



DISTRICT DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLAN - 2024



VIRUDHUNAGAR DISTRICT

VIRUDHUNAGAR DISTRICT AT A GLANCE

1	Name of the District	Virudhunagar		
2	Location	Lat	Lies between	
		Long	9°12' and 9°47' North 77°23' and 78° 25' East	
3	Area in Sq.Km.	4241		
4	No.of Revenue Divisions	3		
5	No.of Taluks	10		
6	No.of Firkas	39		
7	No.of Revenue Villages	600		
8	No.of Corporation	1		
9	No.of Municipalities	5		
10	No.of Panchayat Blocks	11		
11	No.of Town Panchayats	9		
12	No.of Village Panchayats	450		
13	Total Population	Male	Female	Total
		967709	974579	1942288
14	Population Density	458 persons per Sq.Km.		
15	Sex Ratio as per 2011 (census)	1007		
16	Child Sex Ratio (0-6 age group)	955		
17	Literacy rate (%)	Male	Female	Total
		78.6	65.5	72
18	No.of PWD tanks	341		
19	No.of Minor Irrigation tanks maintained by Panchayat Unions	306		
20	No.of Kulam and Oorani	3055		
21	Minimum / Maximum Temperature	23.78°C / 33.95°C		
22	Rainfall 2023	Normal (mm)	Actual (mm)	
	South-West Monsoon	196.8	234.17	
	North-East Monsoon	419.0	664.56	
	Winter	42.8	15.76	
	Summer	161.5	238.85	
	Total Average	820.1	1153.33	
23	No.of Rainguage stations	12		
24	Major Disaster	Drought, Heat Wave, Accident in Fireworks		
25	Minor Disaster	Flood, Flash Flood in Hills Forest fire, Lightning & Thunderstorm		

DISTRICT DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLAN 2024
VIRUDHUNAGAR DISTRICT

(Reviewed and updated as per Sec.31 (4) of the DM Act, 2005)

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District Disaster Management Authority*(Constituted under DM Act 2005 Section 25(1))*

a.	District Collector	Chairperson
b.	Special Officer/Secretary, District Panchayat, Virudhunagar	Co-Chairperson
c.	District Revenue Officer, Virudhunagar	Chief Executive Officer
d.	Superintendent of Police, Virudhunagar	Member
e.	Joint Director of Health - Virudhunagar	Member
f.	Project Director(DRDA) Virudhunagar	Member
g.	Personal Assistant (General) to the Collector, Virudhunagar	Member

Subject	Approval of District Disaster Management Plan 2024
Decision of the District Disaster Management Authority	Approved

Superintendent of Police
Virudhunagar
(Member)

District Revenue Officer
& Chief Executive Officer

Project Director (DRDA)
Virudhunagar
(Member)

Personal Assistant
(General) to the
Collector, Virudhunagar
(Member)

Joint Director of Health
Virudhunagar
(Member)

Co-Chairperson &
Special Officer/
Secretary, District
Panchayat

**District Collector &
Chairperson**

Vision

Make Disaster resilient, achieve substantial disaster risk reduction, and significantly decrease the losses of life, livelihoods, and assets - economic, physical, social, cultural, and environmental - by maximizing the ability to cope with disasters at all levels of administration as well as among communities.

Objectives

Along with the mandate given in the DM Act 2005 and the NPDM 2009, the DDM Plan has incorporated the Sendai Framework. Accordingly, the broad objectives of the DDMP are:

- 1) Improve the understanding of disaster risk, hazards, and vulnerabilities.
- 2) Strengthen disaster risk governance at all levels from local to centre.
- 3) Invest in disaster risk reduction for resilience through structural, non-structural and financial measures, as well as comprehensive capacity development.
- 4) Enhance disaster preparedness for effective response.
- 5) Promote “Build Back Better” in recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction.
- 6) Prevent disaster and achieve substantial reduction of disaster risk and losses in lives, livelihoods, health, and assets (economic, physical, social, cultural and environmental)
- 7) Increase resilience and prevent the emergence of new disaster risk and reduce the existing risks.
- 8) Promote the implementation of integrated and inclusive economic, structural, legal, social, health, cultural, educational, environmental, technological, political and institutional measures to prevent and reduce hazard exposure and vulnerabilities to disaster.
- 9) Empower both local authorities and communities as partners to reduce and manage disaster risks.
- 10) Strengthen scientific and technical capabilities in all aspects of disaster management.
- 11) Capacity development at all levels to effectively respond to multiple hazards and for community - based disaster management.
- 12) Provide clarity on roles and responsibilities of various Departments involved in different aspects of disaster management.
- 13) Promote the culture of disaster risk prevention and mitigation at all levels.
- 14) Facilitate the mainstreaming of disaster management concern into the developmental planning and processes.

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Abbreviations

AAI	-	Airport Authority of India
AERB	-	Atomic Energy Regulatory Board
AF	-	Armed Forces
ASSZ	-	Andaman Sumatra Subduction Zone
BARC	-	Bhabha Atomic Research Center
BBB	-	Building Back Better
BBC	-	British Broadcasting Corporation
BDO	-	Block Development Officer
BIS	-	Bureau of Indian Standards
BMPTC	-	Building Material & Technology Promotion Council
BPR	-	Bottom Pressure Recorder
CBDM	-	Community Based Disaster Management
CBDRM	-	Community Based Disaster Risk Management
CBO	-	Community Based Organization
CBRN	-	Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear
CII	-	Confederation of Indian Industry
CMG - DAE	-	Crisis Management Group- Department of Atomic Energy
CMP	-	Crisis Management Plan
CMWSSB	-	Chennai Metropolitan Water Supply and Sewerage Board
CRA	-	Commissioner of Revenue Administration
CSC	-	Common Service Centers
CWC	-	Central Water Commission
DCG	-	District Crisis Group
DDMA	-	District Disaster Management Authority
DDMP	-	District Disaster Management Plan
DEOC	-	District Emergency Operation Center
DM	-	Disaster Management
DRDO	-	Defence Research and Development Organization
DRO	-	District Revenue Officer
DRR	-	Disaster Risk Reduction

DSS	-	Decision Support System
E&F	-	Environment & Forest Department
EAP	-	Emergency Action Plan
ECS	-	Electronic Clearance System
ERC	-	European Research Council
EWS	-	Early Warning Center
Gol	-	Government of India
GSI	-	Geological Survey of India
GVK-EMRI	-	Ganapati VenkataKrishnareddy-Emergency Management and Search Institute.
HADP	-	Hill Areas Development Programme
HFL	-	Highest Flood Level
HQ	-	Head Quarters
IAS	-	Indian Administrative Service
IAY	-	Indira AwasYojana
ICT	-	Information and Communications Technology
IDRN	-	India Disaster Resource Network
IFS	-	Indian Forest Service
IITM	-	Indian Institute of Technology, Madras
IMD	-	Indian Meteorological Department
INCOIS	-	Indian National Centre for Ocean Information Service
IOC	-	Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission
IPS	-	Indian Police Service
ITEWC	-	Indian Tsunami Early Warning Center
ICT	-	Information and Communication Technology
LCG	-	Local Crisis Group
LED	-	Light Emitting Diode
MAH	-	Major Accident Hazard
MGNREGS	-	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme
MSIHC	-	Manufacture, Storage and Import of Hazardous Chemicals

MW	-	Mega Watts
M & E	-	Monitoring and Evaluation
NCC	-	National Cadet Corps
NCMC	-	National Crisis Management Committee
NDRF	-	National Disaster Response Force
NEC	-	National Executive Committee
NEOC	-	National Emergency Operation Center
NGO	-	Non- Governmental Organization
NIOT	-	National Rural Health Mission
NRHS	-	National Remote Sensing Center
NSS	-	National Service Scheme
NSS	-	National Social Service
NYKS	-	Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan
ORS	-	Oral Rehydration Salts
PA	-	Public Addressing
PWD	-	Public Works Department
PWD (WRD)	-	Public Works Department (Water Resources Department)
PPP	-	Public - Private Partnership
RD&PR	-	Rural Development & Panchayat Raj Department
RMC	-	Regional Meteorological Centre
RTO	-	Regional Transport Officer
RTSP	-	Regional Tsunami Service Provider
SDMA	-	State Disaster Management Authority
SDMP	-	State Disaster Management Plan
SDO	-	Sub Divisional Officer
SDRF	-	State Disaster Response Force
SEC	-	State Executive Committee
SEOC	-	State Emergency Operations Center
SHG	-	Self Help Groups
SOP	-	Standard Operation Procedure
SP	-	Superintendent of Police

SSA	-	SarvaShikshaAbiyan
TANGEDCO	-	Tamil Nadu Generation of Electricity and Distribution Corporation
TEL	-	Tamil Nadu Explosives Limited
TN	-	Tamil Nadu
TNEB	-	Tamil Nadu Electricity Board
TNPCB	-	Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board
TNSDMA	-	Tamil Nadu State Disaster Management Authority
TNWRD	-	Tamil Nadu Water Resources Department
TSP	-	Tamil Nadu Special Police
TWAD	-	Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board
UNESCO	-	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
VAO	-	Village Administrative Officer
WPS	-	Water Purification System

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 BACKGROUND

The Disaster Management Act of India (2005) define a disaster as catastrophe, mishap, calamity or grave occurrence in any area, arising from natural or manmade 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”.

At the national, state, district, and local levels, the Disaster Management Act – 2005 establishes institutional, legal, financial, and coordinating mechanisms. The DDMA, District Disaster Management Authority had been constituted under the Disaster Management Act of 2005, Sub section (1) of Section 25 for disaster management in the District and headed by the District Collector as Chairperson. The new institutional framework was created to manage a paradigm shift from a relief centric approach to a proactive, holistic, and integrated approach to Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) by strengthening disaster preparedness, response, and mitigation, recovery, reconstruction and rehabilitation.

1.2 LEGAL MANDATE FOR THE DDMP

Section 31(1) of the Disaster Management Act 2005 states that there shall be a plan for Disaster Management for District to be called as District Disaster Management Plan (DDMP). Section 31(3) of DM Act further states that the District plan shall include

- a. The areas in the District Vulnerable to different forms of Disaster
- 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. There sponseplansand procedures,in the even to the Disaster, providing for
 1. Allocation of Responsibilities to the Departments of the Government at the District level and the authorities of the District
 2. Prompt response to Disaster and Relief there of
 3. Procurement of essential resources
 4. Establishment of communication links
 5. The dissemination of in formation to the Public The District plan shall be reviewed and updated annually.

1.3 THREE POST-2015 GLOBAL FRAMEWORKS: DISASTERS, SDG & COP-21

The adoption in 2015 of three landmark global agreements – the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (SFDRR)2015-2030 (UNISDR, 2015), the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) (UN 2015), and COP 21the Paris Agreement on Climate Change (UNFCCC 2015) laid the foundation for future global action on disaster risk reduction (DRR), sustainable development, and climate change.

1.3.1 SENDAI FRAMEWORK FOR DISASTER RISK REDUCTION 2015-2030

The Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 (SFDRR) was adopted at the Third United Nations World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction held in Sendai, Japan in March 2015. The SFDRR is document which outlines four priorities for action to achieve 7 targets, which in turn would lead to one outcome that is- substantial reduction of disaster risk and losses in lives, livelihoods, health, economy of persons, businesses, communities and countries (Figure 1). India is a signatory to the Sendai Framework for a 15-year, voluntary, non-binding agreement which recognizes that the State has the primary role to reduce disaster risk, but that responsibility should be shared with other stakeholders including local government, the private sector and other stakeholders.

1.3.1.1 THE FOUR PRIORITIES OF ACTIONS ARE:-

1. Understanding Disaster Risk
2. Strengthening Disaster Risk Governance to Manage Disaster Risk
3. Investing in Disaster Risk Reduction for Resilience
4. Enhancing Disaster Preparedness for Effective Response and to 'Build Back Better' in Recovery, Rehabilitation and Reconstruction

1.3.1.2 THE SEVEN GLOBAL TARGETS ARE:-

- A. Substantially reduce global disaster mortality by 2030, aiming to lower the average per 100,000 global mortality rate in the decade 2020-2030 compared to the period 2005-2015.
- B. Substantially reduce the number of affected people globally by 2030, aiming to lower the average global figure per 100,000 in the decade 2020-2030 compared to the period 2005 - 2015.
- C. Reduce direct disaster economic loss in relation to global gross domestic product (GDP) by 2030.
- D. Substantially reduce disaster damage to critical infrastructure and disruption of basic services, among them health and educational facilities, including through developing their resilience by 2030.
- E. Substantially increase the number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies by 2020.
- F. Substantially enhance international cooperation to developing countries through adequate and sustainable support to complement their national actions for implementation of this Framework by 2030.
- G. Substantially increase the availability of and access to multi-hazard early warning systems and disaster risk information and assessments to the people by 2030.

Figure 1-1: Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction-7 Global Targets

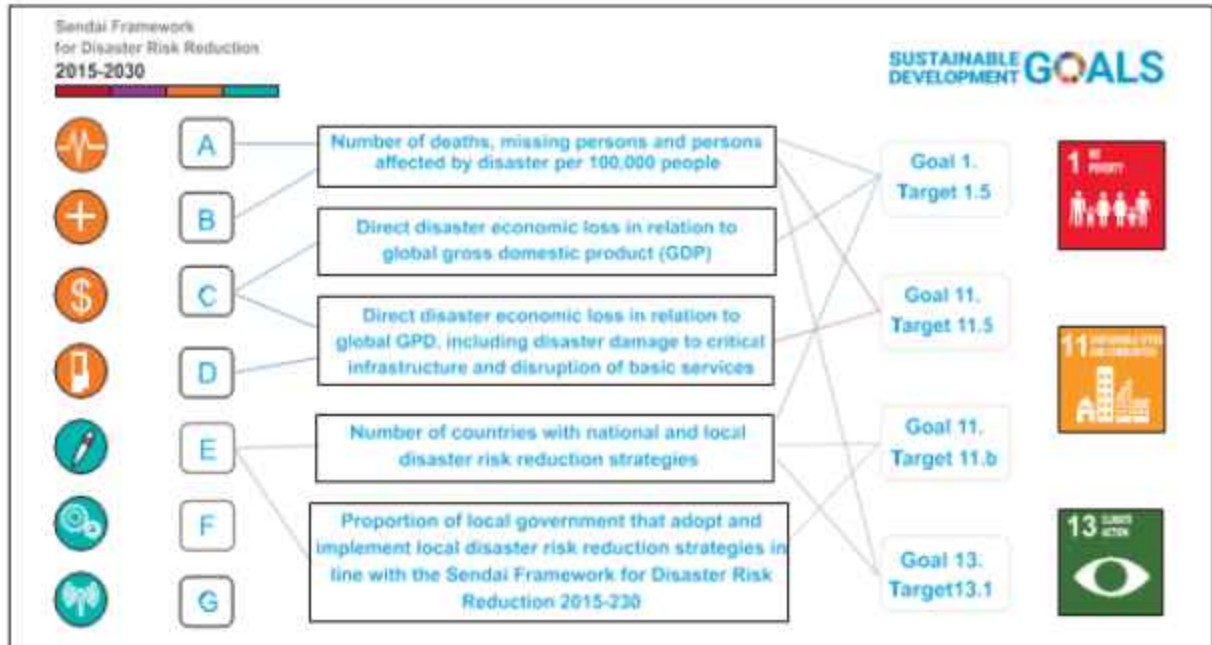
7 GLOBAL TARGETS	Reduce	Increase
	Mortality/ Global population 2020-2030 Average << 2005- 2015 Average	Countries with national & local DRR strategies 2020 Value >> 2015 Value
	Affected people/ Global population 2020- 2030 Average << 2005- 2015 Average	International cooperation To developing countries 2030 Value >> 2015 Value
	Economic loss/ Global GDP 2030 Ratio << 2015 Ra tio	Availability and access to multi- hazard early warningsyste ms & disaster risk information and assess ments 2030 Values >> 2015 Values
	Damage to critical infrastructure & disruption of basic services 2030 Values << 2015 Values	

1.3.2 SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENTAL GOALS (SDGs)

The SDGs, also known as the Global Goals, were adopted by all United Nations Member States in September 2015 as a universal call to action to end poverty, protect the planet and ensure that all people enjoy peace and prosperity by 2030. The SDGs consist of 17 Global Goals and 169 targets, are a universal call to action to end poverty, protect the planet and ensure that all people enjoy peace and prosperity. The 17 Goals build on the successes of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), while including new areas such as climate change, economic inequality, innovation, sustainable consumption, peace and justice, among other priorities. The goals are interconnected – often the key to success on one will involve tackling issues more commonly associated with another.

There are several targets across the 17 SDGs that are related to DRR. Conversely, all seven global DRR targets of the Sendai Framework are critical for the achievement of the SDGs (Figure 2).

Figure 1-2: Coherence and mutual reinforcement of SDGs and Sendai Framework



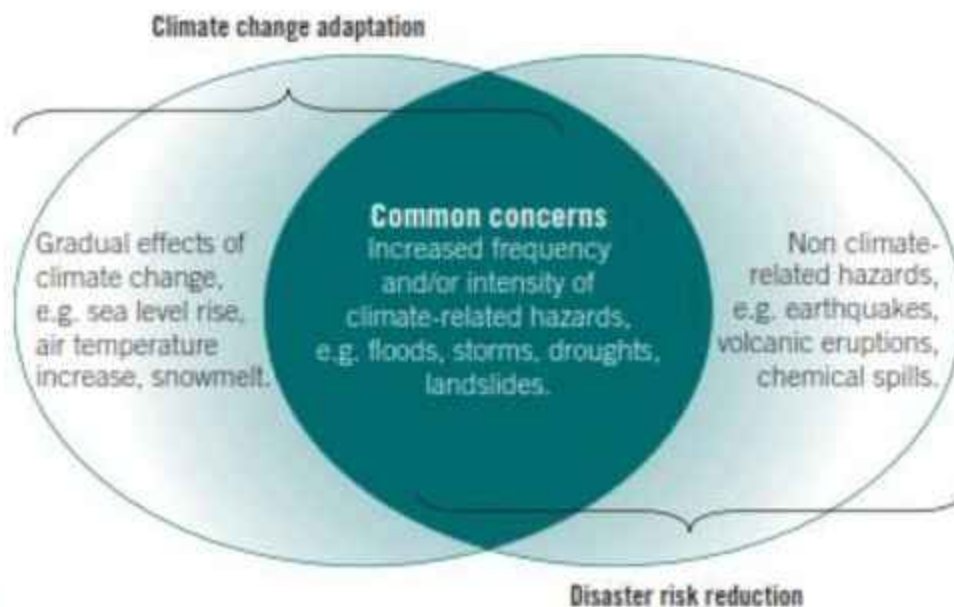
A focus on strengthening resilience can protect development gains and ensure people have the resources and capacities to better reduce, prevent, anticipate, absorb and adapt to a range of shocks, stresses, risks and uncertainties. The chart above depicts how the coherence and mutual reinforcement of the SDGs and Sendai Framework are reflected in outcomes and targets.

1.3.3 PARIS AGREEMENT ON CLIMATE CHANGE ACTION AND DISASTER RISK REDUCTION (COP 21)

The COP 21 or the Paris Climate Conference held in December, 2015 led to a new international climate agreement, applicable to all countries, aiming at —holding the increase in the global average temperature to well below 2°C above pre-industrial levels and pursuing efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels, recognizing that this would significantly reduce the risks and impacts of climate change. The Paris Agreement recognized the need of the loss and damage associated with the effects of climate change. The agreement identified areas of cooperation central to DRR and called for investments to address the underlying risk Drivers associated with rising Green House Gas(GHG) emission levels and to inspire

Innovation and low-carbon growth. The image (Figure 3) below demonstrates the convergence of problems that DRR and climate change adaptation seek to address in the near future.

Figure 1-3: Common concerns of climate change adaptation and DRR



1.4 PRIME

MINISTER'S 10 POINT AGENDA FOR DISASTER RISK REDUCTION

The Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi, listed a Ten -Point Agenda in his inaugural speech at the Asian Ministerial Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction 2016, held in New Delhi during November 2016 (AMCDRR), which has also been incorporated in the DDMP.

The ten key elements consist of the following:

1. All development sectors must imbibe the principles of disaster risk management
2. Risk coverage must include all, starting from poor households to SMEs to multi-national corporations to nation states
3. Women's leadership and greater involvement should be central to disaster risk management
4. Invest in risk mapping globally to improve global understanding of Nature and disaster risks
5. Leverage technology to enhance the efficiency of disaster risk management efforts

6. Develop a network of universities to work on disaster-related issues
7. Utilise the opportunities provided by social media and mobile technologies for disaster risk reduction
8. Build on local capacity and initiative to enhance disaster risk reduction
9. Make use of every opportunity to learn from disasters and, to achieve that, there must be studies on the lessons after every disaster.
10. Bring about greater cohesion in international response to disasters

1.5 VISION OF THE DDMA

Make Disaster resilient, achieve substantial disaster risk reduction, and significantly decrease the losses of life, livelihoods, and assets - economic, physical, social, cultural, and environmental - by maximizing the ability to cope with disasters at all levels of administration as well as among communities.

1.6 SCOPE OF THE DDMP

As per the DM Act 2005, the DDMP shall include:

- a. Measures to be taken for 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 of the three aspects mentioned above

The DDMP provides an over-arching planning framework for DM for the District, which must be reviewed and updated periodically. State Government shall make appropriate provisions for financing the plan implementation. Disaster management, covering prevention and mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery, necessarily involves multiple agencies. Hence, the inter-agency coordination and collaboration among stakeholders are of utmost importance for the successful implementation of the DDMP and in ensuring effective risk reduction, response and recovery.

1.7 OBJECTIVES

The aim of the district plan is to ensure that the following components of Disasters Management (DM) are addressed to facilitate planning, preparedness, operational, coordination and community participation. Flowing from the national vision and the aforementioned approach, the objectives & guiding principles for the plan formulation are:

- Promoting a culture of prevention and preparedness by ensuring that DM receives the highest priority at all levels.
- Ensuring that community is the most important stakeholder in the DM process.
- Encouraging mitigation measures based on state-of-the-art technology and environmental sustainability.
- Mainstreaming DM concerns into the developmental planning process.
- Developing contemporary forecasting and early warning systems backed by responsive and fail-safe communications and Information Technology (IT) support.
- Promoting a productive partnership with the media to create awareness and contributing towards capacity development.
- Ensuring efficient response and relief with a caring approach towards the needs of the vulnerable sections of the society.
- Undertaking reconstruction as an opportunity to build disaster resilient structures and habitat.

1.8 PLAN IMPLEMENTATION

The Disaster Management Act of 2005 requires District Authorities to make provisions for disaster management plan implementation. According to Section 30 (I) of the DM Act 2005, District Authority may coordinate and monitor the implementation of the National policy, State Policy, State Plan & District Plan. State Government shall make appropriate provisions for financing for the measures in its annual budget for funds to carry out the activities and programs outlined in District Disaster Management Plan.

CHAPTER 2

UNDERSTANDING THE RISK

2.1 BACKGROUND OF THE DISTRICT

The first vital step to manage the disaster, is to know about the district in detail, study the general information of the district and become familiar with those vital information, so that it act as a useful tool to act fast during the time of disaster and paveswave for building upapreparatory plan to face Disaster.

The District of Virudhunagar was carved out as a separate district in the year 1985 as a result of trifurcating Ramanathapuram district of Tamilnadu state (vide State Government Notification, G.O.Ms.347 dated:08.03.1985).

Virudhunagar has a population of 19,42,288 (Population density of 458/sq.km) out of which the proportion of rural population is 49.53%, while that of urban is 50.47%. Over 50% of population lives in the taluks close to foot hills of Western Ghats where agriculture and industries are flourishing. The district has been divided in to various units as follows for administrative convenience

REVENUE DIVISIONS AND TALUKS (TABLE- 1)

Revenue Divisions	Taluks	Population
Aruppukottai	1. Virudhunagar	227428
	2. Aruppukottai	246236
	3. Kariapatti	105428
	4. Thiruchuli	103290
Sattur	5. Sattur	137236
	6. Vembakottai	110094
	7. Rajapalayam	328816
Sivakasi	8. Sivakasi	392887
	9. Srivilliputtur	171437
	10. Watrap	119436

MUNICIPALITIES (TABLE-2)

S.No	Name of Municipality	Population
1.	Rajapalayam	130442
2.	Srivilliputtur	75396
3.	Sattur	29398
4.	Virudhunagar	72296
5.	Aruppukottai	87722

CORPORATION (TABLE-3)

S.No.	Name of Corporation	Population
1	Sivakasi	126402

TOWN PANCHAYAT (TABLE-4)

S.No.	Name of Town Panchayat	Population
1.	Seithur	20228
2.	Chettiarpatti	17520
3.	Watrap	16784
4.	S.Kodikulam	12713
5.	W.Pudupatti	8316
6.	Sundarapandian	8513
7.	Mamsapuram	18635
8.	Kariapatti	18191
9.	Mallankinaru	12986

LIST OF PANCHAYAT UNION (TABLE-5)

S.No	Name of Panchayat Union	Population
1.	Rajapalayam	156460
2.	Srivilliputtur	102393
3.	Watrap	73274
4.	Sivakasi	230505
5.	Sattur	99793
6.	Vembatottai	124886
7.	Aruppukottai	102421
8.	Virudhunagar	163177
9.	Kariapatti	75178
10.	Tiruchuli	85434
11.	Narikudi	73022

2.2 DEMOGRAPHICAL DETAILS

According to 2011 census, the total population stood at 19,42,288 (Male - 9,67,709 and Female – 9,74,579) with a sex ratio of 1007 females per 1000 males. The decadal growth rate of Virudhunagar districts 10.90 the literacy rate of the district is 72% and the proportion of rural population is 49.53%, while that of urban is 50.47%. The District has the majority population of Tamil speaking people, next to Telugu, Kannada and Urdu. The majority religion is Hindu.

2.3 GEOGRAPHICAL PROFILE

Virudhunagar District is 16th largest district by area (4241 sq.km) in the state. It is situated in the southern part of the state about 540 Km south of the state Head Quarters, Chennai. The District lies between 9°12' and 9°47' North Latitude and 77°23' and 78° 25' East Longitude. The Virudhunagar District is bound on North by Madurai and Sivaganga District, West by Kerala State, South by Tuticorin and Tirunelveli District and East by Ramanathapuram and Sivaganga District. Virudhunagar District is a continental district with no sea coast, located at an altitude of 101.3 meters above the mean sea level. It is situated at about 120 Km away from the coast of Tuticorin in the South and about 100Km away from the coast of Sayalkudi in the east.

2.4 PHYSIOGRAPHY

Physiographically it consists of two district regions. The eastern slopes of the Western Ghats in Srivilliputtur and Rajapalayam taluks and the black soil plains of Sivakasi, Virudhunagar, Sattur, Aruppukottai, Thiruchuli and Kariapatti. Virudhunagar District is bordered by Western Ghats (Ridge and valley complex) in the West. Valley fill area is observed in Watrap block. A major part of the district constitutes a plain terrain with a gentle slope toward East and Southeast, except for the hilly terrain in the west. The prominent geomorphic units identified in the district through interpretation of Satellite imagery are: 1. Flood Plain, 2. Bazada, 3. Pediment, 4. Shallow & deep buried Pediments and 5. Structural Hills. The average height of the hills of the eastern slopes of the Western Ghats is 1500m, though a few peaks rise to the extent of 1700m. The highest peaks are Peyimalai Mottai and Kottamalai. The foothills have rich loamy soil with good vegetation cover.

2.5 SOIL AND AGRO-CLIMATIC ZONE

Geologically major portion of the District is made up of oldest Achaean hard rocks with geologically recent Alluvium and Lateritic formations on eastern side in the ratio of 3:1 respectively. The plains with black cotton soil (locally known as karisal) have underlying calcareous formations.

TYPES OF SOIL IN VIRUDHUNAGAR DISTRICT (TABLE-6)

Sl.No	Type of soil	Place in the district
1.	Red Loam	Watrap, Srivilliputtur, Rajapalayam
2.	Laterite soil	Kariapatti, Thiruchuli.
3.	Black soil	Srivilliputtur, Virudhunagar, Aruppukottai, Sattur
4.	Sandy coastal alluvium	Kariapatti, Narikudi

2.6 HYDRO-GEOLOGY

The District is underlain by both porous and fissured formation. Unconsolidated & Semi-consolidated formations and Weathered. Fissured and Fractured crystalline rocks constitute the important aquifer systems in the district.

These aquifers are highly heterogeneous in nature due to variation in lithology, texture and structural feature even within short distances. Ground water generally occurs under phreatic condition in the weathered mantle and under semi confined conditions in the fissured and fractured zones at deeper levels. The thickness of weathered zone in the district is in the range of 4 to 15m. The depth of dug wells range from 10 to 15m bgl. The yield of large diameter wells in the district, tapping the weathered mantle of crystalline rocks ranges from 40 to 110 lpm and are able to sustain pumping for 2 to 6 hours per day. The Specific capacity of large diameter wells tested in crystalline rocks ranges from 6.26 to 183.8 lpm/m of draw down. The yield characteristics of well very considerably depending on the topographic set-up, lithology and nature of weathering. The yield of bore wells drilled down to a depth of 40 to 90m, by various state agencies mainly for domestic purposes ranged from 10 to 250 lpm, The yield of successful bore wells ranged up to 6 lps for the draw down varying between 1.5 and 17m bgl during pre-monsoon (May) and varied between 0.5 and 15.00 m bgl during post monsoon (January). The seasonal fluctuation shows a rise in water level which ranges from 1 to 2.00m

LAND USE PATTERN IN VIRUDHUNAGAR DISTRICT (TABLE-7)

Sl.No	Land Classification	Area in Ha.	Percent to the Total
1.	Forest	26466	6.24
2.	Uncultivable Waste	4525	1.06
3.	Land put to Non-Agricultural Use	70510.645	16.61
4.	Cultivable Waste	9399.565	2.21
5.	Permanent Pastures/ Grazing Lands	804	0.19
6.	Land under miscellaneous crops	2109.285	0.49
7.	Current fallow	3849.705	2.48
8.	Other fallow	165278.735	38.95
9.	Net area sown	141380.065	33.31
10.	Area sown more than once	7048.395	1.66
11.	Gross cropped Area	148428.460	34.98
12.	Geographical Area	424323	100.00

LAND PUT TO NON-AGRICULTURAL USE (TABLE-8)

Sl.No	Type of usage	Area in Ha.
1.	Buildings	10646
2.	Roads	4145
3.	Railways	828
4.	Rivers	4007
5.	Canals	3429
6.	Tanks and Waterponds	25850
7.	Water logged areas	202
8.	Social Forest	235
9.	Others	21169
	Total	70511

2.7 CLIMATE

The district enjoys a subtropical climate. The period from April to June is generally hot and dry. The weather is pleasant during the period from November to January. Usually mornings are more humid than afternoons. The relative humidity is on an average between 65 and 85% in the mornings. Humidity in the afternoon is generally between 40 and 70%. The annual mean minimum and maximum temperatures are 23.78 and 33.95°C respectively. The daytime heat is oppressive and the temperature is as high as 40.2° C. The lowest temperature recorded is of the order of 19.3°C.

The district receives the rain under the influence of both southwest and northeast monsoons. The northeast monsoon chiefly contributes to the rainfall in the district. Most of the precipitation occurs in the form of cyclonic storms caused due to the depressions in Bay of Bengal. The normal rainfall of Virudhunagar District is 819.34 mm mainly contributed by North East Monsoon. The monthly average rainfall in the District worked out to 68.27mm. The months of October, November and December receive a rainfall that is more than the annual average rainfall. Nearly 53 percent of the total rainfall is received during the NEM season. The remaining 40 percent of the rainfall is received during south west and summer season. The details are provided in

Table 9. Rainfall Data of Virudhunagar District (2014-2024)

Month	Normal Rainfall	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Percentage of 2024 Rainfall
JAN	18.8	3.34	2.8	2.5	29.1	0.12	5.83	6.61	125.13	22.22	9.20	87.48	465.32
FEB	24	4.56	11.9	0	5.34	28.98	5.70	0.00	4.87	0.00	6.56	15.87	66.11
Winter	42.8	7.9	14.7	2.5	34.44	29.1	11.53	6.61	130.00	22.22	15.76	103.35	531.43
MAR	28.8	21.85	30.59	1.70	42.08	28.43	8.99	0.67	17.95	15.40	33.78	0.22	0.75
APR	67.5	18.19	88.94	3.43	11.28	68.25	54.78	36.35	67.95	109.97	92.23	32.68	48.42
MAY	65.2	166.86	114.89	73.22	84.97	138.21	36.73	105.02	71.69	19.56	112.85	137.74	211.26
Hot Weather	161.5	206.9	234.42	78.35	138.33	234.89	100.50	142.04	157.59	144.93	238.85	170.64	260.43
JUN	22.1	19.36	14.74	7.73	19.58	6.97	38.04	27.77	35.35	53.24	19.16	75.45	341.40
JUL	35.8	15.62	31.26	70.64	18.78	56.45	19.66	78.45	54.78	75.56	27.76	17.93	50.08
AUG	51.4	70.24	32.2	25.02	126.04	55.27	90.17	60.75	34.68	116.43	107.51	164.27	319.59
SEP	87.5	51.44	74.8	26.25	135.47	120.68	185.68	85.84	59.34	60.48	79.74	0.00	0.00
South West M	196.8	156.66	153	129.64	299.87	239.37	333.55	252.81	184.15	305.72	234.17	188.57	576.68
OCT	180.7	189.01	95.63	86.64	119.37	205.28	206.78	141.23	122.02	165.68	130.82	0.00	0.00
NOV	172.7	132.79	289.55	42.03	73.32	81.57	129.86	302.48	340.03	200.58	322.86	0.00	0.00
DEC	65.6	44.15	119.65	59.37	146.6	7.7	65.13	103.73	95.27	50.14	210.88	0.00	0.00
North East M	419	365.95	504.83	188.04	339.29	294.55	401.77	547.44	557.32	416.40	664.56	0.00	0.00
Grand Total	820.1	737.41	906.95	398.53	811.93	797.91	847.35	948.90	1029.06	889.26	1153.33	462.56	56.40

Rainfall data shows that the normal annual rainfall over the district varies from about 724 to 913 mm. It is minimum around Sattur in the southeastern part of the district. It gradually increases towards west, north and northwest and attains a maximum around Watrap

2.8 TRANSPORT

The district is well served by road networks. Three National Highways run through the district.

NH 744 – Tenkasi, Rajapalayam, Sriviliputhur, Tirumangalam - 49.8kms.

NH 38 – Trichy, Tuticorin - 46.80km.

NH 7 – Madurai to Kanyakumari–50.40Kms.

In addition to the National highways there are 357.543 km. of State Highways, 304.544 kms of major District Roads and 111.559 kms of other District road and of total length of 1773.646 Km of roads are being maintained by the construction and maintenance wing.

The Southern Railway serves Virudhunagar district with 168 km (Route length) long broad gauge lines. The district is connected with Chennai, Tuticorin, Kanniyakumari, Sengottai and Rameswaram through railines.

The District has no airport but the nearest airport is the Madurai Domestic Airport which is located at a distance of 60 kms in Madurai.

2.9 HEALTH

There is one District Head Quarters Government Medical college Hospital, 9 Taluk Head Quarters Hospital, 1 Non Taluk Hospitals, 51 Primary Health Centre, 245 Health sub centres and 7 Urban PHC in Virudhunagar District. There are 413 Doctors and 641 Nurses with 2660 Beds in Hospitals, Dispensaries and PHCs.

- 24 Ambulances(108)
- 34 Hospital on wheels with Medical team are ready for Disaster rescue operations.
- 3 TAEI (Tamil Nadu Accident & Emergency Initiative) Centres are started functioning at Virudhunagar, Aruppukottai and Rajapalayam GHs.
- Blood Bank – 4 / Storage Units – 7.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT (TABLE-10)

Sl. No	Details	Name of the Institution	Doctors	Nurses	Bed Strength
District Head Quarter Hospital – 1					
1.	GHQH	Virudhunagar	186	312	997
Taluk Hospital – 9					
1.	Govt. Hospital	Aruppukottai	29	58	294
2.	Govt. Hospital	Rajapalayam	27	40	121
3.	Govt. Hospital	Srivilliputtur	18	27	135
4.	Govt. Hospital	Sivakasi	21	42	140
5.	Govt. Hospital	Sattur	19	32	110
6.	Govt. Hospital	Kariapatti	6	8	66
7.	Govt. Hospital	Kallamanyakenpatti	7	8	60
8.	Govt. Hospital	Thiruchuli	7	14	76
9.	Govt. Hospital	Watrap	10	19	92
Non Taluk Hospital – 1					
1.	Govt. Hospital	Thiruthangal	6	9	60
Primary Health Centre – Virudhunagar HUD & Sivakasi HUD – 58					
1.	Virudhunagar	PHC – 20	69	104	384
		Health Sub Centre – 114	0	0	0
		UPHC – 2	2	8	24
2	Sivakasi HUD	PHC – 31	75	132	338
		Health Sub Centre – 131	0	0	0
		UPHC – 5	4	18	25

2.10 ECONOMY PROFILE

2.10.1 AGRICULTURE:

The area under cultivation accounts for 29 percent of the total geographic area. Agriculture provides sustenance to 52 percent of the working population. Productivity of agriculture is influenced by numerous factors such as soil, climate, irrigation, marketing and credit facilities and agricultural practices and techniques. The soils of the District are of poor productivity and are mainly black loamy soil (locally known as Karisal). Paddy, Millets, Cotton, Pulses and oilseeds are the main crops grown, especially in the Srivilliputtur – Virudhunagar - Aruppukottai – Sattur belt. Paddy and sugarcane are grown where tank or well irrigation is available and rain fed direct sown paddy is grown in Tiruchuli and Narikudi blocks. Horticulture crops are grown in the pockets of assured irrigation and mango and coconut are raised predominantly in foothills of Western Ghats.

2.10.2 ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

This District offers considerable scope for milch animal and sheep rearing. The district has 2,06,814 cattles and 4,18,766 goats. A sizable sheep population of 2,94,336 is present but they are often of low genetic potential. Sheep population is rich in Aruppukottai, Sattur and Srivilliputhur Taluks. Hot climate, high mortality rate of birds, high cost of feed etc. are some of the significant factors that arrest the development of commercial poultry in this district, but the native birds thrive well in this harsh climate and the district has 5,75,507 poultry.

As per 2011 census, there are 5 veterinary hospitals, 28 veterinary dispensaries, 70 Govt. veterinary sub-centres, 70 visiting centres and 11 mobile veterinary dispensaries render veterinary service to the livestock. An Intensive Cattle Development Project with 39 artificial insemination centres was launched to improve the quality of the cattle. There are two milk chilling plants, one at Virudhunagar and another at Srivilliputhur.

2.10.3 INDUSTRIES:

The establishment of textile mills, cement factories and a number of industries in the small and medium sectors, coupled with the encouragement given by the state Government in the form of incentive and setting up of industrial centers had accelerated the rate of industrialization in the District.

Cotton is a major commercial crop of the District and therefore the cotton industry occupies an important place in the economy. Rajapalayam is the important centre for spinning mills and ginning factories. Surgical cotton and bandage cloth are manufactured here.

As the District has deposits of limestone and gypsum, the cement industry has gained a strong foothold. Tamil Nadu Cements – a Public Sector undertaking at Alangulam and Madras Cements– Private Sector undertaking at Thulukkanpatti are two large cement producing units. Tamil Nadu Asbestos is another Public Sector unit in the District producing asbestos cement sheets.

