



DISTRICT DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLAN YEAR - 2024



TIRUVARUR DISTRICT



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Executive Summary

The District Disaster Management Plan is a key part of the emergency management. It will play a significant role in addressing, the unexpected disasters that occur in the district effectively. The information available in DDMP is invaluable during disasters. Based on the history of various disasters that have occurred in the district, the plan has been designed as an action plan rather than a resource book. Utmost attention has been paid to make it handy and accurate. This plan has been prepared based on the guidelines provided by the National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM). While preparing this plan, most of the issues relevant to crisis management, have been carefully dealt with. During the time of disaster there will be a delay before outside help arrives. The quality of initial response depends on a prepared community which is alert and well informed. Efforts have been made to develop this plan to make it applicable to and effective in handle any type of disaster.

Detailed inventory of resources is given importance in the plan, so that during disaster their optimum use can be derived. The important shelters, essential equipments, list of medical doctors, control room of various departments, ambulances, public health centers, government and private hospitals have been included in this plan.

As a whole, this is genuine effort by the District Administration to develop the plan and if you have any suggestions and comments, feel free to convey the same so that we can include them in the next edition. We are thankful to all the institutions and persons who have provided us the vital information in time.

01st day of October 2024.

**(T. Charusree, I.A.S.,)
District Collector,
Tiruvarur.**

I – INDEX

Sl. No	Chapters	Page No
1	Index / Content of the plan	1-3
2	List of abbreviations present in the plan	4
3	Introduction	5-11
4	Disaster Management Act-2005	12-40
5	District Profile	41-58
6	Disaster Management Goals (2020-30)	59-61
7	Hazard, Risk and Vulnerability analysis with sample maps & link to all vulnerable maps vulnerability based on a. Infrastructure b. Profile of past experiences	62-79
8	Risk Governance - Institutional Framework for Disaster Management	80-88
9	Preparedness	89-110
10	Prevention & Mitigation Plan (2020-30) (What Major & Minor Disasters will be addressed through mitigation measures)	111-119
11	Response Plan - Including Incident Response System (Covering Rescue, Evacuation, Relief and Industrial Pollution)	120-122
12	Recovery and Reconstruction Plan	123-126

Sl. No	Chapters	Page No
13	Mainstreaming of Disaster Management in Developmental Plans <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kudimaramath (PWD) • G.O.Ms.No. 50 (Industries Dept - Regarding desilting of tanks) • THAI (RD & PR) • CDRRP • MGNREGA • Dry land farming • ADB - Climate Change Adaptation Scheme • IAMWARM etc. 	127-146
14	Community & other Stakeholder participation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CBDRM • First Responders • NGO's • Red Cross • Welfare Associations • Local Bodies etc., 	147-151
15	Linkages / Co-ordination with other agencies for Disaster Management	152-154
16	Budget and Other Financial allocation - Outlays of major Schemes	155
17	Monitoring and Evaluation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hon'ble Ministers • Monitoring Officers • Inter Departmental Zonal Team (IDZT) 	156-159
18	Risk Communication strategies (Telecommunication/VHF/Media/CDRRP etc.)	160-163
19	Important Contact numbers and provision for link to detailed information	164-171
20	Do's and Don'ts during all Possible hazards including Heat wave	172-189
21	Important G.Os	190-231
22	Linkages with IDRN	232

Sl. No	Chapters	Page No
23	Specific issues on various Vulnerable Groups have been addressed	233-234
24	District Level Mock Exercise on Flood-2022	235-240
25	Fire Department - Mock Drill Schedules	241
26	Standard Operating Procedure – SOP	242
27	Training Module for First Responders	243

II. LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THE PLAN

ACWC	Area Cyclone Warning Centre
APM	Assistant Program Manager
BHO	Block Health Officer
BMO	Block Medical Officer
BMPTC	Building Materials and Technology Promotion Control
CBO	Community Based Organisation
CHN	Community Health Nurse
DDMA	District Disaster Management Authority
DEOC	District Emergency Operation Center
DPs	Desk Personnel
DSW	Disaster Warning System
HSC	Hazard Safety Cell
HUD	Health Unit District
IDRN	India Disaster Resource Network
MAH	Major Accident Hazard
MGNREGA	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act
NDRF	National Disaster Response Forces / National Disaster Response Fund
NDRMF	National Disaster Risk Management Fund
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
PHC	Primary Health Centre
SDEM	State Database for Emergency Management
SDMP	State Disaster Management Plan
TNCSC	Tamil Nadu Civil Supplies Corporation
VHF	Very High Frequency
VHN	Village Health Nurse

III. INTRODUCTION

WHAT IS DISASTER?

The United Nations has defined a disaster as “. . . the occurrence of a sudden or major misfortune which disrupts functioning of a society (or community).” It is an event or a series of events which results in loss of lives and/or damage or loss of property, infrastructure, essential services or means of livelihood on a scale that is beyond the normal capacity of the affected communities to cope with unaided.

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

Risk:

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

Hazards and Vulnerability:

Hazards are often defined as ‘phenomenon that pose a threat to people, structures or economic asserts which may cause a disaster. They would be either man made or naturally occurring in our environment. (Disaster Preparedness Training Mannual, Philippines National Red Cross - 1994). A **natural hazard** pertains to natural phenomenon, which occur in proximity and pose a threat to people, structures and economic assets caused by Biological, Geological, Seismic, Hydrological or Meteorological conditions or processes in the natural environment.

What is Disaster Management?

Preparedness -- activities prior to a disaster.

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

Response -- activities during a disaster.

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

Recovery -- activities following a disaster.

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

Mitigation - activities that reduce the effects of disasters.

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



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

Environment. However, **Vulnerability** is defined as the extent to which a community, structure, service, or geographic area is likely to be damaged or disrupted by the impact of particular hazard on account of their particular nature, construction and **proximity to hazardous terrain or disaster prone area**. It should be remembered that hazards by themselves are not disasters; they are threats that could trigger off disasters in vulnerable communities. Hence, a Disaster is a product of a **hazard** such as Earthquake, Flood or Cyclone coinciding with a **vulnerable situation**, which might include communities, cities or villages. A disaster is caused when the hazard strikes a vulnerable area/asset. Without neither vulnerability nor hazard, there is no disaster. This relationship can be depicted in a simple equation:

Disaster Risk = Hazard + Vulnerability

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

1. Water and climate related disasters – drought, flood, cyclone, heavy rains, cloudburst, gale

Wind, Whirlwind, Tornado, Hailstorm, Lightning, Tsunami, Heatwave, etc.

2. Geologically related disasters – earthquakes, volcanoes, landslide etc.

3. Chemical, Industrial and Nuclear related disasters.

4. Accident related disasters like air crash, rail collision etc.
5. Biologically related disasters.

Classification of Hazards:

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

➤ **Natural Hazards:**

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

➤ **Technological Hazards:**

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

➤ **Human-caused Hazards (Intentional Acts):**

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

➤ **Biological Hazards:**

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

1.2 THE DISASTER MANAGEMENT CYCLE:



There are three key stages of activity within Disaster Management

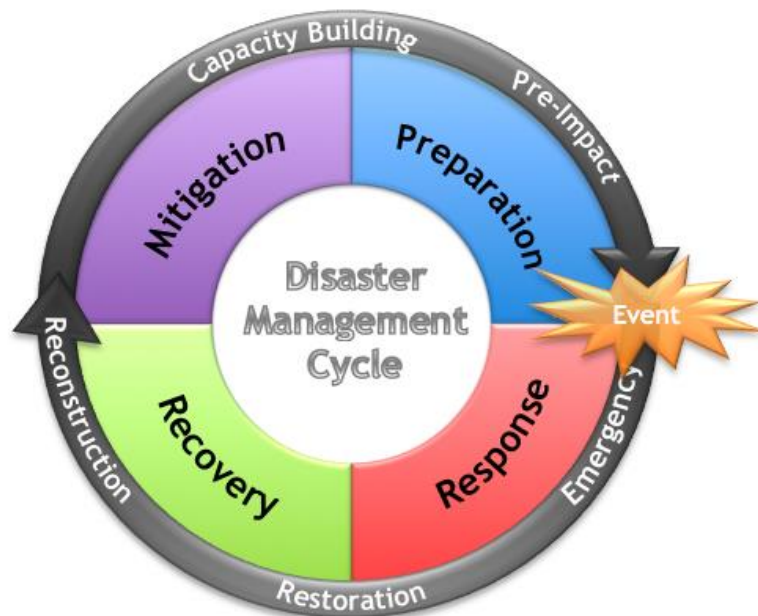
(i) Pre-Disaster: To reduce the potential for human, material or environmental losses caused by the hazards and to ensure these losses are minimized during disaster.

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

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

Disaster Management Cycle as shown below:-

The Disaster Management Cycle consists of the following broad



Stages:

i) The Disaster event:

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

ii) Response and Relief:

This refers to the initial response of the administration and the community itself to a calamity and includes setting up of control room, dissemination of early-warning, evacuation, search and rescue operations, relief camp operations,

medical aid to needy, etc. Simultaneously, immediate relief needs to be provided to the homeless like food, drinking water, clothing, etc. and efforts are to be made for the restoration of communication, disbursement of assistance in cash or kind.

iii) Recovery:

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

iv) Development:

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

v) Prevention and Mitigation:

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

vi) Preparedness:

The all-important, all-encompassing phenomenon which embraces measures that enables Government, communities and individuals to respond rapidly to disaster situations to cope with them effectively. Preparedness includes the formulation of viable emergency plan, development of warning systems, the maintenance of inventories and the training of personnel. All preparedness planning needs to be supported by appropriate Rules & Regulations with clear allocation of responsibilities and budgetary provisions.

1.3 DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLAN: NEED

Disasters cause sudden disruption of the normal life of a community and cause damages to the life and property in a manner that the normal coping mechanisms are often found insufficient to handle. In such cases, a well-

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

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

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

Disasters are linked not only to hazardous events but also to the vulnerabilities of the exposed elements and capacities within the society to cope with them. Thus , there are three major operating factors that influence the degree of disaster in any area i.e. hazard factor (magnitude, frequency, time of occurrence, duration & extent), vulnerability of different elements exposed to hazards (degree/duration of exposure, proximity to hazardous sources, degree of vulnerability and its value) and the capacities (techno-economic status,

sociopolitical system & coping mechanisms). The paper focuses on possible methods virtue of their natural experiences with these disasters in the past / present that affect their lives, livelihood, live stocks and living places.

A history of these disasters and their impacts on community, its resources and environment is recorded through a community meeting for spatio-temporal assessment of all the hazards and depicted in a sketch called community based multi-hazard assessment plan. The sketch shows not only the hazards (indicating the place and year of occurrence) but also the physiographic details, natural & social resources, infrastructure and community facilities. The second step in the approach relates to collection of information and data on different elements (physical, human, livestock, environment etc.) in a presentable form i.e. Tables or Charts, thus, providing an idea of degree of vulnerabilities of different elements to all the hazards collectively as well as individually. In the third step, capacities within the community in terms of skills, resources, knowledge & information to face or cope with the disaster are evaluated. These three steps give a very good assessment of the potential risks due to possible disasters in any locality and an action plan is then prepared to prevent, mitigate or manage these potential disasters for reducing the risks / losses.

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

IV. DISASTER MANAGEMENT ACT

THE DISASTER MANAGEMENT ACT, 2005

ACT NO. 53 OF 2005

[23rd December, 2005.]

An Act to provide for the effective management of disasters and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

BE it enacted by Parliament in the Fifty-sixth Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

CHAPTER I PRELIMINARY

1. Short title, extent and commencement.—

(1) This Act may be called the Disaster Management Act, 2005.

(2) It extends to the whole of India.

(3) It shall come into force on such date¹ as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette appoint; and different dates* may be appointed for different provisions of this Act and for different States, and any reference to commencement in any provision of this Act in relation to any State shall be construed as a reference to the commencement of that provision in that State.

1. 28th July, 2006 (ss. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 75, 77, 79), *vide* notification No. S.O. 1216(E), dated 28th July, 2006;

*1st August, 2007 [ss. 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 38, 39, 40, 41, 48, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, sub-sec. (2) of s. 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 78, 79], *vide* notification No. S.O. 722(E), dated 7th May, 2007;

*17th March, 2008 (ss. 44, 45), *vide* notification No. 517(E), dated 17th March, 2008;

*18th October, 2011 (s. 46), *vide* notification No. S.O. 2397(E), dated 18th October, 2011, *see* Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, sec. 3(i).

*5th February, 2021, sub-sec. (1) of s. 47, *vide* notification No. S.O. 564(E), dated 5th February, 2021, *see* Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, sec. 3(i).

2. Definitions.—In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires,—

(a) “affected area” means an area or part of the country affected by a disaster;

(b) “capacity-building” includes—

(i) identification of existing resources and resources to be acquired or created;

(ii) acquiring or creating resources identified under sub-clause (i);

(iii) organisation and training of personnel and coordination of such training for effective management of disasters;

(c) “Central Government” means the Ministry or Department of the Government of India having administrative control of disaster management;

(d) “disaster” means a catastrophe, mishap, calamity or grave occurrence in any area, arising from natural or man made causes, or by accident or negligence which results in substantial loss of life or human suffering or damage to, and destruction of, property, or damage to, or degradation of, environment, and is of such a nature or magnitude as to be beyond the coping capacity of the community of the affected area;

(e) “disaster management” means a continuous and integrated process of planning, organising, coordinating and implementing measures which are necessary or expedient for—

- (i) prevention of danger or threat of any disaster;
- (ii) mitigation or reduction of risk of any disaster or its severity or consequences;
- (iii) capacity-building;
- (iv) preparedness to deal with any disaster;
- (v) prompt response to any threatening disaster situation or disaster;
- (vi) assessing the severity or magnitude of effects of any disaster;

1. 28th July, 2006 (ss. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 75, 77, 79), *vide* notification No. S.O. 1216(E), dated 28th July, 2006;

*1st August, 2007 [ss. 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 38, 39, 40, 41, 48, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, sub-sec. (2) of s. 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 78, 79], *vide* notification No. S.O. 722(E), dated 7th May, 2007;

*17th March, 2008 (ss. 44, 45), *vide* notification No. 517(E), dated 17th March, 2008;

*18th October, 2011 (s. 46), *vide* notification No. S.O. 2397(E), dated 18th October, 2011, *see* Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, sec. 3(ii).

*5th February, 2021, sub-sec. (1) of s. 47, *vide* notification No. S.O. 564(E), dated 5th February, 2021, *see* Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, sec. 3(ii).

- (vii) evacuation, rescue and relief;
- (viii) rehabilitation and reconstruction;

(f) “District Authority” means the District Disaster Management Authority constituted under sub-section (1) of section 25;

(g) “District Plan” means the plan for disaster management for the district prepared under section 31;

(h) “local authority” includes panchayati raj institutions, municipalities, a district board, cantonment board, town planning authority or Zila Parishad or any other body or authority, by whatever name called, for the time being invested by law, for rendering essential services or, with the control and management of civic services, within a specified local area;

(i) “mitigation” means measures aimed at reducing the risk, impact or effects of a disaster or threatening disaster situation;

(j) “National Authority” means the National Disaster Management Authority established under sub-section (1) of section 3;

(k) “National Executive Committee” means the Executive Committee of the National Authority constituted under sub-section (1) of section 8;

(l) “National Plan” means the plan for disaster management for the whole of the country prepared under section 11;

(m) “preparedness” means the state of readiness to deal with a threatening disaster situation or disaster and the effects thereof;

(n) “prescribed” means prescribed by rules made under this Act;

(o) “reconstruction” means construction or restoration of any property after a disaster;

(p) “resources” includes manpower, services, materials and provisions;

(q) “State Authority” means the State Disaster Management Authority established under sub-section (1) of section 14 and includes the Disaster Management Authority for the Union territory constituted under that section;

(r) "State Executive Committee" means the Executive Committee of a State Authority constituted under sub-section (1) of section 20;

(s) "State Government" means the Department of Government of the State having administrative control of disaster management and includes Administrator of the Union territory appointed by the President under article 239 of the Constitution;

(t) "State Plan" means the plan for disaster management for the whole of the State prepared under section 23.

CHAPTER II

THE NATIONAL DISASTER MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY

3. Establishment of National Disaster Management Authority.—(1) With effect from such date as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette appoint in this behalf, there shall be established for the purposes of this Act, an authority to be known as the National Disaster Management Authority.

(2) The National Authority shall consist of the Chairperson and such number of other members, not exceeding nine, as may be prescribed by the Central Government and, unless the rules otherwise provide, the National Authority shall consist of the following:—

(a) the Prime Minister of India, who shall be the Chairperson of the National Authority, *ex officio*;

(b) other members, not exceeding nine, to be nominated by the Chairperson of the National Authority.

(3) The Chairperson of the National Authority may designate one of the members nominated under clause (b) of sub-section (2) to be the Vice-Chairperson of the National Authority.

(4) The term of office and conditions of service of members of the National Authority shall be such as may be prescribed.

4. Meetings of National Authority.— (1) The National Authority shall meet as and when necessary and at such time and place as the Chairperson of the National Authority may think fit.

(2) The Chairperson of the National Authority shall preside over the meetings of the National Authority.

(3) If for any reason the Chairperson of the National Authority is unable to attend any meeting of the National Authority, the Vice-Chairperson of the National Authority shall preside over the meeting.

5. Appointment of officers and other employees of the National Authority.— The Central Government shall provide the National Authority with such officers, consultants and employees, as it considers necessary for carrying out the functions of the National Authority.

6. Powers and functions of National Authority.— (1) Subject to the provisions of this Act, the National Authority shall have the responsibility for laying down the policies, plans and guidelines for disaster management for ensuring timely and effective response to disaster.

(2) Without prejudice to generality of the provisions contained in sub-section (1), the National Authority may —

(a) lay down policies on disaster management;

(b) approve the National Plan;

(c) approve plans prepared by the Ministries or Departments of the Government of India in accordance with the National Plan;

(d) lay down guidelines to be followed by the State Authorities in drawing up the State Plan;

(e) lay down guidelines to be followed by the different Ministries or Departments of the Government of India for the purpose of integrating the measures for prevention of disaster or the mitigation of its effects in their development plans and projects;

(f) coordinate the enforcement and implementation of the policy and plan for disaster management;

(g) recommend provision of funds for the purpose of mitigation;

(h) provide such support to other countries affected by major disasters as may be determined by the Central Government;

(i) take such other measures for the prevention of disaster, or the mitigation, or preparedness and capacity building for dealing with the threatening disaster situation or disaster as it may consider necessary;

(j) lay down broad policies and guidelines for the functioning of the National Institute of Disaster Management.

(3) The Chairperson of the National Authority shall, in the case of emergency, have power to exercise all or any of the powers of the National Authority but exercise of such powers shall be subject to *ex post facto* ratification by the National Authority.

7. Constitution of advisory committee by National Authority.—(1) The National Authority may constitute an advisory committee consisting of experts in the field of disaster management and having practical experience of disaster management at the national, State or district level to make recommendations on different aspects of disaster management.

(2) The members of the advisory committee shall be paid such allowances as may be prescribed by the Central Government in consultation with the National Authority.

8. Constitution of National Executive Committee.—(1) The Central Government shall, immediately after issue of notification under sub-section (1) of section 3, constitute a National Executive Committee to assist the National Authority in the performance of its functions under this Act.

(2) The National Executive Committee shall consist of the following members, namely:—

(a) the Secretary to the Government of India in charge of the Ministry or Department of the Central Government having administrative control of the disaster management, who shall be Chairperson, *ex-officio*;

(b) the Secretaries to the Government of India in the Ministries or Departments having administrative control of the agriculture, atomic energy, defence, drinking water supply, environment and forests, finance (expenditure), health, power, rural development, science and technology, space, telecommunication, urban development, water resources and the Chief of the Integrated Defence Staff of the Chiefs of Staff Committee, *ex-officio*.

(3) The Chairperson of the National Executive Committee may invite any other officer of the Central Government or a State Government for taking part in any meeting of the National Executive Committee and shall exercise such powers and perform such functions as may be prescribed by the Central Government in consultation with the National Authority.

(4) The procedure to be followed by the National Executive Committee in exercise of its powers and discharge of its functions shall be such as may be prescribed by the Central Government.

9. Constitution of sub-committees.—(1) The National Executive Committee may, as and when it considers necessary, constitute one or more sub-committees, for the efficient discharge of its functions.

(2) The National Executive Committee shall, from amongst its members, appoint the Chairperson of the sub-committee referred to in sub-section (1).

(3) Any person associated as an expert with any sub-committee may be paid such allowances as may be prescribed by the Central Government.

10. Powers and functions of National Executive Committee.—(1) The National Executive Committee shall assist the National Authority in the discharge of its functions and have the responsibility for implementing the policies and plans of the National Authority and ensure the compliance of directions issued by the Central Government for the purpose of disaster management in the country.

(2) **Without prejudice** to the generality of the provisions contained in sub-section (1), the National Executive Committee may—

(a) act as the coordinating and monitoring body for disaster management;

(b) prepare the National Plan to be approved by the National Authority;

(c) coordinate and monitor the implementation of the National Policy;

(d) lay down guidelines for preparing disaster management plans by different Ministries or Departments of the Government of India and the State Authorities;

(e) provide necessary technical assistance to the State Governments and the State Authorities for preparing their disaster management plans in accordance with the guidelines laid down by the National Authority;

(f) monitor the implementation of the National Plan and the plans prepared by the Ministries or Departments of the Government of India;

(g) monitor the implementation of the guidelines laid down by the National Authority for integrating of measures for prevention of disasters and mitigation by the Ministries or Departments in their development plans and projects;

(h) monitor, coordinate and give directions regarding the mitigation and preparedness measures to be taken by different Ministries or Departments and agencies of the Government;

(i) evaluate the preparedness at all governmental levels for the purpose of responding to any threatening disaster situation or disaster and give directions, where necessary, for enhancing such preparedness;

(j) plan and coordinate specialised training programme for disaster management for different levels of officers, employees and voluntary rescue workers;

(k) coordinate response in the event of any threatening disaster situation or disaster;

(l) lay down guidelines for, or give directions to, the concerned Ministries or Departments of the Government of India, the State Governments and the State Authorities regarding measures to be taken by them in response to any threatening disaster situation or disaster;

(m) require any department or agency of the Government to make available to the National Authority or State Authorities such men or material resources as are available with it for the purposes of emergency response, rescue and relief;

(n) advise, assist and coordinate the activities of the Ministries or Departments of the Government of India, State Authorities, statutory bodies, other

governmental or non-governmental organisations and others engaged in disaster management;

(o) provide necessary technical assistance or give advice to the State Authorities and District Authorities for carrying out their functions under this Act;

(p) promote general education and awareness in relation to disaster management; and

(q) perform such other functions as the National Authority may require it to perform.

11. National Plan.—(1) There shall be drawn up a plan for disaster management for the whole of the country to be called the National Plan.

(2) The National Plan shall be prepared by the National Executive Committee having regard to the National Policy and in consultation with the State Governments and expert bodies or organisations in the field of disaster management to be approved by the National Authority.

(3) The National Plan shall include—

(a) measures to be taken for the prevention of disasters, or the mitigation of their effects;

(b) measures to be taken for the integration of mitigation measures in the development plans;

(c) measures to be taken for preparedness and capacity building to effectively respond to any threatening disaster situations or disaster;

(d) roles and responsibilities of different Ministries or Departments of the Government of India in respect of measures specified in clauses (a), (b) and (c).

(4) The National Plan shall be reviewed and updated annually.

(5) Appropriate provisions shall be made by the Central Government for financing the measures to be carried out under the National Plan.

(6) Copies of the National Plan referred to in sub-sections (2) and (4) shall be made available to the Ministries or Departments of the Government of India and such Ministries or Departments shall draw up their own plans in accordance with the National Plan.

12. Guidelines for minimum standards of relief.—The National Authority shall recommend guidelines for the minimum standards of relief to be provided to persons affected by disaster, which shall include,—

(i) the minimum requirements to be provided in the relief camps in relation to shelter, food, drinking water, medical cover and sanitation;

(ii) the special provisions to be made for widows and orphans;

(iii) *ex-gratia* assistance on account of loss of life as also assistance on account of damage to houses and for restoration of means of livelihood;

(iv) such other relief as may be necessary.

13. Relief in loan repayment, etc.—The National Authority may, in cases of disasters of severe magnitude, recommend relief in repayment of loans or for grant of fresh loans to the persons affected by disaster on such concessional terms as may be appropriate.

CHAPTER III
STATE DISASTER MANAGEMENT AUTHORITIES

14. Establishment of State Disaster Management Authority.—(1) Every State Government shall, as soon as may be after the issue of the notification under sub-section (1) of section 3, by notification in the Official Gazette, establish a State Disaster Management Authority for the State with such name as may be specified in the notification of the State Government.

(2) A State Authority shall consist of the Chairperson and such number of other members, not exceeding nine, as may be prescribed by the State Government and, unless the rules otherwise provide, the State Authority shall consist of the following members, namely:—

(a) the Chief Minister of the State, who shall be Chairperson, *ex-officio*;

(b) other members, not exceeding eight, to be nominated by the Chairperson of the State Authority;

(c) the Chairperson of the State Executive Committee, *ex-officio*.

(3) The Chairperson of the State Authority may designate one of the members nominated under clause (b) of sub-section (2) to be the Vice-Chairperson of the State Authority.

(4) The Chairperson of the State Executive Committee shall be the Chief Executive Officer of the State Authority, *ex-officio*:

Provided that in the case of a Union territory having Legislative Assembly, except the Union territory of Delhi, the Chief Minister shall be the Chairperson of the Authority established under this section and in case of other Union territories, the Lieutenant Governor or the Administrator shall be the Chairperson of that Authority:

Provided further that the Lieutenant Governor of the Union territory of Delhi shall be the Chairperson and the Chief Minister thereof shall be the Vice-Chairperson of the State Authority.

(5) The term of office and conditions of service of members of the State Authority shall be such as may be prescribed.

15. Meetings of the State Authority.—(1) The State Authority shall meet as and when necessary and at such time and place as the Chairperson of the State Authority may think fit.

(2) The Chairperson of the State Authority shall preside over the meetings of the State Authority.

(3) If for any reason, the Chairperson of the State Authority is unable to attend the meeting of the State Authority, the Vice-Chairperson of the State Authority shall preside at the meeting.

16. Appointment of officers and other employees of State Authority.—The State Government shall provide the State Authority with such officers, consultants and employees, as it considers necessary, for carrying out the functions of the State Authority.

17. Constitution of advisory committee by the State Authority.—(1) A State Authority may, as and when it considers necessary, constitute an advisory committee, consisting of experts in the field of disaster management and having practical experience of disaster management to make recommendations on different aspects of disaster management.

(2) The members of the advisory committee shall be paid such allowances as may be prescribed by the State Government.

18. Powers and functions of State Authority.—(1) Subject to the provisions of this Act, a State Authority shall have the responsibility for laying down policies and plans for disaster management in the State.

(2) Without prejudice to the generality of provisions contained in sub-section (1), the State Authority may—

(a) lay down the State disaster management policy;

(b) approve the State Plan in accordance with the guidelines laid down by the National Authority;

(c) approve the disaster management plans prepared by the departments of the Government of the State;

(d) lay down guidelines to be followed by the departments of the Government of the State for the purposes of integration of measures for prevention of disasters and mitigation in their development plans and projects and provide necessary technical assistance therefor;

(e) coordinate the implementation of the State Plan;

(f) recommend provision of funds for mitigation and preparedness measures;

(g) review the development plans of the different departments of the State and ensure that prevention and mitigation measures are integrated therein;

(h) review the measures being taken for mitigation, capacity building and preparedness by the departments of the Government of the State and issue such guidelines as may be necessary.

(3) The Chairperson of the State Authority shall, in the case of emergency, have power to exercise all or any of the powers of the State Authority but the exercise of such powers shall be subject to *ex-post facto* ratification of the State Authority.

19. Guidelines for minimum standard of relief by State Authority.—The State Authority shall lay down detailed guidelines for providing standards of relief to persons affected by disaster in the State:

Provided that such standards shall in no case be less than the minimum standards in the guidelines laid down by the National Authority in this regard.

20. Constitution of State Executive Committee.—(1) The State Government shall, immediately after issue of notification under sub-section (1) of section 14, constitute a State Executive Committee to assist the State Authority in the performance of its functions and to coordinate action in accordance with the guidelines laid down by the State Authority and ensure the compliance of directions issued by the State Government under this Act.

(2) The State Executive Committee shall consist of the following members, namely:—

(a) the Chief Secretary to the State Government, who shall be Chairperson, *ex-officio*;

(b) four Secretaries to the Government of the State of such departments as the State Government may think fit, *ex-officio*.

(3) The Chairperson of the State Executive Committee shall exercise such powers and perform such functions as may be prescribed by the State Government and such other powers and functions as may be delegated to him by the State Authority.

(4) The procedure to be followed by the State Executive Committee in exercise of its powers and discharge of its functions shall be such as may be prescribed by the State Government.

21. Constitution of sub-committees by State Executive Committee.—(1) The State Executive Committee may, as and when it considers necessary, constitute one or more sub-committees, for efficient discharge of its functions.

(2) The State Executive Committee shall, from amongst its members, appoint the Chairperson of the sub-committee referred to in sub-section (1).

(3) Any person associated as an expert with any sub-committee may be paid such allowances as may be prescribed by the State Government.

22. Functions of the State Executive Committee.—(1) The State Executive Committee shall have the responsibility for implementing the National Plan and State Plan and act as the coordinating and monitoring body for management of disaster in the State.

(2) Without prejudice to the generality of the provisions of sub-section (1), the State Executive Committee may—

(a) coordinate and monitor the implementation of the National Policy, the National Plan and the State Plan;

(b) examine the vulnerability of different parts of the State to different forms of disasters and specify measures to be taken for their prevention or mitigation;

(c) lay down guidelines for preparation of disaster management plans by the departments of the Government of the State and the District Authorities;

(d) monitor the implementation of disaster management plans prepared by the departments of the Government of the State and District Authorities;

(e) monitor the implementation of the guidelines laid down by the State Authority for integrating of measures for prevention of disasters and mitigation by the departments in their development plans and projects;

(f) evaluate preparedness at all governmental or non-governmental levels to respond to any threatening disaster situation or disaster and give directions, where necessary, for enhancing such preparedness;

(g) coordinate response in the event of any threatening disaster situation or disaster;

(h) give directions to any Department of the Government of the State or any other authority or body in the State regarding actions to be taken in response to any threatening disaster situation or disaster;

(i) promote general education, awareness and community training in regard to the forms of disasters to which different parts of the State are vulnerable and the measures that may be taken by such community to prevent the disaster, mitigate and respond to such disaster;

(j) advise, assist and coordinate the activities of the Departments of the Government of the State, District Authorities, statutory bodies and other governmental and non-governmental organisations engaged in disaster management;

(k) provide necessary technical assistance or give advice to District Authorities and local authorities for carrying out their functions effectively;

(l) advise the State Government regarding all financial matters in relation to disaster management;

(m) examine the construction, in any local area in the State and, if it is of the opinion that the standards laid for such construction for the prevention of disaster is not being or has not been followed, may direct the District Authority or the local authority, as the case may be, to take such action as may be necessary to secure compliance of such standards;

(n) provide information to the National Authority relating to different aspects of disaster management;

(o) lay down, review and update State level response plans and guidelines and ensure that the district level plans are prepared, reviewed and updated;

(p) ensure that communication systems are in order and the disaster management drills are carried out periodically;

(q) perform such other functions as may be assigned to it by the State Authority or as it may consider necessary.

23. State Plan.—(1) There shall be a plan for disaster management for every State to be called the State Disaster Management Plan. (2) The State Plan shall be prepared by the State Executive Committee having regard to the guidelines laid down by the National Authority and after such consultation with local authorities, district authorities and the people's representatives as the State Executive Committee may deem fit.

(3) The State Plan prepared by the State Executive Committee under sub-section (2) shall be approved by the State Authority.

(4) The State Plan shall include,—

(a) the vulnerability of different parts of the State to different forms of disasters;

(b) the measures to be adopted for prevention and mitigation of disasters;

(c) the manner in which the mitigation measures shall be integrated with the development plans and projects;

(d) the capacity-building and preparedness measures to be taken;

(e) the roles and responsibilities of each Department of the Government of the State in relation to the measures specified in clauses (b), (c) and (d) above;

(f) the roles and responsibilities of different Departments of the Government of the State in responding to any threatening disaster situation or disaster.

(5) The State Plan shall be reviewed and updated annually.

(6) Appropriate provisions shall be made by the State Government for financing for the measures to be carried out under the State Plan.

(7) Copies of the State Plan referred to in sub-sections (2) and (5) shall be made available to the Departments of the Government of the State and such Departments shall draw up their own plans in accordance with the State Plan.

24. Powers and functions of State Executive Committee in the event of threatening disaster situation.—For the purpose of, assisting and protecting the community affected by disaster or providing relief to such community or, preventing or combating disruption or dealing with the effects of any threatening disaster situation, the State Executive Committee may—

(a) control and restrict, vehicular traffic to, from or within, the vulnerable or affected area;

(b) control and restrict the entry of any person into, his movement within and departure from, a vulnerable or affected area;

(c) remove debris, conduct search and carry out rescue operations;

(d) provide shelter, food, drinking water, essential provisions, healthcare and services in accordance with the standards laid down by the National Authority and State Authority;

(e) give direction to the concerned Department of the Government of the State, any District Authority or other authority, within the local limits of the State to take such measure or steps for rescue, evacuation or providing immediate relief saving lives or property, as may be necessary in its opinion;

(f) require any department of the Government of the State or any other body or authority or person in charge of any relevant resources to make available the resources for the purposes of emergency response, rescue and relief;

(g) require experts and consultants in the field of disasters to provide advice and assistance for rescue and relief;

(h) procure exclusive or preferential use of amenities from any authority or person as and when required;

(i) construct temporary bridges or other necessary structures and demolish unsafe structures which may be hazardous to public;

(j) ensure that non-governmental organisations carry out their activities in an equitable and non-discriminatory manner;

(k) disseminate information to public to deal with any threatening disaster situation or disaster;

(l) take such steps as the Central Government or the State Government may direct in this regard or take such other steps as are required or warranted by the form of any threatening disaster situation or disaster.

CHAPTER IV DISTRICT DISASTER MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY

25. Constitution of District Disaster Management Authority.—(1) Every State Government shall, as soon as may be after issue of notification under sub-section (1) of section 14, by notification in the Official Gazette, establish a District Disaster Management Authority for every district in the State with such name as may be specified in that notification.

(2) The District Authority shall consist of the Chairperson and such number of other members, not exceeding seven, as may be prescribed by the State Government, and unless the rules otherwise provide, it shall consist of the following, namely:—

(a) the Collector or District Magistrate or Deputy Commissioner, as the case may be, of the district who shall be Chairperson, *ex-officio*;

(b) the elected representative of the local authority who shall be the co-Chairperson, *ex-officio*;

Provided that in the Tribal Areas, as referred to in the Sixth Schedule to the Constitution, the Chief Executive Member of the district council of autonomous district, shall be the co-Chairperson, *ex-officio*;

(c) the Chief Executive Officer of the District Authority, *ex-officio*;

(d) the Superintendent of Police, *ex-officio*;

(e) the Chief Medical Officer of the district, *ex-officio*;

(f) not exceeding two other district level officers, to be appointed by the State Government.

(3) In any district where zila parishad exists, the Chairperson thereof shall be the co-Chairperson of the District Authority.

(4) The State Government shall appoint an officer not below the rank of Additional Collector or Additional District Magistrate or Additional Deputy Commissioner, as the case may be, of the district to be the Chief Executive Officer of the District Authority to exercise such powers and perform such functions as may be prescribed by the State Government and such other powers and functions as may be delegated to him by the District Authority.

26. Powers of Chairperson of District Authority.—(1) The Chairperson of the District Authority shall, in addition to presiding over the meetings of the District Authority, exercise and discharge such powers and functions of the District Authority as the District Authority may delegate to him.

(2) The Chairperson of the District Authority shall, in the case of an emergency, have power to exercise all or any of the powers of the District Authority but the exercise of such powers shall be subject to *ex-post facto* ratification of the District Authority.

(3) The District Authority or the Chairperson of the District Authority may, by general or special order, in writing, delegate such of its or his powers and functions, under sub-section (1) or (2), as the case may be, to the Chief Executive Officer of the District Authority, subject to such conditions and limitations, if any, as it or he deems fit.

27. Meetings.— The District Authority shall meet as and when necessary and at such time and place as the Chairperson may think fit.

28. Constitution of advisory committees and other committees.—(1) The District Authority may, as and when it considers necessary, constitute one or more advisory committees and other committees for the efficient discharge of its functions.

(2) The District Authority shall, from amongst its members, appoint the Chairperson of the Committee referred to in sub-section (1).

(3) Any person associated as an expert with any committee or sub-committee constituted under sub-section (1) may be paid such allowances as may be prescribed by the State Government.

29. Appointment of officers and other employees of District Authority.—The State Government shall provide the District Authority with such officers, consultants and other employees as it considers necessary for carrying out the functions of District Authority.

30. Powers and functions of District Authority.—(1) The District Authority shall act as the district planning, coordinating and implementing body for disaster management and take all measures for the purposes of disaster management in the district in accordance with the guidelines laid down by the National Authority and the State Authority.

(2) Without prejudice to the generality of the provisions of sub-section (1), the District Authority may—

(i) prepare a disaster management plan including district response plan for the district;

(ii) coordinate and monitor the implementation of the National Policy, State Policy, National Plan, State Plan and District Plan;

(iii) ensure that the areas in the district vulnerable to disasters are identified and measures for the prevention of disasters and the mitigation of its effects are undertaken by the departments of the Government at the district level as well as by the local authorities;

(iv) ensure that the guidelines for prevention of disasters, mitigation of its effects, preparedness and response measures as laid down by the National Authority and the State Authority are followed by all departments of the Government at the district level and the local authorities in the district;

(v) give directions to different authorities at the district level and local authorities to take such other measures for the prevention or mitigation of disasters as may be necessary;

(vi) lay down guidelines for prevention of disaster management plans by the department of the Government at the districts level and local authorities in the district;

(vii) monitor the implementation of disaster management plans prepared by the Departments of the Government at the district level;

(viii) lay down guidelines to be followed by the Departments of the Government at the district level for purposes of integration of measures for prevention of disasters and mitigation in their development plans and projects and provide necessary technical assistance therefor;

(ix) monitor the implementation of measures referred to in clause (viii);

(x) review the state of capabilities for responding to any disaster or threatening disaster situation in the district and give directions to the relevant departments or authorities at the district level for their up gradation as may be necessary;

(xi) review the preparedness measures and give directions to the concerned departments at the district level or other concerned authorities where necessary for

bringing the preparedness measures to the levels required for responding effectively to any disaster or threatening disaster situation;

(*xii*) organise and coordinate specialised training programmes for different levels of officers, employees and voluntary rescue workers in the district;

(*xiii*) facilitate community training and awareness programmes for prevention of disaster or mitigation with the support of local authorities, governmental and non-governmental organisations;

(*xiv*) set up, maintain, review and upgrade the mechanism for early warnings and dissemination of proper information to public;

(*xv*) prepare, review and update district level response plan and guidelines;

(*xvi*) coordinate response to any threatening disaster situation or disaster;

(*xvii*) ensure that the Departments of the Government at the district level and the local authorities prepare their response plans in accordance with the district response plan;

(*xviii*) lay down guidelines for, or give direction to, the concerned Department of the Government at the district level or any other authorities within the local limits of the district to take measures to respond effectively to any threatening disaster situation or disaster;

(*xix*) advise, assist and coordinate the activities of the Departments of the Government at the district level, statutory bodies and other governmental and non-governmental organisations in the district engaged in the disaster management;

(*xx*) coordinate with, and give guidelines to, local authorities in the district to ensure that measures for the prevention or mitigation of threatening disaster situation or disaster in the district are carried out promptly and effectively;

(*xxi*) provide necessary technical assistance or give advise to the local authorities in the district for carrying out their functions;

(*xxii*) review development plans prepared by the Departments of the Government at the district level, statutory authorities or local authorities with a view to make necessary provisions therein for prevention of disaster or mitigation;

(*xxiii*) examine the construction in any area in the district and, if it is of the opinion that the standards for the prevention of disaster or mitigation laid down for such construction is not being or has not been followed, may direct the concerned authority to take such action as may be necessary to secure compliance of such standards;

(*xxiv*) identify buildings and places which could, in the event of any threatening disaster situation or disaster, be used as relief centers or camps and make arrangements for water supply and sanitation in such buildings or places;

(*xxv*) establish stockpiles of relief and rescue materials or ensure preparedness to make such materials available at a short notice;

(*xxvi*) provide information to the State Authority relating to different aspects of disaster management;

(*xxvii*) encourage the involvement of non-governmental organisations and voluntary social-welfare institutions working at the grassroots level in the district for disaster management;

(*xxviii*) ensure communication systems are in order, and disaster management drills are carried out periodically;

(*xxix*) perform such other functions as the State Government or State Authority may assign to it or as it deems necessary for disaster management in the District.

31. District Plan.—(1) There shall be a plan for disaster management for every district of the State.

(2) 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.

(3) The District Plan shall 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 Government at the district level and the local authorities in the district to respond to any threatening disaster situation or disaster;

(d) the response plans and procedures, in the event of a disaster, providing for—

(i) allocation of responsibilities to the Departments of the Government at the district level and

the 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;

(e) such other matters as may be required by the State Authority.

(4) The District Plan shall be reviewed and updated annually.

(5) The copies of the District Plan referred to in sub-sections (2) and (4) shall be made available to the Departments of the Government in the district.

(6) The District Authority shall send a copy of the District Plan to the State Authority which shall forward it to the State Government.

(7) The District 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.

32. Plans by different authorities at district level and their implementation.—

Every office of the Government of India and of the State Government at the district level and the local authorities shall, subject to the supervision of the District Authority,—

(a) prepare a disaster management plan setting out the following, namely:—

(i) provisions for prevention and mitigation measures as provided for in the District Plan and

as is assigned to the department or agency concerned;

(ii) provisions for taking measures relating to capacity-building and preparedness as laid

down in the District Plan;

(iii) the response plans and procedures, in the event of, any threatening disaster situation or disaster;

(b) coordinate the preparation and the implementation of its plan with those of the other organisations at the district level including local authority, communities and other stakeholders;

(c) regularly review and update the plan; and

(d) submit a copy of its disaster management plan, and of any amendment thereto, to the District Authority.

33. Requisition by the District Authority.—The District Authority may by order require any officer or any Department at the district level or any local authority to take such measures for the prevention or mitigation of disaster, or to effectively

respond to it, as may be necessary, and such officer or department shall be bound to carry out such order.

34. Powers and functions of District Authority in the event of any threatening disaster situation or disaster.—For the purpose of assisting, protecting or providing relief to the community, in response to any threatening disaster situation or disaster, the District Authority may—

(a) give directions for the release and use of resources available with any Department of the Government and the local authority in the district;

(b) control and restrict vehicular traffic to, from and within, the vulnerable or affected area;

(c) control and restrict the entry of any person into, his movement within and departure from, a vulnerable or affected area;

(d) remove debris, conduct search and carry out rescue operations;

(e) provide shelter, food, drinking water and essential provisions, healthcare and services;

(f) establish emergency communication systems in the affected area;

(g) make arrangements for the disposal of the unclaimed dead bodies;

(h) recommend to any Department of the Government of the State or any authority or body under that Government at the district level to take such measures as are necessary in its opinion;

(i) require experts and consultants in the relevant fields to advise and assist as it may deem necessary;

(j) procure exclusive or preferential use of amenities from any authority or person;

(k) construct temporary bridges or other necessary structures and demolish structures which may be hazardous to public or aggravate the effects of the disaster;

(l) ensure that the non-governmental organisations carry out their activities in an equitable and non-discriminatory manner;

(m) take such other steps as may be required or warranted to be taken in such a situation.

CHAPTER V

MEASURES BY THE GOVERNMENT FOR DISASTER MANAGEMENT

35. Central Government to take measures.—(1) Subject to the provisions of this Act, the Central Government shall take all such measures as it deems necessary or expedient for the purpose of disaster management.

(2) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the provisions of subsection (1), the measures which the Central Government may take under that subsection include measures with respect to all or any of the following matters, namely:—

(a) coordination of actions of the Ministries or Departments of the Government of India, State Governments, National Authority, State Authorities, governmental and non-governmental organisations in relation to disaster management;

(b) ensure the integration of measures for prevention of disasters and mitigation by Ministries or Departments of the Government of India into their development plans and projects;

(c) ensure appropriate allocation of funds for prevention of disaster, mitigation, capacity-building and preparedness by the Ministries or Departments of the Government of India;

(d) ensure that the Ministries or Departments of the Government of India take necessary measures for preparedness to promptly and effectively respond to any threatening disaster situation or disaster;

(e) cooperation and assistance to State Governments, as requested by them or otherwise deemed appropriate by it;

(f) deployment of naval, military and air forces, other armed forces of the Union or any other civilian personnel as may be required for the purposes of this Act;

(g) coordination with the United Nations agencies, international organisations and governments of foreign countries for the purposes of this Act;

(h) establish institutions for research, training, and developmental programmes in the field of disaster management;

(i) such other matters as it deems necessary or expedient for the purpose of securing effective implementation of the provisions of this Act.

(3) The Central Government may extend such support to other countries affected by major disaster as it may deem appropriate.

36. Responsibilities of Ministries or Departments of Government of India.— It shall be the responsibility of every Ministry or Department of the Government of India to—

(a) take measures necessary for prevention of disasters, mitigation, preparedness and capacity-building in accordance with the guidelines laid down by the National Authority;

(b) integrate into its development plans and projects, the measures for prevention or mitigation of disasters in accordance with the guidelines laid down by the National Authority;

(c) respond effectively and promptly to any threatening disaster situation or disaster in accordance with the guidelines of the National Authority or the directions of the National Executive Committee in this behalf;

(d) review the enactments administered by it, its policies, rules and regulations, with a view to incorporate therein the provisions necessary for prevention of disasters, mitigation or preparedness;

(e) allocate funds for measures for prevention of disaster, mitigation, capacity-building and preparedness;

(f) provide assistance to the National Authority and State Governments for—

(i) drawing up mitigation, preparedness and response plans, capacity-building, data collection

and identification and training of personnel in relation to disaster management;

(ii) carrying out rescue and relief operations in the affected area;

(iii) assessing the damage from any disaster;

(iv) carrying out rehabilitation and reconstruction;

(g) make available its resources to the National Executive Committee or a State Executive Committee for the purposes of responding promptly and effectively to any threatening disaster situation or disaster, including measures for—

(i) providing emergency communication in a vulnerable or affected area;

(ii) transporting personnel and relief goods to and from the affected area;

(iii) providing evacuation, rescue, temporary shelter or other immediate relief;

(iv) setting up temporary bridges, jetties and landing places;

(v) providing, drinking water, essential provisions, healthcare, and services in an affected

area;

(h) take such other actions as it may consider necessary for disaster management.

37. Disaster management plans of Ministries or Departments of Government of India.—(1) Every Ministry or Department of the Government of India shall—

(a) prepare a disaster management plan specifying the following particulars, namely:—

(i) the measures to be taken by it for prevention and mitigation of disasters in accordance with the National Plan;

(ii) the specifications regarding integration of mitigation measures in its development plans in

accordance with the guidelines of the National Authority and the National Executive

Committee;

(iii) its roles and responsibilities in relation to preparedness and capacity-building to deal with

any threatening disaster situation or disaster;

(iv) its roles and responsibilities in regard to promptly and effectively responding to any

threatening disaster situation or disaster;

(v) the present status of its preparedness to perform the roles and responsibilities specified in

sub-clauses (iii) and (iv);

(vi) the measures required to be taken in order to enable it to perform its responsibilities

specified in sub-clauses (iii) and (iv);

(b) review and update annually the plan referred to in clause (a);

(c) forward a copy of the plan referred to in clause (a) or clause (b), as the case may be, to the Central Government which Government shall forward a copy thereof to the National Authority for its approval.

(2) Every Ministry or Department of the Government of India shall—

(a) make, while preparing disaster management plan under clause (a) of sub-section (1), provisions for financing the activities specified therein;

(b) furnish a status report regarding the implementation of the plan referred to in clause (a) of sub-section (1) to the National Authority, as and when required by it.

38. State Government to take measures.— (1) Subject to the provisions of this Act, each State Government shall take all measures specified in the guidelines laid down by the National Authority and such further measures as it deems necessary or expedient, for the purpose of disaster management.

(2) The measures which the State Government may take under sub-section (1) include measures with respect to all or any of the following matters, namely:—

(a) coordination of actions of different departments of the Government of the State, the State Authority, District Authorities, local authority and other non-governmental organisations;

(b) cooperation and assistance in the disaster management to the National Authority and National Executive Committee, the State Authority and the State Executive Committee, and the District Authorities;

(c) cooperation with, and assistance to, the Ministries or Departments of the Government of India in disaster management, as requested by them or otherwise deemed appropriate by it;

(d) allocation of funds for measures for prevention of disaster, mitigation, capacity-building and preparedness by the departments of the Government of the State in accordance with the provisions of the State Plan and the District Plans;

(e) ensure that the integration of measures for prevention of disaster or mitigation by the departments of the Government of the State in their development plans and projects;

(f) integrate in the State development plan, measures to reduce or mitigate the vulnerability of different parts of the State to different disasters;

(g) ensure the preparation of disaster management plans by different departments of the State in accordance with the guidelines laid down by the National Authority and the State Authority;

(h) establishment of adequate warning systems up to the level of vulnerable communities;

(i) ensure that different departments of the Government of the State and the District Authorities take appropriate preparedness measures;

(j) ensure that in a threatening disaster situation or disaster, the resources of different departments of the Government of the State are made available to the National Executive Committee or the State Executive Committee or the District Authorities, as the case may be, for the purposes of effective response, rescue and relief in any threatening disaster situation or disaster;

(k) provide rehabilitation and reconstruction assistance to the victims of any disaster; and

(l) such other matters as it deems necessary or expedient for the purpose of securing effective implementation of provisions of this Act.

39. Responsibilities of departments of the State Government.—It shall be the responsibility of every department of the Government of a State to—

(a) take measures necessary for prevention of disasters, mitigation, preparedness and capacity-building in accordance with the guidelines laid down by the National Authority and the State Authority;

(b) integrate into its development plans and projects, the measures for prevention of disaster and mitigation;

(c) allocate funds for prevention of disaster, mitigation, capacity-building and preparedness;

(d) respond effectively and promptly to any threatening disaster situation or disaster in accordance with the State Plan, and in accordance with the guidelines or directions of the National Executive Committee and the State Executive Committee;

(e) review the enactments administered by it, its policies, rules and regulations with a view to incorporate therein the provisions necessary for prevention of disasters, mitigation or preparedness;

(f) provide assistance, as required, by the National Executive Committee, the State Executive Committee and District Authorities, for—

(i) drawing up mitigation, preparedness and response plans, capacity-building, data collection

and identification and training of personnel in relation to disaster management;

(ii) assessing the damage from any disaster;

(iii) carrying out rehabilitation and reconstruction;

(g) make provision for resources in consultation with the State Authority for the implementation of the District Plan by its authorities at the district level;

(h) make available its resources to the National Executive Committee or the State Executive Committee or the District Authorities for the purposes of

responding promptly and effectively to any disaster in the State, including measures for—

- (i) providing emergency communication with a vulnerable or affected area;
- (ii) transporting personnel and relief goods to and from the affected area;
- (iii) providing evacuation, rescue, temporary shelter or other immediate relief;
- (iv) carrying out evacuation of persons or live-stock from an area of any threatening disaster situation or disaster;
- (v) setting up temporary bridges, jetties and landing places;
- (vi) providing drinking water, essential provisions, healthcare and services in an affected area;
- (i) such other actions as may be necessary for disaster management.

40. Disaster management plan of departments of State.—(1) Every department of the State Government, in conformity with the guidelines laid down by the State Authority, shall—

(a) prepare a disaster management plan which shall lay down the following :—

- (i) the types of disasters to which different parts of the State are vulnerable;
- (ii) integration of strategies for the prevention of disaster or the mitigation of its effects or both with the development plans and programmes by the department;
- (iii) the roles and responsibilities of the department of the State in the event of any threatening disaster situation or disaster and emergency support function it is required to perform;
- (iv) present status of its preparedness to perform such roles or responsibilities or emergency support function under sub-clause (iii);
- (v) the capacity-building and preparedness measures proposed to be put into effect in order to enable the Ministries or Departments of the Government of India to discharge their responsibilities under section 37;

(b) annually review and update the plan referred to in clause (a); and

(c) furnish a copy of the plan referred to in clause (a) or clause (b), as the case may be, to the State Authority.

(2) Every department of the State Government, while preparing the plan under sub-section (1), shall make provisions for financing the activities specified therein.

(3) Every department of the State Government shall furnish an implementation status report to the State Executive Committee regarding the implementation of the disaster management plan referred to in sub-section (1).

CHAPTER VI LOCAL AUTHORITIES

41. Functions of the local authority.—(1) Subject to the directions of the District Authority, a local authority shall—

(a) ensure that its officers and employees are trained for disaster management;

(b) ensure that resources relating to disaster management are so maintained as to be readily available for use in the event of any threatening disaster situation or disaster;

(c) ensure all construction projects under it or within its jurisdiction conform to the standards and specifications laid down for prevention of disasters and mitigation by the National Authority, State Authority and the District Authority;

(d) carry out relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction activities in the affected area in accordance with the State Plan and the District Plan.

(2) The local authority may take such other measures as may be necessary for the disaster management.

CHAPTER VII NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF DISASTER MANAGEMENT

42. National Institute of Disaster Management.—(1) With effect from such date as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette appoint in this behalf, there shall be constituted an institute to be called the National Institute of Disaster Management.

(2) The National Institute of Disaster Management shall consist of such number of members as may be prescribed by the Central Government.

(3) The term of office of, and vacancies among, members of the National Institute of Disaster Management and manner of filling such vacancies shall be such as may be prescribed.

(4) There shall be a governing body of the National Institute of Disaster Management which shall be constituted by the Central Government from amongst the members of the National Institute of Disaster Management in such manner as may be prescribed.

(5) The governing body of the National Institute of Disaster Management shall exercise such powers and discharge such functions as may be prescribed by regulations.

(6) The procedure to be followed in exercise of its powers and discharge of its functions by the governing body, and the term of office of, and the manner of filling vacancies among the members of the governing body, shall be such as may be prescribed by regulations.

(7) Until the regulations are made under this section, the Central Government may make such regulations; and any regulation so made may be altered or rescinded by the National Institute of Disaster Management in exercise of its powers.

(8) Subject to the provisions of this Act, the National Institute of Disaster Management shall function within the broad policies and guidelines laid down by the National Authority and be responsible for planning and promoting training and research in the area of disaster management, documentation and development of national level information base relating to disaster management policies, prevention mechanisms and mitigation measures.

(9) Without prejudice to the generality of the provisions contained in sub-section (8), the National Institute, for the discharge of its functions, may—

(a) develop training modules, undertake research and documentation in disaster management and organise training programmes;

(b) formulate and implement a comprehensive human resource development plan covering all aspects of disaster management;

(c) provide assistance in national level policy formulation;

(d) provide required assistance to the training and research institutes for development of training and research programmes for stakeholders including Government functionaries and undertake training of faculty members of the State level training institutes;

(e) provide assistance to the State Governments and State training institutes in the formulation of State level policies, strategies, disaster management framework and any other assistance as may be required by the State Governments or State training institutes for capacity-building of stakeholders, Government including its functionaries, civil society members, corporate sector and people's elected representatives;

(f) develop educational materials for disaster management including academic and professional courses;

(g) promote awareness among stakeholders including college or school teachers and students, technical personnel and others associated with multi-hazard mitigation, preparedness and response measures;

(h) undertake, Organise and facilitate study courses, conferences, lectures, seminars within and outside the country to promote the aforesaid objects;

(i) undertake and provide for publication of journals, research papers and books and establish and maintain libraries in furtherance of the aforesaid objects;

(j) do all such other lawful things as are conducive or incidental to the attainment of the above objects; and

(k) undertake any other function as may be assigned to it by the Central Government.

43. Officers and other employees of the National Institute.—The Central Government shall provide the National Institute of Disaster Management with such officers, consultants and other employees, as it considers necessary, for carrying out its functions.

