agencies / donors etc. play the role of facilitators.

The Disaster Preparedness process embraces measures that enable governments, communities and individuals to respond rapidly to disaster situations to cope with them effectively. Preparedness includes the formulation of viable emergency plans effective warning systems, maintenance of inventories and the training of personnel. It may also embrace search and rescue measures as well as evacuation plans for areas that may be at „risk“ from a recurring disaster.

INITIATIVES TAKEN BY DDMC

1. District Disaster Management Committee has directed Taluks, Blocks, village Panchayats to prepare Community Based Disaster Management Plan.
2. It is also instructed to form disaster management teams by including community members like early warning teams, search and rescue team,

evacuation team, Medical team, carcass disposal team, water and sanitation team etc.

3. Periodical training will be scheduled to give to the members of the team

FIRST RESPONDERS

Community is the first responders in case of any disasters in the area. Adequate training and periodical updating is essentials in any disasters. Therefore training has been imparted to the follow listed volunteers in the district.

LIST OF FIRST RESPONDERS (VOLUNTEERS)

Sl. No.	Name of the Taluk	No. of First Responders Identified	No. of Women First Responders Identified	No. of Livestock First Responders	No. of Swimmers	No. of First Responders Tree planting and cutting & removal of wind fallen trees
1.	Theni	39	26	41	39	34
2.	Periyakulam	63	11	14	70	29
3.	Andipatti	48	4	14	10	24
4.	Uthamapalayam	45	0	31	37	37
5.	Bodinayakanur	28	3	7	19	15
6.	Fisheries Dept.	-		-	195	-
Total		223	44	107	370	139

FIRST RESPONDERS NAME LIST

Name of the Taluk:Theni

S.No	Vulnerable Places	First Responders	Mobile No
1		Seenisamy	8012411716
2	Ambasamuthiram	Rajendran	8220525200
3		Subha	9677354276
4		Rathi	7200088095
5		Vijayarani	9659930079
6		Neelamegam	9840303990
7		Rajathi	9788294026
8		Subathra	7639639417
9		Rajalakshmi	6374369040
10		Rathi	8124874798
11		Rajagopal	9787164468
12		Dhanalakshmi	8526785869
13	Govindanagaram	Senthamarai	9842211124
14		Neethidhasan	9655356935
15		Navaneethan	9442995758
16		Parandhaman	8667039093
17		Radhakrishnan	9842173414
18		Devathos	9003364385
19		Gajendran	9688053461
20	Ayyanarpuram	Udayakumar	6369152422
21		Rajkumar	9791662051
22		Sathiya	9629620988
23	Javagar Nagar	Nagarathinam	8508313524
24		Jakkammal	8508785625
25		Vanitha	8870175062
26		Seetha	9698370778
27		Deebarani	8973662670
28		Manimegalai	8220482316
29		Arthi	9842418149
30		Punitha	9384757443
31		Rani	9842578385
32	Attrangarai Street	Vasanthi	9629735802
33		Kanniyammal	9788143593
34		Anithalakshmi	7502420224
35		Dharmar	9043749758
36		Vijayaprabhu	9566665223
37		Amaravathi	8760803915
38		Veeralakshmi	8825541581
39		Veelammal	7708040659
		Karthigaijothi	8883458734

Name of the Taluk: Periyakulam.

S.No	Vulnerable Places	First Responders	Mobile No	
1	Gandhi Nagar (pambar and varaganathi river)	Kamaraj	9994221759	
2		Arumugam	9159873771	
3		Chinnappan	9940967805	
4		Palavesan	7871721332	
5		Sadeswari	9688688038	
6		Murugan	9865679905	
7		Sundaram	8903050419	
8		Karuppusamy	7010963181	
9		State Bank Colony	Thangapandi	9655653858
10			Shanmugam	9585209827
11	K.Pandi		9677632606	
12	R.Pandi		9751151532	
13	Thangavel		8098623261	
14	Vanaraj		9600503119	
15	Bharathi nagar	Kajamydeen	9688943535	
16		Mumthaj	8667332572	
17		Mohanraj	7708791369	
18		Ganesh	9894442042	
19		Vijayalakshmi	9894442062	
20		Arunprasath	9443927244	
21		Nejamudeen Asath	9865814568	
22		Sulthan	9788245359	
23		Sathick	9842379957	
24		Lenin	9442102678	
25	Bangalapatti	Ganesh	9976275230	
26		Murugesan	7373620775	
27		Sathivel	9944998555	
28		Veeruchinnu	9659507826	
29		Sasikala	9788149136	
30		Sobhana	8098676988	
31		Kamili karuppiyah	9344995700	
32		Ponnammal	9787723017	
33		Muthu	8220148541	
34		Muthupandi	9994439409	
35	Pattalamman Kovil Street	Murugesan	9092810658	
36		Muthusamy	8807059512	
37		Asaithambi	9600874508	
38		Thelagaram	8098623266	
39		Monakaran	7092422280	
40		Karthick	7708797557	
41		Babu	9626059998	
42		Sethuraman	9600811323	
43		Boopathiraja	9092474555	
44		Bose	9751175303	
45	Rajkumar	7502068376		

46	Vaithinathapuram	Mahalingam	9944787983	
47		Mariyammal	9787983158	
48		Prabhu	9445853334	
49		Gurusamy	9788937006	
50		Nagaraj	9788148846	
51		Rajeswari	9788913661	
52		Jeyakumar	9865930266	
53		Vasanthi	9092215130	
54		Jeyamangalam (Sindhuvampatti)	Uoomadurai	9688880081
55			Maharajan	9894842553
56	Sangaralingam		9442418336	
57	Tamilselvi		8778378153	
58	Amarnath		8610907398	
59	Rajeswari		9843860033	
60	Kalimuthu		8122479973	
61	Pandi		9791829289	
62	Selvam		9994845201	
63		Mani	9786324020	

Name of the Taluk: Andipatti.

S.No	Vulnerable Places	First Responders	Mobile No
1	Megamalai Road	Madasamy	9489376273
2		R.Kumar	9443243185

3		N.Selvarani	8531913168
4		P.Jeya	9786614212
5		K.Manimala	7598151521
6	Kunnur	M.Ajithkumar	9361368568
7		S.Lingapandi	8056802139
8		P.Rajapandi	9994483744
9		S.Pandikumar	8220127472
10		Arunpandi	8300782624
11	Varusanadu	Nagoorkani	9787785027
12		Marimuthu	9751989927
13		Alagarsamy	9943214323
14		Lakshmanan	9655087002
15		Muniyandi	9159666806
16	Myladumparai	Gnaneshwaran	9751989931
17		Ranjithkumar	9655160595
18		Siva	9159333046
19	Senkulam	Veerasley	7094720089
20		Rakkan	9751719258
21		Vearaiyan	9655861889
22		Selvan	6380606369
23		Muthulakshmi	8270296977
24	Kovilangulam	Gnansundaram	8940486571
25		Balakrishnan	8903034465
26		Balaji	9626320159
27		Krishnan	9751890244
28		Gopal	7639331421
29	Ottanai	Chelliya	9655353476
30		Chinnamuthan	9047473049
31		Karuppiyah	7356348983
32		Thamilrasan	9047850149
33		Selvam	8270809051
34	Paluthu	Selvaraj	9486973494
35		Murugan	9488420245
36		Surendir	8220857385
37		Sundaram	9047979075
38		Baskaran	9751133442

39	Indra Nagar	Mani	9385700837
40		Velmani	8903544217
41		Chinnavanam	9488553330
42		Karuppiyah	8903308788

43		Manokaran	7305156535
44	Eathakovil	Kokilandi	9750187665
45		Suppiyan	7502137110
46		Kamaraj	9786991509
47		Ramasamy	8344094939
48		Selvam	9750161984

Name of the Taluk: Bodinayakanur.