Sivakasi and Sattur are famous for the match industry. There are over 261 match units. Crackers and fireworks is another important industry with about 1009 units in the District. Over 70 percent of the total matches and fireworks in India is manufactured at Virudhunagar District. The printing industry was originally established to supply labels for the match and firework industries. Soon the industry developed and diversified into other areas of printing like books, posters, greeting cards and diaries. Sivakasi now offers state of the art, world class printing facilities.

Sundaram Fasteners and Brakes India Ltd., a private sector enterprises of the TVS group are located at Aviyur and Kanjanaiyakampatti in Kariapatti taluk. The former manufactures high density bolts and nuts, while, the latter manufactures automobile brakes. Cottage and village industries are dispersed throughout the rural areas.

2.10.4 TOURISM:

The following are the important religious centres of the District.

Shri Andal Temple –Srivilliputhur

Arulmigu Mariamman Temple – Irukkangudi, Sattur

Boominathar Temple –Thiruchuli

The birth place of Ramana Maharishi and Maruthu Pandiayars are situated in Thiruchuli and Narikudi respectively. The Grizzled giant squirrel sanctuary, Pilavakkal dam, Sasthskoil dam and Shenbagathoppu are the places of scenic beauty.

2.11 MASS GATHERING

In Virudhunagar district the mass gatherings usually happens in the month of Aadi Ammavasai in Sundara mahalingam temple located in Sadhuragiri hills of the Western Ghats of Watrap taluk of the District. It is a famous temple which attracts tourists from all over the State. Restrictions have been imposed strictly in allowing the people due to the past accidents because of flash floods in the hills. Major crowd gathers in the temple festival especially during Aadi Ammavasai.

Srivilliputhur Andal temple which is a very famous temple located in Srivilliputhur taluk attracts lot of tourists and devotees throughout the year and mass gatherings usually happens during the chariot procession of Andal and special festivals celebrated in the temple.

Irukkangudi Marriamman temple in Sattur taluk is very popular in the District and lot of people gather in the temple during the Aadi Ammavasai festival.

CHAPTER 3

HAZARD VULNERABILITY & RISK ANALYSIS

3.1 DISASTERS HISTORY IN THE DISTRICT

A brief overview of all these hazards and their potential impact coupled with vulnerability in the past is documented in the following sections. The disasters, which generally occurred in this district, in the past, are listed below.

3.1.1 FLOOD

Although Virudhunagar is a drought prone district, but flood-like situation can arise during the rainy season. There are 7 rivers namely Vaippar, Arjuna River, Gundar River, Therkkaru, Uppodai, Kayal River, Gridhumal River flowing through different parts of the district. Most of these rivers suddenly descend from the Westers Ghats, apart from these rivers there are many rivulets and seasonal channels get copious water due to heavy showers in the Ghats. There are 9 vulnerable villages with habitation on the bank of these rivers. The recent Flood incidents and damages caused are listed below.

DAMAGES CAUSED BY NATURAL CALAMITIES TABLE: 11

Sl.No.	Year	No.of human lives loss	No.of cattle loss		
			Sheep /Goat	Cow/Bullock	Poultry
1	2013	12	3	0	0
2	2014	7	53	1	0
3	2015	4	22	2	0
4	2016	4	14	10	0
5	2017	11	6	6	0
6	2018	3	0	4	0
7	2019	9	18	12	0
8	2020	5	0	2	0
9	2021	13	2	7	0
10	2022	11	31	7	0
11	2023	11	181	4	2000
Total		90	330	55	2000

3.1.2 FLASH FLOOD IN HILLY AREA

A major catastrophe occurred at Mahalinga swamy temple, Watrap Block in the year 1977. The flood waters marooned Watrap Block villages, like, Thampipatti, Vandipannal and Mavoothu in the foot hills of Western Ghats. In this incident more than 100 pilgrims were dead. There are no any such major incidents in Virudhunagar District thereafter. Recently on 17.05.2015 Flash Flood occurred at Mahalinga swamy temple, Saduragiri hills and nine persons died in flash flood. Hence, the precautionary measures have been taken on the Aadi Amavasai Festival celebration at Saduragiri hills with a separate management plan for this purpose.

3.1.3 LIGHTNING & THUNDERSTORMS

A detailed analysis done by DDMA of Virudhunagar from the past lightning deaths in the last ten years shows that the human mortality and Cattle loss due to lightning strikes are highest in the taluks of Tiruchuli and Sattur, whereas, Aruppukottai also experiences higher lightning deaths. The other taluks like Watrap, Srivilliputhur, Rajapalyam, Sivakasi and Vembakottai have also experienced lightning mortalities. The Least number of deaths have been reported from Virudhunagar taluk but this taluk is also vulnerable to Lightning strikes. Mortalities due to lightning strikes have been reported every year in the District.

**DAMAGES CAUSED DUE TO LIGHTNING & THUNDERSTORMS IN THE DISTRICT
(TABLE- 12)**

S.NO	YEAR	HUMAN LOSS	CATTLE LOSS
1	2013	12	3
2	2014	7	54
3	2015	4	24
4	2016	4	24
5	2017	11	12
6	2018	3	4
7	2019	9	30
8	2020	5	2
9	2021	13	9
10	2022	11	38
11	2023	11	2185
Total		90	2385

3.1.4 DROUGHT

Virtually drought is a normal part of all climatic regions, irrespective of high and low average rainfall. Drought is the consequence of reduction in anticipated natural precipitation over an extended period of time usually a season or more in length. Droughts are one of the most complexes of all natural hazards, it is difficult to determine their precise beginning or end. In addition, droughts can lead to other hazards such as extreme heat and forest fires. Their impact on agriculture, cattle and wildlife is enormous, often killing crops, grazing land, edible plants and even in severe cases, trees. A secondary hazard to drought is forest fire because the dry vegetation serves as a prime ignition source. Therefore, a heat wave combined with a drought is a very dangerous hazard.

DROUGHT HIT YEARS IN VIRUDHUNAGAR DISTRICT – (TABLE: 13)

Sl.No.	Year	Reason
1	1994	Due to insufficient rainfall both in SWM &NEM
2	1996	Due to below average ofrainfall
3	2002	Due to Adverse seasonal condition
4	2003	Due to Adverse seasonal condition
5	2012	Due to insufficient rainfall
6	2016	Due to failure of NEM2016
7	2018	Due to Hydrological drought

Drought is the major problem of the district. The sources of drinking water dry-up during the months of summer, due to depleted ground water level and insufficient rainfall. This problem is being faced in all blocks in this district. The district administration is combating this problem by deploying drinking water tankers, installation of deep water hand-pumps and reviving the traditional water sources.

Figure : 3.1
Drought as Hazard : Understanding the Natural and Social Context

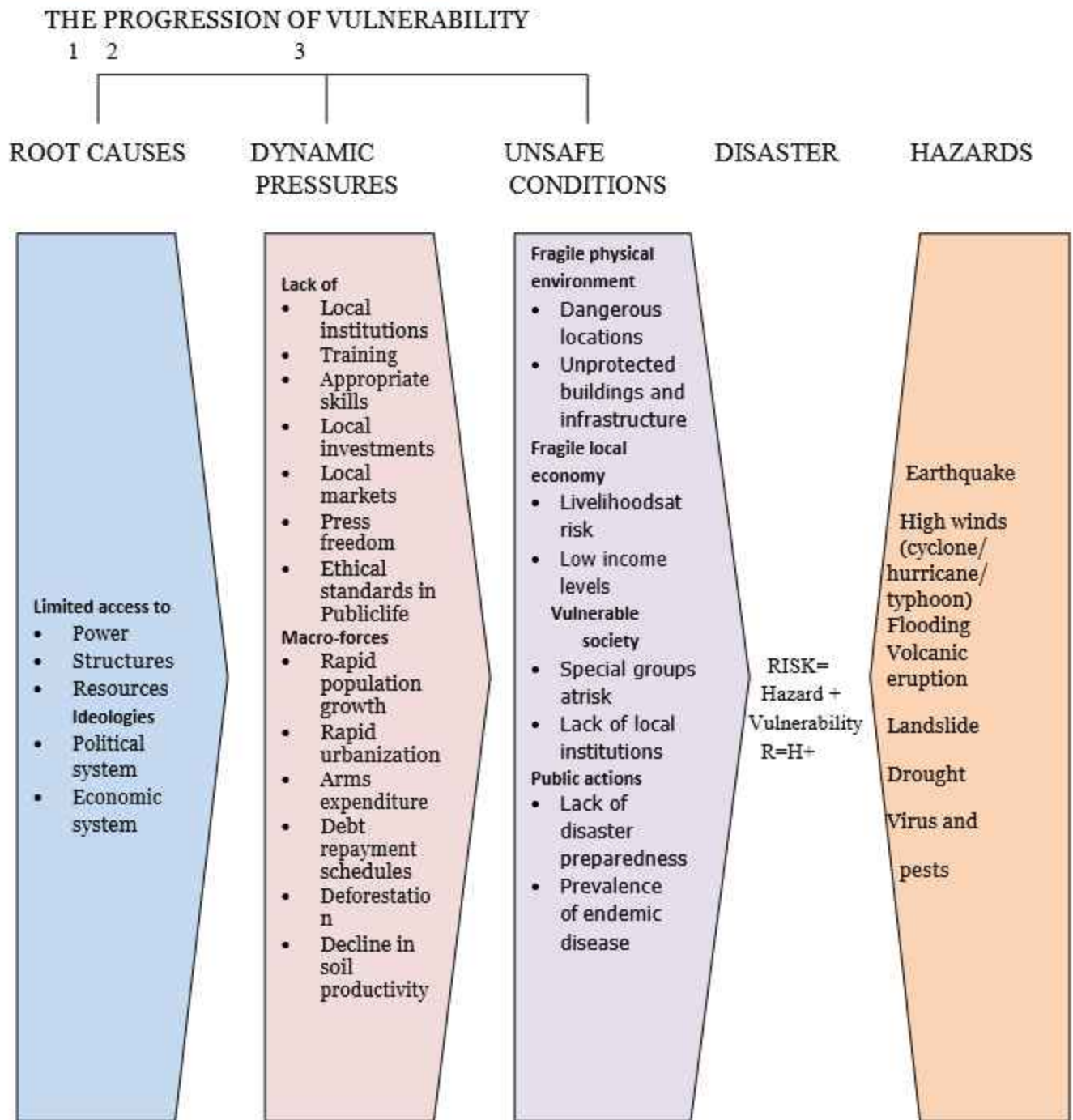


Figure 2 “Pressures” that result in disasters:
The progression of vulnerability.

3.2 HAZARD VULNERABILITY

Virudhunagar district is subject to frequent drought, lightning & thunderstorms, accident in fire work industries, flash floods in Western Ghats, urban floods, etc. The district is prone to a number of natural and man-made hazards. The hazards that are experienced and likely to occur in the district are

TYPES OF HAZARD (TABLE: 15)

Type of Hazard	Characteristics	Who/What at risk	Probability/Vulnerability
Drought	Occurs during the years in which the district receives below the average rainfall	Agriculture crops Drinking water Cattles Livelihood options	often/Medium
Heat Wave	Occurs during months of March, April and May.	Human life Cattles	Rarely During March- June/ Medium
Flood	The district gets most of the rainfall in the north east monsoon period. The flood situation arises along the river courses, during the years in which the district receives above the average rainfall.	Human life Agriculture Crops Cattle Properties Transport	Often During the monsoon season/Medium
Lightning & Thunderstorms	Life loss happens due to lightning & thunderstorms especially during the northeast & southwest monsoon. Cattle deaths all so happen due to the disaster.	Human Life Cattle Properties	March to June especially during summer.
Flash flood	Flash floods are very common in the eastern Slopes of Western Ghats.	Human life – Pilgrims and tourists	During the monsoon season/Low
Forest fire	Forest fire occurs in the dry eastern slopes of Western Ghats during dry summers.	Flora and Fauna	During the summer season or periods of meteorological droughts / Low
Accidents in Fireworks	Fire accidents are more frequent in the Cracker Manufacturing units.	1) Human Life 2) Cattle Life, 3) Houses 4) Property	Frequently throughout the year / High

3.3 Economic Vulnerability

Virudhunagar is an agrarian district, 50% of the population primarily dependent on agriculture and its allied sector. Major parts of the cultivable lands are rain fed and it does not subsist for the landholders as well as agriculture laborers during the most of the year.

Further, the small and medium scale Industries and other services are not so much robust which supports the backward to resist and recover from any threatening situation. As the development is concentrated in limited pockets and it does not disperse to majority of the area, the vulnerable are in the grim situation when affected by the natural or manmade hazards.

3.4 Social Vulnerability

The majority of the population of the district comprises of Schedule Castes people, whose main subsistence is agriculture. Besides agriculture, this section of the population is mostly employed in fireworks industry and their scope of entrepreneurship in small and medium scale industries is also poor due to their inherent economic constraints.

3.5 Environmental Vulnerability

The urbanization is limited to small area with high density in Virudhunagar District, which is mainly employment driven. The huge inflow of migratory population from various parts of the country and state creates additional pressure on the limited urban resources, especially on water and sanitation. The water source of the district is very limited as it has no major perennial rivers or any other source. It has created scarcity of the ground water, further the quality of available ground water is also non potable. Thus even a small deviation of annual rainfall leads to hydrological drought.

3.6 TYPES OF DISASTER IN VIRUDHUNAGAR DISTRICT

Virudhunagar District being a non-coastal District is not prone to bigger disasters, but there are other natural disasters like lightning & thunderstorm which the District frequently experiences. Also the District receives very poor rainfall and experiences meteorological & hydrological drought if the monsoon fails. Flood is of low vulnerability in the District and areas in the foothills of the Western Ghats experience floods of low vulnerability whereas instances of flash floods had happened in the Sadhuragiri hills. Man made disasters like fire works & safety matches accidents happen very frequently in the district because of the large number of fire work industries operating in and around Sivakasi and Sattur areas. The details of the disasters are listed below.

TABLE 16 TYPES OF DISASTERS IN VIRUDHUNAGAR DISTRICT

Meteorological & Climatological	Geophysical & Hydrological	Accidents	Biological	Chemical & Industrial
Heavy Rainfall, Thunderstorm & Lightning, Heatwave, Extreme Temperature, Drought & Forest Fire	Flood & Flash Floods	Electrical fires, Urban & Village fires, Festival/Fair/Temple stampeded, Road / Rail Fire accidents	Epidemics, Pest attacks, Food poisoning, Water Contamination & Cattle Epidemics	Fireworks & Safety matches Industries Accidents

3.7 METEOROLOGICAL RELATED DISASTERS

3.7.1 HEAT WAVE VULNERABILITY

Heat wave is a condition of atmospheric temperature that leads to physiological stress, which sometimes can claim human and cattle life. World meteorological Organization defines a heat wave as five or more consecutive days during which the daily maximum temperature exceeds the average maximum temperature by 5°C. If the maximum temperature of any place continues to be more than 45 °C consecutively for two days, it is called a heat wave condition". Virudhunagar District had witnessed heat wave conditions between March and June.

3.7.2 LIGHTNING & THUNDERSTORMS

Thunderstorms & lightning is one of the natural hazards of the district due to which there is a significant loss to life and property. Human lives are lost in thunderstorms and lightning disaster where most of the time people who are in the open areas and in agricultural fields are affected. Cattle deaths due to lightning strikes are mostly due to the cattle grazing in the open areas. People who rear Cattle for their livelihood are badly affected if they lose their animals due to a lightning strike. These lightning & thunderstorms strikes mostly happen during the north east and south west monsoon and during the summer seasons. The strikes are higher in the drier regions of the district. Fireworks manufacturers have been advised to install a lightning shield and maintain it properly. Failure in maintaining these systems lead to the lightning strikes affecting these factories and causing huge property damages.

3.8 CLIMATOLOGICALLY RELATED DISASTERS

3.8.1 DROUGHT VULNERABILITY

Low rainfall coupled with the erratic behavior of the monsoon makes the District the most vulnerable to drought. Drought can have a devastating impact and can affect a large population. Drought variability has a direct and significant impact on food production and the overall economy. Drought is more recurrent during the summer months from April to July.

3.8.2 FOREST FIRE

Forest fires happen normally during summer months as the leaves of the vegetation dry up in the month of April and May and these dry leaves act as the source of ignition catch fires and mostly in the forest of 205 Sq.Km. area which contains exotic types of trees in it. Virudhunagar District has a forest cover of 489.30 Sq.Km in total. In more sensitive forest areas, controlled fire is carried out by the Forest Department so as to avoid major forest fire. In this district about 44 (41 field 3 check post) nos. of Forest Guards are deployed, who keep a close watch on fire incidents and in any eventuality they report to Fire Services. Occurrence of fire incidents in the house and cow sheds of the villagers and shops etc., are also reported in the district.

FOREST FIRE OCCURRENCE IN VIRUDHUNAGAR DISTRICT – TABLE – 17

Year	No. of fire occurrence	Extent of damage
	Nos	Ha
2012	14	51.60
2013	16	98.72
2014	25	42.24
2015	30	82.75
2016	19	72.2
2017	8	28.79
2018	15	63.67
2019	15	16.01
2020	8	1.77
2021	5	17.36
2022	1	1.21
2023	26	30.97
2024	13	8.045

3.9 HYDROLOGICAL RELATED DISASTERS

3.9.1 FLASH FLOODS

A major catastrophe occurred at Mahalinga swamy temple, Watrap Block in the year 1977. The flood waters marooned Watrap Block villages, like, Thampipatti, Vandipannal and Mavoothu in the foot hills of Western Ghats. In this incident more than 100 pilgrims were dead. There are no any such major incidents in Virudhunagar District thereafter. Recently on 17.05.2015 Flash Flood occurred at Mahalinga swamy temple, Saduragiri hills and nine persons died in flash flood. Hence, the precautionary measures have been taken on the Aadi Amavasai Festival celebration at Saduragiri hills with a separate management plan for this purpose.

3.9.2 FLOODS

Although Virudhunagar is a drought prone district, but flood-like situation can arise during the North East monsoon. There are 7 rivers namely Vaippar, Arjuna River, Gundar River, Therkkaru, Uppodai, Kayal River, Gridhumal River flowing through different parts of the district. Most of these rivers suddenly descend from the Western Ghats, apart from these rivers there are many rivulets and seasonal channels get copious water due to heavy showers in the Ghats. There are 9 vulnerable villages with habitation on the bank of these rivers. The District receives maximum rainfall during the North East Monsoon. Though there are only minimal chances of flooding during the season, the major damages happen to the mud, tile and pucca houses because of the wind and continuous rainfall. There were a total of 141 full and partial damages to the huts reported in 2022 in the District.

3.10 CHEMICAL AND INDUSTRIAL RELATED DISASTERS (HUMAN-INTRODUCED)

3.10.1 ACCIDENTS IN FIREWORKS AND SAFETY MATCHES UNIT

Virudhunagar District is famous for its safety match, fireworks and printing industries. It is known throughout the world for fireworks production, about 70% of India's fireworks is produced here. During summer, the climate of Virudhunagar District is very hot and dry, which is suitable for manufacture of Crackers, Fire work safety matches. Based on fire risk ranking and analysis by specialized groups the Virudhunagar district falls under the high risk category. The analysis was borne out of assessing the population density, residential built-up area and industrial areas. There are 1009 numbers of Fireworks, 851 numbers of magazines and 1733 numbers of crackers retail shops are functioning in the

district. Fireworks units are mostly prone to fire and explosion. The hazardous natures of chemicals that are being used to produce the scintillation effects during the lighting of the fireworks crackers are the main reason for the fire accidents. Most accidents were caused by decomposition of aluminum in explosive mixture, unsafe acts of the laborer and unsafe conditions in the manufacturing premises.

FIREWORKS ACCIDENTS IN VIRUDHUNAGAR DISTRICT (TABLE: 18)

Sl.No	Year	Number ofAccidents	Loss of Life	Injuries
1.	2011	22	34	14
2.	2012	14	54	72
3.	2013	22	31	36
4.	2014	22	19	6
5.	2015	18	6	19
6.	2016	23	27	16
7.	2017	14	18	10
8.	2018	21	30	7
9.	2019	7	5	10
10.	2020	12	24	14
11.	2021	14	41	49
12.	2022	13	18	16
13.	2023	33	39	24
14	2024	18	37	22
Total		253	383	315

CHAPTER 4**DISASTER RISK GOVERNANCE****4.1 MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS – GOVT OF INDIA**

The overall coordination of disaster management vests with the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA). The Cabinet Committee on Security (CCS) and the National Crisis Management Committee (NCMC) are the key committees involved in the top-level decision-making with regard to disaster management.

4.2 NATIONAL DISASTER MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY (NDMA)

The Government of India established the NDMA in 2005, headed by the Hon'ble Prime Minister. Under the DM Act 2005, the NDMA, an apex body for disaster management, is having the responsibility for laying down the policies, plans, and guidelines for disaster management for ensuring timely and effective response to disaster.

4.3 STATE LEVEL

The DM Act, 2005 envisages specific roles to be played by the State in disaster management. The Institutional Mechanism at the State and District level is furnished below:

4.4 STATE DISASTER MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY (SDMA)

The Government of Tamil Nadu established the TNSDMA, which would establish policies and plans for disaster management in the state and would be headed by the Hon'ble Chief Minister as Chairperson and structure of the TNSDMA as illustrated in Figure 1. It will, inter alia, authorize the state plan in accordance with the NDMA guidelines, coordinate the state plan's implementation, recommend funds for mitigation and preparedness measures, and evaluate the developmental plans of the state's various departments to ensure the integration of preventive, preparedness, and mitigation measures.

The Government of Tamil Nadu has established the Tamil Nadu State Disaster Management Authority in accordance with section 14(2) of the Disaster Management Act, 2005, {Central Act, 53 of 2005}, with the Chief Minister as Chairperson.

4.5 DISTRICT DISASTER MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY (DDMA)

The District Disaster Management Authority has been constituted as per the provisions of the Disaster Management Act, 2005 under the Chairmanship of District Collector in Virudhunagar District. The District Disaster Management Authority acts as the District Planning, coordinating and implementing body for disaster risk reduction and takes all measures in accordance with the guidelines laid down by the National and the State Disaster Management Authority.

4.5.1 FUNCTIONS OF DDMA

The DDMA shall discharge the following functions:

- The DDMA shall monitor the district preparedness throughout the year and particularly review non-disaster activities and preparedness of the departments to handle situations.
- DDMA is required to assess the situation and give directions to the department heads in the district for better handling of any disaster situation.
- The DDMA calls for outside support if necessary and will keep the SDMA/SEC informed about the handling of the situation.
- Process requests for the NDRF/Army or any other specialized help requested by the Government.
- During a disaster, the DDMA operates through the DEOC which is similar to the SEOC in functioning.

4.5.2 DISTRICT DISASTER MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE (DDMC)

The District Disaster Management Committee provides with an effective vehicle for developing and maintaining a comprehensive Disaster management program, as defined under the National Disaster Management Act, 2005, and to manage emergency response activities, which will ensure:

4.6.1 OBJECTIVES OF DDMC

- Mitigation, preparedness, response & recovery
- Support of emergency operations at the site(s)
- Overall strategic management of the emergency

TABLE-19 DISTRICT DISASTER MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

Sl.No	Member	Designation
1	District Collector	Chairman
2	District Panchayat Secretary	Co-Chairperson
3	District Revenue Officer	Chief Executive Officer
4	Superintendent of Police	Member
5	Personal Assistant(General)to the Collector	Member
6	Project Director, DRDA	Member
7	Joint Director (Health)	Member

TABLE-20 VARIOUS COMMITTEE CHAIRED BY THE DISTRICT COLLECTOR

S No.	Details of the Committee
1)	Early warning committee
2)	Search and Rescue committee
3)	Shelter and Relief(Food,Water and Sanitation)
4)	Water ways management including eviction of encroachments
5)	Public Health
6)	Traffic management
7)	Media management (including Social Media)
8)	Nodal Officers team for Manning
9)	Taluk Level Teams(All Departments)
10)	Inter Departmental Coordination teams
11)	Rescue and Relief teams at Taluk levels for M.V.Areas
12)	Nodal Officers for Taluk Level Teams(All Departments) and Inter Departmental Coordination teams
13)	Nodal Officers for Rescue and Relief Team

4.6.2 FUNCTIONS OF LOCAL AUTHORITIES:

For the purpose of Disaster management, local authority shall, subject to such directions as the authority may give and under the supervision of the Collector –

- o Assist the authority, the commissioner and the collector; Ensure that the staffs of the local authority are trained;

- o To ensure that all resources related to Disaster management are so maintained as to be ready for use;
- o To ensure that all buildings and other structures in the local area comply with the specifications laid down in this behalf by the departments of government and the authority
- o To carry out relief operations in the affected area subject to directions of the commissioner
- o To carry out reconstruction and rehabilitation activities in accordance with the guidelines framed by the authority; Prepare a Disaster management plan setting out the following, namely;-
 - i. The manner in which the concept and principles of Disaster management are to be applied in local area;
 - ii Role and responsibilities of the local authority in the terms of the Disaster Management plan of the District
Capacity of the local authority to fulfill its role and responsibilities
 - iii Particulars of Disaster management strategies; and
 - iv Contingency strategies and emergency procedures in the event of a Disaster, including measures to finance the strategies.

4.6.3 INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM

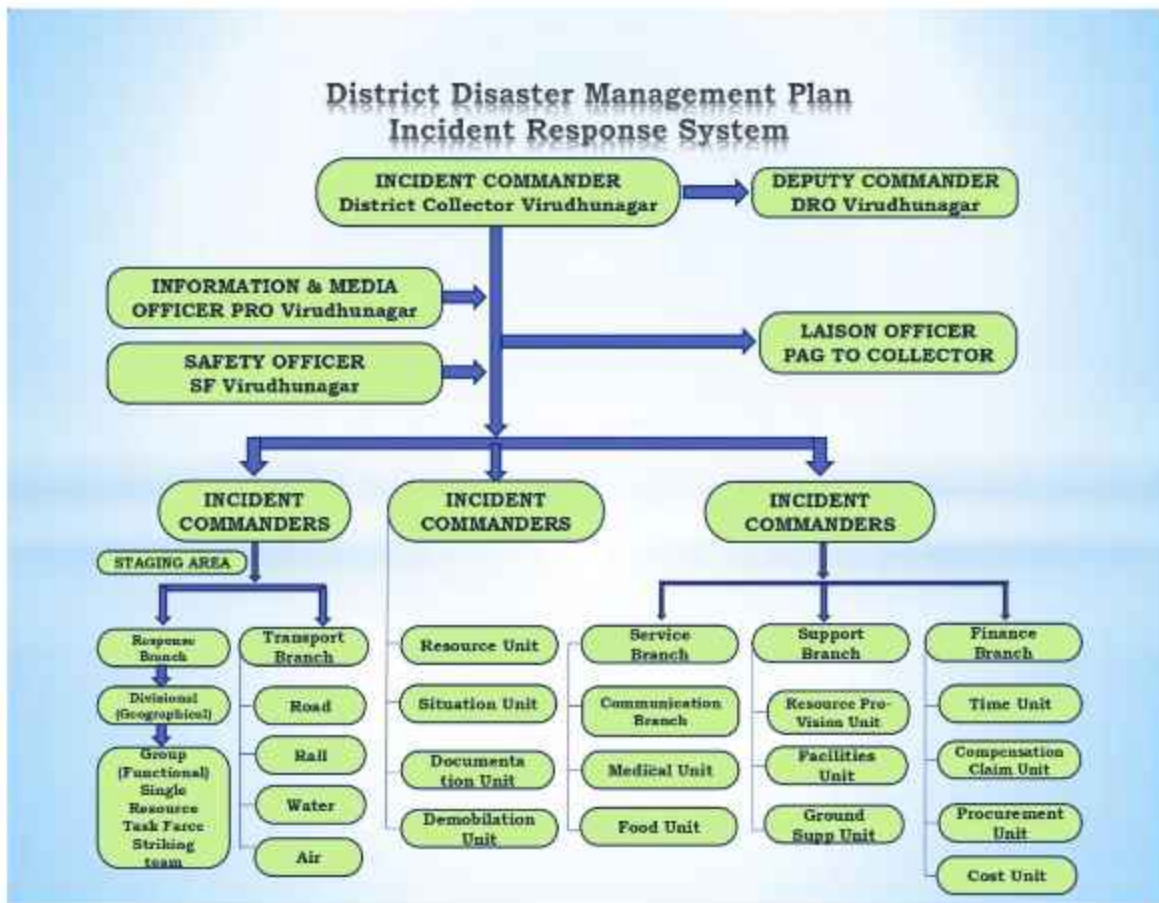
The Incident Response System (IRS) is an effective mechanism for reducing the scope for ad-hoc measures in response. It incorporates all the tasks that may be performed during DM irrespective of their level of complexity. It envisages a composite team with various Sections to attend to all the possible response requirements. The IRS identifies and designates officers to perform various duties and get them trained in their respective roles. If IRS is put in place and stakeholders trained and made aware of their roles, it will greatly help in reducing chaos and confusion during the response phase. Everyone will know what needs to be done, who will do it and who is in command, etc.

IRS is a flexible system and all the Sections, Branches and Units need not be activated at the same time. Various Sections, Branches and Units need to be activated only as and when they are required.

The main purpose of this plan is to lay down the roles and responsibilities of different functionaries and stakeholders, at District level and how coordination with the multi-tiered institutional mechanisms at the District level will be done. It also emphasizes the need for proper documentation of various activities for better planning, accountability and analysis. It will also help new responders to immediately get a comprehensive picture of the situation and go in for immediate action.

As per The Guidelines on the Incident Response System (IRS) are issued by the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) under Section 6 of the DM Act, 2005 for effective, efficient and comprehensive management of Disasters in District. The vision is to minimize loss of life and property by strengthening and standardizing the Disaster response mechanism in the District.

Fig 4-1 INCIDENCE RESPONSE SYSTEM CHART



4.7 DISTRICT EMERGENCY OPERATION CENTRE (DEOC)

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

- Under the leadership of the District Collector, the DEOC shall be the main operational command and control center for the district during any disaster.
- Nodal officers of all departments shall be available on 'easy contact' basis to the DEOC for quick decision-making during emergencies.
- On receipt of information from SEOC/SEC or from any field office or Panchayat or from any other reliable sources, DEOC shall also keep the DDMA informed and also initiate early and effective response;
- DEOC shall issue necessary alerts as and when required to all authorities in the district depending on the situation.
- Ensuring the proper functioning of the 24 X 7 toll free emergency number 1077.

DEOC CONTACT DETAILS – TABLE -21

DISTRICT EMERGENCY OPERATION CENTRE	
TOLL FREE	1077
EMAIL ID	<i>pagvnrdm@gmail.com</i>
LANDLINE NO	04562-252017, 04562- 252600

COMMUNICATION-VHF/HF EQUIPMENTS- TABLE -22

Base Stations	15
Mobile Station	17
Satellite phone	02

BASE STATION DETAILS- TABLE-23

BASE STATIONS	
S.NO	Name of the location
1	DRO
2	DEOC
3	RDO, SIVAKASI
4	RDO, SATTUR
5	RDO, ARUPPUKOTTAI
6	RAJAPALAYAM TALUK OFFICE
7	SRIVILLIPUTHUR TALUK OFFICE
8	WATRAP TALUK OFFICE
9	SIVAKASI TALUK OFFICE
10	VEMBAKOTTAI TALUK OFFICE
11	SATTUR TALUK OFFICE
12	VIRUDHUNAGAR TALUK OFFICE
13	KARIAPATTI TALUK OFFICE
14	ARUPPUKOTTAI TALUK OFFICE
15	THIRUCHULI TALUK OFFICE

MOBILE STATION DETAILS- TABLE-24

MOBILE STATIONS	
S.NO	Name of the location
1	COLLECTOR
2	DRO - 2
4	PAG
5	RDO, SATTUR
6	RDO, ARUPPUKOTTAI
7	RDO, SIVAKASI
8	RAJAPALAYAM , TASHILDAR
9	SRIVILLIPUTHUR , TASHILDAR
10	WATRAP , TASHILDAR
11	SIVAKASI , TASHILDAR
12	VEMBAKOTTAI , TASHILDAR
13	SATTUR , TASHILDAR
14	VIRUDHUNAGAR, TASHILDAR
15	KARIAPATTI , TASHILDAR
16	ARUPPUKOTTAI , TASHILDAR
17	THIRUCHULI , TASHILDAR

4.7.1 ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF DISTRICT COLLECTOR

All departments of the State Government at district level, including the Police, Fire Services, Public Works, Irrigation, Rural Development and others shall work in a Synchronized manner under the leadership of the District Collector during disasters, in handling the situation during a disaster is highlighted below:

- On taking charge, a District Collector shall hold a full-fledged session within ten days with all key members of the District department team heads to
 - a) Take stock of the Vulnerability of the district to different type's of disasters.
 - b) To review the districts' preparedness for tackling disasters
 - c) To examine the Disaster Management Plan for the district and

- d) To Ensure a robust Decision Support System (online and offline communication system) is in place in the DEOC and connected with the Sub-Division, Taluk/Block level.
- Access funds from the State government for activities and ensure that a raining calendar is in place of Disaster Management.
 - Coordinate all disaster response activities with the DEOC and ensure that the Incident Response Teams are in place.
 - Stay well-connected with Community leaders through the line departments and their respective stakeholders at the field level
 - Give directions for the release and deployment of resources available with any department of the Government, Local Authority, Public/Private Sector etc. in the District.
 - Ensure that the NGOs carry out their activities in an equitable and non-discriminatory manner.
 - Ensure provision for accountability of personnel and a safe operating environment.
 - Mobilize experts and consultants in the relevant fields to advise and assist as may deem necessary. clubs and the like should be encouraged by the administration to be involved in the event of an emergency. They are the first responders to garner disaster response and an effort will be taken to make the communities strong and vibrant in proactively tackling the disasters.
 - This will include to play a key role in organizing training (first aid, search and rescue, extrication from damaged buildings, road clearance, fire fighting)
 - Raising awareness (about hazards, risks, disaster response)
 - Community drills (annual drills for disaster response in the community)
 - Equipping the community with minimum resources (first-aid kit, extrication equipment, life jackets, lifebuoys, rope and the like)
 - Awareness towards the safe drinking water to the community as it prevents Epidemic outburst. The community is bound to be strong and vibrant in proactively tackling the disaster.

In addition to the agencies discussed in detail above police, fire and rescue service department, home guards, emergency ambulance service system, National Service Scheme, National Cadet Corps, NGOs, Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan (NYKS) are also play crucial role in the District Disaster Management.

The National Disaster Management authority, State Disaster Management Authority, State Emergency Operation Centre, Indian Metrological Department play a crucial role in disaster warning and guiding the District Administration during pre-disaster/during disaster/ post disaster period.

4.8 INTER DEPARTMENTAL ZONAL TEAMS FOR GROUP OF VULNERABLE AREAS

Inter departmental Zonal Teams are formed under the leadership of Revenue Officials at Taluk Levels. The team members are drawn from Police, Fire services, Rural Development, Forest, Agriculture Departments etc. Each team will closely monitor the vulnerable areas.

4.9 COMMUNITY FIRST RESPONDERS

The first responders are trained to make the communities strong and vibrant in proactively tackling the disasters. Community participation at grass root level is enabled through enrolment of able bodied volunteers, with skills of swimming and climbing, as first responders (10 per vulnerable area). First responder teams are formed in Areas of very high and high vulnerability. The first responders are trained by Fire services / SDRF and Red Cross Society. Mobile teams of First Responders and Snake Catchers at Block / Taluk / Sub-Divisional and District levels are formed for deployment based on need.

The First Responders play a key role in providing (first aid, search, and rescue, extrication from damaged buildings, road clearance, fire fighting) raising awareness (about hazards, risks and disaster response) community drills (annual drills for disaster response in the community) equipping the community with minimum resources (first aid kit, extrication equipment, lifejackets, lifebuoys, rope etc.)

TABLE: 25 TALUK WISE COMMUNITY VOLUNTEERS LISTED

S.NO	Taluk	No of Responders
1	Aruppukottai	131
2	Kariappati	216
3	Virudhunagar	160
4	Rajapalayam	336
5	Sattur	118
6	Sivakasi	65
7	Srivilliputhur	85
8	Thiruchuli	235
9	Vembakottai	76
10	Watrap	188
	Total	1610

4.10 TALUK/BLOCK LEVEL DISASTER MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

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

4.11 VILLAGE / WARD LEVEL DISASTER MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

This Committee is perhaps the most important to be formed and requires maximum involvement of the District Collector in ensuring that there is nobasis in its constitution. Every disaster requires maximum involvement and whole-hearted cooperation of the Village/Ward level citizens and there needs to be goodre presentation.The Panchayat, VAO.Local Institutions, NGOs, youth..

4.12 DEPARTMENTS AND FUNCTIONS

The various departments of Government and the local bodies associated with the disaster management functions are presented below:

ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF NODAL DEPARTMENTS AND AGENCIES AT DISTRICT LEVEL TABLE: 26

NAME OF THE DEPARTMENT	ROLE AND RESPONSIBILITY ASSIGNED
Revenue	Immediate assessment of loss, disbursement of relief, coordination between different Departments for management of disaster, Compilation of data, reports and forwarding the same to DDMA.
Public works Department	Primarily Entrusted to maintain the Infrastructure viz roads, bridges, critical Buildings, Identification of alternate routes and demolition of dangerous buildings, hazards resistant features during construction and all the building laws.
Town planning	Ensuring proper land use in the district, hazards wise zonation of the district and ensuring the implementation of the building laws.
Rural Development	Reconstruction of the houses in the disaster affected areas.
Education	Prepare the curriculum for disaster Management and conduct training programs for teachers and students regarding hazards resistant technology, mock drills etc.
TWAD and Public Health	Primary agency for floods, water supply, Drought and issue of warnings for floods, Arrangements of pumps etc for water logged area. Repair and restoration of water supply in the disaster affected areas immediately.

EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTIONS ASSIGNED TO DIFFERENT DEPARTMENTS IN THE DISTRICT TABLE: 27

The emergency functions assigned to various departments at the time of Disaster are as follow:-

EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION	RESPONSIBILITY	DEPARTMENT
Communication	Will ensure the provision of state wide telecommunication, support to the state, and district in response efforts	BSNL.
Public health and sanitation	Provide coordinated assistance to supplement state and local resources in response to public health and medical care needs following significance natural or manmade disaster.	Medical & Public Health
	Resources will be furnished when the state and district resource are overwhelmed and medical and public health assistance is requested from the State government.	
Electricity	To facilitate restoration of energy systems after a natural Disaster	TANGEDCO
Transport	Coordinate the use of transportation resources to support the need of emergency support forces requiring transportation capacity to perform their emergency response, recovery and assistance mission. It will works with outside agencies for transportation, coordination and preparedness resource request for assistance when needed.	Tamil Nadu State transport corporation & State Transport Department
Search and Rescue	Provide specialized life saving assistance to state and local Authorities. In the event of a major disaster or emergency. Its operational activities include locating, extricating and providing on site medical treatment to victims trapped in collapsed Structures.	FIRE, HOME GUARDS, POLICE

Donations	<p>Donation management is necessary to Disaster response operation. Uncontrolled donations can also put undue burden on disaster response operations as they required scarce resources. Above all it is necessary to manage the flow of donated goods to be sure that the needs of disaster victims are being met as effectively expedited delivery of voluntary goods and services to support relief effort in a coordinated manner.</p>	REVENUE
Public works and Engineering	<p>Provides technical advice and evaluation engineering services, contracting for construction management and inspection, contracting for emergency repair of water, and waste water treatment facilities, potable water, emergency power, real state support to assist the states in meeting the goals related to life sustaining actions, damage mitigation and recovery activities following major disaster. Provide PW and engineering support to assist need related to life saving or protecting prior to, during and immediately following an event perform immediate damage assessment of the infrastructure.</p>	PWD
Relief supplies	<p>To collect, process and disseminate information about an actual or potential situation. To facilitate the overall activities of all responders in providing assistance to an effected area. Should maintain a data base of all related disaster related information inform of GIS that will allow easy access and retrieval of information during a disaster.</p>	REVENUE

Food	To identify the basic needs of food in the aftermath of a disaster or emergency. To obtain appropriate supplies and transporting such supplies to the disasters area and identify secure, and arrange to transport food assistance to the affected areas and authorize food stamp assistance following a major disaster of emergency requiring state response.	Civil Supplies and consumer Protection Department
Drinking water	To provide a minimum quantity of clean drinking water and to reduce the spread of disease through water during disaster times allow to people to perform daily task.	TWAD, Rural Development, Municipal Administration
Shelter	To meet the physical needs of individuals, families and Communities for safe, secure and comfortable living space. To meet primary social needs incorporating self management in the process.	PWD
	To provide and collect reliable information on the status of Disaster and district victims for effective coordination of relief work at district level	Disaster Management section under the Guidance of Collector.