CHAPTER VIII

NATIONAL DISASTER RESPONSE FORCE

44. National Disaster Response Force.—(1) There shall be constituted a National Disaster Response Force for the purpose of specialist response to a threatening disaster situation or disaster.

(2) Subject to the provisions of this Act, the Force shall be constituted in such manner and, the conditions of service of the members of the Force, including disciplinary provisions therefore, be such as may be prescribed.

45. Control, direction, etc.—The general superintendence, direction and control of the Force shall be vested and exercised by the National Authority and the command and supervision of the Force shall vest in an officer to be appointed by the Central Government as the Director General of the National Disaster Response Force.

CHAPTER IX
FINANCE, ACCOUNTS AND AUDIT

46. National Disaster Response Fund.—(1) The Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, constitute a fund to be called the National Disaster Response Fund for meeting any threatening disaster situation or disaster and there shall be credited thereto—

(a) an amount which the Central Government may, after due appropriation made by Parliament by law in this behalf provide;

(b) any grants that may be made by any person or institution for the purpose of disaster management.

(2) The National Disaster Response Fund shall be made available to the National Executive Committee to be applied towards meeting the expenses for emergency response, relief and rehabilitation in accordance with the guidelines laid down by the Central Government in consultation with the National Authority.

47. National Disaster Mitigation Fund.—(1) The Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, constitute a Fund to be called the National Disaster Mitigation Fund for projects exclusively for the purpose of mitigation and there shall be credited thereto such amount which the Central Government may, after due appropriation made by Parliament by law in this behalf, provide.

(2) The National Disaster Mitigation Fund shall be applied by the National Authority.

48. Establishment of funds by State Government.—(1) The State Government shall, immediately after notifications issued for constituting the State Authority and the District Authorities, establish for the purposes of this Act the following funds, namely:—

(a) the fund to be called the State Disaster Response Fund;

(b) the fund to be called the District Disaster Response Fund;

(c) the fund to be called the State Disaster Mitigation Fund;

(d) the fund to be called the District Disaster Mitigation Fund.

(2) The State Government shall ensure that the funds established—

(i) under clause (a) of sub-section (1) is available to the State Executive Committee;

(ii) under sub-clause (c) of sub-section (1) is available to the State Authority;

(iii) under clauses (b) and (d) of sub-section (1) are available to the District Authority.

49. Allocation of funds by Ministries and Departments.—(1) Every Ministry or Department of the Government of India shall make provisions, in its annual budget, for funds for the purposes of carrying out the activities and programmes set out in its disaster management plan.

(2) The provisions of sub-section (1) shall, *mutatis mutandis*, apply to departments of the Government of the State.

50. Emergency procurement and accounting.—Where by reason of any threatening disaster situation or disaster, the National Authority or the State Authority or the District Authority is satisfied that immediate procurement of provisions or materials or the immediate application of resources are necessary for rescue or relief,—

(a) it may authorise the concerned department or authority to make the emergency procurement and in such case, the standard procedure requiring inviting of tenders shall be deemed to be waived;

(b) a certificate about utilisation of provisions or materials by the controlling officer authorised by the National Authority, State Authority or District Authority, as the case may be, shall be deemed to be a valid document or voucher for the purpose of accounting of emergency, procurement of such provisions or materials.

CHAPTER X OFFENCES AND PENALTIES

51. Punishment for obstruction, etc.—Whoever, without reasonable cause—

(a) obstructs any officer or employee of the Central Government or the State Government, or a person authorised by the National Authority or State Authority or District Authority in the discharge of his functions under this Act; or

(b) refuses to comply with any direction given by or on behalf of the Central Government or the State Government or the National Executive Committee or the State Executive Committee or the District Authority under this Act, shall on conviction be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year or with fine, or with both, and if such obstruction or refusal to comply with directions results in loss of lives or imminent danger thereof, shall on conviction be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years.

52. Punishment for false claim.—Whoever knowingly makes a claim which he knows or has reason to believe to be false for obtaining any relief, assistance, repair, reconstruction or other benefits consequent to disaster from any officer of the Central Government, the State Government, the National Authority, the State Authority or the District Authority, shall, on conviction be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years, and also with fine.

53. Punishment for misappropriation of money or materials, etc.—Whoever, being entrusted with any money or materials, or otherwise being, in custody of, or dominion over, any money or goods, meant for providing relief in any threatening disaster situation or disaster, misappropriates or appropriates for his own use or disposes of such money or materials or any part thereof or wilfully compels any other person so to do, shall on conviction be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years, and also with fine.

54. Punishment for false warning.—Whoever makes or circulates a false alarm or warning as to disaster or its severity or magnitude, leading to panic, shall on conviction, be punishable with imprisonment which may extend to one year or with fine.

55. Offences by Departments of the Government.—(1) Where an offence under this Act has been committed by any Department of the Government, the head of the Department shall be deemed to be guilty of the offence and shall be liable to be proceeded against and punished accordingly unless he proves that the offence was committed without his knowledge or that he exercised all due diligence to prevent the commission of such offence.

(2) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (1), where an offence under this Act has been committed by a Department of the Government and it is proved that the offence has been committed with the consent or connivance of, or is attributable to any neglect on the part of, any officer, other than the head of the Department, such officer shall be deemed to be guilty of that offence and shall be liable to be proceeded against and punished accordingly.

56. Failure of officer in duty or his connivance at the contravention of the provisions of this Act.—Any officer, on whom any duty has been imposed by or under this Act and who ceases or refuses to perform or withdraws himself from the duties of his office shall, unless he has obtained the express written permission of

his official superior or has other lawful excuse for so doing, be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year or with fine.

57. Penalty for contravention of any order regarding requisitioning.—If any person contravenes any order made under section 65, he shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year or with fine or with both.

58. Offence by companies.—(1) Where an offence under this Act has been committed by a company or body corporate, every person who at the time the offence was committed, was in charge of, and was responsible to, the company, for the conduct of the business of the company, as well as the company, shall be deemed to be guilty of the contravention and shall be liable to be proceeded against and punished accordingly:

Provided that nothing in this sub-section shall render any such person liable to any punishment provided in this Act, if he proves that the offence was committed without his knowledge or that he exercised due diligence to prevent the commission of such offence.

(2) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (1), where an offence under this Act has been committed by a company, and it is proved that the offence was committed with the consent or connivance of or is attributable to any neglect on the part of any director, manager, secretary or other officer of the company, such director, manager, secretary or other officer shall also, be deemed to be guilty of that offence and shall be liable to be proceeded against and punished accordingly.

Explanation.—For the purpose of this section—

(a) “company” means any body corporate and includes a firm or other association of individuals; and

(b) “director”, in relation to a firm, means a partner in the firm.

59. Previous sanction for prosecution.—No prosecution for offences punishable under sections 55 and 56 shall be instituted except with the previous sanction of the Central Government or the State Government, as the case may be, or of any officer authorised in this behalf, by general or special order, by such Government.

60. Cognizance of offences.—No court shall take cognizance of an offence under this Act except on a complaint made by—

(a) the National Authority, the State Authority, the Central Government, the State Government, the District Authority or any other authority or officer authorised in this behalf by that Authority or Government, as the case may be; or

(b) any person who has given notice of not less than thirty days in the manner prescribed, of the alleged offence and his intention to make a complaint to the National Authority, the State Authority, the Central Government, the State Government, the District Authority or any other authority or officer authorised as aforesaid.

CHAPTER XI MISCELLANEOUS

61. Prohibition against discrimination.—While providing compensation and relief to the victims of disaster, there shall be no discrimination on the ground of sex, caste, community, descent or religion.

62. Power to issue direction by Central Government.—Notwithstanding anything contained in any other law for the time being in force, it shall be lawful for the Central Government to issue direction in writing to the Ministries or Departments of the Government of India, or the National Executive Committee or the State Government, State Authority, State Executive Committee, statutory bodies or any of its officers or employees, as the case may be, to facilitate or assist in the disaster management and such Ministry or Department or Government or Authority, Executive Committee, statutory body, officer or employee shall be bound to comply with such direction.

63. Powers to be made available for rescue operations.—Any officer or authority of the Union or a State, when requested by the National Executive Committee, any State Executive Committee or District Authority or any person authorised by such Committee or Authority in this behalf, shall make available to that Committee or authority or person, such officers and employees as requested for, to perform any of the functions in connection with the prevention of disaster or mitigation or rescue or relief work.

64. Making or amending rules, etc., in certain circumstances.—Subject to the provisions of this Act, if it appears to the National Executive Committee, State Executive Committee or the District Authority, as the case may be, that provisions of any rule, regulation, notification, guideline, instruction, order, scheme or bye-laws, as the case may be, are required to be made or amended for the purposes of prevention of disasters or the mitigation thereof, it may require the amendment of such rules, regulation, notification, guidelines, instruction, order, scheme or bye-laws, as the case may be, for that purpose, and the appropriate department or authority shall take necessary action to comply with the requirements.

65. Power of requisition of resources, provisions, vehicles, etc., for rescue operations, etc.—(1) If it appears to the National Executive Committee, State Executive Committee or District Authority or any officer as may be authorised by it in this behalf that—

(a) any resources with any authority or person are needed for the purpose of prompt response;

(b) any premises are needed or likely to be needed for the purpose of rescue operations; or

(c) any vehicle is needed or is likely to be needed for the purposes of transport of resources from disaster affected areas or transport of resources to the affected area or transport in connection with rescue, rehabilitation or reconstruction,

such authority may, by order in writing, requisition such resources or premises or such vehicle, as the case may be, and may make such further orders as may appear to it to be necessary or expedient in connection with the requisitioning.

(2) Whenever any resource, premises or vehicle is requisitioned under sub-section (1), the period of such requisition shall not extend beyond the period for which such resource, premises or vehicle is required for any of the purposes mentioned in that sub-section.

(3) In this section,—

(a) “resources” includes men and material resources;

(b) “services” includes facilities;

(c) “premises” means any land, building or part of a building and includes a hut, shed or other structure or any part thereof;

(d) “vehicle” means any vehicle used or capable of being used for the purpose of transport, whether propelled by mechanical power or otherwise.

66. Payment of compensation.— (1) Whenever any Committee, Authority or officer referred to in sub-section (1) of section 65, in pursuance of that section requisitions any premises, there shall be paid to the persons interested compensation the amount of which shall be determined by taking into consideration the following, namely:—

(i) the rent payable in respect of the premises, or if no rent is so payable, the rent payable for similar premises in the locality;

(ii) if as consequence of the requisition of the premises the person interested is compelled to change his residence or place of business, the reasonable expenses (if any) incidental to such change:

Provided that where any person interested being aggrieved by the amount of compensation so determined makes an application within the thirty days to the Central Government or the State Government, as the case may be, for referring the matter to an arbitrator, the amount of compensation to be paid shall be such as the arbitrator appointed in this behalf by the Central Government or the State Government, as the case may be, may determine:

Provided further that where there is any dispute as to the title to receive the compensation or as to the apportionment of the amount of compensation, it shall be referred by the Central Government or the State Government, as the case may be, to an arbitrator appointed in this behalf by the Central Government or the State Government, as the case may be, for determination, and shall be determined in accordance with the decision of such arbitrator.

Explanation.—In this sub-section, the expression “person interested” means the person who was in actual possession of the premises requisitioned under section 65 immediately before the requisition, or where no person was in such actual possession, the owner of such premises.

(2) Whenever any Committee, Authority or officer, referred to in sub-section (1) of section 65 in pursuance of that section requisitions any vehicle, there shall be paid to the owner thereof compensation the amount of which shall be determined by the Central Government or the State Government, as the case may be, on the basis of the fares or rates prevailing in the locality for the hire of such vehicle:

Provided that where the owner of such vehicle being aggrieved by the amount of compensation so determined makes an application within the prescribed time to the Central Government or the State Government, as the case may be, for referring the matter to an arbitrator, the amount of compensation to be paid shall be such as the arbitrator appointed in this behalf by the Central Government or the State Government, as the case may be, may determine:

Provided further that where immediately before the requisitioning the vehicle or vessel was by virtue of a hire purchase agreement in the possession of a person other than the owner, the amount determined under this sub-section as the total compensation payable in respect of the requisition shall be apportioned between that person and the owner in such manner as they may agree upon, and in default of agreement, in such manner as an arbitrator appointed by the Central Government or the State Government, as the case may be, in this behalf may decide.

67. Direction to media for communication of warnings, etc.—The National Authority, the State Authority, or a District Authority may recommend to the Government to give direction to any authority or person in control of any audio or audio-visual media or such other means of communication as may be available to carry any warning or advisories regarding any threatening disaster situation or

disaster, and the said means of communication and media as designated shall comply with such direction.

68. Authentication of orders or decisions.—Every order or decision of the National Authority or the National Executive Committee, the State Authority, or the State Executive Committee or the District Authority, shall be authenticated by such officers of the National Authority or the National Executive Committee or, the State Executive Committee, or the District Authority, as may be authorised by it in this behalf.

69. Delegation of powers.—The National Executive Committee, State Executive Committee, as the case may be, by general or special order in writing, may delegate to the Chairperson or any other member or to any officer, subject to such conditions and limitations, if any, as may be specified in the order, such of its powers and functions under this Act as it may deem necessary.

70. Annual report.—(1) The National Authority shall prepare once every year, in such form and at such time as may be prescribed, an annual report giving a true and full account of its activities during the previous year and copies thereof shall be forwarded to the Central Government and that Government shall cause the same to be laid before both Houses of Parliament within one month of its receipt.

(2) The State Authority shall prepare once in every year, in such form and at such time as may be prescribed, an annual report giving a true and full account of its activities during the previous year and copies thereof shall be forwarded to the State Government and that Government shall cause the same to be laid before each House of the State Legislature where it consists of two Houses, or where such Legislature consists of one House, before that House.

71. Bar of jurisdiction of court.—No court (except the Supreme Court or a High Court) shall have jurisdiction to entertain any suit or proceeding in respect of anything done, action taken, orders made, direction, instruction or guidelines issued by the Central Government, National Authority, State Government, State Authority or District Authority in pursuance of any power conferred by, or in relation to its functions, by this Act.

72. Act to have overriding effect.—The provisions of this Act, shall have effect, notwithstanding anything inconsistent therewith contained in any other law for the time being in force or in any instrument having effect by virtue of any law other than this Act.

73. Action taken in good faith.—No suit or prosecution or other proceeding shall lie in any court against the Central Government or the National Authority or the State Government or the State Authority or the District Authority or local authority or any officer or employee of the Central Government or the National Authority or the State Government or the State Authority or the District Authority or local authority or any person working for on behalf of such Government or authority in respect of any work done or purported to have been done or intended to be done in good faith by such authority or Government or such officer or employee or such person under the provisions of this Act or the rules or regulations made thereunder.

74. Immunity from legal process.—Officers and employees of the Central Government, National Authority, National Executive Committee, State Government, State Authority, State Executive Committee or District Authority shall be immune from legal process in regard to any warning in respect of any impending disaster communicated or disseminated by them in their official capacity or any action taken or direction issued by them in pursuance of such communication or dissemination.

75. Power of Central Government to make rules.—(1) The Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, make rules for carrying out the purposes of this Act.

(2) In particular, and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may provide for all or any of the following matters, namely:—

(a) the composition and number of the members of the National Authority under sub-section (2), and the term of office and conditions of service of members of the National Authority under sub-section (4), of section 3;

(b) the allowances to be paid to the members of the advisory committee under sub-section (2) of section 7;

(c) the powers and functions of the Chairperson of the National Executive Committee under sub-section (3) of section 8 and the procedure to be followed by the National Executive Committee in exercise of its powers and discharge of its functions under sub-section (4) of section 8;

(d) allowances to be paid to the persons associated with the sub-committee constituted by the National Executive Committee under sub-section (3) of section 9;

(e) the number of members of the National Institute of Disaster Management under sub-section (2), the term of the office and vacancies among members and the manner of filling such vacancies under sub-section (3) and the manner of constituting the Governing Body of the National Institute of Disaster Management under sub-section (4) of section 42;

(f) the manner of constitution of the Force, the conditions of service of the members of the Force, including disciplinary provisions under sub-section (2) of section 44;

(g) the manner in which notice of the offence and of the intention to make a complaint to the National Authority, the State Authority, the Central Government, the State Government or the other authority or officer under clause (b) of section 60;

(h) the form in which and the time within which annual report is to be prepared under section 70;

(i) any other matter which is to be, or may be, prescribed, or in respect of which provision is to be made by rules.

76. Power to make regulations.—(1) The National Institute of Disaster Management, with the previous approval of the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, make regulations consistent with this Act and the rules made thereunder to carry out the purposes of this Act.

(2) In particular, and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such regulations may provide for all or any of the following matters, namely:—

(a) powers and functions to be exercised and discharged by the governing body;

(b) procedure to be followed by the governing body in exercise of the powers and discharge of its functions;

(c) any other matter for which under this Act provision may be made by the regulations.

77. Rules and regulations to be laid before Parliament.—Every rule made by the Central Government and every regulation made by the National Institute of Disaster Management under this Act shall be laid, as soon as may be after it is made, before each House of Parliament, while it is in session, for a total period of thirty days which may be comprised of one session or in two or more successive sessions, and if, before the expiry of the session immediately following the session or the successive sessions aforesaid, both Houses agree in making any modification in the rule or regulation or both Houses agree that the rule or regulation should not be made, the rule or regulation shall thereafter have effect only in such modified form or be of no effect, as the case may be; so, however, that any such modification or annulment shall be without prejudice to the validity of anything previously done under that rule or regulation.

78. Power of State Government to make rules.—(1) The State Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, make rules to carry out the provisions of this Act.

(2) In particular, and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may provide for all or any of the following matters, namely:—

(a) the composition and number of the members of the State Authority under sub-section (2), and the term of office and conditions of service of the members of the State Authority under sub-section (5), of section 14;

(b) the allowances to be paid to the members of the advisory committee under sub-section (2) of section 17;

(c) the powers and functions of the Chairperson of the State Executive Committee under sub-section (3), and the procedure to be followed by the State Executive Committee in exercise of its powers and discharge of its functions under sub-section (4) of section 20;

(d) allowances to be paid to the persons associated with the sub-committee constituted by the State Executive Committee under sub-section (3) of section 21;

(e) the composition and the number of members of the District Authority under sub-section (2), and the powers and functions to be exercised and discharged by the Chief Executive Officer of the District Authority under sub-section (3) of section 25;

(f) allowances payable to the persons associated with any committee constituted by the District Authority as experts under sub-section (3) of section 28;

(g) any other matter which is to be, or may be, prescribed, or in respect of which provision is to be made by rules.

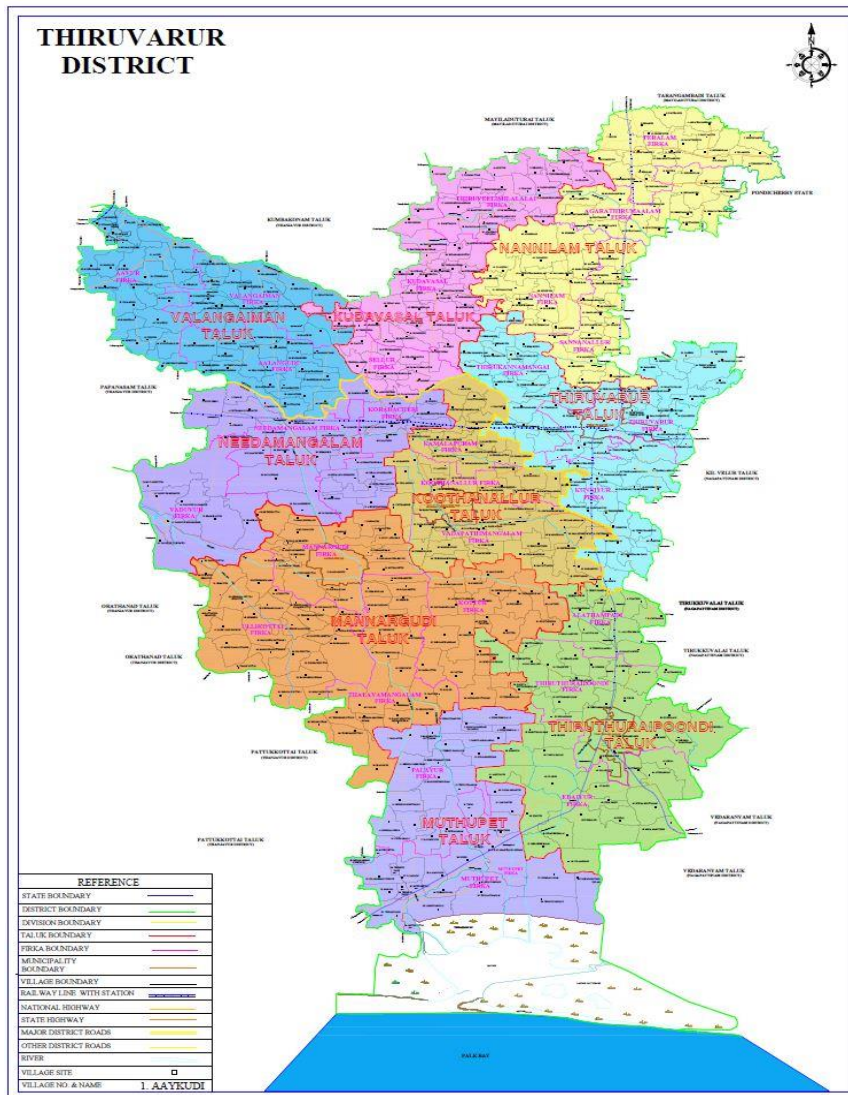
(3) Every rule made by the State Government under this Act shall be laid, as soon as may be after it is made, before each House of the State Legislature where it consists of two Houses, or where such Legislature consists of one House before that House.

79. Power to remove difficulties.—(1) If any difficulty arises in giving effect to the provisions of this Act, the Central Government or the State Government, as the case may be, by notification in the Official Gazette, make order not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act as may appear to it to be necessary or expedient for the removal of the difficulty:

Provided that no such order shall be made after the expiration of two years from the commencement of this Act.

(2) Every order made under this section shall be laid, as soon as may be after it is made, before each House of Parliament or the Legislature, as the case may be.

V. DISTRICT PROFILE



GEOGRAPHY:

Tiruvarur District was formed in January 1997 by reorganizing Nagai Quaid-E-Milleth district and Tanjore district. Nine blocks were carved out from Nagai Quaid-E-Milleth district and one block was taken from Tanjore District to form Tiruvarur District comprising ten blocks.

Tiruvarur District is situated between 10°20'N-11°07'N-S latitude and between 79°13'E-79°45'E-W of longitude covering an area of 2374 sq.km. The Height, above MSL is 10 meters. Tiruvarur is one of the important district which lies in the delta region. The District is surrounded by Nagapattinam District on the Eastern side, Thanjavur on western side, Thanjavur and Mayiladudurai District on the Northern side and a small portion of costal line along Palk Strait, mostly

covered by Mangroves forests. This District is traversed by number of major rivers which constitute Cauvery and Vennar basin river systems. Most of the state highways have been formed over the river bunds and following the contour of the river. Among the river system Koraiyar head is an important location where the rivers Paminiyar, Vennar and Vettar branches out to different part of the Districts. This District is predominantly an agricultural oriented and is mainly depends on Cauvery water.

Tiruvarur district is a compact district with all the taluks and block head quarters well connected with Tiruvarur. It has 9 taluks and 10 blocks. There are namely as follows

(i). Division, Taluk and Blocks:

Sl.No	Divisions	S.No	Taluks	S.No	Blocks
1.	Tiruvarur	1.	Tiruvarur	1.	Tiruvarur
		2.	Nannilam	2.	Nannilam
		3.	Kodavasal	3.	Kodavasal
		4.	Valangaiman	4.	Koradachery
2.	Mannargudi	5.	Mannargudi	5.	Valangaiman
		6.	Needmangalam	6.	Mannargudi
		7.	Koothanallur	7.	Kottur
		8.	Thiruthuraipoondi	8.	Needamangalam
		9.	Muthupettai	9.	Thiruthuraipoondi
		10.	Muthupettai		

1.2. SPECIAL FEATURES OF THE DISTRICT:

- The district economy is agrarian and highly dependent on canal irrigation. The mineral resources in the form of crude oil and natural gas are available in the District and are being extracted by the Oil and National Gas Commission of India.
- Some of the blocks are under tail-end areas of Cauvery river system. The main concern will be the strategies for development of the less fortunate tail end areas, while at the same time managing the floods in the river systems owing to the flatness of the terrain.
- Three out of 10 blocks are coming under ‘Dark’ area category for groundwater potentials. Two other blocks are affected by saline waters. Hence, availability of groundwater is restricted to the remaining 5 blocks. Therefore any plan should also focus on improving the ground water situation

The District administration has 02 Revenue Divisions, 09 Taluks, 28 Firkas and 573 revenue villages. It also consists of 10 panchayats unions, 04 municipalities, 07 town panchayats and 430 village panchayats.

(ii) District Early Warning System in Multipurpose Evaluation Shelters:

Sl.No	Name of the Taluk	Name of the Village	Location of Site
1	Thiruthuraipoondi	Vilankadu	Multi Purpose Evacuation Shelter
2	Muthupettai	Jambuvanodai	Panchayat Office
3	Muthupettai	Thillaivilagam	Multi Purpose Evacuation Shelter
4	Muthupettai	Edumbavanam	Panchayat Office
5	Muthupettai	Karpaganatharkulam	Panchayat Office
6	Muthupettai	Thondiyakadu	Panchayat Office

(iii) District VHF/HF Station:

Sl. No	Taluk	Village	Location
1.	Thiruthuraipoondi	Vilankadu	Multi Purpose Evacuation Shelter
2.	Thiruthuraipoondi	Thiruthuraipoondi	Taluk Office
3.	Muthupettai	Muthupettai	BDO Office
4.	Muthupettai	Jambuvanodai	Panchayat Office
5.	Muthupettai	Thillaivilagam	Multi Purpose Evacuation Shelter
6.	Muthupettai	Idumbavanam	Panchayat Office
7.	Muthupettai	Karpaganatharkulam	Panchayat Office
8.	Muthupettai	Thondiyakadu	Panchayat Office

- **Additionally 30 New VHF locations are identified and proposal has been sent to Commissioner of Revenue Administration, Chennai.**

1.3 CLIMATE AND WEATHER:

Tiruvarur District experiences a hot and tropical monsoonal climate with humid weather. The district experiences moderate rainfall during the southwest monsoon and heavy rains during northeast monsoon. However during January and February winter season prevails while March to May will experience hot weather.

Temperature

- a. Maximum-35°C
- b. Minimum-26°C

RAINFALL:

The average annual rainfall for the past years is as follows:

However, the quantum of normal rainfall fluctuates greatly. Tiruvarur is situated 25 kilometres away from East coast of Nagapattinam District and is highly cyclone affected zone.

Sl. No	Month	Normal Rainfall (mm)	Average Rain fall for the past 10 years (in mm)					
			2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
1	January	48.3	15.9	6.3	3.5	0	123.1	31.02
2	February	42.7	35	13.2	0	0	2.00	0
3	March	16.1	77.9	0	22.2	0	13.17	7.63
4	April	12.8	7.8	0	120.4	0	0	13.3
5	May	35.4	49.3	180.7	123.9	187.27	19.28	27
6	June	26.3	37.7	1.4	50.7	33.46	60.96	32.38
7	July	72.7	20.5	119.8	47.6	38.89	59.97	54.58
8	August	93.1	162.4	94.8	65.5	78.93	149.6	61.57
9	September	151.5	137.4	30.7	58.1	56.7	120.0	36.6
10	October	205.7	68.2	333.2	158.8	68.6	129.0	193.3
11	November	350.5	169.4	258.9	486.8	89.47	363.9	476.28
12	December	175.3	150.7	167.6	370.3	91.9	209.3	40.36
Total		1230.4	1508	932.22	1206.6	1507.8	645.22	645.22

Sl. No	Month	Normal Rainfall (mm)	Average Rain fall for the past 10 years (in mm)					
			2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
1	January	48.3	0	26.51	376.11	118.5	3.15	138
2	February	42.7	0.56	0	0.86	62.9	99.98	0
3	March	16.1	0	0	0	23.46	16	4.26
4	April	12.8	6.8	8.84	27.13	92.44	34.64	2.2
5	May	35.4	0	41.68	42.48	29.38	109.14	145.1
6	June	26.3	2.4	50.88	38.71	17.64	40	74.36
7	July	72.7	58.86	186.58	65.68	151.26	37.08	10.57
8	August	93.1	151.13	38.86	78.55	212.02	89.51	105.52
9	September	151.5	222.25	126.84	143.74	141.87	68.03	22.05
10	October	205.7	224.95	67.11	314.87	105.6	61.31	
11	November	350.5	221.11	221.27	216.4	199.8	410.7	
12	December	175.3	232.41	546.27	298.8	177.96	114.1	
Total		1230.4	1332.82	1250.24	974.2	1603.33	1083.7	

Manual Rain gauge stations in Tiruvarur district

Sl.No	Location	Latitude	Longitude
1.	Taluk Office, Tiruvarur	10.76	79.62
2.	Taluk Office, Nannilam	10.88	79.60
3.	Taluk Office, Kodavasal	10.85	79.48
4.	Taluk Office, Valangaiman	10.88	79.39
5.	Taluk Office, Mannargudi	10.66	79.44
6.	Taluk Office, Needamangalam	10.77	79.41
7.	Taluk Office, Thiruthuraipoondi	10.53	79.63
8.	Pandavaiyar Head (Koradacheri, Vennavasal)	10.76	79.49
9.	Sub Registrar Office, Muthupet	10.39	79.49

Automatic Weather Station – AWS:

S.No	Taluk	Village	Station Code	Installation Level
1	Thiruvarur	Vijyapuram Village	AWS90	Ground
2	Nannilam	Nannilam	AWS89	Ground
3	Kudavasal	Sellur	AWS93	Ground
4	Muthupettai	4. Kurichimoolai - 2	AWS88	Ground
5	Needamangalam	Paththur	AWS87	Ground
6	Thiruthuraipoondi	Thiruthuraipoondi Village	AWS91	Ground
7	Muthupettai	Therkukadu Village	AWS92	Ground

Automatic Rainguage Stations – ARG :

S.No	Taluk	Village	Office	Installation Level
1	Tiruvarur	Thaplampuliyur-II	VAO Office	Ground
2	Tiruvarur	Mannakal Village	Panchayat office	Top
3	Nannilam	Peralam Village	Revenue Inspector Office	Top
4	Nannilam	Kollapuram	VAO Office	Ground
5	Kudavasal	Sellur Village	Revenue Inspector Office	Top
6	Kudavasal	Vadugakudi Village	VAO Office	Ground
7	Valangaiman	Alangudi Village	VAO, Office ,	Ground
8	Valangaiman	Avoor Village	VAO Office	Top
9	Mannargudi	71. Thalayamangalam Village	Panchayat office .	Ground
10	Mannargudi	40. Kandithampettai Village	Revenue Inspector Office	Ground
11	Mannargudi	85. Thirumakkottai-2	VAO Office	Top
12	Mannargudi	Mazhavarayanallur	Public Work Buliding (Purampokku Arasalar)	Ground
13	Mannargudi	Mannargudi Village	Taluk Office	Ground
14	Mannargudi	Melavasal Village	VAO Office	Top
15	Needamangalam	Old - Needamangalam	Taluk Office.	Ground
16	Needamangalam	Arichapuram Village	VAO Office	Ground
17	Koothanallur	Vadapathimangalam Village	Revenue Inspector Office	Top
18	Koothanallur	Lakshmangudi Village	Municipality, building	Ground

19	Koothanallur	Kamalapuram Village	Revenue Inspector Office	Top
20	Muthupettai	Udayamarthandapuram	VAO Office	Ground
21	Thiruthuraipoondi	Edaiyur Village	Panchayat office .	Top
22	Muthupettai	Idumbavanam Village	Multipurpose Disaster center .	Top
23	Muthupettai	Muthupettai Village	Sub Register Office	Ground
24	Thiruthuraipoondi	Alathambadi Village	Revenue Inspector Office	Top

AREA AND POPULATION

I.	Area	2374 Sq.Km
II.	Population(2011)	1264277
	(a). Male Population	626693
	(b). Female Population	637584
	(c). Rural Population	1006482
	(d). Urban Population	257795
III.	Density	556
IV.	Literates	946471
V.	Cultivators	152
VI.	Agrl. Labourers	200126

AGRICULTURE

Cultivated Area	79860
Crops	
Paddy	70093 Hec
Sugarcane	105 Hec
Pulses	762 Hec
Groundnuts	88 Hec
Gingelly	90 Hec
Cotton	0 Hec
Coconut	6345 Hec

Names of important tank and reservoirs

- Thirumeni eri (Lake)-17.48 Mcft
- Vaduvur eri-7.2 Mcft
- Uthayamarthandapuram eri-9.4Mcft
- Katchankottagam eri-2.59Mcft

RIVERS FLOWING THROUGH THE DISTRICTS:

Sl.No	Name of Irrigation Sources	Area (in Hect.)
	Major irrigation sources	
1.	Vennar river	1,28,455
	Cauvery river	51,607
	Total	1,80,062
2.	Minor irrigation sources	Nil
3.	Lakes -28 Nos	337.28
4.	Anai cuts	Nil

Sl.No	Name of the Division	Name of the rivers	Taluks covered
1.	Vennar Division, Tiruvarur	1.Vennar (65/ - 97/25)	Kodavadal & Tiruthuraipoondi
		2. Pandavaiyar (67/7 - 82/4)	Kodavasal & Tiruvarur
		3. Vellaiyar (69/3 85/72)	
		4. Vettar (70/6 - 85/7 - 132)	
		5. Odampokkiyar (73/4 - 85/2)	
		6. Kaduvaiyar (82/7 - 86/3)	Tiruvarur
		7. Mulliyar (76/2 - 98/5)	Mannargudi & Thiruthuraipoondi
		8. Archadra nadhi	
		9. Koraiyar (72 /0 - 103/5)	
		10. Ayyanar (76/0 - 81/4)	
		11. Adapar (130.236 - 152.627)	
		12. Maraikka Koriyar (0/0 - 16/5)	Thiruthuraipoondi
2.	Vennar Division, Thanjavur	1.Sullanar (8.825 - 29.0)	Valangaiman
		2. Vettar (51/5 - 53/0)	
		3. Vennar (55/0 -65/0)	
		4. Vettar (53/0 - 70/0)	Needamangalam
		5. Koraiyar (60/0 - 72/0)	
		6. Vadavar Extension 1. (0/0-14/7055) 2. (0/0-4/22)	Mannargudi
		7. Vadavar (9/15-12/30)	
		8. Vadavar Main voikkal (0/0-tail end)	
		9. Pamaniyar (60/0 - 93/0)	Mannargudi & Thiruthuraipoondi
3.	Cauvery Division Tiruvarur	1.Thirumalairajan river	Kodavasal & Nannilam
		2. Mudikondan river	
		3. Putthar river	
		4. Valapar river	
		5. Cholasudamaniyar river	
		6. Nattar,	
		7. Keerthimannar	
		8. Nullar,	
		9. Vanjiyar	

HOSPITALS:**i). Details o Taluk and Non Taluk Hospitals and Phone Numbers:**

Sl. No.	Name of the Hospital	Telephone Nos.
1	Tiruvavarur Medical College Hospital	04366 -220040, 222486
2	Govt.Dist.Head Quarters hospital, Mannargudi	04367 -252214
3	Govt. Hospital, Tiruthuraipoondi	04369-222459
4	Govt. Hospital, Nannilam	04366-230459
5	Govt. Hospital, Kodavasal	04366-262144
6.	Govt. Hospital, Valangaiman	04374-264459
7	Govt. Hospital, Needamangalam	04367-260218
8	Govt. Hospital, Koothanallur	04367-232459
9	Govt. Women and Children Hospital, Vijayapuram	04366-226600

ii) Primary Health Cenders**List of Telephone Numbers of Co – Ordinating Departments**

S.No	Name of the PHCs	Telephone No
1	Adiyakkamangalam	04366-223141
2	Komal	04366-247090
3	Kottarakudi	04366-245350
4	Odachery	04366-294108
5	Poonthottam	04366-238300
6	Anaikuppam	04366-277590
7	Srivanjiyam	9597330048
8	Pavattakudi	04366-233500
9	Peralam	04366-238555
10	Kollapuram	04368-252118
11	Ubayavedanthapuram	9095746368
12	Velangudi	9566780512
13	Thiruvizhimizhalai	04366-273005
14	Kadamangudi	04366-273677
15	Thiruvidadachery	04366-269111
16	Suraikayur	04366-246918

17	Perumpannaiyur	04366-269253
18	Kulikkarai	04366-278370
19	Kankoduthavanitham	7358132263
20	Athikadai	04366-252556
21	Alangudi	04374-269459
22	Enamkiliyur	04374-268355
23	Hariduvaramangalam	04374-275274
24	Avoor	04374-290580
25	Ullikottai	04367-270518
26	Thalayamangalam	04367-264400
27	Sathanur	04637-230773
28	Punavasal	04367-245344
29	Paravakottai	04637-245344
30	Rayapuram	04367-265444
31	Koilvenni	04374-232402
32	Vaduvor	04367-267377
33	Peraiyur	04367-269687
34	Podakudi	04367-230750
35	Thallikottai	04367-269055
36	Adichapuram	04367-279413
37	Sithamalli	04367-274538
38	Thirumakottai	04367-272964
39	Kalapal	04367-277455
40	Alathambadi	04369-247427
41	Korukkai	04369-295413
42	Vilakudi	04369-232995
43	Thiruthangur	04369-237457
44	Senganthiedaiyur	04369 243404
45	Idumbavanam	04369-240220
46	Muthupet	04369-260613
47	Tiruvarur Uphc	04366-241400
48	Mannargudi Uphc	04367-227770
49	Thiruthuraipoondi Uphc	04369-223346
50	Koothanallur Uphc	04367-233459

(iii) Private Hospital Phone Numbers:

Sl.No	Name of the Hospital	Phone Numbers
1.	JKT Pvt Hospital , Tiruvarur	04366-222966/ 9994996998
2.	V.S. Hospital, Tiruvarur	046366- 243320
3.	Venkadeswar Pvt Hospital, Tiruvarur	04366- 243143/242866
4.	Lexana Pvt Hospital, Tiruvarur	04366-240210 / 242779
5.	Tiruvarur Medical Centre, Tiruvarur	04366-240292
6.	VST Sri Sakthi Hospital, Tiruvarur	04366-243322/ 9841967789
7	Suriya Hospital, Tiruvarur	04366- 242447 / 8220443212
8.	A&W Diabetes Speciality Centre, Tiruvarur	04366-241077
9.	Parvathi Hospital, Tiruvarur	04366- 242236
10	Mother Care Centre, Tiruvarur	04366-240680/ 9965514563
11	NG Diabetes Centre, Tiruvarur	04366-241504
12	Tiruvarur Clinical Centre, Tiruvarur	04366- 240034
13	Haniba Hospital, Thiruthuraipoondi	04369-222312
14	Lion Eye Hospital, Vandampalyai Tiruvarur	04366-240009
15	Best Medical Centre, Tiruvarur	04366-242236
16	Navajeevan Mulispeciality Hospital, , Tiruvarur	04366-241504, 04366-325220
17	Mani Multispeciality Hospital in Thiruthuraipoondi	9152503319
18	AB Nursing Home, Tiruvarur	04366-240172

(iv) Private Hospitals Ambulance Service:

S.No	Base Location	Mobile Number	Vehicle Regn.No
1	TMC , TIRUVARUR	9750611859	TN50 L 2932
2	NAVAJEEVAN Hospital,TIRUVARUR	9994480581	TN51 AF 9735
3	NAVAJEEVAN Hospital,TIRUVARUR	9994480581	TN51 Q 5563
4	Tamil Nadu Muslim Munetra Kazhalam (TMMK) Kodikalpalayam. Mr.Jahagar Haik Allavudeen	9597111135	TN50 AC 7405
5	Tamil Nadu Muslim Munetra Kazhakam (TMMK) Adiakkamangalam. Mr.Nawas	7708236529	TN50 E 5864
7	Abibullah, Jamath, Koothanallur	9942815058	TN50 AY 8380

8	Tamil Nadu Muslim Munetra Kazhakam (TMMK) Mr. Kuthup, Vallzhai, Nannilam	9750505099	TN50 X 4757
9	CAK Poly Clinic, Mannargudi	9842422756	TN50 X 6289
10	Raaj Hospital, Mannargudi	9655943940	TN50 AZ 5305
11	H.S.Zaheer Husain,Iyrai Arul Ambulance, Thiruthuraipoondi	9698992038	TN50 F 4780
12	Bhidul Mal, Jamath, Muthupettai Tamil Nadu Muslim Munetra Kazhakam (TMMK) . Mr.Samsudeen, Muthupettai	883002333 7358159830	TN50 R 1386 TN50 R 5882
13	TMC , TIRUVARUR	9750611859	TN50 L 2932

v). Vehicle Position in Government Hospitals:

Sl. No.	Name of the Hospital	Vehicle No.	Name of the Driver	Cell Nos.
1	Govt. Dist. Head Quarters Hospital, Mannargudi	FW Ambulance TN 09 G 1494	Thiru.V. Murugesan	9442123143
2	Govt. Hospital, Tiruthuraipoondi	FW Ambulance TN 09 G 1468	Thiru. C.Raja	9047678420
3	Govt. Hospital, Nannilam	Ambulance TN 51 G 0142	Thiru.V. Mathiyazhagan	7867963993

vi) Details of 108 Ambulance Service:

S.No	Base Location	Mobile Number	Vehicle Regn.No.
1	Kottur Union Office	7338871372	TN 20 G 1705
2	Kudavasal GH	7338871375	TN20 G 1469
3	Koothanallur GH	7338871376	TN 20 G 1490
4	Mannargudi GH	7338871378	TN 20 G 2010
5	Muthupettai Union Office	7338871380	TN 20 G 1640
6	Sannanallur Petrol Bunk	7598044608	TN 20 G 1630
7	Needamangalam GH	7338871382	TN 20 G 1600

8	Thiruthuraipoondi GH	7338871386	TN 20 G 1505
9	Thiruvarur RDO Office	7338871389	TN 20 G 1958
10	Valangaiman GH	7338873142	TN 20 G 1888
11	Vaduvur PHC	7338873141	TN 20 G 1805
12	Tiruvarur Medical College	7338871370	TN 20 G 2066
13	Neonatal - Tiruvarur Medical College	7338871387	TN 20 G 1157
14	Peralam Municipal Office	7338871384	TN 20 G 1477
15	Mannargudi urban PHC	7550221428	TN 20 G 1767
16	Spare pack up	7397724820	TN 57 G 0745

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY:

Clinician Centres	1
Veterinary Hospital	10
Veterinary Dispensaries	72
Sub Centre (Mobil Veterinary Dispensaries)	30
Live Stock Farm	1
Animal Disease Intelligent Unit	1
Mobile Veterinary Dispensary	1
Live Stock and Poultry Population	
a) Cattle	200248
b) Buffalo	1212
c) Sheep	1279
d) Goat	290998
Total	493737
e) Polutry	380212

COMMUNICATION:

Post & Telegraph (in numbers)	
a) Post offices doing postal business Alone	84
b) Post offices doing Post & telegraph business	-
Telephones (in numbers)	
a) No.of Telephones in use	21100
b) No.of Public call offices	6
c) No.of Telephone exchanges	22

CO-OPERATIVE DEPT:

Name of the Coopertive Institution	No of Cooperative Institutions
Primary Agriculture Cooperative Societies	137
Co-Operative Urban Banks	4
Primary Cooperative Agricultural and Rural Development Banks	6
Employees Cooperative Credit and Thrift Societies	30
Agricultural Producers Cooperative Marketing Societies	4
Student Stores	3
Primary Cooperative Stores	4
Tenant Forming Cooperative Credit Societies	2
Land Colonisation Cooperative Credit Societies	2
Skill and Unskilled Contract Labour Cooperative Society	1
District Consumer Cooperative Whole Sale Store	1
Thanjavur Cooperative Marketing Federation	1
District Cooperative Union	1
Total	196

1.13 DAIRY DEVELOPMENT:

Diaries	-	
Milk chilling plant	Bulk Milk Cooler(BMC)	Capacity
	Thiruvarur BMC	8000 Litres
	Mannargudi BMC	15000 Litres
	Needamangalam BMC	5000 Litres
	Edamelaiyur BMC	5000 Litres
No.of milk Co-op. Societies	Working MPCS	55
	Dormant	01
Milk production per day (in litres)		
a) Flush Season	29511 LPD	
b) Lean Season	20577 LPD	

1.14 EDUCATION:

S.No	Category	Nos.
1	No.of Universities	1
2	Arts and Science Colleges	12
3	Medicine	-
	a) Allopathy	1
4	Engineering Colleges	2
5	Agricultural Colleges	Nil
6	Colleges for Special Education	Nil
7	B.Ed., College	6
8	Primary Schools	901
9	Middle Schools	
10	High Schools	
11	Higher Secondary Schools	92
12	Teacher Training Colleges	1
13	Nursery	133
14	Matriculation	61
15	CBSE	10
16	Kendriya Vidyalaya	1
17	Unaided State Board (Middle , High, Higher Sec.Schools)	6
18	Special School – Primary	1
19	Special School – Middle	1

1.15. ELECTRICITY:

Generation of Electricity (in M.U)	
i.Thermal	-
ii.Power purchased	-
Consumption of Electricity (in M.U)	
i.Agriculture	103.45
ii.Industry	18.37
iii.Commercial	88.25
iv.Domestic	472.48
v.Public Lighting	68.13
vi.Miscellaneous	297.73
Rural Electrification	
i. No.of Pumpsets energized	24359 Nos.
ii. No.of Villages electrified	573 Nos.
iii. No.of Hamlets electrified	1704 Nos.

RIVER WISE AYACUT DETAILS:

Sl.No	Name of River	Length in Km	Ayacut in Acres	Taluk Covered
Sub-Division : Nagapattinam				
1	Vettar	29.12	12000	Thiruvarur, Nannilam
2	Odambogiar	18.03	15520	Thiruvarur
3	Kaduvaiyar (Valavoikkal)	2.00	223	Thiruvarur
4	Kattar	25.60	1666	Thiruvarur
	Total	74.75	29409	
Sub-Division : Tiruvarur				
5	Vennar	36.19	25962	Needamangalam, Kodavasal, Thiruvarur
6	Pandavayar	23.54	15628	Kodavasal, Thiruvarur
7	Vellaiyar	22.80	8163	Kodavasal, Thiruvarur
	Total	82.53	49753	
Sub-Division : Thiruthuraipoondi No.1				
8	Harichandranathi	20.93	19098	Thiruvarur, Thiruthuraipoondi
9	Adappar	23.76	7012	Thiruthuraipoondi
10	Mulliyar	34.20	18276	Thiruthuraipoondi
	Total	78.89	44386	
Sub-Division : Thiruthuraipoondi No.2				
11	Koraiyar	49.54	43799	Thiruthuraipoondi, Mannargudi
12	Ayyanar	9.00	3360	Mannargudi
13	Marakkakoraiyar	22.53	4767	Thiruthuraipoondi, Mannargudi
	Total	81.07	51926	
GRAND TOTAL AYACUT		317.24	175474 (OR) 71013 Ha	

Sl.No	Name of River	Length in Km	Ayacut in Acres	Taluk Covered
Sub-Division : Thanjavur				
1	Sullanar	21.49	2670	Valangaiman
Total		21.49	2670	
Sub-Division : Needamangalam				
1	Vettar	33.38	4879	Valangaiman Needamangalam Kodavasal
2	Vennar	13.48	28099	Valangaiman Needamangalam
3	Koriyar	19.31	8772	Needamangalam Koothanallur
Total		66.17	41750	
Sub-Division : No.I Mannargudi				
5	Vadavar	5.12	22706	Needamangalam
6	Vadavar Extension	28.00	23484	Needamangalam Mannargudi
Total		33.12	46190	
Sub-Division : No.II Mannargudi				
8	Pamaniyar	53.00	35756	Needamangalam Mannargudi Thiruthuraipoondi
Total		53.00	35756	
GRAND TOTAL AYACUT		173.78	126366.00 (OR) 51139.60 Ha	

1.17. PWD/WRO – RIVER FLOWING THROUGH DISTRICT:

Sl.No	Name of River
1.	Mudiconden River 68/1 to 78/7
2.	Puthur River 63/ to 78/2
3.	Velappar River 68/0 to 78/4
4.	Thirumalairajan River 65/0 to 80/3
5.	Solasudamainyar River 72/0 to 74/4
6.	Petharasanar River 72/0 to 74/4
7.	Nattar River 75/1 to 86/4
8.	Vanjiyar River 75/1 to 87/3
9.	Araslr River 64/6 to 82/2
10.	Noolar River 76/2 to 87/6
11.	Nandalar River 15/2- 25/0
12.	Keerthimanar River 60/6 to 74/2
13.	Mottaiyar Drain 0 to 11.50 km
14.	Thenkoraiyar Drain 7.00 to 11.80 km
15.	Vadakoriyar Drain 8.20 km to 12.00 km
16.	Ediyar Drain 0 km to 11.50 km

1.18 PRE-POSITIONING OF BOATS, SDRF AND FIRE RESCUE PERSONNEL:

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

S. No	No of Locations Identified	Name of Each Locations	No of boats assessed for each Location	No of Fire Service Personnel assessed for each location	No of SDRF Personnel assessed For each location	No of NDRF Personnel assessed for each location
1	1	1. Needamangalam 2.Mannargudi, 3. Tiruvarur (Central University), 4.Tiruvarur (Oodamboki river), 5.Muthupettai, 6.Thiruthuraipoondi	1. Needamangalam - 0 2.Mannargudi (Pamani)- 1 3. Tiruvarur -0 (Central University) 4.Tiruvarur (Oodamboki river)-0 5.Muthupettai - 0 6.Thiruthuraipoondi -0	Mannargudi -11 Tiruvarur -16 Needamangalam-12 Muthupettai-11 Tiruthuraipoondi-11		

VI. DISASTER MANAGEMENT GOALS (2020 - 2030)

CHART OF THE SENDAI FRAMEWORK FOR DISASTER RISK REDUCTION 2020-2030:

Scope and Purpose

The present framework will apply to the risk of small-scale and large scale, frequent and infrequent sudden and slow –onset disasters, caused by natural or manmade hazards as well as related environmental, technological and biological hazards and risks. It aims to guide the multi-hazard management of disaster risk in development at all levels as well as within and across all sectors.

Expected Outcome

The substantial reduction of disaster risk and losses in lives, livelihoods and health and in the economic, physical, social, cultural and environmental assess of persons, business, communities and countries.

Goal

Prevent new and reduce existing disaster risk through the implementation of integrated and inclusive economic, structural, legal, social, health, cultural, educational, environmental, technological, political and institutional measures that prevents and reduce hazard exposure and vulnerability to disaster, increase preparedness for response and recovery, and thus strengthen resilience.

Objective:

- To reduce on mitigate the losses incurred due to flood, both interms of livelihood and lives.
- To reduce on mitigate the losses in times of drought

Tiruvarur district, being one of the Delta districts, lies in the tail end of the Cauvery system along with Nagapattinam district, is prone to floods during Monsoon season, especially during North East Monsoon and during Cyclones.

The district experiences frequent floods due to the following reasons.

The gradient of the terrain from Tiruchirapalli to the shores of the Bay of Bengal is only and due to this reason, the rivers in all the system drains slowly which leads to breaching and inundating the agricultural fields and residential areas.

Apart from this, the run off water due to rains in the neighboring districts such as Thanjavur and Thiruchirapalli will drain into Vennar and Vettar making it flow beyond its capacity this passing way for breaches and inundation.

Besides, the run off water from Pudukkottai used to drain into Kannanar through parts of Thanjavur district which goes on to flow in Pamani and Korayaru.

The agriculture system depends solely on the flow in Cauvery from Mettur Dam. The district experienced drought conditions whenever the dam was opened beyond the customary date of 12th June.

The scope for Disaster Management primarily rests in tackling these two major natural disasters viz Flood and Drought.

Besides these two natural disasters, there exists a potential threat in the form of pipe lines meant to transport Oil and Natural Gas by the Public Sector Oil Companies like ONGC, GAIL etc.,

These companies have devised their own Management Plan to prevent any fire accidents that may occur along the pipelines carrying Oil and Gas, due to any unforeseen reason.

O.N.G.C: During transportation of oil / gas through pipeline, leakage of oil / gas may result in fire if source of ignition is present. Sometimes oil leakage has affected paddy fields.

GAIL: Cauvery Basin is involved in transportation of Natural Gas through pipeline. The major chemical used in GAIL Operation and Maintenance is Natural Gas. These are the possible causes for an accident in GAIL pipeline, which leads to emergency situation of Leakage of Natural Gas lead to Flash Fire/Jet Fire.

The District has a coast line of 41 km which is susceptible for any possible Tsunami. Nature has provided a Bio Shield in the form Mangrove forest which protected the District during the 2004 Tsunami. No loss of life was reported in this District.

Priorities for Action

There is a need for focused action within and across sectors by States at local, national, regional and global levels in the following four priority areas

Priority 1	Priority 2	Priority 3	Priority 4
Understanding Disaster Risk	Strengthening disaster risk governance to manage disaster risk	Investing in disaster risk reduction for resilience	Enhancing Disaster preparedness for effective response and to <Build Back Betters> in recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction

In Tiruvarur District for flood protection and drought mitigation, there are plans to strengthen the bunds, and desilt the waterbodies to avoid breaches and also to increase the capacity of the tanks, rivers, channels, groundwater level.

Flood Management:

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

Drought Management:

Considering the past history of 20 years, the Cauvery Delta faced a severe drought in the year 2001. There are certain points in the Cauvery delta which are prone to drought due to acute shortage of Ground Water. To mitigate such situation the supply channels and tanks in that area are desilted to enhance the storage of water and rain water harvesting structures such as Check Dams, Grade walls and Artificial recharge wells are constructed to enhance the percolation of water thereby increasing the Ground water potential.

VII. HAZARD, RISK AND VULNERABILITY ANALYSIS WITH SAMPLE MAPS AND LINK TO ALL VULNERABLE MAPS

HAZARD PROFILE OF TIRUVARUR DISTRICT:

Heavy rains during the months of October, November and December inundates low-lying areas, Coastal areas and the areas nearby major irrigation sources. Cyclones are also part of the North East monsoon. Due to floods, sudden outbreak of several water borne diseases was also experienced in the past. The objective therefore is to mitigate the losses during Natural calamities like, Flood, Drought, Tsunami and Man-made disaster like fire-accident etc.

Tiruvarur District consists of Nine Taluks i.e., Tiuvarur, Nannilam, Kodavasal, Valangaiman, Needamangalam, Mannargudi, Koothanallur and Thiruthuraipoondi. Among these, Thiruthuraipoondi & Muthupettai are the coastal Taluk that are protected by the Lagoon and Mangrove forest from heavy wind, Cyclone and Tsunami. However, most of the rivers flowing through these taluks drains in the Lagoon. Since the gradient is not high, instead of draining, water spreads across the land masses inundating most of the places. Adding to the woe, most of the surplus as well as run off water from Pudukottai, Thanjavur and Thiruchirapalli flows into Tiruvarur District, making things difficult during incessant rains.

In Tiruvarur District, Mannargudi Taluk, Edayarnatham village, Indian Oil Corporation Liquefied Petroleum Gases (LPG) bottling plant is located. In this plant the following basic operations are carried out. (i) Receipt of bulk LPG and storing. (ii) Bottling of LPG in Cylinders. (iii) Despatch of Packed Cylinders to Market area. The following are the list of hazardous materials received/stored and handled in the plant

- LPG – received through Bullet trucks and stored in the storage tanks i.e. Bullets and then Bottling of the same is done in cylinders.
- HSD – Fuel for use in Generators, Fire Engines.
- LUBE OILS – for lubricating engines and other machineries.
- CHAINKOTE – Soap solution for use in the conveyor systems

Liquefied Petroleum Gases, popularly known as LPG are produced from distillation of Crude oil and fractionation of Natural Gas. LPG is mainly a

composition of propane and Butane. These hydrocarbons can be liquefied at atmospheric temperature under moderate pressure. This property which permits transporting and storing of LPG in liquid form while using it in vapour form.