S.No	Vulnerable Places	First Responders	Mobile No
1	Uppukottai	Nallasivam	9994183473
2		Sudhakar	9578007215
3		Govindan	8610004346
4		Raja	9994550980
5		Jeyanthi	8124190454
6	Bodi Mettu Road	Pandi	9715860715
7		Muthaiah	9789600365
8		Jeyaganesh	9965339906
9	Top Station	Ratheesh	9345754393
10		Resinalad	9446137754
11		Markgose	8903930541
12	Muttam	Vijayarajan	9362231199
13		Sakthivel	9688015490
14		Sivanadi	8838030934
15		Selvam	8883244492
16	Muthuvakudi	Suburamani	9400968782
17		Iyyappan	7904802585
18		Alageskumar	7395876384
19	Kottakudi	Pandiyarajan	9942591280
20		Iyyappan	9626383924
21		Packiyalakshmi	9047110503
22	Kurangani Road	Tamilrasi	7598207885
23		Pandi	9843496720
24		Murugan	8300654522
25	Boothipuram	Manikandan	9994999099
26		Vijay	8608918013
27		Chinna Alagri	9150153732
28	Jungle Stream across Silamalai –	Muthupandi	9791951415
29		Jeyaprakash	8124245686
30		Vasimalai	8608153144

Name of the Taluk: Uthamapalayam.

S.No	Vulnerable Places	First Responders	Mobile No
1	Kallimettupatti	Mugamadhu Ali	8760908423
2		Ganeshan	9360401126
3		Newsath	8124294705
4		Mahamadu holith	9488162098
5		Saddam Hussein	8608801850
6	Cumbam mettu	Venkatkumar	9566645629
7		Kavinath	6374070740
8		Thangarajan	9524240291
9		Pandiyam	7305623411
10		Sundarapandian	9942565597
11	Varattar Near Kamayagoundanpatti	Suriya	9786334157
12		Veerakumar	9092547625
13		Kannan	9597210213
14		Veerakumar	8973127057
15		Thangammal	9790274902
16	Narayananthevanpatti	Arunpandiyam	8124110801
17		Akkiniraj	9092978728
18		Chandarasekaran	9566915817
19		Andavar	9994194164
20		Sundar	9842841219
21	Surulipatti	Murugesan	8270586962
22		Nalla Thambi	9626472321
23		Kannan	9976285658
24		Narayana Krishnan	9751375113
25		Chokkar	9865273090
26	Kumuli Hill Road	Mahendiran	8508285006
27		Mariyappan	9843059833
28		Rajkumaran	7092810650
29		Kumaresan	9787485136
30		Jeyachandran	9976747899
31	Ersakkanayakanur	Arujunan	7806984058
32		Chinnasamy	9047266926
33		Muthuramalingam	9626446100
34		Guru ranjith	9626820381
35		Palanisamy	8489124597
36	Monandipatti	Asaithambi	9942616172
37		Manavalan	9677300702
38		Baskaran	9965250394
39		Rajapandi	8098474194
40		Murugan	9788223138
41		Eswaran	9043477781
42		Muthuraj	9585183524
43		Prabhu	9944738624
44	CSI Church Street Thevaram	Saravanan	8220763922
45		Selvaraj	9659716535
46		Sowndirapandi	9487352820
47		Sundaeswaran	8908687909
48		Balamurugan	8190926336

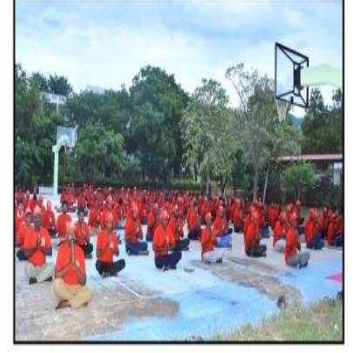
AAPDAMITRA

NDMA has been implementing a central sector scheme namely Aapda Mitra since May 2016 with a focus on training of 6000 community volunteers (300 volunteers per district) in disaster response in selected 30 most flood prone districts of 25 States of India.

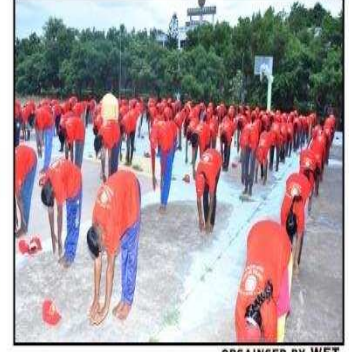
Aapdamitra Volunteers

Sl.No	Name of the Taluk	No.of Volunteers
1	Theni	31
2	Periyakulam	41
3	Andipatti	132
4	Uthamapalayam	45
5	Bodinayakanur	51
	Total	300





காலை 06.30 மணி முதல் 07.30 மணி வரை யோகா பயிற்சி தன்னாவர்களுக்கு யோகா பயிற்றுரைல் பயிற்றுவிக்கப்படுகிறது



ORGANISED BY WET



தீயணைப்பு குழுவினரால் கயிறு மூலம் மீட்பது பற்றி கற்பித்தல் மற்றும் தன்னா்வலர்களை செய்ய வைத்தல்.



ORGANISED BY WET



போரிடர் காலங்களில் மலைப்பகுதியில் ஏற்படும் நிலச்சரிவு மற்றும் கையாளும் முறைகள் களப்பயிற்சி



ஆய்வுகள்
நிலைப்பகுதி

ORGANISED BY WET



போரிடர் காலங்களில் மலைப்பகுதியில் ஏற்படும் நிலச்சரிவு மற்றும் கையாளும் முறைகள் களப்பயிற்சி



ஆய்வுகள்
நிலைப்பகுதி

ORGANISED BY WET

Sl.No	Name	Contact Number
Blood Donation		
1.	Dr.C.Jeyachandran	9443743263
2.	M.Suriyaselvam	9789993773
3.	R.Parthasarathy	7373437252
4.	S.Rajalakshmi	9789993772
5.	R.Thiyagarajan	9894447717
Tree Planning		
6.	T.Murugesan	9789993777
7.	V.Chidambararajan	9842133766
8.	K.Surulivel	9976626849
9.	MSP.Prabakaran	9790363319
Health Awareness		
10.	Mohammed Shiek Ibrahim	9842110565
Road safety		
11.	K.Kamaraj	9486737473
12.	A.Mohammed Basha	7667168721
13.	S.Mani	9566500540

12.7 LINKAGES AND COORDINATION WITH OTHER AGENCIES FOR DISASTER MANAGEMENT

National Capacity building is national agenda for Disaster Management Plan. All agencies both government and Private institutions have to be linked in disaster risk reductions

- Health professional training programme
- Engineers, Planners and Architects
- All Government functionaries
- All India Services
- Central Services
- State Administrative Services
- District Cadres
- Local Self - representatives and staff

- Youth Organization/Schools/Colleges/NSS/NCC/Home

guard. These agencies are to be linked to pool human resources at the time of emergencies.