4.13 FIRE & RESCUE SERVICES DEPARTMENT

Fire and Rescue Services Department of the Government of Tamil Nadu is entrusted with the task of fire fighting and rescue operations in times of emergency. The Fire and Rescue Services Directorate plays a very vital role in the area of fire fighting and fire prevention. Apart from fire fighting, this department also undertakes rescue activities and helps people, marooned in floods, and caught in the debris of fallen buildings, road and rail accidents and other natural and man-made disasters.

4.14 NCC & HOME GUARDS

Home Guard and Civil Defence volunteers will be enrolled for voluntary services in accordance with the provision of the Civil Defence Act. The services of the Home Guard and Civil Defence volunteers would be utilized during the response to disaster.

4.15 EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT CONTACT DIRECTORY

An Emergency Management Contact Directory containing contact numbers of all nodal officials in disaster management at the national, state and District level of the Government, private, NGOs and the community will be prepared and maintained. The Collector supervises and coordinates the preparation and regular updating of this directory at the district website.

4.16 NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS

NGOs play a key role in Disaster situations and go a long way in plugging the gaps during emergencies as they often have a good relationship with the local community. NGOs play a very important role in mobilizing communities and in initiating Disaster Risk Reduction activities. The strong linkages which NGOs have with grass root communities will be effectively harnessed for creating greater public awareness on disaster risk and vulnerability, initiating appropriate strategies for strengthening the capacity of stakeholder groups to improve disaster preparedness, mitigation and improving the emergency response capacities of the stakeholders.

A NGO-Government-Civil Supply Organization Co-ordination centre has been established at the District level. The District Revenue Officer has been designated as the District Nodal Officer. This co-ordination centre will map the services of the partnering NGOs and their service area. A database of NGOs' has been prepared and maintained in the NGO Coordination centre.

4.17 NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF DISASTER MANAGEMENT

As per the provisions of the Chapter-VII of the DM Act, Government of India constituted the National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM) under an Act of Parliament with the goal of being the premier institute for capacity development for disaster management in India and the region. The vision of NIDM is to create a Disaster Resilient India by building the capacity at various levels for disaster prevention and preparedness. NIDM has been assigned nodal responsibilities for human resource development, capacity building, training, research, documentation, and policy advocacy in the field of disaster management.

4.18 INDIA METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT

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

4.19 NATIONAL REMOTE SENSING CENTRE

The National Remote Sensing Centre is an operational center under Department of Space, Govt. of India, for receiving and distributing the remote sensing data models such as optical and radar images for applications like Natural Resource Management, Disaster Management, and Flood Management. Recently NRSC developed mobile apps for disaster management at the village level.

4.20 ARMED FORCES (AF)

The role of armed forces in disaster management is very important. The armed forces have historically played a major role in emergency support functions and this includes search and rescue operations, health and medical facilities and transportation - especially in the immediate aftermath of a disaster. Armed Forces are deployed often when the crisis situation is far beyond the State Government to manage and agencies need help due to the magnitude of the disaster.

4.21 NATIONAL DISASTER RESPONSE FORCE (NDRF)

For the purpose of a specialized response to a threatening disaster situation or a disaster that's happening, the National Disaster Management Act has mandated the constitution of a National Disaster Response Force (NDRF). In Tamil Nadu, the NDRF is located at Arakonam, Vellore District and Chennai, which maintains a close liaison with the designated State Governments and are available in the event of any disaster situation.

4.22 NEHRU YUVA KENDRA SANGATHAN (NYKS)

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

4.23 INDIA DISASTER RESOURCE NETWORK (IDRN)

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. This database is to enable assessment of the level of preparedness for specific disaster related vulnerabilities. It is a nationwide district level resource database. The IDRN network will enable quick access to resources to minimize response time in emergencies

4.24 NATIONAL SERVICE SCHEME (NSS)

NSS is the Social Service Unit at the College level and has a vibrant and easily approachable youth force which can reach a spot that is in close proximity to a college in an organized manner to take up challenges to provide preliminary urgent help, aid, and awareness to the victims. As this group is educated, highly motivated and disciplined, they are trained in disaster response techniques such as detection and location; Extrication and access; Fire Fighting; Medical and First Aid. Potential of these youth based organizations will be utilized to support all community based initiatives and Disaster Management training would be included in their programs. Special training campaign will be imparted to strengthen their capabilities.

CHAPTER 5

SOCIAL INCLUSION IN DISASTER RISK REDUCTION

5.1 BACKGROUND

The Disaster Management Act of 2005 (Chapter 11, Section 61) expressly prohibits all forms of discrimination – whether based on gender, caste, community, descent, or religion – in any activities related to disaster risk reduction, disaster relief, or humanitarian assistance to affected people.

1. The District Disaster Management Plan places a high value on social inclusion, which includes
 - a. Gender-based Vulnerabilities,
 - b. Migrant Laborers,
 - c. Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (SC&ST),
 - d. Elderly people,
 - e. Children, and
 - f. Persons with Disabilities (PWD).

Social inclusion will be achieved through the cooperation of all members of society without regard to age, gender, race, ethnicity, culture, and language, as well as physical, economic, and social disadvantages

2. Meeting the context specific special needs before, during and after a disaster
3. Ensuring inclusive Disaster Risk Management that assures visibility of their presence and equality of rights and opportunities, protection to the dignity the individual, acknowledging diversity, resilience for everyone, not leaving aside members of any community based on age, gender, and disability. This stems from the complete understanding of the vulnerability of the disadvantaged groups specifically during the periods of disaster and a characteristic compassion, commitment of the state to protect their interests.

5.2 UNDERSTANDING THE VULNERABILITY

The exclusion and enduring undervaluing of women, persons with disabilities and socially excluded groups perpetuates a progression of poverty and isolation. The realities on the ground exhibit that these groups of people suffer the most from the disaster damages and have least capacities to resist and recover from the losses sustained from a hazard or other threats.

WOMEN POPULATION IN VIRUDHUNAGAR DISTRICT TABLE- 28

Sl. No.	Name of the Block	Women Population			Literacy rate
		Female	Female SC	Female ST	Female
1	RURAL	481702	131920	537	289483
2	URBAN	262589	27082	406	195660
3	TOWNPANCHAYAT	67285	15458	48	42500
4	CENSUS TOWN	163003	26667	121	110770
DISTRICT TOTAL		974579	201127	1112	638413

The persons with disabilities and older persons face significant challenges due to the gaps in accessibility, for example in obtaining information about risk and in evacuating in the event of a disaster. The effects of natural hazards and disasters similarly tend to cause disproportionate harm to vulnerable and disadvantaged individuals and groups. They are more likely to be affected by injury, illness or death, damage to homes, workplaces and essential infrastructure, and by limited or absent public services and the availability or affordability of water, food and other consumption items.

5.3 GENDER ISSUES IN DISASTER MANAGEMENT

The relationships between men and women are powerful forces in every culture. The way these relationships are defined creates differences in the roles and responsibilities of men and women. It also leads to inequalities in their access to, and control over, resources and decision-making powers. Women and girls generally tend to be the main victims of natural disasters. Lack of skills such as swimming and tree climbing, which were traditionally taught to men also makes them vulnerable.

Following a disaster, there are many situations in which there is likelihood of women becoming victims of domestic and sexual violence. Women are more likely to suffer from malnutrition because they have specific nutritional needs when they are pregnant or breast feeding. During drought, in food scarcity situations, women are the first ones to compromise on their food intake. Women and girls are usually denied the opportunity to acquire lifesaving skills such as swimming because of gender bias rendering them less capable of coping with hazards. Their traditional gendered role as caretakers and nurturers intensifies in post disaster situations having to take care of the injured and sick when they themselves are injured.

5.4 SELF HELP GROUPS FOR WOMEN

The Corporation of Development of Women Limited started in 1983 in Tamilnadu and it promotes Women SHGs (Self Help Groups) formed for enlarging livelihood opportunities. The SHGs facilitated to go beyond traditional income generating activities and aim at enhancing skills as masons, carpenters, trading of local products, developing local shops for housing, sanitation and other materials, etc. The Self Help groups in Virudhunagar District help in the empowerment and financial independence for women.

TABLE 29: A LIST OF SELF-HELP GROUPS IN VIRUDHUNAGAR DISTRICT

Details of Self-Help Groups		
Sl. No	Programmes	Values
1	No. of SHGs	5800
2	No. of SHG Members	88802

5.5 THIRD GENDER WELFARE

Third Genders face many problems without any care in the society. Social welfare schemes implemented by the Government of Tamilnadu renders financial assistance and recognition in the society.

5.6 UNORGANIZED WORKERS WELFARE BOARDS

Unorganized Workers Welfare Boards provides social security cover with respect to Education, Marriage, Maternity, Natural Death, Accidental Death, Funeral, Accident Disability, Monthly Pension and Family Pension. In any disaster situation the welfare boards were taking care of their client's safeguards from their vulnerability status to secure stage. In Virudhunagar District Fire workers and Safety matches workers Welfare Board had been established. The Welfare Board provides social security to nearly 4 Lakh workers from the cracker and safety matches Industries.

5.7 SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

The majority of the population of the district comprises of Schedule Castes people, whose main subsistence is agriculture. Besides agriculture, this section of the population is mostly employed in fireworks industry and their scope of entrepreneurship in small and medium scale industries is also poordue to their inherent economicconstraints. The dwellings of scheduled caste and tribal communities are usually on the margins - be it in urban or rural areas. Combined with hazardous living conditions, chronic poverty and lack of amenities they are most likely to suffer the outbreak of diseases in times of disaster.

It is ensured that in post disaster situations and in disaster mitigation planning and implementation activities full attention is provided to ensure social inclusion practices in early warning, evacuation, relief support, rehabilitation and any other process. Special effort are made to ensure that there are no instances of discriminatory practices in evacuation, distribution of relief material, damage assessment, allocation of housing plots, etc.

TABLE 30: SCHOLARSHIPS TO STUDENTS BY COMMUNITY 2023

Scheduled Caste/ ScheduledTribe		Back ward Classes Denotified Communities/Most Backward Classes	
No. of Beneficiaries	Amount Rs.	No. of Beneficiaries	Amount Rs.
39139	180495704	12442	InProcess

5.8 CHILDREN

Children are more vulnerable population in any Disasters. Children, the worst affected in most Disasters due to their physical, psychological & social vulnerabilities. Among lives lost in Disasters at least one out of three is a child below 18 years & one out of four happens to be a woman. Psychological stress, depression. Anxiety besides physical & mental health hazards affecting children. Children are denied of special care, protection & social support. Existing Government schemes and programmes for child protection.

- A Programme for Juvenile Justice
- Scheme for Working Children in need of care and protection
- Integrated Programme for Street Children
- Shishu Greha Scheme
- CHILDLINE -24 hour help line for children in distress
- Rajiv Gandhi national crèche scheme for the children of working mothers
- Pilot Project to Combat the Trafficking of Women and Children for Commercial Sexual Exploitation in Destination Areas
- General Grant in aid Scheme to support Pilot Projects, which are not covered by regular Schemes

5.9 ELDERLY

In post disaster situations, it is essential that the needs of elderly are considered separately, rather than clubbing them with others keeping in mind the specific concerns applicable to them. It is preferable to have community-based senior-citizen support mechanisms so that the senior citizens are not uprooted from their immediate surroundings. This should include effort to educate local communities about how they can

help senior citizens and raise their awareness about supporting the elderly. The district DRR plan may prepare a list of senior citizens living without any family support. In the post disaster situation, looking at the gravity of the situation, the District Collector may take a call to set up temporary arrangements for the elderly and to take care of the personal needs such as food, medicine, shelter and other requirements.

5.10 DISTRICT WELFARE SCHEMES

The Social Welfare Department has ensured the welfare of the poor, the down trodden Women, Children, Senior citizens and Third Gender. They have also been provided within numerable opportunities to live adignified life through the implementation of laws Protecting women, Senior citizens and Third Gender. The beneficial schemes are as follows.

1. Moovalur Ramamirtham Ammaiyar Ninaivu Marriage Assistance Scheme
2. Dr.Dharmambal Ammaiyar Ninaivu Widow Remarriage Scheme
3. E.V.R Maniyammaiyar Ninaivu Widow Daughter Marriage Scheme
4. Annai Theresa Ninaivu Orphan Girls Marriage Scheme
5. Dr.Muthulakshmi Reddy Ammaiyar NinaivuInter caste Marriage Scheme
6. Chief Ministers Girl Child Protection Scheme.
7. Sathyavanimuthu Ammaiyar Ninaivu Free supply of Sewing Machine Scheme.
8. Third Gender Welfare Scheme.

CHAPTER 6

MAINSTREAMING DISASTER RISK REDUCTION (DRR) AND CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION

6.1 MAINSTREAMING DISASTER RISK REDUCTION – A MANDATE OF DM ACT 2005

The Disaster Management Act 2005 mandates "Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction" into Development Plans at the National and State Levels. The need for main streaming disaster risk reduction gain surgency in the context of frequent disasters faced by the State and loss of life of humans and animals and damages to public and private properties and critical infrastructures, vastcroplands and livelihood of asignificant proportion of population.

6.2 METHODOLOGIES FOR MAINSTREAMING

Mainstreaming disaster risk reduction into the development planning process essentially means, looking critically at each activity that is being planned, not only from the perspective of reducing the disaster vulnerability of that activity, but also from the perspective of minimizing that activity's potential contribution to hazard-specific vulnerability. To mainstream DRR, appropriate policy interventions and adequate financial allocation would be required.

There are three suggested methods of mainstreaming disaster management into the development process and disaster management. They are:

- Structural Measures
- Non-Structural Measures
- Disaster Mitigation Projects

6.3 STRUCTURAL MEASURES

The structural measures can address the risk concerns of new projects, ongoing projects and existing structures. All new projects/ programmes have to be reviewed to see whether Disaster management concerns have been incorporated. Undertaking necessary structural measures is one of the major thematic areas for action for Disaster risk reduction and enhancing resilience. These consist of various physical infrastructure and facilities required to help communities cope with Disasters. The implementation of these measures is essential to enhance Disaster preparedness, a component of Priority-4 of the Sendai Framework. It is also an important component of investing in Disaster risk reduction for resilience, which is Priority-3 of Sendai Framework.

6.4 NON-STRUCTURAL MEASURES

Some of the non-structural measures for mainstreaming DM into development plans include-

- Amendment of Building bye-laws and master plans for earthquake-proofing/ flood management, etc.,
- Amendment to incorporate Land use and Flood plain zoning regulations Strengthening the enforcement mechanisms, adopting a sectoral approach and identification of Key sectors for mainstreaming.

6.5 DISASTER MITIGATION - SCOPE FOR MAINSTREAMING DRR

Projects / Programmes implemented by various line departments can mainstream disaster risk reduction measures in their respective project / programme areas and reduce the degree of vulnerability. The major focus while implementing new policies and programs in the District should mainstream Disaster Management. There is a scope for mainstreaming DRR in the following areas.

MITIGATION MEASURES

- Drainage Channels
- Check Dams
- Augmenting Drinking water
- Mitigation of drought through Technology demonstrations
- Land use regulations
- Storm water drains to channelize rain water into canals and rivers
- Promoting Sustainable Dry land Agriculture
- Rain water harvesting Structures
- Disaster Resilient houses/ Structures
- Installation of Lightning Arrestors
- Building regulations
- Capacity Development

The thrust of mainstreaming will focus on the following structural and non-structural interventions under prevention & mitigation for reducing the degree of vulnerability and improve the resilience of vulnerable areas. The following Departments have been identified for mainstreaming

IDENTIFIED DEPARTMENTS

- | | |
|---|---|
| ➤ Revenue Dept | ➤ Agriculture Engineering Dept |
| ➤ District Rural Development Authority (DRDA) | ➤ Animal Husbandry Dept |
| ➤ Rural Development & Panchayat Raj Dept | ➤ Fisheries Dept |
| ➤ Public Works Dept | ➤ Education dept |
| ➤ Highways Dept | ➤ Environment, Climate Change & Forest Dept |
| ➤ Agriculture Dept | |
| ➤ Horticulture Dept | |
| ➤ Municipal Administration | |

TABLE- 31			
Strengthening Disaster Risk Management			
Central / State Agencies and their Responsibilities			
S.No	Major Themes	State	Responsibility
1.	Mainstream and integrate Disaster risk reduction within and across all sectors Institutional Strengthening	State /UT, SDMA, CoR , Revenue Dept., DDMA, Panchayats, ULBs, all departments involved in disaster management	<p>Promote the coherence and development of relevant laws, regulations, and public policies</p> <p>Adopt and implement disaster risk reduction strategies and plans, across different levels and timescale</p> <p>Carry out assessment of the technical, financial and administrative capacity for disaster risk management at all levels within the state</p> <p>Make institutions efficient and responsive</p> <p>Improve work culture</p> <p>Develop mechanisms, and processes to ensure transparency and accountability</p> <p>Enhance relevant mechanisms and initiatives for transparency</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen/establish coordination and convergence mechanisms at state, district, and local levels <p>Carry out assessment of the technical, financial and administrative disaster risk management capacity at state, district, and local levels</p> <p>Promote necessary mechanisms and incentives to ensure high levels of compliance with the safety-enhancing provisions</p> <p>Make institutions efficient and</p>

			<p>responsive; Improve work culture</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop mechanisms, and processes to ensure transparency and accountability
2.	Capacity Development	State/UT, SDMA, CoR, Revenue Dept., DDMA Panchayats, ULBs, All departments involved in disaster management	<p>Implementation in state ministries, departments, and agencies</p> <p>Involving communities, panchayats, municipalities, urban local bodies, etc., elected representatives, civil society organizations, private sector, and educational institutions</p> <p>Develop capabilities at state, district, block, and local levels to understand disaster risk, develop DM plans, implement relevant policies, laws, and ensure compliance with risk reduction safety standards</p>
3.	Promote participatory Approaches	State/UT, SDMA, CoR, Revenue Dept., DDMA Panchayats, ULBs, All departments involved in disaster management especially DRD and UDD	<p>Empower local authorities</p> <p>Implement participatory approaches in disaster management based on multi-hazard approach, with emphasis on hazards more frequent in the region/location</p> <p>Establish and strengthen government coordination forums composed of relevant stakeholders</p> <p>Promote for participation of individuals, households, communities, and business in all aspects of disaster management.</p>

4.	Work with elected representatives	State/UT, SDMA, CoR, Revenue Dept., DDMA Panchayats, ULBs, All departments involved in disaster management, especially DRD and UDD	Sensitize the political leadership Involve the political leadership at state, district, block, and local levels in discussions on disaster management.
5.	Grievance redress mechanism	State/UT, SDMA, CoR, Revenue Dept., DDMA Panchayats, ULBs, all departments involved in disaster response	Ensuring the functioning of a sound grievance redress mechanism in all the ministries/agencies involved in disaster response
6.	Promote quality standards, such as certifications and awards for disaster risk management	State/UT, SDMA, CoR, Revenue Dept., DDMA Panchayats, ULBs,	Ensure implementation of standards Develop suitable bye-laws specifically for urban and rural areas Monitor compliance

6.6 SENDAI FRAMEWORK AND STRENGTHENING DISASTER RISK GOVERNANCE

The Sendai Framework states that disaster risk governance at different levels is of great importance for an effective and efficient management of disaster risk. It also requires clear vision, plans, competence, guidance, and coordination within and across sectors, as well as participation of relevant stakeholders. Strengthening disaster risk governance is necessary to foster collaboration and partnerships for the implementation of disaster risk reduction and sustainable development. The Sendai Framework lays emphasis on the following to strengthen disaster risk governance:

- a) Mainstream and integrate disaster risk reduction within and across all sectors and promote the coherence and development of relevant laws, regulations, and public policies. It must guide both the public and private sectors through the legal framework that clearly spells out the roles and responsibilities. It must address disaster risk in publically owned, managed, or regulated services and infrastructures. It must encourage actions by persons, households, communities, and businesses. It has to enhance relevant mechanisms and initiatives for disaster risk transparency. It must put in place coordination and organizational structures.
- b) Adopt and implement disaster risk reduction strategies and plans, across different levels (local to national) and timescales, aimed at preventing the creation of risk, the reduction of existing risk and the strengthening resilience - economic, social, health and environmental.
- c) Carry out assessment of the technical, financial and administrative disaster risk management capacity to deal with the identified risks at different levels.
- d) Promote necessary mechanisms and incentives to ensure high levels of compliance with the safety-enhancing provisions of sectoral laws and regulations, including those addressing land use, urban planning, building codes, environment, resource management, health and safety standards, and update them, where needed, for better disaster risk management.

- e) Develop and strengthen mechanisms to periodically review and assess the progress on various DM plans as well as encourage institutional debates, including by parliamentarians and relevant officials, on DRR plans.
- f) Assign clear roles and tasks to community representatives within disaster risk management institutions and processes and decision-making through relevant legal framework, and undertake comprehensive public and community consultations during the development of such laws and regulations to support their implementation.
- g) Establish and strengthen government coordination forums composed of relevant stakeholders at the national and local levels, such as national and local platforms for disaster risk reduction.
- h) Empower local authorities, as appropriate, through regulatory and financial mechanism to work and coordinate with civil society, communities and indigenous people and migrants in disaster risk management at the local level.
- i) Work with parliamentarians for disaster risk reduction by developing or amending relevant legislation and setting budget allocations
- j) Promote the development of quality standards, such as certifications and awards for disaster risk management, with the participation of the private sector, civil society, professional associations, scientific organizations and the United Nations
- k) Formulate relevant public policies and laws aimed at addressing issues of prevention or relocation, where possible, of human settlements in disaster risk-prone zones.

6.7 RESPONSIBILITY MATRIX FOR STRENGTHENING DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT

Based on these considerations, and the increased emphasis globally on strengthening disaster risk governance to reduce disaster risk and to build resilience, the major tasks, agencies of the central and state government are presented in a responsibility matrix similar to that in Chapter-3. India currently has in place many institutions dedicated to disaster reduction, response, and for disaster risk governance at the centre and within the states at various levels from local to the state. However, there is wide variation in the functioning, structure, and capabilities. The NDMP seeks to strengthen the entire system of disaster risk governance in the country using the framework presented here. The NDMP envisages the implementation of various measures across the country over the short (within 5 years), medium (within 10 years), and the long-term (within 15 years). Many of these are highly ambitious given the extremely uneven level of institutional arrangements across various states and districts in the country. Based on the current status of implementation of the DM Plans, each central Ministry, Department, and the State Government will restructure the respective DM Plans into these three time frames for implementation while preparing plans or revising existing ones.

The generalized responsibility matrix given in this section summarizes the themes for strengthening DR governance and specifies agencies at the centre and state with their respective roles. The matrix has six thematic areas in which central and state governments have to take actions to strengthen disaster risk governance.

1. Mainstream and integrate DRR and Institutional Strengthening
2. Capacity Development
3. Promote Participatory Approaches
4. Work with Elected Representatives
5. Grievance Redress Mechanism
6. Promote Quality Standards, Certifications, and Awards for Disaster Risk Management

6.8 CAPACITY BUILDING FOR MAINSTREAMING DRR

There is a strong need for building the capacity of departments and local bodies on the need for mainstreaming disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation, methodologies to bring in a better understanding and effective compliance, up to the implementation level.

"A continuous and integrated process of planning, organizing, coordinating and implementing measures which are necessary or expedient"for the following:

1) Prevention of danger or threat of any Disaster, 2) Mitigation or reduction of risk of any Disaster or its severity or consequences, 3) Capacity-building, 4) Preparedness to deal with any Disaster, 5) Prompt response to any threatening Disaster situation or Disaster, 6) Assessing the severity or magnitude of effects of any Disaster 7) Evacuation, rescue and relief, and 8) Rehabilitation and reconstruction."

CHAPTER 7

PREVENTIVE MEASURES

District Administration has to plan developmental activities to prevent the disasters by adopting robust mitigation practices and converging various departments fund and functions as instructed by the state Government. Virudhunagar District is prone to major hazards which include Drought, Heat wave and minor disasters which include flood, Lightning & Thunderstorms flash flood in hilly areas, Forest Fire and Accidents in Fireworks factories. As prescribed by the High powered committee of Government of India the above said disasters can be categorized as follows.

TABLE: 32- TYPES OF DISASTERS

Sl.No	Catagory	Name of the disaster
1	Hydro-meteorological Related disasters	Drought, Flood / Flash flood in Hilly Areas, Heat wave (3)
2	Chemical and Industrial and Radiological Disasters	Industrial Fire (Accidents in Fire Works (1)
3	Accidents Related Disasters	Forest Fire (1)
4	Weather related disaster	Lightning & Thunderstorms

7.1 EARLY WARNING AND DISSEMINATION SYSTEMS

Disaster early warning is a major element of disaster risk reduction. Early action can often prevent a hazard turning into a human disaster by preventing loss of life and reducing the economic and material impacts. The District emergency operation centre receives early warning input from Regional Meteorological Centre, State Emergency Operation Centre, IMD Web-site, Regional Rain Gauges and Automatic Weather Station of IMD and TNAU. Once the early warning is received the District Emergency Operation Centre with concurrence of DDMA pass on the information to all line department through its effective communication system available and to public and NGO through mass media. The divisional and taluk control rooms disseminate the warning effectively to all the communities.

7.2 SETTING UP OF THE EMERGENCY OPERATION CENTRES (CONTROL ROOM)

In order to monitor the natural disasters round the clock, a Permanent Control Room is established in the Office of the District Collector at Virudhunagar with all the necessary infrastructure facilities. The control room acts as a fulcrum in the matters related to preparedness and relief measures. The District Emergency Operation Centre is equipped with desktop Computers, Television, telephone number 04562-252017, Tollfree Number 1077, Fax and two way Communication mobile, stationary VHF systems. All the three divisional office, 10 Taluk office and 11 BDO office have disaster control rooms with similar facilities. The District Emergency Operation Centre and Divisional and Taluk Control rooms are manned 24 X 7 and the culture of immediate response is inculcated to the personnel manning the emergency operation centers.

7.3 MECHANISM OF COMMUNICATION

The District Emergency Operation Centre or Control room acts as a nerve Center for Coordination and Management of disasters in the district level. The District control room as centralized coordination mechanism shall provide direction and control on the following:

- Receive and process alerts and warning from nodal agencies and other sources and communicate the same to all designated authorities at district level.

The District Control room through TNSEOC (State Emergency Operation Centre) shall have information's from IMD/RMC, besides adequate communication facilities to get connected with the early warning networks of all nodal agencies. The toll free number 1077 facilities the public to pass on any event ualities immediately to the district emergency operation centre. The district emergency operation centre being a multi departmental functionary immediately pass on the message to all the line departments through VHF, mobile, internet, Fax etc. The calls received in the District Control room from various parts of the district will be recorded and diverted to the concerned departments or subordinates for immediate action as per the protocol.

The District Emergency Operation Centre also.

- Provide data and information to District Executives Committee for taking appropriate decisions and to monitor emergency operations
- Provide and facilitate Coordination between the District Control room and the Subordinate departments.
- Provide inventory of resources and requisitioning additional resources during the disaster phases.
- Provide and issued disasters specific information /data to all concerned
- Consolidate analysis and damage loss and needs assessment data.
- Forwarding of consolidated reports to all designated authorities.

7.4 EMERGENCY HEALTH RESPONSE

As per MOU between Tamil Nadu Government and Hyderabad based GVK – EMRT, the fully equipped ambulances is being run under '108' Emergency Ambulance System and providing quality health services to the people. The response centre equipped with latest technology and infrastructure is located at Chennai. This facility is linked with SEOC and DEOC for responding to all the calls related to Disaster Management.

7.5 ROLE OF NGO'S IN DRR RELATED ACTIVITIES

The Plan recognizes the critical role to be played by Non-Government Organizations in mobilizing the communities and in linking urban local bodies with corporate sector entities for initiating DRR related activities. The plan endeavors to utilize the linkage of NGOs with grass root communities for creating awareness on disaster risk vulnerabilities and capacity building for preparedness, mitigation and response. In order to ensure and promote synchronization for effective disaster risk reduction Tamil Nadu IAG platform has been created in the State. This forum shall function in consultation with TNSDMA and DM Cell of Revenue Department to address the humanitarian needs and livelihoods'.

In the lines of State Disaster Management Agency, in Virudhunagar District Inter Agencies Group involving Government Departments, NGOs, NSS, NCC, Rotary Club, NYK and other college clubs and major corporate and industrial associations LCG is formed. This LCG meeting is convened by the DDMA at regular intervals to harness the ideas and funds for DRR in a participatory approach. Even the IAG has contributed in

the preparation of this DDMP. This LCGs will be used in all Non, Pre, During and Post Disaster Management where by the idea of DRR will be disseminated to the grass root level and achieved effectively.

7.6 ENSURING PUBLIC PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP

It is experienced in the past that all the corporate and private agencies will extend immense support for relief recover, rehabilitation and reconstruction initiatives which will be co-ordinated by DDMA through DEOC. This DDMP is much oriented in mobilizing the public private partnership in executing risk reducing projects during non-disaster period. The DDMA will assess inventory of resources available in the district with various stake holders of DRR like Government Departments, Corporate and Private Companies, NGOs and activists. Further the DDMA will mobilize and allocate the resources identified based on priorities in a phased manner. Regular meetings will be held involving Sub-divisional/Taluk Disaster Management agencies and HOD's of district level nodal departments and private stake holders to assess the coordination and readiness of resources and execution of DRR project.

7.7 MITIGATION AND PREVENTION PLAN

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

7.7.1 NON DISASTER- MITIGATION (L0):

During Non-Disaster phase, the plan has to be used to identify the existing and potential risks and to reduce potential casualties and damage from disasters.

7.7.2 PRE DISASTER – PREPAREDNESS (L1):

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

7.7.3 DURING DISASTER RESPONSE (L2):

During any Disasters, this plan paves a holistic and effective approach to attend the immediate needs of the affected population in minimum time possible.

7.7.4 POST DISASTER – (RECOVERY) (L3):

After any disaster strikes the district, the plan guides to build back better to attain the normalcy of the community as well as the government machinery in an effective manner.

7.8 MITIGATION PLAN:

The primary objective of mitigation efforts would be

- To identify, delineate and assess the existing and potential risks and to work towards reducing potential casualties and damage from disasters.
- To substantially increase public awareness of disaster risk to ensure safer environment for communities to live and work.
- To reduce the risks of loss of life, infrastructure, economic costs and destruction that result from disasters.
- In view of the prevailing risk and the vulnerabilities perception the mitigation measures proposed have been categorized under following seven major groups.
 - 1) Risk assessment
 - 2) Construction work
 - 3) Repair and maintenance
 - 4) Research and technology transfer
 - 5) Training and capacity building
 - 6) Land use planning and Regulations
 - 7) Resources for Mitigation

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

In Virudhunagar district frequent drought resulting from erratic rainfall and accident in fire work units are the risks that needs detail mitigation plan. The district has almost 50% of rural agrarian population with poor financial status and knowledge, who are highly vulnerable to the erratic rain fall. The farmers are not encouraged by the hot

and dry climatic conditions and poor yielding black soil (karisal). Besides, around 2 lakhs population depends on hazardous fireworks industries are predominantly from socially and financially marginalized group. Hence a meticulous programme has to be drawn and implemented to strengthen the vulnerable groups on one hand and strengthening of infrastructure on other hand to reduce the potentiality of the hazards. Constant re-examination of development policies and programmes, leading to equality and social justice, will be ensured for the successful implementation of mitigation efforts that are being proposed. The role of training, education and information dissemination will constitute the key intervention for ensuring the implementation and sustainability of the mitigation strategies.

7.9 COMPONENTS OF MITIGATION PLAN:

7.9.1 COMPONENT 1: RISK ASSESSMENT AND VULNERABILITY ANALYSIS

The District Collector / Chairman of District Disaster Management Agency will be responsible for upgrading risk assessment and vulnerability analysis of district level. Specific focus will be given to areas highly vulnerable to disasters triggered by climate change. The District Collector will engage the local bodies, NGOs and local community in order to develop a realistic ground based assessments. The District Collector will periodically hold meetings to review local Vulnerabilities or any symptoms of early warning indicative of potential disaster.

- Improve understanding of the locations, potential impacts, and linkage between hazards, Vulnerability, and measures needed to protect life safety and health.
- Provide updated information about hazards, Vulnerabilities and mitigation processes to the district and local agencies.

The various studies and assessments for vulnerable areas of the district is being prepared.

7.9.2 COMPONENT 2: REGULATION WORK

The existing legal frame work will be utilized effectively to regulate the future developments like industries, housing, transport, public building, etc., away from unsafe locations. The town and country planning department will be the Primary agency to encourage new development to occur in locations avoiding or minimizing exposure to hazards or enhance design requirements to improve resiliency in future disaster. Town

and country planning dept would also ensure proper enforcement of existing regulations and Acts and revision of existing laws.

All the district level nodal authorities will ensure that mitigation measures are incorporated into repairs, major alterations, new development and redevelopment practices, especially in areas subject to substantial risk from hazards. For the rural areas the Block Development officers will ensure that mitigation measures are incorporated in all its rural development programmes such as MGNREGA, THA etc.

Undertaking regular safety audit of structures such as check dams and water storage tanks constructed as part of the development namely Kudimaramath, IAMWARM by PWD, Desilting of Tanks by Rural Development Department for ensuring the safety of people from potential threat.

In the urban areas, the urban Development department authorities will coordinate with the district authorities to ensure that mitigation measures are included in all development programmes in the district.

7.9.3 COMPONENT 3: RESEARCH AND TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER

The District Disaster Management agency will strive to utilize the knowledge of educational institution, local communities, NGOS, Government research institutions in the district in disaster mitigation plan.

7.9.4 TRAINING AND CAPACITY BUILDING

The training programme on the disaster management will be conducted at the district to the all government officials of all levels by the Government training institutions (Anna Institute of Management, National Disaster Response Force, Fire and Rescue Department) Special attention will be given to the District level authorities to incorporate modern and latest technical aspects of handling the disasters in an effective and efficient manner. The disaster management authority trains and interacts with all the stakeholders of disaster management at regular interval to strengthen the disaster mitigation process among them.

7.9.5 COMMUNITY LEVEL TRAINING AND PUBLIC AWARENESS ACTIVITIES

The community awareness and Training activities will basically be carried out in the district by the way of

- 1) School safety programmers at school and college levels.
- 2) A special training programme for imparting safe manufacturing Practice in match and fire work industries is conducted regularly at Training Institute for fire works Labourer Safety, Sivakasi
- 3) Conducting training and discussion programmes on industrial safety and accident free manufacturing with owners, Managers, foremen and labourers of fire works and matchesn industries.
- 4) Creation of public awareness through mass media and street demonstration involving youth.
- 5) Issuances of Information, Education and Communication (IEC) materials like posters, Pamphlets, Bookets etc.

7.9.6 MOBILIZING COMMUNITY EFFORTS FOR MITIGATION MEASURES

The Community will be encouraged to reduce the impact of the next disaster. Demonstration of model housing units indicating various technology features like RWH, Solar Power LED lamps will be built by the Government / NGO/ Community. Priority will be given for government buildings. The objective of such activity will be to encourage local communities to undertake and adopt appropriate measures at individual, household or community level to avoid loss of life, damage to property and crop.

7.10 CULTURE OF PREVENTION

The convergence of various departments in the lines of disaster risk reduction should create the feel or singularity under the chairmanship of District Collector. Thus all the district level department will pursue the mitigation plan in a synchronized manner. Through such an organized mechanism, all departments in the district shall propagate and endeavor to create.

- Culture of Preparedness
- Culture of Quick Response
- Culture of strategic thinking
- Culture of Prevention

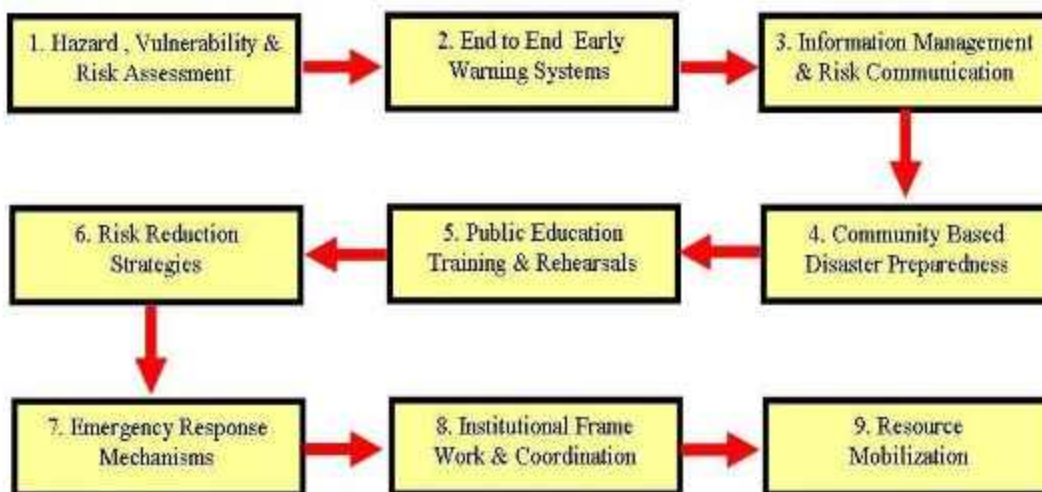
CHAPTER 8

DISASTER PREPAREDNESS

8.1 PREPAREDNESS MEASURES

Disaster preparedness consists of a set of measures undertaken by governments, organizations, communities or individuals to better respond and cope with the immediate aftermath of a disaster, whether it be human-made or caused by natural hazards. Disaster preparedness is best viewed from a broad perspective and is more appropriately conceived of as a goal, rather than a specialized programme or stage that immediately precedes disaster response. Disaster preparedness is achieved partially through readiness measures that expedite emergency response, rehabilitation and recovery and result in rapid, timely and targeted assistance. It is also achieved through community-based approaches and activities that build the capacities of people and communities to cope with and minimize the effects of a disaster on their lives. The image below demonstrates a comprehensive disaster preparedness strategy and its elements (Figure 7-1)

FIGURE 8-1 DISASTER PREPAREDNESS STRATEGY AND ITS ELEMENTS



8.2 KEY FEATURES ASSOCIATED WITH THE PREPAREDNESS

Section 2 (d) and (e) of the Disaster Management Act, 2005 defines disaster as a catastrophe, mishap, calamity or grave occurrence from natural or man-made causes, which is beyond the coping capacity of the affected community. It involves a continuous and integrated process of planning, organizing, coordinating and implementing measures. Preparedness Measures will help us in handling the disaster and manage it in a better way.