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

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

LIKELY DISASTER OF LPG IN PLANT

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

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

MOCK DRILL

Every month On site fire drill is being conducted to sensitize the workers for responding to any disaster in the plant.

VULNERABLE AREAS:

The following villages are situated near coastal area in Thiruthuraipoondi and Muthupettai Taluks, where Multipurpose Evacuation Shelters are provided. Constructions were finished in six villages. At the crucial period, the people may be accommodated in these shelters.

MULTI-PURPOSE EVACUATION SHELTERS:

S.NO.	NAME OF PLACE	Area (Hec.)	Population	Type of Evacuation Shelter	No of Persons
1.	Jamabanodai	1047.40.00	6672	Community Hall	1000
2.	Idumbavanam	1619.20.50	7345	School Building	1000
3.	Karpaganadharkulam	789.24.50	3350	Community Hall	2000
4.	Thondiyakadu	760.24.90	3238	Community Hall	2000
5.	Vilankadu	634.51.00	2650	Community Hall	1000
6.	Thillaivilagam	2080.90.50	7822	Community Hall	1000

Apart from that, vulnerable area Block wise, Town Panchayat wise, Municipalities wise and Taluk wise detailed below:

Sl. No.	Details	Highly Vulnerable	Vulnerable Critical	Moderately Vulnerable	Low Vulnerable	Total
1	Block	0	38	60	67	165
2	Town Panchayat	0	2	4	0	6
3	Municipalities	0	1	4	0	5
Total		0	41	68	67	176

Taluk wise – Vulnerable Areas:

Sl. No.	Taluk	Highly Vulnerable	Vulnerable Critical	Moderately Vulnerable	Low Vulnerable	Total
1	Thiruvarur	0	0	8	6	14
2	Nannilam	0	0	13	1	14
3	Kudavasal	0	3	2	16	21
4	Valangaiman	0	0	7	12	19
5	Mannargudi	0	4	10	4	18
6	Needamangalam	0	5	8	9	22
7	Koothanallur	0	6	8	2	16
8	Thiruthuraiipoondi	0	9	8	11	28
9	Muthupettai	0	14	4	6	24
Total		0	41	68	67	176

Relief Centers:

S.N O.	Taluk	MPES	SCHOOLS	COLLEGES	MARRIGE HALL	Community Hall / Temple/ Noon Meal Centre	TOTAL
1.	Tiruvarur	0	15	0	3	5	23
2.	Nannilam	0	19	1	5	2	27
3.	Kodavasal	0	22	0	7	0	29
4.	Valangaiman	0	28	0	0	1	29
5.	Mannargudi	0	23	0	0	1	24
6.	Needamangalam	0	25	1	1	2	29
7.	Koothanallur	0	17	0	1	0	18
8.	Thiruthuraipoondi	1	29	0	0	0	30
9.	Muthupettai	5	20	0	0	1	26
TOTAL		6	198	2	17	12	235

Availability of Community Kitchens:

S.NO.	Taluk	Name of Community Kitchen	Maintanance by	Capacity (Approx)
1.	Tiruvarur	Aarooran Marriage Hall	HR&CE Dept.	2000
2.	Nannilam	Mariaymman Temple Marriage Hall	Private	2000
3.	Kodavasal	Thiruvizhimilalai Temple Marriage Hall	HR&CE Dept.	1000
4.	Valangaiman	Valangaiman Temple Marriage Hall	HR&CE Dept.	1000
5.	Mannargudi	Rajagopalasamy Temple Marriage Hall	HR&CE Dept.	2000
6.	Needamangalam	Temple Marriage Hall	HR&CE Dept.	1000
7.	Koothanallur	Marriamman Kovil, Sithanakudi	HR&CE Dept.	1000
8.	Thiruthuraipoondi	Mangalanayagi Temple Marriage Hall	HR&CE Dept.	1000
9.	Muthupettai	Manthirapuriswarar Kovil Kovilur	HR&CE Dept.	1000

PROFILE OF PAST EXPERIENCES:

In 2008, the Cyclone occurred named as “**NISHA**”by which damages were happened and the relief amount were as follows:

Sl.No	Damages	Count	Relief amount (in rupees)
1	Human loss	40	80,00,000
2	Cattle loss	11	1,05,000
3	Hut damage		
	Full	198959	64,17,18,000
	Part	121900	
	Marooned	65131	6,51,31,000
4	Crop loss	144303 (in Hec.)	107,55,22,000

In 2010, **Heavy rain** occurred by which damages were happened and the relief amount were as follows:

Sl.No	Damages	Count	Relief amount (in rupees)
1	Human loss	29	58,00,000
2	Cattle loss	657	20,36,000
3	Hut damage		
	Full	32	1,60,000
	Part	419	10,47,500
4	Crop loss		85,37,50,288

In 2011, the Cyclone occurred named as “**THANE**”by which damages and reliefs were happened as follows:

Sl.No	Damages	Count	Relief amount (in rupees)
1	Human loss	04	8,00,000
2	Cattle loss	25	2,99,000
3	Hut damage		
	Full	14	70,000
	Part	101	2,52,500
4	Crop loss		10,72,51,500

In 2012, **drought** relief had also been given and the details are as follows:

Sl.No	Damages	Acres	Relief amount (in rupees)
1	Crop loss	93611	1,40,41,65,000

In 2015, **Heavy rain** occurred by which damages happened and the relief amount was as follows:

Sl.No	Damages	No.	Relief amount (in rupees)
1	Human loss	4	16,00,000
2	Cattle loss	1022	55,08,100
3	Hut damage (Full & part)	4510	2,22,11,898
4	Tiled house damage		
	Full	5	4,75,500
	Part	199	10,35,000
5	Crop loss	46255 Hect.	62,44,44,390
6	Horticulture crop	16.90 Hect.	2,96,00,000

In 2016, **drought** relief had also been given and the details are as follows:

Sl.No	Damages	Acres	Relief amount (in rupees)
1	Crop loss	119423.29.07	161.22 Crores
2.	Human loss (Farmer Death)	21	63,00,000

In 2017, **Heavy rain** occurred by which damages happened and the relief amount was as follows:

Sl.No	Damages	Nos.	Relief amount (in rupees)
1	Human loss	2	8,00,000
2	Cattle loss	93	1042000
3	Hut damage (Full & part)	49 full 702 part	245000 2878200
4	Tiled house damage	2 full 60 part	190200 312000
5	Crop loss	-	-
6	Horticulture crop	-	-

CYCLONE 'GAJA' – 2018

In 2018, a cyclone named "GAJA" crossed the Tamil Nadu Coast between Nagapatinam and Vedaranyam in the early hours of 16.11.2018. As a result, coastal districts as well as interior districts received rainfall coupled with cyclonic winds gusting up to 110 kmph, which left many trees uprooted, power transmission lines disrupted and also threw normal life out of Year.

Sl.No	Name of the Rain Guage	Rainfall (in mm)
1	Tiruvarur	173.70
2	Needamangalam	152.80
	Pandavaiyaru	116.80
3	Mannargudi	114.00
4	Thiruthuraipoondi	71.00
	Muthupettai	28.00
Total		656.30

Relief Centre details:

(17.11.2018 to 27.11.2018) (Minimum)

Sl. No	Name of the Taluk	No. of Relief Centres	No. of Families	No. of People in Shelters			Total
				Male	Female	Children	
1	Tiruvarur	9	926	1822	2244	1212	5278
2	Nannilam	8	78	59	102	239	400
3	Kodavasal	9	78	108	189	98	395
4	Valangaiman	7	417	1511	1553	1132	4196
5	Mannargudi	32	3877	11514	11403	1778	24695
6	Needamangalam	16	593	458	486	235	1179
7	Koothanallur	24	1854	1195	1439	1243	3877
8	Thiruthuraipoondi	94	26503	46356	65184	6597	118137
Total		199	34326	63023	82600	12534	158157

(25.11.2018) Maximum:

Sl. No	Name of the Taluk	Villages Covered	No. of Relief Centres	No. of Families	No. of People in Shelters			Total
					Male	Female	Children	
1	Tiruvarur	32	39	10137	10620	10371	7536	28527
2	Mannargudi	115	123	9492	10344	10679	7225	28248
3	Needamangalam	16	16	3080	3164	3291	1337	7792
4	Kootheranallur	70	70	9562	20270	21520	7175	48965
5	Thiruthuraiipoondi	136	136	28593	56682	75729	9822	142233
Total		369	384	60864	101080	121590	33095	255765

DETAILS OF TREES FALLEN		
S.NO.	DEPARTMENT	NO. OF TREES FALLEN
MUNICIPALITY		
1	TIRUVARUR MUNICIPALITY	3600
2	KOOTHANALLUR MUNICI	1600
3	MANNARGUDI	3180
4	THIRUTHURAIPOONDI	1860
TOTAL		10240
TOWN PANCHAYAT		
1	NANNILAM	10240
2	PERALAM	
3	KODAVASAL	
4	KORADACHERRY	
5	VALANGAIMAN	
6	NEEDAMANGALAM	
7	MUTHUPET	
TOTAL		10240
BLOCK		
1	TIRUVARUR	3352
2	KODAVASAL	3450
3	KORADACHERRY	6120
4	NANNILAM	2150
5	VALANGAIMAN	650
6	MANNARGUDI	65703
7	KOTTUR	8330
8	NEEDAMANGALAM	10408
9	THIRUTHURAIPOONDI	15062
10	MUTHUPET	23623
TOTAL		138848
TOTAL		159328
1	PWD	623
2	DE (HW)	5509
3	Forest	19000
Grand Total		184460

Details of Inventories				
Sl. No	Inventories	Tiruvarur District	From other Districts	Total
1	JCB	133	1	134
2	Power Saw	113	10	123
3	Pump set	409	0	409
4	Motors	135	0	135
5	Genset	90	65	155
6	Focus light	186	0	186
7	Lorry	50	0	50
8	Mini Tractor / Tata Ace / Water Tanker	0	43	43
Total		1116	119	1235

Deployment of staffs in post cyclone rehabilitation measures				
Sl.No	Department	Tiruvarur District	From Other Districts	Total
1	Revenue	1125	111	1236
2	TANGEDCO	1650	2897	4547
3	Highways	146	0	146
4	PWD	155	0	155
5	Rural Development	2858	114	2972
6	Municipalities	727	0	727
7	Town Panchayat	156	0	156
8	Health	149	45	194
TOTAL		7073	3167	10240

TANGEDCO DAMAGES

DETAILS	DAMAGES
HT – NO. OF POLES	13558
LT – NO. OF POLE	40907
TOTAL	54465
HT – ELECTRICAL WIRES	2188 Kms
LT	12536 Kms
TOTAL	14724 Kms
NO. OF TRANSFORMERS	318
NO. OF SUB STATIONS	25
Total No. of Electricity Connection Damaged	
Municipality	74765
Town Panchayat	56462
Village Panchayat	215775
Total	347002

Health Camp

1	No. of Static Camps	369
2	No. of Mobile Medical Camps	3471
3	Total	3840
4	Beneficiaries in Static Camps	25800
5	Beneficiaries Mobile Medical Camps	227870
6	Total	253670
7	Total Fever Cases	1084
8	Total ADD cases	40
9	Total Minor Injuries	396
10	Others	252150
11	Total Beneficiaries	253670

Animal Husbandry Health Camp

1	No. of Camps	217
2	No. of beneficiaries	15953

FISHERIES DEPARTMENT

Sl. No	DETAILS OF THE DAMAGE	Damage details		Fund released details	
		Total No. of damages assessed	SDRF - Eligible Amount (Rs.)	Total No. of damages - Fund released	Amount released (Rs.)
1	FRPV - FULL DAMAGE	12	900000	0	0
2	FRPV - PARTIAL DAMAGE	126	2520000	126	2520000
3	ENGINE	213	1065000	213	1065000
4	NET	463	4630000	463	4630000
TOTAL		475	9115000	463	8215000

RELIEF DETAILS

Sl.No	Details	Nos.	Relief Amount (Rs.)
1	Human Loss (SDRF Rs. 400000 + CM Relief Rs. 600000)	8	80,00,000
	PM Relief Fund (Rs. 200000/-)	7 (1Legal heir death)	14,00,000
House Damages			
2	Hut Damages – Fully (Rs. 10,000/-)	7148	7,14,80,000
	Hut Damages – Partly (Rs. 4,100/-)	90523	37,11,44,300
	Tiled House – Partly (Rs. 5200/-)	25087	13,04,52,400
	Total	122758	57,30,76,700
3	Livelihood (Rs.5000/- Per family)	180692	90,34,60,000
Cattle and Poultry Loss			
4	Cow ((Rs. 30,000/-)	163	48,90,000
	Calf (up to Rs. 18000/-)	44	7,04,000
	Bullock (Rs.25,000/-)	6	1,50,000
	Goats (Rs. 3000/-)	256	7,67,000
	Poultry (Rs. 100 Per Poultry)	502	50,200
	Total	971	64,61,200
Agriculture			
5	Coconut (11863 Farmers) 5372 Hec	537504	59,12,54,400
	Paddy (860 Farmers)	978.91 Acres	1,32,15,284
	Sugarcane (197 Farmers)	60.296 Acres	8,13,996
	Palm Oil (21 Farmers)	29.89 Acres	5,11,200
	Total		
6	Horticulture		37,58,447
7	Fisheries		1,43,52,400

NIVAR CYCLONE -2020

Hut dameges - NIVAR cyclone						
S.No.	Taluk	Hut		Pucca		Total
		Partly	Fully	Partly	Fully	
1	Tiruvarur	8	0	0	0	8
2	Nannilam	2	1	1	0	4
3	Kudavasal	7	0	2	0	9
4	Valangaiman	0	0	0	0	0
5	Mannargudi	9	0	3	0	12
6	Needamangalam	2	0	1	0	3
7	Koothanallur	1	0	0	0	1
8	Tiruthuraipoondi	0	0	0	0	0
Total		29	1	7	0	37

Cattle Loss - NIVAR Cyclone						
S.No.	Taluk	Cow	Calf	Goat	Poultry	Total
1	Tiruvarur	2	1	1	0	4
2	Nannilam	1	0	1	0	2
3	Kudavasal	0	1	0	0	1
4	Valangaiman	1	0	0	0	1
5	Mannargudi	1	2	2	0	5
6	Needamangalam	1	0	1	0	2
7	Koothanallur	1	1	0	0	2
8	Tiruthuraipoondi	0	0	0	0	0
Total		7	5	5	0	17

BUREVI CYCLONE - 2020

Hut damages - Burevi Cyclone - 2020						
S.No.	Taluk	Hut		Pucca		Total
		Partly	Fully	Partly	Fully	
1	Tiruvarur	265	0	11	0	276
2	Nannilam	357	15	46	0	418
3	Kudavasal	447	3	84	3	537
4	Valangaiman	187	3	42	0	232
5	Mannargudi	565	0	67	0	632
6	Needamangalam	292	33	20	0	345
7	Koothanallur	530	0	13	0	543
8	Tiruthuraipoondi	318	13	19	0	350
Total		2961	67	302	3	3333

CATTLE LOSS - Burevi Cyclone - 2020						
S.No.	Taluk	Cow	Calf	Goat	Poultry	Total
1	Tiruvarur	6	8	31	0	45
2	Nannilam	8	7	35	0	50
3	Kudavasal	6	3	13	0	22
4	Valangaiman	3	4	11	0	18
5	Mannargudi	9	7	58	0	74
6	Needamangalam	4	2	28	0	34
7	Koothanallur	3	6	17	0	26
8	Tiruthuraipoondi	0	0	39	0	39
Total		39	37	232	0	308

Paddy Crop Damage due to Heavy Rain - Burevi Cyclone 2020						
Tiruvarur District						
S.No	Name of the Block	Total Area Sown (Ha)			Total Area Affected (Ha)	No of Farmers
		Samba	Thaladi	Total		
1	Tiruvarur	6683	2104	8787	6432.00	9305
2	Thiruthuraipoondi	12729	1832	14561	9455.38	14475
3	Muthupettai	12260	1060	13320	8454.34	13620
4	Mannargudi	12371	5160	17531	11814.84	16648
5	Kottur	15042	5239	20281	15997.24	18720
6	Nannilam	10460	4247	14707	9167.84	13711
7	Needamangalam	9698	7644	17342	9887.41	14414
8	Kodavasal	11146	2898	14044	9522.60	14013
9	Koradacheri	9264	2953	12217	7559.74	10823
10	Valangaiman	8956	5628	14584	7874.51	12952
Total		108609	38765	147374	96165.89	138681

Paddy Crop Damage due to Heavy Rain - January 2021 (Unseasonal Heavy Rain)

Tiruvarur District

S.No	Name of the Block	Total Area Sown			Area Inundation due to Nonseasonal Rainfall			
		Samba	Thaladi	Total	Paddy	Ground nut	Oil palm	Total Area
1	Tiruvarur	6683	2104	8787	2155	0	33	2188
2	Thiruthuraipoondi	12729	1832	14561	4858	0	0	4858
3	Muthupettai	12260	1060	13320	4615	0	0	4615
4	Mannargudi	12371	5160	17531	5516	300	22	5838
5	Kottur	15042	5239	20281	4065	202	0	4267
6	Nannilam	10460	4247	14707	5340	0	3	5343
7	Needamangalam	9698	7644	17342	7246	552	0	7798
8	Kodavasal	11146	2898	14044	4271	0	7	4278
9	Koradacheri	9264	2953	12217	4457	0	0	4457
10	Valangaiman	8956	5628	14584	6500	0	9	6509
Total		108609	38765	147374	49023	1054	74	50151

In 2021 damages happened and the relief amounts are disbursed as follows:

Sl.No	Damages	No.
1.	Human loss	03
2.	Injured	02
3.	Cattle loss	274
4.	Hut damage	
i)	Full	48
ii)	Part	2266
5.	Tiled House damage	
i)	Full	0
ii)	Part	299
Hut/Tiled house Total		2613
6.	Crop Damage (Ha)	17822.1897
7.	Horticulture (Ha)	96.6

In 2022 damages happened and the relief amounts are disbursed as follows:

Sl.No	Damages	No.
1.	Human loss	5
2.	Injured	12
3.	Cattle loss	118
4.	Hut damage	
i)	Full	12
ii)	Part	212
5.	Tiled House damage	
iii)	Full	0
iv)	Part	45
Hut/Tiled house Total		269
6.	Crop Damage (Ha)	
7.	Horticulture (Ha)	

In 2023 damages were happened and the relief amount as follows:

Sl.No	Damages	No.
1.	Human loss	3
2.	Injured	2
3.	Cattle loss	99
4.	Hut damage	
i)	Partly	303
ii)	Full	9
5.	Tiled House damage	
i)	Partly	67
ii)	Full	9
Hut/Tiled house Total		362

VIII. RISK GOVERNANCE - INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR DISASTER MANAGEMENT

Introduction

India has integrated administrative machinery for management of disasters at the National, State, District and Sub-Division levels. The basic responsibility of undertaking rescue, relief and rehabilitation measures in the event of natural disasters, as at present, is that of the State Governments concerned. The central government supplements the efforts of the states by providing financial and logistics support.

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

The 73rd and 74th constitutional amendments recognize Panchayat Raj institutions as 'Institutions of self -government'. The amendment has also laid down necessary guidelines for the structure of their composition, powers, functions, devolution of finances, regularly holding of elections and reservations of seats for weaker sections including women. These local bodies can be effective instruments in tackling disasters through early warning system, relief distribution, providing shelter to the victims, medical assistance etc.

Other than the national, state, district and local levels, there are various institutional stakeholders who are involved in disaster management at various levels in the country. These include the police and para-military forces, civil defence and home guards, fire services, ex-servicemen, non government organization (NGOs), public and private sector enterprises, media all of whom have important roles to play.

The institutional and policy mechanisms for carrying out response, relief and rehabilitation are well-established in the district. These mechanisms have proved to

be robust and effective so far as response, relief and rehabilitation are concerned. This section gives a brief overview of the institutional mechanism for disaster management in the district.

Classification of the institutions at district level

The various institutions at Thiruvarur District can be classified as per their administrative levels which are below:

- District level
- Division level
- Taluk level

District Disaster Management Authority (DDMA)

District Disaster Management Authority is an institution constituted as per the Disaster Management Act, 2005 at the district level to ensure effective management and response to any disaster.

The District Disaster Management Authority constituted as per Disaster Management Act, 2005 and G.O.Ms.No.33, Revenue Department, dated: 24.01.2012 in respect of Thiruvarur District is as follows:

Designation	Position
• District Collector	Chairperson
• District Panchayat Chairman	Co-Chairperson
• District Revenue Officer	Chief Executive Officer
• Superintendent of Police	Member
• Joint Director (Health Services)	Member
• PA(G) to Collector	Member
• Additional Collector, DRDA	Member
• Chief Educational Officer	Member

District Emergency Operation Centre (DEOC)

DEOC is functioning under the supervision of the District Collector, DEOC acts as a communication centre at the district level for carrying out all operations during disaster such as evacuation, search and rescue, relief and restoration operations at Taluk and Village level based on the forecast / alerts received from SEOC and disseminates the information to the General Public. During disaster period the centre functions by drafting the services of the Line Departments in the district for quick dissemination of alerts and collects information on search, rescue, relief and rehabilitation operations from various quarters and updates the same to Commissioner of Revenue Administration and State Relief Commissioner. This centre is accessed by the public by calling **Toll Free Number - 1077**.

District Advisory Committee

The District Advisory Committee is the apex body for disaster management in the district. The committee is headed by the Collector of Thiruvarur district as the chairman and the District Revenue Officer acting as vice-chairman. The main function of the district advisory committee is to coordinate the activities of various departments during the time of emergency in the district.

The following officers constitute the District Advisory Committee.

Designation	Position
• District Collector, Thiruvarur	Chairman
• District Revenue Officer, Thiruvarur	Vice Chairman
• Superintendent of Police, Thiruvarur	Member
• Commissioner, Municipality, Thiruvarur	Member
• PD, DRDA , Thiruvarur	Member
• RDO, Thiruvarur	Member
• Superintending Engineer, TNEB, Thiruvarur	Member
• Superintending Engineer, TWAD, Thiruvarur	Member

Designation	Position
• Revenue Divisional Officers, Thiruvarur & Mannargudi	Member
• Divisional Engineer, Highways, Thiruvarur	Member
• Senior Regional Manager, TNCSC, Thiruvarur	Member
• Joint Registrar (Cooperative), Thiruvarur	Member
• Regional Director, Municipal Administration, Thanjavur	Member
• Municipal Commissioners – Thiruvarur, Mannargudi, Koothanallur and Thiruthuraipoondi.	Member
• Joint Director of Health Services, Thiruvarur	Member
• Regional Transport Officer, Thiruvarur	Member
• Public Relations Officer, Thiruvarur	Member
• Deputy Director of Health Services, Thiruvarur	Member
• Assistant Director of Fisheries, Thiruvarur	Member
• Executive Engineer (Building Constructions and Maintenance Division), Tiruvarur	Member
• Assistant Director of Panchayats, Thiruvarur	Member
• Assistant Director of Town Panchayat, Thanjavur	Member
• Joint Director of Agriculture, Thiruvarur	Member
• Joint Director of Animal Husbandry, Thiruvarur	Member
• District Supply and Consumer Protection Officer, Thiruvarur	Member
• District officer, Fire and Rescue Department, Thiruvarur	Member
• Chief Educational Officer, Thiruvarur	Member

Designation	Position
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Special Deputy Collector (SSS), Thiruvarur 	Member
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All Personal Assistants to Collector, Thiruvarur 	Member

Crisis Management Group

The Crisis Management Group under the leadership of District Collector with the core group of district level officers as given below.

Designation	Position
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> District Collector 	Core Group Leader
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> District Revenue Officer, Thiruvarur. 	Member
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Superintendent of Police, Thiruvarur. 	Member
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Divisional Engineer, Highways, Thiruvarur 	Member
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Executive Engineer, (PWD) Buildings, Thiruvarur. 	Member
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Superintending Engineer, TWAD, Thiruvarur. 	Member
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Superintending Engineer, TNEB, Thiruvarur. 	Member
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Joint Director of Health Services, Thiruvarur. 	Member
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Joint Director, Industrial Safety and Health, Thiruvarur. 	Member

To monitor the flood related and any other Disaster related precautionary works and relief works 8 committees have been formed at District level, and Divisional level, Taluk level, Firka level. Zonal officers were also appointed to monitor the situation, to take precautionary measures, to do the response and relief works. Inter departmental zonal teams also appointed for combined and coordinated works to achieve the goal of Disaster risk reduction, reduce the loss of lives and also reduce the economic loss, increase the disaster reduction strategies. The team details are maintained separately and highlighted in District website.

The Early Warning Team has been constituted by including all the Taluk Tahsildars, Revenue Divisional Officers who will report any incidents of calamities immediately to the District Collector and District Emergency Operation Centre. The District Emergency Operation Centre will in turn alert the line departments whose services are required immediately.

ii) First Responders

Certified First Responders (CFR) may function in the context of a broader role, i.e., law enforcement, fire rescue or industrial response. With a limited amount of equipment, the CFR answers emergency calls to provide efficient and immediate care to ill and injured patients. After receiving notification of an emergency, the CFR safely responds to the address or location given, using the most expeditious route, depending on traffic and weather conditions. The CFR must observe traffic ordinances and regulations Concerning emergency vehicle operation. The CFR:

- Functions in uncommon situations;
- has a basic understanding of stress response and methods to ensure personal well-being;
- " has an understanding of body substance isolation;
- " understands basic medical-legal principles;
- " functions within the scope of care as defined by state, regional and local regulatory agencies;
- " complies with regulations on the handling of the deceased, protection of property and evidence
at the scene, while awaiting additional EMS resources.

iii) DISTRICT EMERGENCY OPERATION CENTRE:

The District emergency operation centre (DEOC) shall be the nerve-centre of the disaster management and response machinery in Tiruvarur District. All the activities pertaining to the tackling of any emergency scenario in the District right from the receipt of the early-warnings to the final rehabilitation measures, shall be guided, controlled, managed, implemented, monitored and reviewed from the DEOC. The DEOC aims for an effective and realistic response mechanism based on the DDMP with fool proof communication, accurate databases in order to make

optimal utilization of Men, Material and Resources to prevent the loss to lives as well as minimize the loss of property.

Basic Objectives of DEOC:

- To implement, co-ordinate and ensure a speedy administrative response to any disaster situation.
- To ensure that the disaster response is as per the requirement and largely based on the DDMP.
- To effectively manage and utilize the available men, material and the resources.
- During disaster time, DEOC will operate under the central authority of the District Collector, exercising powers to issue directives to all line-departments to provide emergency response service.
- DEOC will be manned round the clock during disaster time to ensure rapid emergency responses. In any case, DEOC shall function 24 hrs from 1st of June to 31st of December every year.
- DEOC will co-ordinate with the State Disaster Management Authority (SDMA) and Tamilnadu State emergency operation centre (TNSEOC) for appropriate support, guidance and smooth flow of information.
- DEOC shall be operationalised by the DDMA of the Collectorate, Tiruvarur.

DISTRICT EMERGENCY OPERATIONS CENTRE – FUNCTIONALITY OF THE COMMUNICATION EQUIPMENTS

S.No	Details	Number	Status
1	24 X 7 Toll Free No.	1077	Working
2	Land Line Phone is in operation	04366-226623	Working
3	VHF (Very High Frequency) All Tashildars, Block Development Officer, Revenue Divisional Officer, and District Collector are operational	-	Working
4	Walki Talki - All Tashildars, Block Development Officer, Revenue Divisional Officer, and District Collector are operational	-	Working
5	Early Warning System (EWS) Available in 6 MPE Shelters in coastal Area – Maintained by M/s. UTL Company, Bangalore	-	Working
6	Satellite Phone available - 2 Nos	-	1- Working

Assembly in DEOC:

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

Arrangements in DEOC:

The DEOC Tiruvarur is equipped with the following-

- District Disaster Management Plan (DDMP) in Hard and Soft copies.
- District maps showing identified School Buildings cum Cyclone shelters/ Relief camp sites and high elevated places identified as temporary shelters.
- Vulnerability map.
- List of resource persons with contact numbers and address.
- Data base on Resource & Inventory.
- First Aid & other basic medical assistance.
- Telephone with STD facilities.
- Fax machine.
- Computer with printer & on-line UPS facilities.
- Stocking adequate stationery like paper reams, registers, pens, pencils, staplers, photocopy papers, fax-paper roll, spare cartridge for printer, sparetoner for photocopier, markers, rulers, chart-papers, writing boards, Fire extinguisher, white hard board & soft board, markers, dusters.

iv) Standard Operating Procedures (SOP):

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

- i. Immediately inform the Collector, D.R.O and pass the message to TNSDMA.
- ii. On getting direction from the Collector, or in his absence, D.R.O or the Nodal Officer of the TNSDMA, he shall alert all field-level officers like SP, R.D.Os, Tahsildars, BDOs, DD(HS), Joint Director of Agriculture/

Transport/Panchayats/Fisheries/Municipal Administration, PRO who will coordinate the information dissemination to the media.

The Complete Standard Operation Procedure (SOP) – Refer Chapter No. 26

v). Nodal Agencies For early Warning

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

Disater	Agencies
Cyclone/Hydro-meteorological	India Meteorological Department
Earthquake	India Meteorological Department
Floods	Central Water Commission
Drought	Ministry of Agriculture
Landslides	Geological Survey of India
Tsunami	Indian National Centre for Ocean Information Services (INCOIS)

IX. PREPAREDNESS

A preparedness meeting will be conducted for the North East Monsoon by the District Collector. All the line department officials will be called for the meeting and their role during disasters will be explained. The role of the different officials in Disaster response plan are furnished below.

Designation of the Officer	Role of the Officer
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Municipal Commissioner Thiruvarur, Mannargudi, Thiruthuraiipoondi and Koothanallur • Assistant Director, (Panchayats) • Assistant Director, (Town Panchayats) • Project Officer, ICDS, Thiruvarur 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All the public buildings and bus stand / bus stops buildings should be inspected and buildings found to be in dilapidated state should be demolished. A certificate should be sent to the effect that all the public buildings in their jurisdiction are found stable. • All the ICDS buildings should be inspected and if any building is found in dilapidated condition, it should be shifted to private/ public buildings. A certificate should be sent to the effect that all the ICDS buildings in use are safe. • The school buildings, community halls and marriage halls owned by the local bodies should be repaired and should be in a position to function as temporary shelter for the evacuees. • Arrangement should be done to supply protected chlorinated water during flood situations. Temporary latrines should be constructed at the temporary shelters and arrangements should be done for maintaining the temporary shelters in hygiene manner. • All the tanks should be inspected and weak bunds should be strengthened and see that no breach occurs. • Garbage in the drainage channels should be

Designation of the Officer	Role of the Officer
	<p>cleaned and there should be no obstructions for the rain water drainage.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Garbage in the bridges /culverts at the roads and railway lines should be cleaned and there should be no obstructions for the rain water drainage.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Revenue, Local bodies, Police, Fire and Rescue, Health and PWD department officials. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The inter departmental zonal team officials appointed for the already identified Vulnerable locations should inspect the locations and temporary shelters and take the preparatory measures to tackle any flood situation.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All the local bodies and PWD officials 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Karuvel trees at the water bodies should be removed and desilted. Priority should be given at the vulnerable locations.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Executive Engineer, PWD, Buildings (Construction and Maintenance), Thiruvarur. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> School buildings, Community halls and Cyclone shelters under the maintenance of PWD should be inspected and repairs if any needed should be attended at once. It should be ensured that the basic amenities for the evacuees are available.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Superintending Engineer, TWAD, Thiruvarur. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Arrangements for immediate restoration of drinking water facilities throughout the district if they are disrupted. Arrangements to erect new bore in case of emergency where normal natural sources of drinking water fails. To inspect whether there is any leakage in the supply lines and got it repaired. Arrangements to erect bore well near the shelter homes. Contingent plan has to be drawn for the requirement water tanks and (lorries) tankers.

Designation of the Officer	Role of the Officer
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Executive Engineer, PWD (WRO), Vennar Division • Executive Engineer, PWD (WRO), Cauvery Division. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Arrangements for patrolling river tanks, tank bunds and anicuts. • Guarding all vulnerable points and strengthening weak points in rivers, channels and tanks against breaches. • Arrangements to mobilize men and materials to close the breaches as and when they occur. • Arrangements to regulate the flow in the rivers and flood carriers. • Any repairs in the sluices in the tanks should be repaired and kept operational. • All the channels should be cleaned and kept for free flow of rain water. • Channels at both sides of the bridges for a length of 1000 mts should be desilted and ensured that there is no obstruction. • If the bridges are not capable of carrying flood water, possibility of diverting the flood water to the sideways of the bridge should be explored. • Sufficient quantity of sand bags and casuarina poles should be stocked at the needy spots.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chief Educational Officer, Thiruvavarur. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The electrical wiring and installations in the educational institutions should be inspected and ensured that they are in safe condition. • Pits should be closed. Rain water drainage pipes of the buildings should be cleaned and there should not be any clogging. • Do's and Don'ts during the rainy period should be taught to the students for their safety and hygiene.

Designation of the Officer	Role of the Officer
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As the educational institutions will be used as shelters for the evacuees, they should be instructed to hand over the buildings to the Revenue officials during flood situations. • Any building found in dilapidated condition should not be used and they should be barricaded and kept away from use. • The list of NSS students in the Colleges should be shared with the revenue officials and their services shall be used during flood situations.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regional Manager, TNCSC, Thiruvarur. • District Supply Officer, Thiruvarur. • Joint Director, Co-operative, Thiruvarur. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All the ration shops should be inspected and any shop in dilapidated building should be shifted at once. A certificate should be sent to the effect that all the ration shops buildings are secure. • Sufficient stock of kerosene, rice and essential commodities should be kept. • Lorries needed for movement of essential commodities to be kept ready. • Storage points of the essential commodities for supply to the vulnerable locations should be intimated. • Food and other materials needed for the temporary shelters should be arranged by the Joint Registrar, Cooperative, Thiruvarur.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Superintending Engineer, TANGEDCO, Thiruvarur. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All the electric poles should be inspected and any pole found unsafe should be replaced. A certificate should be sent stating that all the poles are in safe condition. • Arrangements to keep close watch over power supply sub stations lines and other vital installation etc.

Designation of the Officer	Role of the Officer
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Arrangements to keep alert the operation and maintenance staff to carryout repairs and to restore supply as and when it gets disrupted. • The tree branches near the power lines should be cut off. • Sufficient quantity of electric poles and wires should be kept ready.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Divisional Engineer, Highways, Thiruvarur. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthening the roads against over washes and providing drainage facilities against breaches. • Pot holes in the roads should be attended. • JCB, Power saws and bull dozers with operators should be identified and kept ready • Arrangement should be made for immediate clearing of fallen trees and electric poles on roads. • The blockages in the bridges and culverts across the road should be cleared. • Sufficient quantity of sand bags and casuarina poles needed to arrest breaches should be stocked and vulnerable points.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Joint Director, Health Services, Thiruvarur. • Deputy Director, Health Thiruvarur. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Arrangements including storing of medicines and materials of mass immunization against endemic and epidemic • Mobile medical teams should be formed and kept ready. • Sufficient quantity of bleaching powder and chlorine should be kept. • Power pack ups for ICU and ICCU in all the hospitals should be ensured. • Stock of sufficient quantity of Diesel for the DG sets and oxygen cylinders should be ensured.

Designation of the Officer	Role of the Officer
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Generators in the hospitals should be kept in elevated position so that it will not be affected due to flood. • List of pregnant women, Physically challenged and Elders in the vulnerable locations should be prepared and shared with revenue officials for giving preference during evacuation. • Plan should be prepared to tackle any epidemic occurs during flood.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Joint Director, Fisheries, Thiruvarur. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • o disseminate the IMD fishermen warnings to the fishermen and boatmen at all the possible means immediately. • To keep ready sufficient number of private boats and Kattumaram with crew, swimmers and nylon ropes etc. for rescue operation. • To keep the list of fishermen venturing in to sea and to ensure that they have reached the shore during cyclonic time. If any fishermen found not returned, the list should be shared with Coastal Guard and actions should be taken to rescue them.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • District Officer, Fire and Rescue Department, Thiruvarur. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To keep the vehicle and other fire fighting equipments in good condition and making available the required number of men to commence rescue operations. • To be acquainted with the routes shortest to go to the spot in consultation with the Divisional Officers, if the necessary arises. • To conduct mock drills, particularly at the vulnerable locations. The volunteers / first responders in the vulnerable locations are to be trained.

Designation of the Officer	Role of the Officer
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Joint Director of Animal Husbandry, Thiruvarur. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Arrangements to keep the Veterinary Dispensaries equipped with essential medicines to take care of the cattle during the affected period and after the hit by any natural calamities. Shelters should be identified for the cattle evacuated from the low lying areas. Arrangements for fodder and medical facilities should be made at the shelters.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> District Forest Officer, Thiruvarur. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Arrangements to supply casurina sticks for closing the breaches. Arrangements to supply dry fuel to the shelter homes
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Divisional Manager, TNSTC, Thiruvarur. Regional Transport Officer, Thiruvarur. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Arrangements to keep all the vehicles roads-worthy. To keep ready list of private vehicles along with the contact numbers of owners so that the vehicles can be sent to the affected areas whenever warranted.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public Relations Officer, Thiruvarur. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To alert the public during flood situations. Arrange to disseminate the rescue and relief activities taken by the District Administration
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Superintendent of Police, Thiruvarur. Deputy Superintendent of Police, Thiruvarur and Mannargudi. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Formation of Rescue Teams and impart training to them. Evacuation of people lying in low lying area and helping the Revenue Administration in this task. Keeping Law and Order under control during the time of Natural Calamities. Giving protections to the evacuees in the temporary shelters. Clearing the traffic for the transport of evacuees and relief materials to the temporary shelters.

Designation of the Officer	Role of the Officer
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> RDOs – Thiruvarur and Mannargudi 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conducting meetings of Divisional level Emergency Relief Committee at regular intervals. Arrangements to establish control room in divisional offices which would work round the clock for disseminating message to subordinate officers and other department officers Appointing Firka level Zonal Officers for relief operations Inspecting the shelter homes to make them ready to be occupied at any time in case of emergency. Identify suitable place for storing rescue and relief materials near the vulnerable locations and stock them. Arrangements should be made for providing DG sets at the Temporary shelters. Keep wheel chair at the temporary shelters Identify and keep ready halls for the stay of TNSDRF and NDRF coming for rescue operations.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> N.G.Os. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To coordinate with revenue department officials in rescue and relief operations.

The Village Administrative Officers in each village will report the case of occurrence of natural calamity to the office of the Revenue Department not lower in rank than a Deputy Tahsildar with a copy to the police officers soon after in the nearest Police Station. The Police Officers on getting the report should immediately contact the Head quarters office by wireless and pass on the information to the Collector, to the Superintendent of Police and also to the Co-ordinating Officer. The Tahsildar or the Deputy Tahsildar will be responsible for sending a team of persons to the affected areas to survey the damages caused, assess relief measures to be

under taken and rush up the supply of relief materials including first Aid Team and food stuffs irrespective of cost involved and at the same time, he must report the case to the Co-ordinating Officer and also the Collector by immediate possible means.

Community and local level preparedness

The plan recognises the fact that in the event of disaster, communities are the first responders and hence there is no alternative to community and local level capacities for disaster response. In order to enhance communities' capacity to take action to help themselves in the absence of necessary outside response for days. The plan envisages creating necessary awareness about hazards, risks and response. Areas which would be specifically addressed for community preparedness are – For 176 Vulnerable villages, 7 teams like Early warning teams, Search and Rescue teams, Evacuation teams, Transport Management teams, Shelter and Food Management teams, Waterway Management teams, Media Management teams, Health and Sanitation Management teams are formed.

Each team consists of 5 members and in Tiruvarur District we have identified around 2640 first level responders for immediate response for any Disaster. The team details are maintained separately and also highlighted in District website. We have One District level search & Rescue team and 176 village level teams for search & Rescue operations. There are 848 persons involved with the Swimmers & Climbers at village level. There are no Snake catchers in this District.

Animal Care

Animals both domestic as well as wild are exposed to the effects of natural and man-made disasters. The department of Animal & Husbandry would devise appropriate measures to protect animals and find means to shelter and feed them during disasters and their aftermath, through a community effort, to the extent possible. First Responders for animal care 2 persons for each vulnerable location. Totally 362 First Responders for animal care are identified. 11 places are identified for Animals shelters.

Mock Drills

Search and Rescue Teams at State Levels will carry out mock drills on various disasters situation annually, for floods/flash floods these will be carried before the monsoon period. For earthquakes, land slides etc., such drills will be

done periodically. At the istrict and State levels, mock exercisers will be carried out for assessing and evaluation preparedness machinery including manpower and equipment.

State Database for Emergency Management: (SDEM)

Tiruvarur District – Taluk wise – Data Collection		
S.No	Taluk Name	Total Data till Date 05.10.2024
1	Tiruvarur	1474
2	Nannilam	1717
3	Kudavasal	1436
4	Valangaiman	1579
5	Mannargudi	2518
6	Needamangalam	1226
7	Koothanallur	4673
8	Thiruthuraipoondi	1234
9	Muthupettai	0 [After bifurcation, this taluk figure not included in website]
Total		15857

Responsibilities of Departments in preparation in Disaster Management

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

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

Medical Preparedness

Epidemic Control		Nos.	Beds	Ambulances	No. of Doctors
Primary Care	PHCs/ UPHCs	50	469	10	72
Secondary Care	GHs	8	732	21	84
Tertiary Care	TMCH	1	1298	0	150

HSC level and village level teams:

The leader is Headquarters Health Inspector, Team members are VHNs and the female attendants one VHN and one Health Inspector. A village level team is accordingly formed to work in all HSCs in the district during the flood and cyclone periods. This team will maintain a register to record the details of persons affected and the activities done in the area and inform daily to the medical officer of the PHC. This team will also collect information on high priority population in the affected village like antenatal and postnatal mothers, Children, persons needing with special attention and care during calamities. High – risk villages, Centres in the form of Extension clinic will be opened to work round the clock.

Health Hazards Relating To Floods and Their management:

Type of Ailment	Natural circumstances	Management Strategies
Respiratory	Disease Adverse conditions collapses standing structure	Will be referred to nearest Government Hospital for early treatment, first aid minor treatment
Injury Water borne disease	Non-availability or inadequate availability of drinking water flood of wells.	Arrangement should be made for periodical chlorination for pot and wells with polluted drinking water
	Leakage of pipe of water supply	Recondition the pipe water supply and prevent pollution
	Accumulation of water	Proper disposal of solid wastes
	Lack of extra disposal Blockage or improper of drainage water	Animal waste by making compost minor pit. Destruction breeding places to control mosquitoes.
	Increase in breeding places overcrowding dumping compound drug reduce dumping of animal excretes.	-----
Malaria/ Filarial	-----	Destruction of breeding

increase Mosquitoes breeding		places control man made Malaria Health education or kitchen garden sewage pit.
Snake and insect	Water entering into shelter	prevent the water entry into shelter by canal
Drowning	Flood	-do-

Diseases Surveillance and Reporting System:

- Instructions were given to all peripheral staff to intimate the Medical Officers and Deputy Director of Health Services in person or wireless or phone.
- The Medical Officers primary Health centres should submit daily, weekly, fortnightly, monthly periodicals surveillance report to Deputy Director of Health services during the period of flood / Cyclone by phone / wireless.
- The Health Inspectors of Deputy Director of Health Services Office is responsible for submitting
- The above periodicals to the Directorate in future.

Formation of District Level / Municipal Level/ Primary Health Centre / Health Sub Centre Level / Monitoring Cell:

- The Health Inspectors of Deputy Director of Health Services officers are instructed to be present at office during day night time on turn duty basis to receive any message and to inform to the Directorate, Chennai.
- They should maintain a District level monitoring cell register to enter the flood situations. A.D.D. cases reported. Reports upto date details of preventive measures and curative measures taken are to be kept ready at the Officer of the Deputy Director of Health Services to Higher authorities at any time.

Municipal Level Monitoring Cell:

Members: Municipal Commissioner, Health Officer, Sanitary officer, sanitary inspectors.

P.H.C level Monitoring Cell:

Member : Medical officer, Block Health Supervisors, Community Health Nurse, Block Extension Educator, Health Inspectors, Sector Health Nurses.

Health Sector Level Monitoring Cell:

Member: Health inspectors, Village Health Nurses, Health Attendants, Municipality PHC level and HSC level monitoring cells will closely watch the position of flood, cyclone affected areas and persons and render necessary assistance in the field if necessary inform the facts to the Deputy Director of Health Services. They should maintain a monitoring cell register.

Preparation As Per section 53 of P.H. Act 1939

- The Collector of Tiruvarur District has to give suitable instructions to all Commissioners of Panchayat Union and Municipalities to provide Men and materials, appointment of seasonal mazdoor and purchase and supply of required medicines and disinfectants sufficiently for the entire period of Flood and cyclone.
- The B.H.S and Head Quarters Health inspector should contact the Commissioner of panchayat union on the above purpose and get Men and materials in time.

Monitoring Act, Collection of water Sample and Send for Analysis to Laboratories:

- Medical Officer, Block Health Supervisors and Health Inspectors PHC level are suitably instructed for collection of water samples sending to analysis to the laboratories.

Health Education Activities:

- Use of Mass Media like Radio, Newspapers, and leaflets containing small repeated messages on the following points should be transmitted to the population.
- Personal Hygiene, water consumption use of boiled water and chlorinated water, food consumption, avoid use of cheap ice creams candles consumption of road side stall and snacks and ever night for Health Education should also be carried out by interpersonal committee group meetings opinion leaders, Madhar Sangams.

Preparedness on Major Disasters:

FLOOD PATROLLING

In the past 15 years of period the area under Thanjavur and Tiruvarur Vennar Division was worst affected by floods during 2005. The coleroon river carried unprecedented flash flood of 450000 cu secs and the entire right bank of the river was damaged by breaches, overwashes, piping and bank slides.

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

All other vulnerable places situated in the banks of River Cauvery, Kudamurutty, Konakatangalar, Thuriar, Thirumalairajanar, Arasalar, Mudikondan, Palavar, Nattar, Keerthimanar are proposed to be restored under “Extension, Renovation and Modernisation of Cauvery Sub System” Scheme at an estimated cost of Rs 2790.00 Crores. **This ERM Project 80% completed.**

The highly vulnerable places in the vicinity of Manniyar and Veeracholan rivers are to be strengthened under **IAMWARM project phase 2. This Project completed on March, 2021.**

Under the aid of **Japan International Cooperation Agency – JICA** 10 works has been proposed for a value of Rs.1390.00 Crores for Flood Mitigation Works. **This Proposal is still Pending.**

**NORTH EAST MONSOON:
Flood Stock Materials – Tiruvarur District:**

Sl. No	Name of the Department	No. of Places	E.C Bags (Nos)	Sand Bags (Nos)	Sand (M ³)	Casurina Poles (RM)	Casurina Wallings (RM)
1	Vennar, Tiruvarur	4	45000	8000	33	1250	445
2	Vennar, Thanjavur	6	24500	3000	150	1890	-
3	Cauvery, Thanjavur	4	15000	2025	30	200	0
4	D.E. (HW)	7	7500	5000	98	3600	2780
5	Municipalities	27	2100	1700	96.25	790	1060
6	Town Panchayats	17	500	675	153	820	0
7	Village Panchayats	48	225	2200	0	170	150
Total		113	94825	22600	560.25	8720	4435

Sl. No.	Name of the Department	No. of Pipe culverts converted to Box culverts						
		Very High	High	Moderate	Low	Total (17+18+19+20)	Non Vulnerable	Grand Total (21+22)
1	EE Cauvery Tanjore	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	EE Vennar Basin Tiruvarur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	EE Vennar Basin Tanjore	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	Municipalities	0	0	2	4	6	2	14
5	Town panchayat	0	0	0	2	2	0	4
6	AD Panchayat	32	93	107	132	364	257	985
7	Highways	5	42	23	21	91	71	253
Total		37	135	132	159	463	330	1256

Bridges and Culverts Cleaning

Sl. No.	Name of the Department	Total no. of Bridges cleaned in Vulnerable / Non Vulnerable areas							Total no. of Culverts cleaned in Vulnerable / Non Vulnerable areas						
		Very High	High	Moderate	Low	Total (3+4+5+6)	Non Vulnerable	Grand Total (7+8)	Very High	High	Moderate	Low	Total (10+11+12+13)	Non Vulnerable	Grand Total (14+15)
1	EE Cauvery Tanjore	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	EE Vennar Basin Tiruvarur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	EE Vennar Basin Tanjore	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	Municipalities	0	3	0	6	9	0	9	0	18	59	143	220	357	824
5	Town panchayat	0	2	1	0	3	1	4	0	0	0	14	14	80	94
6	AD Panchayat	42	39	77	117		207	482	30	245	349	811	1435	2782	4217
7	Highways	0	1	10	13	24	170	194	0	33	30	212	325	2570	2899
Total		42	45	96	136	336	263	588	30	417	585	1326	2358	4635	10874

EQUIPMENTS AVAILABLE:

Sl. No.	Name of the Dept	No. of items available with Districts					
		Motor Boats (Hire Basis)	Inflatable Boats	Sand Bags	Power saws	JCB (Hire Basis)	Gensets (Hire Basis)
1	Municipality	5	5	1700	22	5	9
2	Town Panchayats	3	0	550	15	7	7
3	BDO	0	0	2200	450	136	103
4	AD Fish.	341	0	0	0	0	0
5	PWD & HW	0	0	12500	37	16	6
6	EE, Agri.Eng.	0	0	0	100	0	0
7	Fire Service	3	0	0	12	0	1
8	Vennar, Tanjore	0	0	3000	2	1	0
Total		352	5	14375	642	163	164

Recharge Pits & Others:

Sl. No.	Name of the Department	No. of Recharge Pits Created	No. of Defunct Bore wells converted as recharge Wells		No. of Defunct open wells converted as recharge Wells		No. of Check dams created	No. of Percolation ponds created
			Public Places	Farmer's fields	Public Places	Farmer's fields		
1.	Municipal	20	10	0	0	0	0	15
2.	Town Panchayat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Village Panchayats	-	549	208	107	45	-	-
Total		20	559	208	107	45	0	15

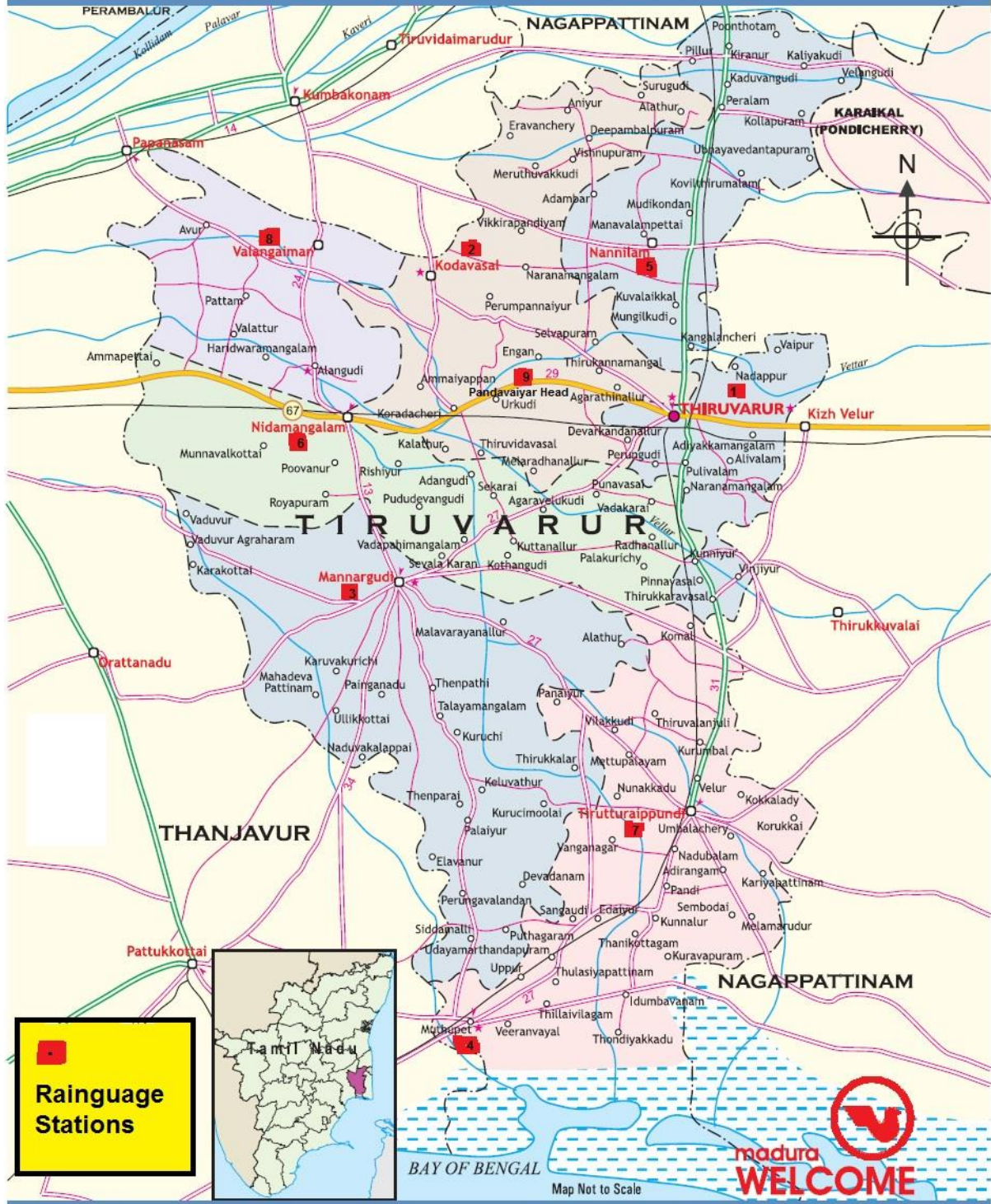
Details of PWD Tanks in Tiruvarur District:

There are 28 tanks which irrigates an area of 3087.306Ha. of this Vaduvor and Udhayamarthandapuram are Bird Sanctuaries.

Sources of Flooding Tiruvarur District:

Sl.No	Name of River	Sources of Flooding	Remark
1.	Mudiconden River 68/1 to 78/7	Due to heavy rain in local areas	Breaches and over washes can occurred.
2.	Puthur River 63/ to 78/2	-do-	
3.	Velappar River 68/0 to 78/4	-do-	
4.	Thirumalairajan River 65/0 to 80/3	-do-	
5.	Solasudamainyar River 72/0 to 74/4	-do-	
6.	Petharasanar River 72/0 to 74/4	-do-	
7.	Nattar River 75/1 to 86/4	-do-	
8.	Vanjiyar River 75/1 to 87/3	-do-	
9.	Arasalr River 64/6 to 82/2	-do-	
10.	Noolar River 76/2 to 87/6	-do-	
11.	Nandalar River 15/2- 25/0	-do-	
12.	Keerthimanar River 60/6 to 74/2	-do-	
13.	Mottaiyar Drain 0 to 11.50 km	-do-	
14.	Thenkoraiyar Drain 7.00 to 11.80 km	-do-	
15.	Vadakoriyar Drain 8.20 km to 12.00 km	-do-	
16.	Ediyar Drain 0 km to 11.50 km	-do-	

TIRUVARUR



1. Cyclone

India Meteorological Department (IMD) undertakes observations, communications, forecasting and weather information services during the cyclone and flood seasons, the State Government keeps close contact with the Regional Meteorological Centre for weather related forecasts, through which it alerts the coastal States whenever an undersea earthquake of higher magnitude capable of triggering a Tsunami is reported.

Multi - Purpose Evacuation Shelters (Coastal Districts)

Sl. No.	Name of Place	Area (Hec.)	Population	Type of Evacuation Shelter	No of persons
1	Jamabanodai	1047.40.00	6672	Community Hall	1000
2	Idumbavanam	1619.20.50	7345	School Building	1000
3	Karpaganadharkulam	789.24.50	3350	Community Hall	2000
4	Thondiyakadu	760.24.90	3238	Community Hall	2000
5	Vilankadu	634.51.00	2650	Community Hall	1000
6	Thillaivilagam	2080.90.50	7822	Community Hall	1000

2. Drought

Drought Management:

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

Artificial recharge works has been proposed to facilitate Recharge of Ground water in vulnerable Districts of Tamilnadu.