12.8 BUDGET AND OTHER FINANCIAL OUTLAY

The financial aspects of Disaster Risk Management entail various factors ranging from development planning to immediate relief post disaster, followed by investments made for reconstruction. As per the prevailing practice, the funds for preparedness, Mitigation and reconstruction are allocated by the Government as a part of budgetary allocations. The following funds are made available for Disaster Management,

1. National Disaster Response Fund
2. State Disaster Response Fund
3. National Disaster Mitigation Fund
4. 14th Finance Commission's recommendations

CHAPTER XIV
LINKAGES WITH IDRN

India Disaster Resource Network (IDRN) is a portal providing nation-wide inventory of DM-related resources covering almost all the basic needs. It is a web based platform, for managing the inventory of equipment, skilled human resources and critical supplies for emergency response. Primary focus of IDRN portal is to enable the decision makers to find answers on availability of equipment and human resources required to combat any emergency situation. District administration is updating the web-portal based on the input received from the other departments.

Item Code	Item Name	Item Description	Item Quantity and Unit	Location	Transportation mode (Road, Train, Air, Water or NA)	Operator Provided (Yes/No)
143	Bulldozers wheeled/ chain	Bulldozer Chain 100 HP	3	Theni & Uthamapalayam	Road	Yes
258	Tractor	Tractor 35 HP Diesel	3	Theni & Uthamapalayam	Road	Yes
258	Tractor	Tractor Tyre Type	4	Theni & Uthamapalayam	Road	No
252	4 wheel drive vehicle	4 wheel drive vehicle	7	Theni ForestOffice	Road	Yes
260	HeavyTruck	Heavy Truck	1	Forest Office, Theni	Road	Yes
156	Life Jackets	Life jacket	9	All stations except Bodi & Periyakulam	Road	Yes
173	Pump - high pressure, portable	Pump-High Pressure portable 5Hp oil Engine	8	All stations	Road	Yes

159	Inflatable boat	Inflatable Boat (12 persons)	1 (5 persons)	Theni- Allinagaram	Road	Yes
117	Sledge hammer	Sledge Hammer	5	Periyakulam	Road	Yes
261	Light Ambulance Van	Light Ambulance Van	5	Rural Health Services and Family Welfare	Road	Yes
210	Portable x-rays	Portable x-rays	2	Rural Health Services and Family Welfare	Road	Yes
211	Portable ultrasound	Portable ultrasound	5	Rural Health Services and Family Welfare	Road	Yes
212	Portable ECG	Portable ECG	23	Rural Health Services and Family Welfare	Road	Yes
257	Bus	Bus	712	All branches	Road	Yes
141	Electric Generator (10 kv)	This item is used to open and close the shutters at Dam	4	Periyar Dam	Water	No
141	Electric Generator (10 kv)	This item is used to open and close the shutters at Dam	4	Periyar Dam	Water	No
141	Electric Generator (10 kv)	This item is used to open and close the shutters at Dam	4	Periyar Dam	Water	No
161	Motor Boats	Motor Boats are used to measure the water level.	2	Periyar Dam	Water	Yes
252	4 wheel drive vehicle	4 wheel drive vehicle for office use	2	Periyar Dam	Road	Yes

ANNEXURE - I IMPORTANT CONTACT NUMBERS

District Disaster Management Authority (DDMA)			
Designation	Name of the Officers	Office (04546)	Mobile
District Collector, Theni	Tmt. R.V. Shajeevana, I.A.S.,	253676 Fax: 254956	9444172000
Superintendent of Police	Thiru.R.Shiva prasad, I.P.S	253101	9498111131
District Revenue Officer	Tmt.R.Jeya Bharathy	254946	9445000917
Project Director, DRDA	Tmt.Abitha Haneef	254517	7373704223

Designation	Name of Officers	Office (04546)	Mobile
PA (General)	Tmt.K.Sindhu	254956	9445008152
District Forest Officer	Thiru. J.R.Samartha	252552	7708324267
Deputy Director, Srivilliputhur megamalai tiger reserve, Megamalai Division,Theni.	Thiru.S.Anand	250276	9442186292
Sub Collector, Periyakulam	Thiru.Rajat Beeton	231256	9445000451
RDO, Uthamapalayam	Tmt.S.Dhatchayani	265002	9445000452
District Supply Officer	Tmt.N.Mariselvi	255046	9445000329
District Backward Classes Minority Welfare Officer	Thiru.S.Venkatachalam	254960	9445477841
PRO	Thiru. R.Nallathambi	251997	8508332291
Tahsildar, Andipatti.	Thiru.T.Kannan	242234	9445000595
Tahsildar, Theni.	Tmt. Sathishkumar	255133	9445000594
Tahsildar, Periyakulam.	Thiru.Maruthupandi	231215	9445000593
Tahsildar, Bodinayakanur.	Thiru.T.Chandrasekaran	280124	9445000597
Tahsildar, Uthamapalayam.	Thiru.L. Sundarlal	265226	9445000596

**Nodal / Alternate Officers of District Nodal Agencies /
Departments**

Designation	Name of the Officers	Office (04546)	Mobile
HIGHWAYS DEPARTMENT			
Assitant Divisional Engineer (N.H), Theni.	Tmt.M.Ramya	255773	9944253893
Assitant Divisional Engineer (State Highways), Theni.	Thiru. R.K. Ramesh	253608	9443312733
DGM Tech @ Project Director, Dindugal.	Thiru. K.Govindasamy	2460909	8376900594
ELECTRICITY BOARD			
Executive Engineer PRO, TNEB, Theni	Tmt. N.Vijaya	253616	9445853139
RURAL DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT			
Project Officer Mahalirhittam, Theni.	Thiru.J.Roobansankarraaj	255203	94440 94374
Asst. Director (Panchayat) Theni.	Thiru. T.Palanivel	262729	7402608013
EDUCATION DEPARTMENT			
Chief Educational officer, Theni.	Tmt. P. INDIRANI	290244	7373002951
District Education Officer, Periyakulam.	Tmt.R Valarmathi	232832	7373002953 9790362548
District Education Officer, Uthamapalayam	Thiru. P Sangu muthaiah	266073	7373002956
District Education officer, Theni.	Thiru. P. JOHNSON	260130	9790226477
POLICE DEPARTMENT			
Deputy Superintendent of Police, Bodinayakanur.	Thiru.P.Periyasamy	283899	9498131762
Deputy Superintendent of Police, Periyakulam.	Tmt.T.Geetha	231250	9176666050
Deputy Superintendent of Police, Uthamapalayam	Thiru.R.Senkutuva Velavan , IPS.,	265219	9543030007
Deputy Superintendent of Police, Theni.	Thiru. G.Parthiban	252873	9498113580
Deputy Superintendent of Police, Andipatti	Thiru.N.Shanmugasundaram	242335	9498171021