8.2.1 HAZARD, VULNERABILITY AND RISK ASSESSMENTS (HVRA)

All planning and implementation of disaster preparedness measures should be based on assessment and prioritization of the hazards and risks that the people face.

Hazard is assessed based on estimated losses and damages attributable to each hazard. Thus based on the loss of life and property estimate Major Hazard in Virudhunagar District are drought, Heat waves and accidents in Fireworks and minor disasters are flood, flash flood and forest fire, lightning & Thunderstorms.

Assessment of physical vulnerability to hazards has correlation with social vulnerability and environmental vulnerability. The information on social vulnerability and environmental vulnerability available with DDMA from the past experiences and studies. Identify any threats that may require a timely and coordinated response to protect lives, property, and to reduce economic losses.

8.2.2 IDENTIFICATION OF VULNERABLE AREAS

Identification of vulnerable areas to floods during the North East Monsoon in the District has been done. There are nine vulnerable locations in Watrap Taluk in the District and the areas have been identified as low- vulnerable. The details of the vulnerable locations were as follows.

TABLE 33: DETAILS ON VULNERABLE AREAS IN VIRUDHUNAGAR DISTRICT

1.	Areas of Very High vulnerability	-
2.	Areas of High vulnerability	-
3.	Areas of Moderate Vulnerability	-
4.	Areas of Low vulnerability	09
Total		09

TABLE 34: IDENTIFIED VULNERABLE LOCATIONS OF VIRUDHUNAGAR DISTRICT

DISASTER MANAGEMENT - 2024 VULNERABLE AREAS (TALUK – WISE)			
MEDIUM VULNERABLE AREAS - NIL			
LOW VULNERABLE AREAS - 9			
WATRAP - TALUK			
Sl.No	Name of the Areas	Name of the Local Body	Type of Local Body (Village Panchayat/Town panchayat/Municipalities and Corporation)
1.	Alagapuri	Vadugapatti Panchayat	Vadugapatti Panchayat
2.	Moovaraivendran	Moovaraivendran Panchayat	Moovaraivendran Panchayat
3.	Mathur	Mathur Panchayat	Mathur Panchayat
4.	Kansapuram	Kansapuram panchayat	Kansapuram panchayat
5.	Sethunarayanapuram	Sethunarayanapuram Panchayat	Sethunarayanapuram Panchayat
6.	Ramasamipuram	Ramasamipuram Panchayat	Ramasamipuram Panchayat
7.	Arjunapuram	Kansapuram Panchayat	Kansapuram Panchayat
8.	Agathapatti	Sundarapadniam Town Panchayat	Sundarapadniam Town Panchayat
9.	Harizan North Street	Sundarapadniam Town Panchayat	Sundarapadniam Town Panchayat

8.2.3 VULNERABILITY MAPPING

Maps have been prepared to depict the vulnerable areas in rural and urban areas. There are 9 flood vulnerable locations with low vulnerability in the District in Watrap Taluk. The Distance of the Relief shelters in the vulnerable locations and the escape route to the center, the distance of the location of the Relief center and the water inundation levels have been clearly mentioned. Since, Lightning & thunderstorms had been one of the major hazard in the District, a 'Lightning Hazard and Vulnerability Map' for the District had been prepared indicating the vulnerable locations in the District. The map is based on the history of the past incidents of lightning deaths for the last 10 yrs in the District.

8.3 EARLY WARNING AND DISSEMINATION SYSTEMS

Disaster early warning is a major element of disaster risk reduction. Early action can often prevent a hazard turning into a human disaster by preventing loss of life and reducing the economic and material impacts. The District emergency operation centre receives early warning input from Regional Meteorological Centre, State Emergency Operation Centre, IMD Web-site, Regional Rain Gauges and Automatic Weather Station of IMD and TNAU. Once the early warning is received the District Emergency Operation Centre with concurrence of DDMA pass on the information to all line department through its effective communication system available and to public and NGO through mass media. The Divisional and Taluk control rooms disseminate the warning effectively to all the communities.

8.3.1 FLOODS

Floods are often a result of heavy rains associated with the natural course of surplus water flow being hindered by encroachments, unplanned development and the like. The categories of floods based on the as mentioned below.

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

Virudhunagar District falls in category IV Low flood stage, Since the chances of flooding is very low due to poor rainfall in the District and no major river basins present except the Periyar or Pilavakkal Dam located in the foot hills of Western ghats in Watrap.

8.3.1.1 DECLARATION OF STAGES OF FLOOD

The standard stages of the flood situation are as follows:

- Flood Alert: Flooding is possible. Be prepared
- Flood Warning: Flood is expected require immediate action
- Severe Flood Warning: Danger to life and property
- De Warning: Flood warning / Flood alert is withdrawn

8.3.2 DROUGHT

Drought is still largely unpredictable and varies with regard to the time of occurrence, duration, intensity, and extent of the area affected. It is a temporary condition caused by significantly less rainfall for an extended period of time. The severity of the drought can also be aggravated by other climatic factors such as high temperature, high wind and low humidity. Drought conditions can be predicted only by closely monitoring actual rainfall received and occurrence of dry spell during the monsoon periods. The types of drought were as follows.

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

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

8.3.3 HEAT WAVES

Heat-wave early warnings are designed to reduce the avoidable human health consequences from heat-waves through timely notification of prevention measures to vulnerable populations. Heat wave is considered only after maximum temperature of a station reaches at least 40°C for plains and at least 30°C for hilly regions. The IMD forecasts the level of heat waves that are likely to prevail in the region for 5 days at a time.

8.3.4 CHEMICAL INDUSTRIAL DISASTER

NDMA guidelines on chemical disasters have defined Levels of Emergencies which are useful in communicating the level of response needed to be provided.

1. **Level – 0:** A non-emergency period when mock drills, trainings, exercises and other preparedness activities for effective response should be done.
2. **Level – 1:** The emergency will spill over to off-site (outside the factory) and within the capabilities of the district administration to deal with.
3. **Level – 2:** The emergency will require assistance and help from the state government and within their capability.
4. **Level – 3:** A National level disaster requiring major direct intervention of the Central Government.

8.4 RESPONSE MECHANISM AND STRATEGIES:

The aim of the Response mechanism is to create response capabilities from within the existing resources. Unlike man-made disasters, natural hazards like floods, droughts cannot be avoided. However, with mitigation measures along with proper planning of developmental work in the risk prone area, these hazards can be prevented from turning into disasters. The response mechanisms to face the disaster are:

- Evacuation of People and Animals
- Search and Rescue of People and Animals
- Providing Temporary Shelters
- Providing Medical care
- Food, Drinking Water & Essential Supplies
- Providing Public Health and Sanitation Facilities.
- Assessment and distribution teams
- Availing Fodder for livestock in scarcity-hit areas
- Media Relations

8.5 PREPAREDNESS PLANNING

Disaster preparedness planning involves identifying organizational resources, determining roles and responsibilities, developing policies and procedures and planning activities in order to reach a level of preparedness to be able to respond timely and effectively to a disaster.

The disaster may be unpredictable, important steps can be taken before a disaster occurs to minimize the threat of the damage. Disaster preparedness is everyone's responsibility. The ingredients involved in preparedness and planning are:

1. Compilation and updation of contact details of all stake holders,
2. Allocation of duties and responsibilities
3. Imparting proper training on what to do in the event of a disaster,
4. Identification and training of first responders
5. Identify, evaluate the locally available resources

8.6 COMMUNITY AND LOCAL LEVEL PREPAREDNESS

A Disaster Preparedness Plan consists of policies and procedures developed to promote the safety and welfare of the community and protect property in the event of an emergency or disaster. The Plan assures the protection and safe care of communities before, during, and immediately after a threatened or actual emergency or disaster. Only community participation will ensure the success of an active preparedness. The areas which would be specifically addressed for community preparedness are:

- 1) Medical firstaid.
- 2) Search and rescue.
- 3) Road Clearance
- 4) Fire fighting.

8.7 DISTRICT DISASTER RESPONSE FORCE (DDRF)

District Disaster Response Force (DDRF) team has been constituted. The DDRF is trained on the lines of the SDRF to deal with any untoward situation. In the past DDRF has also been effectively involved in conducting evacuation, rescue activities in disaster situation the district. They are trained in disaster.

8.8 FIRE AND RESCUE SERVICES

The Fire and Rescue Services is administered by the District Fire Officer, the organization comprises of 2 divisional offices and 10 fire stations in the district.

8.9 HOME GUARD AND CIVIL DEFENCE

Home Guard and Civil Defence volunteers will be enrolled for voluntary services in accordance with the provision of the Civil Defence Act. The services of the Home Guard and Civil Defence volunteers would be utilized during the response to disaster.

8.10 ROLE OF NATIONAL CADET CORPS (NCC), NATIONAL SERVICE SCHEME (NSS) AND NEHRU YUVA KENDRA SANGATHAN (NYKS).

Potential of these youth based organizations will be utilized to support all community based initiatives and Disaster Management training would be included in their programmes. Special training campaigns will be imparted to strengthen their capabilities.

8.11 PRE CONTRACT FOR ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES

The District Administration will ensure storage and availability of essential commodities including medicine in the vulnerable districts well before the North East monsoon the vulnerable period through the Civil Supplies and Consumer Protection department. They will also enter into pre-contract with the suppliers of essential commodities, medicines, etc. on an annual basis for supply of these items at pre-decided rates within stipulated time framework. The District Supply and Consumer Protection is the nodal officer for this purpose.

8.12 MEDICAL PREPAREDNESS

The District Administration will identify the hospitals, team of doctors and para-medics including mental health and psycho-social service provider at sub-divisional and district levels, who will be deployed at short notice. Their names, addresses, telephone numbers, mobile numbers, email etc. will be made available to the district control rooms. The list will be updated annually. The stock of medicines, accessories and equipment for each of identified teams at the district and sub-divisions will be decided in advance as per needs.

8.13 ANIMAL CARE

Cat, Cow and poultry chicken are the domestic animals being bred by the rural mass in the district. These are exposed to the effects of natural and man-made disasters. It is necessary to devise appropriate measures to protect animals and find means to shelter and feed them during disasters and their aftermath, through a community effort, to the extent possible. It is pertinent to note that many communities have shown compassion to animals during disasters, and these efforts need to be formalized in the preparedness plans of the Departments of Animal Husbandry in the district.

8.14 SOCIAL INCLUSION - NEEDS OF VULNERABLE GROUPS

When addressing the preparedness and relief requirements of the disaster victims, focus is being placed on the special needs of the vulnerable population that is, children, women, aged and the differently abled. Socio-cultural needs are being taken into account in disaster management planning.

'Virudhunagar District Disaster Management Authority' pays special attention to

- 1) Ensure proper arrangements for vulnerable sections like differently abled, Senior Citizens Women and children etc.
- 2) Provide Warm and inner clothes and additional clothes to Children, sick, elders, women and widows.
- 3) Sanitary napkins for women / girls will be provided with disposable paper bags.
- 4) Ensure necessary basic arrangements for safe delivery by pregnant woman.
- 5) Ensure arrangements with Government / Private Hospitals so that required medical assistance will be available at short notice
- 6) Provide milk powder etc for lactating mothers and
- 7) Wheel chairs to help aged, differently abled persons.

8.15 PUBLIC AWARENESS

Imparting Disaster Risk Knowledge and bringing attitude in land behavior changes to the early warning messages play a significant role in Risk Reduction especially in minimizing loss of lives. Considering the importance and the need for enhancing the knowledge levels of different stakeholder to tackle different disaster situations District Administration giving high priority in building the capacities of the community and other Stake holders. In order to spread the awareness levels, all possible channels of communication such as print, electronic, social and traditional media are being used by District Administration.

8.16 MOCK DRILLS

The National Disaster Response Force & Fire & Rescue Services are carrying out mock drills on various disaster situations annually in the District. For floods, mock drills are carried out before the monsoon period. Mock exercises are being carried out for assessing and evaluating preparedness of the District machinery and that of community.

TABLE-35- MOCK DRILLS IN TALUKS BY FIRE & RESCUE SERVICES

S.No	Mock Drill Date	Location	No Of Beneficiaries
1	05.01.2024	Srivilliputhur Taluk Office	152
2	20.01.2024	Rajapalayam Taluk office	165
3	27.02.2024	Sattur Taluk Office	140
4	06.03.2024	Virudhunagar Taluk Office	145
5	11.03.2024	Watrap Taluk office	125
6	14.03.2024	Aruppukottai Taluk Office	148
7	18.03.2024	Thiruchuli Taluk Office	135
8	22.03.2024	Vembakottai Taluk office	138
9	25.03.2024	Kariapatti Taluk office	130
10	26.03.2024	Sivakasi Taluk office	160

8.2 FIGURE-PHOTOS OF COMMUNITY MOCK DRILL BY NDRF AND TNFRS



8.17 RESPONSIBILITIES OF DEPARTMENTS IN PREPARATION FOR DISASTER MANAGEMENT

The District administration will ensure that all line departments are involved in disaster management and ensure that they are fully prepared with update contingency plans in the following aspect.

- Formulate policy, guideline and identify criteria for disaster management.
- Study, analyze, conduct the research and develop disaster prevention, and warning systems.
- Develop information technology system for disaster prevention, warning and mitigation.
- Mobilize people's participation to engage in disaster prevention and mitigation.
- Create awareness and preparedness among the general public.
- Arrange the training course and drill on disaster prevention and mitigation, rehabilitation and on providing relief to the victims as stated bylaw.
- Promote, support and carry out disaster prevention and mitigation activities, provide assistance to the victims and rehabilitate devastated areas.
- Direct and coordinate the relief operation for disaster victims and rehabilitate the are adevastated by large-scale disaster.
- Coordinate with local organizations for assistance in disaster prevention, mitigation, rehabilitation and in relief operation.
- Preparation budgetary allotment for prevention, mitigation, rehabilitation and in relief operation.

8.18 KNOWLEDGEMANAGEMENT

Knowledge Management is about applying the collective knowledge of the entire workforce to achieve specific organizational goals. It is about facilitating the process by which knowledge is created, shared and utilised.

The creation and subsequent management of an environment which encourages Knowledge to be created, shared, learnt, enhanced, organized and utilized in and outside the organization.

Under the Disaster Risk Management programme, Knowledge Net working is foreseen as an initiative to establish networks and partnership among prime departments, disaster managers and specialists from allied fields of engineering, agriculture and social science to exchange information and working together to reduce the risk of disaster. The initiative is aiming to connect all government departments, statutory agencies, research organizations/ institutions to share collectively and individually their expert know-how's. The exchange is facilitated through physical interaction, workshops, documentation of experiences, sharing on World Wide Web Portal etc.

8.19 COORDINATION AND IMPLEMENTATION

No organization working alone can address the magnitude or the complexity of the needs associated with disaster preparedness and disaster response. In addition to the government agencies, public service institutions (police, firemen, health workers), community groups such as farmers or youth groups, civic organizations, NGOs, businesses, local leaders and local groups with roles and responsibilities in disaster preparedness and response. Effective coordination among these various responders is critical to successful preparation and response to disasters. At its best, coordination can eliminate gaps and duplication in service, determine an appropriate division of responsibility and establish a framework for information sharing, policy agreements, program collaboration and joint planning. In these environments, coordination takes extra effort, time, resources and commitment.

The implementation of emergency relief operations requires a diverse set of skills and expertise. Too often, the people responding have little formal training in emergency management; and often, past mistakes are repeated.

When organizations have similar training needs, sponsoring joint-training programs is one way to share the cost. In addition, joint-trainings are a way to improve trust and relations between response organizations. Disaster response drills involving several organizations help identify strengths and weaknesses in the response system, and build the communication and personal links required to make coordination work during an emergency.

CHAPTER 9

DISASTER RESPONSE AND RELIEF

9.1 RESPONSE & RELIEF MECHANISMS

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

9.2 RESPONSE ACTION

9.2.1 Priorities for Action

1. Ensure that disaster risk reduction is a national and a local priority with a strong institutional basis for implementation.
2. Identify, assess, and monitor disaster risks and enhance early warning.
3. Use knowledge, innovation, and education to build a culture of safety and resilience at all levels.
4. Reduce the underlying risk factors
5. Strengthen disaster preparedness for effective response at all levels.
6. Involve community in being prepared, in preventing and mitigating disasters.

9.2.2 When Disaster Strikes

Activation of DEOC (District Emergency Operation centre)

- Assimilate information according to the need of the situation
- Collate information regarding approach, alternate routes, water sources, layout of essential services which may be affected, etc.
- Prepare disaster site map with indications of the extent to which other areas may be affected, etc.

Evacuation and Rescue

- Assess search and rescue requirements
- Assign well defined areas of operation
- Assign specific response functions to service divisions
- Coordinate welfare organizations/NGO activity to ensure community participation
- Direct, supervise and provide assistance wherever necessary for relief Camps, cattle camps, relief supplies to relief camps or Site Operations Centre.
- Law and order
- Set up coordination groups representing different groups.

Planning Support

- Communication
- Disposal of dead animals
- Emergency supply of water and cooked food
- First Aid and Post First Aid Medical attention
- Identification and disposal of dead
- Salvage operations
- Security
- Transportation
- Transit camps

Relief

- Financial-Manage disbursement of relief funds
- Food, Water, shelter
- Sanitation

Health

Coordinate with adjoining districts for supply of

- Ambulances, access to hospitals
- Blood
- Medical relief
- Medical equipment and medicines

Ensure Supervision of maintenance of standards in Communities regarding storage of rations, sanitation, water supply, disposal of waste Transit and relief camps with cooking arrangements, sanitation, water supply, disposal of waste and healthservices.

Monitor

- Disposal of dead
- Disposal of carcasses
- Preventive medicine and anti-epidemic precautions
- Supply food, water supplies, maintenance of sanitation and disposal of waste
- Services of investigational laboratories
- Treatment of injured and sick
- Organize mobile medical teams of specialists for immediate response.

Implement procurement/hire/requisition of materials

- Direct supplies being provided by NGOs/VOs/ other organizations including private donors
- Ensuring receipt, safe storage and transport of supplies and materials
- Ensure proper maintenance of vehicles and equipment
- Respond to reinforcement needs including man power deployment

Establish communication links with

- State Government
- Central Govt. Departments such as defence services, airport authorities, metrological, seismological and remote sensing.
- State level disaster management committee

Information Management

- Monitor disaster warnings and weather condition
- Set up media centre to share information with radio, television Newspapers, and Local channels.

Reporting

- Assimilate preliminary information report received from field
- Identify specific items for follow-up
- Report to the chief secretary/SLDMC on deployment of reinforcements of staff and resources

Infrastructure Restoration

- Coordinate with departments for restoration of facilities like roads, power, water, telephones, public buildings, bridges, etc
- Coordinate with departments for construction of facilities like
- Educational facilities
- Helipads
- Medical facilities
- Postal facilities
- Provision of hand-pumps
- Shelters with sanitation facilities
- Temporary structures of storage

General

- Adopt legal and official procedures in relief and compensation dispensation
- Maintenance of records and accounts

9.3 OPERATIONAL DIRECTION AND COORDINATION

District Collector being the Chairman of DDMA shall direct and coordinate all responders in the district to manage the disaster. Immediately upon receiving the information of the Disaster he will assess the magnitude of the Disaster and after such assessment if its magnitude and extent is limited to the jurisdiction of the Taluk and is manageable at the Sub division level then he will direct the Revenue Divisional Officer/Zonal officer concerned & Taluk Tahsildar to coordinate all the responses in the area with the responding teams.

9.4 ROLE OF DISTRICT AND LOCAL AUTHORITIES

The DDMA and local authorities will monitor and assess any developing situation and respond to the situation and also keep appraise to the higher authorities. Training and equipping of response forces, community Preparedness, training and creation of response caches at district level as it will provide the cutting edge to all response activities. Local authorities, Panchayats and Municipalities will play a significant role in response and rescue operations, relief and rehabilitation, awareness generation and disaster preparedness, restoration of livelihood options and co-ordination with NGOs and Civil Society.

9.5 EMERGENCY WARNING AND DISSEMINATION

On receipt of information either from the SEOC or from the other nodal department regarding any warning of the ensuing natural Hazard, DDMA shall issue alerts to the general masses through the Tahsildars and BDOs along with press release through the Public Relation Department and alert all the nodal departments at the district level to take preventive measures immediately and be ready for providing the Emergency Support Functions (ESFS). Meanwhile the meeting of the DDMA will be convened and the stock of the situation will be taken and report in this regard shall be forwarded to the SDMA for information.

9.6 DISASTER WITHOUT EARLY WARNINGS

In such cases where the disaster occurs without early warnings, DDMA upon the receipt of first report/information shall assess the stock of the situation and in such scenario where the disaster has caused the damages which is beyond the capabilities/ capacity of the local authority/SDM level to cope up with immediately it will be declared as district level Disaster and such Information will be sent to the SEOC. Immediately thereafter the information shall be disseminated to the Nodal departments at the district level and meeting of the DDMA will be convened and the District Emergency Operation Centre will be activated.

9.7 RAPID DAMAGE ASSESSMENT AND REPORTING

A team headed by Tahsildar of the area concerned and officers from PWD, Rural Development, EB, Block Medical Officer and Fire officer if available locally, will immediately rush to the spot and first hand assessment of damages and loss so done shall be forwarded to the RDO concerned for further dissemination to the DEOC.

Thereafter this team will assess daily situation and send its report to the District Collector.

9.8 INCIDENT RESPONSE SYSTEM

The management of response in disasters requires the Government, Community, civil society and other stake holders to carry out a large number of tasks. The activities involved in response management would depend on the nature and type of disaster. District Collector will be the Incident Commander for Disaster Management.

The Incident Response System provides a systematic, proactive approach guiding the concerned departments and agencies at all levels of Government, the private sector and Non-Governmental organizations to work seamlessly in disaster situations for effective, efficient and comprehensive management of disasters.

9.8.1 PRE-POSITIONING OF MEN

Prepositioning of men in the vulnerable areas will be done to ensure that rescue and evacuation operations are carried out swiftly and the affected or people likely to get affected are saved and possibility of loss of lives is averted. Meetings are held during pre-monsoon phase to ensure that there is perfect coordination with inter Department Officials on alert mode.

9.8.2 PRE-POSITIONING OF MATERIALS

Prepositioning of two months requirement of essential commodities in the vulnerable areas is done by Civil Supplies Dept. to ensure that rescue and relief operations are in place even if the vulnerable area is isolated due to breaches and inundation. They obtain appropriate supplies and transport such supplies to the disaster affected area and arrange to transport food assistance to the affected areas following a major disaster of emergency.

During the period of Disaster if an area is affected, the Collector may issue directions to the officers of the departments of the government and the local authority in the affected area, to provide emergency relief in accordance with the Disaster management plans.

The Collector may:

- Make arrangements for release and use of available resources.
- Control and restrict traffic to from and within the area affected by a Disaster.
- Control and restrict the entry of movement within and departure from any Disaster are aorpart of it.
- Make arrangements for removing debris.
- Conduct Searchand Rescue operations.
- Make arrange ments for the disposal of the unclaimed deadbody by appropriate means.
- Provide alternative shelter; provide food, medicines and other essentials.
- Require experts and consultants in the matters relevant to the Disaster to provide reliefunder hisdirection and supervision.
- To take possession and make use of any property, vehicles, equipment, buildings and means of communication on such terms and conditions as may be prescribed.
- Procure exclusive or preferential use of amenities as and when required.
- Order for construction of temporary bridge sorother structures. Demolish unsafestructures, which may endanger the public.
- Coordinate with Non-Governmental Organizations and ensure that such entities carry out their activities in an equitable manner.
- Disseminate information to the public to deal with the Disaster Directand compele vacation of all or part of the population from any affected area for the purpose of preservation of life and for such evacuation and for such evacuation use such forc easmay be necessary.

Authorize any person to make any entry into any place to open or cause to be opened any door gate or other barrierifhec onsiders such anaction is necessary for preservation of life and property if the owner or occupierisab sent or being present refuses to open such door, gate or barrier.

9.9 REVENUE ADMINISTRATION & DISASTER MANAGEMENT DEPARTMENT

Revenue Department-Pre Disaster

- Establish control room in Taluk, RDO Offices and District Head quarters and train all staffs on DM
- Form special relief team headed by Zonal officers & install wireless systems in official vehicles
- Inspection of irrigation tanks / raingauges and to report the number of repairs to be carries out.

Revenue Department-During Disaster

- Co-ordinate with all depts. to share information & resources, keep track of coordinated efforts
- Evacuate, arrange temporary shelters, food and medical assistance until situation turns normal

Revenue Department-Post Disaster

- Ensure all resources are accounted & submit are port to coordinated departments & DDMC.
- Periodically verify the situation in the site & conduct case studies if required, document the activity
- To ensure proper distribution of cash doles/Food pockets and other benefits to the flood cyclone affected people.

District Emergency Operation Centre (EOC)–Preparedness

- Setting up EOC and ensure 24 hours of service
- Conduct regular district coordination meetings and assign duties
- Conduct capacity building activities to all sectors in the district
- Regular maintenance of the Early warning system
- Arrange for safe shelters in coordination with relevant departments
- Arrange for food, water, medicines and basic necessities for the public
- Arrange for transportation facilities for public and livestock
- Plan spaces for the evacuees and livestock

District Emergency Operation Centre (EOC)-PreDisaster

- Early warning dissemination and coordination with departments
- Monitor the functioning of district Emergency Operation Centre(DEOC)
- Conduct district coordination meetings and assign duties
- Information compilation from all relevant departments and NGOs
- Ensure proper maintenance and functioning of communication systems

District Emergency Operation Centre(EOC)-During Disaster

- Coordinate with all district level officials and NGOs
- Dissemination of information regarding status of the Disaster
- Monitor the entire situation to reduce rumors and illegal practice
- Submit report to state government and media.

District Emergency Operation Centre (EOC)-Post Disaster

- Dissemination of information regarding status of the Disaster
- Coordinate with relevant departments and NGOs for relief and rehabilitation
- Monitor the entire situation to reduce rumors and illegal practice
- Submit detailed report to state government and media

9.10 RELIEF SHELTERS

Relief Shelters and Rehabilitation camps shall be set up in order to accommodate people affected by a disaster. The camp shall be temporary in nature, with basic necessities. People in the camp shall be encouraged to return to their respective accommodation once the normalcy is returned. At present there are '15' relief shelters have been identified in Watrap taluk. The details are as follows.

TABLE-36 RELIEF SHELTER DETAILS

RELIEF SHELTERS		
S.NO	Name of the Shelter	Location
1	Govt High Sec school	Harizan north street
2	Saliyar Samuthaya Mandapam	Harizan north street
3	Community Hall	Harizan North Street
4	Panchayat Union School,	Alagapuri
5	Community Hall	Mathur
6	VPSC Building, PUP School	Moovaraivendran
7	Government School	Agathapatti
8	Community Hall	Agathapatti
9	Panchayat Union Middle School	Kansapuram
10	Panchayat Union Middle School	Sethunarayanapuram
11	Panchayat Union School	Mathur
12	E-Service Centre	Ramasampuram
13	Community Hall	Ramasampuram
14	T.E.L.C. School	Ramasampuram
15	Panchayat Union Primary School	Arjunapuram (West)

9.11 MEDICAL PREPAREDNESS

Identification of the hospitals, doctors and para-medics teams including mental health and psycho-social service provider at sub-divisional and district levels will be carried out by CMO's to deploy medical teams at short notice. Their names, addresses, telephone numbers, mobile numbers, email etc. will be available at the District Emergency Operation Centres. The list will be updated half yearly. The stock of medicines, accessories and equipment for each of the identified teams at the district and sub-divisions would be decided in advance as per need and disaster.

9.11.1 EMERGENCY HEALTH PREPAREDNESS

Disasters may cause an unexpected number of deaths, injuries, or illness in the affected community, exceeding the management capacities of local health services and requiring external assistance. The disaster may disrupt the local health infrastructures such as hospitals, which will therefore not be able to respond to the emergency. Some disasters may have adverse effects on the environment and the population, increasing

potential risk for communicable diseases and environmental hazards that will increase morbidity, mortality, and diminished quality of life in the future.

9.11.2 MEASURES TAKEN TO PREVENT INFECTIOUS DISEASES DURING DISASTERS

The following basic responsibilities are being planned for:

1. Maintenance or restoration of safe water supply and temporary measures of rendering water safe for drinking and other essential uses.
2. Adequate food inspection especially, inspection of emergency kitchens and canteens
3. Regulation of sanitation in shelters and emergency camps.
4. Disposal of corpses and carcasses.
5. Maintenance or restoration of sanitation standards in the disposal of sewage and solid waste despite less or diminution of water – supply.
6. Control of pests, rodents and insects which carry disease, destroy, food or become serious nuisances.
7. Requirements for Health relief:
 - a) Disinfectants such as bleaching powder, chlorine liquid, Phenyl/cresol, Chloroscope for ensuring quantity of free chlorine and supplying safe potable and protected water.
 - b) Mobile water tankers, drums and cans for transporting drinking water.

The health department ensures that all the Relief shelters whether temporary or permanent are frequently visited by medical professionals to prevent spread of epidemic diseases.

As a precautionary measure medicine required for controlling spread of epidemic diseases are adequately stocked and made available on 24x7 basis. The ambulance services under 108 schemes are well equipped to provide first aid to the affected community. At present there are a total of '24' 108 ambulances in the District.

9.12 ANIMAL CARE

Animals both domestic as well as the wild are exposed to the effects of natural and man-made disasters. The department of Animal & Husbandry devises appropriate measures to protect animals and find means to shelter and feed them during disasters and their aftermath, through a community effort. It is pertinent to note that many communities have shown compassion to animals during disasters, and these efforts need to be formalized in the preparedness plans of the Departments of Animal Husbandry in the district.

9.13 KEY RESPONDERS:

The role and importance of the community, village volunteers, village disaster management teams, village youth and women organizations, NGOs etc. under the leadership of local authorities, being the bedrock of the process of disaster response, is well recognized. For their immediate support, there are other important first responders like the Police & Fire Medical Emergency Services. Other important responders will be the Home Guards and youth organizations such as NCC, NSS & NYKS.

9.14 LOGISTICS & TRANSPORT

The Disaster Management response operations require transport of food and other essential commodities; evacuate people to the relief centre etc. This also involves identification of Transport vehicles, boats, ambulances, etc. The Transport Dept coordinates in the use of transportation resources to support the need of emergency support forces requiring transportation capacity to perform their emergency response, recovery and assistance missions. It works with outside agencies for transportation, coordination and preparedness resource request for assistance when needed.

9.15 FIRE & RESCUE SERVICES

The Fire & Rescue Services Department plays a significant role in Search, Rescue and Evacuation operations during different disasters. Staff from the Fire & Rescue Services will be deployed immediately for the Rescue Operations.

9.16 DISASTER RELIEF AND REHABILITATION

As and when a disaster strikes or an early warning is issued the first priority is to ensure that the affected or likely to be affected, are evacuated/rescued from the danger zone to pre-identified Relief Shelters. Evacuation to relief shelters ensures that valuable lives along with their most valuable assets are protected. Once people are shifted to the Relief Shelters, the District Administration extends relief measures which play a critical role in providing much needed to those affected during the disaster and are temporarily accommodated in the relief centres. The District Administration follows the standard prescribed by Government of Tamil Nadu to provide relief to those accommodated in the relief centres.

The objective of Disaster Relief and Rehabilitation is to provide immediate relief and rehabilitation to the affected Community. The focus of the relief strategies adopted in District is to ensure that those evacuated and shifted to the relief centres are provided with food and other basic necessities as well as ensuring that their health is taken care. The special needs of Women, Children, Aged and differently abled are given distinctive attention. Further more, the security of Women and Children, rebuilding their emotional equilibrium are also part of the priorities of the District Administration

9.16.1 MINIMUM STANDARD OF RELIEF (FOOD AND NUTRITION)

- Milk and other dairy products are provided to the children and lactating Mothers.
- Steps are taken to ensure that hygiene is maintained in the camp kitchens.
- It is ensured that Men and women are supplied food that provides a minimum of 2,400 Kcal per day and children / infants a minimum of 1,700 Kcal per day. The date of manufacture and the date of expiry on the packaged food items are verified before distribution.
- The community and camp kitchens have adequate facility for large number of people.

9.16.2 DRINKING WATER, DEWATERING AND SANITATION

Supply of clean drinking water to disaster affected areas is extremely essential to prevent any incidence of water borne diseases. The minimum standards prescribed by the State for supply of drinking water to people affected by disasters are adhered to in the relief centres. 3 litres of safe drinking water per person per day is provided to the inmates of the centres.

Providing proper sanitation facilities to men, women and children and ensuring privacy concerns is an important challenge met in the relief centres. The minimum standards prescribed by the NDMA have been adopted by the State for providing sanitation services to people affected by disasters.

In respect of Sanitation, the following standards are maintained in the Relief centres

- 1 toilet per 20 persons.
- Separate toilet and bathing facilities for women and children.
- 15 litres of water per person for toilet / bathing requirements.
- Dignity Kits for women are provided with sanitary napkins and disposable paper bags with proper labelling.

- Necessary arrangements are put in place for clearing the solid waste and for keeping the premises clean.

9.16.3 EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS FOR HEALTH RESPONSE

- Mobile Medical Teams visit the relief centres to attend the affected people. All precautionary Steps are taken to avoid spread of communicable diseases.
- Necessary basic arrangements are made for pregnant women for safe delivery.
- Arrangements are made well in advance to ensure the availability of Doctors / Para Medical Staff from Government/ Private Hospitals with sufficient quantity of essential medicines to attend to the health need and concerns of the affected people in relief centres.
- Referral and transportation of the affected people for further treatment/ hospitalization etc., are arranged, wherever necessary by the medical team.
- Advance contingency plans for management of multiple casualties shall be derived.

The Social Welfare Department with technical support from mental health wing provides the support for diagnosis and treatment of mental care of affected people who suffer from Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD).

In respect of Relief for Widows and Orphans:

- Special care to be given to widows and orphans, who are separated from their families.
- Widow Certificate to those widowed during disaster is issued within 15 days of disaster. Similar certificate to the children Orphaned by disaster is issued.
- For Relief to be given to Orphaned children, guidelines and G.O. issued by Government of Tamil Nadu will be followed scrupulously. Interest received should be given to the child/ guardian every month for his/ her proper up keep.
- Ex-gratia assistance for loss of life, assistance on account of damage to houses is given immediately as per the norms approved in G.O. Ms.No.380, Revenue Department, dated 27.10.2015 or any orders / guidelines issued subsequent to the publication of this plan.

9.16.4 PSYCHO-SOCIAL SUPPORT

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

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

The Department of Social Welfare, will take extensive steps for bringing the affected villagers out of the trauma and depression. Psychosocial support will be provided with the support of experts from Government and Non-Governmental Organisations.

9.17 INFORMATION AND MEDIA PARTNERSHIP:

Dissemination of accurate information through electronic and print media is very important during disasters in order to avoid panic and confusion. Regular press briefings by trained disaster management officials are essential. Training in information management and accurate reporting with sensitivity and respect for privacy and custom will be undertaken at all levels.

9.18 VIP MANAGEMENT:

It may be possible that the scale of a disaster may in addition prompt visits of the VVIPs/VIP which further requires the active management to ensure the effortlessly ongoing response and relief work without any interruption. DDMA will be designated senior official to handle the VVIPs/VIPs visits to the affected areas and further to brief the VVIP/VIP beforehand about the details of casualties, damage and the nature of the disaster. The Police and Home guard will be handled all the security of VVIPs/VIP during their visit.

9.19 STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURES (SOP):

The District, local authorities and other stakeholders prepare SOPs in consonance with State, District and local plans applicable to them. SOPs are prescribed for activities like search and rescue, medical assistance and casualty management, evacuation, restoration of essential services and communication at disaster sites etc. The other important activities are provision of food, drinking water, sanitation, clothing and management of relief camps. These SOPs will be reviewed periodically for disaster response management in case of natural and man-made disasters.

CHAPTER – 10**RECONSTRUCTION, REHABILITATION AND RECOVERY****10.1 RECONSTRUCTION, REHABILITATION AND RECOVERY PROGRAMME**

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

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

10.1.1 Reconstruction

Long term recovery efforts must focus on redeveloping and restoring the Socio-economic Viability of the disaster area(s). The reconstruction phase requires a substantial commitment of time and resources by the Government (State and Central) and other agencies. It is important to note that much of this commitment would be beyond the scope of traditional emergency management programmes. The reconstruction challenge involved would most often be the result of a catastrophic event that has caused substantial damage over a very large area and/or affected a very large population. These reconstruction efforts include:

- Clearing and disposing off the debris created as a result of collapse of physical infrastructure and elements.
- Initiating the process of reconstruction by adapting improvised technologies for safe construction.
- Reconstruction of public infrastructures and social services damaged by the disaster, which can be completed over the long-term.
- Re- establishment of adequate housing to replace that has been destroyed. Providing and erecting temporary housing to the victims and displaced persons.
- Restoration of jobs/livelihood that was lost.

- Restoration of the economic base of the disaster areas.
- Facilitating and providing claims and grants as per the relief manual.
- Providing counseling to the victims.
- Providing and facilitating medical support for the victims requiring long term care.

The approach to the reconstruction process will be aimed at converting adversity into opportunity. Incorporating disaster resilient features to '**Build – Back – Better**' will be the guiding principle. The choice of technology will be based on its likely impact on physical, social – cultural or economic environment of the communities in the affected area so in their neighborhood.

The key activities in this phase are as below:

10.2 DETAILED DAMAGE ASSESSMENT

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

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

10.2.1 FINALIZING RECONSTRUCTION & REHABILITATION PLAN

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

Identification of suitable projects by relevant departments:

Project detailing and approval by the relevant technical authority.

10.2.2 REHABILITATION BACKG ROUND

Rehabilitation, an integral part of disaster recovery, other being Reconstruction, could be defined as an overall dynamic and intermediate strategy of institutional reform and reinforcement, reconstruction and improvement of infrastructure and services; aimed towards support to the initiatives and actions of the affected populations in the political, economic and social domains, as well as reiteration of sustainable development. Generally, rehabilitation package includes total well as reiteration of sustainable development. Generally, rehabilitation package includes total reconstruction of damaged physical and psychological infrastructure, as well as economic and social rehabilitation of the people in the affected region. The rehabilitation is classified into the following.

- Physical
- Social
- Economic and
- Psychological

10.2.3 PHYSICAL REHABILITATION

Physical Rehabilitation is a very important facet of rehabilitation. It includes:

- Reconstruction of physical infrastructure such as houses, buildings, railways, roads, communication network, water supply, electricity and soon.
- Short-term and long-term strategies toward watershed management, canal irrigation, social forestry, crop stabilization alternative cropping techniques, job creation, employment generation and environmental protection.
- Rehabilitation of agriculture, artisan work and animal husbandry.
- Adequate provision for subsidies, farm implements, acquisition of land for relocation sites, adherence to land-use planning, flood plan zoning, retrofitting of strengthening of undamaged house, and construction of model houses.