In the pervious years, 12 subsurface dykes have been put up in 12 Panchayats which has substantially increases the ground water. 2016-17. 160 recharge structures have been put up in the area exploited block of Valangaiman.

In addition to the above, a Sub - Surface Dyke is under progress sanctioned under Infrastructure Gap Filling Fund in Thirumalairajan River at an estimated cost of Rs.19.48 Lakhs.

3. Animal Husbandry

The Cattle Population of the district is around 2 lakh. During drought conditions, the demand for green fodder and hay. Fodder will increase for which necessary steps will be taken to open hay fodder depots and also to raise green fodder necessary for the animals.

Drinking water troughs will be placed near existing Over Head Tanks for providing water to the Animals. The cost required for the purchase of 500 litre capacity of Drinking Water troughs one in each selected hamlets. Rs.2500 x 500 litres = Rs.12,50,000/-

During the previous Drought Situation the Department of Animal Husbandry opened 4 Dry Fodder Depots at Thiruvarur, Nannilam, Needamangalam and Veppanchery in Tiruvarur District.

4. Drinking Water Supply

The details of precautionary measures taken to manage water supply in summer especially in May and June in Urban and Rural areas of Tiruvarur District.

Tiruvarur District consists of, 4 Municipalities, 7 Town Panchayats, 10 Panchayat Unions including 573 Revenue Villages, 430 Village Panchayats, and 1920 Hamlets.

Present status of Water Supply Progress of Drinking Water Works taken by Departments:

Municipality

S.No	Name of the Municipality	Population	Designed Quantity (in mid)	Quantity being Supplied (in mid)	Percapita supply (in lpcd)
1.	Tiruvarur	64590	8.42	4.81	75
2.	Mannargudi	71909	6.12	6.12	85
3.	Thiruthuraipoondi	25903	2.20	1.80	64
4.	Kootheranallur	27777	3.00	2.50	90
Total		190179	19.74	15.23	314

Panchayat Union

Sl.No.	Name of Panchayat union / Town Panchayat /Municipality	Total No. Of Village panchayats	Total No. Of Habitations	Under TWAD Maintenance					Balance	Pro.rate of supply	Source				
				No.of Panchayat	No. Of Habitation	Population	Designed quantity (MLD)	Supplied quantity (MLD)			TWAD		Local body		
											Name of source	Source location	Type of source	Location	
	URBAN														
I	Vedaranyam CWSS														
1	Thiruvarur Municipality	--	--	--	--	64590	5.81	1.9	3.91	90	Kollidam river source	Thiruvaikavur in Thanjavur			
2	Thiruthuraiipoondi Municipality	--	--	--	--	25903	2.33	1.30	1.03	62					
3	Muthupettai Town Panchayat	--	--	--	--	24326	1.7	0.9	0.6	37					
	UNION														
1	Thiruvarur	50	190	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	Kollidam river source	Thiruvaikavur in Thanjavur Dist.	ground Water	Concerned Panchayat	
2	Nannilam	44	162	0	0	0	0	0	0	-					
3	Kodavasal	51	208	0	0	0	0	0	0	-					
4	Koradachery	49	187	0	0	0	0	0	0	-					
5	Valangaiman	32	142	16	46	37004	0.98	0.80	0.18	81.63					
6	Needamangalam	29	108	6	23	13289	0.22	0.22	0	100.00					
7	Mannargudi	44	162	3	23	7573	0.43	0.36	0.07	83.72	Kollidam	Thiruvaikavur			
8	Kottur	48	200	20	87	45756	1.84	1.74	0.10	94.57					
9	Thiruthuraiipoondi	49	184	19	91	62830	2.65	1.80	0.85	67.92					
10	Muthupettai	44	169	29	108	77591	3.76	3.00	0.76	79.79					
II	Boothamangalam CWSS (Kottur)	49	307	3	7	1426	0.08	0	0	40	Bore well source	iyadi in Mannargudi			
III	Thiruvasaladi CWSS (Kottur union)	49	307	4	10	5093	0.11	0.11	0	40	Bore well source	Thenparai in Kottur union			
IV	Puthagaram CWSS (Kottur union)	49	307	5	21	6939	0.43	0.43	0	40	Kollidam river source tapping from Vedaranyam CWSS	Thiruvaikavur in Thanjavur Dist.			

Panchayat Union

S. No	Name of the Panchayat Union	Population	Designed Quantity (in mid)	Quantity being Supplied (in mid)	Percapita supply (in lpcd)
1.	Tiruvarur	93395	5.78	5.74	55
2.	Nannilam	100999	6.75	6.73	55
3.	Kudavasal	96965	8.17	8.15	55
4.	Koradaherry	103301	6.60	6.58	55
5.	Valangaiman	88891	8.51	8.35	55
6.	Needamangalam	131164	6.68	6.61	55
7.	Mannargudi	115373	6.83	6.69	55
8.	Kottur	107525	6.84	6.61	55
9.	Thiruthuraipoondi	91278	6.88	6.62	55
10.	Muthupet	77591	6.33	5.96	52-55
Total		1006482	1006482	69.37	68.04

Precautionary measures taken to manage water scarcity during drought conditions

- To ensure uninterrupted drinking water supply, the details of alternative drinking water sources have been identified.
- Action will be taken to disconnect illegal water supply connections.
- Drinking Water Awareness programmes will be planned at Village Panchayats (including Urban areas).
- First Responders have been identified to receive information on water supply situation in all Panchayats Habitations.
- Steps will be taken to install Reverse Osmosis plants to augment the supply.
- As a lost remedy of available lorryies and rent for engaging lorryies have been identified for the supply of drinking water through lorryies, if necessary.
- The details of Rig owners have also been identified to speed up the process of digging bore wells.

X. PREVENTION AND MITIGATION PLAN

Introduction

Mitigation measures are taken to reduce the adverse effects of hazards to the minimum possible or eliminated them fully is feasible. Both structural and non structural measures shall be taken as part of mitigation plan.

Structural Mitigation:

Structural mitigation refers to any physical construction to reduce or avoid possible impacts of hazards, which include engineering measures and construction of hazard resistant and protective structures and infrastructure.

Structural Mitigation Measures

- All public buildings like schools, hospitals, health centres should be multi hazard resilient being built on raised grounds and platforms with retrofitting and having adequate exit gates and fire extinguishers in place.
- Construction multipurpose community shelters in all vulnerable areas.
- Houses built in the area should have multi hazard resilient features keeping in tune with cultural housing practices.
- Watershed management
- A study may be conducted by the District Administration to assess the existing structures and system in place for watershed management and recommend best options for effective watershed management.
- Periodically cleaning, distilling and deepening of natural water reservoir and drainage channels.
- Construction of irrigation channels. Sluice gates may be linked with ponds which could be used as a water resource for enhancing livelihood.

Non-Structural Mitigation:

Nonstructural mitigation refers to policies, awareness, knowledge development, public commitment and methods and operating practices, including

participatory mechanisms and the provision of information, which can reduce risk with related impacts.

Non- Structural Mitigation Measures:

- Risk transfer mechanism: Establishment and strengthening of insurance schemes and policies which would transfer losses the risk due to hazard to a third party. Insurance schemes for crop, cattle, small business and life should be strengthened and promoted to minimize economic losses.
- Formation of groups of architects, engineers and masons and trainings for them on building safe infrastructure.
- Alternate safe housing technology along with rainwater harvesting structures is constantly encouraged and main streamed for long-term vulnerability reduction. Policies and bye laws could be developed for the same.
- Continuous Awareness campaign and encouragement for disaster proof Habitat planning at community level including shifting / relocating from low lying areas and villages within embankments to safe raised grounds.(with some incentives if feasible).
- Disaster management may include first -aid, rescue & evacuation as a part of school, college, educational institutions (both techno- tech) curriculum starting from primary level.
- The DDMA may suggest conducting research on alternative cropping to reduce adverse affects due to flood, water logging or drought.

Specific Hazard Mitigation Actions

In addition to the multi hazard mitigation actions, the following hazard specific mitigation actions should be taken depending on the vulnerability of the village / block:

a. Cyclone:

Structural Mitigation Measures:

- Construction of Cyclone Shelters for the safe housing of the local people.
- Plantation of Mangrove trees in specific areas.

Nonstructural Mitigation Measures:

- Preparation of designated evacuation route during cyclone.
- Creating awareness about the risk of cyclone and educate them to make self prepared measures and family plan in case of emergency.

b. Tsunami

Structural Mitigation Measures:

- More effective protection and management measures in the Gulf of Mannar. Marine National parks are needed. Protection and plantation of mangrove forest is needed.

Nonstructural Mitigation Measures:

- Creating awareness among people to stay away from all low-lying areas when a tsunami warning is received.

c. Flood

Structural Mitigation Measures:

- Construction, maintenance and protection of flood control structure like embankments, ring bounds, etc
- Dams and levees can also be constructed which can be used as temporarily storing space which reduced the chances of lower plains getting flooded.
- Critical buildings as well as private houses in flood prone areas should be constructed on an elevated area and if necessary on stilts and platform.
- Construction of tube wells on raised platforms.
- Closure of past breaches in river and guarding of weak points.
- Rain recording and submission of rainfall reports.
- Deployment of boats at strategic points.
- Use of powerboats.
- Installation of temporary Police Wireless Stations and temporary telephones in flood prone areas.
- Arrangements for keeping telephones and telegraph lines in order,

- Storage of food in interior, vulnerable strategic and key areas.
- Arrangements of dry foodstuff and other necessities of life.
- Arrangements for keeping the drainage system de-silted and properly maintained.
- Selection of food shelters.
- Advance arrangements for army assistance.

Villages with embankment:

- Public buildings like schools and health centres should be designed keeping in mind that the level of mud /land is going to increase each year resulting in submerging parts of building.
- Safe shelters with tube wells and toilets should be constructed on the embankments to house the population when the river spreads within the width of embankments.
- Crops that can be harvested before the onset of monsoon/ flood season may be grown in the region to avoid loss due to seasonal flood.

Villages next to the embankment

- Embankment should be monitored, maintained and strengthened compulsorily.
- DDMA should conduct a pre monsoon checks to identity vulnerable pockets / points in the embankment and suggest necessary actions to strengthen it.
- Sluice gates where existing should be made functions and new ones constructed where recommended for river water for river water to pass through when water level rises.
- Maintenance of sluice gates and latest technologies that minimize accumulation of sand and slit in the passage must be incorporated which comes with the river water.
- Existing ponds should be cleared and new ponds dug to store the water coming through sluice gates which could be used for agricultural or fisheries purposes. This could be done utilizing MGNREGA scheme and

based on allocation available under MGNREGA in the village for the same.

- Crop insurance should be promoted as the region is vulnerable to damages to crops due to drought and seasonal flooding.

Villages in low lying areas:

- DDMA should identify areas where water logging is caused due to roads and suggest necessary actions.
- Flood friendly crops that grow well even in presence of inches of water should be grown in the region.
- DDMA may suggest the concern department to conduct study to design and establish an effective drainage system.
- Sanitation schemes should be especially strengthened by Health organization as per the standard operating procedures in the region and special measures should be taken to prevent water borne diseases due to presence of stagnant water.
- Households living in huts in the drainage or within the water logged area should be identified and land should be allocated to them in different part of village.

Villages far from the rivers:

- Rainwater harvesting should be promoted and supported in the region.
- Tube wells and boreholes should be placed all over the villages so that the source of water is secured.
- Irrigation channels and tube wells use should be promoted amongst farmers. Awareness on the government subsidy on the same should be generated.
- Short term crops so that it can be harvested before the monsoon season and the seasonal crops can be harvested before the onset of winter.
- Crop insurance should be promoted for the region to transfer the risk.

Nonstructural Mitigation:

- Well maintained boats available at all times at GP level.
- Crops that can be harvested before the onset of monsoon/ flood season and crops that are flood friendly should be grown in the region.
- Awareness on floor proof habitat planning with long term goal of flood plain zoning and rehabilitating all to safer zones.
- Convening a meeting of the District Level Committee on natural calamities.
- Functioning of the Control Rooms.
- Communication of gauge-readings and preparation of maps and charts.
- Dissemination of weather reports and flood bulletins issued by the Meteorological Centres, Central Water Commission and Flood Forecasting Organizations.

d. Earthquake**Structural Mitigation Measures:**

- All buildings especially public building must have earthquake resilient features.
- Building bye laws applicable for zone 2 region should be followed.

Non-Structural Mitigation Measures:

- Awareness on building bye laws applicable for zone 2 region should be followed.

e. Fire Accident**Structural Mitigation Measures:**

- Establishment of fire stations as per Fire safety bye laws.

Non-Structural Mitigation Measures:

- Promotion of usage of fuel blocks during summers to minimize cases of fire during summer.
- Awareness campaign on fire hazard and strategies to prevent fire incidents.

f. Gas/ Oil Leakage

Structural Mitigation Measures:

- Proper installation of safety measure equipments.

Non-Structural Mitigation Measures:

- Make awareness among the labours and people the risk of such disaster and trained them to handle such situation.

g. Drought

Structural Mitigation Measures:

- Construction of irrigation channels.
- Existing ponds to be cleaned and more ponds to be dug in villages.
- Sluice gates to be linked with ponds.
- Tubewells and Borwells to be built in village.
- Construction and maintenance of grain banks on safer locations.

Non-Structural Mitigation Measures:

- Promotions and support for rainwater harvesting.
- Awareness on government subsidy on bore wells and tube wells for irrigation purposes.

h. Industrial Hazard:

Structural Mitigation Measures:

- Proper storage of hazardous Materials: All chemicals and hazardous materials should be kept at proper storage temperature and in locked cupboards . Also, if reactive substances are stored, it should be stored in a watertight container.
- All structural arrangements and equipments should be maintained to mitigate any disaster.

Non-Structural Mitigation Measures:

- **Design and Premodification review:** This involves proper layout, facilities and material selection. Research should be done try to

substitute extremely toxic chemicals with safer ones. Less chemicals should be stored; a reduction in inventory will automatically mean less damage if an accident is to occur.

- **Chemical Risk Assessment:** Chemicals are assessed based on compatibility, flammability, toxicity, explosion hazards and storage.
- **Process Safety Management:** HAZOP studies, reliability assessment of process equipment, incorporating safety trips and interlocks, scrubbing system, etc. should be done before effecting major process changes. Management should try to develop a culture of safety in industrial organizations
- **Safety Audits:** Periodical assessment of safety procedures and practices, performance of safety systems and gadgets along with follow up measures should be carried out.
- **Emergency Planning:** A comprehensive risk analysis indicating the impact of consequences and specific written down and practiced emergency procedures along with suitable facilities should be done. This can be done by communities as well as national or regional authorities.
- **Training:** Proper training of employees and protective services should be done.
- **Special times and escorts for dangerous vehicles**
- **Public Cooperation on the road:** the public should cooperate with the police and any tankers and heavy duty vehicles to avoid accidents and allow for the shortest possible on road time for dangerous vehicles.
- **Public awareness:** Everyone should be aware of potential disasters and informed of protective and safety measures. MSDS sheets should be readily available to the public. Cautions must be placed to stand out on dangerous household and car care products.

Anthropogenic Hazard:

Structural Mitigation Measures:

- Manmade disasters are preventable. If the buildings are constructed according to the prescribed by-laws, there would be no collapses. Similarly, if fire fighting equipment's have been installed and safety routes provided, even when fire breaks out, the damage to human beings would be minimal.
- Sticking to rules is most important for installations like nuclear power

plants. Avoid making and storing weapons of mass destruction. Factories Act prescribes safety conditions. If all manufactures adhere to those safety measures, there would be fewer industrial accidents.

- Strengthen the Coast security to prevent terrorist attack.

Non-Structural Mitigation Measures:

- Make awareness among the people about the risk of Man made disasters and training them to mitigate such incidents.

Major Disasters

Reducing the Scarcity

Desilting	Storage increase
Subsurface Dykes	More water will be taken to the ground for recharge rather than flooding the terrain. In other words more subsurface dykes will reduce the run off water and there by reducing the intensity of the flood.
Grade Walls	Storage as wells regulating the flow.

Minor:

- Coastal areas - More Plantations will be done so as to reduce the intensity of the Cyclone.

XI. RESPONSE PLAN – INCLUDING INCIDENT RESPONSE SYSTEM (COVERING RESCUE, EVACUATION, RELIEF AND INDUSTRIAL POLLUTION)

Flood:

a. Flood Warning

The Executive Engineer, Public Works Department, Vennar River Basin Division, Thanjavur is responsible for giving flood warning depending upon the water level in the Mettur Anicut and on the likely discharge from the reservoir into the river. The Executive Engineer, PWD (WRO), Vennar Basin Division, Thanjavur , Executive Engineer, PWD (WRO), Cauvery Division, Thanjavur and the Assistant Executive Engineer, P.W.D.(WRO), Agniyar Basin Sub Division who is working under the Executive Engineer Public Works Department, Vennar River Basin Division, Thanjavur are responsible for the proper maintenance of the channels and rivers banks. They should also patrol the banks of the rivers and channels and pass the information about the flood situation to the District Collector. The Revenue Divisional Officers should also be simultaneously alerted by the Assistant Engineers / Executive Engineer concerned whenever a flood situation is threatened.

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

On receipt of warning about the flood either from the Collectorate or from the Public Works Department, the Emergency Relief Officer and the Revenue Divisional Officer, or the Assistant Director (Panchayat) or the Tahsildar should communicate the message of warning to the Officers listed out through quickest operating mode of communication. The list includes of all heads of Departments at the District Level and other subordinate officers to whom the Collectorate will disseminate the warning are listed. The Departmental Officers will have to communicate the

message to their entire subordinate through quickest operating mode of communication.

The Taluk Tahsildars are responsible to communicate the message to the Zonal Deputy Tahsildars and Firka Revenue Inspectors and through them to all the Village Administrative Officers of the village expected to be affected. The message to the villages should be sent through through all communications which are possible. The Tahsildar and Zonal Deputy Tahsildars should also arrange to procure the available Government or hired vehicles locally, fitting a mike to it, place it in charge of a responsible person and announce the message in those villages expected without any loss of time through the Block Development Officers, and Panchayat Presidents. The message so communicated to the village points shall be disseminated to all hamlets through the members of the village committee to be formed.

The flood warning should be conveyed by the Revenue Divisional Officers to the Deputy Superintendent of Polices concerned who will also arrange for the dissemination of flood warning. In respect of Municipal Towns, the Deputy Superintendent of Police should make all arrangements for wide publicity in the town through police van with mike. In case of inaccessible villages, the Tahsildars should draw duty roster to the Village Assistants who should be available in the nearest village to receive information from the Village Administrative Officer of the later village and carry it to their villages.

The Revenue Divisional Officers who are expected to communicate the warnings to various officers shall ascertain from all offices the duty-arrangements made and ensure that the warnings are effectively communicated. Similar turn duty system may be enforced by all departmental officers concerned during the flood period. All other Revenue Officers, Tahsildars, Deputy Tahsildars working in various special posts and all Special Revenue Inspectors working under the control of the various special branches should be in their respective Head Quarters to enable them to make use of their services when any emergency.

b. Evacuation of affected persons and housing in Shelter Homes

The persons in flood prone areas should be evacuated and housed in nearby shelter homes. The details of shelter homes and their locations identified for the identified vulnerable areas are as follows.

Multi – Purpose Evacuation Shelters (Coastal Districts)

Sl. No.	Name of Place	Area (Hec.)	Population	Type of Evacuation Shelter	No of persons
1	Jamabanodai	1047.40.00	6672	Community Hall	1000
2	Idumbavanam	1619.20.50	7345	School Building	1000
3	Karpaganadharkulam	789.24.50	3350	Community Hall	2000
4	Thondiyakadu	760.24.90	3238	Community Hall	2000
5	Vilankadu	634.51.00	2650	Community Hall	1000
6	Thillailagam	2080.90.50	7822	Community Hall	1000

XII. RECOVERY AND RECONSTRUCTION PLAN

Introduction

The recovery and reconstruction plan include the following:

- There should be the provision of damage insurance/loans and grants.
- Temporary housing should be provided to the disaster hit people and affected areas.
- There should be long term medical care that is to be provided.
- Unemployment insurance is to be made available.
- The public is to be informed regarding the disasters and its repercussions.
- There should be awareness campaigns and health/safety education should be provided.
- The reconstruction work should commence in order to bring normalcy to the locality.
- The NGOs and the community should make sure that regular counseling programmes are conducted.
- Economic impact studies are to be conducted to get a fair idea of the situation.
- Builders/carpenters are to be trained so that there can be speedy reconstruction of the damaged property and infrastructure.

Damage Assessment

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

Team for assessing damages to huts, if the damage is more than 50 huts in a village.

Sl. No	Designation of the official	Position
1.	Tahsildar (SSS) of concerned taluk.	Head
2.	Revenue Inspector concerned.	Member
3.	Village Administrative officer concerned	
4.	Overseer of the block concerned	

Team for assessing damage to pucca buildings and infrastructure in Villages.

Sl. No	Designation of the official	Position
1.	Assistant Engineers of the block concerned.	Head
2.	Assistant Engineer, Highways concerned.	Member
3.	Revenue Inspector concerned.	
4.	Village Administrative officer concerned.	

Team for Assessing damage to pucca buildings and infrastructure in Municipal area

Sl. No	Designation of the official	Position
1.	Assistant Engineers of the Municipality concerned.	Head
2.	Assistant Engineer, Highways concerned.	Member
3.	Revenue Inspector concerned.	
4.	Overseers in Panchayat union.	
5.	Village Administrative officer concerned.	

Team for Assessing damage to pucca buildings and infrastructure in Town Panchayat areas

Sl. No	Designation of the official	Position
1.	Assistant Engineers of PWD concerned.	Head
2.	Assistant Engineer, Highways concerned.	Member
3.	Revenue Inspector concerned.	
4.	Overseers of the block concerned.	
5.	Village Administrative officer concerned.	

The above teams should function under the supervision of the Divisional officers i.e, Revenue Divisional officer of Thiruvarur and Revenue Divisional officer of Mannargudi.

Relief Distribution

Preliminary Estimate of damages should be conveyed to the Collector in not less than 24 hours. Adequate staff will be set apart for this purpose at the rehabilitation process such as the construction of houses etc., has to begin immediately after the recession of floods and that the evacuees cannot be kept in the shelter homes indefinitely. Soon after the assessment of the damages is over, the payment of cash relief and distribution of clothes etc. will follow.

The Emergency Relief Officers in each taluk shall be responsible for carrying out the enumeration and payment in their areas. However the Revenue Divisional Officer shall supervise the disbursement of cash etc.

Phases of Recovery and Reconstruction

Phase	Needs and Timely Actions	Timeline/remark
Phase-I Acute emergency phase or early recovery	Search and rescue, first aid, disposal of dead bodies and animal carcasses, damage and needs assessment, relief mobilisation and distribution, temporary shelter, registration,	1 to 30 days (depending on extent and gravity of disaster) Timely and appropriate response will depend on the preparedness and contingency planning put in place by the Government and NGOs, CBOs

Phase	Needs and Timely Actions	Timeline/remark
	information management, coordination etc.	and CSOs.
Phase-II Care, maintenance and recovery phase	Food, water, sanitation, health care, psycho-social care, education, livelihoods, training, coordination	The length of this phase will depend of the type of emergency. In floods this might not exist while in case of big earthquake it might be couple of years. This is the phase before affected population can return to normal ways of living. It also called transitional phase.
Phase-III Reconstruction and long term recovery	Durable solution' for livelihoods, housing skill building, institution building, coordination etc.	It may take 2 to 5 years to restore the life back to normalcy and establish all the institutions and infrastructure 'better than pre-disaster days'.

Damages

Less intensity		Moderate Intensity		Severe Intensity	
Quick restoration recovery as losses will be on individual basis	Quick restoration since damages will be minimal	Recovery may take few weeks with the support from National and State Level	Reconstruction may take few months as it involves restoration of Public infrastructure such as Roads, Bridges	Recovery may take many years since the damage caused may be catastrophic. Support of International Community may be required. Reg.Tsunami, Floods combined with Cyclones etc.,	Reconstruction may take years, since damage would be total. National, State and even International support may be required

XIII. MAINSTREAMING OF DISASTER MANAGEMENT IN DEVELOPMENT PLAN AND LINKAGES WITH OTHER AGENCIES

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT (WRD)

VENNAR BASIN, TANJORE:

Sl. No	Name of the Schemes	No. of works	No. of Tanks	No. of Masonries	Desilting Length in KM	Amount (in Laksh)
1	TNIAMP	0	0	0	0	0
2	Kudimaramath	0	0	0	0	0
3	Plan Scheme Desilting 2024 - 2025	48	0	0	406.90	519.15
4	Non Plan	53	0	47	51.55	392.10
5	NABARD	1	0	1	0	500
6	ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK	0	0	0	0	0
Total		102	0	48	458.45	1411.25

CAUVERY BASIN, TANJORE:

Sl. No	Name of the Schemes	No. of works	No. of Masonries	No. of Shutters	No. of Desilting	Desilting Length in KM	Amount (in Laksh)
1	Plan Scheme Desilting (2024 - 25)	28	0	0	28	149.50	280.14
2	Non Plan	8	0	0	8.00	25.35	51.85
Total		36	0	0	36	174.85	331.99

VENNAR BASIN, TIRUVARUR:

Sl. No	Name of the Schemes	No. of works	No. of Tanks	No. of Masonries	No. of Desilting	Desilting Length in KM	Amount (in Laksh)
1	Plan Scheme Desilting 2024 - 2025	35	--	--	35	443.79	483.60
2	Non Plan 2023-24	64	--	52	64	22.45	323.70
3	State fund ERM Work	2	0	2	0	0	172.06
Total		101	0	54	99	466.24	979.36

Agniar Basin , Division, Pattukottai:

Sl. No	Name of the Schemes	No. of works	No. of Tanks	No. of Masonries	No. of Desilting	Desilting Length in KM	Amount (in Laksh)
1	TNIAMP	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	Kudimaramath	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	Plan Scheme Desilting 2024 - 25	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	Non Plan 2024 - 25	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	NABARD	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.	State fund	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total		0	0	0	0	0	0

Note: By the report of Executive Engineer of Agniar Basin, Division, Pattukottai –
“No Schemes are executed in this period”

All Plantation Works for FY:2020-21

S No.	Block	Number of Panchayats	Number of All Plantation works		%age of works on All Plantation works against total works	Expenditure on All Plantation works [In. Lakhs]	Expenditure on All works[In. Lakhs]	%age of expenditure on All Plantation works against total Expenditure
			Ongoing	Completed				
1	KORADACHERI	44	29	0	2.17	0	2196.71	0
2	KOTTUR	49	47	0	3.47	1.54	2648.65	0.1
3	KUDAVAASAL	49	62	1	4.22	7.1376	2384.39	0.3
4	MANNARGUDI	51	31	0	2.80	1.34	1960.16	0.1
5	MUTHUPETTAI	29	22	0	2.65	2.11	1712.95	0.1
6	NANNILAM	48	21	3	3.38	19	1837.59	1.0
7	NEEDAMANGALAM	44	19	0	2.45	0	1850.84	0.0
8	THIRUTHURAIPOONDI	32	32	0	3.54	25.62	2321.9	1.1
9	THIRUVARUR	34	15	1	1.38	27.49	2392.22	1.1
10	VALANGAIMAN	50	25	25	2.64	23.39	2045.27	1.1
Total		430	303	30	28.7	107.6276	21350.68	5.0

All Plantation Works for FY: 2021-2022

S No.	Block	Number of Panchayats	Total No. of works	No.of Plantation	Estimate Amount	Numbe of all plantation work ongoing
1	KORADACHERI	44	65	3	5.08	62
2	KOTTUR	49	79	4	6.57	75
3	KUDAVAASAL	49	90	3	3.7	87
4	MANNARGUDI	51	86	7	4.51	79
5	MUTHUPETTAI	29	100	3	1.11	97
6	NANNILAM	48	64	7	12.93	57
7	NEEDAMANGALAM	44	39	2	3.43	37
8	THIRUTHURAIPOONDI	32	60	1	5.48	59
9	THIRUVARUR	34	70	10	16.39	60
10	VALANGAIMAN	50	76	3	6.12	73
Total		430	729	43	65.32	686

All Plantation Works for FY: 2022-2023

S No.	Block	Number of Panchay	Total No. of works	No.of Plantation	Estimat ed Amount	Number of all plantatio
1	KORADACHERI	44	8	2800	10.85	8
2	KOTTUR	49	10	3800	14.84	10
3	KUDAVAASAL	49	---	---	---	---
4	MANNARGUDI	51	---	---	---	---
5	MUTHUPETTAI	29	1	100	0.371	1
6	NANNILAM	48	---	---	---	---
7	NEEDAMANGALAM	44	3	400	1.43	3
8	THIRUTHURAIPOONDI	32	12	4150	15.81	12
9	THIRUVARUR	34	6	1200	4.79	6
10	VALANGAIMAN	50	20	4542	17.33	20
Total		430	60	16992	65.421	60

MGNREGS - All Plantation Works for FY: 2024-2025

S.No	Blocks	Number of Panchayats	Plantation Works		Estimated Amount	Number of all plantation work ongoing
			Total No. of works	No.of Plantation		
1	Thiruvarur	215	215	65589	424.5206	215
2	Nannilam	225	225	65770	304.3869	225
3	Kudavasal	216	216	61701	311.52	216
4	Koradacheri	350	350	97500	610.234	350
5	Valangaiman	268	268	111930	768.3921	268
6	Mannargudi	311	311	138372	485.5769	311
7	Needamangalam	227	227	73157	456.62905	227
8	Kottur	258	258	125572	856.0914	258
9	Thiruthuraiipoondi	153	153	51410	374.9373	153
10	Muthupettai	204	204	87104	520.8102	204
Total		2427	2427	878105	5113.098	2427

JSA Plantation:

Sl. No	Block	Water Conservation and Rain water Harvesting			Renovation of Traditional and other Water Bodies/ Tanks		
		Started from 01/07/2019 Till Y'day	Completed from 01/07/2019 Till Y'day	Ongoing	Started from 01/07/2019 Till Y'day	Completed from 01/07/2019 Till Y'day	Ongoing
1	KORADACHERI	295	72	195	155	104	51
2	KOTTUR	358	76	248	53	25	28
3	KUDAVAASAL	210	48	126	341	77	264
4	MANNARGUDI	422	69	310	65	22	43
5	MUTHUPETTAI	228	44	184	96	20	76
6	NANNILAM	139	11	93	296	141	155
7	NEEDAMANGALAM	180	43	131	236	50	186
8	THIRUTHURAIP OONDI	245	23	222	169	24	145
9	THIRUVARUR	200	42	109	302	90	212
10	VALANGAIMAN	133	8	82	377	110	267
Total		2410	436	1700	2090	663	1427

Sl. No	Block	Reuse and Recharge Structures			Watershed Development			Intensive Afforestation		
		Started from 01/07/2019 Till Y'day	Completed from 01/07/2019 Till Y'day	Ongoing	Started from 01/07/2019 Till Y'day	Completed from 01/07/ Sl. 2019 Till Y'day	Ongoing	Started from 01/07/2019 Till Y'day	Completed from 01/07/2019 Till Y'day	Ongoing
1	KORADACHERI	185	83	102	0	0	0	100	39	61
2	KOTTUR	114	58	56	0	0	0	525	441	84
3	KUDAVAASAL	163	53	110	0	0	0	88	18	70
4	MANNARGUDI	57	17	40	0	0	0	216	106	110
5	MUTHUPETTAI	77	63	14	0	0	0	381	258	123
6	NANNILAM	160	107	53	0	0	0	72	14	58
7	NEEDAMANGALAM	14	7	7	0	0	0	106	54	52
8	THIRUTHURAIPOONDI	79	43	36	0	0	0	151	99	52
9	THIRUVARUR	174	157	17	0	0	0	170	114	56
10	VALANGAIMAN	47	4	43	0	0	0	69	28	41
Total		1070	592	478	0	0	0	1878	1171	707

JSA Plantation:

Sl.No	Block	Nurseries				
		Started from 01/07/2019 till Y'day	Completed from 01/07/2019 till Y'day	Ongoing Works	Number of seedlings planted	Number of plants produced
1	KORADACHERI	1	0	1	9240	12990
2	KOTTUR	1	0	1	37745	46980
3	KUDAVAASAL	1	0	1	26184	27984
4	MANNARGUDI	1	0	1	47268	51218
5	MUTHUPETTAI	1	0	1	2708	7533
6	NANNILAM	1	0	1	27655	35145
7	NEEDAMANGALAM	1	0	1	4573	16473
8	THIRUTHURAIPOONDI	1	0	1	13640	15140
9	THIRUVARUR	1	0	1	11280	14257
10	VALANGAIMAN	1	0	1	45838	53588
	Total	10	0	10	226131	281308

Sl.No	Block	Plantation				
		Started from 01/07/2019 till Y'day	Completed from 01/07/2019 till Y'day	Ongoing works	Number of saplings planted	Number of plants produced
1	KORADACHERI	73	0	73	9240	12990
2	KOTTUR	96	5	91	37745	46980
3	KUDAVAASAL	163	18	145	26184	27984
4	MANNARGUDI	77	0	77	47268	51218
5	MUTHUPETTAI	22	0	22	2708	7533
6	NANNILAM	87	11	76	27655	35145
7	NEEDAMANGALAM	19	0	19	4573	16473
8	THIRUTHURAIPOONDI	32	0	32	13640	15140
9	THIRUVARUR	16	1	15	11280	14257
10	VALANGAIMAN	99	25	74	45838	53588
	Total	684	60	624	226131	281308

Sl.No	Block	TOTAL				
		Started from 01/07/2019 till Y'day	Completed from 01/07/2019 till Y'day	Ongoing works	Number of seedlings/saplings planted	Number of plants produced
1	KORADACHERI	74	0	74	9240	12990
2	KOTTUR	97	5	92	37745	46980
3	KUDAVAASAL	164	18	146	26184	27984
4	MANNARGUDI	78	0	78	47268	51218
5	MUTHUPETTAI	23	0	23	2708	7533
6	NANNILAM	88	11	77	27655	35145
7	NEEDAMANGALAM	20	0	20	4573	16473
8	THIRUTHURAIPOONDI	33	0	33	13640	15140
9	THIRUVARUR	17	1	16	11280	14257
10	VALANGAIMAN	100	25	75	45838	53588
Total		694	60	634	226131	281308

JSA Plantation:

Sl.No	Block	Nurseries				
		Started from 29 -03-2022 till Y'day	Completed from 29 -03-2022 till Y'day	Ongoing Works	Number of seedlings planted	Number of plants produced
1	KORADACHERI	1	1	1	0	30000
2	KOTTUR	0	1	0	0	26
3	KUDAVAASAL	0	1	0	0	3000
4	MANNARGUDI	1	0	1	0	0
5	MUTHUPETTAI	0	0	0	0	0
6	NANNILAM	1	0	1	0	0
7	NEEDAMANGALAM	0	0	0	0	0
8	THIRUTHURAIP OONDI	0	0	0	0	0
9	THIRUVARUR	1	0	1	0	0
10	VALANGAIMAN	1	1	1	0	1500
	Total	5	4	5	0	34526
Sl.No	Block	Plantation				
		Started from 29 -03-2022 till Y'day	Completed from 29 -03-	Ongoing works	Number of saplings	Number of plants produced
1	KORADACHERI	0	1	13	0	300
2	KOTTUR	2	2	16	0	273
3	KUDAVAASAL	0	12	35	0	3550
4	MANNARGUDI	13	5	31	0	3000
5	MUTHUPETTAI	1	4	5	0	1150
6	NANNILAM	1	7	10	0	13000
7	NEEDAMANGALAM	4	9	25	0	129558
8	THIRUTHURAIP OONDI	0	11	6	0	7895
9	THIRUVARUR	1	15	33	0	3045
10	VALANGAIMAN	2	36	25	0	6694
	Total	24	102	199	0	168465

Sl.No	Block	TOTAL				
		Started from 29 - 03-2022 till Y'day	Completed from 29 -03-2022 till Y'day	Ongoing works	Number of seedlings/ saplings planted	Number of plants produced
1	KORADACHERI	1	2	14	0	30300
2	KOTTUR	2	3	16	0	299
3	KUDAVAASAL	0	13	35	0	6550
4	MANNARGUDI	14	5	32	0	3000
5	MUTHUPETTAI	1	4	5	0	1150
6	NANNILAM	2	7	11	0	13000
7	NEEDAMANGALAM	4	9	25	0	129558
8	THIRUTHURAIPOONDI	0	11	6	0	7895
9	THIRUVARUR	2	15	34	0	3045
10	VALANGAIMAN	3	37	26	0	8194
Total		29	106	204	0	202991

JSA Plantation for 2024-2025: Nill

NRM Works:**NRM Works for FY: 2020-21**

S.No	Block	Number of Panchayats	Number of NRM works		%age of works on NRM works against total works	Expenditure on NRM works [In. Lakhs]	Expenditure on All works [In. Lakhs]	%age of expenditure on NRM works against total Expenditure
			Ongoing	Completed				
1	KORADACHERI	44	329	443	58	1879.06	2196.71	86
2	KOTTUR	49	516	316	61	2276.27	2648.66	86
3	KUDAVAASAL	49	718	437	77	2136.14	2384.39	84
4	MANNARGUDI	51	534	384	83	1889.66	1960.16	85
5	MUTHUPETTAI	29	544	266	89	1692.1	1712.95	89
6	NANNILAM	48	345	330	81	1533.41	1837.59	83
7	NEEDAMANGALAM	44	338	299	82	1527.54	1850.84	83
8	THIRUTHURAIPOondi	32	417	385	89	1933.63	2321.90	83
9	THIRUVARUR	34	527	337	74	2036.4	2392.22	85
10	VALANGAIMAN	50	309	356	35	1726.93	2045.27	84
Total		430	4577	3553	73	18631.14	21350.69	85

NRM Works for FY: 2021-22

S.No	Blocks	Number of Panchayats	Number of NRM works		Total	Expenditure on NRM works[In. Lakhs]
			Ongoing	Completed		
1	KORADACHERI	44	329	49	378	280.2
2	KOTTUR	49	618	40	658	560.91
3	KUDAVAASAL	49	672	96	768	358.29
4	MANNARGUDI	51	501	82	583	295.19
5	MUTHUPETTAI	29	626	18	644	559.81
6	NANNILAM	48	278	69	347	247.55
7	NEEDAMANGALAM	44	337	38	375	206.76
8	THIRUTHURAIPOONDI	32	399	24	423	416.59
9	THIRUVARUR	34	341	218	559	450.28
10	VALANGAIMAN	50	357	28	385	336.74
Total		430	4458	662	5120	3712.32

NRM Works for FY: 2022-23

S.No	Blocks	Number of Panchayats	Number of NRM works		Total	Expenditure on NRM works [In. Lakhs]
			Ongoing	Completed		
1	KORADACHERI	44	29	14	43	114.738
2	KOTTUR	49	110	13	123	184.267
3	KUDAVAASAL	49	98	16	114	316.368
4	MANNARGUDI	51	94	17	111	236.39
5	MUTHUPETTAI	29	54	13	67	245.02
6	NANNILAM	48	31	10	41	82.59
7	NEEDAMANGALAM	44	89	15	104	265.69
8	THIRUTHURAIPOONDI	32	60	88	148	224.34
9	THIRUVARUR	34	115	53	168	352.568
10	VALANGAIMAN	50	30	14	44	119.83
Total		430	710	253	963	2141.801

NRM Works for FY: 2024-25

S.No	Blocks	Number of Panchayats	Number of NRM works		Total	Expenditure on NRM works [In. Lakhs]
			Ongoing	Completed		
1	KORADACHERI	44	232	32	264	6.11
2	KOTTUR	49	245	38	283	6.74
3	KUDAVAASAL	49	227	19	246	28.97
4	MANNARGUDI	51	265	17	282	42.16
5	MUTHUPETTAI	29	194	58	252	3.5
6	NANNILAM	48	207	20	227	7.4
7	NEEDAMANGALAM	44	254	26	280	8.62
8	THIRUTHURAIPOONDI	32	165	18	183	2.33
9	THIRUVARUR	34	197	38	235	35.86
10	VALANGAIMAN	50	138	87	225	15.33
Total		430	2124	353	2477	157.02

Water Related Works for FY: 2020-21

S No.	Block	Number of Panchayats	Number of Water Related works		%age of works on Water Related works against total works	Expenditure on Water Related works [In. Lakhs]	Expenditure on All works [In. Lakhs]	%age of expenditure on Water Related works against total Expenditure
			Ongoing	Completed				
1	KORADACHERI	44	140	132	20	1388.13	2196.71	63
2	KOTTUR	49	311	117	32	1808.76	2648.65	68
3	KUDAVAASAL	49	172	94	18	449.84	2384.39	19
4	MANNARGUDI	51	230	194	38	1376.58	1960.16	70
5	MUTHUPETTAI	29	236	87	39	1099.76	1712.95	64
6	NANNILAM	48	82	98	25	568.33	1837.59	31
7	NEEDAMANGALAM	44	124	40	21	520.83	1850.84	28
8	THIRUTHURAIPOONDI	32	136	94	25	1039.16	2321.9	45
9	THIRUVARUR	34	167	70	20	1184.47	2392.22	50
10	VALANGAIMAN	50	119	21	22	811.35	2045.27	40
Total		430	1717	947	26	10247.21	21350.68	48

Water Related Works for FY: 2021 -2022

S. No.	Block	Number of Panchayats	Number of Water Related works		Total	Expenditure on Water Related works [In. Lakhs]
			Ongoing	Completed		
1	KORADACHERI	44	52	0	52	100.5
2	KOTTUR	49	254	2	256	303.62
3	KUDAVAASAL	49	52	1	53	55.18
4	MANNARGUDI	51	114	0	114	104.93
5	MUTHUPETTAI	29	95	4	99	148.42
6	NANNILAM	48	60	2	62	117.08
7	NEEDAMANGALAM	44	35	0	35	98.18
8	THIRUTHURAIPOONDI	32	25	0	25	71.88
9	THIRUVARUR	34	86	1	87	83.64
10	VALANGAIMAN	50	103	0	103	103.19
TOTAL		430	876	10	886	1186.62

Water Related Works for FY: 2022 -2023

S. No.	Block	Number of Panchayats	Number of Water Related works		Total	Expenditure on Water Related works[In. Lakhs]
			Ongoing	Completed		
1	KORADACHERI	44	26	9	35	96.683
2	KOTTUR	49	93	10	103	144.658
3	KUDAVAASAL	49	66	9	75	216.141
4	MANNARGUDI	51	76	12	88	216.72
5	MUTHUPETTAI	29	48	12	60	236.3
6	NANNILAM	48	17	6	23	61.78
7	NEEDAMANGALAM	44	78	7	85	163.71
8	THIRUTHURAIPOONDI	32	39	65	104	151.04
9	THIRUVARUR	34	98	44	142	313.64
10	VALANGAIMAN	50	21	9	30	78.6724
Total		430	562	183	745	1679.344

Water Related Works for FY: 2023-2024

Sl. No	Name of the Block	No. of Panchayats	Number of Water Related Works		% of works on water Related works against total works	Expenditure on water Related works [in. Lakhs]	Expenditure on all works [in. Lakhs]	% of expenditure on Water Related works against total Expenditure
			Ongoing	Completed				
1	KORADACHERY	44	101	69	100%	517.34	517.34	100%
2	KOTTUR	49	40	37	100%	175.64	175.64	100%
3	KODAVASAL	49	40	149	100%	645.48	645.48	100%
4	MANNARGUDI	51	136	69	100%	389.51	389.51	100%
5	MUTHUPET	29	17	144	100%	642.3	642.3	100%
6	NANNILAM	48	43	211	100%	985.86	985.86	100%
7	NEEDAMANGALAM	44	136	55	100%	142.73	142.73	100%
8	THIRUTHURAIPO ONDI	32	239	72	100%	275.39	275.39	100%
9	THIRUVARUR	34	87	125	100%	612.48	612.48	100%
10	VALANGAIMAN	50	200	54	100%	323.28	323.28	100%
Total		430	1039	985	100%	4710.01	4710.01	100%

Water Related Works – 2024-2025:

Sl. No	Name of the Block	No. of Panchayats	Number of Water Related Works		Expenditure on water related works [in Lakh]
			Ongoing	Completed	
1	KORADACHERI	44	59	0	0
2	KOTTUR	49	38	1	18.79
3	KUDAVAASAL	49	51	1	3.44
4	MANNARGUDI	51	38	0	0
5	MUTHUPETTAI	29	78	0	0
6	NANNILAM	48	54	0	0
7	NEEDAMANGALAM	44	32	1	29.54
8	THIRUTHURAIPOONDI	32	116	0	0
9	THIRUVARUR	34	32	2	5.28
10	VALANGAIMAN	50	52	0	0
Total		430	550	5	57.05

Asian Development Bank - Climate Change Adaptation

Climate Change

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

Climate Change Adaptation

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

IAMWARM:

Sub Basin	:	Cauvery Basin
Nodal District	:	Tiruvarur
WRD Region	:	Tiruvarur

I. Objective:

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

II. Plan:

- Diversification of high water requirement to low water requirement crops
- Low profit crops high profit.
- To increase the productivity through Transfer of latest production technologies by field demonstrations.
- To organize Farmers field schools which brings together concepts , methods from agro-ecology, experimental education and community developme.nt
- Training imported to field staff, farmers and labours.

- Frequent field visits
- Strengthening of information and publicity activities
- To organize Exposure visits
- To organize Frequent review for the appraisal of scheme progress.
- Documentation

III The Blocks covered in the Districts are as follows:

Sl. No.	District	Blocks covered	
1	Tiruvarur	1. Tiruvarur	2. Nannilam
		3. Kodavasal	4. Koradachery
		5. Valangaiman	6. Needamangalam
		7. Mannargudi	8. Kootur
		9. Thiruthuraiipoondi	10. Muthupet

Activities:

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

Strategy:

- It is proposed to cover the fallow lands with maize, pulses, groundnut, coconut, Sugarcane, Gingelly and horticultural crops
- The farmers will be encouraged to go in for well-irrigated maize, Pulses and Groundnut crops, till WRO works are completed and gap area is irrigated by Surface water.

- The important focus crops proposed in the sub basin are Maize, Paddy, Pulses, and Groundnut. It is proposed to form 5 to10 commodity groups for each focus crop, depends upon the area and each group will have 20 to 25 farmers with similar interest.
- The commodity group members will be given trainings periodically on latest production technologies, value addition, transport of produces, and also on market trends etc., so as to get the maximum productivity and best price for the produce in time.

Conclusion:

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

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

XIV. COMMUNITY AND STAKE HOLDERS PARTICIPATION

The community and following stake holders will be made to participate in the rescue and relief operations.

a. CBDRM.

Objectives of CBDRM:

To reduce communities vulnerabilities and strengthen their ability to proactively cope with disaster and natural hazards, through preparation of Village Disaster Risk Management Plans.

To form Village Disaster Management Committees and train all the stakeholders including students on multiple coastal disasters.

To make the communities aware about the infrastructure created under CDRRP and to maintain and utilize the same during emergency.

The Community based Disaster Risk Reduction Management Programme is functioning in this district. A Village Level Orientation camp was conducted in all the Villages in the District and a total of 2640 Community Volunteers were identified. Firka Level and Divisional Level Training on Disaster Management were conducted for the above 2640 First Responders. Further, 400 First Responders from each Taluk were selected out of the above 2640 First Responders and a total of 400 First Responders were identified and a District Level Training for the 400 First Responders was conducted. The Village level Disaster Management plan is available for 13 Coastal villages.

Thiruvarur District - Coastal Villages			
S.No	Taluk	Coastal Villages	Habitation
1	Thiruthuraipoondi	Vilangadu	Kariyankadu
2	Muthupettai	Idumbavanam	Karpaganatharkulam
3	Muthupettai	Idumbavanam	Keelavadiyakadu
4	Muthupettai	Keelakadu	Duraikadu
5	Muthupettai	Thillaivilagam	Sengankadu
6	Muthupettai	Thondiyakadu	Munankadu
7	Muthupettai	Thondiyakadu	Thondiyakadu
8	Muthupettai	Jamabavanodai	Jambuvanodai
9	Muthupettai	Kummitithidal	Karaithidal
10	Muthupettai	Jamabavanodai	Veeranvayal
11	Muthupettai	Uppur	Uppur
12	Muthupettai	Alangkadu	Alangkadu
13	Muthupettai	Muthupettai Town	Pettai

b. First Responders.

First responders for all the vulnerable places have been identified and they are in position. 2640 First Responders have been identified in the District spreading in all the Villages.

VDMC and VDMT:

Village Disaster Management Committee is formed at the Village Panchayat level consisting of various stakeholders from among the community and also field level functionaries from various sectoral departments.

Village Disaster Management Teams are formed as Task Forces at the coastal habitation level from among willing volunteers of the local community. Each team may have minimum of 5 members and maximum of 20, depending on the population. These teams have to be capacitated about their roles and responsibilities during disaster time. The VDRMP (Village Disaster Risk Management Plan) is prepared with the community participation in every coastal habitation. The VDRMP plan is executed during disaster situation.

In this context five teams have been formed as Village Disaster Risk Management Team (VDMT) in each Coastal habitation as follows.

- 1. Early Warning Team**
- 2. Evacuation Team**
- 3. Search and Rescue Team**
- 4. Shelter Management Team**
- 5. First Aid Team**

Capacity Building Training has been imparted for the VDMT & VDMC to the VDMT & VDMC members, in all the 13 Coastal habitations.

c. NGOs:

The following NGOs functioning in this District will be involved in the Disaster Response activities.

Sl. No	Name of the NGO's	Contact Name & Designation (Thiruvallur)	Contact Address	Phone, Cell No & email ID
1.	Nambikkai Foundation	S. Soundararajan , Secretary	Mettupalayam, Thiruturaiipoondi Tk Tiruvarur Dt.	9965549760 9788049716 nambikai foundationindia@yahoo.com
2.	BWDC (Bharathi Women Development Centre)	M.Nagarajan, Secretary	Vilagam, Kattur, Manakkal Ayyampettai (via), Tiruvarur Dt.	04369-244377 9942985601
3.	BFWF (Bharathamatha Family Welfare Foundation)	Edaiyur. R.V.Manimaran Secretary	No.1, Mettu theru, Thiruturaiipoondi Tk, Tiruvarur Dt.	9442221918 bharathingo@yahoo.com
4.	SUHSA (Sheila's Unit for Health & Social Affairs)	Y.Mohanraj Sudha Secretary	Needamangalam. Tiruvarur Dt.	9442633130 Sheilasunit.tvr@gmail.com
5.	VERDT (Venkateswara Educational & Rural Development)	Baskar, Director	No.4, Guru Dakshanamoorthy Complex, Tiruvarur	04366-224350 9786877225 9751517772 9486641882
6.	Manolayam Health care Trust	P.Murugaiyan, Managing Trustee,	Thamilar st, Mela panangattangudi, Needamangalam.	7373819688 Manolayam@yahoo.co.in , Manolayam2014@gmail.com

d. Red Cross

The redcross society wing is available in this District and they are giving training in First Aid to the college students and public. Their services will be utilized during disasters.

INDIAN RED CROSS SOCIETY – TIRUVARUR DISTRICT BRANCH

Profile of DDRT's Members

S.No	Name	Contact Phone No
1	J.Varadarajan, Secretary	9894218983
2	B.Benjamin	9047370754
3	D.Geetha, Administration officier	9942649134
4	R.Senthilkumar, JRC-Dt. Convener-TVR	94427 29258
5	K.Elumalai, YRC -Dt.Organisor – Tiruvarur	9047281087
6	K.Ambika	8110909154
7	G.Arangasamy	9865272255
8	K.V .Kannan	9842016362
9	M.Mahendran	7708616040
10	K.Selvachithambaram	9965818752
11	V.Suresh	9865593067
12	P.Mariadoss	9750886650
13	B.Uthaman	9894543495
14	M.S.Pari	9585686699
15	M.Saravanan	9585686699
16	K.Elumalai	9047281087
17	K.Deepan	9944517961
18	EdayurManimaran	9942227001
19	Bharathi	9092773832
20	K.SENTHILKUMAR	9842607609
21	Karunanithi R	9976918382
22	B.Meikandavel	9842607609
23	C.Selvakumar	9442014293
24	K.Thirunavukarasu	9443247197
25	D.Aananth	9443476286
26	C.K.Ravichandran	9443224567
27	K.Ravi	9443157646
28	S.Akilan	9159804717
29	M.Saravanan	9443617593
30	T.Rajkumar	7904439479
31	G.Kumar	9500817272
32	K.Raja	9439484700
33	A.Arunachalam	7904189062
34	Siva	9500758870
35	S.kannan	8056726315

5. Nehru Yuva Kendra:

Regular meetings will be conducted amongst all From September to December every year so as to have effective coordination.

S.No	Name	Contact Phone No
1	Mr.R.BALAKRISHNAN	9443661915

NCC & NSS -DISTRICT CO - ORDINATOR

S.No	Name	Contact Phone No
1	Mr. K.CHANDRAMOHAN .- NCC Co Ordinator	9942270704
2	Mr.RAJAPPA -NSS Co Ordinator	9443662489

XV. LINKAGES / CO-ORDINATION WITH OTHER AGENCIES FOR DISASTER MANAGEMENT

- All development plans and projects by different agencies shall be consulted widely with different stakeholders, to mitigate any adverse disaster risks due to development initiative.
- All developmental plans approved by state/ district authorities and flagships programme running in the district should have a special component for disaster mitigation and additional budgets should be ear marked for the same if required.
- DDMA shall make recommendations to all the district departments about possible mitigation cum development projects that could be taken.
- All district departments to take lead for mainstreaming mitigation aspect in their projects and earmark at least 10% budget for the same in their plans.
- Member Parliaments and MLAs under the MP Local Area Development Scheme and MLA local area development fund should sanction (a) projects which have taken into account the mitigation / disaster resilient factors (b) projects for mitigation from disaster.
- Continuous planning & execution of plans for providing sustainable livelihood for most vulnerable communities.
- Infrastructure development like construction of irrigation channels, sluice gates, pucca roads, multipurpose safe shelter should be given a priority as it aids both mitigation from disaster and leads to development.

Electricity Supply:

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

Drinking Water Supply:

At times of cyclone flood or tidal waves, it may happen that the water in the tanks gets polluted due to merger of rain water with the tank water or otherwise. In Municipal areas where the population looks to the water supply department the

system may fail on account of failure of electricity and the public may suffer due to lack of drinking water. It is the responsibility of the Municipal Commissioners in Municipal areas, the Extension Officers in Town Panchayats and the Panchayat Union Commissioners in rural areas to provide drinking water to these areas without delay. These officers should therefore have with them the required number of tube wells and wells sinking machineries and machines so that drinking water can be supplied immediately by sinking bore wells.

They should keep in touch with the officials of Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board and be ready to provide good water in time. Pending sinking of tube wells, it may be necessary to transport drinking water from the nearest town possible where water has not been spoilt or where the system has not failed. For such purposes, the Municipal Authorities should keep themselves ready to transport water through lorries, or water tank carriers so that within hours of the calamity drinking water can be made available to the public. Spreading of epidemics, through water is a common occurrence on occasions of floods / cyclone. It is therefore necessary to chlorinate all ponds and tanks, the water of which is usually used by the villagers so that the outbreak of epidemics through water can be controlled. The Joint director Health Service and Panchayat Union Commissioners in rural areas and the Municipal Commissioners and the Town Panchayat Extension Officers in urban areas should arrange to store sufficient medicines in advance and keep their staff on alert to act wherever necessary.

Roads:

The length of the National Highways and State Highways, major district roads and other district roads in Thiruvarur District.

The foodstuffs and other articles cannot be stored for an indefinite period and hence to ensure normal supplies of commodities, the restoration of road communication is essential. One of the most important items of work the relief officer is to attend to the clearance of roads, closing of breaches etc. The Highways roads are under the control of the Divisional Engineer (Highways), rural roads under the control of Divisional Engineers (H&RW) directly and other under the control of Panchayat Unions or Panchayats.

The Divisional Engineers (Highways) & Rural Roads should allocate the areas to be taken charge by their Assistant Divisional Engineers, Assistant Engineers and Lower subordinate staff both under Highways and rural roads and

Panchayat union roads. The Divisional Engineer and his staff and the Panchayat Union Engineers shall be responsible to restore the road communication by cutting and removing the trees as also by closing the breaches, wherever necessary. The villagers shall also be permitted to cut and remove the fallen trees wherever necessary so as to allow the vehicles to pass through.