FIRE AND RESCUE DEPARTMENT			
District Fire Officer, Theni.	Thiru. C. Kalyanakumar	253657	9445086265
Asst.District Officer, Theni.	Thiru. R. Kumaresan	253657	9445086266
Station Officer, Theni Allinagaram.	Thiru. K.Palani	252699 255501	9445086267
Station Officer, Periyakulam.	Thiru.A. Muthuselvam	231299 233800	9445086273
Station Officer, Bodinayakanur	Thiru. P.Sakthivel	280299	9445086269
Station Officer, Andipatti.	Thiru. K. Ganesan	242222	9445086268
Station Officer, Uthamapalayam.	Thiru.J.Udayakumar	265201 265199	9445086274
Station Officer, Cumbum.	Tmt.A. Rajalakshmi	271292	9445086270
Station Officer, Kadamalaigundu.	Thiru.P.Muthukumaran	293101	9445086271
Station Officer, Myaladumparai.	Thiru.S.Vasantharajan	227258	9445086272
HEALTH DEPARTMENT			
Dean, Government Medical College Hospital, Theni.	Dr.Vijay Anand	263668 263671	9842125935
Joint Director (Medical), Periyakulam.	Dr. P.N.Ramesh Baabu	231292	7358122083
Deputy Director (Health Servive), Theni.	Dr.Jawaharlal	261403	7358122675
Joint Director (Animal Husbandry), Theni.	Dr.J. Anbalagan,B.V.Sc., i/c	251124	9445001122
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT			
Executive Engineer (PWD) Periyar Vaigai), Madurai.	Thiru. N.Anbuselvam	2530027	8667625181

SDO (PWD) Periyar Vaigai, Uthamapalayam.	Thiru.S.Myilvahanan	265240	9942426624
Executive Engineer (PWD) Manjalar	Thiru. Er. V.Sugumaran	231258	94428 42150
Executive Engineer (Building), Theni.	Thiru.R.Prakash	293429	9688133347
RURAL DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT			
Block Development Officer (Block Panchayat), Andipatti.	Thiru.S.Ayyappan	242325	7402608021
Block Development Officer(Village Panchayat),Andipatti.	Thiru.K.Thirupathivasagan	242328	7402608022
Block Development Officer (Block Panchayat), Myladumparai.	Thiru.R.Nagaraj	227260	7402608025
Block Development Officer (Village Panchayat), Myladumparai.	Thiru. A.Balakrishan		7402608026
Block Development Officer (Block Panchayat), Periyakulam.	Thiru.Jegatheesa Chandira Bose	231259	7402608029
Block Development Officer (Village Panchayat), Periyakulam.	Thiru.K.Sekaran		7402608030
Block Development Officer (Block Panchayat), Theni.	Thiru.R.Saravanan	252430	7402608033
Block Development Officer (Village Panchayat), Theni.	Thiru.R.Kani		7402608034

Block Development Officer (Block Panchayat), Bodinayakanur.	Thiru.K.Ravichandiran	280218	7402608037
Block Development Officer (Village Panchayat), Bodinayakanur.	Thiru. R.Chandrasekar		7402608038
Block Development Officer (Block Panchayat), Chinnamanur.	Thiru.Kothandapani	247376	7402608041
Block Development Officer (Village Panchayat), Chinnamanur.	Thiru.P.Bharathamani		7402608042
Block Development Officer (Block Panchayat), Uthamapalayam.	Tmt. A.Mydhili	265238	7402608045
Block Development Officer (Village Panchayat), Uthamapalayam.	Tmt.M.Malarvizhi		7402608046
Block Development Officer (Block Panchayat), Cumbum	Tmt.A.Dhanalakshmi	274273	7402608049
Block Development Officer (Village Panchayat), Cumbum	Thiru.R.Elangovan		7402608050

TOWN PANCHAYAT

Assistant Director, Theni	Thiru. R.Manimaran (i/c)	265535	8925809260
Assistant Executive Engineer, Theni	Thiru. R.Manimaran	265535	8925809260
Executive officer, Andipatti	Tmt.A. Vijaya (i/c)	242324	8925809653
Executive officer, B. Meenakshipuram	Tmt.C. Yogasri	283620	8925809654

Executive officer, Boothipuram	K.Sivakumar	264227	8925809655
Executive officer, Devadanapatti	Tmt.A. Vijaya	235530	8925809656
Executive officer, Ganguvarpatti	Thiru.M. Rajasekar	236566	8925809657
Executive officer, Hanumanthanpatti	Thiru.C. Murugan	267904	8925809658
Executive officer, Highwavis.	Thiru.G.Subramaniyan	232225	8925809659
Executive officer, Kamayagoundanpatti	Thiru.S. Arumuganaenar	274144	8925809660
Executive officer, Kombai.	Thiru.R.Surulivel (i/c)	252025	8925809661
Executive officer, Kuchanur	Thiru.R.Surulivel	246199	8925809667
Executive officer, Markayankottai	Tmt.K. Rokini	249331	892580668
Executive officer, Melachokkanathapuram.	Thiru.S. Elangovan	281991	8925809669
Executive officer, Odaipatti	Thiru.V. Ganesan	247543	8925809670
Executive officer, PalaniChettipatti	Tmt.C. Yogasri (i/c)	264998	8925809671
Executive officer, Pannaipuram	Thiru.A. Basheer Ahamed	252825	8925809672
Executive officer, Pudupatti	Tmt.T.Yasotha	270582	8925809673
Executive officer, Thamarikulam.	Thiru.N. Alavanthar	230268	8925809674
Executive officer, Thenkarai.	Thiru.D. Mohankumar	230236	8925809675
Executive officer, Thevaram.	Thiru.K.Balasubramaniyan	254616	8925809676
Executive officer, Uthamapalayam	Thiru.K. Chinnasamy pandian	265254	8925809677
Executive officer, Vadugapatti	Tmt.G.Uma Sundari	230161	8925809678
Executive officer, Veerapandi.	Thiru.K.Shanmugam	246395	8925809679

MUNICIPALITY			
Commissioner, Theni.	Thiru. A.Jahangir Basha	252470	7397382188
Commissioner, Periyakulam	Tmt.G.Rajalakshmi (i/c)	231210	7397382180
Commissioner Bodinayakanur.	Tmt.G.Rajalakshmi	280228	7397382185
Commissioner, Chinnamanur	Thiru.T.T. Gobinath	247383	7397382181
Commissioner,Cumbum	Thiru.R.Vasudevan	271283	7397382183
Commissioner, Gudalur.	Tmt.K.S.Kanchana	231236	7397382177
AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT			
Joint Director (Agri), Theni	Thiru.N.J.Paulraj		9443423734
Deputy Director / Personal Assistant to Collector (Agri)	Tmt.P.Dhanalakshmi	251862	8838565900
Assistant Director (Agri), Theni.	Thiru. A.Murugesan	250506	9487179521
Assistant Director (Agri), Andipatti	Thiru. Kannan	292025	9786992751
Assistant Director (Agri), Kadamalaigundu.	Thiru. A.Murugesan	293435	9487179521
Assistant Director (Agri), Uthamapalayam	Thiru. K.Rajasekar	265265	8946075280
Assistant Director (Agri), Cumbum	Tmt. Poongothai	270737	9788245300
Assistant Director (Agri), Bodinayakanur.	Thiru.B.Deivendran	283539	9865704757
Assistant Director (Agri), Periyakulam.	Thiru. C.Chendrayan	231533	9894947974
Assistant Director (Agri), Chinnamanur.	Thiru. P.Pandi	246494	9655675404