10.2.4 SOCIAL REHABILITATION

Social rehabilitation is also an important part of disaster rehabilitation. The vulnerable groups such as the artisans, elderly, Orphans, single women and young children would need special social support to survive the impact of disasters. The rehabilitation plan must have components that do not lose sight of the fact that the victims have to undergo the entire process of re-socialization and adjustments in a completely unfamiliar social milieu. Thus, this type of rehabilitation would include various activities such as:

10.2.5 REHABILITATION OF THE ELDERLY, WOMEN AND CHILDREN

The elderly, women, and children are more vulnerable after a major disaster. Hence the following measures will help in their rehabilitation:

- Identify, familiar environs to rehabilitate elderly, woman and children.
- Make efforts to attach destitute, widows and orphans with their extended family, if that is not possible then identify foster families.
- Organize regular counseling to strengthen the mental health of women and Children.
- Initiate various training programmes to make the women economically self-sufficient.
- Give due attention to health, nutrition and hygiene in the long-term rehabilitation package for women and children.
- Activate/reactivate the anganwadis (day-care centres), and old-age homes within the shortest possible time.
- Setup atleast one multi-purpose community centre per village.
- Make efforts to build residential female children homes at the block level.
- Set up vocational training camps to improve the skills of orphans and children.
- Promote self- help groups.

10.2.6 ECONOMICREHABILITATION

The major components of economic rehabilitation are livelihood restoration and ensuring the continuity of businesses, trade, and commerce. Restoring employment and income generating opportunities to disaster affected communities is a vital component of post-disaster reconstruction. Livelihood opportunities are severally disrupted by the destruction or loss of essential assets; with the result that people are unable to engage in normal income generating activities: become demoralized and dependent on humanitarian aid. Economic recovery should be based on;

- Analysis of existing livelihood strategies and sustainability of businesses.
- A Comprehensive analysis of existing and future risks.
- The vulnerabilities of the affected families.
- The accessibility of linkages to external influences and institutions including skills and knowledge.
- Access to functioning markets.

10.2.7 PSYCHOLOGICALREHABILITATION

Another crucial dimension of disaster rehabilitation is psychological rehabilitation. Dealing with victim's psychology is a very sensitive issue and must be dealt with caution and concern. The psychological trauma of losing relatives and friends, and the scars of the shock of disaster event can take much longer to heal than the stakeholders in disaster management often realize. Thus, counselling for stress management should form a continuous part of a disaster rehabilitation plan. Efforts should be made to focus more on:

- Psycho – therapeutic health programmes.
- Occupational therapy.
- Debriefing and traumacare.
- Tradition, values, norms, beliefs, and practices of disaster –affected people.

10.3 RECOVERY PROCESS

Disaster recovery process is not a set of orderly actions triggered by impact of a disaster upon a community. It will consist of several related activities such as the following:

1. Damage assessments.
2. Debris clearance, removal and its environmentally safe disposal.
3. Restoration and even upgrading utilities including communication networks.
4. Re-establishment of major transport linkages.
5. Temporary housing.
6. Detailed building inspections.
7. Redevelopment planning
8. Environmental assessments
9. Demolition
10. Reconstruction
11. Integrating DRR into various development initiatives.
12. Financial management.
13. Economic impact analyses

**MAJOR STEPS OF THE RECOVERY PROCESS AND THE
KEY PROCESSES INVOLVED TABLE: 37**

	Major Steps	Process
1.	Post – Disaster Needs Assessment and Credible Damage Assessment	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Preliminary assessment reports. 2. Compilation and transmittal of damage and loss data. 3. Disaster damage assessment led by government and assisted by humanitarian response agencies, and the initial damage surveys leading to a comprehensive assessment. 4. Quantitative and qualitative baseline for damage, loss, and needs across sectors, blocks (taluk) and districts. 5. Results monitoring and evaluation plan for recovery program. Select the most appropriate and achievable processes and methodology for conducting early and credible damage and needs assessments.
2.	Developing a vision for Build – Back Better (BBB)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. High level meetings as well as broad – based, wider consultations with expert, civil society, and key stakeholders. 2. Build consensus among the range of stakeholders within and outside Government.
3.	Ensure coherence of BBB with the development programs and goals	Discussions at top level to align the recovery vision with the government's broader, longer term development goals and growth and poverty reduction strategies.

4.	Incorporating resilience and BBB in recovery vision	1 2. 3. 4. 5. 6.	Consultations and background studies on: 1. Disaster resistant physical recovery. 2. Options for fast economic recovery. 3. Gender and equity concerns 4. Vulnerability reduction. 5. Natural resource conservation and environmental protection. 6. Social recovery.
5.	Balancing recovery across sectors	1. 2. 3. 4. 5.	1. Balance public and private sectors BBB Programs. 2. Promote norms for non-discriminatory and equitable asset disbursement among individuals and communities. 3. Prioritize infrastructure reconstruction. 4. Address the recovery of the lives and livelihoods of disaster affected communities. 5. Show sensitivity to the needs of the affected population with regard to public expectations from recovery.

10.3.1 EARLY MID AND LONG-TERM RECOVERY

According to UNISDR (2015) recovery is “the restoration, and improvement where appropriate, of facilities, livelihoods and living conditions of disaster – affected communities, including efforts to reduce disaster risk factors” UNISDR notes that recovery programmes, coupled with the heightened public awareness and engagement after a disaster, provide a valuable opportunity to develop and implement disaster risk reduction measures and to apply the BBB principle. It is an important component of risk reduction strategy and if implemented systematically, the recovery process prevents the affected community from sliding into further poverty and deprivation. While the Disaster Management Act 2005 mandates the government to carry out rehabilitation and

reconstruction activities it does not explicitly , it does not explicitly refer to recovery as a component to the used as a part of disaster management strategy. However, the National Policy and disaster Management 2009 recognizes 'recovery' as one of the six elements within the disaster management continuum where it is linked to physical social and economic assets within the overall context of safe development'.

10.3.2 THE SALIENT PROVISIONS OF THE RECOVERY FRAMEWORK INCLUDE THE FOLLOWING:

- **Institutional arrangement:** Ensuring institutional mechanisms at the national, state, district and local (urban and rural) levels that clearly defines roles and responsibilities in recovery.
- **Coordination:** There is considerable interdependence between stakeholders – government, international agencies, private sector civil society organizations in realizing the objective of recovery and inter- agency coordination is extremely important.
- **Public, Private Partnerships (PPP):** Participation of the private sector has to be leveraged for larger public good and the Public-Private Partnerships is one effective way to facilitate the private sector involvement in recovery.
- **Information and Communication Technology (ICT):** Effective use of ICT in recovery programme, disseminating messages among all stakeholders, and providing information on all aspects of recovery programme.
- **Decision Support System (DSS):** Setting up an adequate DSS that includes Management Information System (MIS) databases, deployment of spatial data management technologies.
- **Pool of Expertise:** Pooling of professional skills and expert is in diverse areas.
- **Community Participation:** Ensuring the pro-active involvement of communities, proper community outreach, empowerment, and gender equity in programme formulation and implementation.
- **Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E):** M&E is an important component required for promoting transparency in the recovery processes and it should include technical and social audits.

RECOVERY STAGES TABLE: 38

Early	3-18 Month	Cash for work, resumption of markets, Commerce and trade, restoration of social services, transitional and temporary shelters.
Mid-Term	Up to 5 Years (concurrent with early recovery)	Recovery plans for assets and livelihoods reconstruction plans for housing, infrastructure, public buildings and cultural heritage buildings.
Long Term	Within 10 Years	Implemented along with developmental plans infrastructure strengthening, environmental, Urban and regional planning.

10.4 CO-ORDINATION OF RECONSTRUCTION

Recovery efforts require the coordination at several levels of government and the stakeholder institutions having specific responsibilities for central, state, private sector, voluntary organizations and international aid agencies.

10.4.1 CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

The role of the central government will include among others the following:

- Co-ordinate with various stakeholders.
- Facilitate solicitation and management of donated resources and volunteers.
- Co-ordinate with various stakeholders to promptly resolve recovery issues.
- Provide resources on “need basis” and which are within the capabilities of Central Government as per norms.

10.4.2 STATE GOVERNMENT

The damage assessment and all the phases of recovery and reconstruction (short to long-term) are the responsibility of the State/UT government. Some of the key tasks are:

- Lead in and support need and damage assessment operations.
- Provide relevant data regarding the severity of the disaster and assessment of individual needs.
- Participate in and support public information and education programmes regarding recovery efforts and available Central/State Government assistance.
- Coordinate with the Central Government and other Stake holders for reconstruction management.

10.4.3 PRIVATE SECTOR

There is a need for facilitating the involvement of private sector in disaster management and for businesses to integrate disaster risk into their management practices. There is a need to involve the private sector in the areas as of:

- Technical support.
- Reconstruction effort.
- Risk Management including covering risks to their own assets.
- Financial support to reconstruction efforts.
- Risk-informed investments in recovery efforts.

10.4.4 VOLUNTARY ORGANIZATIONS AND INTERNATIONAL AID AGENCIES

They may participate in the following activities:

- Joint assessment of need and damage.
- Support government effort in reconstruction process especially in so far as the mandate requires them.
- Provide technical support to reconstruction and recovery efforts.
- Assist the government in disseminating public information regarding reconstruction and rehabilitation plan.
- Training and capacity development of local communities.

10.4.5 INFORMATION, EDUCATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY (IECT)

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

10.4.6 MEDIA MANAGEMENT/PUBLIC RELATIONS:

To ensure accurate communication of the reconstruction and rehabilitation measures being taken to various stakeholders.

10.4.7 COMMUNITY MANAGEMENT:

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

10.4.8 FEEDBACK MECHANISMS:

Using the communication network to get feedback on reconstruction and rehabilitation measures:

10.4.9 DISPUTE RESOLUTION MECHANISMS.

TNSDMA, in conjunction with relevant agencies, shall institutionalize mechanisms to address beneficiary grievances at various levels, as well as explore innovative ways of dispute minimization like involving the community in reconstruction initiatives. Appropriate mechanism with penalties for dealing with false claims will be evolved to prevent misuse of assistance.

10.5 RECOVERY AND BUILDING BACK BETTER SCOPE

Globally the approach towards post disaster restoration and rehabilitation has shifted to one of betterment reconstruction. While disasters result in considerable disruption of normal life, enormous suffering loss of life and property, global efforts consider the recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction phase as an opportunity to '**Build – Back – Better**'(BBB) integrating disaster risk reduction into development measures and making communities resilient to disasters. The Sendai framework expects that after a disaster, the stakeholders will be prepared for BBB. Existing mechanisms may require strengthening in order to provide effective support and achieve better implementation. Disaster recovery tends to be very difficult and long-drawnout. The reconstruct will vary depending upon the actual disaster, location, pre – disaster conditions, and the potentialities that emerge at that point of time.

The reconstruction and rehabilitation plan is designed keeping in view the worst case scenarios (i.e.L3 type of disasters) in which the capacity of the state and District administration would be overwhelmed and require assistance from the Central Government for re-establishing normalcy in the disaster affected areas. This chapter provides a general framework for the role of Government and its development partners in restoring after a disaster, various essential and basic services. Much of this support will involve the coordinated working of multiple agencies –Government and Non - Government. All the agencies are required to closely monitor response activities and to obtain valuable data regarding the severity and intensity of the event, the affected geographical area and the potential unsatisfied critical needs of the affected population in order to evolve a comprehensive recovery plan.

10.6 ACTION HAS BEEN TAKEN DURING THE POSTDISASTER

10.6.1 DROUGHT

- Integrated Water shed and Water Resources Management Programmes were installed immediately.
- Encroachment on the Water Course Poramboke such as Rivers, Tanks, Ponds etc, were evicted.
- KUDIMARAMATHU was executed to deepen the Tanks, Ponds and wells etc.,

10.6.2 HEATWAVE

- Meetings were conducted frequently with the Health Department Officials to ensure the availability of Medicines to the affected people.
- Water Pandals were installed in public places throughout the District.

10.6.3 FLOOD & FLASH FLOOD IN HILLYAREAS

- Staff from the Fire and Rescue Services was deployed immediately for rescue operations.
- Accommodation was provided to the affected people those who have lost their homes.
- Food, Dresses and Electricity were provided to the affected people.
- Red Cross Society, NGO & Voluntary Organizations were also be engaged to help the affected people.
- Primary Health Centers are usually engaged to distribute medicines to the affected people.

10.6.4 FOREST FIRE

- Staff from the Fire & Rescue Services was deployed immediately for the Rescue Operations.
- Food, Dresses and Electricity were provided to the affected people.

10.6.5 ACCIDENTS IN FIREWORKS

- Staff from the Fire & Rescue Services was deployed immediately for the Rescue Operations.
- People who are affected with severe burns were admitted immediately in the Hospitals for treatment.
- Removing the debris was an important one.
- Relief fund has been given immediately to the family belonging to the Victims.
- Relief fund has been given to the people those who are affected with major and minor injuries.

INTER DEPARTMENTAL ZONAL TEAM (IDZT)

Inter Departmental Zonal Team has been constituted in taluk level headed by Deputy Collectors.

Rajapalayam	- District Supply and Consumer Protection Officer
Srivilliputtur	- Assistant Commissioner (Excise)
Watrap	- Special Deputy Collector (Social Security Scheme)
Sivakasi	- Sub – Collector, Sivakasi
Sattur	- Revenue Divisional Officer, Sattur
Vembakottai	- Deputy Collector/Regional Manager (TNCSC)
Virudhunagar	- District Backward Classes & Minorities Welfare Officer
Aruppukottai	- Revenue Divisional Officer, Aruppukottai
Kariapatti	- Special Deputy Collector (Stamps) Virudhunagar
Thiruchuli	- District Adi-Dravidar & Schedule Tribe Welfare Officer

CHAPTER 11

DISASTER RISK REDUCTION MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES

The term Disaster can be defined as a sudden, accidental event of great magnitude that causes considerable damage to life and property, in some cases it is predictable in some cases it is unpredictable. They are sudden, drastic and normally occur without any alarm (or) warning. Some may be of short time like earth quake, tsunami, explosion due to fire, nuclear, and flash floods and some may be of long term such as cyclone, flood, severe rainfall, drought, and heat wave. Based on the data and experience gained during the past years in this district, major and minor disasters have been identified and classified as follows:

TABLE: 39– CLASSIFICATION OF DISASTER

Major disaster		Minor disaster	
1.	Drought	1.	Flood
2.	Heat waves	2.	Flash flood in hilly area
		3.	Forest fire
3.	Accidents in fireworks	4.	Lightning & Thunderstorms

11.1 DROUGHT:

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

With this background, Drought is broadly perceived in different ways.

- **Meteorological Drought:** When actual rainfall over an area is significantly less than the climatologically mean.
- **Hydrological Drought:** When there is marked depletion of surface water

causing very low system flow and drying of lakes, reservoirs and rivers.

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

In virudhunagar district the impact of drought is manifested in agriculture, animal husbandry and drinking water supply. Hence strategies are evolved for sustenance of normal see in agriculture, animal husbandry and drinking water supply.

11.1.1 NON-DISASTER

Virudhunagar District does not have any perennial rivers and has 8 seasonal rivers and numerous streams and rivulets, activated by the monsoon. The Upper Vaipar, Vaipar, and Gundar are the 3 major drainage basins with 8 reservoirs and tanks. The district has to cater all its agricultural, cattle and drinking water needs with this minimal source of water conservation. Further the location of the district in rain shadow region of Western Ghats and its continentally adds to the water scarcity. Thus every drop of water received has to be conserved and micro management in water usage has to be adopted to overcome the drought.

In 2021 – 2022 the public works department (WRD) has re-instated the old kudimaramathu scheme to renovate the water bodies across the 3 river basins. Under the scheme the tanks and channels maintained by PWD (WRO) are desilted and the water holding capacity of the tanks is raised.

AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING

Creation of 10000 Nos. NABARD Assistance Farm pond from 2018-2019
(TABLE: 40)

S.No	Name of Work	Target	Amount Allotted (Rs. in Lakhs)
1	Formation of Farm pond	1503 Nos.	1410.00

Creation Farm pond under KAVIADP 2021-22,2022-23,2023-24,2024-25
(TABLE:41)

S.No	Name of Work	Target	Amount Allotted (Rs. in Lakhs)
1	Formation of Farm pond	140 Nos.	146.80

Renovation of water harvesting structures using departmental machineries
under KAVIADP from inception to 2022-23,2023-24,2024-25 (TABLE:42)

S.No	Name of Work	Target	Amount Allotted (Rs. in Lakhs)
1	Renovation of Minor irrigation tanks / Ooranies/ supply channels	316 Nos.	270.00

Provision of Stand alone Solar Powered Pumping System from inception
to 2022-23,2024-25 (5 HP, 7.5 HP & 10 HP) (TABLE: 43)

S.No	Name of Work	Target	Amount Allotted (Rs. in Lakhs)
1	Standalone Solar Powered Pumping System	443 Nos.	1365.00

Provision of Solar Drier System from inception to 2023-24 (TABLE: 44)

S.No	Name of Work	Target	Amount Allotted (Rs. in Lakhs)
1	Solar Drier	20 Nos.	43.00

Provision of Solar Powered Fencing System from inception to 2023-24 (TABLE: 45)

S.No	Name of Work	Target	Amount Allotted (Rs. in Lakhs)
1	Solar Powered Fencing Units	43Nos.	46.00

Thus by convergence of normal funds and functions of various departments in the view of disaster risk reduction the water conservation and utilization in the district will be improved. The agriculture, animal husbandry and drinking water needs will be secured by the above effects in the ensuing years.

11.1.2 PRE - DISASTER & DURINGDISASTER

The Agriculture and Farmer's Welfare department has block wise drought management and contingency plan which provides information on drought resistant / tolerant Crop varieties, Agronomic practices and water conservation measures. These information have to be disseminated to farmers through trainings, campaigns, Pamphlets and Demonstration plots. The district administration will take steps to arrange Crop loans, subsidies, micro credits and Crop insurance to cover major and minor notified crops and mitigate the farmer's distress during unforeseen natural calamities.

During 2022-23 in Virudhunagar district there are three seasons under Kharif, Paddy II (Samba) and Rabi, 105, 39 and 451 no. of units were notified respectively. The farmers are encouraged to enroll and ensure that their enrolled crops under Revamped Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (RPMFBY) in 2022-2023.

CROP INSURANCE PARTICULARS FOR 2023-2024(TABLE: 46)

PMFBY – CROP INSURANCE PADDY – II (SAMBA) – 2023-2024			
S. No.	Name of the Crop	No. of Farmers enrolled	Area Insured (Ha.)
I	Loanee		
	Paddy II	227	271.29
II	Non Loanee		
	Paddy II	12036	11553.13
	Grand Total	12263	11824.42

PMFBY – CROP INSURANCE RABI OTHER CROPS–2023-2024(TABLE: 47)			
S. No.	Name of the Crop	No. of Farmers enrolled	Area Insured (Ha.)
	Loanee		
I	Cotton (Lint) - III	55	40.92
	Groundnut (Pea Nut)	9	24.86
	Maize (Makka) - III	985	1587.04
	TOTAL	1049	1652.82
	Non Loanee		
II	Black Gram (Urad)	3110	2017.08
	Cotton (Lint) - III	5644	4103.22
	Green Gram (Moong)	1061	500.85
	Groundnut (Pea Nut)	1185	940.60
	Maize (Makka) - III	15785	26155.46

S. No.	Name of the Crop	No. of Farmers enrolled	Area Insured (Ha.)
	Loanee		
1.	Non Loanee		
2.	Pearl Millet (Bajra)	708	640.18
3.	Pigeon Pea (Red Gram/Arhar/Tur)	111	50.89
4.	Paddy III	5	3.89
5.	Sesame (Gingelly/Til)/Sesamum	485	346.54
6.	Sorghum (Jowar/Great Millet)	3978	4482.40
7.	Sunflower (Suryamukhi)	644	934.01
	TOTAL	32716	40175.12
	Grand Total	33765	41827.94

To protect the cattle, regional fodder camps are opened and the farmers are trained in making low cost green fodder through hydro-ponics and azolla cultivation. The road side water tanks will be constructed in all villages to meet the water need of the cattle. The Veterinary dispensary center in the district will have demonstration plots of Azolla cultivation it also will supply Azolla seeds to farmers. The woman Self help groups in all the blocks are trained to produce hydroponic fodder and Azolla, who inturn will promote this low cost technology of green fodder among the farmers. As a long term measure drought resistant native breeds of cattle and poultry is to be promoted in the district. Weekly monitoring of crop and cattle condition from February to September will be needed to make the required mid term corrections.

To assure the cash liquidity in the hands of people to survive drought, the implementation and extension of period of employment generation schemes like MGNREGS is ensured.

11.2 DRINKING WATER SCARCITY

The huge population residing in 16 urban and 1760 rural habitations in virudhunagar district faces acute water scarcity during summer months in the year of poor rain fall. Virudhunagar district mainly depends on Tamirabarani River for its drinking water needs through CWSS. The native ground water sources are poor in quality and quantity.

- poor quality of native ground water source making it unfit for drinking purpose
- distribution systems of most of the urban municipalities are 35 to 40 years old, whose designed capacity is unable to meet the present a needs need for thrust in micro management of water distribution.

11.2.1 NON-DISASTERPERIOD

- Mapping of water distribution lines and zones in municipalities.
- Strengthening of drinking water distribution system in municipalities by laying bypass distribution lines to tail end areas

- reengineering of old water distribution system in municipalities in a phased manner in next three years
- Desiltation and enhancing the water holding capacity of tanks and supply channels in and around urban area
- completion of Sattur, Vembakottai, Sivakasi, Virudhunagar Tamarabarani CWSS for rural areas.
- Rajapalayam, Srivilliputhur, Sivakasi, Tiruthangal Tamarabarani CWSS is in tender Stage and the works will be expedited.
- To ensure uninterrupted power supply standby genset are planned at three booster stations in Aruppukottai CWSS from Vallanadu in Tamarabarani River, thereby ensuring uninterrupted watersupply.
- Installation of RO Plants in rural habitation to make the water drawn from local resources portable
- Installation of Scientific rain water harvesting structures in all the buildings.

11.2.2 PRE DISASTER AND DURINGDISASTER

- Identification of new local water sources and sinking new borewells
- Conversion of hand pumps with good yield potential into mini power pumps
- Supply of drinking water throughlorries
- Removal of Illicit water connections and motor pumps
- The commercial establishment like marriage halls, hotels must be checked frequently, so that pilferage of potable water incurtailed.
- Educating public on judicious water use

11.3HEATWAVES

World meteorological organization defines a heat wave as, for five or more consecutive days during which the daily maximum temperature exceeds the average maximum temperature by five degrees Celsius. If the maximum temperature of any place continues to be more than 45⁰ C consecutively for two days, it is called a heat wave condition.

11.3.1 NON DISASTER PERIOD:

- Educate all section of population on symptoms and impact of heat waves.
- Improve the green coverage through mass tree planting programs.
- The trees planting on special occasion should made as the culture of people.
- Construction of adequate shelter and drinking water facilities in and around all public utility.
- Construction of road side water tub for cattle

11.3.2 DURING DISASTER PERIOD:

- Health care professionals will need to advise on heat – related illnesses to reduce mortality and morbidity
- Public need to be made aware on how to be protected against extreme heat wave conditions.
- Do's and Dont's on heat-related illnesses must be widely publicized in press, television and social media.
- Educational institutions may need to rework the timings to lessen exposure to the heat wave.
- Local Schools and colleges will need to equip teachers with knowledge on heat protection tips.
- Scheduling public programs, welfare distribution events and employment guarantee schemes in the early morning or late evening
- Awareness needs to be built constantly– LED screens in public places can display temperatures and rolling forecasts.
- Stock piling of ORS is necessary in primary Health care centers.
- Making good drinking water available to the public in Bus stands and other public places is necessary. Public minded citizens, Clubs, Associations, Educational Institutions, religious places and the like may be encouraged to provide simple shelters in public places that will have drinking water.

11.4 FLOOD

Floods are often a result of heavy rains associated with the natural course of surplus water flow being hindered by encroachment and unplanned development. Heavy rainfall in excess of normal carrying or holding capacity of the water bodies can also result in flood in habitations. Virudhunagar district experiences heavy rainfall during the north-east monsoon whenever the rainfall is above average the surplus runoff will create flood. Western Ghats in Srivilliputtur and Rajapalayam Taluks is the major catchment area for the district the rain water harvested flows through a series of tanks, reservoirs and supply channels. The floods in Virudhunagar District mainly affect the low-lying habitations in and around the rivers and the inundation of agricultural fields resulting in crop loss are rarely experienced. The main causes of flood in Virudhunagar District are

- Siltation of river bed, supply channels and water bodies.
- Encroachment in river bed, supply channels and water bodies
- Growth of prosopis in river bed and supply channels hinders the free flow of water.
- Breach of tank bund in the upper reaches.

11.4.1 NON DISASTER PERIOD:

- The district Collector must arrange for a full-fledged review of dams, PWD tanks and MI tanks separately to ensure that the maintenance issues (Strengthening of bunds and attending repair of Sluice) of the tanks and dams are addressed properly.

Review of PWD officers to ascertain 'Flood level release protocol' is fully understood by the PWD officers themselves.

- Desiltation of riverbed, supply channels and waterbodies
- Removal of Encroachment and Prosopis from riverbed, supply channels and water bodies so that their carrying capacity is enhanced and restored to the planned quantity.
- Educate the people in vulnerable areas and conduct mock drills with public participation to create awareness of floods.

11.4.2 PREDISASTER:

- Flood warning and response mechanism should be ensured.
- Activation of flood warning to vulnerable communities and stake holders.
- Evacuation of vulnerable people to safe areas and pre – designated shelter.
- Ensure safe drinking water, Food, Medicine and sanitation facilities to people in flood shelters.
- First responders and swimmers will be alerted and kept ready for rescue operation.
- Boats from fire and rescue service department and fisheries department will be mobilized to vulnerable points.
- Stocking of sufficient quantity of sand bags and casurina poles near vulnerable points.
- If flood risk is reduced, a flood de–warning may be issued in consultation with PWD(WRD)

11.4.3 DURING DISASTER

In case Flood occurs, rescue and relief activities shall be initiated immediately police/Fire – Rescue teams/ Ambulance will need to be pressed in to service. Citizen Rescue and swimming teams will need to be put to work.

11.5 FLASH FLOOD IN HILLY AREAS:

This type of flash flood in Hilly areas occurs in Thaniparai in Watrap Taluk, where the Sundaramahalingam Temple is situated at the top of the hill. This place is located at the bed of the Western Ghats. Actually the temple is located in Madurai District. The access to the temple is from Thaniparai in Virudhunagar District and Safftur in Madurai District. But, all the devotees at the maximum use the Thaniparai route to reach the hill temple. Normally during new moon and full moon of every month devotees throngs to the temple in huge volume. Particularly during new moons of Tamil months. Namely Adi, Puratasi, and Thai, large number of devotees from various parts of south Tamilnadu gather at the temple. The passage starts at the base of Thaniparai hill bed and the approximate distance to the hill temple is scaled at 7 kms. There are some vulnerable points where the impact of flood during monsoon or

even in normal season are reported to be high, flash floods sometimes occur with out any prediction. During such flash floods casualties occur both for human and cattle. During 1977 while the devotees assembled there at the time of Adi Amavasai, A heavy flash flood occurred which cost so many human lives and fatal death of cattle. i.e., bullocks which were used by the devotees to carry them from villages by means of bullock carts. Recently, during 18.05.2015 a similar flash flood occurred at the same vicinity causing human casualties. During rainfall the District administration issues adequate warning not to venture into the river situated at the bed of the Thaniparai hill. Ignoring these warning youngsters falls prey to the flash flood which occurs without any prediction. However in many cases the District Administration with the help of police and Fire and Rescue Services have saved the life of so many devotees and general public. To regulate the movement of devotees who visit the Sundaramahalingam temple bi-monthly, the District Administration imposed ban to visit or stay at the temple during monsoon or when rainfall is predicted. However, during normal seasons, ban will be relaxed to enable the devotees to visit the temple during all new moon and full moon, if the climatic conditions permit.

Based on the previous incidents and experiences gained in the flash flood disaster, the District Administrations of Virudhunagar and Madurai along with Revenue and Police officials regulates the movement of devotees during Adi Amavasai, when large number of devotees pour in. At that time, all the line Department officials of both the districts containing Transport, Police, Fire Safety and Rescue, TANGEDCO and Medical services are deployed to handle the situation in times of crisis. Right from Krishnankoil and Alagapuri, Sector Magistrates with police force are posted to monitor the movement of devotees. Further, with the help of Forest and Police officials, all the names and contact numbers of the devotees are recorded and they are allowed to visit the temple.

11.6 Thunderstorm & Lightning:

11.6.1 During Non- disaster period:

Early Warning System:

Promoting the use of DAMINI App among officials at grass roots 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 40sq.kmand movement and direction of thunderstorm.

DDMA has extensively advised downloading of DAMINI App by the 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.

11.6.2 MITIGATION MEASURES

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 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. All the School Buildings, hospitals and other buildings of Government and Local bodies should have a Lightning Arrester

NON STRUCTURAL MEASURES:

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.

The Educative Audio-Visual materials, Posters, Pamphlets available for wider dissemination of knowledge about the impacts and Do's and Don'ts to be followed by common public.

11.7 FOREST FIRE

Wildfire is one among the most destructive threats to forests. Many parts of the Srivilliputtur Grizzled Squirrel Wildlife Sanctuary suffer fire because of nature of terrain, rain shadow tract, prevalent drought conditions, grazing and pilgrims visit to interior parts. Recurring fire incidents weaken the vegetation composition, from healthy trees to thickets of small diameter trees that are more susceptible to drought, disease, and insects. Some of the identified causes of fire incidents in Grizzled Squirrel Wildlife Sanctuary are Deliberate and accidental fire by poachers and hunters, Unattended fire by timber and wood smugglers, Clearing and burning for ganja cultivation, Deliberate fire by grazers to get flush of grass, Unintentional fire by fire wood collectors, to torch the honey bees by honey collectors, Clearing for NTFP collection and accidental and negligence fire by tourists, pilgrims and travelers. Some causes have been eliminated and some are still occurring.

Fire causes damage to forest resources in a variety of ways: Water run-off increase due to decrease in ground vegetation and baking of top soil layer. This results in soil erosion and lowering of water table. Wildlife suffers due to the disturbance in the delicate balance of ecology. Forest fire affects the environment in indirect ways too. Increase in soil erosion increases rate of siltation in reservoirs thus reducing their life and storage capacity.

Fire as a natural and man-made phenomenon has a basic relationship with forestry and it is of vital concern to the forest department. Fires are both harmful and beneficial to forests. While they may destroy plant and animal species; prescribed or controlled burning is used as a management tool. The entire sanctuary landscape is prone to fire during dry season. Frequent fire lead to habitat degradation and expansion of grass lands at higher elevations.

11.7.1 FIRE MANAGEMENT STRATEGY

- a) Preparation of fire vulnerability map based on fire occurrences of last 10 years. (It is already prepared for Srivilliputtur Grizzled Squirrel Wildlife Sanctuary)
- b) Early Burning System
- c) Fire line clearing and maintenance (This year 3 meter width fire line maintained for a length of 40K min vulnerable forest areas.
- d) Engaging fire watchers during fire season (18 Fire watchers engaged under various schemes from January to March)
- e) Anti poaching camping and patrolling intensified.

Based on vulnerability for illegal activities like hunting, illicit felling, fire, ganja cultivation, grazing 15 routes have been identified for regular patrolling in the entire sanctuary with of staff including Anti poaching watchers.(52 Anti poaching watchers are engaged under schemes and non plan for the entire sanctuary).

- f) Publicity and Awareness (Created through sign boards, presentations to students and awareness speech to visitors)
- g) The visitors are checked at forest entry points (Thaniparai, Sasthakoil, Alagarkoil etc.,) for inflammable materials like cigar, liquor, match box etc.,
- h) Capacity building and creation of Database
 - Prompt reporting by field staff and creating and maintaining a database of fire occurrences and historic fires very important for mitigation planning.
 - Post fire evaluation to assess the damage, both quality and quantity and updating fire history database.
 - Use of GIS and GPS in fire disaster management and fire database creation for the management of the sanctuary.
 - Monitoring the fire burnt areas and periodically and recording the improvement or deterioration, if any, to review the impact of fire on the wildlife habitat, bio diversity etc.,

11.7.2 FIRE CONTROL OPERATIONS

- a) The foremost work is to detect the movement of the wind, so as to determine the fire front.
- b) Anti poaching teams communicate to Range officer if they notice any fire incidences. Immediately the nearby teams and local labourers mobilized to the spot for firefighting.
- c) The fire fighting is done by making clearance of the fuel load and beating edge of the fire.
- d) The clearance is also done on the counter at the safe distance and counter-fire is burnt. The idea is to remove the fuel load from the direction of fire advance. So that it dies out. Thus strip cutting, beating the fire edge manually and Counter firing are the important fire control operations.
- e) Even after complete control of fire the team will perambulate the burnt area and do use burnt dead tree/branches if any.

11.8 ACCIDENTS IN FIRE WORKS:

Sivakasi in this District is defined as the capital of fireworks in India. It is also popularly called as 'Kutty Japan', as employment opportunities are in plenty as so many fireworks and match factories and printing press are situated in the close vicinity of this town. The fireworks and match industries dates back to century, and initially match factories and fireworks industries were started and subsequently other its oriented business started in due course side by side. Hence construction, and other allied business have also started to develop. Hence employment opportunities are plenty to those of skilled, semi-skilled and non-skilled. The present focus is on the Fireworks accident which comes under the head Man-made disaster. Through all kinds of sincere efforts taken by the District Administration to bring awareness among the employees, factory operators and general public, in coordination with the Industrial Health safety officials and Controller of Explosives, the quantum of casualty and damage caused have been reduced to a greater extent, owing to periodical review with all officials concerned and conducting training classes to the employees by the appropriate line departments and conducting meeting with ground zero level works to have interaction, with the intention to create awareness on latest techniques in respect of fire fighting, techniques to withstand in times of crisis and all precautionary methods to adopted and discuss do's and don'ts.

11.8.1 FACTORS TO BE CONSIDERED BY FIREWORKS INDUSTRIES:

A study on all mishaps occurred so far relates to dumping of huge numbers of employees at the restricted premises, for e.g., where only four persons are allowed, with a view to increase productivity it gets doubled and sometimes goes up to ten. Under such circumstances owing to financial crisis employees who are not conversant with the process of making fireworks are employed and that too they are pressurized to work without any break, and beyond the statutory allowed time, when the work is at peak in violation on the above lines during peak summer, there are fair chances of such occurrence, to curtail this mobile squad consisting Revenue, Police, Industrial safety officials are appointed to check and report the cases where ever there is violations. Usage of metals other than the allowed one to cut fireworks related materials are also a cause, which remains unheard. While focusing on the future plan the co- operation of the fireworks industrialists is extremely necessary to handle the situation, they have to assist the District Administration and all the line department officials to follow the norms, adopt latest techniques available to curtail the accidents. It can be ensured that excessive work pressure causing stress for more production shall be avoided and the realistic products targets among the workers can be encouraged. Untrained hands who are permitted to handle hazardous chemicals to be mixed, overcrowd in working area beyond the norms, avoidance of work during high temperature, and it has to be ensured that high temperature at both the points inside the working area and outside the working area make the heat-reactive chemicals prone to explosion. Further industrialists may work out possible installation of machines in the preparation of fireworks, to ensure reduction in human casualty and damage to the property, keeping in mind that extracting work from workers may cause lead poisoning, ulcer and damage to the central nervous system on prolonged exposure to the firework related chemicals, as indicated in an article published by the International Journal of Environmental engineering.

Further industrialists may work out to plan on construction of working sheds, magazines so that it is built in explosion-resistant. If the cost involved in this may be high at one point, but on the other point gradual increase in cost of giving relief to the victim's family, property reconstruction expenses will gradually decrease, and vitally innocent human lives are saved by the onetime investment of sophisticated building structure exclusively designed to with stand fireworks related explosion.

CHAPTER 12

CAPACITY BUILDING

12.1 CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT FOR DRR

The Sendai Framework emphasizes the need for enhancing the technical, financial, and administrative capabilities of institutions, governments, and communities to deal with the identified risks at different levels. The framework calls for reinforcing the capacity to implement and enforce risk reduction measures. Capacity development commonly refers to a process that is driven from the inside and starts from existing capacity assets.

12.2 CAPACITY BUILDING STRATEGIES

The capacity development for DRR is a continuing process of enhancing the capability of individuals, Teams, Organisations and communities to realize disaster Resilience at all levels.

The process of capacity building will include elements of human resource development focused on i.e., individual training, organizational development such as improving the functioning of groups, and the strengthening of organizations. Involving stakeholders through participatory approaches is essential to establish ownership and commitment. The sustainability of capacity development initiatives increases in direct relation to the level of participation and ownership of the internal partners. Mainstreaming of DRR is incomplete without mainstreaming of capacity building on DRR at the level Revenue and Disaster Management department, various line departments, Urban & Rural local bodies and at Community level.

12.2.1 TARGET GROUPS FOR CAPACITY BUILDING

The target groups for capacity building will include elected representatives, government officials concerned with DM functions, media professionals, urban planners, development experts, engineers, architects and builders, NGOs, community-based organizations (CBOs), social scientists, youth organizations 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 DDRFs will also be strengthened

- Village Panchayats will be encouraged to undertake Home Campaign
- The Educative Audio-Visual materials, Posters, Pamphlets available 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 Taluks
- Print and Visual media will be utilized for wider publicity

12.2.2 INSTITUTIONS

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 Capacity Development of Revenue and Disaster Management Department, all line departments, urban and Rural Local Bodies, Community First Responders, and Community will be accomplished through, the Anna Administrative Staff College (AASC) Chennai, National Disaster Response Force, Fire and Rescue Department).

Special attention will be given to the District level authorities to incorporate modern and latest technical aspects of handling the disasters in an effective and efficient manner. The disaster management authority trains and interacts with all the stake holders of disaster management at regular interval to strengthen the disaster mitigation process among them.

12.2.2.1 FIRE WORKS LABORERS SAFETY TRAINING CENTRE

As per the announcement of Honorable Chief Minister, on 14.11.2011 the fireworks labours safety training center was Established on 30.04.2012 in Estimate cost of one crore at Sivakasi and the progressive reports are as follows:

1. Estimate cost of Rs.1 Crore
2. Lab and Vehicle Estimation Rs. 25Lakhs

This Training Centre is offering 1 month course to Foremen of Fireworks factories through the Dept of Industrial Health& Safety.