The Divisional Engineers will arrange to procure additional cutting tools in each section under their control and under the control of Panchayat unions and with the help of the local laborers and sawmen. The Revenue Divisional Officers will furnish a list of Sawmen available in the villages to the Assistant Divisional Engineers and the Village Administrative Officers of the road side villages shall be responsible for procuring labour for the work.

Transportation:

This District is adequately served by all well laid network of roads and railways. This District has got good road facilities on all the directions for transporting the evacuees during all seasons. All the Taluks are connected with State Highways. The National Highways are also covering the major roads of the district. Hence, the Evacuation Scheme is drawn up to utilize fully the road facilities. The principal village link roads, if necessary, can be utilized for movement of evacuees to the maximum extent.

The following resources available in the district will be utilized during the diaster response activities.

XVI. BUDGET AND OTHER FINANCIAL ALLOCATION - OUTLAYS OF MAJOR SCHEMES

Relief Amount

The relief for the human loss, house damage, cattle loss has been drawn from Treasury and distribute to the victims under TR 27 rule without expecting allotment of funds.

Capacity Building Training on Disaster Management:

A sum of Rs.108 Lakhs was sanctioned in the proceedings of Additional Chief Secretary / Commissioner of Revenue Administration, Chennai No: NC III/4101/2021 dated: 28.01.2022 for identification of 3500 First Responders by conducting Village Level Orientation camp in all the Villages in the District and conduct of Firka Level and Divisional Level Training for above 3500 First Responders and conduct of District level training for selected 400 First Responders out of the above 3500 First Responders as a measure of Capacity Building and the above four level Trainings were conducted by utilizing the funds provided.

State Allocations

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

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

District Allocations

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

The Department which will play an active role in reduction of risk is PWD, Panchayat Development, Agriculture and Revenue.

At times of Flood or drought more funds are usually allocated for mitigation activities as was done to cope up drinking water supply. In case of higher needs, the State Disaster Management Agency into be addressed for funds under SDRF.

XVII. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

INTRODUCTION

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

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

MONITORING

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

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

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

During disasters the search and rescue exercise, evacuation, relief activities will be closed monitored by the District Administration. The District Collector and District Revenue officer will have overall monitoring on the activities. The Inter Departmental Zonal teams formed in Vulnerable zones will directly act at the disaster area and report the situation then and there. The district level line department officials will also be engaged in supervision of relief centers.

a. Hon'ble Ministers:

The precautionary measures taken to tackle disasters are being reviewed and monitored by the Hon'ble Ministers.

The drought damages caused to the crops due to drought are being reviewed by the Hon'ble Ministers

b. Monitoring officers:

The Monitoring officer deputed by the Government will conduct field inspections and review the work done during disasters and report to Government.

The monitoring officers conducting review meetings on the progress on drought relief works.

c. Inter Departmental Zonal Teams:

The inter departmental zonal teams have been formed for all the 36 vulnerable places in the District. The Nodal officers for the above 36 vulnerable locationas has been appointed in the cadre of Tahsildar.

d. Formation of Mobile Teams

The relief work done during disasters will be documented and will be kept a record for future study. These teams have been formed for the Coraporation, Municipalities and Rural Panchayats.

e. Formation of Committees to handle the Disaster Situation:

1. Early Warning Committee

- Personal Assistant To Collector (General)
- Tahsildar, Disaster Management
- I4 Senior Revenue Inspector
- DM2 Junior Revenue Inspector

2. Search, Rescue & Evacuation committee

- District Officer, Fire and Rescue services,
- Deputy Superintendent of Police, Thiruvarur
- Assistant Director (Fisheries), Thiruvarur
- Secretary Red Cross organization, Thiruvarur
- Honorary president, Home Guard, Thiruvarur

3. Shelter and Relief (Food, water and Sanitation) committee (for District)

- All Sub Divisional magistrates
- Project Director, DRDA
- Joint Registrar, Co-Operative Society, Thiruvarur
- District Supply officer, Thiruvarur
- Commissioner, Thiruvarur Municipality
- Commissioner, Mannargudi Municipality
- Commissioner, Koothanallur Municipality
- Commissioner, Thiruthuraipoondi Municipality
- Assistant Director (Town Panchayats), Thanjavur
- Assistant Director (Panchayats), Thiruvarur

4. Water Ways management including eviction of encroachments committee

- District Revenue Officer
- District Forest Officer
- All Tahsildars
- Executive Engineer, Vennar River Basin, Thiruvarur
- Executive Engineer, Cauvery River Basin, Thanjavur

5. Public Health (District) committee

- Joint Director (Health), Thiruvarur
- Joint Director, Animal Husbandry, Thiruvarur
- Deputy Director(Health), Thiruvarur

6. Traffic Management committee

- Deputy Superintendent of Police, Thiruvarur
- Regional Transport officer, Thiruvarur
- Divisional Manager, Tamil Nadu State Transport Corporation

7. Media Management (including Social Media) committee

- Public Relation officer, Thiruvarur
- District Informatics Officer, NIC, Thiruvarur
- District E-governance Manager, Thiruvarur

EVALUATION

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

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

XVIII. RISK COMMUNICATION STRATEGIES

DISASTER WARNING SYSTEM

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

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

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

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

RECEIVING AND DISSEMINATION OF DISASTER ALERTS:

Sl. No	Nature of disaster	Organization from which information received	Modes of communication for receipt of information	Mode of dissemination from the District HQ to the Villages/Blocks/Taluks
1.	Floods	State Control Room	Disaster Warning System (D.S.W)	1. Early Warning System 2. Very High Frequency Set (V.H.F) 3. EPABX System 4. Telephone

i) Disaster Warning Alerting System (D.W.A.S):

The Disaster Warning Alerting System sets are installed in 7 Station in District. 6 are Coastal Area and 1 in Collector Office. The sets are to be manned by Revenue or Police Officials, who will be communicating the warning messages during any disaster announcement from Metrological Department by wireless network to the neighbouring places and to various Government Officials for taking necessary protective measures.

The list of stations and offices where the Disaster Warning Alert System (D.W.A.S) sets have been located is shown below:

List Showing the Location of DWAS – Disaster Warning Alert System in Tiruvarur District

Sl.No	Name of the Taluk	Name of the Village	Location of Site	Incharge Officer
1	Thiruthuraipoondi	Vilankadu	Multi Purpose Evacuation Shelter	Village Administrative Officer, Vilankadu.
2	Muthupettai	Jambuvanodai	Panchayat Office	Village Administrative Officer, Jambuvanodai
3	Muthupettai	Thillaivilagam	Multi Purpose Evacuation Shelter	Village Administrative Officer, Thillaivilagam
4	Muthupettai	Edumbavanam	Panchayat Office	Village Administrative Officer, Edumbavanam
5	Muthupettai	Karpaganathar kulam	Panchayat Office	Village Administrative Officer, Karpaganatharkulam
6	Muthupettai	Thondiyakadu	Panchayat Office	Village Administrative Officer, Thondiyakadu

ii) Receiving System

It consists of

- 12 feet parabolic aluminium antenna weighing about 100 Kgs.
- A Disaster Warning Alert System Receiver.

The receiver has to be located in a convenient room where some officials of Revenue Department or Police in charge of the located premises to watch round the clock for receiving the warning and taking further action.

- The receiver may be placed on a small table of size at 4 feet x 2 feet
- The batteries for the power supply may be kept under the table.
- AC Main power supply will be required to keep the batteries on charge.

iii) Care is being given to ensure the Following:

1. The AC main power supply should not be disconnected. It should be kept 'ON' position 24X7.
2. The batteries filled should be attended to daily and kept clean by removing the dust.
3. Distilled water must be poured on a weekly basis in the 12 chambers kept without being drained or dried up.
4. In no circumstances, the batteries attached with the system should be removed and utilized for some other purpose.
5. The room where the D.W.S. sets have been installed should not be closed under any circumstances. If required so, the key must be readily available with a responsible officer. Whenever situation arises, the system will alarm, for one minute. Subsequently the communications will be repeated in both Tamil and English for more than once. The warnings so received should be communicated to all officers concerned within the jurisdiction.

EFFECTIVE USE OF VHF SETS

During the season, the Superintendent of Police, Tiruvarur will arrange to ensure that the control rooms are equipped with wireless sets to function 24x7, so that the communication of messages shall be effectively carried through the V.H.F. available in the Police Stations. Superintendent of Police, Tiruvarur will install V.H.F. sets for the following office, from the onset of monsoon.

Control room in the Collectorate, Revenue Divisional Officer's Office, and all Taluk Offices

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

Soon on receipt of the first warning, each relief officer either at Divisional level, Taluk level, Firka level and group level should arrange to post responsible

persons near the V.H.F. so that the messages received may be passed on to the concerned Relief Officers.

According to existing arrangements, V.H.F. sets are functioning at the Divisional Office or in the nearest Police Station and it will be necessary for the staff of Revenue Offices to use the V.H.F. sets at times of emergency. The Superintendent of Police, Tiruvarur has agreed during the previous occasions to impart training to some members of Revenue Staff, so that they can familiarize on the usage of V.H.F sets whenever required. Before the commencement of season, the Revenue Divisional Officers should arrange to consult the Deputy Superintendent of Police concerned and train at least 2 or 3 members of their staff so that their services can be utilised in operating the V.H.F. sets. At the Collectorate, the Personal Assistant (General) will arrange to depute the staff for training in the Superintendent's Office. The Superintendent of Police, Tiruvarur will ensure that the Revenue personnel are also accustomed to speak on V.H.F. sets.

Sl. No	Taluk	Village	Location
1.	Thiruthuraipoondi	Vilankadu	Multi Purpose Evacuation Shelter
2.	Thiruthuraipoondi	Thiruthuraipoondi	Taluk Office
3.	Muthupettai	Muthupettai	BDO Office
4.	Muthupettai	Jambuvanodai	Panchayat Office
5.	Muthupettai	Thillaivilagam	Multi Purpose Evacuation Shelter
6.	Muthupettai	Idumbavanam	Panchayat Office
7.	Muthupettai	Karpaganatharkulam	Panchayat Office
8.	Muthupettai	Thondiyakadu	Panchayat Office

XIX. IMPORTANT CONTACT NUMBERS AND PROVISION FOR LINK TO DETAILED INFORMATION

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

S.No	Office	Phone No./Fax/Email Id.	Details
1.	Principal Secretary To Government, Revenue Department, Chennai.	Phone Number	044 - 25671556
		Fax Number	044 - 24918098
2.	Additional Chief Secretary / Commissioner Of Revenue Administration, Chennai.	Phone Number	044 - 28593988 044 - 28593990
		Fax Number	044 - 28511593
3.	TAMILNADU STATE DISASTER MANAGEMENT AGENCY (TNSDMA)	Phone Number	044 - 1070
		Fax Number	044 - 28410 577
		CHENNAI Toll Free No	044 - 28414513 / 044- 28414600
		Email	tnstateeoc@gmail.com tn.relief@gmail.com

COLLECTORATE CONTROL ROOM

S.No.	Name	Number
1.	Toll Free Number	04366 - 1077
2.	Landline Number	04366 - 226623
3.	D.R.O. - Thiruvarur	9445000922
4.	PA (General) to Collector, Tiruvarur	9445008154
5.	FAX No.	04366 - 220889
6.	Email address	deoctvr@gmail.com
		dmtahsildar.tvr@tn.gov.in
		collrtvr@nic.in

IMPORTANT CONTACT DETAILS

TELEPHONE NUMBERS OF IMPORTANT OFFICIALS

Sl.No.	Designation	Phone No.	
		Office	Cell No.
1.	District Collector	04366-223344	9444178000
2.	District Revenue Officer	04366-220483	9445000922
3.	Additonal Collector - DRDA	04366-222168	7373704216
4.	Project Director – TNSLRM	04366-225967	9444094386
5.	Senior Regional Manager, TNCSC, Tiruvarur	04366-222542	9442255542
6.	Revenue Divisional Officer Tiruvarur	04366-244277	9445000464
7.	Revenue Divisional Officer -Mannargudi	04367-252261	9445000463
8.	Personal Assistant (General) to Collector	04366-220889	9445008154
9.	Personal Assistant (Lands) to Collector	-	
10.	Personal Assistant (Accounts) to Collector	-	9442846464
11.	Spl Deputy Collector (SSS)	04366225662	9445461752
12.	District Supply Officer, Tiruvarur	04366-220510	9445000295
13.	AC Excise	04366-220501	9445074601
14.	AC Labour	04366-251210	9976396492
15.	AC HR&CE	04366 -242999	9789268292
16.	District Backward Classes and Minority Welfare Officer	04366-220519	9445477834
17.	District Adi Dravidar and Tribal Welfar Officer	04366-220528	7338801278
18.	District Social Welfare Officer	04366-224280	9150057953
19.	District Differently Abled Welfare	04366-221397	9499933494
20.	Spl. D.C. Revenue Court, Tiruvarur	04366-244870	9629124519
21.	Spl. D.C. Revenue Court, Mannargudi	04367 251150	9629124519
22.	PA (Noon Meal),Tiruvarur	04366-224466	9442238042
23.	PA (PD), Tiruvarur	04366-221360	9442280912
24.	PA (Small Savings) , Tiruvarur	04366-225967	8838636439
25.	PA (Agriculture),Tiruvarur	04366-220198	7397753329,
26.	AD Ex. Serives Man, Tiruvarur (i/c)	04366-290080	9789289291
27.	AD Panchayats, Tiruvarur	04366-221359	7402607518
28.	AD Survey, Tiruvarur	-	9445905604
29.	AD, Audit Tiruvarur	04366-220962	7402607519
30.	AD Fisheries & (Marine)	04366-224140	9384824255
31.	AD Mines Tiruvarur	-	9629908138
32.	AD Town Panchayat, Thanjavur	04362 234247	8925809225
33.	NIC, Tiruvarur	04366-221356	9443394492
34.	Tahsildar Tiruvarur	04366-222379	9445000626
35.	Tahsildar Nannilam	04366-230456	9445000627
36.	Tahsildar Kudavasal	04366-262056	9445000628
37.	Tahsildar Valangaiman	04374 264456	9445000629
38.	Tahsildar Needamangalam	04367 260456	9445000624
39.	Tahsildar Mannargudi	04367 222291	9445000623
40.	Tahsildar Thiruthuraipoondi	04369 222456	9445000625
41.	Tahsildar Koothanallur	04367 230456	7825873739

42.	Tahsildar Muthupettai	04369 222456	9442200445
43.	Tahsildar (SSS) Tiruvarur	-	6380666640
44.	Tahsildar(SSS) Nannilam	-	9487992927
45.	Tahsildar (SSS) Kudavasal	-	9442682473
46.	Tahsildar (SSS) Valangaiman	-	8220453230 8825778411
47.	Tahsildar (SSS) Needamangalam	-	9442265675
48.	Tahsildar (SSS) Mannargudi	-9444440655	8072595014
49.	Tahsildar (SSS) Koothanallur	-	9442200445
50.	Tahsildar(SSS) Thiruthuraipoondi	-	9488417051
51.	Tahsildar(SSS) Muthupettai		9944965552
52.	CEO, Tiruvarur	04366-222903	7373003011
53.	CEO (SSA) , Tiruvarur	04366-221831	7373003011
54.	DE (Highways), Tiruvarur	04366-220666	9788031116
55.	DEO, Tiruvarur	04366-223348	9442223440
56.	DEO, Mannargudi	--	9750983053
57.	DM-TASMAC, Tiruvarur	04366-222433	9445029731
58.	DM-Transport, Tiruvarur	04366-222410	9487898187
59.	DM-THATCO	04366-250017	9445029478
60.	DM-Lead Bank, Tiruvarur	04366-221269	9443921269
61.	Dean Medical	04366-244486 04366-240024	9443010415
62.	DD Statistics	04366-242030	9486682480
63.	DD Health	04366-241895	9444706007
64.	JD Health	04366-224465	9444982686
65.	GM DIC	04366-224403	9003428832
66.	PO ICDS	04366-225251	9442107945 9600893913
67.	PRO	04366-221352	9498042451
68.	JR , Co-operative Dept	04366-221262	7338749200
69.	R.T.O.	04366-221261	9384808379
70.	Secretary , Agricultural Marketing Committee,	04366-250481	9360999666
71.	Joint Director, Agriculture	04366-224956	7397753311
72.	E.E Agricultural Engg	04366 290536	9444284393
73.	DD Horticulture	04366-224861	9842184435
74.	District Forest Officer	04366-223765	9444223174
75.	District Fire Officer	04366-221027	9445086474

76.	District Treasury Officer	04366-225793	9894665682
77.	District Library Officer	04366-251779	7402603611
78.	District Sports Officer	04366-227158	9940341500
79.	JD Animal Husbandry	04366-225620	9445001125
80.	DR Dairy	04366-250214	9952099340
81.	EE TWAD	04366-221362	9751218324
82.	EE Vennar Division, PWD - WRD, Tiruvarur	04366-241347	9443975890
83.	EE Vennar Division, PWD - WRD, Thanjavur	04362-271250	9566606301
84.	EE Cauvery Division, PWD - WRD, Thanjavur	04362-230251	9488033819
85.	EE Agniyar Division PWD-WRD, Pattukottai.	-	8098350458
86.	Sericulture Development	0431-2464873	9486401763
87.	AE PWD Buildings	-	9443837366
88.	EE PWD Electricals	0427-2418839	9940385859
89.	SDO PWD Electricals	-	9443924204
90.	AE PWD Electricals	-	9092795958
91.	SE TANGEDCO (Electricity)	-	9445854007
92.	EE TANGEDCO (Electricity)	04366-242718	9445854007

Police Department				
1	S.Jayakumar I.P.S.,	Superintend ent of Police	9952022205	04366- 224377
2	Tr. Tr.V.Arulselvam	ADSP/HQ	9498144391	04366-225377
3	Tr .T.Eshwaran	ADSP/PEW	9448144833	04366-225270
4	Tr.P.Manikandan	DSP/TVR	9498110861	04366-220175
5	Tr.P.Tamilmaran	DSP/NLM	9442950773	04366-230449
6	Tr.A.AswathAntoArockiaraj	DSP/MNG	9498183264	04367-222444
7	Tr.K.Baskaran	DSP/TTP	9842487995	04367-222444
8	Tr.M.Raja	DSP/MPT	7010899678	04369-260449

TALUK (TAHSILDARS)

S.No	Name of the Taluk	Phone No.	Mobile No.	E-Mail ID
1.	Mannargudi	04367-222291	9445000623	aero_mannargudi@yahoo.com
2.	Needamangalam	04367-260456	9445000624	aero_needamangalam@yahoo.com
3.	Thiruthuaipoondi	04369-222456	9445000625	aero_ttp@yahoo.com
4.	Tiruvarur	04366-222379	9445000626	aero_tiruvarur@yahoo.com
5.	Nannilam	04366-230456	9445000627	aero_nannilam@yahoo.com
6.	Kodavasal	04366-262056	9445000628	aero_kudavasal@yahoo.com
7.	Valangaiman	04374-264456	9445000629	aero_valangaiman@yahoo.com
8.	Koothanallur	04367-230456	7825873739	aero_knr@yahoo.com
9.	Muthupettai	04369-	9442200445	tahsildarmuthupet@gmail.com

S.No.	Designation	Mobile No.	Phone No.	E-Mail ID
1.	Personal Assistant to Collector (General), Tiruvarur	9445008154	220889	collrtvr@nic.in
2.	Personal Assistant to Collector (Development), Tiruvarur	7402607516	221360	papd.tntvr@nic.in
3.	Personal Assistant to Collector (Agri), Tiruvarur	9443075523	220198	paagri.tntvr@nic.in
4.	Assistant Director , Survey & LR, Tvr.	9444067416		adsurvey.tntvr@nic.in
5.	Assistant Director (panchayat), Tvr.	7402607518	221359	adp.tntvr@nic.in
6.	PO, DRDA, Tvr	9443305942 7373704216	04366 222552	drda.tntvr@gmail.com
7.	EE, DRDA, Tiruvarur	7373704576		drda.tntvr@nic.in
8.	Joint Director, Agriculture, Tiruvarur	8072755386	224956	jdathiruvarur@gmail.com
9.	Regional Joint Director, Animal Husbandary, Tiruvarur	9445001125	225620	rjdtvr@gmail.com

MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONERS

S.No	Designation	Mobile No.	Phone No.	E-Mail ID
1.	Municipal Commissioner, Tiruvarur	7397396228	04366 - 242590 242205, 242705	commr.tiruvarur @tn.gov.in
2.	Municipal Commissioner, Koothanallur	7397396223	04367 - 232001 236183	commr.koothanallur@tn.gov.in
3.	Municipal Commissioner, Mannargudi	7397396225	04367 - 252263	commr.mannargudi@tn.gov.in
4.	Municipal Commissioner, Thiruturaipoondi.	7397389970	04369 - 222551 220551	commr.thiruthuraiipoondi@tn.gov.in

FIRE SERVICE AND RESQUE DEPARTMENT

Sl. No.	Designation	Phone		
		Office	Cell No.	
			CUG	Personnel
1	District Officer	Divisional Fire Office	94450-86474	9965598101
2	Assistant District Officer	Divisional Fire Office	94450-86475	-
3	Station Officer	Thiruvarur	94450-86746	9486288005
4	Station Officer	Mannargudi	94450-86480	8667700822
5	Station Officer	Nannilam	94450-86482	9698353506
6	Station Officer	Needamangalam	94450-86483	9715277142
7	Station Officer	Thiruthuraipoondi	94450-86485	9095125473
8	Station Officer	Kudavasal	94450-86479	7708363702
9	Station Officer	Koothanallur	94450-86477	8667659369
10	Station Officer	Kootur	94450-86478	9442661988
11	Station Officer	Muthupettai	94450-86481	9025993403
12	Station Officer	Valangaiman	94450-86486	9442682378
13	Station Officer	Thirumakottai	94450-86484	8667700822
14	Station Officer	Peralam	94428-32354	6379235608

TNSTC BRANCHES PHONE NUMBER & BRANCH MANAGER CONTACT NUMBER

Sl. No.	BRANCH (Kumbakonam Division)	BRANCH MANAGER NAME	Phone No.	CELL NO
1	Tiruvarur	Divisional Manager , TVR	04366-222410	9487898200
	Tiruvarur	Branch Manager Thiruvarur	04366-222410	9487995505
		Engineer	-	7010969720
2	Mannargudi	BM Mannargudi	-	9487995501
		Engineer	-	9655774208
3	Thiruthuraipoondi	BM Thiruthuraipondi	-	9487995502
		Engineer	-	9585136423
4	Nannilam	BM Nannilam	-	9487995504
		Engineer	-	9171593084

CIVIL SUPPLY GODOWN

Sl. No	NAMES OF THE GODOWN	PHONE NUMBER	Cell No.
1.	Tiruvarur	-	9894782347
2.	Alangudi	-	9843450032
3.	Kodavasal	-	9003471899
4.	Achuthamangalam	-	9941894499
5.	Mannargudi	-	9486741386
6.	Perugavazhnthan	-	9942528207
7.	Athanoor	04367 - 260710	9787392910
8.	Moolangudi	-	9486801719
9.	Keelapandi	04369 - 296927	9843146808
10	Muthupettai		9698229903

TOWN PANCHAYAT EXECUTIVE OFFICE

S. No	Name	Mobile No.	Phone No.	E-Mail ID
1.	Excutive Officer, Nannilam	7824058336	04366 - 296240	nannilamtp@gmail.com
2.	Excutive Officer, Peralam	7824058338	04366 - 238727	kodavasaltp@yahoo.com
3.	Excutive Officer, Koradachery	7824058334	04374- 231422	Valangaiman_tp@yahoo.co.in
4.	Excutive Officer, Kodavasal	7824058333	04367- 262038	needamangalamtp@gmail.com
5.	Excutive Officer, Valangaiman	7824058339	04369- 264377	Muthupettp@rediffmail.com
6.	Excutive Officer, Needamangalam	7824058337	04367 - 260899	peralamtp@yahoo.com
7.	Excutive Officer, Muthupettai	7824058335	04369 - 260549	koradacherytp@yahoo.co.in

Block Development Officer

S.No	Office Name	Mobile No.	Phone No.	E-Mail ID
1.	BDO Tiruvarur	BP:7402607529 VP :7402607530	222287 / 222817	tvrbk.tntvr@nic.in
2.	BDO Nannilam	BP:7402607533 VP :7402607534	230451 / 230688	nnmbk.tntvr@nic.in
3.	BDO Kudavasal	BP:7402607538 VP :7402607539	262051 / 260026	kdlblk.tntvr@nic.in
4.	BDO Koradachery	BP:7402607542 VP :7402607543	232451	kdyblk.tntvr@nic.in
5.	BDO valangaiman	BP:7402607566 VP :7402607567	264425	vlgbk.tntvr@nic.in
6.	BDO Mannargudi	BP:7402607554 VP :7402607555	222304 / 227060	mngblk.tntvr@nic.in
7.	BDO Needamangalm	BP:7402607550 VP :7402607551	260451	ndmbk.tntvr@nic.in
8.	BDO Kottur	BP:7402607546 VP :7402607547	279451 / 279851	ktrblk.tntvr@nic.in
9.	BDO Thiruthuraiipoondi	BP:7402607558 VP :7402607559	222451 / 222466	ttpblk.tntvr@nic.in
10.	BDO Muthupet	BP:7402607562 VP :7402607563	260451 / 261260	mtpblk.tntvr@nic.in

XX. DO's AND DON'Ts OF ALL POSSIBLE HAZARDS

CYCLONE

Before the Cyclone season:

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

Necessary actions:

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

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

When the Cyclone Starts:

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

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

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

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

When Evacuation is instructed

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

Post-cyclone measures

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

FLOODS

What to do before a flood

To prepare for a flood, you should:

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

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

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

If you must prepare to evacuate, you should:

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

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

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

TSUNAMI

Do's & Don'ts

- You should find out if your home, school, workplace, or other frequently visited locations are in tsunami hazard areas along sea-shore.
- Know the height of your street above sea level and the distance of your street from the coast or other high – risk waters. (Local administration may put sign boards).
- Plan evacuation routes from your home, school, workplace, or any other place you could be where tsunamis present a risk.

- If your children's school is in an identified inundation zone, find out what the school evacuation plan is.
- Practice your evacuation routes.
- Use a Weather Radio or stay tuned to a local radio or television station to keep informed of local watches and warnings.
- Talk to your insurance agent. Homeowners' policies may not cover flooding from a tsunami. Ask the Insurance Agent about the benefits from Multi-Hazard Insurance Schemes.
- Discuss Tsunamis with your family. Everyone should know what to do in a tsunami situation. Discussing tsunamis ahead of time will help reduce fear and save precious time in an emergency. Review flood safety and preparedness measures with your family.

If you are in an area at Risk from Tsunami

- You should find out if your home, school, workplace, or other frequently visited locations are in tsunami hazard areas.
- Know the height of your street above sea level and the distance of your street from the coast or other high-risk waters. (Local administration may put sign boards). Also find out the height above sea level and the distance from the coast of outbuildings that house animals, as well as pastures or corrals.
- Plan evacuation routes from your home, school, workplace, or any other place you could be where tsunamis present a risk. If possible, pick areas (30 meters) above sea level or go as far as 3 kilometres inland, away from the coastline. If you cannot get this high or far, go as high or far as you can. Every meter inland or upward may make a difference. You should be able to reach your safe location on foot within 15 minutes. After a disaster, roads may become blocked or unusable. Be prepared to evacuate by foot if necessary. Footpaths normally lead uphill and inland, while many roads parallel coastlines. Follow posted tsunami evacuation routes; these will lead to safety. Local emergency management officials can advise you on the best route to safety and likely shelter locations.
- If your children's school is in an identified inundation zone, find out what the school evacuation plan is. Find out if the plan requires you to pick your children up from school or from another location. Telephone

lines during a tsunami watch or warning may be overloaded and routes to and from schools may be jammed.

- Practice your evacuation routes. Familiarity may save your life. Be able to follow your escape route at night and during inclement weather. Practicing your plan makes the appropriate response more of a reaction, requiring less thinking during an actual emergency situation.
- Use a Weather Radio or stay tuned to a local radio to television station to keep informed of local watches and warnings.
- Talk to your insurance agent. Homeowners' policies may not cover flooding from a tsunami. Ask the Insurance Agent about the benefits from Multi-Hazard Insurance Schemes.
- Discuss tsunamis with your family. Everyone should know what to do in a tsunami situation. Discussing tsunamis ahead of time will help reduce fear and save precious time in an emergency. Review flood safety and preparedness measures with your family.

If you are visiting an area at Risk from Tsunami

- Check with the hotel or campground operators for tsunami evacuation information and find out what the warning system is for tsunamis. It is important to know designated escape routes before a warning is issued.
- One of the early warning signals of a tsunami is that the sea water recedes several meters, exposing fish on shallow waters or on the beaches. If you see the sea water receding, you must immediately leave the beach and go to higher ground far away from the beach.
- Protect Your Property
- You should avoid building or living in buildings within 200 meters of the high tide coastline.
- These areas are more likely to experience damage from tsunamis, strong winds, or coastal storms.
- Make a list of items to bring inside in the event of a tsunami.
- A list will help you remember anything that can be swept away by tsunami water.
- Elevate coastal homes.
- Most tsunami waves are less than 3 meters. Elevating your house will help reduce damage to your property from most tsunamis.
- Take precautions to prevent flooding.

- Have an engineer check your home and advise about ways to make it more resistant to tsunami water.
- There may be ways to divert waves away from your property. Improperly built walls could make your situation worse. Consult with a professional for advice.
- Ensure that any outbuildings, pastures, or corrals are protected in the same way as your home. When installing or changing fence lines, consider placing them in such a way that your animals are able to move to higher ground in the event of a tsunami.

What to do if You feel a Strong Coastal Earthquake

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

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

tsunami. A regional tsunami from a local earthquake could strike some areas before a tsunami warning could be announced.

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

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

What to do after a Tsunami

- You should continue using a Weather Radio or staying tuned to a Coast Guard emergency frequency station or a local radio or television station for updated emergency information
- The Tsunami may have damaged roads, bridges, or other places that may be unsafe.
- Check yourself for injuries and get first aid if necessary before helping injured or trapped persons
- If someone needs to be rescued, call professionals with the right equipment to help.
- Help people who require special assistance – Infants, elderly people, those without transportation, large families who may need additional help in an emergency situation, people with disabilities, and the people who care for them.
- Avoid disaster areas
- Your presence might hamper rescue and other emergency operations and put you at further risk from the residual effects of floods, such as contaminated water, crumbled roads, landslides, mudflows, and other hazards
- Use the telephone only for emergency calls, Telephone lines are frequently overwhelmed in disaster situations. The need to be clear for emergency calls to get through.
- Stay out of a building if water remains around it. Tsunami water, like floodwater, can undermine foundations, causing buildings to sink, floors to crack, or walls to collapse.

- When re-entering buildings or homes, use extreme caution. Tsunami-driven floodwater may have damaged buildings where you least expect it. Carefully watch every step you take.
- Wear long pants, a long-sleeved shirt, and sturdy shoes. The most common injury following a disaster is cut feet.
- Use battery-powered lanterns or flashlights when examining buildings. Battery-powered lighting is the safest and easiest to use, and it does not present a fire hazard for the user, occupants, or building. **DO NOT USE CANDLES.**
- Examine walls, floors, doors, staircases, and windows to make sure that the building is not in danger of collapsing. Inspect foundations for cracks or other damage. Crack and damage to a foundation can render a building uninhabitable.
- Look for fire hazards. Under the earthquake action there may be broken or leaking gas lines, and under the Tsunami flooded electrical circuits, or submerged furnaces or electrical appliances. Flammable or explosive.
- Materials may have come from upstream. Fire is the most frequent hazard following floods.
- Check for gas leaks. If you smell gas or hear a blowing or hissing noise, open a window and get everyone outside quickly. Turn off the gas using the outside main valve if you can, and call the gas company from a neighbor's home. If you turn off the gas for any reason, it must be turned back on by a professional
- Look for electrical system damage. If you see sparks or broken or frayed wires, or if you smell burning insulation, turn off the electricity at the main fuse box or circuit breaker. If you have to step in water to get to the fuse box or circuit breaker, call an electrician first for advice. Electrical equipment should be checked and dried before being returned to service.
- Check for damage to sewage and water lines. If you suspect sewage lines are damaged under the quake, avoid using the toilets and call a plumber. If water pipes are damaged, contact the water company and avoid using water from the tap. You can obtain safe water from undamaged water heaters or by melting ice cubes that were made before the Tsunami hit. Turn off the main water valve before draining water from these sources. Use tap water only if local health officials it is safe.

- Watch out for wild animals, especially poisonous snakes that may have come into buildings with the water. Use a stick to poke through debris. Tsunami floodwater flushed snakes and animals out of their homes.
- Watch for loose plaster, drywall, and ceilings that could fail.
- Take picture of the damage, both of the building and its contents, for insurance claims, Open the windows and doors to help dry the building.
- Shovel mud before it solidifies.
- Check food supplies.
- Any food that has come in contact with floodwater may be contaminated and should be thrown out.
- Expect aftershocks. If the earthquake is of large magnitude (magnitude 8 to 9+ on the Richter Scale) and located nearby, some aftershocks could be as large as magnitude 7+ and capable of generating another tsunami. The number of aftershocks will decrease over the course of several days, weeks, or months depending on how large the main shock was.
- Watch your animals closely, keep all your animals under your direct control. Hazardous materials abound in flooded areas. Your pets may be able to escape from your home or through a broken fence. Pets may become disoriented, particularly because flooding usually affects scent markers that normally allow them to find their homes. The behaviour of pets may change dramatically after any disruption, becoming aggressive or defensive, so be aware of their well-being and take measures to protect them from hazards, including displaced wild animals, and to ensure the safety of other people and animals.

HEAT WAVES

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

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

Dos & Don'ts

- Avoid going out in the sun, especially between 12.00 noon and 3.00 p.m
- Drink sufficient water and as often as possible, even if not thirsty

- Wear lightweight, light-colored, loose, and porous cotton cloths. Use protective goggles, umbrella / hat, shoes or chappals while going out in sun.
- Avoid strenuous activities when the outside temperature is high. Avoid working outside between 12 noon and 3 p.m.
- While travelling, carry water with you
- Avoid alcohol, tea, coffee and carbonated soft drinks, which dehydrates the body.
- Avoid high-protein food and do not eat stale food.
- If you work outside, use a hat or an umbrella and also use a dhoti cloth on your head, neck, face and limbs
- Do not leave children or pets in parked vehicles
- If you feel faint or ill, see a doctor immediately
- Use ORS, homemade drinks like lassi, torani (rice water) lemon water, buttermilk, etc., which helps to re-hydrate the body.
- keep animals in shade and give them plenty of water to drink
- keep your home cool, use curtains, shutters or sunshade and open windows at night
- Use fans, damp clothing and take bath in cold water frequently

TIPS FOR TREATMENT OF A PERSON AFFECTED BY A SUN STROKE

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

Acclimatization

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

of water. Acclimatization is achieved by gradual exposure to the hot environment to the hot environment during heat wave.

LANDSLIDES

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

- Prepare tour to hilly region according to information given by weather department or news channel
- Move away from landslide path or downstream valleys quickly without wasting time.
- Keep drains clean
- Inspect drains for – litter, leaves, Plastic Bags, Rubble etc
- Keep the weep holes open
- Grow more trees that can hold the soil through roots
- Identify areas of rock fall and subsidence of buildings, cracks that indicate landslides and move to safer areas. Even Muddy river waters indicate landslides upstream.
- Notice such signals and contact the nearest Tehsil or District Head Quarters
- Ensure that toe of slope is not cut, remains protected, don't uproot trees unless revegetation is planned.
- Listen for unusual sounds such as trees cracking or boulders knocking together
- Stay alert, awake and active (3A's) during the impact or probability of impact.
- Locate and go to shelters
- Try to stay with your family and companions
- Check for injured and trapped persons
- Mark path of tracking so that you can't be lost in middle of the forest
- know how to give signs or how to communicate during emergency time to flying helicopters and rescue team

Don'ts

- Try to avoid construction and staying vulnerable areas.
- Do not panic and loose energy by crying
- Do not touch or walk over loose material and electrical wiring or pole

- Do not built houses near steep slopes and near drainage path.
- Do not drink contaminated water directly from rivers, springs, wells but rain water collected directly without is fine
- Do not move an injured person without rendering first aid unless the casualty is in immediate danger.

EARTHQUAKE

Dos & Don'ts

What to Do Before an Earthquake

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

Have a Disaster Emergency Kit Ready

- Battery operated torch with extra batteries
- Battery operated radio
- First aid kit and manual
- Emergency Food (Dry Items) and water (packed and sealed)
- Candles and matches in a waterproof container
- knife
- Chlorine tablets or powdered water purifiers
- Can Opener
- Essential Medicines
- Cash and Credit Cards
- Thick ropes and cords
- Sturdy shoes

Develop an emergency communication plan

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

Help your community get ready

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

- Interview representatives of the Gas, Electric and Water companies about shutting off utilities.
- Work together in your community to apply your knowledge to building codes, retrofitting programmes, hazard hunts and neighborhood and family emergency plans.

What to Do During an Earthquake

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

If indoors

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

If outdoors

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

exterior walls. Most earthquake related casualties result from collapsing walls, flying glass and falling objects.

If in a moving vehicle

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

If trapped under debris

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

COVID -19

The Government of India declared the corona virus is a National Disaster.

In Tiruvarur District the first case of COVID-19 falls on 1st April 2020. Till now 5409 persons are affected and as on date there are 723 cases are in active, and 4621 cases are discharged. Out of these 65 patients are died. To contain the spread of corona we started to containment activities as per the guidelines of Government rules. As on date totally 269 location areas in Tiruvarur District.

Our Strategy:-

- Early pick up of ILI cases
- Start sampling in Old Age Persons and persons with Comorbilities in containment areas.
- Test sampling in SARI case areas and death areas.
- Till now 5,37,947 samples tested.
- Daily average number of samples 2300
- As on date 35688 Fever camps are conducted and around 26,77,259 public benefitted.
- Zinc tablet, Vitamin C and Kabasurakudineer distributed to 15,40,000 persons
- Fine imposed for Violation as per Tamil Nadu Public Health Act.

- There are 720 beds available in Tiruvarur Government Medical College Hospital. In this 242 beds are with O2 supported, 108 beds of ICU, and Non O2 150 beds In Government Hospital 834 beds are available. In this 10 beds are with O2 supported, 4 beds of ICU, and Non O2 198 beds are available in COVID Care Centres in Tiruvarur District.
- Through e-sanjeevani, Old Age People and Vulnerable population consulted their problems and counselling done. As on date 7351 peoples were consulted

XXI. IMPORTANT G.O'S

Important Government Orders and Instructions issued from
Commissionerate of Revenue Administration:

Sl. No	G.O. No. and Date	Details
1	G.O.Ms.No.475 Highways Department Dt: 18.12.97.	Damages to Government roads – restoration of works delegation of powers for waiver to tender call orders issued.
2	Lr.No.NC 1(2)50422/98 Revenue Department. Dt. 16.10.98	Relief amount powers delegated to the Tahsildars and Revenue Divisional Officers - under TR27 for drawl of advance.
3	G.O.Ms.No.153 Revenue Department Dt: 26.1.99.	Enhancement of Financial powers to Revenue Divisional Officers and the Principal Commissioner and Commissioner of Revenue Administration - grant of relief to the victims.
4	NC1(3)76611/05 dated 27.9.05	Natural Calamities - damages to crops, etc - sending proposals for sanction of relief instructions issued - Regarding
5	G.O.Ms.No.380 Revenue (DM.III(2) Department dated 27-10-2015	Natural Calamities- Grant of Financial Assistance to the Vitims of Natural Calamities namely Cyclone, flood, drought, earthquake, fire, Tsunami and hailstorm- From the State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) and the National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF)- Revised Norms of Government of India- Adopted- Orders issued.
6.	G.O (Ms).No.246 Revenue and DM Department dated 3.8.2017.	Disaster Management- Grant of finanacial assistantce- inclusion of disasters such as sea erosion, lightening, thander, whirlwind, gale wind- victims eligible for relief under SDRF orders- issued.
7.	CRA office circular No. NC.1(4)3137/2017 dated 13.10.2017	Disaster Management- North East Monsoon 2017- preparedness measures for Management of cyclone instructions issued - regarding
8.	CRA office circular No. NC.1(4)/3838/2018 dated 25.08.2018	Natural Calamities- North East Monsoon 2018- Preparedness for pre disaster, during disaster and post disaster phases -

Sl. No	G.O. No. and Date	Details
		Immediate response relief and restoration measures to be carried out – instructions issued- regarding.
9.	CRA office circular No. NC.1(4)/3838/2018 dated 25.08.2018	Disaster Management- North East Monsoon 2018- preparedness measures for Management of cyclone instructions issued - regarding
10.	CRA office circular No. NC.1(4)/4248/2019 dated 27.08.2019	Natural Calamities- North East Monsoon 2019- Preparedness for pre disaster, during disaster and post disaster phases - Immediate response relief and restoration measures to be carried out – instructions issued- regarding.
11.	CRA office circular No. NC.1(4)/4248/2019 dated 31.08.2019	Disaster Management- North East Monsoon 2019- preparedness measures for Management of cyclone instructions issued - regarding
12.	CRA office circular No. NC.1(4)/1875/2020 dated 26.08.2020	Natural Calamities- North East Monsoon 2020- Preparedness for pre disaster, during disaster and post disaster phases - Immediate response relief and restoration measures to be carried out – instructions issued- regarding.
13.	CRA office circular No. NC.1(4)/ 558/2022 dated 19.09.2022	Natural Calamities- North East Monsoon 2022- Preparedness for pre disaster, during disaster and post disaster phases - Immediate response relief and restoration measures to be carried out – instructions issued- regarding.
14.	G.O. (Ms) No.579, D.M.III (2) Section, Dated : 09.12.2023	Disaster Management Grant of Financial Assistance to the Victims of Natural Calamities namely Cyclone, Flood, Drought, Earthquake, Fire, Tsunami and Hailstorm, Sea Erosion, Lightning, Thunder, Whirl Wind, Gale Wind & Pest attack in severe nature from the State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) and the National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) Revised Norms of Government of India Adopted Orders issued.



ABSTRACT

Natural Calamities - Grant of Financial assistance to the victims of Natural Calamities namely cyclone, flood, drought, earthquake, fire, Tsunami and hailstorm – From the State Disaster Response Fund(SDRF) and the national Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) – Revised Norms of Government of India – Adopted – Orders issued.

Revenue [DM – III(2)] Department

G.O.(Ms) No.380

Dated:27.10.2015

மன்மத, ஐப்பசி 11,
திருவள்ளூர்வராண்டு 2046.

Read:

1. G.O.Ms.No.630/Revenue[DMIII(2)] Department, dated:29.10.2007
2. From the Government of India, Ministry of Home Affairs, New Delhi letter No.32-7/2014-NDM1, dated:08.04.2015
3. From the Additional Chief Secretary / Commissioner of Revenue Administration letter No.NCI(2)/7837/2015, dated:22.07.2015

ORDER:

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

2. Based on the norms of assistance under State Disaster Response Fund communicated by Government of India, Ministry of Home Affairs, the Government Tamil Nadu have issued several Government orders adopting the norms of financial assistance of Government of India from the State Disaster Response fund on various occasions.

3. In the letter second read above, the Government of India have revised norms of financial assistance from the State Disaster Response Fund for certain items of Relief assistance. Accordingly in the letter third read above, the Additional Chief Secretary/ Commissioner of Revenue Administration has reported that the Government of India has the revised items and norms for assistance from the state Disaster Response Fund(SDRF) / National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) and sent the approved list of items and norms for assistance from State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) / National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) based on the

report of the expert Group set up the Ministry of Home Affairs. Hence , the Additional Chief Secretary/ Commissioner of Revenue Administration has sought approval of the Government for adopting the revised norms of Government of India for sanction of relief from the State Disaster Response Fund(SDRF) / National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF)

4. The Government after careful consideration, accept the recommendations of the Additional Chief Secretary / Commissioner of Revenue Administration and direct that the revised norms of Government of India or the existing State Government norms whichever are more beneficial be adopted. Accordingly the revised consolidated scale of relief annexed. The order will come into the force from the date of issue of this order.

(BY ORDER OF THE GOVERNOR)

R.VENKATESAN
SECRETARY TO GOVERNEMENT

To:

The Principal Secretary / Commissioner of Revenue Administration,
Ezhilagam, Chepauk, Chennai – 600 005

The Secretary, Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India New Delhi – 110001

The Commissioner of Agriculture Department, Chennai -5

The Commissioner of Horticulture Department, Chennai -5

The Director of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Sciences, Teynampet, Chennai-06

The Commissioner of Fisheries, Chennai- 600 006

The Director of Public Health & Preventive Medicine, kilpauk, Chennai – 06

The Director of Medical Education, Chennai – 10

The Director of Handloom, Egmore, Chennai -08

The Director of Treasuries and Accounts, Chennai –15

Copy to:

The Principal Accountant General, Chennai – 600 018/600 035

The Principal Accountant General,(Commercial & Receipt Audit), Chennai – 600 0018

The Pay and Accounts Office, Secretariat Chennai – 600 009

Revenue [DM - III(2)] Department

Annexure

Enclosure G.O.Ms.No.380,Revenue Department,

Dated:27.10.2015

REVISED LIST OF ITEMS AND NORMS OF ASSISTANCE FROM STTE DISASTER RESPONSE FUND (SDRF) AND NATIONAL DISASTER RESPONSE FUND (NDRF)

SI.NO	Items	Norms of Assistance
1	2	3
1	GRATUTIONS RELIEF	
	(a) Ex- gratia payment families of deceased persons	Rs.4.00 lakh per deceased person including those involved in relief operations or associated preparedness activities, subject to certification regarding cause of death from appropriate authority
	(b) Ex- gratia payment for loss of a limp or eye(s)	(I) Rs.59,100/- Per person , when the disability is more than 40% and 60% (II) Rs.2.00 lak per person when the disability is more than 60% Subject to certification by a doctor from a hospital or dispensary of Government, regarding extent and cause of disability
	(c) Grievous injury requiring hospitalisation	(i) Rs.12,700/- per person requiring hospitalization more than a week (ii) Rs.4,300/- per person requiring hospitalization more than a week
	(d) Clothing and utensils/ household goods for families whose house have been washed away / fully damaged severely inundated for more than Two days due to Natural Calamity	Rs.1800/- per family for loss of clothing Rs.2000/- per family for loss of utensils / house hold goods
	(e) Gratuitous Relief for families whose livelihood is seriously affected.	Rs.60/- per adult and Rs,45/- per Child, not housed in Relief camps, The Tahsildar shall verify and prepare a list of those affected and identify the beneficiaries.
		Period of providing gratuitous relief will be as per accessories State Executive and Central Team (Cases of NDRF). The default period of

		assistance will be upto 30 days, which may be expended upto 60days in the first instance, if required, and subsequently upto 90 days in case of drought / pest attack. Depending on the ground situation, the State Executive Committee can extend the time period beyond the prescribed limit subject to the stipulation that expenditure on this account should not exceed 25% of SDRF allocation for the year.
2.	SEARCH AND RESCUE OPERATIONS. (a) Cost of search and rescue measures / evacuation of people affected / likely to be affected.	As per actual cost incurred, assessed by State Executive Committee and recommended by the Central Team (in case of NDRF) By the time if search and rescue operations are over before the visit of the Central Team., Then the State Executive Committee will assess / recommend actual / near actual cost.
	(b) hiring of boats / essential equipments for carrying immediate relief and saving lives.	As per actual cost incurred, assessed by State Executive Committee and recommended by the Central Team (in case of NDRF)
3.	RELIEF MEASURES (a) Provision for temporary accommodation, flood, clothing, medical care, etc., for people affected / evacuated and sheltered in relief camps.	A package of 10 KG rice, one saree and one dhoti, one litre of kerosene and Rs.1000/- to the families evacuated from their houses and moved to shelters. As per assessment of need by State Executive Committee and recommendation of the Central Team (in case of NDRF) for a period up to 30 days. The State Executive Committee would need to persons in camps. In case of continuation of a calamity like drought or widespread devastation caused by earthquake or flood etc., this period may be extended to 60 days, and in cases of severe drought. Depending on the ground situation, the State Executive Committee can extend the time period beyond the prescribed limit subject to the stipulation that expenditure on this account should not exceed 25% of SDRF allocation of the year. Medical care may be provided from National Rural Health Mission (NRHM).

	(b) Air dropping of essential supplies.	As per actual, based on assessment of need by State Executive Committee and recommendation of the Central Team (in case of NDRF) The quantum of assistance will be limited to actual amount raised in the bills by the Ministry of Defence for airdropping of essential supplies and rescue operation only.
	(c) Provision of emergency supply of drinking water in rural areas and urban areas.	As per actual cost, based on assessment of need by State Executive Committee and recommended by the Central Team (in case of NDRF) up to 30 days and may be extended up to 90 days in case of drought. Depending on the ground situation, the State Executive Committee can extend the time period beyond the prescribed limit subject to the stipulation that expenditure on this account should not exceed 25% of SDRF allocation for the year.
4.	CLEARANCE OF AFFECTED AREAS (a) Clearance of debris public areas.	As per actual cost, with 30 days from the date of start of the work, based on assessment of need by State Executive Committee for the assistance of the provided under SDRF and as per assessment of the Central team for assistance to be provided under NDRF.
	(b) Draining off flood water in affected areas.	As per actual cost, within 30 days from the date of start of the work, based on assessment of need by State Executive Committee for the assistance to be provided under SDRF and as per assessment of the Central team for assistance to be provided under NDRF.
	(c) Provision of Emergency supply of drinking water in rural area and urban areas	As per actual cost, based on assessment of need by state Executive Committee and recommended by the the Central team (in case of NDRF) up to 30 days and may be extended up to 90 days in case of drought. Depending on the ground situation, the State Executive Committee can extend the time period beyond the prescribed limit subject to the stipulation that expenditure on this account should not exceed 25% of SDRF allocation for the year.
	CLEARANCE OF AFFECTED AREAS (a) Clearance of debris in	As per cost, within 30 days from the date of start of the work based on assessment of need by State Executive Committee for the

	public areas.	assistance to be provided under SDRF and as per assessment of the Central team for assistance to provided under SDRF
	(b) Draining off flood water in affected areas	As per actual cost, with in 30 days from the date of start of the work, based on assessment of need by State Executive Committee for the assistance to be provided under SDRF and as per assessment of the Central team (in case of NDRF)
	(c) Disposal of dead bodies Carcasses	As per actual based on assessment of need by State Executive Committee and recommendation of the Central Team(in case of NDRF)
5.	AGRICULTURE	
	Assistance to farmers	
A	Assistance for land other loss	
	a) Desilting of agriculture land(where thickness of sand /sit deposit is more than 3 to be certified by the competent authority of the State Government)	Rs.12,200/- per hectare (Subject to the condition that no other assistance / subsidy has been availed of by /is eligible to the beneficiary under any other Government Scheme)
	b) Removal of debris on agriculture land in hilly areas	
	c) De- silting Restoration Repair of fish farms	
	d) Loss of substantial portion of land caused by landslide avalanche change of course of rivers	Rs.37,500/- per hectare Whose ownership to the land is legitimate as per the revenue records
B	Input subsidy (where crop loss is 33% and above)	Rs.7410/- per hectare for crops other than paddy in rain fed area and restricted to sown areas.
	a) For agriculture crops horticulture crops and annual plantation crops	Rs.13,500/- per hectare for crops in assured irrigated areas, subject to minimum assistance not less than Rs.1000 and restricted to sown areas
	b) Perennial crops	Rs.18,000/- per hectare. for all types of perennial crops subject to minimum assistance not less than Rs.2000/- and

		restricted to sown areas.
	c) Sericulture	Rs.7410/- per hectare for Eri, Malberry, Tussar. Rs.6000/- per hectare for Muga
	d) Paddy	Rs.13,500/- per hectare subject to minimum assistance not less than Rs.1000 and restricted to sown areas.
6.	ANIMAL HUSBANDRY i) Replacement of milch animals, draught animals or animals used for haulage	<p><u>Milch Animals:</u> Rs.,30,000/- Buffalo//Cow/Yak/Mithun etc., Rs.3000/- Sheep/Goat/Pig</p> <p><u>Draught Animals:-</u> Rs.25,000/- Camel/Horse/Bullock etc., Rs.16,000/- Calf/ Donkey/ Pony/Mule.</p> <p><u>Poultry</u> Poultry @ Rs.100/- per brid</p> <p>Note: Relief under these norms is not eligible if the assistance is available from any other government Scheme e.g., loss of birds due to Avian influenza or any other diseases for which the Department of Animal Husbandry has a separate scheme for compensating the poultry owners.</p>
	ii) Provision of fodder / feed concentrates including water supply and medicines in cattle camps.	<p>Large animals Rs.70/- per day</p> <p>Small animals Rs.35/- per day</p> <p>Period for providing relief will be as per assessment of the state Executive Committee (SEC) and the Central Team (in Case of NDRF). The default period for assistance up to 30 days which may be extended upto 60 days in the first instance and in case of severe drought upto 90 days. Depending on the ground situation the State Committee can extend the time period beyond the prescribed limit, subject to the stipulation that expenditure on this account should not exceed 25% of SDRF allocation for the year.</p> <p>As per actual cost of transport, based on assessment of need by State Executive</p>

		Committee and recommendation of the Central Team(in case of NDRF) consistent with estimates of cattle as per Livestock Census
	iii) Transport of fodder to cattle outside cattle camps.	As per actual cost of transport, based on assessment of need by State Executive Committee and recommendation of the Central Team (in case of NDRF) consistent with estimates of cattle as per Livestock Census
7.	FISHERY	
	<p>i) Assistance mto fisherman for repair/ replacement of boats, nets –damaged or lost – Boat- Dugout – Canoe Catamaran Net(This assistance will not be provided if the beneficiary is eligible or has availed of any subsidy/ assistance for the instant calamity under any other Government Scheme)</p> <p>ii) Input Subsidy for fish seed farm</p>	<p>i) Replacement of fully damaged / lost wooden catamaran with a wooden catamaran will be of Rs.32,000/- (inclusive of net)</p> <p>ii) For repair / rebuilding of partially catamaran Rs.10,000/- unit</p> <p>iii) For replacement of fully damaged / lost wooden/ FRP Vallam, the percentage of subsidy assistance will be enhanced from 35 % to 50% of the total cost of subject to maximum subsidy of Rs.75,000/- calculated at a unit cost of Rs.1.5lakhs (inclusive of engine and net)</p> <p>iv) For partially damaged FRP vallam at the rate of Rs.20,000/- per unit</p> <p>v) For Replacement of fully damaged / lost mechanised boats the subsidy to be paid will be 35% of total cost restricted to a maximum subsidy of Rs.5 Lakhs per boat.</p> <p>vi) For repairs of partially damaged mechanised fishing boat the subsidy will be provided at 60% of the assessed value of the damages restricted to amaximum subsidy of Rs.3 lakhs per boat.</p> <p>vii) For replacement of Gill nets for catamaran Rs.10,000/- per unit.</p> <p>Repair of OBM/ IBE Engines – Rs.5000/- per engine.Rs.8200/- per hectare (This assistance will not be provided if the beneficiary is eligible or has availed of any subsidy / assistance, for the instant calamity, under any other Government</p>

		Scheme, except the one time subsidy provided under the Scheme of Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries, Ministry of Agriculture)
8	HANDICRAFTS/ HANDLOOM ASSISTANCE TO ARTISANS i) For replacement of damaged tools/ equipments	Rs.4100/- per artisan for equipments – subjects to certification by the competent authority designated by the Government about damage and its replacement.
	ii) For loss of raw material / goods in process / finished goods.	Rs.4100/- per artisan for raw material (Subject to certification by the competent authority designated by the State Government about loss and its replacement.)
9	HOUSING (a) Fully damaged/ destroyed houses / severely damaged Pucca house	i) Rs.95,100/- per house in plain areas. ii) Rs.1,01,900/- per house in hilly areas including integrated Action Plan (IAP) Districts.
	(b) Partially (other than huts) where the damage is at least 15%	Rs.5200/- per house
	(c) Damaged / destroyed huts	Fully Damaged Hut – Rs.5,000/- per hut Partially Damaged Hut- Rs.4,100/-per Hut and 10k.g rice for each case of damaged huts.
	(d) Cattle shed attached with house	Rs.2,100/-per shed
10	INFRASTRUCTURE Repair/ restoration (of immediate nature) of the damaged infrastructure 1. Roads&bridges 2. Drinking water supply works 3. Irrigation 4. Power (only limited to immediate restoration of electricity supply in the affected areas) 5. Schools 6. Primary Health Centres 7. Community assets owned by Panchayat Sectors such	Activities of immediate nature: Illustrative lists of activities which may be considered as works of an immediate nature are given as Annexure II. Assessment of requirements: Based on assessment of need, as per State's costs/ rates/ schedules for repair, by State Executive Committee and recommendation of the Central Team (in case of NDRF) As regards repair of roads, due consideration shall be given to Norms for Maintenance of Roads in India, 2001, as amended from time to time, for prepares of roads affected by heavy rains/ floods, Cyclones, landslides, sand dunes, etc., to restore traffic For

as Telecommunication and Power (except immediate restoration of power supply), which generate their own revenue and also undertake immediate repair/restoration works from their own funds / resources are excluded.

reference, these norms are

-Normal and urban areas: Upto 15% of total of Ordinary Repair (OR) and Periodical Repair (PR)

-Hills: Upto 20% of total of OR and PR.