ANNEXURE – II**LIST OF VULNERABLE AREAS**

Sl.No.	Name of the Location	Type of Vulnerability	Name of the Local Body	Type of Local Body (VP / TP / MC)
1	Megamalai Road	Moderate	Megamalai	Village Panchayat
2	Kartana Estate	Low	Megamalai	Village Panchayat
3	Kunnur	Moderate	Kunnur	Village Panchayat
4	Ammachiapuram	Low	Kunnur	Village Panchayat
5	Varusanadu	Low	Varusanadu	Village Panchayat
6	Myladumparai	Low	Myladumparai	Village Panchayat
7	Senkulam	Low	Nariyuthu	Village Panchayat
8	Kovilangulam	Low	Nariyuthu	Village Panchayat
9	Ottanai	Low	Nariyuthu	Village Panchayat
10	Paluthu	Low	Paluthu	Village Panchayat
11	Indra Nagar	Low	Megamalai	Village Panchayat
12	Pommarajapuram	Low	Megamalai	Village Panchayat
13	Vellimalai	Low	Megamalai	Village Panchayat
14	Ayyanarpuram	Low	Koduvillarpatti	Village Panchayat
15	Ambasamuthiram	Low	Ambasamuthiram	Village Panchayat
16	Govindanagaram	Low	Govindanagaram	Village Panchayat
17	Jawahar Nagar	Low	Palanichettipatti	Town Panchayat
18	Aathangarai Street	Low	Theni	Municipality
19	Vaithinathapuram	Low	Keelavadakarai	Village Panchayat
20	State Bank Colony	Low	Keelavadakarai	Village Panchayat
21	Gandhi Nagar	Low	Keelavadakarai	Village Panchayat
22	Bangalapatti	Low	Thamaraikulam	Town Panchayat

Sl.No.	Name of the Location	Type of Vulnerability	Name of the Local Body	Type of Local Body (VP / TP / MC)
23	Bharathinagar	Low	Thenkarai	Town Panchayat
24	Jeyamangalam	Low	Jeyamangalam	Village Panchayat
25	Pattalamman Kovil Street	Low	Periyakulam	Municipality
26	Uppukottai	High	Uppukottai	Village Panchayat
27	BodiMettu Road	High	Melasokkanathapuram	Town Panchayat
28	Jungle Stream across Silamalai	Low	Silamalai	Village Panchayat
29	Boothipuram	Low	Boothipuram	Town Panchayat
30	Kottakudi	Low	Kotakudi	Village Panchayat
31	Kurangani Road	Low	Kotakudi	Village Panchayat
32	Top Station	Low	Kotakudi	Village Panchayat
33	Muttam	Low	Kotakudi	Village Panchayat
34	Muthuvakudi	Low	Kotakudi	Village Panchayat
35	Kumuli Hill Road	Very High	Gudalur	Municipality
36	Varattar	Low	Kamayagoundanpatti	Town Panchayat
37	Narayananthavanpatti	Low	Narayananthavanpatti	Village Panchayat
38	Surulipatti	Low	Surulipatti	Village Panchayat
39	Kallimettupatti	Low	Uthamapalayam	Town Panchayat
40	Ersakkanayakanur	Low	Ersakkanayakanur	Village Panchayat
41	Cumbum mettu	Low	C.Pudhupatti	Town Panchayat
42	Monandipatti	Low	Thevaram	Town Panchayat
43	CSI Church Street Thevaram	Low	Thevaram	Town Panchayat

ANNEXURE III

RELIEF CENTRES FOR VULNERABLE AREAS

S.No	Taluk	Name of the Vulnerable Area	Name of the Relief Centre
1	Theni	Ambasamuthiram	Adi Dravidar Middle School, Ambasamuthiram
2		Govindanagaram	Govt. School & Community Hall, Govindanagaram
3		Ayyanarpuram	Adi Dravidar Middle School, Ayyanarpuram
4		Jawahar Nagar	Rathina Mahal, P.C.Patti
		Aathangarai Street	
5	Periyakulam	Gandhi Nagar	Malligai Mahal, Vadakarai, Periyakulam
6		Jeyamangalam (Sinduvampatti)	Government Hr. Sec. School, Jeyamangalam
7		State Bank Colony	Mylthai Mandabam, Keelavadagarai, Periyakulam
8		Bharathi Nagar	M.P.Sivam Mahal, Periyakulam
9		Pangalpatti	Jeyaraj Nadar Mandabam, Thenkarai, Periyakulam
		PattalammanKovil Street	
10		Vaithiyanathapuram	Vaduga Naidu Mahal, Vadakarai, Periyakulam
11			Govt., Girls Hr.Sec.School, vadakarai, Periyakulam
12	Andipatti	Megamalai Road (Moderate)	C.S.I. Primary School, Kartana Estate
		Kartana Estate	
13		Vaigar River / Kunnur (Moderate)	Adi Dravidar Nalam Hr.Sec.School, Kunnur
		Ammachiapuram	
14		Varusanadu	Venaiyammarr Marriage Mahal, Varusanadu
15	O.M.S.Mahal, Varusanadu		

16	Andipatti	Varusanadu	J.K.Mahal, Varusanadu
17		Myladumparai	P.S.J.Mahal, Myladumparai
18			Govt., Hr.Sec.School, vadakarai, Myladumparai
19		Senkulam	Panchayat Union School, Senkulam
20		Kovilangulam	Panchayat Union School
21		Ottanai	Panchayat Union School
22		Paluthu	Community Hall, Paluthu
23		Indra Nagar	Panchayat Union School, Indra Nagar
		Pommarajapuram	
24		Vellimalai	Maragatham Duraisamy Primary School, Vellimalai
25		Uthama palayam	Kumuli Hill Road(Very Highly)
26	Narayananthewanpatti		Sathiya Deva Mandabam, N.T.Patti
27	Surulipatti		Arthi Thirumana Mandabam
28	Varattar Near Kamayagoundanpatti		P.P.S.Mahal, K.K.Patti
29	Kallimettupatti		Panchayat Union School, Kallimettupatti
			Padasalai Tamil School
31	Ersakkanayakanur		Govt., Hr.Sec.School, Ersakkanayakanur
			Naidu Makkal Mandabam, Ersakkanayakanur
32			
33	Cumbammettu		All Ajul Hr.Sec.School
34	Monandipatti		Govt., Hr.Sec.School, Thevaram
	CSI Church StreetThevaram		
35	Bodinayakanur	Uppukottai (Highly)	Pachayappan High School
36			S.K.Mahal, Uppukottai
37		Bodi Mettu Hill Road(Highly)	Travellers Bangalow (NH)
38			Panchayat Union School

39	Bodinayakanur		Panchayat Union School
40		Kottakudi	S.C.Government Residential School, Kottakudi
41		Kurangani Road	Govt., Middle School, Kurangani
42			Panchayat Union Inspection Bangalow Kurangani
43		Silamalai	24 Manai Telugu Settiyar Marriage Mahal, Silamalai
44		Boothipuram	Seeni Poosari Marriage Mahal, Boothipuram
45			Govt., Hr.Sec.School, Boothipuram
46		Top Station	Periyar Resort, Top Station
47		Muttam	Panchayat Union School, Muthuvakudi
48		Muthuvakudi	Panchayat Union School, Muthuvakudi

ANNEXURE IV

FIRE AND RESCUE DEPARTMENT SANCTIONED VEHICLE DETAILS.