TABLE - 48 NO OF FOREMEN BENEFITTED THROUGH ONE MONTH COURSE

S.NO	YEAR	NO OF FOREMEN / SUPERVISORS BENEFITTED	NO OF FACTORIES BENEFITTED
1.	2	106	79

TABLE – 49 ONE DAY TRAINING FOR FIRE SAFETY WORKERS

S.NO	YEAR	NO OF ONE DAY PROGRAMS CONDUCTED	NO OF FACTORIES BENEFITTED	TOTAL WORKERS		TOTAL
				MALE	FEMALE	
1	2022	61	61	624	1528	2152

TABLE-50 TRAININGS & MOCK DRILLS CONDUCTED 2023-24

S. NO	DATE	NAME OF THE TRAINING	CONDUCTING AGENCY	NO OF BENEFICIARIES
1	26-07-2023	Mock drill on Mejanta Chemical company, Tamilpadi, Thiruchulli	Fire & Rescue Services	20
2	02-08-2023	Mock drill on CSI School, Rajapalayam	Fire -Rescue Services	70
3	04-08-2023	Mock drill on Arasan Ganesan college-Sivakasi	Fire & Rescue Services	150
4	04-08-2023	Seventh Day Adventist Matriculation Hr Sec School, Virudhunagar	Fire & Rescue Services	50
5	07-08-2023	Mock Drill On Narayanaswamy Primary School, Srivilliputhur	Fire & Rescue Services	10
6	09-08-2023	Mock drill on Jeyalakshmi pattasu factory, Anaikuttam, sivakasi	Fire & Rescue Services	33

7	09-08-2023	Mock Drill on kani fire works, Sivakasi	Fire & Rescue Services	40
8	09-08-2023	Ayyanar Fire Works, Kanajampatti, Vembakottai.	Fire & Rescue Services	20
9	09-08-2023	Sri Narayana Fire Works, Kanajampatti, Vembakottai.	Fire & Rescue Services	20
10	10-08-2023	Mock drill on Polish Pin (p) Ltd, Rajapalayam	Fire & Rescue Services	120
11	11-08-2023	Mock Drill On Anut Mahaal Aruppukottai	Fire & Rescue Services	290
12	14-08-2023	Famous Fire Works, Gunganparai, Vembakottai.	Fire & Rescue Services	25
13	17.08.2023	Mock Drill On Sundaram Fast Run (P) Lit, Aaviyoor	Fire & Rescue Services	75
14	18-08-2023	Mock Drill on sangar fire works, Sivakasi	Fire & Rescue Services	20
15	18-08-2023	Primary Health Centre Virudhunagar	Fire & Rescue Services	20
16	22-08-2023	Mock Drill On Sri Meenakshi Matriculation School, K.Karisalkulam	Fire & Rescue Services	100
17	22-08-2023	Mock drill on Government hospital Sattur	Fire & Rescue Services	20
18	24-08-2023	Mock Drill On Vinayagar Primary School, Padikkasuvaithanpatti	Fire & Rescue Services	80
19	24-08-2023	Mock drill on GOVT HR.Sec.School, Sangarapandiyapuram, Ezhayirampannai	Fire & Rescue Services	60
20	26-08-2023	Mock drill on Kalasalingam medical hospital, krishnankovil, Watrap (Tk)	Fire & Rescue Services	60
21	28-08-2023	Maruthi fire works chinthapalli sattur	Fire & Rescue Services	45
22	28-08-2023	Mock Drill on lovely offset, Sivakasi	Fire & Rescue Services	800
23	29-08-2023	Mock Drill On Maharishi Vidya Mandir Secondary School, Srivilliputhur	Fire & Rescue Services	350
24	29-08-2023	Mock Drill in Tncsc godown, Tamilpadi	Fire & Rescue Services	30

25	29-08-2023	Mock Drill On Tamilnadu Civil Supplies Corporation Aruppukottai	Fire & Rescue Services	33
26	30-08-2023	Mock Drill on ESI Hospital, Sivakasi	Fire & Rescue Services	50
27	30-08-2023	Gov Hr Sec School Chathirarettipatti	Fire & Rescue Services	150
28	31-08-2023	Mock drill on Cotton Market, Rajapalayam	Fire & Rescue Services	150
29	31-08-2023	Mock Drill on hayagrivas school, Sivakasi	Fire & Rescue Services	100
30	02-09-2023	Mock Drill on Sri Kumaran fire Works, Sivakasi	Fire & Rescue Services	72
31	02-09-2023	Mock Drill on the rajan amarsas Industries, Sivakasi	Fire & Rescue Services	20
32	04-09-2023	Mock Drill On Hindu Matriculation School, Srivilliputhur.	Fire & Rescue Services	300
33	08-09-2023	Mock Drill on sakthivel fire works, Sivakasi	Fire & Rescue Services	40
34	09-09-2023	Mock Drill on sankar fire works, Sivakasi	Fire & Rescue Services	23
35	12-09-2023	Mock Drill on govt high school, Sivakasi	Fire & Rescue Services	350
36	12-09-2023	Mock Drill on govt high school, Sivakasi	Fire & Rescue Services	350
37	12-09-2023	Mock drill on Calaksi Match Works,kadaneri, Watrap (tk)	Fire & Rescue Services	100
38	13-09-2023	Mock Drill On Amala High School ,Kariyapatti	Fire & Rescue Services	600
39	13-09-2023	Demo in Kucchampatti pudur village ponds, Thiruchuli	Fire & Rescue Services	100
40	14-09-2023	Mock drill on Chinmaiya School, Rajapalayam	Fire & Rescue Services	180
41	14-09-2023	Mock drill on Hotel Amil, Rajapalayam	Fire & Rescue Services	40
42	14-09-2023	Sri venkateshwara Matriculation school Sattur	Fire & Rescue Services	120
43	14-09-2023	Mock Drill On T.V.K.Higher Secondary School, Srivilliputhur	Fire & Rescue Services	200

44	14-09-2023	Mock Drill On Thirumukkulam Pond Area, Srivilliputhur.	Fire & Rescue Services	40
45	14-09-2023	Subbaiayh nadar Hr. Sec School, Virudhunagar	Fire & Rescue Services	200
46	14-09-2023	Mock drill on Govt High.Sec.School, Maharajapuram, Watrap (tk)	Fire & Rescue Services	150
47	14-09-2023	Mock drill on Kanjanaickanpatti pond , Aruppukottai	Fire & Rescue Services	50
48	14-09-2023	Mock drill on GOVT High.Sec.School, kelachellaiyapuram, Ezhayirampennai	Fire & Rescue Services	64
49	14-09-2023	Vembakottai Dam	Fire & Rescue Services	20
50	15-09-2023	R.C Hr. Sec. School, Virudhunagar	Fire & Rescue Services	250
51	16-09-2023	Mock Drill On V.V.R Industrial Links, Soorampatti	Fire & Rescue Services	72
52	19-09-2023	Mock Drill On Andal Primary School, Srivilliputhur	Fire & Rescue Services	15
53	19-09-2023	Shamma Fire Works, Guganparai, Vembakottai.	Fire & Rescue Services	20
54	20-09-2023	Mock Drill on Serva Seva Matriculation School, erichanatham, Sivakasi	Fire & Rescue Services	120
55	20-09-2023	Jakkadevi Match Works, Mankundampatti.	Fire & Rescue Services	20
56	21-09-2023	Mock Drill On Kaankoya Textiles P.Lit Aruppukottai	Fire & Rescue Services	100
57	21-09-2023	Sri Kanmani Fire Works, Achankulam, Vembakottai.	Fire & Rescue Services	20
58	22-09-2023	Mock drill on Nadar HS School, Rajapalayam	Fire & Rescue Services	300
59	22-09-2023	Mock Drill on M.S. Girls high school, Sivakasi	Fire & Rescue Services	400
60	22-09-2023	Mock Drill on Arasan ganesan college of education, thriuthangal, Sivakasi	Fire & Rescue Services	50

61	22-09-2023	Naveen Fireworks Factory, Kottanatham	Fire & Rescue Services	50
62	23-09-2023	Mock drill on Ramco Spin-Tech, Rajapalayam	Fire & Rescue Services	80
63	23-09-2023	Mock Drill on Ramesh sparklers factory, perapatti, Sivakasi	Fire & Rescue Services	12
64	25-09-2023	Mock drill on pilavakal tam, koomapatti, Watrap (tk)	Fire & Rescue Services	20
65	26-09-2023	Mock Drill on Occupation safety and health training centre, Sivakasi	Fire & Rescue Services	6
66	26-09-2023	Mock Drill On Pennington Public School, Chinna Pandithanpatti, Malli	Fire & Rescue Services	62
67	26-09-2023	Mock Drill in govt ITI, Thiruchuli	Fire & Rescue Services	150
68	26-09-2023	Kullorchandhai dam, Virudhunagar	Fire & Rescue Services	50
69	27-09-2023	Mock Drill on Scat and badmittan centre, thiruthangal, Sivakasi	Fire & Rescue Services	40
70	27-09-2023	Mock Drill On Govt Iti Palaiyampatti Aruppukottai	Fire & Rescue Services	150
71	27-09-2023	Krishna Fireworks, Eathirkottai, Vembakottai.	Fire & Rescue Services	30
72	27-09-2023	Patmapriya Fire Works, Eathirkottai,Vembakottai	Fire & Rescue Services	25
73	29-09-2023	Irukankudi dam sattur	Fire & Rescue Services	50
74	30-09-2023	Mock Drill on govt middle school, s.n.puram, Sivakasi	Fire & Rescue Services	30
75	30-09-2023	Demo in Panikkurippi village pond	Fire & Rescue Services	100
76	02-10-2023	hindu middle school sattur	Fire & Rescue Services	50
77	03-10-2023	Mock Drill on Govt hospital, Sivakasi	Fire & Rescue Services	50
78	03-10-2023	GOVT I.T.I, Virudhunagar.	Fire & Rescue Services	50
79	04-10-2023	Mock Drill on sub treasury office, Sivakasi	Fire & Rescue Services	15

80	05-10-2023	Virudhunagar Textile Mills Ltd, Virudhunagar	Fire & Rescue Services	100
81	06-10-2023	Mock drill in Undu uravidam School,Narikudi	Fire & Rescue Services	250
82	09-10-2023	Munispalitty Hr Sec school sattur	Fire & Rescue Services	150
83	09-10-2023	Mock Drill on Lion Matriculation School, Sivakasi	Fire & Rescue Services	300
84	09-10-2023	Mock drill on Sivanandha Vidhayala School, Aruppukottai	Fire & Rescue Services	150
85	10-10-2023	Mock Drill on kamak high school, krishnaperi, Sivakasi	Fire & Rescue Services	100
86	10-10-2023	Mock Drill on kamak higher secondry school, krishnaperi, Sivakasi	Fire & Rescue Services	200
87	10-10-2023	Mock Drill On Palani Primary School, Vaithiyalingapuram	Fire & Rescue Services	10
88	10-10-2023	Mock drill on KANJANAICKANPATTI POND ARUPPUKOTTAI	Fire & Rescue Services	150
89	11-10-2023	Mock drill on T.D.T.A School, Pottelpatti.	Fire & Rescue Services	180
90	11-10-2023	Mock Drill on Serva Seva Matric school, erichanatham, Sivakasi	Fire & Rescue Services	50
91	11-10-2023	Mock Drill on Govt middle school, Sivakasi	Fire & Rescue Services	50
92	11-10-2023	Noble Matriculation Hr Sec School, Virudhunagar	Fire & Rescue Services	150
93	11-10-2023	Mock Drill On Sokkalinkapuram Temple Aruppukottai	Fire & Rescue Services	100
94	12-10-2023	Mock Drill On Sabari International School Kariyapatti	Fire & Rescue Services	600
95	12-10-2023	Mock Drill on Govt higher secondry school, maranery, Sivakasi	Fire & Rescue Services	80
96	12-10-2023	Mock Drill On C.M.S.Higher Secondary School, Srivilliputhur	Fire & Rescue Services	600

97	12-10-2023	Mock Drill On Swamy Primary School, Srivilliputhur	Fire & Rescue Services	15
98	13-10-2023	Mock Drill on Govt Elemendry school, chidambarapuram, Sivakasi	Fire & Rescue Services	30
99	16-10-2023	Mock Drill On Tamilvaanan Industries, Kariyapatti	Fire & Rescue Services	72
100	16-10-2023	Mock Drill on Govt higher secondry school, nadaiyaneri, Sivakasi	Fire & Rescue Services	200
101	16-10-2023	Mock drill on R.C Primary School, Achankulam, Ezhayirampannai	Fire & Rescue Services	40
102	18-10-2023	Mock drill on Taram Textiles, Rajapalayam	Fire & Rescue Services	230
103	18-10-2023	Mock Drill on Nadar sarge high school, thailpatti, Sivakasi	Fire & Rescue Services	150
104	19-10-2023	Mock Drill on Govt Elemendry school, annaiyoor, Sivakasi	Fire & Rescue Services	50
105	25-10-2023	Mock drill on Jawahar ground, Rajapalayam	Fire & Rescue Services	150
106	25-10-2023	Mock Drill on Govt high school, vellur, Sivakasi	Fire & Rescue Services	314
107	26-10-2023	Mock Drill on Govt Elemendry school, Chinnaramalingapuram, Sivakasi	Fire & Rescue Services	30
108	26-10-2023	Mock Drill On Childrans Government Home, Srivilliputhur	Fire & Rescue Services	15
109	31-10-2023	Demo in Thiruchuli Pond	Fire & Rescue Services	100
110	01-11-2023	hindu middle school venkadachalapuram sattur	Fire & Rescue Services	50
111	01-11-2023	Mock Drill On Srivi Lions Matric Higher Secondary School, Srivilliputhur	Fire & Rescue Services	352
112	01-11-2023	Mock Drill in Govt h.s School, Panaiyur	Fire & Rescue Services	300

113	01-11-2023	Lions Saraswathi ammal Matriculation School, Virudhunagar	Fire & Rescue Services	100
114	01-11-2023	Mock drill on Govt High.Sec.School, koomapatti, Watrap (tk)	Fire & Rescue Services	200
115	02-11-2023	kcad matriculation school sattur	Fire & Rescue Services	250
116	02-11-2023	Mock Drill on govt higher secondry school, Sivakasi	Fire & Rescue Services	200
117	02-11-2023	Compaign in M.Reddiyapatti school	Fire & Rescue Services	450
118	02-11-2023	Gov. Hr. Sec. School, Inamrettiyapatti, Virudhunagar.	Fire & Rescue Services	40
119	03-11-2023	Gurusamy nadar krishnmml middle school sattur	Fire & Rescue Services	50
120	03-11-2023	Mock Drill on lion Matriculation school, annaikutam, Sivakasi	Fire & Rescue Services	350
121	03-11-2023	Mock Drill On Maharishi Vidya Mandir Secondary School, Srivilliputhur	Fire & Rescue Services	200
122	03-11-2023	Mock Drill in Govt h.s School, Tamilpadi	Fire & Rescue Services	400
123	03-11-2023	SFS MATRICULATION SCHOOL, MALLANKINARU, VIRUDHUNAGAR	Fire & Rescue Services	200
124	03-11-2023	Mock drill on Govt High.Sec.School, sundrapandiam, Watrap (tk)	Fire & Rescue Services	100
125	04-11-2023	Mock drill on Cotton Market, Rajapalayam	Fire & Rescue Services	160
126	04-11-2023	Bustand sattur	Fire & Rescue Services	100
127	04-11-2023	Mock Drill on kalaimagal higher secondry school, Sivakasi	Fire & Rescue Services	250
128	04-11-2023	Compaign in Tamilpadi, sitthalakundu, othaveedu, melakandamangalam	Fire & Rescue Services	300

129	04-11-2023	Gov. Higher secondary school, Meesalur, Virudhunagar	Fire & Rescue Services	80
130	04-11-2023	Mock drill on Ezhayirampannai Bus Stand Public place	Fire & Rescue Services	70
131	05-11-2023	Irukankudi road and market sattur	Fire & Rescue Services	150
132	05-11-2023	Mock Drill on Suba sangamam thirumana mandapam, sithurajapuram, Sivakasi	Fire & Rescue Services	200
133	05-11-2023	Campaign in pallimadam, Ooranippatti	Fire & Rescue Services	200
134	05-11-2023	R.J.Mantra English School, Virudhunagar	Fire & Rescue Services	150
135	06-11-2023	little buds matriculation school sattur	Fire & Rescue Services	200
136	06-11-2023	Mock Drill on Jaycees matriculation school, Sivakasi	Fire & Rescue Services	250
137	06-11-2023	mock drill in tnus school, thiruchuli	Fire & Rescue Services	500
138	06-11-2023	Gov Hr.Sec.School, Soolakarai, Virudhunagar	Fire & Rescue Services	50
139	07-11-2023	K.M.T.Vidhyalaya school sattur	Fire & Rescue Services	15
140	07-11-2023	Mock Drill on Govt girl higher secondary school, Sivakasi	Fire & Rescue Services	350
141	07-11-2023	Mock Drill on Karnesan girl high school, Sivakasi	Fire & Rescue Services	1050
142	07-11-2023	Mock drill in govt h.s school, Sithalakundu	Fire & Rescue Services	150
143	07-11-2023	Wisdom Health International School, Virudhunagar	Fire & Rescue Services	100
144	07-11-2023	Mock drill on Govt High.Sec.School, gopalapuram, Watrap (tk)	Fire & Rescue Services	100
145	08-11-2023	Bharth primary school, Sattur	Fire & Rescue Services	100
146	08-11-2023	Mock Drill on hindu nadar girls higher secondary school, Sivakasi	Fire & Rescue Services	1500

147	08-11-2023	Mock drill in sethupathy govt h.s school, thiruchuli	Fire & Rescue Services	400
148	09-11-2023	Sun india public school sadayampatti sattur	Fire & Rescue Services	250
149	09-11-2023	Mock Drill on Govt Elementry school, visvanatham, Sivakasi	Fire & Rescue Services	200
150	10-11-2023	Mock Drill on heyagrivas high sec school, Sivakasi	Fire & Rescue Services	200
151	11-11-2023	Mock Drill on govt high school, Alamarathupatti, Sivakasi	Fire & Rescue Services	50
152	11-11-2023	Mock drill on Nadar Girls High.Sec.School, Ezhayirampennai	Fire & Rescue Services	120
153	15-11-2023	Mock drill on Rajasekar spinning Mills, Thiruvengitapuram.	Fire & Rescue Services	130
154	15-11-2023	Shathriaya Girls Hr.sec. school, Virudhunagar	Fire & Rescue Services	250
155	18-11-2023	Mock Drill on govt high sec school, Viswanatham, Sivakasi	Fire & Rescue Services	25
156	20-11-2023	Mock Drill on Jaycees primary school, Sivakasi	Fire & Rescue Services	50
157	21-11-2023	Mock Drill on sbm school, Sivakasi	Fire & Rescue Services	40
158	21-11-2023	Mock Drill on kalaimagal vidhya sala primary school, Sivakasi	Fire & Rescue Services	40
159	22-11-2023	Mock drill on St Joseph School, Sundaranatechiarapuram.	Fire & Rescue Services	150
160	22-11-2023	Mock Drill on Govt higher secondry school, perapatti, Sivakasi	Fire & Rescue Services	50
161	22-11-2023	Mock Drill on palaniyandar theatre Sivakasi	Fire & Rescue Services	10
162	23-11-2023	Mock Drill On Sri Amba Feeds Meenakshipuram	Fire & Rescue Services	50
163	23-11-2023	Mock Drill on sri mugambikai crackers, Sivakasi	Fire & Rescue Services	10
164	24-11-2023	Mock Drill on Lion school, reserve line, Sivakasi	Fire & Rescue Services	500

165	25-11-2023	Mock Drill on muthumari Matriculation school, Thiruthangal, Sivakasi	Fire & Rescue Services	500
166	28-11-2023	mock drill in Bathirakaaliyamman Nursary School, thiruchuli	Fire & Rescue Services	50
167	29-11-2023	Demo inTamilpaadi village pond	Fire & Rescue Services	100
168	04-12-2023	Mock Drill On Yashas English School, Srivilliputhur	Fire & Rescue Services	40
169	05-12-2023	Indhu Middle School, Eathirkottai, Vembakottai.	Fire & Rescue Services	50
170	08-12-2023	Akshaya International School, Keelarajakularaman, Vembakottai.	Fire & Rescue Services	50
171	10-12-2023	Sri vannivinayaga Primary school Sattur	Fire & Rescue Services	150
172	11-12-2023	Mock Drill on Jawahar ground, Rajapalayam	Fire & Rescue Services	160
173	11-12-2023	Mock Drill on hindu primary school, samynatham, Sivakasi	Fire & Rescue Services	40
174	12-12-2023	Mock Drill on Govt Primary school, vadamalapuram, Sivakasi	Fire & Rescue Services	100
175	13-12-2023	Mock Drill On Amala High School ,Kariyapatti	Fire & Rescue Services	100
176	13-12-2023	Mock Drill on Govt primary school, pudukottai Sivakasi	Fire & Rescue Services	190
177	20-12-2023	venkadachalapuram village	Fire & Rescue Services	150
178	20-12-2023	Mock drill on Nadar Magamai HR.Sec.School, Ezhayirampannai	Fire & Rescue Services	110
179	21-12-2023	Mock drill on Sudharsanam Spining Mills, Rajapalayam	Fire & Rescue Services	342
180	21-12-2023	Mock Drill on sundravel matriculation school, Sivakasi	Fire & Rescue Services	100

181	22-12-2023	Mock Drill on sankaralingam puvaneswari pharmacy college, Sivakasi	Fire & Rescue Services	100
182	22-12-2023	Mock Drill on Occupational Health and safety training centre, Sivakasi	Fire & Rescue Services	1
183	22-12-2023	Mock Drill On Sudharsana Spinning Mills Unit-II, Srivilliputhur	Fire & Rescue Services	100
184	23-12-2023	Mock Drill on Govt high school, naranapuram, Sivakasi	Fire & Rescue Services	50
185	26-12-2023	Mock drill on NAA Hs School, Rajapalayam	Fire & Rescue Services	30
186	26-12-2023	Mock Drill on Balaganesh theatre, Sivakasi	Fire & Rescue Services	10
187	27-12-2023	Mock Drill on Jeganath chemicals, Sivakasi	Fire & Rescue Services	20
188	27-12-2023	Mock drill on S.B.K HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL ARUPPUKOTTAI	Fire & Rescue Services	56
189	28-12-2023	Mock Drill on kamala match work industries thailpatti, Sivakasi	Fire & Rescue Services	50
190	28-12-2023	Demo in Tamilpaadi village pond	Fire & Rescue Services	75
191	29-12-2023	Mock Drill on latcham theatre, Sivakasi	Fire & Rescue Services	10
192	30-12-2023	Mock Drill on Annamalaiyar match works ltd, Sivakasi	Fire & Rescue Services	50
193	31-12-2023	Mock Drill on Periyakulam kanmai, Sivakasi	Fire & Rescue Services	50
194	03-01-2024	Mock Drill on Govt primary hospita, viswanatham, Sivakasi	Fire & Rescue Services	10
195	03-01-2024	GOV MEDICAL COLLEGE HOSPITAL	Fire & Rescue Services	70
196	03-01-2024	TANSAM MATRIC HR. SEC.SCHOOL, AALANKULAM, VEMBAKOTTAL.	Fire & Rescue Services	50

197	04-01-2024	Mock Drill on Govt high school, mamsapuram, Sivakasi	Fire & Rescue Services	150
198	04-01-2024	Mock Drill on school education, Sivakasi	Fire & Rescue Services	10
199	05-01-2024	Mock drill on Kamarajar Matiric School, Rajapalayam	Fire & Rescue Services	532
200	05-01-2024	Hindu primari school chinnakamanpatti sattur	Fire & Rescue Services	25
201	05-01-2024	Mock Drill on Govt school, annaiyur, Sivakasi	Fire & Rescue Services	200
202	05-01-2024	Mock Drill On VNUP Kaleeswari Higher Secondary School, Srivilliputhur	Fire & Rescue Services	300
203	08-01-2024	Mock Drill on Veramamunivar high school, krishnaperi, Sivakasi	Fire & Rescue Services	50
204	11-01-2024	Mock Drill on Govt higher school, Sivakasi	Fire & Rescue Services	100
205	17-01-2024	MOCK DRILL ON SUNDARAM FAST RUN (P) LIT,AAVIYOOR	Fire & Rescue Services	100
206	18-01-2024	Mock drill in muthu primary school, Thiruchuli	Fire & Rescue Services	60
207	19-01-2024	Mock drill on GOVT High.Sec.School, kelachellaiyapuram, Ezhayirampannai	Fire & Rescue Services	80
208	20-01-2024	Mock drill on Thendral Nagar, Rajapalayam	Fire & Rescue Services	120
209	27-01-2024	Mock drill on PACR Govt Hospital, Rajapalayam	Fire & Rescue Services	70
210	29-01-2024	MOCK DRILL ON SRI MEENAKSHI MATRICULATION SCHOOL ,K.KARISALKULAM	Fire & Rescue Services	80
211	29-01-2024	Mock Drill On Thiyagaraja Higher Secondary School, Srivilliputhur	Fire & Rescue Services	300

212	31-01-2024	hindu nadar saraswathi primari school konam patti sattur	Fire & Rescue Services	20
213	01-02-2024	S.H.N Hr Sec school sattur	Fire & Rescue Services	100
214	01-02-2024	Mock Drill on RTO Office, satchiyapuram, Sivakasi	Fire & Rescue Services	50
215	01-02-2024	Mock Drill On RTO Office, Srivilliputhur	Fire & Rescue Services	100
216	01-02-2024	VVV ARTS & SCIENCE COLLEGE	Fire & Rescue Services	100
217	01-02-2024	Mock drill on MOTOR TRANSPORT OFFICE ARUPPUKOTTAI	Fire & Rescue Services	116
218	02-02-2024	REGIONAL TRANSPORT OFFICE	Fire & Rescue Services	25
219	06-02-2024	Mock drill on Kamarajar Hs School, Meenachipuram.	Fire & Rescue Services	540
220	07-02-2024	Mock Drill on Govt High school, M.Pudupatti, Sivakasi	Fire & Rescue Services	200
221	07-02-2024	Mock drill on SBM Primary School, Ezhayirampannai	Fire & Rescue Services	40
222	08-02-2024	MOCK DRILL ON AMALA ELEMENTRY SCHOOL, KARIYAPATTI	Fire & Rescue Services	200
223	09-02-2024	Mock Drill on Occupational safety and health training centre, Sivakasi	Fire & Rescue Services	6
224	10-02-2024	VIRUDHUNAGAR AR GROUND	Fire & Rescue Services	80
225	10-02-2024	Mock drill on DEVANKAR HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL ARUPPUKOTTAI	Fire & Rescue Services	325
226	12-02-2024	GEETHA KRISHNA FIRE WORKS, GUGANPARAI, VEMBAKOTTAI.	Fire & Rescue Services	25
227	14-02-2024	Mock Drill on R.S.R International School, Sivakasi	Fire & Rescue Services	160
228	15-02-2024	Mock Drill on Occupational safety and health training centre, Sivakasi	Fire & Rescue Services	46

229	16-02-2024	Mock Drill on Govt hospital, Sivakasi	Fire & Rescue Services	50
230	17-02-2024	Mock Drill on Primary health centre, alamarathupatti, Sivakasi	Fire & Rescue Services	50
231	22-02-2024	Mock drill on Thiruvalluvar nagar,Rajapalayam	Fire & Rescue Services	120
232	23-02-2024	P.S.R Engineering College, Sevalpatti, Vembakottai.	Fire & Rescue Services	200
233	26-02-2024	Mock Drill on Occupational safety and health training centre, Sivakasi	Fire & Rescue Services	11
234	27-02-2024	hindu middle school venkadachalapuram sattur	Fire & Rescue Services	45
235	27-02-2024	Mock Drill On Forest Office, Srivilliputhur	Fire & Rescue Services	80
236	28-02-2024	Mock Drill On Sundaram Brake Linings (P) Lit, Kanjamanaickanpatti	Fire & Rescue Services	100
237	28-02-2024	Mock drill on Janani International (p) Ltd, Rajapalayam	Fire & Rescue Services	140
238	29-02-2024	Mock Drill on Occupational safety and health training centre, Sivakasi	Fire & Rescue Services	45
239	29-02-2024	Mock drill in Allimuthu nadar School, Thiruchuli	Fire & Rescue Services	200
240	29-02-2024	Veerappa Vidhyalaya School Virudhunagar.	Fire & Rescue Services	200
241	05-03-2024	Mock Drill on kinder play school, Sivakasi	Fire & Rescue Services	50
242	05-03-2024	Mock Drill on PR enterprises, kakkivatan patti, Sivakasi	Fire & Rescue Services	30
243	06-03-2024	Gurusamy nadar krishnmml middle school sattur	Fire & Rescue Services	25
244	06-03-2024	Abishek Enterprises P.ltd., Virudhunagar	Fire & Rescue Services	30

245	07-03-2024	Mock drill on Nadar Matric HS School, Rajapalayam	Fire & Rescue Services	120
246	07-03-2024	Mock Drill on Occupational safety and health training centre, Sivakasi	Fire & Rescue Services	42
247	07-03-2024	Mock Drill On Mangapuram Hindu Higher Secondary School, Srivilliputhur	Fire & Rescue Services	100
248	12-03-2024	SRVM Primari school sattur	Fire & Rescue Services	20
249	12-03-2024	Mock Drill on sub district court, satchiyapuram, Sivakasi	Fire & Rescue Services	50
250	14-03-2024	Mock drill on Taram Textiles, Rajapalayam	Fire & Rescue Services	20
251	14-03-2024	Mock Drill on Occupational safety and health training centre, Sivakasi	Fire & Rescue Services	40
252	21-03-2024	Mock drill on Maruthu Nagar, Rajapalayam	Fire & Rescue Services	120
253	21-03-2024	Mock Drill on Occupational safety and health training centre, Sivakasi	Fire & Rescue Services	44
254	21-03-2024	Mock drill on CSI Primary School, Ezhayirampannai	Fire & Rescue Services	37
255	22-03-2024	Mock Drill On Sivaram Higher Secondary School, Mamsapuram	Fire & Rescue Services	70
256	22-03-2024	Shamma Fire Works, Guganparai, Vembakottai.	Fire & Rescue Services	20
257	23-03-2024	Mock Drill on Meenashki hospital, Sivakasi	Fire & Rescue Services	50
258	23-03-2024	Virudhunagar AR Ground	Fire & Rescue Services	15
259	27-03-2024	mock drill in Nadar Primary school, Thiruchuli	Fire & Rescue Services	100
260	28-03-2024	Mock Drill on Occupational safety and health training centre, Sivakasi	Fire & Rescue Services	25
261	03-04-2024	Mock drill on Chinmaiya Vidiyalaya School, Rajapalayam	Fire & Rescue Services	120

262	04-04-2024	Mock Drill on Occupational safety and health training centre, Sivakasi	Fire & Rescue Services	15
263	07-04-2024	Mock drill on Govt. Primary Health Centre, Aruppukottai	Fire & Rescue Services	59
264	14-04-2024	Bustand sattur	Fire & Rescue Services	150
265	14-04-2024	Compaign in Krishnapuram, karthiyappa nagar	Fire & Rescue Services	150
266	14-04-2024	Mock drill on GOVT Primary Health Centre, Ezhayirampannai	Fire & Rescue Services	74
267	15-04-2024	Ameerpalaym village sattur	Fire & Rescue Services	130
268	15-04-2024	compaign in tamilpaadi, aaladipatti,	Fire & Rescue Services	100
269	15-04-2024	Mock drill on thee unnaidad Match Works , Koomapatti, Watrap (tk)	Fire & Rescue Services	20
270	15-04-2024	Mock drill on Police Quarters, Ezhayirampannai	Fire & Rescue Services	65
271	15-04-2024	NAYA CORANATION FIRE WORKS FACTORY, GUGANPARAI, VEMBAKOTTAL.	Fire & Rescue Services	100
272	16-04-2024	Mock drill on Taram Textiles, Rajapalayam	Fire & Rescue Services	254
273	16-04-2024	Padanthal village sattur	Fire & Rescue Services	250
274	16-04-2024	Mock Drill On Balaganeshan Spinners, Shanmugasundarapuram	Fire & Rescue Services	50
275	16-04-2024	Compaign in sitthalakundu melakandamangalam.	Fire & Rescue Services	150
276	16-04-2024	Shathriaya Girls Hr.Sec.School	Fire & Rescue Services	200
277	16-04-2024	Subha Agencies, Thulukankurichi, Vembakottai.	Fire & Rescue Services	15
278	17-04-2024	government New hospital sattur	Fire & Rescue Services	30

279	17-04-2024	Mock Drill on primary health centre, m.pudupatti, Sivakasi	Fire & Rescue Services	50
280	17-04-2024	Mock Drill On Government Hospital, Srivilliputhur	Fire & Rescue Services	40
281	17-04-2024	mock drill in thiruchulu govt hospital,pallimadam	Fire & Rescue Services	40
282	17-04-2024	Mock drill on Govt hospital, Watrap, Watrap (tk)	Fire & Rescue Services	30
283	17-04-2024	Gov Primary Health Centre, Sevalpatti, Vembakottai.	Fire & Rescue Services	110
284	18-04-2024	Sadayam patti village sattur	Fire & Rescue Services	200
285	18-04-2024	Mock Drill on Occupational safety and health training centre, Sivakasi	Fire & Rescue Services	25
286	18-04-2024	Mock Drill On Silver Spiring Spinners India Pvt.Ltd, Malli	Fire & Rescue Services	30
287	18-04-2024	compaign in pacheri, kethanayakanpatti	Fire & Rescue Services	80
288	18-04-2024	Holy Cross Hospital, Virudhunagar	Fire & Rescue Services	30
289	19-04-2024	Padanthal vilakku sattur	Fire & Rescue Services	50
290	19-04-2024	compaign in thiruchuli taluk officeroad,udaiyanampatti	Fire & Rescue Services	110
291	19-04-2024	Mock drill on Ezhayirampannai Bus Stand Public place	Fire & Rescue Services	43
292	20-04-2024	Mock drill on Thendral Nagar, Rajapalayam	Fire & Rescue Services	120
293	20-04-2024	government bus depo sattur	Fire & Rescue Services	40
294	20-04-2024	compaign in thiruchuli main bazzar,panaiyur	Fire & Rescue Services	300
295	20-04-2024	Mock drill on Govt hospital, kottaiyur, Watrap (tk)	Fire & Rescue Services	50
296	25-04-2024	Mock Drill on Occupational safety and health training centre, Sivakasi	Fire & Rescue Services	27

297	04-05-2024	Mock Drill on A J College, Sivakasi	Fire & Rescue Services	500
298	07-05-2024	M.P.C.N HOSPITAL	Fire & Rescue Services	25
299	08-05-2024	government Old hospital sattur	Fire & Rescue Services	40
300	08-05-2024	Mock Drill on Govt hospital, Sivakasi	Fire & Rescue Services	100
301	08-05-2024	Mock Drill On Joshep Hospital, Srivilliputhur	Fire & Rescue Services	30
302	08-05-2024	mock drill in govt hospital thiruchuli	Fire & Rescue Services	30
303	08-05-2024	Govt. Medical College Hospital, Virudhunagar	Fire & Rescue Services	80
304	08-05-2024	Mock drill on Govt hospital, kunnur, Watrap (tk)	Fire & Rescue Services	35
305	16-05-2024	Mock Drill on Occupational safety and health training centre, Sivakasi	Fire & Rescue Services	15
306	16-05-2024	Sri Surya Fire Works, A.Lakshmiyapuram, Vembakottai.	Fire & Rescue Services	30
307	17-05-2024	Mock drill on Govt P H Hospital, Sethur.	Fire & Rescue Services	35
308	23-05-2024	Mock Drill on Occupational safety and health training centre, Sivakasi	Fire & Rescue Services	46
309	24-05-2024	Mock drill on Maruthu Nagar, Rajapalayam	Fire & Rescue Services	120
310	27-05-2024	Mock Drill On White field Primary School, Srivilliputhur	Fire & Rescue Services	30
311	29-05-2024	Mock drill on Pendacon garments, Rajapalayam	Fire & Rescue Services	213
312	29-05-2024	PENTAGON UNIT-I	Fire & Rescue Services	715
313	30-05-2024	Mock Drill on Occupational safety and health training centre, Sivakasi	Fire & Rescue Services	45
314	30-05-2024	PENTAGON UNIT-II	Fire & Rescue Services	745
315	03-06-2024	Mock Drill On Kaleeswari Nursary and Primary School, Srivilliputhur	Fire & Rescue Services	40

316	05-06-2024	Mock drill on Sri vasudeva Textiles, Rajapalayam	Fire & Rescue Services	143
317	06-06-2024	Mock Drill on Occupational safety and health training centre, Sivakasi	Fire & Rescue Services	29
318	12-06-2024	Mock Drill on senthil fire works, puranasanthirapuram, Sivakasi	Fire & Rescue Services	50
319	13-06-2024	Mock Drill on Occupational safety and health training centre, Sivakasi	Fire & Rescue Services	20
320	18-06-2024	Mock drill on Sakthi Nagar, Rajapalayam.	Fire & Rescue Services	120
321	18-06-2024	SATTUR KMT VIDHYALAYA (CBSE) .Muthulingapuram (Village), Sattur(Taluk),; Virudhunagar District.	Fire & Rescue Services	120
322	21-06-2024	Mock drill on S.B.K INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL ARUPPUKOTTAI	Fire & Rescue Services	266
323	21-06-2024	K.R.N PRIMARY SCHOOL, VADAKKANMARAINADU, VEMBAKOTTAI,	Fire & Rescue Services	50
324	23-06-2024	Mock drill on Govt P H Hospital, Zamin kollangkondan.	Fire & Rescue Services	40
325	25-06-2024	Mock drill on Royal And Nursery Primary School,Ezhayirampannai	Fire & Rescue Services	38
326	27-06-2024	Mock Drill On St.Joshep RC Higher Secondary School, Srivilliputhur	Fire & Rescue Services	50
327	01-07-2024	GVJ International School (Cbse) Survyno.6, N.Venkateshwara Puram (Village), Sattur (Taluk).	Fire & Rescue Services	50
328	04-07-2024	Mock Drill on Occupational safety and health training centre, Sivakasi	Fire & Rescue Services	27
329	05-07-2024	Anbarasi Fire Works, Ramudevanpatti, Vembakottai.	Fire & Rescue Services	40
330	09-07-2024	Mock drill on PACR Ammaniammal girls Hs School, Rajapalayam	Fire & Rescue Services	350

331	11-07-2024	Mock Drill on Occupational safety and health training centre, Sivakasi	Fire & Rescue Services	11
332	12-07-2024	Mock Drill on Vinayakar Primary School, viswanatham, Sivakasi	Fire & Rescue Services	41
333	16-07-2024	Mock Drill on Ezhayirampannai Public place	Fire & Rescue Services	58
334	18-07-2024	Mock drill on Subburaj Cotten Mills, Rajapalayam	Fire & Rescue Services	160
335	19-07-2024	Mock Drill On Pasumpon Devar Higher Secondary School, Mamsapuram	Fire & Rescue Services	40
336	20-07-2024	Mock Drill on Malar Fire Works, Subramaniyapuram, Sivakasi	Fire & Rescue Services	20
337	20-07-2024	Mock Drill On VPMM Matriculation Higher Secondary School, Srivilliputhur	Fire & Rescue Services	30
338	25-07-2024	Mock drill on Maruthu Nagar, Rajapalayam	Fire & Rescue Services	120
339	25-07-2024	Mock Drill on Occupational safety and health training centre, Sivakasi	Fire & Rescue Services	22
340	25-07-2024	Mock Drill in Govt hospital Paralachi	Fire & Rescue Services	30
341	29-07-2024	Mock Drill on Lovely Offset Printer, Puvanathapuram, Sivakasi	Fire & Rescue Services	600
342	14-08-2024	Santhanamari Fire Works, Gunganparai, Vembakottai.	Fire & Rescue Services	25
343	14-09-2024	Mock Drill on govt Arts and Science college, Reserve line, Sivakasi	Fire & Rescue Services	800
344	15-09-2024	Mock Drill on Sima fire works, gangalapuram, Sivakasi	Fire & Rescue Services	800

12.3 CAPACITY BUILDING OF COMMUNITY VOLUNTEERS & FIRST RESPONDERS

The role and importance of the community, village volunteers, village disaster management teams, village youth and women organizations, NGOs etc. under the leadership of local authorities, being the bedrock of the process of disaster response, is well recognized.

The Training of the community volunteers is being carried out through NDMA sponsored training scheme called "Aapda Mitra" which means 'Friends in Disaster'. The details of the scheme were as follows.

12.3.1 AAPDAMITRA

300 volunteers had been identified at District level and uploaded in TNSMART web portal registering them for Aapda Mitra training. Further Training centre had also been registered with TNSDMA. 300 volunteers will be trained as Aapda Mitra which is an NDMA initiative and DDMA will be the implementing Agency in the District functioning under the directions of TNSDMA.