In case of repair of roads, assistance will be given based on the notified Ordinary Repair (OR) and periodical Renewal (PR) of the State. In case OR and PR rate is not available, then assistance will be provided @Rs.1 Lakh/Km for State Highway and Major District Road and @Rs.0.60 Lakh/km for rural roads. The condition of "State shall first use its provision under the budget for regular maintenance and repair" will no longer be required, in view of the difficulties in monitoring such stipulation. Though it is a desirable for all the states.

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

Regarding repairs of damaged drinking water schemes, the eligible damaged drinking water structures will be eligible for assistance @Rs.1.5 Lakh/damaged structure.

Regarding repairs of damaged primary and secondary schools, primary health centres, Anganwadi and Community asstes owned by the Panchayats, assistance will be given @Rs.2 Lakh/ damaged structure.

Regarding repair of damaged power sector, assistance will be given to damaged conductors, poles and transformers upto the level of 11 kv. The rate of assistance will be @Rs.4000/ Poles, Rs.0.50 Lakhs per km of

		damaged conductor and Rs.1.00 Lakh per damaged transformer.
11	Procurement of essential search, rescue and evacuation equipments including communication equipments etc., for response to disaster	Expenditure is to be incurred from SDRF only (and not NDRF) as assessed by State Executive Committee (SEC) -The total expenditure on this item should not exceed 10% of annual allocation of the SDRF.
12	Capacity Building	Expenditure is to be incurred from SDRF only (and not from NDRF) as assessed by State Executive Committee (SEC) - The total expenditure on this item should not exceed 5% of annual allocation of the SDRF.
13	State specific disasters within the local context in the State, which are not included in the notified list of disasters eligible for assistance from SDRF/NDRF, can be met from SDRF within the limit of 10% of the annual funds allocation of the SDRF.	-Expenditure is to be incurred from SDRF only (and not from NDRF) as assessed by State Executive Committee (SEC) - The norms for various items will be the same as applicable to other notified natural disasters, as listed above or -in these cases, the scale of relief assistance against each item for "local disaster" should not exceed the norms of SDRF. -The flexibility is to be applicable only after the State has formally listed the disasters for inclusion and notified transparent norms and guidelines with a clear procedure for identification of the beneficiaries for disaster relief for such local disasters' with the approval of state Executive Committee (Provision of Relief assistance to local disasters to be sanctioned as per norms and guidelines notified by GOTN)

**R.VENKATESAN, SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT
Revenue [DM].III(2)Department**

Annexure II
Illustrative list of activities identified as of an immediate nature

1.	Drinking water Supply	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Repair of damaged platforms of Hand pumps/ Ring wells/Spring- tapped chambers/ Public stand posts, cisterns. ii) Restoration of damaged stand posts including replacement of damaged pipe lengths with new pipe lengths, Cleaning of clear water reservoir (to make it leak proof) iii) Repair of damaged pumping machines, Leaking overhead reservoirs and water pumps including damaged intake structures, approach gantries/ jetties
2.	Roads	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Filling up of breaches and portholes, use of pipe for creating waterways, repair and stone pitching of embankments ii) Repair of breached culverts iii) Providing diversions to the damaged/ washed out portions of bridges to restore immediate connectivity iv) Temporary repair of approaches to bridges/ embankments of bridges of damaged railing bridges, repair of causeways to restore immediate connectivity granular sub base, over damaged of roads to restore traffic.
3.	Irrigation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Immediate repair of damaged canal structures and earthen / masonry works of tanks and small reservoirs with the use of cement, sand bags and stones ii) Repair of week areas such as piping or rat holes in dam walls/ embankments iii) removal of vegetative material/ building material / debris from canal and drainage system iv) Repair of embankments of minor, medium and major irrigation projects.
4.	Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Repair of damaged approach roads, buildings and electrical lines of PHCs/Community Health Centres.
5.	Community assets of Panchayat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Repair of village internal roads ii) Removal of debris from drainage/ sewerage lines iii) Repair of internal water supply lines iv) Temporary repair of primary schools, Panchayat ghars, Comm
6.	Power	Poles / conductors and transformers upto 11Kv

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

S.No	Items / Particulars	Norms of assistance will be adopted for immediate repair
1.	i) Damaged primary school building ii) Higher secondary / middle college and other educational institutions buildings	Up to Rs.1.50 lakh/ unit Not covered
2.	Primary health Centre	Upto Rs.1.50 lakh / unit
3.	Electric poles and wires etc	Normativr cost (Upto Rs.4000 per pole and Rs.0.50 lakh per km)
4.	Panchayat ghars/anganwadi/mahila mondal/yuva Kendra / community hall	Upto 2.00 lakh/Unit
5.	State Highways / Major District road	Rs.1.00 lakh/km*
6.	Rural road / bridge	Rs.0.60 lakh/km*
7.	Drinking water scheme	Upto 1.50 lakh/unit
8.	Irrigation sector: Minor irrigation schemes / canal Major irrigation scheme flood control and anti erosion protection work	Upto Rs.1.50 lakh/scheme Not covered Not Covered
9.	Hydro Power Project / HT Distribution systems / transformers and sub stations	Not Covered
10.	High Tension Lines (above 11Kv)	Not Covered
11.	State Government Buildings viz departmental / Office building, departmental/residential quarters, religious structures, patwarkhana, court premises, play ground, forest bungalow property and animal / bird sanctuary etc.,	Not Covered
12.	Long terms /permanent Restoration work incentive	Not Covered
13.	Any new work of long term nature	Not Covered
14.	Distribution of commodities	Not Covered (However , there is a provision for assistance as GR to families in dire need of assistance a disasters)
15.	Procurement if equipments / machineries under NDRF	Not Covered
16.	National Highways	Not Covered (Since GOI born entire expenditure towards restoration works activities)
17	Fodder seed to augment fodder production	Not Covered

***If OR and PR rates are not provided by the State.**

**R.VENKATESAN
SECRETARY TO GOVERNEMENT**

Copy to:

All District Treasury Officers.

All Departments, Secretariat, Chennai- 600 009

All Head of Department / Boards/ Corporation.

The Chief Ministers Office, Chennai - 600 009

The Special Personal Assistant to Hon'ble Minister (Revenue), Chennai – 600 009

The Senior Private Secretary to Chief Secretary to Government Chennai – 600 009

The Private Secretary to principal Secretary to Government Highways & Minor Ports Department, Chennai - 600 009

The Private Secretary to principal Secretary to Government Public Works Department, Chennai - 600 009

The Private Secretary to principal Secretary to Government Home Department, Chennai - 600 009

The Private Secretary to principal Secretary to Government Finance Department, Chennai - 600 009

The Private Secretary to principal Secretary to Government Revenue Department, Chennai - 600 009

The Senior Private Secretary to Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, Chennai - 600 009

The Finance (Revenue) Department, Chennai – 600 009

The Revenue (OP2, DM-I, DM-II, DM-IV) Department, Chennai – 600 009 SF/SC

//Forward by order//

The Section Officer



ABSTRACT

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

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

G.O. (Ms).No. 579

Dated : 09.12.2023

சோபகிருது வருடம், கார்த்திகை 23
திருவள்ளூர் ஆண்டு, 2054

Read:

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

*

ORDER:

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

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

Copy to:

The Office of the Hon'ble Chief Minister, Chennai-600 009.
All Departments of Secretariat, Chennai-600 009.
All District Collectors
All Heads of Departments/Boards/Corporations
The Special Personal Assistant to Hon'ble Minister for
Revenue & DM, Chennai-600 009.
The Special Personal Assistant to Hon'ble Minister for
Agriculture & Farmers' Welfare, Chennai-600 009.
The Special Personal Assistant to Hon'ble Minister for
Finance & H.R.M, Chennai-600 009.
The Additional Chief Secretary,
Water Resources Department, Chennai-600 009.
The Additional Chief Secretary to Government,
Highways and Minor Ports Department, Chennai-600 009.
The Additional Chief Secretary to Government,
Health and Family Welfare Department,
Chennai-600 009.
The Principal Secretary to Government,
Home, Prohibition and Excise Department,
Chennai-600 009.
The Principal Secretary to Government,
Finance Department, Chennai-600 009.
The Principal Secretary,
Public Works Department, Chennai-600 009.
The Personal Assistant to Chief Secretary to Government,
Secretariat, Chennai-600 009.
The Senior Principal Private Secretary to
Secretary to Government, Revenue and
Disaster Management Department, Chennai-600 009.
The Finance (Revenue/ BG-I) Department,
Chennai - 600 009.
The Revenue and Disaster Management (O.P.II, DM-I,II & DM-IV)
Department,
Chennai-600 009.
Stock File/Spare Copy.

// Forwarded by Order //

9.12.2023
SECTION OFFICER

ANNEXURE-I

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Items Not Covered Under SDRF/NDRF

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

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ANNEXURE – III

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

Introduction: -

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

Preparedness and Capacity Building Measures:

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

Resource Allocation and Earmarking of funds from NDRF / SDRF

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

11.1 As recommended by XV-FC:-

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

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

(i) NDRF:-

Category - A

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

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

Category B

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

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

(ii) SDRF:

(a) Projects aimed at preparedness for a specific-hazard which is to be implemented within a State,

(b) Projects aimed at promoting disaster awareness in the disaster-prone areas of the State through intervention of updated technologies or otherwise preparedness and response mechanisms within the State,

(c) Projects aimed for preparedness and capacity building including hazard-specific training of front-line disaster mitigation / response forces / local body members / selected volunteers.

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

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

(i) Resources under P&CB funding window cannot be used towards establishment expenditure such as salaries, office expenditure, etc. to be incurred by the Disaster Management Authorities or other entities except for payment of remuneration to technical staff included in the project costs. Such payments will be as per the General Financial Rules, 2017 and the extant Government of India guidelines,

(ii) Resources under P&CB funding window shall not be used for outsourcing the routine and regular activities of the national agencies / State Governments to any consultancy firm including any international agency,

(iii) P&CB funding window shall not be used to support construction-based projects and procurement of large / heavy equipment, except setting up of new fire stations / upgradation of existing fire stations and procurement of fire-fighting and rescue vehicles and equipment as envisaged under Category (B) (b) of para 6.2 (i) above. Further, this funding window shall also not be used for maintenance and upkeep of any structure or engineering measure aimed at mitigation,

(iv) P&CB funding window shall not be used as a source of funding for existing government programmes / ongoing schemes etc. which are under implementation,

(v) P&CB funding window must have a predominant focus on multi-hazard preparedness and capacity development and should not be used for general environmental improvement, plantations, afforestation or landscape beautification without a clear, logical and direct linkage to hazards.

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

13. Technical Guidelines

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

14. Implementing Partners

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

For NDRF:

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

For SDRF:

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

vi) State Government supported Organizations e.g. Bharat Scouts & Guides, NCC NSS & NYKS through State Agencies like SDMA and SIDM.

vii) Urban Local Governments/ Zilla Parishad / Gram Panchayats.

Administrative Mechanism for processing of funding proposals Under NDRF:-

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

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

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

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

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

Under SDRF:-

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

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

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

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

Release of funds

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

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

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

Supervision of Projects

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

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

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

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

Disbursements

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

Procurement

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

Project Database

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

Release, Accounting and other procedures

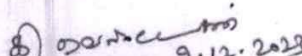
34. The detailed funding pattern, release of funds, investment of funds, accounting & auditing procedures, progress monitoring, savings and cost of maintenance / implementation etc. in respect of the projects initiated under P&CB Funding Window would be same, as envisaged in the primary guidelines issued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

Interpretation and Amendment

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

V. RAJARAMAN
SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT

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SECTION OFFICER

ANNEXURE – IV

GENERAL

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

**V. RAJARAMAN
SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT**

//True Copy//

(Signature)
9.12.2023
SECTION OFFICER

Tamil Nadu Treasury Rules

[T.P.23-27]

Treasury Rules 23

23. No withdrawal shall be permitted on a claim for the first of any series of payments in a district of pay or allowances to Government servant, other than a person newly appointed of Government service. Unless the claim is supported by last pay certificate in such form as may be prescribed by the Comptroller and Auditor – General of India, A Treasure officer may not permit any withdrawal in respect of pay or allowances of a Government servant to whom to whom he has granted a last pay certificate. Unless the certificate is first surrendered.

Treasury Rules 24

24. The Treasury officer shall be responsible to the Accountant – General for acceptance of the validity of a claim against which he has permitted withdrawal and for evidence that the payee has actually received the sum withdrawn

Treasury Rules 25

25. The Treasury officer shall obtain sufficient information as to the nature of every payment he is making and shall not accept a voucher which does not formally present that information unless there are valid reasons, which he shall record in writing, for omitting to require it.

Treasury Rules 26

26. A Treasure officer may correct arithmetical inaccuracy or an obvious mistake in any bill presented to him for payment, but shall intimate to the drawing officer any correction which he makes.

Treasury Rules 27

Payments under special Authorisation of the Collector Relief on account of natural calamities

27. (a) The following authorities may in circumstances of urgency, by an order in writing, authorise and require a Treasury officer of make a payment, not being a payment of pension, without complying with the provisions of these rules, for extending relief on account of natural calamities such as fire, flood and cyclone and the like, upto the monetary limit indicated below.

Tamil Nadu Treasury Rules

[T.P.27-29]

Authority	Monetary Limit in each case
1. Tahsildar	Upto Rs.2 lakhs
2. Revenue Division officer / sub - collector	upto Rs. 3 lakhs
3. Collector	upto Rs. 20 lakhs
4. Commissioner of Revenue Administration	upto Rs. 50 lakhs

The above authorities shall at once forward a copy of order under statement of the circumstances requiring the payment and the Treasury officer shall at once report the payment to the Accountant – General.

(b) The District Collectors may draw and disburse relief assistance upto Rupees Ten lakhs at a time for the crops damaged more than 50% as per existing norms and after conducting joint inspection by officials of the concerned Department.

Note 1: The withdrawals of money under this rule should as far as possible exclude all personal claims of Government servants.

Note 2: The claims will be admitted by the Treasury officer only till the urgency exists. After the urgency ceases, the claims shall be admitted only after allocation of sufficient funds by the competent authorities under appropriate heads of account.

Treasury Rules 27

28. A Government servant who is authorized to draw moneys by means of cheques shall notify to the bank upon which he draws he number of each cheque book brought into use and the number of cheques it contains

Treasury Rules 28

29. When a Government servant who is authorized to draw to countersign cheques or bills payable treasury or the bank makes over charge of his office to another. He shall send a specimen of the relieving Government servant's signature to the treasury Officer or the bank, as the case may be.



கருக்கம்

இயற்கை இடர்பாடுகள் - வடகிழக்குப் பருவமழை 2012 - தமிழகத்தில் இயற்கை சீற்றத்தின் காரணமாக உயிரிழந்த, வீடுகளையும், உடைமைகளையும் இழந்த குடும்பங்களுக்கு நிவாரணம் வழங்குதல் - ஆணை வெளியிடப்படுகிறது.

வருவாய், பே.மே.21 துறை

அரசு ஆணை (நிலை) எண்.380

நாள்:25.10.2012

படிக்க:

1. அரசாணை (நிலை) எண்.630, வருவாய்த்துறை, நாள்.29.10.2007.
2. அரசாணை (நிலை) எண்.678, வருவாய்த்துறை, நாள்.29.11.2008.
3. அரசாணை (நிலை) எண்.342, வருவாய்த்துறை, நாள்.9.11.2011.

ஆணை:

பார்வையில் படிக்கப்பட்ட அரசாணைகளில் பெருமழையினால் பாதிக்கப்பட்ட குடும்பங்களுக்கு நிவாரணப் பணிகளுக்காக ஆணை வெளியிடப்பட்டது.

மாண்புமிகு முதலமைச்சர் அவர்கள் 2012ஆம் ஆண்டு வடகிழக்குப் பருவமழை காலத்தை கருத்தில் கொண்டு எடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ள நடவடிக்கைகள் பற்றியும், பருவமழையால் பாதிக்கப்படும் மக்களுக்கு வழங்கப்பட வேண்டிய நிவாரணங்கள் பற்றியும் மாண்புமிகு அமைச்சர்களுடனும், அரசு உயர் அதிகாரிகளுடனும் விரிவாக ஆய்வு செய்தார்.

அதனடிப்படையில் வெளியிட்டுள்ள செய்திக்குறிப்பில் குறிப்பிட்டுள்ளபடி நிவாரணம் வழங்க பின்வருமாறு ஆணையிடப்படுகிறது:-

(அ) உயிரிழந்தவர்களின் குடும்பத்திற்கு பேரிடர் நிவாரண நிதியிலிருந்து ரூ.1.50 லட்சமும், முதலமைச்சர் பொது நிவாரண நிதியிலிருந்து ரூ.1.00 லட்சமும் சேர்த்து ஆக மொத்தம் ரூ.2.50 லட்சம் வழங்கப்படும்.

(ஆ) வீடுகளிலிருந்து வெளியேற்றப்பட்டு பாதுகாப்பு மையங்களில் தங்க வைக்கப்பட்டுள்ள குடும்பங்களுக்கு 10 கிலோ அரிசி, ஒரு வேட்டி, ஒரு சேலை மற்றும் மண்ணெண்ணெய் ஆகியவற்றுடன் ரூபாய் ஆயிரம் நிவாரண தொகையாக வழங்கப்படும்.

(இ) முழுமையாக சேதமடைந்த குடிசை வீடுகளுக்கு நிவாரணத் தொகையாக ரூ.500/-ம், பகுதி சேதமடைந்த குடிசை வீடுகளுக்கு நிவாரணத் தொகையாக ரூ.2,500/-ம் வழங்கப்படும்.

(ஈ) ஆடு மாடுகளை இழப்போருக்கு நிவாரணத் தொகையாக பசு மாடு/ எருமை மாடு ஒன்றுக்கு ரூ.20,000/- ஆடு ஒன்றுக்கு ரூ.2,000/- வழங்கப்படும்.

(உ) கோழிகளை இழந்த உரிமையாளர்களுக்கு கோழி ஒன்றுக்கு ரூ.100/- உதவித் தொகையாக வழங்கப்படும்.

இவ்வரசாணை நிதித்துறையின் அ.சா.கு.எண்.3807/குளூ/2012, நாள்.22.10.2012 இன்படி வெளியிடப்படுகிறது.

(ஆளுநரின் ஆணைப்படி)

ராஜீவ் ரஞ்சன்,
அரசு முதன்மைச் செயலாளர்.

பெறுநர்

முதன்மைச் செயலாளர்/ வருவாய் நிருவாக ஆணையர்,
எழிலகம், சேப்பாக்கம், சென்னை-5.

அனைத்து மாவட்ட ஆட்சியர்கள்.

சம்பளம் மற்றும் கணக்கு அலுவலகம் (கிழக்கு, மேற்கு, வடக்கு) சென்னை.

மாநில கணக்காயர், சென்னை 18/35.

அனைத்து மாவட்ட கருவூல அலுவலர்கள்.

நகல்

மாண்புமிகு வருவாய்த்துறை அமைச்சரின் சிறப்பு

நேர்முக உதவியாளர், தலைமைச் செயலகம், சென்னை-9

அரசு முதன்மைச் செயலாளர், வருவாய்த்துறை

அவர்களின் தனிச்செயலாளர், சென்னை 9

மாண்புமிகு முதலமைச்சரின் அலுவலகம், சென்னை-9.

நிதி(வருவாய்/பிஜி 1/பிஜி 2)த்துறை, சென்னை-9.

//ஆணைப்படி அனுப்பப்படுகிறது//

பிரிவு அலுவலர்

XXII. Linkages with IDRN

LINKAGES WITH IDRN (INDIA DISASTER RESOURCE NETWORK)

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

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

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

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

IDRN website link: www.idrn.gov.in

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

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

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XXIII. SPECIFIC ISSUES ON VARIOUS VULNERABLE GROUPS HAVE BEEN ADDRESSED

District and Local Level

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

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

Various institutional stake holders who are involved in disaster management at various levels which include the police and para-military forces, civil defence and home-guards, Fire services, Ex-Servicemen, Non Government Organisations (NGOs), public and private sector enterprises, media and HAM operators, all of whom have important roles to play.

Armed Forces

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

Community Level Initiatives

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

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

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

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

XXIV. DISTRICT LEVEL MOCK DRILL - 2024



THIRUVARUR DISTRICT

DISTRICT LEVEL MOCK DRILL – 2024

**REVENUE & DISASTER MANAGEMENT
DEPARTMENT**

DATE: 26-07-2024





NDRF Team - Mock Exercise Headed By Revenue Divisional Officer, Tiruvarur





Lessons learnt

1. Preparedness, proper co-ordinations from line departments, early warning and proper alerts to public, proper communications from the officials to public, effective utilization of the available resources are essential for effective disaster management.
2. The indispensability of well-prepared Disaster Management Plan at the local level based on the past experience and crucial role it played during the mobilization of men and materials resources towards where it is needed most well in advance was the important lesson learnt.

XXV. Fire Department - Mock Drill Schedules

Regular mock drills are conducted by Fire Service department at schools, colleges, public places, government building and private companies. The number of mock drills conducting Block level in every Taluks.

Month	public places	Govt. Buildings	Private company	Schools	Colleges	Total
January - 24	-	-	1	3	-	4
February - 24	2	1	-	2	4	9
March - 24	1	-	-	4	-	5
April - 24	2	4	1	3	-	10
May - 24	4	6	-	-	-	10
June - 24	-	1	-	2	2	5
July - 24	1	2	-	4	-	7
Total	10	14	2	18	6	50

**XXVI. Standard Operating Procedures for
Handling Disaster - SOP**



Standard Operating Procedures
for responding to Natural Disasters
(Action Points for all Natural Disasters in Brief)

May 2021

Commissionerate of Revenue Administration and
Disaster Management, Chennai -600005

The Need for Standard Operating Procedure

Context

The lessons of 2019, 2020 and 2021 so far, indicate that the Natural Disasters are not confined to any particular monsoon season. Floods, Cyclones, Drought, Heat wave, Thunder Storm & Lightning, Earthquake, Landslides, Sea Erosion, Sea Water Incursion, Pest Attacks, Forest Fire and Pandemic like COVID-19 and any other emerging Disasters could strike any time. The experience of the past has also shown that the Natural Disasters cannot be prevented but with "Preparedness" it is possible to minimize, the loss and damages. The Standard Operating Procedure is to provide a concise list of important and co-ordinated actions to be taken by the District Disaster Management Authorities for Preparedness, Response, Relief and Prevention& Mitigation.

Standard Operating Procedure (SOP)

The Standard Operating Procedure lays down specific actions to be taken by the DDMA's, Line Departments, Urban & Rural Local Bodies, for responding to all natural disasters / emerging threatening disaster irrespective of their magnitude and dimension.

Non-Negotiable Principle:

The prevailing COVID-19 pandemic situation demands that the golden rules of Wearing Face Masks, Washing Hands with Soap or Sanitizer frequently, Maintaining Social Distance and Getting Vaccinated

have to be strictly adhered. The message that there can be no compromise has to go deep down to the last person.

Disaster Management Cycle:



The Standard Operating Procedure covers all aspects of the disaster management cycle. It covers Preparedness, Response, Recovery, disaster risk reduction, Prevention & Mitigation, and Building Back Better. It recognizes that, effective disaster management demands a comprehensive framework encompassing multiple hazards.

The instructions contained in this SOP should not be regarded as exhaustive of all the actions that might be considered necessary. The DDMA's, Line Departments and the Urban and Rural Local Bodies to prepare detailed SOPs to translate each action point in a number of steps required to be taken by each of them.

Preparedness Phase

Meetings

1. The District Collectors in their capacity as Chairman of the District Disaster Management Authority shall convene the meeting of DDMA and District Co-ordination Committee Meeting ahead of Monsoon Seasons in May / September of every year and as demanded by arising situations.
2. The DDMP and Departmental Disaster Management Plan should be updated. The updated DDMP shall be sent to the Commissionerate of Revenue Administration and Disaster Management for placing it before the TNSDMA for approval.
3. The District Collectors shall ensure that the Revenue Divisional Officers and Tahsildars also conduct Coordination Meeting at sub-divisional and Taluk level with line departments and other stake holders respectively.
4. The Inter-Departmental Zonal Teams led by Revenue Authority with team members drawn from Police, Fire & Rescue services, Water Resources Rural Development, Agriculture Departments etc. shall be formed for every 5-7 vulnerable areas or for every 15-20 Firkas.
5. Village level Inter-departmental Teams may also be formed in all the Villages, especially in vulnerable areas, headed by the Village Administrative Officer with Panchayat Clerk, Anganwadi Staff, Noon meal organizers, forest guards etc.,
6. Sensitize private institutions, by holding series of meetings at district level with Hospitals, Educational Institutions, Tele Communication Service providers and Oil Companies to ensure institutional preparedness with strategies to ensure round the clock functioning of emergency services.

Capacity Building

1. Periodical Mock Drills through Fire and Rescue, NDRF, TNDRF, Interactions with Community First Responders, volunteers from NCC, Nehru Yuva Kendra shall be organised.
2. The focus should be to cover the vulnerable areas and the Community.
3. The instructions issued based on NDMA Guidelines for conducting Mock Drills should be adhered to.
4. A schedule may be prepared to carry out the capacity building activities.

Vulnerability analysis

1. The Criteria for classifying areas vulnerable for floods is furnished in Annexure
2. The vulnerable areas already identified in the districts based on legacy data have to be updated in the Maps.
3. The information provided in the backside of each Map should be verified and updated
4. This has to be carried out based on the inspection by the respective Inter Departmental Zonal Teams and the interaction with the Community First Responders and the local people.
5. The mitigation measures initiated during last 3 years should be incorporated besides updating all the details. This map should reflect the ground realities.

Community participation

1. The Community participation is to be ensured at the grass root level through enrolment of volunteers, with skills of swimming and climbing, as Community First Responders including Women First Responders.
2. The Disaster Management, Tahsildars and the Head of the respective Inter Departmental Team, shall devote special attention to verify the names and contact details of the First Responders.

3. They should identify their skill sets to perform diverse tasks (like swimming, Climbing, Tree cutting, Electrician, Plumbing, Typing Data Entry, Communication, and such other skills.
4. The willingness to engage in providing Psychosocial Support may also be ascertained so that trainings can be organised.
5. This data base shall be utilised to develop programmes for continuous engagement of the human resources during the Pre-Disaster, during Disasters and Post Disaster period.
6. The native intelligence of these volunteers can also be harnessed to understand the vulnerability of the area and design mitigation measures for every vulnerable location.
7. The District Collector may provide further specific guidelines to the DM Tahsildar and the Head of Inter Departmental Teams to bring out a precise assessment of the community First Responders. The first responders have to be trained by Fire and Rescue services / TNDRF.
8. In addition, staff, trained in tree cutting, belonging to TNEB, Highways, Public Works Department, RD and Urban local bodies etc., may be identified and enrolled. They may be constituted as mobile teams to be placed under the command of Interdepartmental Zonal Teams and at Block level. The above teams and First Responders - Tree cutting should be deployed both in arterial and non-arterial roads.
9. Mobile teams of first responders may be formed for evacuation of people, for protecting livestock and for tree cutting and Snake catchers at Block / Taluk / Sub-Divisional and District levels for deployment based on need. District Collectors should also have mobile teams under his/her control. Each mobile team should comprise of at-least 15 to 20 persons for being deployed in affected areas based on need.

Monitoring Mechanism

The Monitoring Mechanism for the preparedness measures and to carry out activities in a time bound manner in respective vulnerable areas and at district level has to be very dynamic and responsive. The District Collector shall appoint a Nodal Officer at the District Level Sub-Divisional / Taluk / Block to co-ordinate with the Interdepartmental Zonal Teams.

District Emergency Operations Centre

1. The Collectors should ensure that District Emergency Operation Centre is functional round the clock with Toll Free No.1077 and equipped with necessary infrastructure facilities viz., STD Telephone, Fax, Computer with Internet access etc.
2. All the instruments like satellite phone and VSAT phone should be checked and ensured that they are in working condition.
3. Additional Staff from line departments should be posted round the clock in the Emergency Operation Centre based on emerging contingencies
4. Use multiple channels such as print / electronic / social media / wireless systems to spread awareness among the community on the Do's and Don'ts during disasters, and also about evacuation, Relief centre details and also contact person details.
5. Ensure that the Control Rooms of Police, Health and Fisheries Department and the equipment are functional.
6. The IDRN portal maintained by NIDM shall be updated periodically and should reflect the current status. This will help in mobilizing the required equipment / materials to meet the contingencies in the event of a Disaster.
7. Ambulance, Rescue Boats Fire Services and their contact numbers are functional and responsive.
8. All officials involved in disaster related activities shall be advised to install the Mobile app and utilise the Alerts on Flood, Cyclone,

Thunderstorm & Lightning Alerts of IMD pushed in the **TNSMART** System.

9. All officials of Revenue and line Departments, Urban and Rural Local Bodies shall be advised to download **DAMINI Mobile App** to receive Lightning Alerts.
10. A Whatsapp Group of officials involved in Disaster Response and Relief and Inter Departmental Teams may be formed and details be shared to State Emergency Operation Centre

Safety Audit

1. The School Safety, Hospital Safety, Safety of Electrical Installations, Dam Safety, Building Safety, Fire Safety, Boat Safety, availability and functioning of Lightning Arresters, have to be ensured through respective departments and local bodies periodically according to a prescribed Calendar and more particularly before every Monsoon Season and formation of Cyclone etc. as per the respective NDMA Guidelines & Building Codes.
2. The dilapidated buildings and weak compound walls should be demolished to prevent any untoward incident.
3. A copy of the safety audit carried out by the respective departments and Urban & Local bodies should be obtained.

Preparation of Contact Directory

The Directory should be updated with vital information's such as contact details of DDMA Police, Fire services, Line departments, Taluk and Inter departmental teams, Relief Centres and teams associated with the functioning of Relief Centres such as Food Supply, Water Supply, Health, Psycho Social support, Ambulance etc.

Prepositioning of Men and Material

1. Deployment plan may be prepared in consultations with Superintendent of Police, Fire Service, Fisheries and others for

prepositioning of rescue teams, boats, Armed Reserved Police, Patrol Vehicle etc.,

2. Traffic plan to establish green corridor for quick movement of rescue teams and relief measures, fuel, LPG and other essential materials in the vulnerable areas.
3. Prepare for patrolling to prevent possible threat of looting and arson by anti-social elements in areas where evacuation is to be undertaken on a large scale.
4. Generators should be mobilized and kept ready for deployment to the Drinking Water Pumping Stations for ensuring uninterrupted water supply during power failures. Adequate stock of diesel also should be ensure and both the generators and diesel have to the prepositioned in the vulnerable areas.
5. Identify teams in non-costal districts for deployment in affected areas.

Arrangements to accommodate TNDRF, NDRF, and Central Forces

1. Arrange proper accommodation for TNDRF, NDRF and Central Agencies.
2. Ensure better coordination between Central and State Agencies as well as unified action by multiple agencies of Government of Tamil Nadu,
3. Appoint District Revenue Officers as Nodal officer.
4. District Collectors should ensure that forces are not kept idle and appropriately deployed.
5. Appoint escort officers to guide the forces during their movement to vulnerable areas and oversee the arrangements made for their stay.

Arrangements in Transport Sector

Advice all Transport Corporations to sensitize their drivers / conductors regarding their role during flood situation not only to safe guarding their interest but also to offer better service to the public during emergency.

Advice all Transport Corporations that not to ply transport vehicles 3 hours before and after cyclone landfall in general and in case of cyclone landfall during night, vehicles movement should be stopped from 6 P.M to 6 A.M.

Periodic maintenance of existing infrastructure & equipment

1. Ensure proper maintenance of the Rain Gauge stations
2. Ensure that all department vehicles are road worthy
3. Ensure that the VHF / HF sets are functioning properly.
4. Sensitize the Government and private health institutions to ensure that the ICU / CCUs function without interruption by making power back up arrangements. Each institution has to prepare their own Disaster management plan to ensure safety and wellbeing of patients.
5. Ensure that generator sets are located at elevated locations to prevent submergence during floods. Ensure that the equipment of the line departments which are involved in Search, Rescue and Relief operations are in working condition.

Periodic Maintenance of Water Ways / Bodies

1. Minor irrigation tanks, supply channels & distribution channels should be desilted before the onset of Southwest / Northeast Monsoon to harvest rain water as well as minimize risks due to floods.
2. The Municipalities and Corporation to undertake a massive drive for desilting the storm water drains, channels before the onset of monsoon.
3. Create recharge pits, recharge wells and convert defunct bore wells as recharge wells especially in areas prone for drinking water shortages and in areas where drinking water sources are located.
4. The vulnerable points in the downstream area of Dams and reservoirs, River course and other water ways have to be identified,

inspected and necessary arrangements have to be made to ensure uninterrupted surplus flow of rain / flood water.

5. Restoration and deepening of tanks, River courses which can flood National & State Highways, Rail tracks and other major roads during monsoon.

Encroachment Removal in Water Ways

1. Protect the water bodies from encroachments and carry out massive programmes for eviction of encroachments.
2. The entire River courses should be widened to original size, desilted and encroachments removed especially in vulnerable areas.
3. Major Irrigation canals should be desilted & free from encroachments.

Rainwater Harvesting

1. Promote Rain Water Harvesting by excavating recharge pits at suitable locations, with special focus on Villages prone for drinking water problems / floods and also in areas in close proximity to drinking water sources.
2. Convert defunct bore wells into recharge wells.
3. Launch a mission for tapping rain water from roof tops - both in residential and institutions buildings.

1.19 Road and Rail Infrastructure over water ways

1. Identify bridges and culverts with special focus on major roads and Railway tracks & remove the blockages besides clearing 1000 metres on either side viz., in the upstream & downstream.

The specific actions to be taken up by the DDMA Line Departments, Urban & Local Bodies in respect of concurrent Disasters like Floods, Cyclones, Drought, Heat wave, Thunder Storm & Lightning, Earthquake, Landslides, Sea Erosion, Sea Water Incursion, Pest Attacks, Forest Fire are furnished in Annexure

Response During and After Disasters

Arrangements at Relief Centres

1. Identify additional buildings that are suitable for organizing relief camps in village / Town Panchayats / Municipalities with necessary contact details, in addition to the regular cyclones centres and Multipurpose Evacuation Shelters in view of the **current COVID-19 situations as physical distancing will reduce capacity of the shelters.**
2. Inspect and carry out necessary repairs to keep the cyclone shelters and Multi-Purpose Evacuation Shelters (MPES) ready for organizing relief camps. Identify 3 to 4 Collection points for easy and efficient collection and local distribution of Relief materials. Follow the shelter management guidelines for upkeep and maintenance of MPES and send compliance report.
3. Ensure proper safety arrangements in Relief Centres. **Additional toilets & other arrangements also need to be made in the existing shelters to ensure that COVID – 19 spread does not happen in the cyclone / flood shelters or relief camps.**
4. Ensure Generators ready to be used for relief operations and in relief camps as it is advisable to switch off the power supply during extreme weather events.
5. Register of persons accommodated in the Relief Centers along with photos, gender, age, address and Aadhaar no shall be maintained.
6. Ensure regular medical checkups at relief camps to ensure that people with symptoms are isolated & treated so that COVID – 19 spread can be prevented.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

1. Ensure adequate supply of drinking water of good quality in the Relief Centers.

2. Ensure adequate no. of toilets are available. If not make arrangements for temporary toilets. Also ensure periodic emptying of septic tank/pit and safe disposal. Collectors should have list of such vehicles available in Urban Local Bodies (ULB) or with private operators

Public Health

1. Ensure adequate stocks of essential medicines, life-saving drugs, etc.,
2. Make prior arrangements for scheduled visit of Doctors and display their contact numbers for any emergency
3. Compile a list of ambulances of both Government Agencies and the Private Sector
4. To arrange medical camps to treat minor ailments, provide health education and referral of sick cases to higher centres
5. Chlorination Teams to be formed for proper chlorination of drinking water at OHT, GLR, Bore wells etc.
6. Rapid Response Teams to be formed to ensure chlorinated drinking water and to prevent outbreak of diseases.
7. Vector Control Teams consisting of Entomologists and Field Workers to be formed to carry out anti-adult and anti-larval works.
8. Food safety teams to be formed and Designated Officers and Food Safety Officers should be in field to check chlorination and food hygiene.

Special Care for Pregnant Women, Lactating Mother, Senior Citizens and Differently abled in the Relief Centres

1. Ensure proper arrangements for vulnerable sections like differently abled, Senior Citizens Pregnant Women, Lactating Mother and children etc.
2. Providing Warm and inner clothes and additional clothes to Children, sick, elders, women and widows.

3. Sanitary napkins for women / girls should be provided with disposable paper bags.
4. For pregnant woman, necessary basic arrangements should be made by the local administration for safe delivery.
5. Static and Mobile Health teams to attend to the inmates.
6. For lactating mothers special care may be taken to provide milk powder etc.,
7. Wheel chairs may be kept ready at relief centres to help aged, differently abled persons.

Shelters for Animals & Care

1. Identity existing cattle pounds and grazing poramboke lands as Animal Shelters.
2. Ensure the availability of adequate stocks of veterinary medicines in Veterinary Hospitals and also ensure availability of essential drugs.
3. Ensure availability of adequate stock of fodder & water in cattle camps/shelters.
4. Preparation First Responders for Animal Protection to evacuate the animals to designated shelters.
5. Refer Guidelines on maintenance of Multipurpose evacuation shelters issued vide G.O. Ms. No. 279, Revenue and Disaster Management, dated: 01.08.2018.

Ensuring Essential supplies and services to people in disaster affected areas.

Restoration of Power supply or alternate arrangements for the functioning of drinking water pump houses through Generators, supply of milk, milk powder, providing Food through Community Kitchens medicines, should be organised immediately

Monitoring the movement of Fishermen

The Fisheries Department monitors the movement of mechanised Fishing Boats and fishermen into the Deep Sea. The District Collector should monitor this closely.

Water Quality Surveillance

1. To avoid water borne diseases and outbreak of any epidemics, it is highly important that the properly treated water only is supplied. The community should also be advised to boil the water before drinking.
2. In respect of areas where private tanker services are organised for supply of drinking water, it should be ensured that tankers are properly cleaned and chlorinated before they are put in to use.
3. In individual houses and apartments (particularly in urban areas) where Ground level Reservoirs / underground Sumps are used for storage there is every possibility of contamination due to inundation and seepage. Necessary advisory should be issued to the community to clean the storage structures and chlorinate the water to prevent spread of epidemics.
4. A special Team for "Water Quality Surveillance" for conducting water quality testing may be formed exclusively for each affected area. They must be provided with the "Testing kit" and "Chlorine Tablets."

Clearance of affected Areas:

1. Removal of debris; Clearing the fallen trees; Restoring power lines; Restoration of basic Infrastructure - requires a massive effort and will need mobilization of extra machinery and manpower. Therefore, teams are to be formed well in advance.
2. Separate teams should be formed for disposal of dead bodies and disposal of carcasses in accordance with NDMA guidelines / state Government guidelines.
3. First Responders Teams for evacuation should be involved to evacuate the people from low lying areas to relief centres.
4. First Responders Teams - Tree cutting should be involved for tree cutting and removal of fallen trees, including in non - arterial roads.

Assessment of damages to life & Property

1. After the disaster, it becomes necessary to assess the damage as per the guidelines in force.
2. Hut damages up to 50 huts in a village can be assessed by Village Administrative Officers assisted by Panchayat clerks. A Team of officials from different departments is to be constituted by the District Collector for assessment of damaged huts if they are more than 50 in a village.
3. Proper Documentation of the damaged houses, Crops and Cattle loss with geo-tagged photos / videos capturing date & time should be done.
4. Constitute/Designate Engineers/Teams of Engineers from different departments for assessment of damages of pucca buildings and other infrastructure.
5. District Collectors should position drones in the district. When there is large scale damage, these drones should be engaged immediately for visual assessment of the damages, date and geo-tagging should be done.
6. In order to oversee the relief and restoration activities, one Deputy Collector should be made in-charge of a block. Under him various teams should function for relief and restoration activities.
7. Staff from unaffected areas should be diverted to affected areas based on need.

Relief Centres

Based on the contingencies and need to evacuate people to safety places, immediate action should be taken to operationalize the Relief centres in areas which are likely to be affected.

Relief Disbursement

All the District Collectors are instructed to provide immediate relief in respect of Human Loss, Cattle Loss and Hut damages as per the norms of assistance ordered in **G.O.Ms.No.380, Revenue Department, dated 27.10.2015.**

Management of the dead in the aftermath of Disasters

1. Disposal of the dead will be made an integral part of "all hazard" District Disaster management Plans and SOPs on the subject will be prepared by the District Authorities, based on these National Guidelines, their past experience and best practices available.
2. Establishment of Dead Body Management Group in the Incident Response System.
3. India Disaster Resource Network, displaying the availability of forensic experts and those associated with DNA profiling.
4. Based on their Disaster Management Plans, Authorities should acquire equipment for various components of the disposal of dead bodies or identify.
5. Surge capacity in hospital mortuaries to be explored.
6. The Animal Husbandry Department should arrange for the postmortem of deceased animals expeditiously and send reports to the District Collector. The carcass have to be disposed of safely.

Financial Management

The District Collectors should ensure to get a report from various units under them, on funds made available, expenditure incurred under various components and balance available at the end of the day. The PA (Accounts) shall be made responsible to complete this task and send a report to the Commissionerate of Revenue Administration with the approval of the District Collector.

Transparency in Relief Operations

A list containing the details of the beneficiaries with their names and address along with quantity / volume and quality of relief distributed should be prepared and made available in the District Website.

Reporting system

The daily situation report shall be sent through website <https://tnsdma.tn.gov.in> / TNSMART and major events should be reported to the Commissionerate of Revenue Administration and Disaster Management then & there and details of rainfall before 8.00 A.M. during Disaster periods.

Identification of teams and materials for deployment in other Districts

Identify Private Buses and Trucks / Lorries for transport not only of staff for rescue work but also to transport relief materials to the identified shelters in other districts, if necessary, within a short notice.

1. Identify list of officers, vehicles, equipment for deployment in other districts in case of need

General

Media Management and Visibility

1. The Government of Tamil Nadu has declared the Media Persons as Front-Line Workers.
2. District Collectors may brief the press on various measures initiated by the Government. Need to interact proactively with public and media during and after the disaster on rescue and relief work.
3. All the vehicles engaged in relief work should have banners and stickers of Government of Tamil Nadu emblem and logo of TNSDM Authority for visibility.
4. Arm Bands / Badges with Government of Tamil Nadu emblem (for visibility) may be provided to all Civilian Staff and Volunteers engaged in preparedness, rescue and relief work
5. Department officers / staff drafted for Disaster related works should be provided with Arm bands with Emblem of Government of

Tamil Nadu, Department name & Tamil Nadu State Disaster Management Authority (TNSDMA) to make better visibility and thereby making the public aware about their services.

All the District Collectors and the Commissioner, Greater Chennai Corporation are also instructed to give wide publicity in the newspapers about the state of preparedness of the district administration, line departments and local bodies thereby creating awareness in the minds of the public.

Check List

A 61 point Check list provided in the Annexure-I points out the action to be taken. However the District Collectors are welcome to improve upon the check list according to the needs and circumstances, and send it to the Commissionerate by highlighting the addition or improvements made by them.

Sd./- K. Phanindra Reddy,
Additional Chief Secretary/
Commissioner of Revenue Administration and
State Relief Commissioner.


Assistant Commissioner – V
for Additional Chief Secretary/
Commissioner of Revenue Administration and
State Relief Commissioner.


25.5.2021

Annexure I
Check List

Sl. No.	Details	Remarks
Pre-Disaster Preparedness for Southwest Monsoon 2021		
1	Preparation of District Disaster Management Plan. (2021 - 2022)	
2	Taluk level Disaster Management Plan.	
3	Identification of vulnerable areas.	
4	Preparation of digital maps of vulnerable areas.	
5	DDMA Meeting	
6	District Coordination committee meeting with line departments.	
7	Formation of Inter-departmental Zonal Teams including local community at vulnerable locations.	
8	Zonal Teams i) Visit Relief Centres ii) Source of Vulnerability iii) Mitigation measures iv) Had interaction with first responders v) Check the Inventory vi) Check measures in place for the differently abled and other vulnerable sections.	
9	Appointment of : I. Early Warning Committee II. Search and Rescue Committee III. Evacuation Committee IV. Relief Centre / Shelter Management Committee	

10	<p>Identification of First Responders including women</p> <p>First Responders for</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Evacuation ii) Protecting Livestock iii) Cutting and Removing Wind fallen trees 	
11	Appointment of Nodal officer at the District level, Sub - Divisional level and Taluk level	
12	Training of Nodal Officers.	
13	Meeting with First Responders by Collectors / Participation of Sub-Collectors / RDO's during Training of First Responders.	
14	Co-ordination Meeting with DRGs / NGOs / Red Cross / Service Organisation etc., & assign specific roles	
15	Meeting with Private Institutions / Hospitals / Educational Institutions, Oil Companies and Mobile Services Providers for Sensitising on their preparedness	
16	Implementation of School Safety Guidelines	
17	Preparation of Hand book (Telephone Directory & Inventory).	
18	Preparation of deployment plan for rescue teams based on vulnerability mapping.	
19	Preparation of list of inventories / machineries required for the vulnerable area.	
20	Preparation of traffic plan by police to establish green corridor to highly vulnerable areas.	
21	Arrangement to accommodate T.N.D.R.F, N.D.R.F, D.R.G and Central Agencies.	
22	Identification of cyclone/safe shelters - Relief Centres.	

23	Inspection of Multi-Purpose Evacuation Shelters and Relief Centres to check their readiness.	
24	Review of arrangements for emergency supply of safe drinking water including transportation of drinking water, Fuel, generator sets, pump sets, boats, power saws ,etc.,	
25	Drawing up evacuation plan for the low lying areas including identification of places, means of transportation, evacuation routes.	
26	Plan for putting up temporary shelter in case of additional requirement.	
27	Review of availability of essential medicine needed during flood period	
28	Special arrangements for women, Senior Citizens and Differently abled in relief centres	
29	Data base on the availability of Medical Officers & Paramedical staff with a view to earmark medical teams for providing medical cover in case of emergency.	
30	Planning to ensure the availability of required resources for maintaining hygiene and sanitation in a flood situation in the flood prone areas.	
31	Planning of control measures to prevent the outbreak of any epidemic in case of flood situation	
32	Arrangement for Animal Shelters and procurement of medicine, fodder by Veterinary and Animal Husbandry Department.	
33	Compile list of ambulances with Government Agencies & Private Sector	

34	Formation of Chlorination Teams and Rapid Response Teams to ensure chlorinated drinking water and to prevent outbreak of diseases.	
35	Vector Control Teams consisting of Entomologists and Field Workers to be formed to carry out anti-adult and anti-larval works.	
36	Food safety teams to be formed and Designated Officers and Food Safety Officers should be in field to check chlorination and food hygiene.	
37	Check arrangements in place for supply of food, Warm clothes, etc., and air dropping of food and essential commodities.	
38	Whether advance storage points/ location for Milk, food items (Civil Supplies), boats (fire service, fisheries) identified for vulnerable locations in consultation with Civil Supplies/ Fisheries / Fire Service	
39	Strengthening of DEOC & Proper working of Communication equipment.	
40	Inspection of Tanks / water bodies, supply channels / canals/ river courses by PWD officials.	
41	Inspection of the water bodies / supply channels under the control of local bodies by Engineers of local bodies.	
42	Whether blockages under all culverts / bridges are cleared. (Upstream 1,000 mtrs, downstream 1,000 mtrs).	
<u>Inspection of Lifeline & Critical infrastructures by Line Departments</u>		
43	Dams / Water Storages, Schools, Hospitals, Power Plants Roads & Bridges, Monuments, Tourism infrastructures	

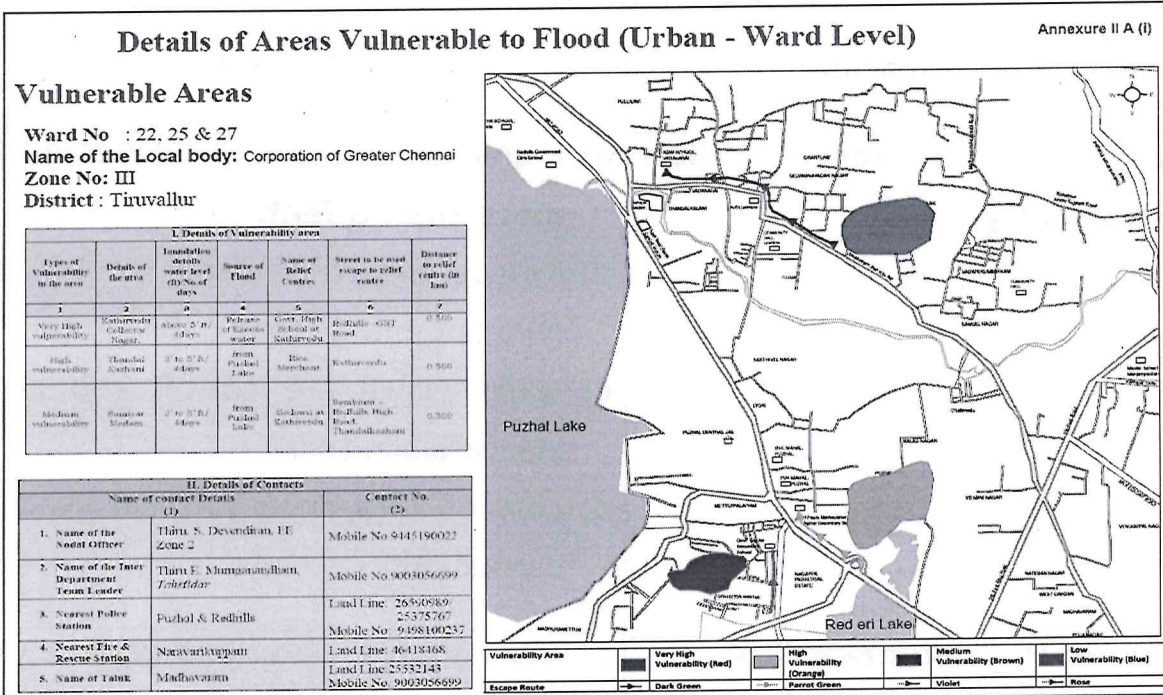
Capacity Building		
44	Mock drills in vulnerable areas.	
45	Training of First Responders (Volunteers)	
46	Check maintenance of infrastructure / equipment as per circular	
Mitigation Measures		
47	Whether cleaning / desilting of natural water reservoirs and drainage channels have been done in the flood prone areas?	
48	Whether encroachments /obstructions on ponds/tanks have been removed?	
49	Whether embankments along rivers and nallahs, ring bunds and other bunds have been inspected and strengthened?	
50	Whether necessary maintenance of sluice gates, barrages, embankments, etc. are being done by PWD?	
51	Whether defunct bore wells have been converted into recharge pits?	
52	Whether storm water drains in urbans have been inspected and desilted for safe outflow of surplus runoff of flood water?	
53	Whether percolation ponds / check dams / Recharge pits with shafts or ring wells / sub surface dykes are constructed in vulnerable areas	
54	Whether bridges and culverts with special focus on major roads and Railway tracks & remove the blockages besides clearing 1000 metres on either side viz., in the up-stream & down-stream have been identified?	

55	Whether Piped culverts have been converted into box type?	
56	Whether bed level cause ways & low level bridges have been converted into elevated bridges wherever necessary? If yes, indicate no.	
57	Whether action has been taken to plant tall trees and create shelter belts in the 13 coastal districts in consultation with Forest Department.	
58	Whether action has been taken to plant tall trees along with river courses in all Districts in consultation with the Public Works Department (PWD) & Forest Department.	
59	Whether Adangals have been updated properly? (Azmoish entries)	
60	Whether reconciliation with Agriculture Department crop wise are done periodically and report sent to Government / Department?	
61	Enrolment of farmers in Fasal Bheema Yojana Scheme.	

Annexure II
Vulnerability Analysis

Classification	Criteria
Areas of Very High Vulnerability.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Inundation of water and water level was more than 5 feet. (or) b) Rescue operations carried out with the help of Central forces / SDRF. (or) c) Areas which are cut-off and became inaccessible. (or) d) Loss of lives or large-scale evacuation carried out.
Areas of High Vulnerability.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Inundation of water and water level was 3-5 feet. (or) b) Rescue operations carried out only by local police or Fires services.
Areas of Medium Vulnerability.	Inundation of Water & Water level was 2-3 feet.
Areas of Low Vulnerability.	Stagnation of water was below 2 feet.