(Type and Number of Vehicle)

S. No	Office / Fire & Rescue Station	Mobile Tank Unit	Tata Sumo	Ambulance	Mini Water Mist	Fire Bullet (350 cc)	Officer's Two wheeler	High Portable Pump	Water Pump 6.5 HP
1.	District Office, Theni	--	01	--	--	--	--	--	--
2.	Fire & Rescue Station, Theni	01	--	--	01	01	01	01	01
3.	Fire & Rescue Station, Periyakulam	02+1*	--	--	--	--	01	--	01
4.	Fire & Rescue Station, Bodinayakanur	01	--	01	--	--	--	--	01
5.	Fire & Rescue Station, Uthamapalayam	01	--	--	--	--	--	--	01
6.	Fire & Rescue Station, Cumbum	01	--	--	--	--	--	--	01
7.	Fire & Rescue Station, Aundipatti	01	--	--	--	--	--	--	01
8.	Fire & Rescue Station, Kadamalaikund	01	--	--	--	--	--	--	01
9.	Fire & Rescue Station, Myladumparai	01	--	--	--	--	--	--	01
	TOTAL	09+*1	01	01	01	01	02	01	08

Note :

- *1 is Advance Water Tender at Periyakulam Fire and Rescue Station.
- Water pump 6.5 HP – Husqvarna
- High portable pump - Supajet

Available Equipments

Sl. No.	Name of Disaster Equipments	Quantity held
1.	Rubber Boat	02
2.	Search Lights	10
3.	Rechargeable Lights	04
4.	Inflammable Emergency Lighting Systems	02
5.	Portable type 5 HP Petrol Driven Power Saws	09
6.	Concrete Cutters	01
7.	Smoke Extractors	02
8.	Life Buoys	92
9.	Life Jackets	105
10.	B.A. Sets	06
11.	Fire Entry Suits	04
12.	Helmets	107
13.	Chemical Protective Suits	01
14.	Personal Protective Equipment (PPE Suit)	91
15.	High Range Portable Pump	01
16.	Combi Tool	02
17.	Hydraulic Cutter (Manual (or) Engine type)	02
18.	Extension Ladders	04
19.	Snake Catcher	11
20.	Rope Ladders	02
21.	Single Ladders	06
22.	Stretchers	01
23.	6.5 H.P. Husquasna Water Pump	08
24.	Trolley Portable Speaker with Cordless Mike with Battery	08
25.	Manila Ropes in Lengths	
	(i) 50 Feet	13
	(ii) 100 Feet	16
	(iii) 130 Feet	35
26.	Nylon Ropes (Yellow)	24

Sl.No.	Name of Disaster Infrastructure	Availability
1.	Fire and Rescue Stations	08
2.	Fire Water Tender	09
3.	Advance Water Tender	01
4.	High Range Portable Pump	01
5.	Water Mist (Quick Response Vehicle)	01
6.	Ambulance	01
7.	Fire Bike (350 CC Fire Bullet)	01
8.	Fire Personnel (Strength)	131
9.	Fire Volunteers	138
10.	Fire Commandos (Best Swimmers)	20
11.	Fire Volunteers (Best Swimmers)	17
12.	Fire Control and Communication System	08
13.	Shelter (Govt. School, Meeting Hall and Marriage Halls)	20
14.	Mock Drill (up to September-2020)	241
15.	Awareness Program (up to September - 2020)	220

FIRE DEPARTMENT CONTACT DETAILS

Sl. No.	Post	Name	Contact Numbers	
			Cell Number	Land Line Number
01.	District Officer, Theni.	Thiru. S.Vinoth	94450 86265	04546 – 253657
02.	Asst.District Officer Theni.	Thiru. R. Kumaresan	94450 86266	04546 – 253657
03.	Station Officer, Theni Allinagaram	Thiru. K.Palani	9445086267 7904067503	04546 – 252699
04.	Station Officer, Periyakulam.	Thiru.A. Muthuselvam	94450 86273	04546 – 231299
05.	Station Officer, Bodinayakkanur.	Thiru. P.Sakthivel	94450 86269	04546 – 280299
06.	Station Officer, Aundipatti.	Thiru. K. Ganesan	94450 86268	04546 - 242222
07.	Station Officer, Uthamapalayam.	Thiru.J.Udayakumar	94450 86274	04554 – 265201
08.	Station Officer, Cumbum.	Tmt.A. Rajalakshmi	94450 86270	04554 – 271292
09.	Station Officer, Kadamalaikundu.	Thiru.P.Muthukumaran	9445086271 7373385553	04554 – 293101
10.	Station Officer, Myladumparai.	Thiru.S.Vasantharajan	94450 86272	04554 - 227258
11	Station Officer, Chinnamanur	Thiru. M. Manickam	9994305169 9994305169	04554247101

VOLUNTEERS DETAILS

Sl.No	Name	Address	Cell No.
THENI			
1.	P. Akash Raj	31, V.O.C. Street, Theni.	9842592635
2.	R. Abinеш	2, Ward Street, Theni.	9940765237
3.	D. Dhanush	101, Main Bazar, Theni.	8122933980
4.	R. Jana	K.R.R. Nagar, Theni.	9894925138
5.	R. Sanjay Ram	No.3/1, First West Street, Bodinayakkanur.	9790592822
6.	M. Jothi Vinayak	M2/42, Housing Board, Aranmanipudur, Theni.	9442751295
7.	M. Jana	Sundarapandian, Bodi.	9600971292
8.	R. Sanagatharun	254, Main Road, Theni.	9942367807
9.	S. Siva Chandru	Fire Service Street, Theni.	9942704034
10.	M. Deva Senapathi	Plot No.9,Teacher Colony,P.C.Patti.	9042226686
11.	N. Hiruthick Raja	J.R.R. Nagar, Periyakulam.	9566722996
12.	B. Saravana Kumar	Periya Kovil Street, Kottur.	9629739961
13.	N. Kiruthick Raja	27, Kalamman Kovil Street, Theni.	9788495812
14.	A. Harish	48/3W, Mosque Street, Kottur.	6380480054
15.	P. Subhash	South Street, Theni.	9786306234
16.	T. Yugesh Bala	South Street, Theni.	9789678542
17.	R. Kriuba Vikranth	10, K.M.C.Compound, P.C.Patti.	7810002075
18.	M. Vishnu Dharshan	272, K.R.R.Nagar, Theni.	8608168322
19.	R. Aghilan	82/37B, White house Street,Theni	9443279303
20.	P. Madhan Kumar	Siva Sakthi Kovil, Shanmugasundrapuram	9442969791