12.3.2 TRAINING INSTITUTE

ICC Trust, Harish Academy, Rajapalayam is registered with TNSDMA for conducting Aapda Mitra training in the District. The training Institute was inspected as per the criteria of Tamilnadu Disaster Risk Reduction Agency and the report also had been submitted to CRA.

FIGURE 9-1 PHOTOS OF NDRF MOCK DRILL



CHAPTER 13

FINANCIAL ARRANGEMENTS

13.1 BACKGROUND

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

The DM Act 2005 has clearly mandated upon the Government to ensure that the funds are provided by the Departments within their budgetary allocations for the purpose of disaster management. The Act has stressed upon the need for mainstreaming of the DRM by way of making definite budgetary arrangements for the purpose by the respective Ministries and Department within their overall agenda.

13.2. TYPES OF FUNDS

a) STATE DISASTER RESPONSE FUND

The State Disaster Response Fund shall be used only for meeting the expenditure for providing immediate relief to the victims of cyclone, drought, earthquake, fire, flood, tsunami, hailstorm, landslide, avalanche, cloud burst, pest attack, frost and cold wave. While the state can draw from State Disaster Response Fund for the emergency response and relief, there are provisions to adjust a portion of the expense against funds released from National Disaster Response Fund between the fiscal in which National Disaster Response Fund is released and the expenses incurred by state in the previous fiscal under State Disaster Response Fund. In case the same state faces another severe disaster during the same year, no reduction will be made while releasing assistance from the National Disaster Response Fund. The state-specific disasters within the local context in the State, which are not included in the notified list of disaster eligible for assistance from State Disaster Response Fund and National Disaster Response Fund, can be met from State Disaster Response Fund with the limit of 10 percent of the annual funds allocation of the State Disaster Response Fund. The two funds have provisions for the following:

- Gratuitous Relief
- Search and Rescue ops—as per actual cost incurred
- Relief measures
- Air dropping of essential supplies
- Emergency supply of drinking water
- Clearance of affected area, including management of debris
- Agriculture, Animal husbandry, fishery, Handicraft, artisans
- Repair /Restoration (of immediate nature) of damaged Infrastructure
- Capacity Development

The default period of assistance is as per norms prescribed. However, based on assessment of the ground situation, the SEC may extend it beyond the prescribed time limit subject to the condition that expenditure on this account should not exceed 25 percent of State Disaster Response Government, allocation for the year. The SEC will organize contributions from the relevant State Government, administer the State Disaster Response Fund and invest the accretions to the State Disaster Response Fund in accordance with the norms approved by GOI from time to time.

State has to meet the capacity development expenses from the SDRF and not NDRF subject to a limit of 10 percent of the State Disaster Response Fund. Capacity Development covers the following:

- Setting up/strengthening of Emergency Operation Centres (EOCs) in the State
- Training/Capacity Building of stakeholders and functionaries in the State
- Supporting disaster management centres in the State
- Preparation of Disaster Management Plans based on Hazards, Risks, and Vulnerability Analysis
- Strengthening of SDMA and DDMA

b) DISTRICT DISASTER RESPONSE FUND:

This fund will be constituted and made available to the District Disaster Management Authority for meeting the expenses for emergency Response, relief and rehabilitation.

c) STATE DISASTER MITIGATION FUND:

This fund will be constituted and made available to the SEC for meeting the expenses on mitigation activities.

d) DISTRICT DISASTER MITIGATION FUND:

This fund will be constituted and made available to the District Disaster Management Authority for meeting the expenses on mitigation activities.

CHAPTER-14**DISTRICT DISASTER MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY****EMERGENCY CONTACT DIRECTORY**

OFFICE OF THE STATE LEVEL REVENUE OFFICERS CHENNAI

Additional Chief Secretary to Government, Revenue Department Chennai	Phone-044-25671556 Fax-044-24918098
Additional Chief Secretary Commissioner of Revenue Administration, Chennai	Phone-044-28410577 Fax-044-28410540
Commissioner (Disaster Management and Mitigation)	Phone-044-28544249 Fax-044-28420207

DISTRICT COLLECTORATE- VIRUDHUNAGAR

S.No	Designation	Contact No.	Mobile No.	Fax.No	Mail.ID
1.	District Collector	04562-252345	9444184000	04562-252500	collrvnr@nic.in
2.	Superintendent of Police	04562-252011	9898156789	04562-252300	vnrsoffice10@gmail.com
3.	District Revenue Officer	04562-252149	9445000927	-	drovnr@gmail.com
4.	Project Director, DRDA	04562-252703	9442212322	-	drdavnr@gmail.com drdavnr2015@gmail.com
5.	Personal Assistant (General) to the Collector	04562-252188	9445008161	04562-252671	pag.tnvr@nic.in
6.	Sub Collector, Sivakasi	04562-220052	9445000474	-	sivakasi_rdo@yahoo.com
7.	Revenue Divisional Officer, Aruppukottai	04566-220570	9445000475	-	rdo_aruppukottai@yahoo.com
8.	Revenue Divisional Officer, Sattur	04562-263220	9486647930	-	rdosattur@gmail.com
9.	Project Director (MahalirThittam)	04562-252036	9444094482	-	dpiu_vnr@yahoo.com
10.	District Supply and Consumer Protection Officer, Virudhunagar	04562-252397	9445000353	-	dso.vnr@tn.gov.in
11.	District Backward Classes and Minority Welfare Officer, Virudhunagar	04562-252709	9445477844	-	dbcmwovnr@gmail.com
12.	District Adi-Dravidar and Tribal Welfare Officer, Virudhunagar	04562-252710	7338801283	-	vnrdadwo@gmail.com
13.	Assistant Commissioner (Excise), Virudhunagar	04562-252933	6369417679	-	acexcisevnr@gmail.com
14.	Special Deputy Collector (SSS), Virudhunagar	04562-252742	9944256267	-	sdcsssvnr@yahoo.com
15.	Special Deputy Collector (Stamps), Virudhunagar	04562-252718	9944256267	-	sdcvnagar@tnreginet.net
16.	Regional Manager, TNCSC Virudhunagar.	04562-252607	9442132016	-	tnscsvnr@tn.nic.in
17.	Secretary, District Panchayat	-	7402608259	-	-
18.	Personal Assistant (Development) to the Collector	-	7402608263	-	-

19.	Personal Assistant (Noon Meal) Kariapatti	-	7402608262	-	-
20.	Assistant Panchayat Virudhunagar	04562- 252765	7402608260	-	adpvn@gmail.com
21.	Assistant Project Officer (Infra -I) DRDA, Virudhunagar	04562- 252530	7402608255	-	dpovnr2013@gmail.com
22.	Assistant Executive Engineer (Road & Bridges) Aruppukottai	04562- 252530	7402608268	-	drdavnr@gmail.com
23.	Personal Assistant (Noon Meal) Kariapatti	04562- 252530	7904741611	-	panmpvnr@gmail.com
24.	Assistant Executive Engineer (Sub Division Aruppukottai) Narikudi	04562- 252530	7402608268	-	drdavnr@gmail.com
25.	Assistant Director (Audit) Virudhunagar	04562- 252530	7402608261	-	audit_vnr@yahoo.com
26.	Assistant Executive Engineer(Road & Bridges-I) Thiruchuli	04562- 252530	7402608264	-	drdavnr@gmail.com
27.	Assistant Project Officer (Infra -II) Virudhunagar	04562- 252530	7402608256	-	drdavnr@gmail.com
28.	Assistant Project Officer (Housing & Sanitation) Sattur	04562- 252530	7402608257	-	drdavnr@gmail.com
29.	District Social Welfare Officer, Virudhunagar.	04562- 252701	9952342826	-	dswo.vnr1@gmail.com
30.	District Child Protection Officer	04562- 252826	6369104216	-	dcpsvnrtn2@gmail.com
31.	District Differently Abled Welfare Officer, Virudhunagar	04562 - 252068	9025309518	-	ddawovnr@gmail.com
32.	Superintending Engineer (TANGEDCO) Virudhunagar	04562- 244111	9443143176	-	sevdar@tnebnnet.org
33.	Divisional Forest Officer, Virudhunagar	04562- 252570	9442557733	-	dfovnrfs@gmail.com
34.	Conservator of Forest, Srivilliputtur	04563- 260565	8608144724	-	grizzledsquirrelwls@gmail.com
35.	District Officer, Fire - Rescue Service, Virudhunagar.	04562- 252286	9445086288	04562- 252286	dovr.tnfrs@gmail.com

36.	Executive Engineer PWD, Buildings (C&M) Division Virudhunagar	04562- 244711	7373099140	-	eebcmvnr@yahoo.co.in
37.	Executive Engineer (PWD) Vaippar Basin Division, (i/c) Virudhunagar	04562- 243554	9894893656	-	eevbdwrovnr@gmail.com
38.	Executive Engineer PWD/WRO Upper Vaippar Basin Division, Rajapalayam	04563- 230199	7598625810	-	eepwdwrorjpm@yahoo.co.in
39.	Executive Engr, PWD/WRO Gundar Basin Division, Kariapatti	0452- 2531391	9486926592	-	aegundarkpt@gmail.com
40.	Executive Engineer (TWAD Board) Virudhunagar	04562- 243550	9443581890	-	eerwsvnr@gmail.com
41.	District Food Safty Officer	04562- 252522	9443316576	-	dofssavn1@gmail.com
42.	Assistant Engineer Ground water Virudhunagar	04562- 37999, 36858	9003524165	-	gwdkkudi@gmail.com
43.	Joint Director Animal Husbandry, Virudhunagar	04562- 252706	9445001132	-	rjdvirudhunagar@gmail.com
44.	Joint Director Agriculture, Virudhunagar.	04562- 252705	9442886086	04562- 252290	agrivngr@gmail.com
45.	Deputy Director (Horticulture), Virudhunagar	04562- 252393	9786356114	04562- 252393	ddhvirudhunagar@yahoo.com
46.	Assistant Director (Sericulture), Tenkasi	04633- 222448	9944777571	-	adseritenkasi@gmail.com
47.	Joint Director Medical, Virudhunagar.	04562- 252945	7358122328	-	jdhs.virudhunagar@ediffmail.com
48.	Deputy Director (Health), Virudhunagar	04562- 252388	7339493001	-	ddhsvnr@gmail.com
49.	Deputy Director (Health), Sivakasi	04562- 255623	9597490349	-	dphski@nic.in
50.	Deputy Director (Mines) Virudhunagar.	04562- 252729	9789161624	-	minesvnr@gmail.com
51.	DE Highways, Virudhunagar.	04562- 252415	9443437545	-	tndehvirdunagar@gmail.com
52.	Assistant Director of Fisheries, Virudhunagar	04562- 244707	9384824278	-	adfinland.vnr@gmail.com
53.	Joint Registrar of Cooperative Societies	04562- 252680	9444248543	-	jrvnr.rcs@gmail.com

54.	Assistant Director (Handloom)	04562-252708	994020969	-	adhtvnr@gmail.com
55.	Assistant Director Khadi and Village Industries		9943239497	-	kvibadvnr@gmail.com
56.	RDMA Tirunelveli	0462-2561998	7397389953	-	rdma.tirunelveli@tn.gov.in, rdma.nellai@gmail.com
57.	Assistant Director (Town Panchayat), Madurai	0452-2530564	8925809229	-	adtpmduzone@gmail.com
58.	Asst. Commr. HR & C.E Department - Virudhunagar	04562-242607	9442797580	-	tnendownmentsvnr@gmail.com
59.	General Manager (District Industrial Centre)- DIC	04562-252308	9080078933	-	
60.	DM TASMAL	-	9445029741	-	-
61.	Tahsildar, Rajapalayam	04563-220500	9445000661	-	epic_rjpm@yahoo.com
62.	Tahsildar, Srivilliputtur	04563-260209	9445000660	-	epic_svpt@yahoo.com
63.	Tahsildar Watrap	04563-288800	9488063432	-	epic_watrap@yahoo.com
64.	Tahsildar, Sivakasi	04562-224260	9445000663	-	epic_sivakasi@yahoo.com
65.	Tahsildar, Sattur	04562-260220	9445000662	-	talukstr_revenue@yahoo.co.in
66.	Tahsildar, Vembakottai	04562-284202	7708262306		epic_vbkt@yahoo.com
67.	Tahsildar, Virudhunagar	04562-243493	9445000667	-	virudhunagar.peak@yahoo.co.in
68.	Tahsildar, Aruppukottai	04566-220219	9445000664	-	thrapk@gmail.com
69.	Tahsildar, Kariapatti	04566-255570	9445000665	-	tahsildarkariapatti@gmail.com
70.	Tahsildar, Tiruchuli	04566-282222	9445000668	-	tahsildar.tiruchuli@gmail.com
71.	Corporation Officer Sivakasi	04562-220051	7397389921	-	commr.sivakasi@tn.gov.in
72.	Municipal Commissioner Srivilliputtur	04563-260257	7397389916	-	commr.srivilliputhur@tn.gov.in
73.	Municipal Commissioner Rajapalayam	04563-222328	7397389924	-	commr.rajapalayam@tn.gov.in,

74.	Municipal Commissioner Sattur	04562-260356	7397389912	-	commr.sattur@tn.gov.in
75.	Municipal Commissioner, Aruppukottai	04566-220220	7397389919	-	commr.aruppukkottai@tn.gov.in
76.	Municipal Commissioner Virudhunagar	04562-243861	7397389922	-	commr.virudhunagar@tn.gov.in
77.	Executive Officer Seithur TP	04563-245198	8925809643	-	vnrseithurtp@gmail.com
78.	Executive Officer Watrap TP	04563-287201	8925809644	-	vnrwatraptp@gmail.com
79.	Executive Officer, Chettiarpatti TP	04563-245032	8925809645	-	vnrchettiarpattitp@gmail.com
80.	Executive Officer Kariapatti TP	04566-255660	8925809646	-	vnrkariapattitp@gmail.com
81.	Executive Officer Mamsapuram TP	04563-285494	8925809647	-	vnrmsapuramtp@gmail.com
82.	Executive Officer Sundarapandiam TP	04563-283189	8925809648	-	vnrSundarapandiamtp@gmail.com
83.	Executive Officer Mallanginar TP	04566-288493	8925809649	-	vnrmallanginartp@gmail.com
84.	Executive Officer W.Pudhupatti TP	04563-299318	8925809650	-	vnrwpudupattitp@gmail.com
85.	Executive Officer S.Kodikulam TP	04563-282212	8925809651	-	vnrskodikulamtp@gmail.com

Block Development Officers (Block Panchayats)

86.	Rajapalayam	04563-222202	7402608277	-	bdorjpm@gmail.com
87.	Srivilliputtur	04563-260237	7402608281	-	bdosvpr@gmail.com
88.	Watrap	04563-288229	7402608285	-	bdovpk2016@gmail.com
89.	Sivakasi	04562-220350	7402608289	-	bdosvk@gmail.com
90.	Vembakottai	04562-284129	7402608295	-	bdovpk2016@gmail.com
91.	Sattur	04562-260242	7402608298	-	bdosattur@gmail.com
92.	Virudhunagar	04562-280187	7402608303	-	bdovnr@gmail.com
93.	Aruppukottai	04566-220259	7402608310	-	bdoapk123@gmail.com
94.	Kariapatti	04566-255225	7402608313	-	bdokpt@gmail.com
95.	Thiruchuli	04566-284227	7402608318	-	bdotcli@gmail.com
96.	Narikudi	04566-286222	7402608321	-	bdonkdi@gmail.com

Block Development Officers (Village Panchayats)					
97.	Rajapalayam	04563-222202	7402608278	-	bdorjpm@gmail.com
98.	Srivilliputtur	04563-260237	7402608282	-	bdosvpr@gmail.com
99.	Watrap	04563-288229	7402608286	-	bdovpk2016@gmail.com
100.	Sivakasi	04562-220350	7402608290	-	bdosvk@gmail.com
101.	Vembakottai	04562-284129	7402608294	-	bdovpk2016@gmail.com
102.	Sattur	04562-260242	7402608299	-	bdosattur@gmail.com
103.	Virudhunagar	04562-280187	7402608304	-	bdovnr@gmail.com
104.	Aruppukottai	04566-220259	7402608309	-	bdoapk123@gmail.com
105.	Kariapatti	04566-255225	7402608314	-	bdokpt@gmail.com
106.	Tiruchuli	04566-284227	7402608317	-	bdotcli@gmail.com
107.	Narikudi	04566-286222	7402608322	-	bdonkdi@gmail.com

CHAPTER - 15

REVIEW AND UPDATION OF PLAN

The last year District Disaster Management Plan has been reviewed and updated as per section 31(4) of the DM Act, in the following aspects.

- Major review and revisions after each major incident
- After significant change in operational resources (e.g., Policy, personnel, organizational structures, management processes, facilities, equipment)
- Subsequent to any notification or formal update of planning guidance or standards
- After every case of plan activation in anticipation of an emergency
- A change in the district's demographics or hazard or threat profile
- Enactment of new or amended laws or ordinances

People Centered Advisory
(Do's and Dont's during disasters)

CYCLONE

BEFORE THE CYCLONE SEASON:

- Check the house; secure loose tiles and carry out repairs of doors and windows
- Remove dead branches or dying trees close to the house; anchor removable objects such as lumber piles, loose tin sheets, loose bricks, garbage cans, sign- boards etc.
- 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 events 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 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 alerts is on for your area continue normal working but stay alert to the radio warning.

- 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 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 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 following 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 and loose and dangling wires from lampposts.
- 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 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.

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.

HEAT WAVES

Heat Wave conditions can result in physiological strain, which could even result in death. To minimize the impact during the heat wave and to prevent serious ailment or death because of heat stroke, you can take the following measures:

Do's& Dont's

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

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

TIPS FOR TREATMENT OF A PERSON AFFECTED BY A SUNSTROKE

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

Acclimatization

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

Annexure II - Minimum Standards for Relief Camp

According to Section 19 of the DM act 2005, the State Authorities shall lay down detailed guidelines for providing standards of relief to persons affected by disaster in the State. Some of the points to be considered for a relief camp are as follows.

- Relief Shelters and Rehabilitation camps shall be set up in order to accommodate people affected by a disaster. The camp shall be temporary in nature, with basic necessities. People in the camp shall be encouraged to return to their respective accommodation once the normalcy is returned.
- The factors like terrain, climatic conditions at the site of disaster etc., will also impact the requirement and ability of the administration and other stakeholders to deliver relief. These constraints should also be kept in view while prescribing minimum standards of relief.
- The State/ District Administration shall take necessary steps to pre-identify locations/buildings like local schools, anganwadi centers/ cyclone shelters/ community centers/ marriage halls etc which can be used as Relief Shelters where people can be accommodated in case of disaster in that area. In such centers, necessary facilities like sufficient number of toilets, water supply, generators with fuel for power back up during disasters shall be ensured.
- In the relief centers, basic lighting facilities shall be catered to accommodate the victims. In mountainous areas, minimum covered area shall be relaxed due to lack of available flat land/ built up area. Special care shall be taken for safety and privacy of inmates, especially for women, widows and children. Special arrangement should be made for differently-abled persons, old and medically serious patients.
- Relief centers shall be temporary in nature and be closed as soon as normalcy returns in the area.
- Sufficient number of sites based on population density shall be identified as relief centers and earmarked well advance at the time of planning and development of a Metro/city/town.

- Milk and other dairy products shall be provided for the children and lactation mothers.
- Sufficient steps shall be taken to ensure hygiene at community and camp kitchens.
- Sufficient quantity of the water shall be provided in the relief camps for personal cleanliness and hand wash.
- Separate toilet and bath area be catered for women and children. Hand wash facility in toilets should be ensured. Steps may be taken for control of spread of diseases. Dignity kits for women shall be provided with sanitary napkins and disposable paper bags with proper labeling.
- Drainage or spillage from defecation system shall not run towards any surface water source or shallow ground water source.
- Mobile medical teams shall visit relief camps to attend the affected people. Steps shall be taken to avoid spread of communicable diseases.
- If the relief camps are extended over a long time, then necessary arrangement may be made for psychosocial treatment.
- In each camp, a separate register shall be maintained for entering the details of women who are widowed and for children who are orphaned due to the disaster.
- Special care shall be given to widows and orphans who are separated from their family

Annexure 3 - Disaster Risk Management

Pre-disaster activities			Post-disaster activities		
Risk identification	Mitigation	Risk transfer	Preparedness	Emergency response	Rehabilitation-reconstruction
Hazard assessment (frequency, magnitude, location) Vulnerability assessment (population and assets exposed)	Structural and non-structural works and actions Land-use planning and building codes	Insurance, reinsurance of Public infrastructure and private assets Financial market Instruments (catastrophe bonds, weather indexed hedge funds) Public Services with safety regulation (e.g. energy, Water, transportation)	Warning systems, communication system, protocols Contingency planning (Utility companies, public Services)	Humanitarian assistance Clean-up, temporary repairs and restoration of services	Rehabilitation, reconstruction of damaged critical infrastructure Macroeconomic and budget management (stabilization, protection of social expenditures)
Risk assessment (function of hazards and vulnerability) Hazard monitoring and forecasting (space - time modelling, scenario building)	Financial incentives for Preventive behavior Education, Training and awareness about risks and prevention	Public Services with safety regulation (e.g. energy, Water, transportation) Financial protection strategies	Networks of emergency responders (local, national) Shelter facilities, evacuation	Damage assessment and identification of priorities for recovery Mobilization of recovery resources (public-multilateral, insurance)	Revitalization of affected sectors (e.g. exports, tourism, agriculture) Incorporation of risk management in reconstruction processes

G.O.(Ms No: 380, Revenue Department,, Dated 27.10.2015

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

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)	(i) Rs.74,000/-per person, when the disability is between 40% and 60 % (ii) 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 extent and cause of disability.
(c) Grievous injury requiring hospitalization	(i) Rs. 16,000/- per person requiring hospitalization more than week.
	(ii) Rs.5,400/- per person requiring hospitalization for less than week. Note: Injured persons getting treatment under the 'Ayushman bahrat' Yojana, 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 loss of clothing
	Rs.2,500/- per family for loss of utensils/ house hold goods.

<p>(e) Gratuitous Relief for families whose livelihood is seriously affected.</p>	<p>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 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.</p> <p>State Govt. will certify that identified beneficiaries are not housed in relief camps, during the period GR is provided. Further the state Govt will provide the basis and process for arriving at such beneficiaries district-wise.</p> <p>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 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</p>
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	<p>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 the identification of beneficiaries in a transparent manner.</p>
SEARCH AND RESCUE OPERATIONS	
<p>a) Cost of search and rescue measures/ evacuation of people affected / likely to be affected.</p>	<p>As per actual cost incurred, assessed by State Executive Committee and recommended by the Central Team (in case of NDRF)</p> <p>By the time if the search and rescue operations are over before the visit of the Central Team, then the State Executive Committee will assess/recommend actual/ near actual cost.</p>
<p>b) Hiring of boats/ essential equipment for carrying immediate relief and saving lives.</p>	<p>As per actual cost incurred, assessed by State Executive Committee and recommended by the Central Team (in case of NDRF).</p> <p>The quantum of assistance will be limited to the actual expenditure incurred on hiring boats and other essential quipment required for rescuing stranded people and thereby saving human lives during a notified natural calamity.</p>

RELIEF MEASURES	
a) Provision for temporary accommodation, food, clothing, medical care, etc., for people affected / evacuated and sheltered in relief camps.	<p>A package of 10 KG rice, one saree and one dhoti, one liter of kerosene and Rs.1000/- the families evacuated from their houses and moved to shelters.</p> <p>As per actual cost incurred, and assessed by SEC and recommendation by the Central Team (in Case of NDRF), for a period upto 30days. the SEC would need to specify the number of camps their duration and the number of persons in camps. In case of continuation of 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).</p>
b) Air dropping of essential supplies.	<p>As per actual cost incurred, assessed by State Executive Committee and recommendation by the Central Team (in case of NDRF).</p> <p>The quantum of assistance will be limited to actual amount raised in the bills by the Ministry of Defense for airdropping of essential supplies and rescue operations only.</p>

c) Provision of emergency supply of drinking water in rural areas and urban areas.	As per actual cost, based on assessment of need by State Executive Committee and recommended by the Central Team (in case of NDRF) up to 30 days, 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.
CLEARANCE OF AFFECTED AREAS	
a) Clearance of debris in public areas.	As per cost within 30 days from the date of start of the work based on assessment of need by State Executive Committee for the assistance to be provided under SDRF and 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 (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).

AGRICULTURE	
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.
b) Removal of debris on agricultural land in hilly areas.	(Subject to the condition that no other assistance/ subsidy has been availed of by/ is eligible to the beneficiary under any other Government Scheme)
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 crop, 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 hectare for crops in assured irrigated areas, subject to minimum assistance not less than Rs.2,000 and restricted to sown areas.

b) Perennial crops	Rs.22,500/- per hectare for all types of perennial crops/Agro forestry (Plantation in own farmland), subject to minimum assistance not less than Rs.2,500/- and restricted to sown areas.
c) Sericulture	Rs.7410/- per hectare for Eri, Maulberry, Tussar Rs.7,500/- per hectare 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 hectare subject to minimum assistance not less than Rs.2,000/- and restricted to sown areas.
Input subsidy to farmers having more than 2 Hec of landholding.	Rs.8,500/-per hectare other than paddy in rainfed areas and restricted to sown areas. Rs.17,000/-per hectare for crops in assured irrigated areas and restricted to sown areas. Rs.17,000/-per hectare for paddy crop and restricted to sown areas. Rs.22,500/-per hectare 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 hac per farmer.
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.4000/- Sheep / Goat / Pig

	<p>Draught Animals:- Rs.32,000/- Camel / Horse / Bullock etc. Rs.20,000/- Calf / Donkey / Pony / Mule/ Heifers.</p>
	<p>Poultry:- Poultry @ Rs.100/- per bird. Note: Relief under these norms is not eligible if the assistance is available from any other Government Scheme, e.g., loss of birds due to Avian Influenza or any other diseases for which the Department of Animal Husbandry has a separate scheme for compensating the poultry owners.</p>
<p>ii) Provision of fodder / feed concentrate including water supply and medicines in cattle camps.</p>	<p>Large animals - Rs.80/- per day Small animals Rs.45/- per day Period for providing relief will be as per assessment of the State Executive Committee (SEC) and the Central Team (in case of NDRF). The default period for assistance will be 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, Provided that expenditure on this account, in no case, should exceed 30% of SDRF allocation for the year. Based on assessment of need by SEC and recommendation of the Central Team, (in case of NDRF) consistent with estimates of cattle as per Livestock Census and subject to the</p>

	certificate by the competent authority about the requirement of medicine and vaccine being calamity related.
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 Live stock Census.
FISHERY	
(i) Assistance to 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>i) Replacement of fully damaged/lost wooden catamaran Rs.50,000/- per unit (inclusive of net)</p> <p>ii) For repair/ rebuilding of partially damaged catamaran Rs.15,000/- 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) For Partially damaged FRP Vallam at the rate of Rs.30,000/- per unit.</p> <p>v) Replacement of fully damaged mechanized fishing boats (35% of the assessed value of the damages restricted to a maximum subsidy of Rs.7.5 lakh per boat)</p> <p>vi) For repairs of partially damaged mechanized fishing boats, the subsidy will be provided at 60% of the assessed value of the damages restricted to a maximum subsidy of Rs.4 lakhs 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	<p>Rs.10,000/- per hectare</p> <p>(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 husbandary & Dairying)</p>
HANDICRAFTS / HANDLOOM ASSISTANCE TO ARTISANS	
i) For replacement of damaged tools/ equipments	Rs.5,000/- per artisan for equipments - 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 State Government about damage and its replacement.
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.	<p>As per the actual cost, based on the assessment of need by the SEC and recommended by the Central team (in case of NDRF).</p> <p>The quantum of assistance will be limited to the actual expenditure incurred on hiring vehicle, tractors with spray equipments for spraying of plant protection chemicals for locust control during locust attack. However, expenditure on this account, in no case, should exceed 30% of SDRF allocation under this window (Response & relief) for the year.</p>

HOUSING	
(a) Fully damaged/ destroyed house/ severely damaged i) Pucca house ii) Kutch House	Rs.1,20,000/- Per House, in plain areas. 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 ii) Kutch House	Rs.6,500/-Per House Rs.4,000/-Per House
(C) Damaged / destroyed huts	Rs.8,000/- per hut 10.kg rice for each of damaged huts (Hut means temporary, make shift unit, inferior to Kutch house, made of thatch, mud, Plastic sheets etc. tradionally recognized as hut by the State/ District authorities.)
(D) Cattle shed attached with house	Rs.3,000/-per shed
INFRASTRUCTURE	
Repair / restoration (of immediate nature) of the damaged infrastructure	
1. Road & bridges, Which may include the following activities: i) Filling up of breaches and potholes, use of pipe for creating waterwayus, repair and stone pitching of embankments. ii) Repair of breached culverts.	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 repair of roads, assistance will be given based on the notified Ordinary Repair or and Periodical Renewal 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

<p>iii) Providing diversions to damaged / washed out portions 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>rate whichever is lower.</p> <p>Prescribed rate are as under:-</p> <p>Repairs of State Highways, major District Roads (MDR)</p> <p>In normal areas -- @ Rs.1.0 lakh/km</p> <p>In hilly areas -- @ Rs. 1.25 lakh/ km</p> <p>Repairs of Rural / Village Roads with culverts</p> <p>In normal areas -- @ Rs.60,000/- km</p> <p>In hilly areas -- @ Rs.75,000/-km</p> <p>Repairs of RCC Culverts/ Bridges</p> <p>In normal areas -- @ Rs.60,000/- per culvert</p> <p>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 platform of hand pumps / ring wells / springtapped 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 reswrvors and water pumps including damaged intake-out take structure, approach gantries/jetties.</p>	<p>Damaged drinking water supply schemes will be eligible for assistace as per actual, subjet to a celling of Rs.2.00lakh per damaged scheme.</p> <p>Cleaning of community drinking water wells as per actual subject to a celling 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 area such as piping or rat holes in dam walls/embankments.</p> <p>iii) Removal of vegetative material/building material/debits 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 actual, subject to the ceiling of Rs.2.00lakh 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)</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 lines with bare conductor, as per details hereunder:</p> <p>The rate of assistance will be</p> <p>Rs.5,000/- each pole</p> <p>Rs.0.50 lakh per km for repairing of damaged LT lines</p> <p>Rs.1.00 lakh for replacement of one damaged distribution transformer.</p> <p>The above assistance will not be applicable for those items which can be reused.</p>

5.Schools Repair of damages schools building	As per actual, subject to a ceiling of Rs.2.00 lakh per school.
6)Primary /Community Health Centres Repair of Primary /Community Health Centres	As per actual, Subject to a ceiling of Rs.2.00 lakh per unit.
7)Community Assets Owned by Panchayat Temporary repair of Mahila mandal, yuva Kendra, panchayat Ghar, Community Hall, Anganwadi, etc.,	As per actual subject to a ceiling of Rs.2.50 lakh per unit.
Procurement of essential search, rescue and evacuation equipments including communication equipments etc., for response to disaster.	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)
Capacity building State specific disasters within the local context in the State, which are not included in the notified list of disasters eligible for assistance from SDRF/NDRF, can be met from SDRF within the limit of 10% of the annual funds allocation of the SDRF.	--Expenditure is to be incurred from SDRF only (and not from NDRF) as assessed by State Executive Committee (SEC). The norm for various item will be the same as applicable to other notified natural disasters, as listed above orIn these cases, the scale of relief assistance against each item for "local disaster" should not exceed the norms of SDRF. The flexibility is to be applicable only after the State has formally listed the disasters for inclusion and notified transparent norms and guidelines with a clear procedure for identification of the beneficiaries for disaster relief for such 'local disasters' with the approval of SEC. (Provision of relief assistance to local disasters to be sanctioned as per norms and guidelines notified by GOTN).

INDUSTRIES DEPARTMENT

AMENDMENT TO THE TAMIL NADU MINOR MINERALS CONCESSION RULES, 1959.

[G.O. (Ms.) No. 50, Industries (MMC-1), 27th April 2017, சித்திரை 14, ஹேவிமம்பி,
திருவள்ளூர் ஆண்டு-2048.]

No. SRO A-19(a)/2017.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (1) and (1-A) of Section 15 of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulations) Act, 1957 (Central Act 67 of 1957), the Governor of Tamil Nadu hereby makes the following amendments to the Tamil Nadu Minor Mineral Concession Rules, 1959, namely:-

AMENDMENT

In the said Rules, in rule 12, —

(1) for sub-rule (2), the following sub-rule shall be substituted, namely:-

“(2) (a) Notwithstanding anything contained in these rules, for quarrying clay, silt, savudu and gravel from the beds of tanks, channels and reservoirs in the State (except Chennai, Kancheepuram and Tiruvallur Districts) under the control of Public Works Department or Rural Development and Panchayat Raj Department, the Executive Engineer, Public Works Department or the Executive Engineer of the Rural Development and Panchayat Raj Department, as the case may be, shall prepare the list of tanks, channels and reservoirs and submit their proposal to the District Collector for removal of clay, silt, savudu and gravel from the beds of tanks, channels and reservoirs with demarcation of eligible areas and the estimation of quantum of such mineral to be removed in respect of each area along with the conditions to be stipulated for removal of such mineral from the tanks, channels and reservoirs. The District Collector shall notify the said list in the District Gazette.

(b) Any person engaged in the making of pots or any registered Pottery Labourers Co-operative Society registered under the Tamil Nadu Co-operative Societies Act, 1983 (Tamil Nadu Act 30 of 1983) for making pots, the public for bonafide domestic purpose and the farmers for agriculture purpose be allowed

to quarry clay, silt, savudu and gravel, on free of charges from the beds of tanks, channels and reservoirs under the control of the Public Works Department or Rural Development and Panchayat Raj Department which are notified by the District Collector in the *District Gazette* under this rule after obtaining permission from the District Collector for quarrying:

Provided that the dwelling place or agricultural land of the person concerned and the quarrying place shall be in the same revenue Village or in the adjoining revenue Village. For removal of the above said minerals by any person for agricultural purpose shall produce a certificate issued by the Village Administrative Officer to the effect that they are holding lands in their name or a cultivating tenant as per Adangal Register:

Provided further that the quantity of silt and clay proposed to be removed for agricultural purpose from the beds of tanks, channels and reservoirs shall not exceed 75 Cubic meters per acre (185 Cubic meters per Hectare) for wet lands and a quantum not exceeding 90 Cubic meters per acre (222 Cubic meters per Hectare) for dry lands once in two years. The quantity of earth, savudu and gravel proposed to be removed for other domestic purposes shall not exceed 30 cubic meters. The quantity of clay proposed to be removed for making pots shall not exceed 60 cubic metres:

Provided also that prior permission shall be obtained from the District Collector for removal of such quantity of minerals from the tanks, channels and reservoirs and the period of permission shall not exceed 20 days :

Provided also that quarrying shall be permitted only in the area demarcated by the Public Works Department or Rural Development and Panchayat Raj Department, as the case may be, and the minerals shall be loaded in the Vehicles brought by the applicant by the Public Works Department or Rural Development and Panchayat Raj Department, as the case may be.

(c) Any removal of mineral from these lands shall be subject to the following restrictions, namely :—

(i) Pits shall be at a distance of at least twice the height of the bund from the toe of the bund and they shall not be more than one metre in depth (the depth shall be less, if pits one metre deep are likely to expose porous strata) ;

(ii) Clay, silt, savudu and gravel shall not be carted along the tank bund unless the bund is a recognized road or cart-track ;

(iii) Bunds shall not be cut to enable to pass ;

(iv) Clay, silt, savudu and gravel removed should not be stacked on tank beds, sluice or any other masonry works of the tanks and causeways or slopes of the bunds ; and

(v) Vehicles and carts shall not touch any portion of the revetment, sluice or any masonry works of the tanks and cause damage to them."; and

(2) in sub-rule (2-A), in clause (a), for the expression "30 cubic meters", the expression "222 cubic meters" shall be substituted".

ATULYA MISRA
Principal Secretary to Government.



Abstract

Revenue Department - Change of name - Name of the Revenue Department in the Tamil Nadu Secretariat changed as Revenue and Disaster Management Department - Orders issued.

Revenue and Disaster Management Department, OP Wing, OP I (2) Section

G.O.(Ms.) No.181

Date: 19.05.2017

ஹேலிளம்பி வருடம், வைகாசி-5
திருவள்ளூர் ஆண்டு 2048

ORDER:

Revenue Department has evolved from collection of land revenue to playing a pivotal role with regard to various disasters faced by the State.

2. In the aftermath of tsunami disaster on 26.12.2004, Government have sanctioned plethora of relief and rehabilitation measures with the aid of Government of India and externally aided Agencies viz., World Bank and Asian Development Bank supported by NGOs in the initial stage of relief. In order to establish an exclusive unit to plan, coordinate, review and monitor these projects and also for managing and judiciously implementing various schemes, the Government in G.O.Ms.No.418, Revenue Department, dated 20.7.2005 have sanctioned the establishment of Project Management Unit headed by the Project Director viz., Officer on Special Duty (RR) who will be also function as a Project Director, Office of the Revenue Administration, Disaster Management and Mitigation Department, Chennai.

3. The Government of Tamil Nadu has entrusted the Revenue Department with the following activities over a period of time:

- (i) The State Disaster Management Authority (SDMA) has been constituted with the Honourable Chief Minister as Chairperson;
- (ii) The Tamil Nadu State Disaster Management Agency has been constituted to act as the executive agency for the SDMA for co-ordinating various disaster related activities in the State;
- (iii) Preparation of State/District Disaster Management plans;

/p.t.o./

- (iv) A State Emergency Operation Centre (SEOC) and District Emergency Operations Centres (DEOC) have been made operational;
- (v) In order to reduce the vulnerability of the State to the frequently occurring coastal disasters, the Coastal Disaster Risk Reduction Project (CDRRP) assisted by World Bank has been launched; etc.

4. In many of the States in India, the nomenclature of the Revenue Department has been changed to 'Revenue and Disaster Management Department'. In view of the important role played by the department in Disaster Management, it is hereby ordered to change the name of the Revenue Department in the Tamil Nadu Secretariat as 'Revenue and Disaster Management Department'.

5. The Personnel and Administrative Reforms department is requested to issue necessary amendment to the Tamil Nadu Government Business Rules, 1978 and Secretariat Instructions in this regard.

(By Order of the Governor)

**CHANDRA MOHAN. B,
SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT.**

To

All Principal Secretaries/Secretaries to Government, Secretariat, Chennai-9
All Departments of Secretariat, Secretariat, Chennai-9
The Secretary to Governor, Raj Bhavan, Guindy, Chennai-22.
Office of the Chief Minister, Secretariat, Chennai-9
All Officers/Sections of Revenue and Disaster
Management Department, Secretariat, Chennai-9.

Copy to

The Private Secretary to Secretary to Government,
Revenue and Disaster Management Department, Chennai-9.
The Special Personal Assistant to all Ministers, Secretariat, Chennai-9
The Private Secretary to the Chief Secretary, Secretariat, Chennai-9.
The Personnel and Administrative Reforms (A) Department, Secretariat, Chennai-9.
The Law (Scrutiny) Department, Secretariat, Chennai-9.
SF/SCs.

// Forwarded by Order //


19.5.2017
SECTION OFFICER.

Copy
19/5/2017



தமிழ்நாடு பேரிடர்
அபாயக் குறைப்பு

03 FEB 2020

739

ABSTRACT

Disaster Management – Sanction a sum of Rs.2,10,83,603.00/- from State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) to 22 Districts towards input subsidy to the horticultural crops damaged due to rain, strong wind and whirl winds between 10.03.2017 to 01.06.2019 - Orders-Issued.