Annexure - II A

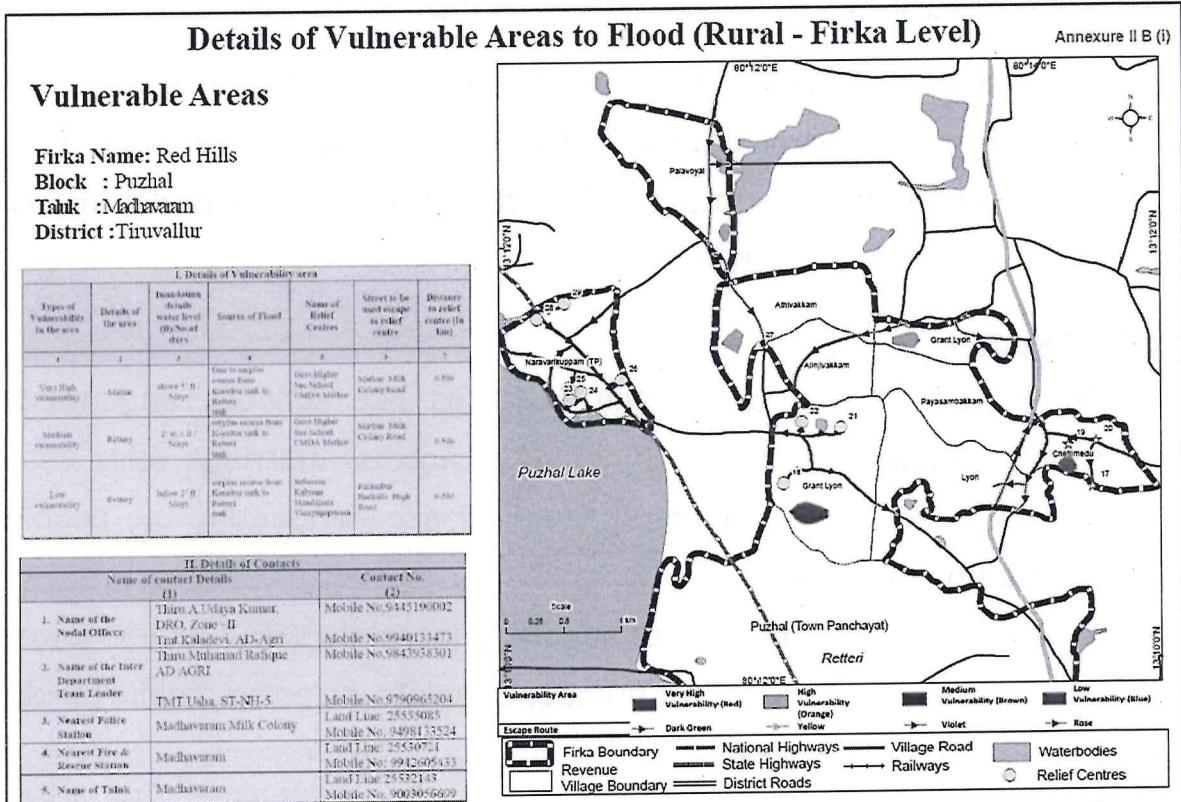


Note: Vulnerability Area Maps - Urban Local Bodies - Ward wise and not more than 3 locations in each map alone to be marked. If more than 3 locations are there in the Ward, Additional maps to be prepared according to the numbers. (P.T.O)

Annexure II A (ii)

Details of Vulnerability	III. Analysis of Vulnerability (URBAN)			IV. Details of First Responders		
	Place of Flooding			Name	Location	Contact No.
	Location 1	Location 2	Location 3			
	Vadaperumbakkam	Vadakarai	Puzhal			
1. Source of Flooding	Overflowing of Puzhal Surplus course and Heavy Rains			Location 1		
2. Cause of Flooding (Breach/Overflow/Encroachment etc.)	Overflow of surplus water from Puzhal Lake			Mr. Maran Raj	1 Puzhal	9087852855
3. Rainfall received in that area (Heavy down pour data which triggered the event with date)	320mm			Mr. Thirupathi	2 Puzhal	9003173273
4. Relief Centres operated to tide over the situation	a) Redhills Govt. Girls School b) Noon Meal Room Samiyar Madam c) Community Hall Grandline d) BVK Mahal Puzhal e) PUES Grandline f) Community Hall Grandline			Mr. Senthil	3 Vadakarai	9845520383
5. Number of persons evacuated and housed in Relief Camps	Approximately 2, 058 families			Mr. Bharathiraja	4 Vadakarai	9962172320
6. Number of days Relief Camps was in operation	5 Days				5 -	-
7. Works taken up during current year	-			Mr. Sreenivasan	1 Vadaperumbakkam	7358618943
a) Temporary Measures taken to restore damaged portions in case of breaches	Temporary Restoration at Retteri Junction			Mr. Kamal	2 Vadaperumbakkam	9840626801
b) Permanent Measures taken to restore the damaged portion in case of breaches	De-silting work and strengthening of Puzhal lock are the precautionary measures taken to prevent any eventuality during Northeast Monsoon 2016			Mr. Karthik	3 Vadaperumbakkam	9840970101
c) Desilting Activities under taken	i. De-silting work at Surapet Collector Colony on completion stage. ii. De-silting work at Puzhal Lock. iii. De-silting work at Samiyar Madam, Tandalkalaini Village.				4 -	-
8. Permanent measures identified to be undertaken to minimize the risks in area. (Diversion canal construction of retaining wall, conversion of pipe culvert to box culvert etc.)	-				5 -	-
					1 -	-
					2 -	-
					3 -	-
					4 -	-
					5 -	-

Annexure - II B



Note: Vulnerability Area Maps - Rural Areas - Firka wise and not more than 3 locations in each map alone to be marked. If more than 3 location are there in the Firka, additional maps to be prepared according to the numbers. (P.T.O)

Annexure II B (i)

III. Analysis of Vulnerability (RURAL)				IV. Details of First Responders			
Details of Vulnerability	Place of Flooding			Name	Location	Contact No.	
	Location 1	Location 2	Location 3				
	Mathur	Manjambakkam	Kosapur				
1. Source of Flooding	Overflowing of Puzhal Surplus course and Heavy Rains			Location 1			
2. Cause of Flooding (Breach/Overflow/ Encroachment etc..)	Overflow of Puzhal surplus course, adjoining area, Balasubramaniam Nagar, Arulanandham Nagar, T.V.K. Nagar – Inundated areas			Mr. Loganathan	1 Mathur	9789956961	
3. Rainfall received in that area (Heavy down pour data which triggered the event with date)	320 mm			Mr. Balaji	2 Mathur	9840488060	
4. Relief Centres operated to tide over the situation	Nil			-	3 -	-	
5. Number of persons evacuated and housed in Relief Camps	Approximately 500 members			-	4 -	-	
6. Number of days Relief Camps was in operation	Nil			-	5 -	-	
7. Works taken up during current year	All SWD (Storm Water Drain) de-silted.			Location 2			
a	Temporary Measures taken to restore damaged portions in case of breaches	All SWD de-silted. Earthen bund formed along Puzhal Surplus Course.			Mr. Sampath Kumar	1 Manjabakkam	9551133310
b	Permanent Measures taken to restore the damaged portion in case of breaches	Earthen bund formed along Puzhal Surplus Course.			Mr. Velayutham	2 Manjabakkam	9709726124
c	Desilting Activities under taken	19 Numbers of SWD of length 9.15 km de-silted by Greater Chennai Corporation			-	3 -	-
8. Permanent measures identified to be undertaken to minimize the risks in area. (Diversion canal construction of retaining wall, conversion of pipe culvert to box culvert etc..)	Balancing culverts across 100 feet roads cleaned and along CPCL Layout cleaned by Greater Chennai Corporation			Location 3			
				Mr. M. Sekar	1 Madhavaram	9551313770	
				Mr. Karl Marx	2 Madhavaram	9941445067	
				Mr. Neelakandan	3 Madhavaram	9566183844	
				-	4 -	-	
				-	5 -	-	

Annexure III

Preparedness Measures at Relief Camps

The National Disaster Management Authority has released the Guidelines for providing Minimum Standards of Relief to the victims of disasters. The District Collectors are to follow the guidelines for setting up of relief centre which are detailed below:-

Relief Camps

- Steps to be taken to identify buildings like schools, anganwadi centres, cyclone shelters, community centres, marriage halls etc., which can be used as Relief Shelters for accommodating the people affected by disaster.
- Availability of adequate water supply, generators with fuel for power back up bed sheet, sufficient number of toilets including mobile toilets should also be ensured.
- In areas where permanent structures are not available to avoid delay in setting up of temporary camps and exorbitant billing of essential supplies, MoU may be entered with manufacturers / suppliers for supply of factory made fast track pre-fabricated shelters / tents / toilets / mobile toilets and urinals which can be dismantled and taken back by the supplier after the closure of the camp.
- 3.5 Sq.m of covered area per person with basic lighting facilities shall be catered to the inmates of relief camps. In mountainous areas, minimum covered area shall be relaxed.
- High Mast lights, emergency lamps, search lights and candles are to be arranged.
- Special care should be taken for the safety and privacy of inmates, especially women, widows and children.
- Special arrangements should be made for differently-abled persons, old and medically serious patients.
- All the electrical installations to be checked for safety issues.

Food

- Milk and other dairy products shall be provided to the children and lactating mothers.
- Steps should be taken to ensure hygiene at community and camp kitchens.
- It should be ensured that men and women are supplied food with minimum calorie of 2,400 Kcal per day and for children / infants the minimum calorie should be 1,700 Kcal per day.
- The date of manufacture and the date of expiry on the packaged food items should be verified before distribution.

Drinking Water

- Minimum supply of 3 litres of drinking water per person per day should be provided to the inmates of the camps. For providing safe drinking water double chlorination of water has to be ensured.

Sanitation

- 1 toilet per 30 persons should be arranged in the relief camp.
- Separate toilet and bath area should be catered for women and children.
- Toilets shall not be more than 50 m away from the relief camps.
- 15 litres of water per person to be arranged for toilets / bathing purpose.
- Dignity Kits for women should be provided with sanitary napkins and disposable paper bags with proper labelling.
- Diapers should be provided to the children.
- Necessary arrangements for clearing the solid waste and for keeping the premises clean should be made.

Medical Health

- Mobile Medical Teams should visit relief camps to attend the affected people. Steps should be taken to avoid spread of communicable diseases.
- Necessary basic arrangements should be made for pregnant women for safe delivery.
- Arrangements to be made well in advance to ensure the availability of Doctors / Para Medical Staff from Government / Private Hospitals to attend to the affected people in relief camps.
- Transportation of the affected people for further treatment / operation etc., should be arranged.
- Advance contingency plans for management of multiple casualties shall be derived.

Relief for Widows and Orphans

- Special care to be given for widows and orphans who are separated from their families.
- Certificate to the widows stating that she lost her husband should be issued within 15 days of disaster. Similar certificate to the Orphaned children should be issued.
- Relief given to Orphaned children by Government should be deposited in a PSU Bank in a Joint Account where the Collector shall be first account holder of the Bank Account. Interest received should be given to the child / guardian every month for his / her proper upkeep.
- Ex-gratia assistance for loss of life, assistance on account of damage to houses should be given as per the norms already communicated in **G.O.Ms.No.380, Revenue Department, dated 27.10.2015.**

All the District Collectors shall ensure the implementation of the above guidelines for providing minimum standards of relief to the victims affected by disasters. Also refer to the guidelines issued in **G.O. Ms. No.279, Revenue and Disaster Management Department, dated 01.08.2018** for maintenance of Multi-Purpose Evacuation Shelters.

Annexure IV

Drought Monitoring

District Drought Monitoring Centre (Constituted as per G.O Ms No 38 Revenue and Disaster Management (DM III) Department dated 18-1-2018)

The District Drought Monitoring Centre functions under the Chairmanship of the District Collector. The Members are

1. District Revenue Officer
2. Project Director -District Rural Development Agency
3. Superintending Engineer Water Resources Department
4. Joint Director Agriculture Department
5. Joint Director Animal Husbandry Department
6. Joint Registrar of Co-operative Society
7. Deputy Director, Horticulture
8. Sub Collectors / Revenue Divisional Officers of the District.
9. Any other Department / Officer the Chairman feels necessary.

Drought being a creeping Disaster, rigorous monitoring of the Rainfall Deviation, Dry Spell, Area sown under Agriculture / Horticulture Crops, Reservoir Storage, Ground water availability Fodder availability, Availability of Agricultural inputs have to be monitored on a weekly basis. (please refer Drought Management Guidelines 2016).

The District Collectors has to periodically review the drinking water supply with reference to the Demand & Supply position.

A report on the Ground situation is to be sent to the Commissionerate of Revenue Administration and Disaster Management.

Annexure V
Heat Wave Management

Vulnerability of Tamil Nadu

In the recent years, due to rising temperatures during the summer/ pre-monsoon months several places are subject to 'Heat wave' conditions. Heat wave is emerging as a major phenomenon that affects the day to day life of elderly people, children and those who have prior illness and other medical conditions and who are engaged in the work in open environments.

- ❖ Tamil Nadu has a long coastline where the humidity goes up during summer months.
- ❖ Within Tamil Nadu, cities like Madurai, Trichy, Vellore Namakkal, Dindigul, and Krishnagiri have barren rocky hillock which absorb and reflect heat even during nights.
- ❖ Vulnerable region-The risk of heat waves are high for vulnerable region. For example, urban regions are having higher population concentration. Urban heat affect (due to cement / concretes, emissions from vehicle and air conditioners, and others) could aggravate the heat wave conditions caused by atmospheric phenomena.
- ❖ Rural regions are having lower population but with poor infrastructure, awareness and capacity
- ❖ Vulnerable sectors – poultry and cattle.

Objectives

The objective of heat-wave action plan is to mobilize individuals and communities to help protect their neighbors, friends, relatives, and themselves against avoidable health problems during spells of very hot weather with a focus on the vulnerable people.

Severe and extended heat-waves will cause disruption to general, social and economic services. Government departments have a critical role to play in communicating the alerts issued by IMD and preparing and responding to heat-waves at a local level, working closely with health and other related departments on long term strategic plan.

This Heat Wave Action Plan is a compilation of those Guidelines and Action Points issued for adoption by all the Urban and Rural Local bodies and other departments

Key Strategies

- i. Establish Early Warning System and Inter-Departmental Coordination to alert residents on predicted high and extreme temperatures. Who will do what, when, and how is made clear to individuals and units of key departments, especially for health.
- ii. Capacity Building / Training Programme for health care professionals at local level to recognize and respond to heat-related illnesses, particularly during extreme heat events.
- iii. These Training Programmes should focus on medical officers, paramedical staff and community health staff so that they can effectively prevent and manage heat-related medical issues to reduce mortality and morbidity.
- iv. **Public Awareness and community outreach Disseminating public awareness** messages on how to protect against the extreme heat-wave through print, electronic and social media and Information, Education and Communication (IEC) materials such as pamphlets, posters and advertisements and Television Commercials (TVCs) on Do"s and Don"ts and treatment measures for heat related illnesses.
- v. Collaboration with Civil Society: and Non-Governmental Organizations to improve Bus stands, Building Temporary Shelters, wherever necessary, improved water delivery systems in public

areas and other innovative measures to tackle Heat wave conditions.

- vi. Establishing Bio Shields, enhancing the storage of water bodies, disposal of Solid Waste without accumulating them, are the Long-term mitigation strategies.

Roles and Responsibilities of Managing Heat Wave

Roles	Responsibilities	
	State Level	District Level
Preparation of Heat Wave Action Plan	TNSDMA, Commissioner of Revenue Administration, Commissioner of Municipal Administration, Director of Town Panchayats, Director of Rural Development & Panchayat Raj Department, Director of Public Health, Director Labour & Employment, Director of Agriculture, Director of Animal Husbandry, Chief Conservator of Forests, Director of School Education, Commissioner of Food Safety and Drug Administration, Director of Industrial Safety, Commissioner HR&CE, Director of Tourism	DDMA and respective line departments
Early Warning	IMD, SEOC, through DEOC, Media including Social Media	DDMA DEOC, through Media including Social Media.
Mitigating Heat Waves- Short Term	Commissioner of Municipal Administration, Director of Town Panchayats, Director of Rural Development& Panchayat Raj Department, Director of Public Health, Director Labour & Employment, Director of Agriculture, Director of Animal Husbandry, Chief Conservator of Forests, Director of School Education, Commissioner of Food Safety and Drug Administration, Director of Industrial Safety, Commissioner HR&CE, Director of Tourism	DDMA and respective line departments
Monitoring	Commissionerate of Revenue Administration,	

Capacity Building	Municipal Administration, Director of Town Panchayats, Director of Rural Development & Panchayat Raj Departments, Director of Public Health,	
Response		
Media Campaigns		
Documentation & Data base Management		
Medium-& Long-Term Mitigation Measures	Commissioner of Municipal Administration, Director of Town Panchayats, Director of Rural Development & Panchayat Raj Departments, Director of Public Health, Director Labour & Employment, Director of Agriculture, Director of Animal Husbandry, Chief Conservator of Forests, Director of School Education, Commissioner of Food Safety and Drug Administration, Director of Industrial Safety, Commissioner HR&CE, Director of Tourism	

The above is only illustrative and not exhaustive. The list of Roles and Responsibilities prescribed by the NDMA is furnished in Annexure

Early Warning

- ❖ DEOC with inter-departmental personnel with wide publicity of Toll Free No: 1077.
- ❖ Issue of heat alert when extreme heat events are forecast by IMD to all key Departments / Agencies through DEOC.
- ❖ Dissemination of heat alerts/advisories through local print, electronic and social media

India Meteorological Department (IMD) criteria for Heat Wave and Severe Heat Wave:

Heat wave is considered if maximum temperature of a station reaches at least 40°C or more for Plains, and at least 30°C or more for Hilly regions.

The following criteria are used to declare heat wave:

Based on Departure from Normal	Heat Wave: Departure from normal is 4.5°C to 6.4°C Severe Heat Wave: Departure from normal is >6.4°C
Based on Actual Maximum Temperature (for plains only)	Heat Wave: When actual maximum temperature $\geq 45^{\circ}\text{C}$ Severe Heat Wave: When actual maximum temperature $\geq 47^{\circ}\text{C}$

To declare heat wave, the above criteria should be met at least in 2 stations in a Meteorological sub-division for at least two consecutive days and it will be declared on the second day.

High Risk Groups

- Infant Children, Pregnant women & Senior citizens
- Labourers including those at construction sites/Outdoor workers/Farmers/MNREGS workers
- Police personnel/security staff
- Industrial workers working at High Temperatures
- Street hawkers/Salesmen
- Riksha pullers/auto drivers/Travellers/bus drivers
- Petty Workers/Slum residents/Beggars/Homeless
- Chronically sick/indoor cases
- Patients on drug treatment
- Addicts (Alcohol, drugs etc.)

The above list is only indicative and not exhaustive. Hence, District Collectors are advised to update the above list of the groups/localities that are vulnerable to heat wave based on local situation.

Heat-wave Management

The following measures have to be initiated by the DDMA's to tackle the Heat wave conditions and its effect during summer 2021. In addition, any additional measures that may be required based on the past experience in the district should also be put in place.

Preparedness measures

- ❖ District Administration should advise the public to take precautions in the context of a concurrent COVID-19 disaster, including physical distance and availability of face mask, soap, water and sanitizing stations.
- ❖ Ensure drinking water supply to all habitations.
- ❖ Local bodies shall identify the areas to provide shelters and drinking water during heat alert period such as bus depots/stops, markets, railway stations, pilgrimage, tourist, industrial areas etc.
- ❖ District Administration have to prioritize maintaining power to critical facilities such as hospitals and Primary Health Centres. (PHC)/Urban Health Centres. (UHC)
- ❖ Ensure the services of 108 with adequate supply of IV fluids.
- ❖ Checking of inventories of medical supplies including IV fluids, cooling packs or ice, Oral Re-Hydration Solutions (ORS) powder in PHCs, UHCs, and 108 emergency ambulances.
- ❖ Adequate arrangements for treatment of heat stroke patients round the clock.
- ❖ Display of prevention measures to overcome HEAT WAVES.
- ❖ Establish mobile Health teams to cover major bus stands / Terminals, pilgrimage, tourist centres and other public places.

- ❖ Labour department to enforce better working conditions for workers such as provision of sheds, safe drinking water, bathing facilities etc. as per the Labour Act.
- ❖ Fire and Rescue Services Department has to ensure the readiness of vehicles and firefighting equipment to face any emergency.
- ❖ Police personnel on duty in the open, to be educated on precautionary measures to be taken during heat wave.
- ❖ Shelters for traffic police may be provided, wherever feasible.
- ❖ To collect information on the works sanctioned under MGNREGS programme in High risk areas to plan for mitigation effort during heat period.
- ❖ MGNREGS workers shall be educated in following the do's and don'ts. Adequate water, shelter should be provided as per the rules prescribed under MGNREGS. It is to be ensured that the children of MGNREGS workers are also adequately taken care of and not exposed to sun.
- ❖ Rescheduling of Working hours to avoid intense heat timings in all the works

Animal Care

- ❖ Poultry and cattle will also be adversely affected during heat wave. Cattle and poultry owners to be cautioned accordingly.
- ❖ Ensure adequate stock of medicines in all veterinary hospitals for treatment of cattle /poultry birds.
- ❖ Ensure provision of water in veterinary dispensaries

Wildlife

- ❖ Provision of water supply to animals in reserved/protected areas and in Zoo's

Public Awareness and community outreach measures

- ❖ Release of messages on DOs / Don'ts to the general public and vulnerable groups about Heat wave.

- ❖ Utilize local radio, FM broadcasts, cinema theatres, print and social media to disseminate heat protection tips and high temperature warnings to the vulnerable sections.
- ❖ Preparation of Posters & pamphlets with tips to take care of cattle and poultry during heat waves.
- ❖ Local bodies to take a lead role in creating awareness.
- ❖ Public should be cautioned not to venture into the forests without permits, since forests are prone to fires during summer

Capacity Building/ Training programmes

- ❖ Medical & Health Department officials shall be advised to conduct training programs/orientation course on heat illness for medical staff.
- ❖ Training of school teachers to equip them with knowledge of heat protection tips and activities which they can disseminate in classrooms.

Involvement of Governmental and Non-Governmental Organisations

- ❖ Actively involve NGOs/Voluntary Organisations and Corporate houses as part of Corporate Social Responsibility to provide shelters, drinking water (Thaneerpandal) during heat days.

Forest fires:

Forest fires are caused especially during summer due to extreme dry conditions and also are man-made.

Causes of forest fires

- **Natural causes-** Many forest fires start from natural causes such as lightning which set trees on fire. High atmospheric temperatures and dryness (low humidity) offer favorable circumstance for a fire to start.

- **Environmental causes** are largely related to climatic conditions such as temperature, wind speed and direction, level of moisture in soil and atmosphere and duration of dry spells.
- **Man-made causes**- These can be intentional or unintentional. Fire is caused when a source of fire like naked flame, cigarette or bidi, camp fires, electric spark or any source of ignition comes into contact with. Intentionally forest fires can be caused due to the old practice of shifting cultivation, the use of fires by villagers to ward off wild animals, fires started accidentally by careless trekkers/visitors to forests who discard cigarette butt etc.
- **Hence, public shall be adequately educated on the causes of forest fire and may be advised not to venture into forests during summer**

The list of Do's and Don'ts related to heat wave is enclosed in Annexure-1 and the Symptoms and First Aid for various Heat Disorders is enclosed in Annexure-2. In addition to the above, NDMA Guidelines for preparation of Action Plan-Prevention and Management of the Heat wave may also be referred for necessary action.

The District Collectors besides taking necessary action have to monitor the situation closely in the event of Heat wave and send regular updates, shall not hesitate to escalate the problem to State level as and when the situation warrants by bringing it to the notice of Additional Chief Secretary / Commissioner of Revenue Administration, so that assistance can be strengthened from the State level.

Long Term Strategies

- The Urban Local Bodies may adhere to the Policy guidelines issued by the Ministry of Urban Development for strengthening Urban Greens (**Urban Greening Guidelines 2014**)

- **The Energy Conserving Building Code 2017** issued by the Ministry of Power may be followed while new construction/renovation of existing buildings are taken up.
- The Greater Chennai Corporation, Other Corporations in Tamil Nadu, the Municipalities, Town Panchayats, and Village Panchayats, may have to promote establishment of Bio Shields in their area and increase the Green Cover.
- The National Highways, State Highways, and the Rural Development Department may have to promote Tree planting along the Roads.
- The Educational Institutions both Govt and Private, Govt/Private Office premises, all Industrial Units, Hospitals, Temples and places of Worship, may have to establish Green Cover through Tree planting.
- Greater Chennai Corporation, Other Corporations in Tamil Nadu, the Municipalities, Town Panchayats, and Village Panchayats, may have to enhance the storage Capacity of Water bodies in their jurisdiction and increase the Water availability which indirectly helps mitigation of the adverse impacts of Heat Wave
- Solid Waste Management and removal of dumped wastes can reduce the intensity of heat waves. The Local bodies must ensure such dumping yards in the vicinity of public places and residential colonies are removed.
- Cool Roof and their extensive benefits may be popularized among people
- In order to reduce the intensity of radiation, the Govt/Private Buildings, Educational Institutions, Hospitals, Temple Premises etc. Chemical Coating may be provided on Roof tops and exposed walking areas.
- The Local bodies may provide shelters in public places with facilities of drinking water.

- The Forest Department may continue to increase the green cover through the various Programmes in collaboration with the Local bodies.

Advisory to People

The adverse impact of heat wave is preventable by educating the public on the preventive actions, following the Do's and Don'ts, reporting early to health facilities and timely diagnosis and treatment. Government of Tamil Nadu has been issuing these advisories since 2017. The Guidelines issued to the District Administration and Advisory to public in Annexure 1.

1. Nodal Officers

As per the Guidelines of NDMA Nodal officers have to be nominated at the State Level, Department level and at District Level. The District Collector may form a Committee of officers drawing a list of nodal officers from departments within a District.

- ❖ The Commissioner Disaster Management, in the Commissionerate of Revenue Administration and Disaster Management department will be the State Level Nodal Officer
- ❖ The District Revenue Officer will be the Nodal Officer in respect of all Districts.
- ❖ The Departments are expected to nominate a Second Level Officer in respect of their Department as Nodal Officer.

The Complete list of nodal officers their name contact details have to be compiled and sent to Additional Chief Secretary / Commissioner of Revenue Administration and must be available in SEOC and DEOC.

Reporting

The District Collectors shall collect data on daily basis from respective departments in prescribed formats and send it to CRA daily 10.00 AM on the next day for consolidation and reporting to National

Disaster Management Authority. The formats prescribed by NDMA are attached.

ANNEXURE-V-A

DO's & DON'Ts

Heat Wave conditions can result in physiological strain, which could even result in death. To minimize the impact during the heat wave and to prevent serious ailment or death because of heat stroke, the following measures are useful:

DO's

- ✓ Continue COVID Safety measures to protect against COVID-19
- ✓ Listen to Radio, watch TV, read Newspaper for local weather forecast to know if a heat wave is on the way.
- ✓ Drink sufficient water and as often as possible, even if not thirsty.
- ✓ Wear light weight, light-coloured, loose, and porous cotton clothes. Use protective goggles, umbrella/hat, shoes or chappals while going out in sun.
- ✓ While travelling, carry water with you.
- ✓ If you work outside, use a hat or an umbrella and also use a damp cloth on your head, neck, face and limbs.
- ✓ Use ORS, coconut water homemade drinks like lassi, rice water, lemon water, buttermilk, etc. which help to re-hydrate the body.
- ✓ Recognize the signs of heat stroke, heat rash or heat cramps such as weakness, dizziness, headache, nausea, sweating and seizures. If you feel faint or ill, see a doctor immediately.
- ✓ Urine in darker yellow or orangish yellow indicates severe dehydration.
- ✓ 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.
- ✓ Provide cool drinking water near work place.
- ✓ Caution workers to avoid direct sunlight.

- ✓ Schedule strenuous jobs to cooler times of the day.
- ✓ Increasing the frequency and length of rest breaks for outdoor activities.
- ✓ Pregnant workers and workers with a medical condition should be given additional attention.

DONT's:

- ✓ Do not leave children or pets in parked vehicles.
- ✓ Avoid going out in the sun, especially between 12.00 noon and 3.00 p.m.
- ✓ Avoid filling vehicle tanks full of petrol
- ✓ Avoid wearing dark, heavy or tight clothing.
- ✓ Avoid strenuous activities between 12 noon and 3 p.m. when the outside temperature is high.
- ✓ Avoid cooking during peak hours. Open doors and windows to ventilate cooking area adequately.
- ✓ Avoid alcohol, tea, coffee and carbonated soft drinks, which dehydrates the body.
- ✓ Avoid high-protein food and do not eat stale food.

ANNEXURE-V-B

Symptoms and First Aid for various Heat Disorders

Heat Disorder	Symptoms	First Aid
Sunburn/ Heat rash	Skin redness and pain, possible swelling, blisters, fever, headaches.	Take a shower, using soap, to remove oils that may block pores preventing the body from cooling naturally. If blisters occur, apply dry, sterile dressings and get medical attention.
Heat Cramps	Painful spasms usually in leg and abdominal muscles or extremities. Heavy sweating.	Move to cool or shaded place. Apply firm pressure on cramping muscles or gentle massage to relieve spasm. Give sips of water. If nausea occurs, discontinue.
Heat Exhaustion	Heavily drenched in sweating, weakness, chilled body pale, headache and Weak pulse. Normal temperature possible. Fainting, vomiting.	Get victim to lie down in a cool place. Loosen clothing. Apply cool, wet cloth. Fan or move victim to air-conditioned place. Give sips of water slowly and If nausea occurs, discontinue. If vomiting occurs, seek immediate medical attention. Or call 108 for Ambulance
Heat Stroke (Sun Stroke)	High body temperature (106°F plus). Hot, dry skin. Rapid, strong pulse. Possible unconsciousness. Victim will likely not sweat.	Heat stroke is a severe medical emergency. Call 108 for Ambulance for emergency medical services or take the victim to a hospital immediately. Delay can be fatal. Move victim to a cooler environment. Try a cool bath or sponging to reduce body temperature. Use extreme caution. Remove clothing. Use fans and/or air conditioners. DO NOT GIVE FLUIDS.

EMERGENCY TREATMENT

If Heat Stroke is suspected, call 108 immediately. While waiting for the ambulance:

- ✓ Make the victim lie down
- ✓ Take the person's temperature.

- ✓ If possible, move the affected person to somewhere cooler / shaded area.
- ✓ Apply cold compresses with ice cubes
- ✓ Elevate feet
- ✓ Give a cool shower by sprinkling with water or Wrapping in a damp sheet and using a fan to create an air circulation.
- ✓ Encourage to drink fluids, if they are conscious.
- ✓ Do not give aspirin or paracetamol.

ANNEXURE-V-C

Directorate of Public Health and Preventive Medicine Health

Advisory

Prevention and Management of Heat Related Illnesses

The normal body temperature is about 37°C (36.1 -37.8°C). When people are exposed to high temperature heat related disorders occur. Conditions of extreme heat and excessive sweating results in salt and water depletion.

People aged 65 and older, infants and young children, pregnant women, people with chronic medical conditions, outdoor workers are more susceptible to heat related illnesses.

1. Heat Related Illnesses

1.1. Minor Heat Related Illnesses

- Heat Rash
- Heat edema
- Heat tetany (Hyperventilation and heat stress)
- Heat Cramps
- Heat Syncope (Fainting/dizziness)

1.2. Major Heat Related Illnesses

- Exertion associated collapse
- Heat Exhaustion
- Heat stroke

2. Symptoms of Heat Related Illness:

- Hot and Dry skin
- Thirst
- Nausea / Vomiting
- Headache
- Malaise
- Weakness
- Profuse/ Absent sweating
- Muscle cramps
- Light Headedness / Dizziness
- Tachycardia (Heart rate over 100 beats per minute.)

- Tachypnoea (Rapid breathing)
- Oliguria (Low Urine Output)
- Syncope / Collapse
- Convulsions

3. General precautions:

- **Drink plenty of fluids:** Drink sufficient water as often as possible even if you are not thirsty. Drink water to the point where your urine is light yellow colour. Avoid hot drinks. Drink plenty of buttermilk, rice kanji with salt and buttermilk, tender coconut, lemon juice with salt.
- **Protect yourself outside:** While travelling carry water. Avoid unnecessarily going out in the sun especially between 12 noon and 3 PM. Avoid exercising/ strenuous outdoor activities under hot sun
- **Light clothing:** To help evaporation of sweat, wear light weight, light coloured, loose, porous cotton cloths. Cover the head with cotton cloth/ towel while working will be useful.
- **Keep cool indoors:** Keep your home cool with curtains, shutters on the sunny sides and leave windows open at night. Take bath in cool water.
- **Oral Rehydration Solution:** Drink ORS if one feels exhausted due to hot sun. One packet of ORS should be mixed with one litre of clean water and stirred well till the sediments disappear. Freshly prepared solutions should be used within 24 hours.

4. While at Work:

- The duration of exposure to a hot environment should be minimized.
- Avoid strenuous physical activity under hot sun.
- There should be periods of rest in between work in hot climate. The frequency and length of rest breaks should be increased.
- Cool drinking water should be provided near the working place. Water should be consumed every 20 minutes or more frequently to stay hydrated.
- The temperature and the humidity in the work environment may be controlled by proper ventilation.
- If signs, such as headache and dizziness appear, the person should be removed to a cooler environment, and the

necessary treatment including adequate fluids should be given.

5. Onsite Management of Heat Related Illness:

- Try to get help if you feel dizzy, weak, anxious or have intense thirst, headache and any painful muscular spasms, most often in the legs, arms or abdomen
- Move to a cool place as soon as possible and drink water /fruit juice / Oral rehydration solutions containing electrolytes.
- Medical attention is needed if heat cramps are sustained for more than one hour.
- If one of your family members or public presents with hot dry skin and delirium, convulsions and/or unconsciousness, consult the doctor/ call 108 ambulance immediately.
- Unconscious persons to be positioned on their side. Check airway, breathing and pulse.
- While waiting for the doctor/ambulance move him/her to a cool place and put him/her in a horizontal position and elevate legs and hips, remove clothing and initiate external cooling with cold packs on the neck, axilla and groin, continuous fanning and spraying the skin with water at 25-30 C.
- Measure body temperature. Do not give Aspirin or Paracetamol.

6. For Further Information/Emergencies Contact:

- Ambulance Service - 108
- Health Helpline - 104

Annexure VI

Thunderstorm & Lightning

Risk Communication- Establishment of Early Warning Systems, Reaching out to the person in the last mile

MOU with IITM Pune for getting data from the Lightning Location Networks in Tamil Nadu

The Indian Institute of Tropical Meteorology Pune has installed three sensors in Tamil Nadu at 1) TNAU, Coimbatore, 2) Vellore Institute of Technology Vellore and 3) Thiyagararaja College of Engineering, Madurai. The fourth sensor is proposed to be installed at 4) Central University Tiruvarur. In addition to this, IITM Pune has five sensors in neighboring States at 1) Bengaluru (Karnataka) 2) Puducherry, 3) Nellore, (Andhra Pradesh) 4) Pathanamthitta and 5) Thiruvananthapuram (Kerala). With these 9 sensors it is learnt from IITM Pune that, occurrence of lightning over Tamil Nadu can be detected with utmost accuracy by their network. The Government of Tamil Nadu has entered in to an MOU with IITM Pune to get the data and necessary technical support.

The ESSO-IITM has developed a Mobile App, DAMINI-LIGHTNING. This App gives exact location of current lightning strikes, probable locations of impending lightning around area of 40 sq.km at least 30 minutes in advance and movement and direction of thunderstorm. DAMINI also lists various precautionary steps to be taken during lightning and some general information on lightning.

Early Warning System and SMS based Alert to reach out to the last mile:

Promoting the use of DAMINI App among officials at grassroots

Mobile App DAMINI a product of Indian Institute of Tropical Meteorology (IITM), which provides early, warning for lightning, should be popularised extensively among the department officials and officials of Local bodies. This App gives exact location of current lightning strikes, probable locations of

impending lightning around area of 40 sq.km and movement and direction of thunderstorm.

Instructions have been issued to the DDMA's to extensively advise down loading of DAMINI App by the Revenue officials up to the level of Village Administrative Officers, and Rural Development Officials up to Block Development Officers, Village Panchayat Presidents and Panchayat Clerks and persons overseeing MGNREGS Workers , the Inter Departmental Teams so that they can alert the local village community.

SMS based Warning Alert Messages

The lightning strikes affect mostly the farm laborers in rural areas who work in the open fields. Hence it is most important to reach out to them. The forecast messages (received from one to three days in advance) and "Now cast" alerts (received 45 minutes before the strike) will be disseminated to the nodal offices at the Block/Taluk level.

Roles & Responsibilities

The Commissioner for Revenue Administration /State Relief Commissioner will coordinate the services of various stakeholders, including National/State agencies, and Central Government Agencies.

The State Emergency Operation Centre - SEOC will serve as the Command and Control Centre to support, coordinate and monitor disaster management activities at the State level. It will, under normal circumstances, work under the supervision of the State Relief Commissioner. During an emergency situation, it will work as the centre for decision making as long as the need for emergency relief operations continues or until the long-term plans for rehabilitation are finalised. Respective line departments will manage long-term rehabilitation programmes.

A Standard Operating Procedure will be prescribed for handling Warnings and Alert Messages received from IMD, specifically for rapid dissemination of information of "Thunderstorm & Lightning Alerts" to all stakeholders to enable effective decision-making and quick response during an emergency.

A detailed matrix clearly laying down the roles/responsibilities of all stakeholders is given in **Table 2**.

Capacity Building –

- Institutional Capacity Building i.e. familiarizing roles and responsibilities of departments towards coordinated functioning, Building Capacity of the officials, Disaster Response Guards, Community First responders School Children through training, awareness campaigns and Mock drills etc will be taken up.
- The target groups for capacity building will also include elected representatives, government officials concerned with DM functions, media professionals, urban planners, development experts, engineers, architects and builders, NGOs, community-based organisations (CBOs), social scientists, youth organisations such as National Cadet Corps (NCC), National Service Scheme (NSS), Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan (NYKS), school teachers and school children. Besides, the capacity of police personnel, Home Guards and the SDRFs will also be strengthened.
- Disaster management related course contents have already been introduced in the School syllabus.
- Village Panchayats will be encouraged to undertake Home Campaigns

Information, Education and Communication-

- The Educative Audio Visual materials, Posters, Pamphlets available with NDMA and already with Tamil Nadu State Disaster Management Authority (SDMA), translated into Tamil and shared with DDMA's for wider dissemination of knowledge about the impacts and Do's and Don'ts to be followed by common public.
- The Posters and Pamphlets will be distributed up to the Village Panchayat levels in the focused districts,
- Print and Visual media will be utilized for wider publicity

Mitigation Measures

- a. The Pre Monsoon Safety audit shall look into all aspects of Safety including Lightning and Thunder.

Hazard Resistant Construction: United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and NDMA, Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India, released a "Manual on Hazard Resistant Construction in India" for the non-engineered buildings in July 2008. The popular load-bearing masonry building systems, prevalent in different parts of the country, are covered in the manual. Relevant building codes and guidelines of the Bureau of Indian Standards form the basis for the above manual. **Laying underground electricity cables and telephone lines:** These are best suited, particularly for congested townships where thunderstorms/squall may cause falling of electricity and telephone poles, and snapping of cables.

- b. **Mainstreaming Development schemes with Disaster Management Schemes:** This would enable the creation of disaster-resilient localities by way of recommendations by local bodies that quality raw material and technology be used in all infrastructure/ construction projects.
- c. **Emergency Plan for Hospitals and Health Centres:** Emergency expansion plan for civil hospitals, community health Centres, Primary Health Centres (PHCs) and additional PHCs, including schemes for mobile medical teams for a post-disaster situation, shall be in place. A list of Govt. Hospitals (both Centre and State), private hospitals and nursing homes in each district should be available with the DDMA's. Phone numbers of all these medical facilities should be available in the District Control Room as well as in the SEOC. Based on the hazard assessment, emergency medicines, Operating Theaters and life-saving drugs should be kept ready. DDMA's have to organize training of doctors and paramedical staff on handling patient inflow and treating them in case of lightning attacks.
- d. **Making Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) a part of school and college curriculum:** Youth and children can be taught about extreme weather incidents and the Do's and Don'ts to be followed before, during and after a disaster. They act as agents of change and bring about greater awareness in the neighborhood and society.

Structural Mitigation Measures

The most effective structural measures against thunderstorms, lightning, and strong winds are meant to protect against the strong, high-speed winds and against the electric discharge due to a lightning strike.

(a) Protection against Strong Winds

During cyclonic conditions, strong winds are able to reach velocities of more than 200 km/hr. The cyclonic winds are also associated with pressure differentials that can cause a huge pressure difference between the outside and the inside of a building resulting in a higher net effect of the wind storm. These high-velocity winds can cause severe damage to light structural and non-structural systems such as claddings. Since the arrival of cyclonic storms is accompanied by suitable warnings, it is expected that people will not be found outdoor during a cyclonic storm. People are, therefore, safe against the most harmful effects of the high wind velocity provided they are inside cyclone shelters or other well-constructed buildings.

During strong winds associated with thunderstorms the wind velocity is high but it rarely reaches cyclonic levels. Typical wind speeds during thunderstorms are in the range of 50-80 km/hr. During severe thunderstorms, the wind speeds may reach around 100 km/hr. The wind velocity is highest in storms that are associated with extensive lightning activities.

Structures do not require any special protection against storms with wind speeds up to 100 km/hr if they are designed and constructed as per approved standards. Buildings that are constructed informally or those which are made using non-engineered materials may not be able to resist the wind forces. These may get damaged even in low wind speed unless special protection mechanisms are adopted. In general, components that provide large areas for the application of wind forces are the first to be damaged. They can become loose and pose a threat to humans as flying debris. In buildings that use lightweight sheets for roofing, the panels may collapse on occupants.

Protection against the lightweight panels under such wind speeds can be ensured by Local Bodies by providing advisories and notices to establishments

for properly securing them with their supporting frames. The connection has to ensure that shearing or punching is avoided. Also, it has to be ensured that the panels themselves have the requisite strength to withstand the wind force. The supporting frames also need to have adequate strength to safely transfer the forces imposed on them.

(b) Protection against Lightning – Lightning Shields

Installation of lightning arrestors and sound earthing for each building is essential. Lightning shields are the most commonly employed structural protection measure for buildings and other structures. The DDMA's shall ensure that all the School Buildings, hospitals and other buildings of Government and Local bodies have a Lightning Arrester.

Documentation and Reporting of Loss and Damages

A database of incidences of lightning strikes, resultant damages, identified and mapped vulnerable areas that experience frequent lightning strikes, the level of preparedness of the local administration and the general public in the vulnerable areas needs to be developed and shared with all stakeholders. This database will help in understanding the frequency and severity of these incidents, and prioritize and develop customized action plans.

Formats for reporting and compiling data at the district, State levels is given at **Annexure VI A to VI B**. DDMA's will collect district-level data and report the same to Commissionerate of Revenue Administration which, in turn, will collate and share the same with the Centre (Ministry of Home Affairs/National Disaster Management Authority). MHA/NDMA will maintain the national-level Disaster Database.

Table - 2

**Roles and Responsibilities Matrix for Management of Thunderstorm, Lightning,
Dust/Hailstorm, Squall and Strong Winds**

S. No	Tasks/ Activities	Central/ State Agencies & Their Responsibilities			
		Centre	Responsibility	State	Responsibility
Understanding Risk					
1	Preparation of policy, guidelines and Action Plans	NDMA	Prepare Guidelines for preparation of State Action Plans	State Governments / SDMAS/ ACS / CRA	Prepare State Action Plan and ensure its implementation. Prepare detailed department-wise SOPs
Inter Agency Coordination					
2	Early Warning and Communication	Nodal Agency: IMD (Ministry of Earth Sciences)	Issue area-specific warnings/ alerts and weather forecasts Strengthen infrastructure for forecast/Early Warning	State Governments/SDMAS/DDMAS/ District Admn.	Disseminate information received from the IMD to the public. Create a network of community-based early warning systems. Establish State-level monitoring and warning dissemination system to supplement warning(s) from the IMD. Establishing Lightning Early Warning Systems.
		Early Warning Dissemination Ministry of Information and Broadcasting	In case of forecast / warnings of extreme /severe nature: Dissemination of specific information to the public through print/ electronic and social	State Governments / SDMAS/ ACS / CRA / Department of Information Public Relations	Dissemination of specific information to the public through print/electronic/social and other mass

		(PIB, AIR, Doordarshan)	media		media at the local level
		Department of Telecommunications	Push SMS by telecom service operators to all active mobile connections in the identified area	State Governments / SDMAs/ ACS / CRA and concerned dept.	Ensure push SMS by telecom service operators to all active mobile connections in the affected area.
		Ministry of Power	Dissemination of specific message to concerned power generation, transmission, distribution and supply offices	State Governments / SDMAs/ ACS / CRA /TANGEDCO	Activate all concerned DISCOM office/officials To ensure cutting off of power supply / and its restoration. Ensure emergency power supply to critical facilities
		Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA)	Send specific message through the control room to all concerned central ministries/departments/State(s) for action	State Governments /SDMAs/ ACS / CRA /DDMAs	Activate the district administration along with line departments as soon as a specific warning is received
		Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare (MoA&FW)	Disseminate specific information to its concerned departments and State(s)	State Governments /SDMAs/ ACS / CRA / Dept. of Agriculture/Horticulture, Animal Husbandry	Follow and quickly implement the instructions of central/State govt.
3	Relief &Response	Nodal Agency: Ministry of Home Affairs	Coordination with concerned agencies and stakeholders with clear roles and responsibilities Deployment of NDRF as per requirement	Nodal Agency: State Governments / SDMAs / ACS / CRA (to coordinate with other concerned Department / Agencies)	Designate a nodal officer for emergency response Coordination among all

					stakeholder agencies with clearly defined roles and responsibilities. Rescue and evacuation operations in coordination with the administration, NGOs and volunteers Emergency medical response Other necessary actions.
4	Monitoring and Review of the Guidelines	NEC NDMA	Implementation of the Guidelines Periodic review / updating	State Government / ACS / CRA / SDMAs/DDMAs	Nodal officer(s) to act as the contact person for each dept. / agency Monitor State / Disaster level Plan Collect updated data / information and give feedback for reviewing / updating the State Action Plan and National Guidelines.
5	Prevention, Mitigation and Preparedness measures	Nodal Agency : NDMA (with other concerned Ministries / Departments)	Inter-agency coordination Issue relevant advisories Give directions to concerned ministries / departments.	Nodal agency: State Governments / ACS / CRA /SDMAs / Urban Local Bodies / PRIs (with other concerned Department / Agencies)	Inter-agency coordination and implementation of Central / State directions Implement assessment, preparedness and mitigation measures. Review and update
		1. Ministry of Commerce	Construct shelters / sheds, bus stands as per the BIS code		

		2. Ministry of Rural Development			precautionary measures and procedures. Public awareness and education for early warning response. Identify vulnerable places Follow alerts / warnings, advisories. Disseminate Do's and Don'ts for general public and enable them to access safe places. Protect property / infrastructure and environment from damage from a fire. Ensure strict adherence to fire safety norms. Ensure essential services and facilities at vulnerable places
		3. Ministry of Housing and Urban Development	Disseminate information to public on structural mitigation measures Conduct drives to check the structural strength of trees, old structures, etc.,		
		4. Ministry of Health & Family Welfare	Create posts for medical staff for emergency situations Hospital preparedness, including training of human resources	State Governments / SDMAS/ ACS / CRA /Dept. of Public Health & Preventive Medicine	Ensure appropriate medical staff and facilities at the place of incident. Strengthen health centres with a network of paramedical professionals Ensure stockpiling of life-saving drugs, detoxicants, anaesthesia, and availability of

					Halogen tablets in vulnerable areas.
		5. Department of Agriculture Cooperation & Farmers Welfare	Ensure adherence to crop safety norms Construction of safe crop storage shelters for farmers	State Governments / SDMA/ ACS / CRA / Deptments of Agriculture & Animal Husbandry	Promote crop / animal insurance. Construct thunderstorm safe crop storage shelters for farmers.
		6. Ministry of Environment Forests and Climate Change	Set up awareness programmes	Forest Department	Ensure adherence to fire safety norms. Protect property / infrastructure and environment from damage by a fire.
6	Record of data and Documentation	Nodal agency: MHA and all concerned departments	Collect post - disaster data from States and maintain a national - level database.	Nodal agency: State Govt. / ACS / CRA / SDMA/ DDMA	Assessment of damage from weather related incidents. Collect post-disaster data from field and reporting to State / National level

Investing in DRR - Structural measures

7	Structural Mitigation Measures	<p>Nodal Agency :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ministry of Housing & Urban Development - Ministry of Panchayat Raj - Bureau of India Standards and other concerned Ministry / Departments Ministry of Commerce and Industry Department of Telecommunications Ministry of Power Ministry of Road Transport and Highways Department of Consumer Affairs 	<p>Inter-agency coordination , and review and update precautionary measures and procedures to be followed</p> <p>Develop and update relevant Indian standards</p> <p>Comply with Building Bye Laws while installing conductors / arresters atop buildings</p> <p>Promote installation of lightning arresters</p> <p>Start a drive to check the structural strength of hoardings and similar old structures</p> <p>Start a drive for sample inspection of medical & hospital equipment at places</p>	<p>Nodal agency: State Govt. / COR / SDMA s CMDA. (with other concerned Departments / Agencies) DDMA s / Local Bodies</p>	<p>Inter-agency coordination and review and update precautionary measures and procedures to be followed. Ensure Building Bye Laws are complied with and make it mandatory for all G+2 and above buildings to install lightning conductors / arresters</p> <p>Promote installation of lightning conductors / arresters in schools, industries, Government and private buildings. Undertaken drives to check the structural strength of hoardings and old structures.</p>
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Capacity Development

8	Capacity Building and Training	<p>Nodal agency: NIDM (with respective training institutes of all central Ministries / Departments</p>	<p>Training programmes for all concerned functionaries / stakeholders</p>	<p>Nodal agency: State Govt./COR/SDMA s DDMA s</p>	<p>Conduct training programme for all concerned officials / volunteers. Conduct training</p>
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					programme and drills on usage of various fire protection equipment and preventive systems.
9	Mass awareness campaigns and IEC activities	Nodal agency: NDMA and concerned Ministries / Departments, including Ministry of Information and Broadcasting	Extensive IEC campaigns to generate awareness through print, electronic and social media Push SMS by various telecom service operators to all active mobile connections	Nodal agency: State Govt. / COR / SDMAS and Department of Information and Public Relations	Extensive IEC campaigns to generate public awareness through print, electronic and social media. Ensure Push SMS by various telecom service operators to all active mobile connections

Annexure VI A

Thunderstorm & Lightning: Do's and Don'ts

If at home or work

Preparation

Look for darkening skies and increased wind.

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

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

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

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

Response

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

Keep away from doors, windows, fireplaces, stoves, bathtubs, or any other electrical conductors. Avoid using corded phones and other electrical equipment that can conduct lightning.

If Outdoor

Response

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

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

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

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

If travelling

Response

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

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

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

Treatment

Take the person who is struck by lightning to a hospital. If possible, give basic First Aid.

People struck by lightning carry no electrical charge and can be handled safely. Check for broken bones, loss of hearing and eyesight.

A victim of a lightning strike can suffer varying degrees of burn. Check the impact point and where the electricity left the body for injury marks.

Note: States may customize the contents of the Guidelines for their own use depending on their local experiences and best practices. Further action needs to be undertaken by respective State Governments.

Annexure VI - B

Format B: For reporting Thunderstorm, Lightning, Squall Dust/Hailstorm and Strong Winds

(To be compiled at the State level and sent to the central Government)

Please **Tick** mark the Type(s) of Incident(s) (Thunderstorm, Lightning, Squall Dust/Hailstorm and Strong Wind)

Note: Please fill a separate sheet for each incident/disaster

Sl. No.	Name of the district	Period of Incident(s):										Date of Compilation:														
		Total Affected population		Injured		Total Human loss						Livelihood Losses		Private houses damaged/destroyed (Kutcha/ Pucca)	Loss to Govt. Infra structure / Assets/ property	Total estimated cost of losses										
		Occupations groups	Total	Severe	Minor	Sex	Category	Place of Deaths	Total livestock Loss (In Nos.)	Total Crop Loss (In Hect.)	Kiosk /Shop	Others														
Farmers	Labourers												Hawkers	Others	Male	Female	TG	Total	BPL	APL	Total	Outdoor	Indoor	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	Total																									

Other relevant information (if any):

Name: Designation: Signature with

Date:

Annexure VII

Advisories Issued by INCOIS

Real-time tsunami warnings are issued by INCOIS by first announcing the area of warning, alert and watch based on travel time together with an estimate of the height of the tsunami calculated on pre-run numerical models of tsunami propagations. Based on the hazard - '*warning*', '*alert*' and '*watch*' are issued.

Area under Warning: Area that is within 60 minutes from the tsunami generic sources and wave height expected is more than 2 meters.

Area under Alert: Area within 60 minutes travel time of the tsunami and wave height is less than 2m and Area more than 60 minutes travel time of tsunami and the expected wave height is more than 2 m.

Area under Watch: Areas that are outside the 60 minutes travel time of tsunami and are kept under watch when the wave height is expected to be less than 2 m.

INCOIS issues of bulletins over a period of four to five hours as many as six bulletins.

The First Bulletin (Type – I) is issued before the lapse of 20 minutes of the earthquake when the seismic network detects an earthquake occurring in the Andaman Sumatra Subduction Zone (ASSZ). The First bulletin informs that an earthquake has occurred and the preliminary estimates of the location of the epicentre, magnitude, depth of focus and time are informed.

The Second Bulletin (Type – II) is issued not later than 30 minutes of the earthquake in the subduction zone with a magnitude of > 6.3 and the depth of focus is less than 100 km detailing the areas under warning and threat.

The Third Bulletin (Type – II Supplementary) is issued with updated earthquake parameters and revised information on tsunami wave height and accordingly the status of the threat is updated.

The Fourth Bulletin (Type III) is issued when tsunami is confirmed. If the threat is upgraded to **warning** status evacuation will be started immediately.

The Fifth Bulletin (Type – III Supplementary) is issued when the tsunami reaches the coast with hourly updates and also whenever real-time water level information are available.

The Final-“ALL CLEAR” bulletin indicates withdrawal tsunami warning.

In addition, an early warning system for earthquake/tsunami in Indian Ocean is operational at Madras Atomic Power Station, Kalpakkam. This PC-based Earthquake Notification System (ENS) is installed in Control room of MAPS.

Cyclone Warnings by IMD

Pre-Cyclone Watch

The cyclone warnings are issued to state government officials in four stages. The First Stage warning known as "PRE CYCLONE WATCH" issued 72 hours in advance contains early warning about the development of a cyclonic disturbance in the north Indian Ocean, its likely intensification into a tropical cyclone and the coastal belt likely to experience adverse weather. This early warning bulletin is issued by the Director General of Meteorology himself and is addressed to the Cabinet Secretary and other senior officers of the Government of India including the Chief Secretaries of concerned maritime states.

Cyclone Alert

The Second Stage warning known as "CYCLONE ALERT" is issued at least 48 hrs. in advance of the expected commencement of adverse weather

over the coastal areas. It contains information on the location and intensity of the storm likely direction of its movement, intensification, coastal districts likely to experience adverse weather and advice to fishermen, general public, media and disaster managers. This is issued by the concerned ACWCs/CWCs and CWD at HQ

Cyclone Warning

The Third Stage warning known as "CYCLONE WARNING" issued at least 24 hours in advance of the expected commencement of adverse weather over the coastal areas. Landfall point is forecast at this stage. These warnings are issued by ACWCs/CWCs/and CWD at HQ at 3 hourly interval giving the latest position of cyclone and its intensity, likely point and time of landfall, associated heavy rainfall, strong wind and storm surge alongwith their impact and advice to general public, media, fishermen and disaster managers.

Post Landfall Outlook

The Fourth Stage of warning known as "POST LANDFALL OUTLOOK" is issued by the concerned ACWCs/CWCs/and CWD at HQ at least 12 hours in advance of expected time of landfall. It gives likely direction of movement of the cyclone after its landfall and adverse weather likely to be experienced in the interior areas.

Different colour codes as mentioned below are being used since post monsoon season of 2006 the different stages of the cyclone warning bulletins as desired by the National Disaster Management.

Stage of Warning	Colour Code
Cyclone Alert	Yellow
Cyclone Warning	Orange
Post landfall out look	Red

XXVII. Training Module for First Responders



பேரிடரில் முதல் நிலை மீட்பாளர்களுக்கான பயிற்சி கையேடு



மாவட்ட அளவிலான மூன்றாம் நிலை ஒரு நாள் பயிற்சி

பொருளடக்கம்

வ.எண்	பொருள்	பக்கம்
1.	மீட்புப்பணிகள்	1-10
2.	கிராம பேரிடர் மேலாண்மைத் திட்டம்	11-16
3.	பணிக்குழுக்களுடனான ஒருங்கிணைப்பு (Co-ordination with Line Department)	17-19

1. மீட்புப் பணிகள்

- ❖ மீட்பு பணி நாம் நினைத்து பார்க்காத அசாதாரண சூழ்நிலைகளில் நடைபெறும் பணியாகும். விபத்தில் காயம்பட்டவர்களை அகற்றுவதற்கு பயன்படுத்தப்படும் முறைகள் விபத்து மற்றும் அதில் காயம் அடைந்தவர்களின் பாதிப்புகள் பொருத்து இருக்கும். சில மீட்பு நடவடிக்கைகளில் உயரமான மாடி கட்டிடங்களிலிருந்து விபத்துக்குள்ளானவர்களை கீழே இறக்க வேண்டும். மற்ற அறைகளில் உள்ள ஓட்டைகளின் வழியாகவோ அல்லது கீழ் தரையில் இருந்தோ சில நுட்பமான அணுகுமுறைகள் மூலம் அகற்ற வேண்டும். காயம் அடைந்தவர்களை கையாளப்படும் போது காயங்கள் இன்னும் அதிகமாகாமல் கவனமாக பார்த்து கொண்டு அவர்களை அங்கிருந்து அகற்ற வேண்டும்.
- ❖ அபாயகரமான சூழலில் இருந்து அவசரமாக வெளியேற்றப்பட்டாலும் கூட, முக்கியத்துவம் வாய்ந்த பாதுகாப்பு அம்சங்களை அறிந்து கையாள வேண்டும். விபத்துகள் மற்றும் காயங்களின் நிலை மற்றும் சாத்தியமான சூழ்நிலைகளை கவனமாக மதிப்பீடு செய்வதுடன் மேலும் கண்ணுக்கு தெரியாத பொருட்களால் கூடுதல் சேதங்கள் ஏற்பட வாய்ப்புகள் உள்ளதா என்று ஆராய வேண்டும்.
- ❖ அதிக காயம்பட்டவர்களை ஆம்புலன்ஸ் மற்றும் முதலுதவி சேவை மையங்களின் ஒப்படைக்கும் பொழுது அவர்களை கொண்டு செல்லும் வழிகளில் உள்ள குப்பை குவியல்களையும், மேடு பள்ளமான நிலபரப்பை தாண்டி செல்ல வேண்டி வரும் அப்போது கவனமாகவும், பாதுகாப்பாகவும் காயம்படாதவாறு கையாள வேண்டும்.
- ❖ பாதிக்கப்பட்டவர்களின் காயங்கள் மற்றும் சூழ்நிலைகளில் அங்கு கிடைக்க கூடிய உபகரணங்களை நிலைபாட்டைப் பொறுத்து மீட்புப் பணி நடைபெறுகிறது. மீட்புப் பணியில், தலைமைப் பொறுப்பில் உள்ளவர்கள் இறந்தவர்களையும், சாதாரணமாக உள்ளவர்களை காயம்பட்டவர்களைப் போல் பாவித்து செய்யும் போது குழுவினருக்கு மனதளவில் தன்னம்பிக்கையும் வரும். வழிகாட்டுதல்களை நன்கு புரியும்படி கற்றுக்கொடுக்க வேண்டும். அவசர காலநேரங்களில் முடிவுகளை உடனடியாக தீர்மானிக்கவும். பல்வேறு குழுக்களில் குழு உறுப்பினர்கள் புரிந்து கொள்ளும் வகையிலும் பயிற்சி அளிக்க வேண்டும். அது மட்டுமின்றி மீட்பு பணியாளர்கள் காயம்பட்டவர்களை நெடுதூரம் எடுத்த செல்ல தகுதியுடையவர்களாக பயிற்சிகள் வழங்க உருவாக்க வேண்டும்.