21.	T. Aakkash	T.B.N. Road, Theni.	6381807191
22.	T. Bala mukesh	Main Street, Ammachiapuram.	8942795715
23.	N.R.Mohan Varma	Allinagaram.	9042684884
24.	A.P. Jeyanth	K.R.R. Nagar, Theni.	8678953264
25.	K. Ahamed Ifran	32, Mariappan Co., P.C.Patti.	9865429969

BODINAYAKKANUR

26.	O. Arunpandian	Cardamom Planter"s Association College, Pankajam Nagar, Bodinayakkanur.	9176891217
27.	M. Bharathi Kumar		9150128141
28.	E. Dhanajjeyan		9003662493
29.	M. Dhinesh Kumar		8098295791
30.	E. Kokula kannan		9791993081
31.	G. Mahadevan		8072013810
32.	S.Muthushanmugapandian		9677726849
33.	B.Navaneethakrishnan		8608446842
34.	S. Pandian		7094048875
35.	M. Prakashraj		9047535114
36.	K. Praveen kumar		8754949412
37.	R. Karpagaselvam		8525995266
38.	S. Ragusudhan		7589714382
39.	R. Rajapandi		9543832651
40.	M. Ravikanthan		7708950617
41.	V. Ramar		9842948726
42.	R. Sabreesh		9788369619
43.	E. Sakthivel		8754332854
44.	B. Samuvelraj		9715603468
45.	M. Santhosh		8608818307
46.	C. Sivakumar	9655900797	
47.	M. Sonabharathi	8110819262	
48.	M. Subash	7402009409	
49.	A. Suresh	8489229657	
50.	A. Suresh	8754373321	

CUMBUM

51.	V. Gopikrishna	S/O.Veeramani, Ward-1, Jallikattu Street, Uthamapuram,Cumbum.	8124447242
52.	M. Harish Pandi	S/O. Mayandi, Ward- 2,Ulagathevar Street, Uthamapuram, Cumbum.	7871390848
53.	M. Kesavan	S/O.Murugan, Ward- 10,Subramaniam Kovil Street,Uthamapuram, Cumbum.	9487843122
54.	M. Kaviyaran	S/O. Murugan, Ward-4, Mariammal Street, Uthamapuram,Cumbum.	9087894541
55.	S. Easwaran	S/O. Santhiran, Ward- 3,Ulagathevar Street, Uthamapuram, Cumbum.	8098986915
56.	R. Tharunkumar	S/O.Ramachandran, Ward- 15,Karuppasamy Kovil Street, Uthamapuram, Cumbum.	8682952040
57.	S. Sivabalan	S/O.Selvam, Ward-6, Manthaiamman Kovil Street,Uthamapuram, Cumbum.	9092409544
58.	P. Sanjay	S/O. Pandian, Ward-2, Ulagathevar Street, Uthamapuram, Cumbum.	9942150895
59.	S. Bala	S/O. Solairaj, Ward-3, Kurangumayan Street, Cumbum.	9785943402
60.	S. Pradab	S/O. Sandran, Ward- 2, Ulagathevar Street,Uthamapuram Cumbum.	9092030433

61.	P. Manoj	S/O. Baskaran, Ward-2, Ulagathevar Street, Uthamapuram, Cumbum.	9047161230
62.	M. Manoj	S/O. Murugan, Ward-6, JallikattuStreet, Uthamapuram, Cumbum.	8940237856
63.	A. Perumalsamy	S/O.Arasappan, Ward-6, Jallikattu Street, Uthamapuram,Cumbum.	9578772725
64.	P.Rajendran	S/O.Pitchaimani, Kombai Road,Cumbum.	9976262109
65.	K. Priyadarshan	S/O.Kanna, Ward-10, SubramaniarKovil Street, Uthamapuram, Cumbum.	8124967870
66.	M. Logeshwaran	S/O.Marichamy, Ward-3, Kurangumayan Street, Cumbum.	8098637930
67.	M. Vasanth	S/O.Murugan, Ward-1, KombaiRoad, Cumbum.	9942569356
68.	A. Abisarma	S/O.Anbalagan, Ward-15, Karuppasamy Kovil Street,Cumbum.	8903710932
69.	S.Praveenkumar	S/O.Senthilkumar, Ward-3, Ulagathevar Santhi, Cumbum.	9025565483
70.	S. Premkumar	S/O.Selvam, Ward-6, JallikattuStreet, Cumbum.	9842225521
MYLADUMPARAI			
71.	N. Karuppasamy	S/O. Nagaraj, Myladumparai.	9698023962
72.	P. Naveen	S/O.Balamurugan, Myladumparai.	9150415674
73.	R. Santhoshkumar	S/O. Raja, Myladumparai.	9655379402
74.	P. Sivalogesh	S/O. Palanichamy, Myladumparai.	6369504432
75.	T.Tharunkumar	S/O.Thangapandi, Myladumparai.	9789282703
76.	K. Arunpandi	S/O.Kannichamy, Myladumparai	6384195843

77.	G. Dinesh	S/O.Gnansundaram, Myladumparai	9789017702
78.	B. Easwaram	S/O. Balan, Myladumparai.	7094320770
79.	S. Karuppasamy	S/O.Sathirakiri, Myladumparai	8110896442
80.	V. Manoj	S/O. Viramani, Ottanai.	6384941397
81.	P. Sampath	S/O. Palanichamy, Myladumparai	860892659
82.	S. Sanjaykumars	S/O. Sadayandi, Thummakundu.	892588872
83.	P. Sivaprakash	S/O. Paramasivam, Myladumparai	9787670616
UTHAMAPALAYAM			
84.	T. Shalini	D/O. Mariamman Mariamman Kovil Street, Puttorpalayam.	9952419176
85.	P. Nivetha	D/O. M. Pandi, V.O.C. Street,4- 2-10B, Kuchanur.	8124052884
86.	G. Yazhini	D/O.Gurusamy, Mariammankovil street,N.T.Patty.	8883684925
87.	K. Keerthika	D/O.S.D.Kumar, Rice mill Street, N.T.Patty.	9994915503
88.	S.Priyadharshini	D/O.P. Selvam, Mariammankovil stret, N.T.Patty.	9715699606 7092641473
89.	K. Jeyaprakash	S/O.Karupanan, Door No.62/1, Maruthapandian Nagar, Thadicheri.	9025041988
90.	N. Arun	S/O. Murugan, W-20, L.F. Main Road, Kudalur.	81221106761
91.	S.Sivaneshwaran	S/O.Sakthivel, W-22, Chukkangalpatty Street, Cumbum.	8148849376
92.	Jeevanantham	S/O. S.Kodirajan,W-1, Kombai Road, Uthamapuram, Cumbum.	9786289227
93.	C. Sudhan	S/O.Chinnavar, W-3, Oothupatti, Chinnamanur.	9789458097

94.	C. Vignesh	S/O.A.Chellapandi, W-18, S.P.K. Road, Chinnamthur.	7550392919
95.	A. Bharathi	S/O. Anbazhagan, W-3, Oothupatti, Chinnamanur.	6385802324
96.	M.Rajamanickam	S/O.Murugan, W-18, Vasagam Street, Chinnamthur.	9677331584
PERIYAKULAM			
97.	E. Robinson	PUBLIC VOLUNTEERS	9994191990
98.	M.Saravanan		9688141637
99.	M.Sundareshwaran		8428707709
100.	N.Sudharsan		9003687439
101.	J.Muhmad Tariq		9626377680
102.	S.Vetrivel		6374861900
103.	G.Yogesh		6382986105
104.	N.Rajapandi		9442233065
105.	K.Vishwanarayan		9361449493
106.	M.Suryaprabhu		7373449910

**ANNEXURE V
RAINFALL DATA**

**THENI DISTRICT
1997 - 2024 Season wise Rainfall Data**

Year	South West Monsoon			North East Monsoon			South West Monsoon / North East Monsoon Received in Rainfall		
	Normal Rainfall in (mm)	Received Rainfall in (mm)	Difference %	Normal Rainfall in (mm)	Received Rainfall in (mm)	Difference %	Normal Rainfall In (mm)	Received Rainfall in (mm)	Difference %
1997	112.0	159.9	42.8	325.2	535	64.5	437.2	694.9	58.9
1998	112.0	104.7	-6.5	325.2	201.5	-38.0	437.2	306.2	-30.0
1999	112.0	168.8	50.7	325.2	556.5	71.1	437.2	725.3	65.9
2000	112.0	229.2	104.6	325.2	202.5	-37.7	437.2	431.7	-1.3
2001	112.0	88.9	-20.6	222.7	129.4	-41.9	334.7	218.3	-34.8
2002	178.4	55.4	-68.9	222.7	389.8	75.0	401.1	445.2	11.0
2003	178.4	82.8	-53.6	222.7	92.4	-58.5	401.1	175.2	-56.3
2004	178.4	169	-5.3	222.7	296.6	33.2	401.1	465.6	16.1
2005	178.4	147.8	-17.2	222.7	194.3	-12.8	401.1	342.1	-14.7
2006	178.4	117.3	-34.2	222.7	60.1	-73.0	401.1	177.4	-55.8
2007	178.4	237.3	33.0	222.7	324.5	45.7	401.1	561.8	40.1
2008	178.4	345.0	93.4	222.7	157.2	-29.4	401.1	502.2	25.2
2009	178.4	63.0	-64.7	222.7	52.9	-76.2	401.1	115.9	-71.1
2010	157.5	341.1	116.6	168.3	171.5	1.9	325.8	512.6	57.3
2011	158.4	292.2	84.5	168.3	121.1	-28.0	326.7	413.3	26.5
2012	158.4	159.5	0.7	168.3	176.3	4.8	326.7	335.8	2.8
2013	158.4	370.4	133.8	168.3	226.9	34.8	326.7	597.3	82.8
2014	158.4	302.7	91.1	168.3	387.8	130.4	326.7	690.5	111.4
2015	170.8	393.01	130.1	357.9	452.88	26.5	528.7	845.89	60.0
2016	170.8	164.34	-3.8	357.9	158.01	-55.9	528.7	322.35	-39.0
2017	170.8	414.82	142.9	357.9	299.3	-16.4	528.7	714.12	35.1
2018	170.8	546.32	219.8	357.9	342.08	-4.4	528.7	888.4	68.0
2019	170.8	466.09	172.8	357.9	359.85	0.5	528.7	825.94	56.2
2020	170.8	541.2	216.8	357.9	386.2	7.9	528.7	927.4	75.4
2021	170.8	370.5	116.9	357.9	662.7	85.16	528.7	1033.2	95.4
2022	170.8	577.4	238.0	357.9	411.3	15	528.7	988.7	87.0
2023	170.8	264.3	54.7	357.9	566.5	55.4	528.7	830.8	57.1
2024	170.8	228.2	33.6						

ANNEXURE VI
PEOPLE CENTERED ADVISORY
(DO'S AND DONT'S DURING DISASTER)

1. 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 water proofing 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 flood waters rise around your car, abandon the car and move to higher if you can do so safely. You and the vehicle can be quickly swept away

2. HEAT WAVES

Heat wave condition 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'ts

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

- Keep animals in shade and give them plenty of water to drink.
- Keep your home cool, use curtains, shutters or sunshade and open windows at night.
- Use fans, damp clothing and take bath in cold water frequently.

Tips for Treatment of a Person Affected by a Sunstroke

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

Acclimatization

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

3. LAND SLIDES

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.

Do's

- 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 Tahsil or District Head Quarters.
- Ensure that toe of slope is not cut, remains protected, don'ts uproot trees unless re-vegetation 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 in 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 if collected directly without is fine.
- Do not move and injured person without rendering first aid unless the casualty is in immediate danger.

4. THUNDER & LIGHTNING

A Natural Disaster Lightning is a phenomenon that has not only fascinated but also scared mankind. Lightning strikes the Earth 50 to 100 times each second. The peak power and total power that is dissipated by a lightning discharge is on the order of 100 million watts and the peak channel temperature approaches 30,000°C. Lightning causes catastrophic damages to human lives, livestock, communication & electronic equipment and infrastructure. Prediction of lightning as to the precise time and location is very difficult. Injuries and fatalities happen during lightning and thunderstorm due to under estimation of risks by people and lack of awareness on safety measures to be adopted.

Do's and Don'ts at Home or Work

Do's

- Look for darkening skies and increased wind. If you hear thunder, you are close enough to be struck by lightning. Don't go outside unless absolutely necessary. Remember, by counting the seconds between the lightning flash and the thunder and dividing by 3, you can estimate your distance from the strike (in km).
- 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.
- Lightning is also a real threat to livestock. Livestock frequently gathers under trees during a thunderstorm, and a single strike can kill many animals. Moving animals into a shelter, preferably an enclosed one that is equipped with a lightning protection system can reduce the risk to livestock.

Don'ts

- 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, radiators, sinks, bathtubs or any other electrical conductors.
- Avoid using cord phones and other electrical equipment including hair dryers, electric tooth brushes or electric razors that can conduct lightning. Burying utility lines, including electric and telephone lines can also reduce the likelihood of damage from lightning strikes.
- Traditional suspended lines are much more likely to be struck and carry lightning charge directly into a building, resulting in damage to electrical appliances and structural damage to the building.

If Outdoor – Do's and Don'ts

Do's

- Go to safe shelter immediately. Buildings are best for shelter but if no buildings are available, you can find protection in a cave, ditch or a canyon. Trees are not a good cover, since tall trees attract lightning. If you can't find any shelter, avoid the tallest object in the area. If only isolated trees are nearby, your best protection is to crouch in the open. 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. Avoid metal objects, structures and construction with metal sheeting.
- Hair standing up on the back of your neck or skin starting to tingle could indicate that lightning is imminent. Drop to the ground immediately.

Don'ts

- 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. Get out of water. This includes getting off small boats on the water.

- Do not take shelter under trees as these conduct electricity.
- Rubber – soled shoes and car tyres do not offer protection from lightning.

If Travelling – Do's and Don'ts

Do's

- 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 closed; park away from trees and power lines.