உபகரணங்கள் அல்லாத மீட்பு நடவடிக்கை:-

இந்த பாடம் இரண்டு தலைப்புகளின் கீழ் கொண்டு வரப்பட்டுள்ளது.

(a) ஒரு மீட்பாளர் கையாளும் நுட்பங்கள்.

(b) இரு மீட்பாளர்கள் கையாளும் நுட்பங்கள்.

பின்வரும் நுட்பங்கள் அவசர சூழ்நிலையில் பயன்படுத்தவும், தீவிரமாக காயம் அடைந்தவர்களை ஸ்ட்ரெச்சரில் வைத்து எடுத்து செல்ல வேண்டும் என்பதையும், தீ விபத்து அல்லது கட்டிட வீழ்ச்சி (Collapsed Building) போன்ற அபாயங்களில் முதலில் சம்பவ இடத்திலிருந்து காயப்பட்டவர்களை அகற்ற வேண்டியது முக்கியமான பணியாகும். சில சந்தர்ப்பங்களில் உயிர்காக்க தொடர்ச்சியாக முதலுதவி கொடுப்பதற்கு முன் இந்த செயல்களை செய்ய நேரிடும்.

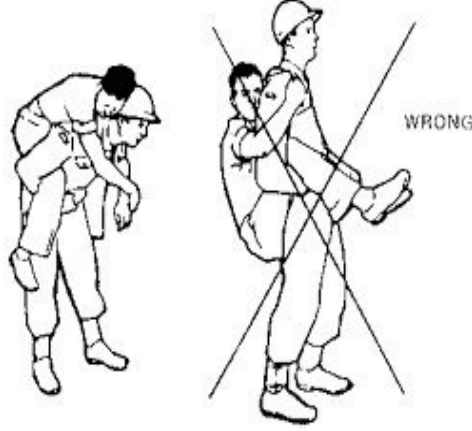
Single Rescuer Techniques:-

Single rescuer Human Crutch (ஊன்றுகோலாக)



இவ்வேலையை செய்ய இந்த முறையை பொறுத்த வரையில் உயிர் தப்பியோடும் நபர்களுக்கு சில உதவிகளை வழங்குவதற்கு தீவிரமாகவும் திறமையுடனும் இருக்க வேண்டும். கீழே உள்ள படத்தில் Single Rescuer எவ்வாறு மனித ஊன்று கோலாக பாவிக்க வேண்டும் என்பதை காட்டுகிறது. மீட்பாளரின் கரங்களில் நிலைப்பாட்டை கவனிக்க வேண்டும். ஒரு கையால் விபத்துக்குள்ளானவரின் வலது கையின் மணிக்கட்டிலும் மற்றொரு கையினால் அவரின் இடுப்பு பகுதியில் உள்ள உடைகளை பிடித்து கொள்ள வேண்டும். விபத்துக்குள்ளானவரின் உடல் காயம் உள்ள பக்கத்தை மீட்பதற்கு மிக அருகில் இருந்து அவருக்கு உதவ வேண்டும்.

PICK A BACK



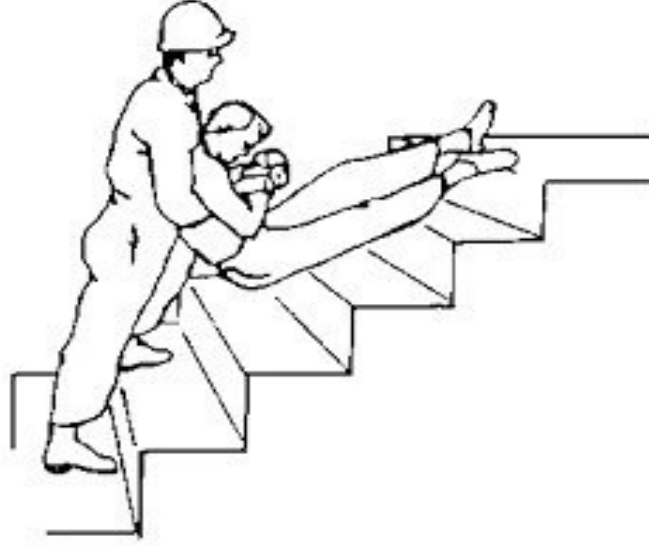
முறையாக மேற்கொள்ளும் போது இது ஒரு சிறந்த முறையாகும். விபத்துக்குள்ளானவர் தூக்குபவரை விட பாரம் குறைவாக தான் இருப்பார். காயம் அடைந்தவரை இடுப்பு மீது மீட்பாளர் தூக்கும் போது அவருக்கு காயங்கள் எங்கெங்கு இருக்கிறது என உறுதி செய்ய வேண்டும். முழுவதுமாக தூக்கும் போது மூச்சு திணறல் ஏற்படா வண்ணம் தூக்க வேண்டும்.

Fine Fighter Crawl:-



தீ மற்றும் புகை மூட்டமாக உள்ள ஒரு கட்டிடத்தில் இருந்து அதில் பாதிக்கப்பட்டவரை தனி ஒருவராக அப்புறப்படுத்தும் முறை - கீழே உள்ள படத்தில் காண்பிக்கப்பட்டுள்ள படி தீ எரியும் கட்டிடத்தில் இருந்து வெளியேறும் போது மீட்பவர் மற்றும் விபத்துக்குள்ளானவரின் தலைகள் கீழ்நோக்கி தாழ்வான பகுதியில் இருக்க வேண்டும். ஏனென்றால் அப்பகுதியில் தான் தெளிவான மற்றும் குளிர் தெளிவான மற்றும் குளிர்ச்சியான காற்று இருக்கும். மேலும் விபத்துக்குள்ளானவரின் முழு எடையும் மீட்பாளரின் மீது இருக்காது. மேலும் காயம் அடைந்தவர்களின் காயம் மேலும் காயம் ஆகாமல் இருக்க மீட்பாளர் கை, தோள்பட்டை, தலை, காயம்பட்டவரின் கரங்கள் படத்தில் இருப்பது போல் இருக்க வேண்டும். மீட்பாளரின் கை காயம்பட்டவரின் தலையை தாங்கி கொள்வதற்கு உதவுவதோடு இழுப்பதனால் ஏற்படும் காயங்கள் தவிர்க்கப்படும்.

Removal Down stain Method:-



- ❖ ஒரு பெரிய விபத்தில் உள்ளவரை மாடியிலிருந்து கீழே இறக்கி மீட்கும் முறை. இந்த நேரத்தில் மீட்டெடுப்பவர் பாதிக்கப்பட்டவரை முதுகில் சுமந்து செல்லுதல் அல்லது பிற முறைகளை பயன்படுத்தி படிகளில் இறங்க முடியாது. இது போன்ற சமயங்களில் பயன்படுத்தப்படும் இந்த முறையை மாடிப்படிகளில் கொண்டு வருவதற்கு மட்டும் பயன்படுத்துவதோடு நிறுத்திக்கொள்ள கூடாது.
- ❖ பாதிக்கப்பட்டவர் கட்டிடத்தில் படுத்து இருந்தால் முதலில் Triangular Bandage அல்லது துணியை கொண்டு இரண்டு கைகளிலும் மணிக்கட்டு வரை கட்ட வேண்டும். மேலும் பாதிக்கப்பட்டவரின் தலை பக்கத்தில் இருந்து அவரை தூக்கி அமர வைக்க வேண்டும். பின்பு அவரின் பின் பக்கமாக இருந்து பாதிக்கப்பட்டவரின் கட்டப்பட்ட மணிக்கட்டில் அருகில் இரண்டு கைகளால் பிடித்து தூக்க வேண்டும். மாடிப் படிகட்டின் வழியாக செல்ல வேண்டுமென முடிவெடுத்துப் பின்பு அதிக வலிமையுடன் இழுத்து செல்ல வேண்டும். அப்போது பாதிக்கப்பட்டவரின் உடல் பகுதியை தாங்கி பிடித்து கொள்ள முன்னங்கால் பயன்படுத்தி ஒவ்வொரு படியாக இறங்கும் போது ஒரு முறை தளர்த்தி மற்றொரு காலால் தாங்கி பிடிக்க வேண்டும். மேலும் மாடிப்படிகளுக்கு அருகில் இருக்கும் வழுவான சுவர்களை நினைவில் கொண்டு பின்புறமாக அவரை மீட்க வேண்டும்.

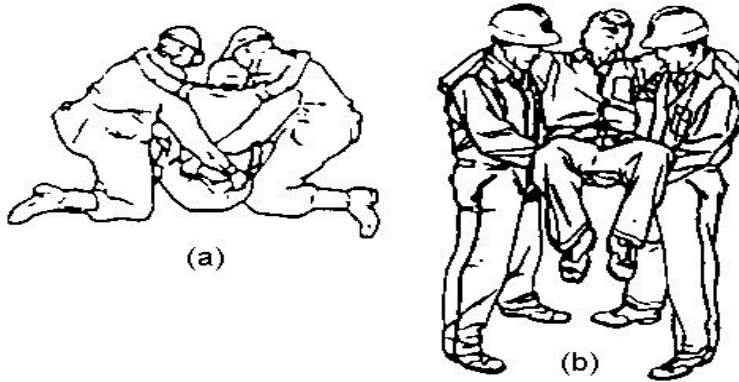
இரண்டு மீட்பாளர் நுட்பங்கள்:- Two Rescuer Human Crutch

கீழே உள்ள படத்தில் காணும் முறையானது ஒரு மீட்பவரை ஊன்று கோலாக பயன்படுத்துவதை போன்றது. ஆனால் இதில் பாதிக்கப்பட்டவரை இருபுறமும் தாங்கி பித்து அவரின் கைகளை தோள் மேல் போட்டுக் கொள்வதோடு மற்றொரு கையால் அவரின் பின்புறம் உள்ள அவரின் உடலை எதில்- எதிர் பக்கமாக பிடித்து அழைத்து செல்ல வேண்டும்.



Two Handed Seat :-

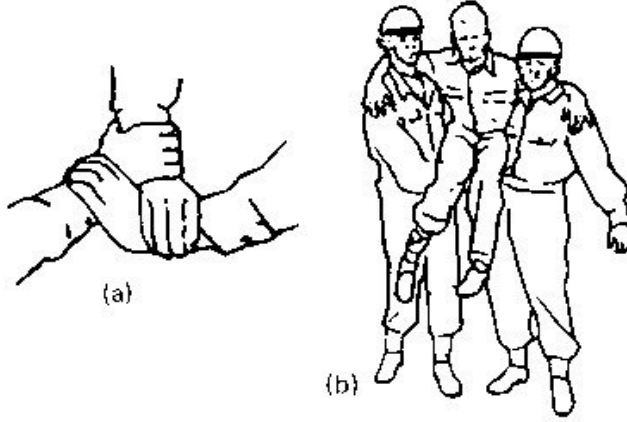
பாதிக்கப்பட்டவர் உட்கார்ந்து இருக்கும் நிலையில் மீட்பாளர்கள் இருபுறம் மண்டியிட்டு முழுங்காலுக்கு கீழே ஒரு கையை வைக்க வேண்டும். இவ்விரு கைகளின் மணிக்கட்டிகளில் இருக்கமாக பிடித்துக்கொள்ள வேண்டும். மற்றொரு கையை பாதிக்கப்பட்டவரின் முதுகுக்கு பக்கமாக இரு கைகளை கோர்த்து அவரை தூக்கி செல்ல வேண்டும். அப்போது அந்த குழுவின் தலைவர் தூக்குவதற்கும், நடப்பதற்கும் ஆன கட்டளைகளை கொடுக்க வேண்டும்.



Three Handed Seat:

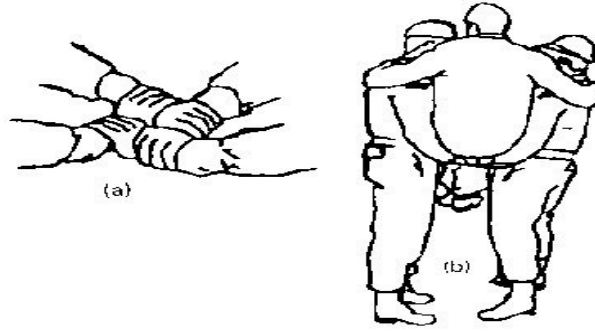
இந்த முறையானது மீட்புக்கு நல்ல ஆதரவாகவும், நியாயமான முறையில் வசதியாகவும் இருக்கவும், இது இரண்டு மீட்பு குழுவினரின் கைகள் உறுதியாகவும் இருக்க பயன்படுகிறது.

இரு முதல் மீட்பாளர் தனது இடது கையின் மணிக்கட்டில் வலது கையால் பிடித்துக்கொண்டு, இடது கையினால் இன்னொரு இரண்டாம் மீட்பாளரின் ஒரு கையின் மணிக்கட்டை பிடித்து கொள்கிறார். அவர் முதல் மீட்பாளரின் வலது கையினால் மணிக்கட்டை பிடித்து ஒரு இருக்கை போல் அமைத்து அதில் பாதிக்கப்பட்டவரின் Buttock -ல் கொடுத்து தூக்க வேண்டும். கீழே இருக்கும் படத்தில் இருப்பது போல



Four Handed Seat:

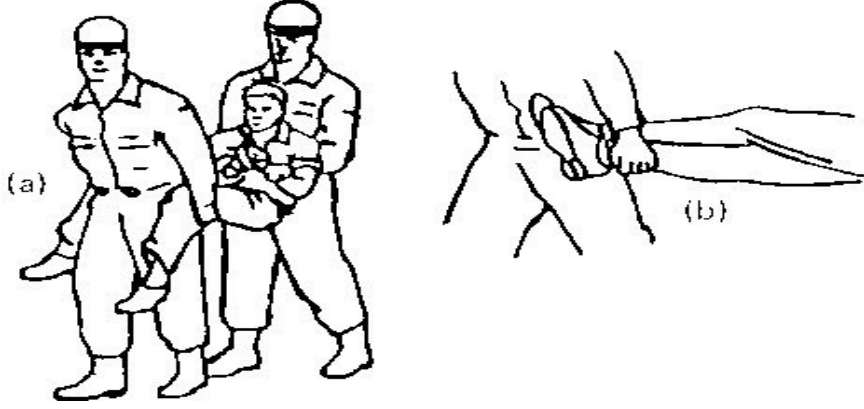
இரண்டு மீட்பாளரும் தனது இடது மணிக்கட்டினை இருக்க பிடித்து உருவாக்கும் இருக்கை அமைப்பு ஆகும். அது பாதிக்கப்பட்டவரை வசதியாக தூக்கி செல்லவும், மீட்பாளருக்கு குறைவான சுமையாகவும் இருக்கும். இந்த கோணங்களில் பாதிக்கப்பட்டவர் போதுமான சுயநினைவோடு மீட்பாளர்களை இருக்க பிடித்துக் கொள்ள வேண்டும்.



The Four and Aft Method :-

இது மிகவும் எளிதான வழி அதில் இரண்டு மீட்பாளர்கள் மயக்க நிலையில் உள்ள ஒரு பாதிக்கப்பட்டவரை கையாளுதல்.

பாதிக்கப்பட்டவரை மாடியில் இருந்து தூக்கிக் கொண்டு செல்லும் முறை அப்பொழுது அவரது மணிக்கட்டுகளை ஒன்றாக கட்டவேண்டும். முதல் மீட்பாளர் பாதிக்கப்பட்டவரின் பின் பகுதியில் செல்ல வேண்டும். பின்பு குனிந்து அவரின் முழுங்கால்களுக்கு அடியில் பிடித்து தூக்க வேண்டும். அப்போது அதற்கு உண்டாக கட்டளைகளின் படி தூக்கி, இறக்க வேண்டும். ஒருவேளை காயம்பட்டவரின் கால்களில் காயம் இருந்தால், இரு கால்களையும் குறுக்காக ஒரே பக்கமாக படத்தில் இருப்பது போல் போட்டு மீட்பாளர் ஒரு பக்கமாக இருந்து தூக்கி செல்ல வேண்டும்.

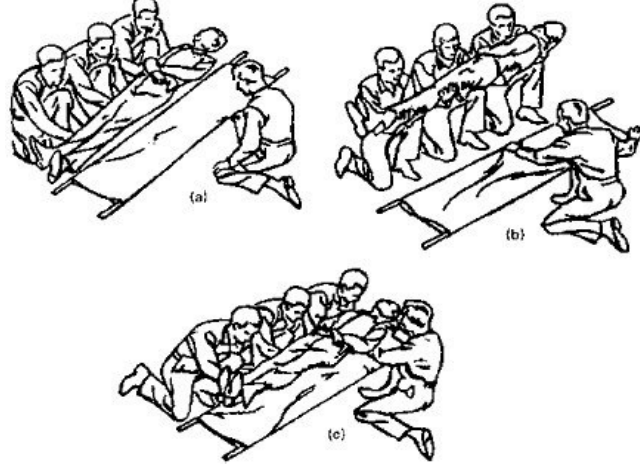


The Four - Rescuer Techniques:-

முதுகுத் தண்டு அடிபடாத பொழுது, நான்கு பேர் கொண்ட மீட்பு குழுவினர் எவ்வாறு ஸ்டெர்சர் பயன்படுத்த வேண்டும் என்பதை பற்றி விபரம் பின்வருமாறு:

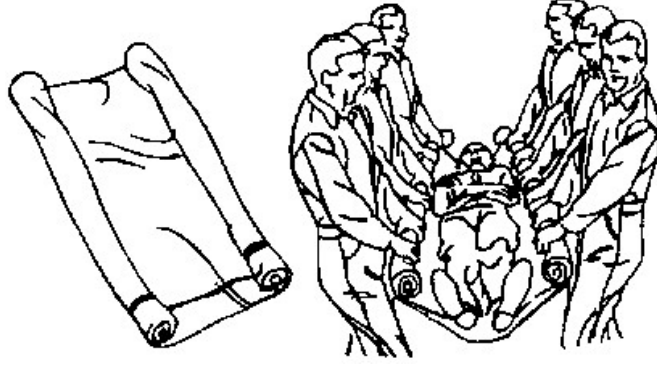
- காயம்பட்டவரின் தலை அல்லது காலுக்கு அருகாமையில் ஸ்டெர்சர் தயார் நிலையில் வைத்துக்கொள்ள வேண்டும்.
- அணித்தலைவரின் உத்தரவின் படி 03 மீட்பு குழுவினர் காயம்பட்டவருக்கு ஓர்புறம் மண்டியிட்டு இருக்க வேண்டும். பிறகு ஒரே விதமாக காயம்பட்டவரின் தலைக்கு அருகில் நெருங்கி இருக்க வேண்டும்.
- குழுத்தலைவர் மீட்பு குழுவினருக்கு எதிர் முனையில் காயம்பட்டவரின் இடுப்புக்கு அருகில் மண்டியிட வேண்டும்.
- காயம்பட்டவரின் மூன்று பக்கங்களின் மீட்பு குழுவினர் தங்கள் கைகளை வைக்க, அணித்தலைவர் காயம்பட்டவரை அவர்கள் கைகளில் ஏற்றி விட வேண்டும்.
- தலைவரின் உத்தரவுக்கு மற்ற மூன்று மீட்பு குழுவினரும் காயம்பட்டவரைத் தூக்க வேண்டும்.
- மீட்பு குழுவினர் காயம்பட்டவரை தங்கள் முட்டி அளவிற்கு உயர்த்தி முட்டியோடு தாங்கி பிடிக்க வேண்டும். அணித்தலைவர் ஸ்டெர்சரை காயம்பட்டவருக்கு அடியில் வைக்க வேண்டும்.

- கடைசியில் கொடுக்கப்படும் கட்டளைகள்: கீழே இறக்க தயாராகுதல், கீழே இறக்கி வைத்தல்.
- மூன்று மீட்டர் குழுவினரும் அணித்தலைவர் உத்தரவின் படி காயம்பட்டோரை ஸ்டெர்ச்சர் இறக்கி வைக்க வேண்டும்.



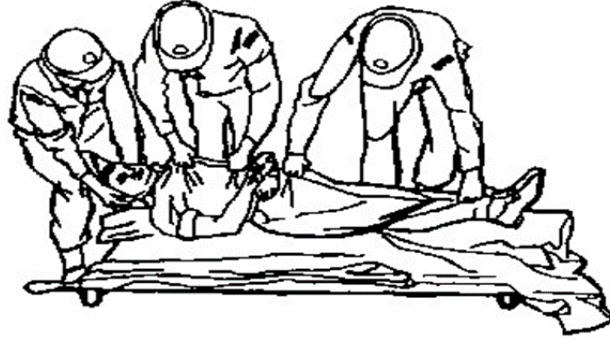
Blanket Lift: -நான்கு அல்லது ஆறு

- Blanket Lift என்பது ஒரு குறுகலான இடத்தில் இருந்து காயம்பட்டவரை தூக்கி அல்லது நகர்த்த பயனுள்ள முறையாகும்.
- ஒரே ஒரு போர்வையை பயன்படுத்தி ஒரு ஸ்டெர்ச்சர் (Stretcher) தயார் செய்து கொள்ள வேண்டும்.
- போர்வையை நீளவாக்கில் அதன் அகலத்தில் பாதி அளவு நீளம் உருட்டவும்.
- மீட்டர் பணியில் ஈடுபடும் இருவர் அல்லது மூவர் காயம்பட்டவரின் இருபுறமும் மண்டியிட வேண்டும். காயம்பட்டவரை ஒரு புறமாக திருப்பி போர்வையில் நடுவே படுக்க வைக்க வேண்டும்.
- சுற்றி வைக்கப்பட்ட போர்வையில் காயம்பட்டவரை திருப்பி போர்வையின் நடுவே படுக்க வைக்க வேண்டும்.
- காயம்பட்டவருக்கு பாதுகாப்பு வழங்குவதற்காக சேதமடைந்த உடலுக்கு நெருக்கமாக போர்வையை கொண்டு போர்த்தி கொள்ளுதல் வேண்டும்.
- வழி நடத்தி செல்பவரின் உத்தரவிற்கு, காயம்பட்டவரை ஸ்டெர்ச்சர் கொண்டு இடுப்பு உயரத்திற்கு தூக்க வேண்டும்.
- வழி நடத்தி செல்பவரின் உத்தரவிற்கு காயம்பட்டவரை ஸ்டெர்ச்சர் உடன் கீழே இறக்க வேண்டும்.



Clothing Life:-

- ❖ இது அவசர கால முறையாகும். காயம்பட்டவரை நெருகடியான சூழலின் போது மீட்க பயன்படுத்தப்படுகிறது.
- ❖ Blanket மூலம் ஸ்டெச்சர் தயார் செய்து காயம்பட்டவரின் அருகில் வைக்க வேண்டும்.
- ❖ சுயநிலை இல்லாத காயம்பட்டவரின் கைகளை முக்கோண கட்டு துணி கொண்டு கட்ட வேண்டும்.
- ❖ காயம்பட்டவரை திருப்பி துணியின் நடுவில் படுக்க வைக்க வேண்டும்.
- ❖ காயம்பட்டவருக்கும் ஒரு புறம் மீட்பு படையினரும் மறுபுறம் ஸ்டெச்சரில் வைக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது.
- ❖ சாதாரண கட்டளை வார்த்தைக்கு ஒன்று போல் தூக்கி ஸ்டெச்சரில் படுக்க வைக்க வேண்டும்.

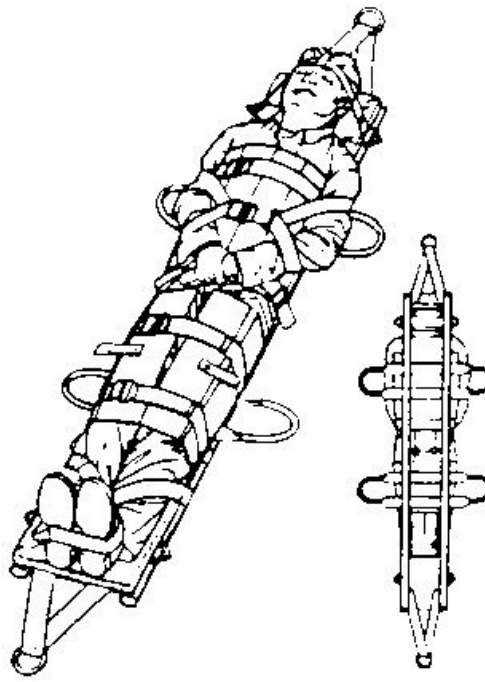


Specialist Lifting / Loading Devices:-

தூக்க / ஏற்ற / அதற்கு சிறந்த சாதனங்களான மரத்துண்டு அல்லது செயற்கை ஸ்பைனல் போர்டு ஸ்கூப் ஸ்டெச்சர் மற்றும் முதுகு தண்டுவடம் நகராத உறுதியான சாதனங்கள் மீட்பு உபகரணம் வழங்குபவரிடர் உடனடியாக கிடைக்கும். உற்பத்தியாளரது விபர குறிப்பு அல்லது பரிந்துரையின் படி இந்த சாதனங்களை பயன்படுத்தவும்.

Lashing the Patient to the Structure :-

- ❖ பல சந்தர்ப்பங்களில், கடினமான இடங்களில் காயம்பட்டவர்களை பாதுகாப்பாக கையாள இந்த வகை பயன்படுத்தப்படுகிறது. எந்த ஒரு கடுமையான அல்லது அவசர சூழலில் காப்பாற்றும் போது யாரேனும் இறந்த போகாமல் இருக்க முடியாது. ஆயினும் சந்தேகமாக இருந்தால் மீட்பு தன்மைக்கு பதில் அளிக்க வேண்டும். ஸ்டெச்சரில் கட்ட பயன்படுத்தப்படும் கயிற்றின் அளவு சுமார் 12 மி.மீ அல்லது 11 to 12 மிமீ இருக்க வேண்டும்.
- ❖ ஸ்டெச்சர் கட்டுவதற்கு முதல் ஒரு பக்க கட்டையில் Figure of Eight Loop போட வேண்டும் பின் D முறையில் மூன்று Half Hitch நோயாளியின் மீதும் Structure மீதும் போட வேண்டும்.
 1. மார்பு பகுதியில்
 2. இடுப்பு பகுதியில்
 3. முட்டிப் பகுதியில்
- ❖ முதலில் இரண்டு காலின் பாதத்தையும் வட்டமாக சுற்றி விட்டு பிறகு இந்த மூன்று முடிச்சுகளையும் நோயாளி படுத்திருக்கும் பகுதிக்கு எதிர்புறம் வருமாறு கட்ட வேண்டும். இறுதியாக உள்ள முணையின் Structure -ன் மேல் முனை கைப்பிடியில் கட்ட வேண்டும்.
- ❖ மேலே கட்டப்பட்ட Half Hitch மூன்றில் ஏதேனும் உடலில் ஏற்பட்ட காயத்தினை அழுத்தினால் அதனை அதற்கு மேல் அல்லது கீழே கட்டலாம். பெண்களின் மார்பு பகுதியில் கட்டும் கட்டினை அதன் கீழ் அல்லது மேல் புறம் கட்டுவது கவனிக்கதக்கது.
- ❖ Structure உருவாக்கும் போது கட்டைகளில் கீழே கல் அல்லது மரகட்டைகளை வைத்து அதன் பின் Structure உருவாக்கினால் மிகவும் சுலபமாக இருக்கும்.



2. கிராம பேரிடர் மேலாண்மைத் திட்டம்

பேரிடர்கள் குறித்த முந்தைய கால அனுபவங்களை தெரிந்து கொள்ளுதல்

பேரிடரிலிருந்து மக்கள் தம்மைக் காத்துக் கொள்வதற்குப் பேரிடர் பற்றிய அறிவும், அதைச் சமாளிக்கும் திறன்களும் பெற்றிருக்க வேண்டும். மக்களைப் பாதிக்கும் ஏராளமான பேரிடர்கள் உள்ளன. அவை அனைத்தைப்பற்றியும் முழுமையாகத் தெரிந்திருக்க வேண்டும் என்றத் தேவையில்லை, மாறாக,, மிகச் சிறந்த பேரிடர் மேலாண்மைக்கு அவர்கள் தங்களைத் தாக்கும் மீண்டும் மீண்டும் பேரிடர்களைப் பற்றி அறிந்திருந்தாலே போதுமானதாகும். இதற்கு முன் எந்த விதமான பேரிடர்கள் தங்கள் பகுதியை அச்சுறுத்தியது / தாக்கியது அதன் தாக்கம் எந்த விதமான விளைவுகளை ஏற்படுத்தியது அதன் தீவிரம். அது ஏற்படும் இழப்புகளின் எண்ணிக்கைகள் முதலியவற்றைக் கொண்டு முடிவு செய்ய வேண்டும்.

கிராமத்தின் பேரிடர் மேலாண்மை திட்டம் தயாரித்தல்

சமுதாயத்தோடு தொடர்பு ஏற்படுத்தலில் அடுத்தக் கட்டம் சம்பந்தப்பட்டக் கிராமத்தின் வளங்கள் குறித்த வரைபடத்தை உருவாக்கல் ஆகும். இதில் கிராமத்தின் எல்லைகள் குறிக்கப்படுவதுடன் அதன் இயற்கைவளங்களும் குறிக்கப்பட வேண்டும். கிராமத்தின் சாலைத்தொடர்புகள், குடிநீர்வசதி அமைப்புகள் குடியிருப்புகள் வீட்டு வகைகள், பாலின, வயது பிரிவினை அடிப்படையில் கிராம மக்கள்தொகை விபரம் நிலப்பயன்பாடு, தகவல் தொடர்பு ஏற்பாடுகள், பொதுச்சொத்துகள், போன்ற அனைத்துவித விபரங்களும் படஉருவில் உருவாக்கப்படவேண்டும். பின்னர் தேவைப்படும் பயன்பாட்டிற்காக விபரங்கள் குறியீடுகள் மூலமாகவும் எழுத்து மூலமாகவும் குறிக்கப்பட வேண்டும். வரைப்படத்தின் முன் தயாரிப்புகள் தரையில் மக்கள் பங்கேற்புடன் உருவாக்கப்பட்டு பின்னர் தாளில் எடுத்தெழுதப்பட வேண்டும். வள வரைப்படம் மற்றும் பாதிப்புப் பகுதிகள்/ பாதுகாப்பு பகுதிகள் பற்றிய வரைப்படம் வரைவதற்கு முன் கிராமத்தில் அனைத்துப் பகுதிகளையும் நடந்து சென்று பார்த்து அந்தந்த பகுதி மக்களிடம் பாதிப்பிற்குள்ளாகும் இடங்கள் / பாதுகாப்பான இடங்கள், வழித்தடங்கள் வரைபடம் தயாரித்தல்.

கிராமத்தின் முந்தைய பேரிடர்கள் பற்றி அறிந்து ஏற்கனவே கிராமத்தை முன்னர் பாதித்த பேரிடர்களையும் அவை பாதித்த பகுதிகளையும் குறிக்கவேண்டும். பேரிடர் பாதிக்காத பகுதிகளையும் கட்டமைப்புகளையும் பாதுகாப்பான இடங்களாக வரைபடத்தில் குறிக்க வேண்டும். பேரிடர் நிகழ்வின் போது மக்கள் பாதுகாப்பாகத் திரும்பி வருவதற்கும் ஏற்ற வழித்தடங்கள் மற்றும் மாற்று வழித்தடங்களையும் வரைபடத்தில் குறிக்க வேண்டும். வழித்தடங்களை அதிக பட்சமாக பயன்படுத்தும் எண்ணிக்கை, பாதுகாப்பான இடங்களில் தங்கும் இடத்தின் அளவு, அவற்றை அணுகும் பாதை வழிகள் முதலியவற்றையும் குறிக்க வேண்டும்.

கிராமத்தை பேரிடர்கள் தாக்கும் வாய்ப்புகளையும், பாதிப்புகளையும் நிர்ணயித்தல்

பேரிடர் வரலாற்றை அறிந்து கடந்த காலங்களில் சம்பந்தப்பட்ட கிராமத்தை எந்த விதமான பேரிடர்கள் பாதித்துள்ளன என்பதை கண்டறிய வேண்டும் இதற்காக முந்தைய எழுத்து மூலமான பதிவுகளையும், அனுபவம் வாய்ந்த கிராம மக்களின் வாய்வழியாக கிடைக்கும் தகவல்களையும் பயன்படுத்திக் கொள்ள வேண்டும். இப்பேரிடர்கள் எந்த அறிகுறிகளுடன் தோன்றின? என்ன முன்னெச்சரிக்கை சமிக்ஞைகளை வெளியிட்டன? எத்தனை முறைகள் ஏற்பட்டன? என்ன தீவிரத்துடன் தாக்கின. அதன் விளைவு என்ன? என்பது போன்ற தகவல்களைப் பெற்று அப்பேரிடர்கள் அந்த கிராமத்தை எவ்வளவு தீவிரமாக தாக்கியுள்ளன, அதை தணித்திட / தவிர்த்திட எந்தெந்த வகையிலான தயார்நிலை மற்றும் தணிப்பு முயற்சிகள் தேவை என இறுதி செய்ய வேண்டும்.

பணிக் குழுக்களை முடிவு செய்தல்

செயல்முறைகள்

1. பங்கேற்பாளர்களைக் கொண்டு சம்பந்தப்பட்ட கிராமத்தின் பேரிடர் வாய்ப்புகளை வரிசைப்படுத்தக் கூறவும். இதற்கு இக்கிராமத்தின் பேரிடர் வரலாறு விபரங்களைப் பயன்படுத்தவும்.

2. கிராமப் பேரிடர் வாய்ப்பு எண்ணிக்கைக்குக் தகுந்தவாறு பங்கேற்பாளர்களைக் குழுக்களாக பிரித்து ஒவ்வொரு குழுவிற்கும் ஒரு பேரிடரைப் பற்றி விவாதிக்கக் கூறவும்.
3. ஒவ்வொரு குழுவும் தமக்குரிய பேரிடர் கிராமத்தைத் தாக்கும் போது ஏற்படும் விளைவுகளையும் அந்த விளைவுகளைத் தவிர்க்க / குறைக்க / தப்பிக்க மக்கள் என்னென்ன நடவடிக்கைகளை எடுக்க வேண்டும் என பட்டியலிடக் கூறுக (உதாரணமாக இடம் கண்டு பிடித்தல், தண்ணீர் ஏற்பாடு செய்தல் போன்ற நடவடிக்கைகள் அனைத்தையும் வரிசைப்படுத்தவும்).
4. வரிசைப்படுத்தப்பட்ட நடவடிக்கைகளைத் தம்முன் ஒன்றிற்கு ஒன்று தொடர்புள்ளது போல தோன்றுவனவற்றைத் தொகுத்து வகைப்பரிவுகளாக ஆக்கவும். இந்த வகைப்பரிவுகளுக்கு அவற்றின் நடவடிக்கைகளைப் பொறுத்துத் தகவல் குழு மீட்புக்குழு போன்று பெயரிடவும்.
5. சம்பந்தப்பட்ட கிராமத்திற்கு எத்தனைப் பணிக்குழுக்கள் தேவை என்பதை முடிவு செய்யவும், மொத்தத்தில் அனைத்து வகைப் பேரிடர்களுக்கும் தகவல் குழு, வெளியேற்றும் குழு, இருப்பிடக்குழு, முதலுதவி மற்றும் சுகாதாரக்குழு, மீட்புக்குழு, சேதமதிப்பீட்டுக் குழு, சடலம் அகற்றும் குழு, ஆற்றுப்படுத்தல் குழு போன்ற குழுக்கள் தேவைப்படலாம் என எடுத்துக்கூறவும்.
6. இக்குழுக்கள் தமக்கு ஒதுக்கப்பட்ட பணிகளையும் பொறுப்புகளையும் திறம்படச் செய்ய வேண்டியது அவசியம் எனவும், அதன் வழிகாட்டுதலின் கீழ் பாதிக்கப்படும் மக்கள் ஒருங்கிணைந்து செயல்பட வேண்டும் என்பதையும் வலியுறுத்தவும்.

கிராம பேரிடர் மேலாண்மை திட்டத்திற்கான வழிமுறைகள் (Preparation of Village Disaster Management Plan)

தேவைப்படும் பொருள்கள்: தாள்கள், வரைபடத் தாள்கள், வண்ண எழுதுகோல்கள்
வழிமுறை:

1. பங்கேற்பாளர்கள் ஒவ்வொருவரிடமும் வெள்ளைத்தாள்களைத் தரவும்

2. ஒவ்வொருவரிடமும் தங்கள் கிராமம் அவர்கள் எட்டு அல்லது பத்து வயது சிறுவன் / சிறுமியாக இருந்த போது எப்படி இருந்தது என்பதை ஒரு படம் வரைந்து காட்டச் சொல்லவும்.
3. கிராமத்தின் இயற்கை அமைப்பு, பிரதான நில அடையாளங்கள் (கோயில், பள்ளி நிலப் பயன்பாடு முதலியவற்றை முக்கியமாக குறிப்பிடக் கூறவும்).
4. அதே போல் வரைப்படம் காலத்திற்கு தற்போதுள்ள காலத்திற்கும் இடையே, மக்கள் தொகை, தொழில்கள், வாழ்க்கை முறை, பழக்க வழக்கங்கள், இயற்கை அமைப்பு, உணவு முறை போன்றவற்றின் ஏற்பட்டுள்ள மாற்றங்களையும் குறிப்புகளாகக் குறிக்க கூறவும்.
5. இவற்றைச் செய்ய 20-30 நிமிட கால அவகாசம் தரவும்
6. கால அவகாசம் முடிந்தபின் அவரவர் தாளில் தமது பெயரை எழுதக்கூறி தாள்களை சேகரிக்கவும்.
7. வேறுபாடுகள் / வித்தியாசங்கள் அதிகம் காணப்படக்கூடிய 3 அல்லது 4 வரைப்படங்களைத் தேர்ந்தெடுத்து சம்பந்தப்பட்ட நபர்களை அழைத்து மற்றவர்களுக்கு விளக்கிக் கூறச் செய்யவும்.
8. இவ்வாறே அவரின் கிராமத்தில் ஏற்பட்ட மாற்றங்களையும் எடுத்து கூறச் செய்யவும், மற்ற பங்கேற்பாளர்களின் சிறு கேள்விகளுக்கு விளக்கமளிக்கக் கூறவும் இவ்வாறே இதர வரைபடங்களுக்கும் வழி நடத்தவும்.
9. ஒவ்வொரு சமர்ப்பிப்பின் போதும், இன்னும் என்னென்ன விபரங்களை வரைப்படத்தில் கொண்டு வந்திருக்கலாம் என்பதையும் சாலைகள் போன்றவற்றை நேராக வரையாமல் உண்மைத் தோற்றத்திற்கு வரைவது நன்று என்பதையும், அடையாளங்களைப் பயன்படுத்துவதின் மூலம் விபரங்களை விளக்குவது எப்படி என்றும் விளக்கவும். வரைப்படத்தில் ஒவ்வொருவரும் மேற்கொண்டதால் நல்ல உத்திகளை எடுத்துக் கூறவும்.
10. கிராம மாற்றங்களை எடுத்துச் கூறியதின் மூலம் வரலாற்றை எப்படி நிரல்பட எடுத்துரைப்பது எனினு என்பதைக் கூறவும் தனது கிராமத்தைத் தவிர இதர கிராமத்தின் வரலாற்றைக் கண்டறிவதில் எந்தெந்த செய்திகள் குறித்து கேள்விகள் கேட்க வேண்டும். இத்தகவல்களை எந்த மாதிரியான நபர்களிடமிருந்து பெறமுடியும் என்பதையும் வினவவும்.

11. பிறகு தமிழ்நாடு மாநில வரைபடத்தை வரைந்து ஒவ்வொருவராக அழைத்து அதில் ஆறுகள் பயிர்கள், குளங்கள், தேசிய நெடுஞ்சாலைகள், இரயில்தடங்கள், முக்கிய கோயில்கள், அருவிகள் போன்றவற்றை ஏதாவது குறிகளைக் கொண்டு குறிக்கக்கூறவும், பிறகு இக்குறியீடுகளை வரைபடத்தில் பக்கத்தில் விளக்கமுடன் எழுதக்கூறி அதன் பயன்பாட்டு எளிமையை எடுத்துக்கூறவும்.
12. அனைவரும் சேர்ந்து வரைபடம் வரைவது புதிரானதல்ல என்றும், அனைவராலும் வரைய முடியும் என்பதையும் எடுத்துக்கூறவும்.
13. பின்னர் ஒரு கிராமத்தின் வளவரைப்படத்தில் என்னென்ன அம்சங்கள் இருக்க வேண்டும் என்று பங்கேற்பாளர்களிடமிருந்தே வினவிப் பட்டியலிடவும். மேலும் இயற்கைவளம், மனிதவளம், கிராமத் தொடர்பு வசதிகள், பொது நிறுவனங்கள், மக்கள் அமைப்பு நிறுவனங்கள், மக்கள் தொகை போன்ற வகைப்பிரிவுகளின் கீழ் என்னென்ன விபரங்களைத் திரட்டமுடியும் என்பதையும் வினவிப் பட்டியலிடவும்.
14. கிராம வளவரைபடம் தயாரிக்கையில் ஈடுபடுத்தப்பட வேண்டிய மக்கள் பிரிவினரையும் அவர்களிடமிருந்து எந்தவிதமான தகவல்கள் கிடைக்கும் என்பதையும் நிர்ணயிக்கவும்.
15. பின்னர் பங்கேற்பாளர்களைக் கிராமத்திற்கு இட்டுச் செல்லவும் பங்கேற்பாளர்களைக் குழுக்களாகப் பிரிக்கவும் முதல் குழுவை கிராமத்தின் சாலைகள் மற்றும் பிரதான அடையாளங்கள், பொதுச் சொத்துக்கள், வீடுகள், நீர் நிலைகள் போன்றவற்றை வரையும் படியும், இரண்டாம் குழுவைக் குடும்பங்கள் ஜனத்தொகை, ஆண் பெண் குழந்தைகள் வகைப்பிரிவு கிராமப்புற வசதிகள் (குடிநீர், மின்இணைப்பு, வீட்டு உபயோகப் பொருள், வானம் போன்றவற்றையும் மூன்றாவது குழுவை பள்ளமான இடங்கள், தீப்பற்றக்கூடிய குடியிருப்புகள், கழிவுகள் சேரும் இடங்கள், பயிற் செய்துள்ள இடங்கள் போன்ற பேரிடர் பாதிப்பிற்கு உள்ளாகும் இடங்கள் / பொருள்கள் / கூட்டமைப்புகளையும், மேலான இடங்கள், பாதுகாப்பான இடங்கள், பாதுகாப்பான சாலைகள் போன்றவற்றையும் கண்டறிந்து பட்டியலிடும்படியும், மூன்றாவது குழு முன்பு இக்கிராமத்தைத் தாக்கியப் பேரிடர்களின் வகை அவை நடந்த ஆண்டு, பருவம், மீண்டும் மீண்டும் எத்தனை முறை தாக்கியது, அதன் தீவிரம் அதனால் ஏற்பட்ட பொருள் மற்றும் உயிர்சேதங்களின் எண்ணிக்கை, தாக்கிய பகுதிகள் போன்றவற்றை குறிக்கச் சொல்லவும்.

16. நான்கு குழுக்களின் இப்பணிக்குப் போதுமான கால அவகாசம் தரவும் பின்னர் ஒவ்வொரு குழுவிடமும் அவர்கள் வரைந்ததை சமர்ப்பிக்கக் கூறவும், பங்கேற்பாளர்களின் சிறு வினாக்களுக்கு சமர்ப்பிப் பேரிடமிருந்து விளக்கம் பெறவும். வரைபடத்தயாரிப்பில் அவர்களின் அனுபவங்களையும் படிப்பினைகளையும் கூறச் செய்யவும்.
17. பின்னர் நான்கு வரைபடங்களையும் ஒன்றிணைத்து ஒரே வரைப்படமாக்கவும், இந்த வரைபடமே பேரிடர் மேலாண்மைக்கு திட்ட வரைபடம் என்பதை விளக்கிக் கூறவும்.

பேரிடர் வரலாறு

வ. எண்	நிகழ்ந்த பேரிடர்	நிகழ்ந்த ஆண்டு	ஏற்பட்ட சேதங்கள்			
			சொத்து	உயிர்கள்	சேதமடைந்த பொதுச் சொத்து	
1	வெள்ளம் (கன மழை)	1972 ஜப்பசி மாதம்	20 கூரை வீடுகள் 10 ஓட்டு வீடுகள்	1பெண் 2 குழந்தைகள்	13 ஆண்டுகள் 1மாடு	பாலம் உடைந்தது, சாலை அரிப்பு, குளம் உடைந்தது
2	வெள்ளம் (கன மழை)	1685 கார்த்திகை மாதம்	3 கூரை வீடுகள் 1 ஓட்டு வீடுகள்	-	5 ஆடுகள்	சாலை அரிப்பு
3	புயல்	1990 ஆவணி மாதம்	60 கூரை வீடுகள் 40 ஓட்டு வீடுகள் 10 ஏக்கர் வாழை	2 ஆண்கள் 1பெண்	17 மாடுகள் 5 ஆடுகள்	சாலை அரிப்பு மின் கம்பங்கள் பள்ளிக்கூடம்

3. பணிக்குழுக்களுடனான ஒருங்கிணைப்பு (Co-ordination with Line Department)

பேரிடர் வரலாற்றிலிருந்து கிராமத்தின் பேரிடர் தாக்கும் வாய்ப்புகளையும் அதன் விளைவுகளையும் கண்டறிந்து நிர்ணயித்தபின், ஒரு பேரிடர் எச்சரிக்கையின் போது அல்லது பேரிடர் தாக்கத்தின் போது எந்த விதமான எதிர்வினைகள் தேவைப்படுகின்றன என்பதையும் அதற்கான சிறுசிறு நடவடிக்கைகள் எவை என்பதைப் பற்றியும் சிந்தித்துப் பட்டியலிட வேண்டும்.

செய்தி தெரிவித்தல், வெளியேற்றுதல் போன்ற எதிர்வினைகள் தம்முன் சிறுசிறு வேலைகளைக் கொண்டுள்ளன. அந்த வேலைகளை வரிசைப்பட உருவகித்துக் குறிப்பிட்ட பேரிடரின் போது குறிப்பிட்டக் கிராமத்திற்கு எந்த விதமான வேலைகள் நடத்தப்பட வேண்டும் என்பதை முடிவு செய்ய வேண்டும். இந்த வேலைகள் பற்றியப் பட்டியலை உருவாக்குவது அக்கிராமத்திற்கு எத்தனைப் பணிக்குழுக்கள் தேவை என்பதையும், எந்த மாதிரியான பணிக்குழுக்கள் தேவை என்பதையும் முடிவு செய்யும்.

பேரிடர் சமிக்ஞைகளைக் கண்டறிதல் அதன் உண்மைத் தன்மையை உறுதிப்படுத்தல், மற்றவர்களுக்கு தகவல் சாதனங்கள் மூலம் தெரிவித்தல், பாதுகாப்பு இடங்களைத் தயார்படுத்தல், மக்களைப் பாதுகாப்பிடங்களுக்கு கொண்டு செல்லல், தண்ணீர், ஏரிப்பொருள், உணவு, கழிப்பாறை வசதி செய்தல், நோய் தடுத்தல், சுகாதார ஏற்பாடுகளைக் கவனித்தல், காயம்பட்டவர்களை மீட்டல், முதலுதவி தருதல், வெளியேற்றுதல், இடிபாடுகளை நீக்குதல், சேதங்களை மதிப்பிடுதல், அரசு உதவிக்கு ஏற்பாடு செய்தல், ஆறுதல் செய்தல் போன்றவை பேரிடர் சூழலில் பொதுவாக தேவைப்படும் வேலைகளாகும்.

இவ்வேலைகளைத் தம்முன் தொடர்புள்ளவைகளை ஒன்றிணைத்து அவற்றை ஒருங்கிணைத்து செயல்பட ஏற்ற பணிக்குழுக்களை உருவாக்க வேண்டும். இப்பணிக்குழுக்களின் எண்ணிக்கை அக்கிராம பேரிடர்களின் வகையைப் பொருத்து அமையும்.

பேரிடர் வாய்ப்பிற்கு ஏற்பப் பணிக்குழுக்களை அமைக்க வேண்டும். பணிக்குழுக்கள் செய்ய வேண்டிய வேலைகளுக்கு ஏற்ப அதன் உறுப்பினர்கள் அமைய வேண்டும், உறுப்பினர் தகுதியை நிர்ணயிக்கும் போது சம்பந்தப்பட்ட பணிக்குழுவின் வேலைகளுக்கு அவரின் வயது, கல்வி நிலை, சமூக அந்தஸ்து, உடல்நிலை போன்ற கூறுகள் எந்த அளவிற்கு பங்களிக்கக் கூடும் எனக்கண்டு நியமிக்க வேண்டும்.

அதேபோல் பணிக்குழுக்களின் பொறுப்புகளும் வரையறுக்கப்பட்டு, குழுவின் அனைத்து உறுப்பினருக்கும் அது தெளிவாக எடுத்துரைக்கப்பட வேண்டும். பொதுவாக அனைத்து வித பணிக்குழுக்களிலும் போதுமான எண்ணிக்கையில் பெண்கள் பிரதிநிதித்துவம் இருப்பது மிக முக்கியம். ஒதுக்கப்படல் நிகழாது இருக்க (Exclusion) தலித் போன்ற மக்கள் பிரிவினரையும் உட்கொண்டு வரவேண்டும்.

செயல்முறை :

1. பங்கேற்பாளர்களைக் கொண்டு பேரிடர் வாய்ப்பிற்கு ஏற்பத் தேவைப்படும் பணிக்குழுக்களை முடிவு செய்யவும்.
2. பணிக்குழுக்களின் வேலையின் தன்மைக்கு ஏற்பக் குழு உறுப்பினர்களை முடிவு செய்யவும்.
3. மனித வள பட்டியலைப் பயன்படுத்தி ஒவ்வொரு குழு உறுப்பினரையும் முடிவு செய்யவும்
4. பொருத்தமான தேவையான குழுக்களில் பெண்களை உறுப்பினர்களாக வைத்திருக்க அறிவுரை கூறவும்.
5. அரசு தொடர்பு கொள்ளும் குழுக்களில் அதிகாரம் பெற்றிருப்போரை உறுப்பினராக்கி நிறுவனத் தொடர்புகளை உருவாக்கவும்.
6. பின்னர் ஒவ்வொரு குழுவின் பொறுப்பினையும் அவர்களிடம் இருக்க வேண்டிய பொருள்கள் / தகவல்கள் போன்றவற்றை விவரிக்கவும். (எடுத்துக்காட்டு)

குழு	பொறுப்புகள்	இருக்க வேண்டிய பொருள்கள்
தகவல் குழு	- தகவல் பெறுதல் - தகவலைச் சரிபார்த்தல் - தகவல் தரல் - தகவல் சாதனங்களை பராமரித்தல்	- கிராம வரைபடங்கள் - பேரிடர் மேலாண்மைத் திட்டம் - அனைத்து தொடர்பு முகவரிகள் - தகவல் தொலைபேசி எண்கள் - வெளியேறும் தடங்கள் - பாதுகாப்பான இடங்கள் பற்றிய விபரங்கள்

பணிக்குழுக்கான பயிற்சிகள்

ஒவ்வொரு பணிக்குழுவும் குறிப்பான வேலைகளை திறமையாகவும், சிறப்பாகவும் செய்ய பயிற்சிகள் மிகவும் தேவை. இப்பயிற்சிகள் தரம் வாய்ந்ததவையாகவும் தொடர்ந்து கிடைத்தும் வரவேண்டும். இப்பயிற்சிகளை பணிக்குழுக்களில் புதிதாக பொறுப்புக்கு வந்தவர்களுக்கும் வழங்கப்பட வேண்டும். இப்பயிற்சிகளை தலைமைப் பயிற்சி நிறுவனங்களிலிருந்து பெறுவதே கட்டுப்படியாகக்கூடியதும் மற்றும் நீடித்துச் செல்வதும் ஆகும்.

சுகாதாரத்துறை, தீயணைப்புத்துறை, அரசுத்துறைகள், செஞ்சிலுவைச் சங்கம் போன்றத் துறைகளையும் நிறுவனங்களையும் பயிற்சி மையங்களாகக் கொண்டு பணிக்குழுக்கள் பயிற்சியை ஏற்பாடு செய்ய வேண்டும்.

பல்வேறு கிராமத்தில் ஒத்த பணிக்குழுக்களை, ஒற்றைத்துப் பயிற்சி தருவது, பயிற்சியின் செலவை மிகக்குறைவாக வைத்துக் கொள்வதுடன், மிகக் குறுகிய காலத்தில், அதிய நபர்களுக்கு பயிற்சியை விரிவுபடுத்த முடியும்.

1. பங்கேற்பாளர்களைக் கொண்டு ஒவ்வொரு பணிக்குழுவிற்கும், அது ஆற்றவேண்டிய பொறுப்புகளைப் பொறுத்து எந்தவிதமான பயிற்சி தேவைகள் உள்ளன என முடிவு செய்யவும்.
2. இந்தப் பயிற்சித் தேவைகளை, எந்தப் பயிற்சி நிறுவனங்களைத் தொடர்பு கொள்வதன் மூலம் நிறைவு செய்து கொள்ளலாம் என விவாதிக்கவும்.

3. பயிற்சி நிறுவனங்களில் முதன்மையானவற்றையும் அரசு துறைசார்ந்ததையும் முதன்மைப்படுத்தவும் இலவசமாக பயிற்சி தரும் தொண்டு நிறுவனங்கள் மற்றும் சேவை அமைப்புகளையும் இப்பட்டியல் இணைத்துக் கொள்ளவும்.
4. பயிற்சி பெறுவோருக்கான சரியான எண்ணிக்கையை முடிவு செய்யவும் இந்த எண்ணிக்கை வருவதற்கு வெவ்வேறு கிராமக்குழுக்களை ஒன்னுணைத்துப்
5. பயிற்சி நிறுவனங்கள் பயிற்சியளிக்கும் காலங்களை மனதில் கொண்டு குழுக்கான பயிற்சித் திட்டத்தினை தயாரிக்கவும்.
6. பயிற்சிகளுக்குப் பொறுப்பானர்களை நியமிக்கவும் அவர்களின் செயல்திட்டத்தைக் கண்காணிக்கவும்.