Revenue and Disaster Management Department, Disaster Management Wing, D.M.II section

G.O.(Ms) No.73

Dated 30.01.2020

விகாரி, ஹை 16,
திருவள்ளூர் ஆண்டு 2051.

Read:

1. G.O.(Ms) No.380, Revenue and Disaster Management [D.M.III(2)] Department, Dated 27.10.2015.
2. From the Principal Secretary/Commissioner of Revenue Administration and State Relief Commissioner Letter No. OC2/3266/ 2018, dated 11.11.2019.

ORDER:

In the letter 2nd read above, the Principal Secretary/Commissioner of Revenue Administration and State Relief Commissioner has stated that proposals have been received from the following 22 District Collectors for providing input subsidy to the affected farmers whose Horticulture crops were damaged due to Rain, Strong wind and Whirl wind during the period 10.03.2017 to 01.06.2019. The details of the district wise damages are as follows:-

Sl. No	Name of the District	Date of incident	Extent of the Crops Cultivated (In Hectare)		Extent of the Crops Damaged (In Hectare)		No. of farmer affected			Fund requirement for the Damaged Crops (In Rs)
			Irrigated	Perennial	Irrigated	Perennial	SMF	Other	Total	
1.	Tiruppur	13.05.2018 to 05.06.2019	124.56.50	5.31.71	43.95.60	1.76.94	180	51	231	625255.50
2.	Madurai	2017-2019	302.99.05	1.44.00	165.26.00	1.00.00	494	25	519	2249010.00
3.	Tiruchirappalli	5.09.2017 & 07.05.2019	284.72.60	-	196.49.50	-	611	17	628	2652682.50
4.	Thanjavur	21.05.2018 & 24.05.2018	42.37.00	-	27.44.00	-	44	3	47	370440.00
5.	Erode	Sep-2017 - Sep-2018	172.78.00	-	115.02.00	-	225	59	284	1552770.00
6.	Thirunelveli,	14.07.2018	37.28.97	0.73.00	23.80.97	0.48.00	107	17	124	330071.00
7.	Namakkal	16.09.2018 To 28.05.2019	30.79.00	49.25.0	16.62.00	3.86.00	57	39	96	293850.00
8.	Salem	March 2018 - To 20.05.2019	107.74.00	2.49.00	46.21.00	0.72.00	187	1	188	636795.00
9.	Coimbatore	May 2018 To 17.05.2019	142.58.00	1.65.00	101.74.00	0.40.00	148	39	187	1381905.00
10.	Virudhunagar	14.07.2018 to 13.05.2019	108.75.00	144.12.0	61.44.70	143.29.50	264	71	335	3408844.00
11.	Karur	10.05.2018 to 8.05.2019	5.20.00	1.00.00	2.38.00	0.59.00	12	1	13	42750.00
12.	Vellore	19.04.2019 to 16.05.2019	63.56.00	1.23.00	63.56.00	1.23.00	422	13	435	880200.00
13.	Villupuram	21.04.2019 and 23.04.2019	48.40.00	6.10.00	32.90.00	4.00.00	73	0	73	516150.00

/p.t.o/

14.	Cuddalore	03.06.2018, 06.06.2018 and 17.06.2018	594.18.10	-	219.44.50	-	580	5	585	2962507.50
15.	Kanniyakumari	23.04.2019 to 14.06.2019	18.90.30	-	10.37.00	-	33	2	35	139995.00
16.	Thoothukudi	17.04.2019 to 24.04.2019	70.96.5	12.58.5 0	35.50.70	8.56.00	127	16	143	633424.50
17.	Sivagangai	27.04.2019 to 16.05.2019	61.49.50	2.17.00	23.48.50	0.79.00	129	19	148	331267.50
18.	Theni	22.04.2019 to 17.05.2019	44.90.00	-	28.70.95	-	42	6	48	387578.00
19.	Tiruvannamalai	22.04.2019 to 28.05.2019	157.83.50	-	82.43.50	-	313	1	314	1112872.50
20.	Dharmapuri	20.04.2019 to 30.04.2019	63.75.50	0.08.00	28.09.00	0.08.00	107	-	107	379215.00
21.	The Nilgiris	28.04.2019 to 29.04.2019	18.57.00	-	10.44.00	-	29	17	46	140940.00
22.	Perambalur	08.05.2019 to 01.06.2019	4.59.00	-	4.08.00	-	5	0	5	55080.00
Total							4189	402	4591	21,083,603.0

2. The Principal Secretary/Commissioner of Revenue Administration and State Relief Commissioner has also stated that the Director of Horticulture and Plantation Crops have recommended the above proposals sent by Collectors of Coimbatore, Cuddalore, Dharmapuri, Erode Karur, Kanniyakumari, Namakkal, Madurai, Perambalur, Salem, Sivagangai, Thanjavur, Thoothukudi, Tiruppur, Tiruchirappalli, Tirunelveli, Tiruvannamalai, Theni, The Nilgiris, Vellore, Virudhunagar and Villupuram Districts and the same examined with reference to State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) Norms and are found eligible for sanction of input subsidy under SDRF.

3. The Principal Secretary/Commissioner of Revenue Administration and State Relief Commissioner has therefore requested orders of the Government to sanction a sum of Rs.2,10,83,603/- from State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) to the 22 Districts Collectors, towards input subsidy to the affected horticultural crops damaged due to rain, strong wind and whirl winds between 10.03.2017 to 01.06.2019.

4. The Government, after careful consideration of the proposal of the Districts Collectors, as recommended by the Principal Secretary/Commissioner of Revenue Administration and State Relief Commissioner sanction a sum of Rs.2,10,83,603/- (Rupees Two crore ten lakhs eighty three thousand six hundred and three only) from State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) to 22 Districts towards input subsidy to the affected farmers whose horticultural crops damaged due to rain, strong wind and whirl winds from 10.03.2017 to 01.06.2019.

5. The amount sanctioned in para 4 above shall be debited to the following head of account:-

"2245 Relief on Account of Natural Calamities – 02. Flood, Cyclones, etc., - 800 Other Expenditure – State's Expenditure – BH Relief measures to farmers due to damage of Horticultural Crops in Flood affected areas – 311 subsidies - 01 Individual Based subsidy".
(Old DPC 2245-02-800-BH-1114)
(IFHRMS DPC 2245 02 800 BH 31101)

/p.t.o/

6. Necessary additional funds will be provided in Revised Estimate/Final Modified Appropriation 2019-2020 to meet the expenditure sanctioned in para 4 above. Pending provision of such funds in Revised Estimate/Final Modified Appropriation 2019-2020, the Principal Secretary/Commissioner of Revenue Administration is authorized to draw and disburse the amount. This should be brought to the notice of Legislative Assembly by Specific inclusion in the Supplementary Estimates 2019-2020. The Principal Secretary/ Commissioner of Revenue Administration is directed to include the expenditure sanctioned above, while sending the Budget Proposal of Revised Estimate/Final Modified Appropriation 2019-2020 and also to send necessary draft Explanatory Notes for including the above expenditure in the final supplementary Estimates 2019-2020 to Finance (Revenue) Department at appropriate time without fail.

7. This order issues with the concurrence of Finance Department vide its U.O.No.2522/Finance (Revenue)/2020, dated: 26.01.2020 with A.S.L.No.2922 (Two thousand nine hundred and twenty two)

(BY ORDER OF THE GOVERNOR)

ATULYA MISRA
ADDITIONAL CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT

To

The Principal Secretary/Commissioner of Revenue Administration,
Ezhilagam, Chepauk, Chennai – 600 005.

The Director, Disaster Management (FAC), Tamil Nadu Risk Reduction Agency,
Chepauk, Chennai – 600 005.

The District Collectors, Coimbatore, Cuddalore, Dharmapuri, Erode, Karur,
Kanniyakumari, Namakkal, Madurai, Perambalur, Salem, Sivagangai,
Thanjavur, Thoothukudi, Tiruppur, Tiruchirappalli, Tirunelveli,
Tiruvannamalai, Theni, The Nilgiris, Vellore, Virudhunagar and Villuppuram.

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

The Pay and Accounts Officer (East/South/North),
Chennai - 600 008/600 035/600 001.

The Districts Treasury Officers, Coimbatore, Cuddalore, Dharmapuri, Erode, Karur,
Kanniyakumari, Namakkal, Madurai, Perambalur, Salem, Sivagangai,
Thanjavur, Thoothukudi, Tiruppur, Tiruchirappalli, Tirunelveli,
Tiruvannamalai, Theni, The Nilgiris, Vellore, Virudhunagar and Villuppuram.

Copy to:

The Additional Chief Secretary to Government, Home, P&E Department,
Chennai - 600 009.

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

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

The Principal Secretary to Government, Highways Minor Ports Department,
Chennai-600 009.

/p.t.o/

The Honourable Chief Minister's Office, Chennai - 600 009.
The Special Personal Assistant to Honourable Minister (Revenue and Disaster Management and Information Technology), Chennai - 600 009.
The Senior Private Secretary, Chief Secretary to Government, Chennai - 600 009.
The Principal Private Secretary to Additional Chief Secretary to Government, Revenue and Disaster Management Department, Chennai -600 009.
The Finance (Revenue/BG-I/BG-II) Department, Chennai -600 009.
The Revenue and Disaster Management (O.P.II/D.M.III(2)) Department, Chennai - 600 009.
SF/SC.

//FORWARDED BY ORDER//


Section Officer 31/01/2024

31/01/2024



கருக்கம்

பேரிடர் மேலாண்மை - 2020ஆம் ஆண்டு ஏப்ரல், மே மாதங்களில் ஏற்பட்ட மழை மற்றும் சூறாவளி காற்று - ஈரோடு, விழுப்புரம், திருச்சிராப்பள்ளி, பெரம்பலூர், சேலம், கோயம்புத்தூர், தேனி, சிவகங்கை, விருதுநகர், தஞ்சாவூர், கரூர், திருவண்ணாமலை, கிருஷ்ணகிரி, தூத்துக்குடி, நீலகிரி, புதுக்கோட்டை மற்றும் மதுரை மாவட்டங்களில் தோட்டக்கலை பயிர்கள் சேதம் - மாநில பேரிடர் நிவாரண நிதியிலிருந்து ரூ.1,97,92,742/- வழங்குவது - ஆணை - வெளியிடப்படுகிறது.

வருவாய் மற்றும் பேரிடர் மேலாண்மைத் துறை, பேரிடர் மேலாண்மை அலகு,
பே.மே-3(2) பிரிவு

அரசாணை (நிலை) எண்.667

நாள் 27.11.2020
சார்வரி, காந்திகை 12,
திருவள்ளூர் ஆண்டு, 2051
படிக்கப்பட்டது:

1. அரசாணை (பல்வகை) எண்.380, வருவாய் (பே.மே.3(2)) துறை, நாள் 27.10.2015.
2. கூடுதல் தலைமைச் செயலாளர் / வருவாய் நிருவாக ஆணையர் மற்றும் மாநில நிவாரண ஆணையர், செப்பாக்கம், சென்னை-5 அவர்களின் கடித எண்.இ.பே.1/2086/2020, நாள் 29.09.2020.

ஆணை:

மேலே இரண்டாவதாகப் படிக்கப்பட்ட கடிதத்தில், கூடுதல் தலைமைச் செயலாளர் / வருவாய் நிருவாக ஆணையர் மற்றும் மாநில நிவாரண ஆணையர் அவர்கள் கீழ்க்கண்டவாறு தெரிவித்துள்ளார்:-

- i. ஈரோடு, விழுப்புரம், திருச்சிராப்பள்ளி, பெரம்பலூர், சேலம், கோயம்புத்தூர், தேனி, சிவகங்கை, விருதுநகர், தஞ்சாவூர், கரூர், திருவண்ணாமலை, கிருஷ்ணகிரி, தூத்துக்குடி நீலகிரி, புதுக்கோட்டை, மதுரை மாவட்டங்களில் 2020ம் ஆண்டு ஏப்ரல், மே மாதங்களில் ஏற்பட்ட மழை மற்றும் சூறாவளிக் காற்றினால் தோட்டக்கலை பயிர்கள் சேதம் அடைந்ததை, அந்தந்த மாவட்ட தோட்டக்கலை துறை இயக்குநர்களுடன் கூட்டு புலத்தணிக்கை செய்து 33 விழுக்காடுக்கு மேல் சேதம் அடைந்ததாகவும் படிவம் II-B-ல் பரிந்துரை செய்து அறிக்கை வரப்பெற்றுள்ளது.
- ii. ஈரோடு, விழுப்புரம், திருச்சிராப்பள்ளி, பெரம்பலூர், சேலம், கோயம்புத்தூர், தேனி, சிவகங்கை, விருதுநகர், தஞ்சாவூர், கரூர், திருவண்ணாமலை, கிருஷ்ணகிரி, தூத்துக்குடி நீலகிரி, புதுக்கோட்டை, மதுரை மாவட்டங்களில் 2020ம் ஆண்டு ஏப்ரல், மே மாதங்களில் ஏற்பட்ட மழை மற்றும் சூறாவளிக் காற்றினால் தோட்டக்கலை பயிர்கள் சேதம் அடைந்ததற்குரிய நிவாரணத் தொகையினை, இயக்குநர், தோட்டக்கலை மற்றும்

2

மலைப்பயிர்கள் துறை, சேப்பாக்கம், சென்னை வழங்க கீழ்க்கண்டவாறு பரிந்துரை செய்துள்ளார்:-

எண்	மாவட்டம்	இயக்குநர், தோட்டக்கலை மற்றும் மலைப்பயிர்கள் துறை, சேப்பாக்கம், கோபு. எண்/ நூள்	மாவட்ட ஆட்சியர் கோபு. எண் / நூள்	பாதிக்கப்பட்ட விவசாயிகளின் எண்ணிக்கை	பயிரிடப்பட்ட பரப்பளவு (ஹெக்டேரில்)	பாதிக்கப்பட்ட பரப்பளவு (ஹெக்டேரில்)	தொகை
1.	எரோடு	6591/2020 dt.23.05.2020	3930/2020/DM, dt.30.04.2020	174	113.225	51.284	692334.00
		6591/2020 dt.01.06.2020	3930/2020/DM dt.30.04.2020	28	42.40	20.59	277965.00
			3930/2020 /DM dt.06.05.2020	41	30.275	16.74	225990.00
			மொத்தம்	69	72.675	37.33	503955.00
		6591/2020 dt.02.06.2020	9826/2020/DM dt.21.05.2020	15	12.49	8.39	113265.00
		6591/2020 dt.23.07.2020	11649/2020/DM dt.22.06.2020	82	71.42	22.34	301590.00
			11649/2020/DM dt.09.07.2020	3	1.50	0.81	10935.00
		6591/2020 dt.21.05.2020	3930/2020/DM dt.15.05.2020	22	17.505	9.80	132300.00
மொத்தம்		365	288.815	129.954	1754379.00		
2.	விருப்புரம்	6591/2020 dt.21.05.2020	D.M/8368/2020 dt.23.04.2020	11	5.54	3.73	50355.00
		மொத்தம்	11	5.54	3.73	50355.00	
3.	திருச்சிராப்பள்ளி	6591/2020 dt.21.05.2020	G6/9612/2020 dt.23.04.2020	1502	815.601	581.228	7846578.00
		மொத்தம்	1502	815.601	581.228	7846578.00	
4.	பெரும்பலூர்	6591/2020 dt.02.06.2020	52/1018/2020 dt.28.04.2020	44	16.305	9.25	124875.00
		மொத்தம்	44	16.305	9.25	124875.00	
5.	சேலம்	6591/2020 dt.23.05.2020	3176/2020/D.M dt.29.04.2020	109	55.13	31.54	426690.00
			3176/2020/D.M dt.14.05.2020	47	27.340	16.50	224775.00
			3176/2020/D.M dt.20.05.2020	9	2.98	1.79	24165.00
			மொத்தம்	165	85.45	49.83	675630.00
6.	கோயம்புத்தூர்	6591/2020 dt.21.05.2020	7742/2019/D.M dt.29.04.2020	75	44.185	28.73	387855.00
			மொத்தம்	75	44.185	28.73	387855.00
7.	தேனி	6591/2020 dt.01.06.2020	7539/D.M/2020 12.05.2020	24	22.54	11.414	154089.00
		6591/2020 dt.06.06.2020	7539/D.M/2020 19.05.2020	32	26.955	15.32	206820.00

		6591/2020 dt.06.07.2020	6078/D.M/2020 18.06.2020	24	17.949	10.345	139657.50
		6591/2020 dt.23.07.2020	6078/D.M/2020 10.07.2020	3	1.001	0.58	7830.00
			மொத்தம்	83	68.445	37.659	508396.50
8.	சிவகங்கை	6591/2020 dt.19.05.2020	D6/1719/2020 dt.18.05.2020	46	21.72	7.03	94905.00
			மொத்தம்	46	21.72	7.03	94905.00
9.	விருதுநகர்	6591/2020 dt.01.06.2020	D.M2/10021/2020 25.08.2020	28	14.00	5.98	80730.00
			மொத்தம்	28	14.00	5.98	80730.00
10.	தஞ்சாவூர்	6591/2020 dt.21.05.2020	10554/2020/D.M1 dt.22.05.2020	7	3.92	1.82	24570.00
		6591/2020 dt.29.06.2020	10554/2020/D.M1 dt.17.06.2020	32	18.065	9.93	134055.00
			மொத்தம்	39	21.985	11.75	158625.00
11.	கரூர்	6591/2020 dt.01.06.2020	D1/4862/2020 dt. 26.05.2020	302	211.61	80.45	1086075.00
			D1/4861/2020 dt. 26.05.2020	30	19.81	4.54	61290.00
			மொத்தம்	332	231.42	84.99	1147365.00
12.	திருவள்ளூர்	6591/2020 dt.02.06.2020	D.M1/9413/2020 dt.27.05.2020	229	134.19	73.715	995152.50
		6591/2020 dt.23.07.2020	D.M1/2277/2020 dt.08.07.2020	237	97.48	72.41	977535.00
			மொத்தம்	466	231.67	146.125	1972687.50
13.	கிருஷ்ணகிரி	6591/2020 dt.06.07.2020	14323/2020/D.M dt.17.06.2020	11	4.295	2.53	34155.00
			மொத்தம்	11	4.295	2.53	34155.00
14.	தூத்துக்குடி	6591/2020 dt.06.07.2020	D.M1/12042/2020 dt. 19.06.2020	1469	761.323	247.17	3343117.50
			மொத்தம்	1469	761.323	247.17	3343117.50
15.	நீலகிரி	6591/2020 dt.14.07.2020	E1/3693/2019 dt. 30.06.2020	10	4.00	1.24	16740.00
			மொத்தம்	10	4.00	1.24	16740.00
16.	புதுச்சேரி	6591/2020 dt.24.07.2020	DM.21/2020 dt.10.07.2020	156	66.24	32.86	443610.00
			மொத்தம்	156	66.24	32.86	443610.00
17.	மதுரை	6591/2020 dt.21.08.2020	20272/2020/D6 dt.10.08.2020	298	170.49	85.388	1152738.00
			மொத்தம்	298	170.49	85.388	1152738.00
			ஆக மொத்தம் கூடுதல்	5100	2851.484	1465.444	19792742.00

2. மேலும், கூடுதல் தலைமைச் செயலாளர் / வருவாய் நிருவாக ஆணையர் அவர்கள், மேலே முதலாவதாகப் படிக்கப்பட்ட அரசாணையின் பிற்சேர்க்கை வரிசை எண்.5B(2)-ன் படி வேளாண்மை, தோட்டக்கலை மற்றும் மலைத்தோட்டப் பயிர்களுக்கு ஹெக்டேர் ஒன்றுக்கு ரூ.13,500/- மற்றும் 5B(b)-ன் படி நிலையான பயிர்களுக்கு ஹெக்டேர் ஒன்றுக்கு ரூ.18,000/-

வீதம் நிவாரணத் தொகையாக வழங்க வழிவகை செய்யப்பட்டுள்ளது எனவும், ஈரோடு, விழுப்புரம், திருச்சிராப்பள்ளி, பெரம்பலூர், சேலம், கோயம்புத்தூர், தேனி, சிவகங்கை, விருதுநகர், தஞ்சாவூர், கரூர், திருவண்ணாமலை, கிருஷ்ணகிரி, தூத்துக்குடி நீலகிரி, புதுக்கோட்டை மற்றும் மதுரை மாவட்ட ஆட்சியர்களின் முன்மொழிவுகள் மற்றும் அதன் மீதான தோட்டக்கலை மற்றும் மலைப்பயிர்கள் துறை இயக்குநர் அவர்களின் பரிந்துரை ஆகியவற்றை அடிப்படையாகக் கொண்டு, 2020 ஆம் ஆண்டு ஏப்ரல், மே மாதங்களில் ஏற்பட்ட மழை மற்றும் சூறாவளிக் காற்றினால் தோட்டக்கலை பயிர்கள் சேதமடைந்த மேற்படி 17 மாவட்டங்களுக்கும் மாநில பேரிடர் நிவாரண நிதியிலிருந்து ரூ.1,97,92,742 /- (ரூபாய் ஒரு கோடியே தொண்ணூற்று ஏழு இலட்சத்து தொண்ணூற்று இரண்டாயிரத்து ஏழுநூற்று நூற்பத்து இரண்டு மட்டும்) வழங்க கூடுதல் தலைமைச் செயலாளர் / வருவாய் நிருவாக ஆணையர் மற்றும் மாநில நிவாரண ஆணையர் அவர்கள் பரிந்துரை செய்துள்ளார்.

3. மேற்காணும் கூடுதல் தலைமைச் செயலாளர் / வருவாய் நிருவாக ஆணையர் அவர்களின் கருத்துருவினை பரிசீலனை செய்த அரக அதனை ஏற்று, 2020 ஆம் ஆண்டு ஏப்ரல், மே மாதங்களில் ஏற்பட்ட மழை மற்றும் சூறாவளிக் காற்றினால் தோட்டக்கலை பயிர்கள் சேதமடைந்த ஈரோடு, விழுப்புரம், திருச்சிராப்பள்ளி, பெரம்பலூர், சேலம், கோயம்புத்தூர், தேனி, சிவகங்கை, விருதுநகர், தஞ்சாவூர், கரூர், திருவண்ணாமலை, கிருஷ்ணகிரி, தூத்துக்குடி நீலகிரி, புதுக்கோட்டை மற்றும் மதுரை ஆகிய 17 மாவட்டங்களுக்கும் மாநில பேரிடர் நிவாரண நிதியிலிருந்து ரூ.1,97,92,742 /- (ரூபாய் ஒரு கோடியே தொண்ணூற்று ஏழு இலட்சத்து தொண்ணூற்று இரண்டாயிரத்து ஏழுநூற்று நூற்பத்து இரண்டு மட்டும்) மாநில பேரிடர் நிவாரண நிதியிலிருந்து நிதி ஒப்பளிப்பு செய்து அரக ஆணையிடுகிறது.

4. மேலே பத்தி-3ல் ஒப்பளிக்கப்பட்ட தொகை கீழ்க்காணும் கணக்குத் தலைப்பின் கீழ் பற்று வைக்கப்பட வேண்டும்:-

“2245 இயற்கைச் சீற்றங்கள் குறித்த துயர் தணிப்பு - 02 வெள்ளம், புயல் முதலியவை - 800 ஏனைய செலவு - மாநிலச் செலவினங்கள் - BH வெள்ளம் பாதித்த பகுதிகளில் உள்ள தோட்டக்கலைப் பயிர்கள் சேதமுற்றதற்கு உழவர்களுக்கு நிவாரண நடவடிக்கைகள் - 311 மானியங்கள் - 01 தனித்திட்ட மானியம்

(பழைய த.தொ.கு: 2245 02 800 BH 1114)

(IFHRMS த.தொ.கு. 2245 02 800 BH 31101)”.

5. மேலே பத்தி-3ல் ஒப்பளிக்கப்பட்ட செலவினத்திற்கான நிதியொதுக்கம் ரூ.1,97,92,742/- 2020-2021 ஆம் ஆண்டிற்கான திருத்திய மதிப்பீடு / இறுதி திருத்த நிதியொதுக்கத்தில் ஒதுக்கீடு செய்யப்படும். இருப்பினும் மேற்கண்ட செலவினத்திற்கு 2020-2021-ஆம் ஆண்டிற்கான துணை மானியக் கோரிக்கையில் கொணர்ந்து சட்ட மன்றப் பேரவையின் ஒப்புதல் பின்னர் பெறப்படும். அத்தகைய ஒதுக்கீட்டை எதிர்நோக்கி, மேலே பத்தி-3ல் ஒப்பளிக்கப்பட்ட செலவினத்தை பெற்று வழங்க கூடுதல் தலைமைச் செயலாளர் / வருவாய் நிருவாக ஆணையருக்கு அதிகாரமளிக்கப்படுகிறது. மேலும், இச்செலவினத்தை 2020-2021 திருத்திய மதிப்பீடு / இறுதி திருத்த நிதியொதுக்கத்தில் சேர்ப்பதற்கு உரிய கருத்துக்களை உரிய நேரத்தில் நிதி (வருவாய்) துறைக்கு அனுப்புமாறு கூடுதல் தலைமைச் செயலாளர் / வருவாய் நிருவாக ஆணையர் அவர்கள் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளப்படுகிறார்.

6. இவ்வாறான நிதி (வருவாய்) துறையின் அ.சா.எண்.41581/நிதி(வருவாய்)/2020, நாள் 20.11.2020ல் பெறப்பட்ட இசைவுடனும், கூடுதல் நிதி ஒதுக்கப் பேரேடு எண்.909 (தொள்ளாயிரத்து ஒன்பது)-இன்படிடும் வெளியிடப்படுகிறது.

(ஆளுநரின் ஆணைப்படி)

அதூல்ய மிஸ்ரா

அரசு கூடுதல் தலைமைச் செயலாளர்

பெறுநர்

கூடுதல் தலைமைச் செயலாளர் / வருவாய் நிருவாக ஆணையர்,

சேப்பாக்கம், சென்னை-600 005.

ஆணையர் (பேரிடர் மேலாண்மை) தமிழ்நாடு பேரிடர் அபாய தணிப்பு முகமை,

சேப்பாக்கம், சென்னை-600 005.

மாவட்ட ஆட்சியர்,

ஈரோடு, விழுப்புரம், திருச்சிராப்பள்ளி, பெரும்பலூர், சேலம், கோயம்புத்தூர், தேனி, சிவகங்கை, விருதுநகர், தஞ்சாவூர், கரூர், திருவண்ணாமலை, கிருஷ்ணகிரி, தூத்துக்குடி நீலகிரி, புதுக்கோட்டை மற்றும் மதுரை.

மாவட்ட கருவூல அலுவலர்,

ஈரோடு, விழுப்புரம், திருச்சிராப்பள்ளி, பெரும்பலூர், சேலம், கோயம்புத்தூர், தேனி, சிவகங்கை, விருதுநகர், தஞ்சாவூர், கரூர், திருவண்ணாமலை, கிருஷ்ணகிரி, தூத்துக்குடி நீலகிரி, புதுக்கோட்டை மற்றும் மதுரை

முதன்மை கணக்காயர், சென்னை-600018/600 035.

சம்பளம் மற்றும் கணக்கு அலுவலர் (கிழக்கு), சென்னை-600 008.

நகல்

கூடுதல் தலைமைச் செயலாளர், நிதித் துறை, தலைமைச் செயலகம், சென்னை-600009.

கூடுதல் தலைமைச் செயலாளர், உள், மதுவிலக்கு, சென்னை-600009.

முதன்மைச் செயலாளர், நெடுஞ்சாலை மற்றும் சிறுதுறைமுகங்கள் துறை,

தலைமைச் செயலகம், சென்னை-600009.

முதன்மைச் செயலாளர், பொதுப்பணித் துறை, தலைமைச் செயலகம், சென்னை-600009.

முதலமைச்சர் அலுவலகம், சென்னை-600009.

வருவாய் மற்றும் பேரிடர் மேலாண்மைத் துறை அமைச்சரின்

சிறப்பு நேர்முக உதவியாளர், தலைமைச் செயலகம், சென்னை-600009.

தலைமைச் செயலாளர் அவர்களின் முதுநிலை தனிச் செயலாளர்,

தலைமைச் செயலகம், சென்னை-600009.

அரசு கூடுதல் தலைமைச் செயலாளர், வருவாய் மற்றும் பேரிடர்

மேலாண்மைத்துறை அவர்களின் முதன்மை தனிச் செயலாளர்,

தலைமைச் செயலகம், சென்னை-600009.

நிதி (வருவாய் / வ.செ-1 / வ.செ.-2/வ.வ.1) துறை,

தலைமைச் செயலகம், சென்னை-600009.

வருவாய் மற்றும் பேரிடர் மேலாண்மைத் (அநமு) துறை,

தலைமைச் செயலகம், சென்னை-600009.

இருப்புக் கோப்பு / உதிரி நகல்.

//ஆணைப்படி அனுப்பப்படுகிறது//

அ.க.பிரகாஷ்
பிரிவு அலுவலர் 27.11.24

27/11/24



ABSTRACT

Disaster Management - Cyclone 'Burevi' - Damages caused due to heavy rainfall to extremely heavy rainfall from 02.12.2020 to 05.12.2020 - Damages caused Agricultural and Horticultural crops beyond 33 % relaxation of eligibility of once - Enhanced input subsidy sanctioned under State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) & State Funds - Orders - Issued.

Revenue and Disaster Management Department, Disaster Management Wing, D.M.III(2) section

G.O(Ms) No.4

Dated: 04.01.2021

சார்வரி-மார்ச்சு 20,
திருவள்ளூர்வாராண்டு 2049

Read:

1. G.O. (Ms) No.380, Revenue [DM. III (2)] Department, dated 27.10.2015.
2. From the Director of Agriculture letter No.G1/119754/2020 dated 09.12.2020 and 17.12.2020.
3. From the Director of Horticulture & Plantation Crops Letter No. Trg. / 20579 / 2020, dated:09.12.2020 and 17.12.2020.
4. From the Additional Chief Secretary/ Commissioner of Revenue Administration letter No. N.C.I(4)/1875/2020, dated: 22.12.2020.
5. Agricultural Production Commissioner and Principal Secretary to Government Agriculture Department D.O.Letter No. 459/APC&PS/2020, dated 28.12.2020.
6. From the Director of Agriculture letter No.G1/119754/2020, dated 30.12.2020.
7. The Director of Horticulture & Plantation Crops Letter No. Trg./20579/2020, dated 30.12.2020.
8. Press Statement No.01 made by Hon'ble Chief Minister dated 02.01.2021.
9. The Additional Chief Secretary/ Commissioner of Revenue Administration letter No. N.C.I(4)/1875/2020, dated: 22.12.2020.

ORDER:

In the reference 9th read above, the Additional Chief Secretary/ Commissioner of Revenue Administration has stated as follows:-

- i. The IMD in its Bulletin No.1, dated 30.11.2020, issued a warning that the Depression over southeast Bay of Bengal, would intensify into a cyclonic storm and emerge into Comorin area on 3rd December, 2020 morning. Subsequently, IMD in its Bulletin No.25, dated 03.12.2020, stated that the Cyclonic Storm 'Burevi' over Gulf of Mannar close to Pamban weakened into a Deep Depression and would cross Ramanathapuram and Thoothukudi districts during 3rd December, 2020 night to 4th December, 2020 early hours with wind speed of 50-60 gusting to 70 kmph. On 4.12.2020, the IMD in its Bulletin 32, reported that the Deep Depression subsequently weakened into a Depression and is likely to remain practically stationary and thereafter weaken into a Well Marked Low Pressure area. Though the Cyclone 'Burevi' weakened, it remained practically stationary which brought heavy rainfall to extremely heavy rainfall in most of the districts resulting in huge flow of water in the rivers causing inundation in low lying areas.
- ii. The State experienced heavy rainfall to extremely heavy rainfall from 02.12.2020 to 05.12.2020 in many Rain gauge stations across the State. To be more specific, in Cuddalore, Tiruvarur and Nagapattinam Districts, heavy rainfall to extremely heavy rainfall has been recorded from 02.12.2020 to 05.12.2020. Moreover, on 03.12.2020 late night, there has been torrential rains leading to water stagnation in many pockets of the Chennai City and few coastal districts and interior districts have also experienced continuous showers.
- iii. Due to the impact of Cyclone, 7 persons lost their lives. The Cyclonic storm accompanied by heavy rainfall damaged the huts, houses and buildings in the State. Many trees were completely uprooted and strewn across roads.
- iv. The Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, who is also the Chairman of the Tamil Nadu State Disaster Management Authority, spearheaded the rescue and immediate Response and deputed Hon'ble Ministers to their respective districts to oversee the relief / restoration measures. The Hon'ble Chief Minister visited Cuddalore and Nagapattinam Districts on 08.12.2020 and 09.12.2020 respectively which have been severely battered by the torrential rains and subsequent flooding. Besides, the Hon'ble Chief Minister also visited the areas affected due to heavy rains and inundation and subsequent damages to agricultural/ horticultural crops and disbursed relief assistance to the affected families and instructed the Senior Ministers and Higher Officials to expedite the relief and restoration works.
- v. The Director of Agriculture has informed that Agricultural crops have been damaged to an extent of 2,64,858.0 Hectares and requested to sanction Rs.34,599.95 Lakhs towards input subsidy to the farmers whose crops have been damaged more than 33% due to Burevi Cyclone.
- vi. The Director of Horticulture has informed that Horticultural and plantation crops have been damaged to an extent of 11079.25 Hectares and requested to sanction Rs.1259.01 Lakhs towards input subsidy to the farmers whose crops have been damaged more than 33% due to Burevi Cyclone.

vii. The Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu has made the following announcement on 02.01.2021 as follows:-

'.....xxxx நிவர் மற்றும் புரவி புயல்களின் தாக்கத்தின் காரணமாக, பாதிப்பிற்குள்ளான விவசாயிகளின் நலனை காக்கும் பொருட்டு, வேளாண் பெருமக்கள் ஆதிக உற்பத்தி செய்து, பெரிடால் பெரும் பாதிப்பு அடைந்துள்ளதை கருத்தில் கொண்டு, தேசிய பேரிடர் நிவாரண நிதியின் வழிகாட்டு நெறிமுறைகளின்படி, மாணவாரி மற்றும் நீர்ப்பாசன வசதி பெற்ற நெற்பயிர்களுக்கும், நீர்ப்பாசன வசதி பெற்ற இதர பயிர்களுக்கும் ஹெக்டேர் ஒன்றுக்கு வழங்கப்படும் இடுபொருள் நிவாரணத் தொகையான 13,500/- ரூபாய் என்பதை, 20,000/- ரூபாயாக உயர்த்தியும், மாணவாரி நெற்பயிர் தவிர, அனைத்து மாணவாரி பயிர்களுக்கும் இடுபொருள் நிவாரணத் தொகையான ஹெக்டேர் ஒன்றுக்கு வழங்கப்படும் 7,410/- ரூபாய் என்பதை, 10,000/- ரூபாயாக உயர்த்தியும், பல்லாண்டு கால பயிர்களுக்கு (Perennial crops) இடுபொருள் நிவாரணத் தொகையாக ஹெக்டேர் ஒன்றுக்கு வழங்கப்படும் 18,000/- ரூபாய் என்பதை, 25,000/- ரூபாயாக உயர்த்தியும் வழங்க நான் ஆணையிட்டுள்ளேன். உயர்த்தப்பட்ட இடுபொருள் நிவாரணத்திற்கான தொகையை, தமிழ்நாடு அரசு வழங்கும்.'

viii. The Agricultural Production Commissioner and Principal Secretary to Government Agriculture Department had informed as follows:-

- ❖ In the last week of November, 2020, Nivar cyclone coupled with heavy rainfall caused severe damage to agricultural and horticultural crops in an area of approximately 16,677 Ha in 10 districts.
- ❖ While assessment was in progress, the deep depression due to Burevi occurred leading to the inundated condition in Paddy crop cultivated in many districts such as Tiruvarur, Cuddalore, Nagapattinam etc. Banana crop which had been in maturity stage has been affected severely in many districts such as Cuddalore, Tiruvannamalai, Ranipet, Tiruvallur etc. Ultimately, due to these two successive cyclones, over 4 lakh farmers have been affected due to crop loss in a total extent of over 2.98 lakh Ha.
- ❖ Eventhough the officials have been instructed immediately to initiate assessment work, it took nearly ten days for fields for complete draining of rain water. Once the flooded fields were completely drained, teams of officials from Agriculture, Horticulture and Revenue Departments have jointly visited the affected fields to assess the crop damage, as per the formats communicated earlier.
- ❖ All the districts across the State received good rainfall from South west and North East Monsoons. Besides, comfortable storage position and continuous release of water from Mettur reservoir has made the farmers to go for Samba paddy cultivation. The Agriculture Department has made an elaborate arrangement for making essential agricultural inputs like seeds and fertilizers available to farmers in time. Hence, with an assured hope of getting good harvest as well as high returns, farmers have incurred substantial cost for cultivation of these crops amidst the hardship in Covid-19 pandemic period. The crops were in maturity to harvesting stages. But, the two cyclonic systems have caused immense damage to their crops.

- ❖ Among various affected crops, irrigated crops like paddy, banana and rainfed crops like maize, pulses, cotton, chillies, onion etc., are considered -as high value crops. Hence, it is felt that the input subsidy of Rs.18,000/- per Ha for perennial crops, Rs.13,500/- per Ha for irrigated crops (and paddy even in Rainfed condition) and Rs.7,410/per Ha for other rainfed crops eligible under SDRF norms would not be sufficient to meet the loss incurred by the affected farmers.
- ❖ Moreover, there are cases of affected farmers with more than 2 Ha who have also suffered huge damages due to the Rainfall / Cyclonic winds. But, as per SDRF norms, eligibility criteria for getting input subsidy is upto two hectares only, Over 7200 farmers, who raised crops in an area of over 13,793 Ha would not be eligible to get relief under SDRF over and above 2 Ha limit and this would only increase their financial burden.
- ❖ The Agricultural Production Commissioner and Principal Secretary to Government Agriculture Department has requested to consider sanction of increased relief assistance under SDRF with the following relaxations in the SDRF norms, so as to extend the benefit to all the affected farmers:

1. Enhancing input subsidy :

- a. Input subsidy may be increased from the present level of Rs.7,410/- per Ha to atleast Rs.10,000/- per ha for all rainfed crops other than paddy.
- b. Input subsidy may be increased from the present level of Rs.13,500/- per Ha to atleast Rs.20,000/- per ha for paddy.
- c. Input subsidy may be increased from the present level of Rs.18,000/- per Ha to atleast Rs.25,000/- per ha for all types of perennial crops.

2. Relaxation of eligibility of area :

- ❖ The present eligibility norm of 2 ha may be relaxed and the relief assistance may be sanctioned to all the affected farmers irrespective of area restriction.

ix. The Director of Agriculture has informed that Agricultural crops have been damaged to an extent of 2,64,458.443 Hectares and requested to sanction Rs. 34,586.37855 Lakhs towards input subsidy to the farmers whose crops have been damaged more than 33% due to Burevi Cyclone, from SDRF as detailed below:-

S. No.	District	Total Area affected				Input subsidy as per SDRF Norms per Hectare (@ Rs.13500 for Paddy/ Irrigated @ Rs.7410 for Rainfed & @ Rs.18000 for Perennial)			Grand Total (Including Ref off to Rs.1000 for lesser area affected farmer) (Rs. in Lakh)
		Irrigated	Rainfed	Coco nut / Perennial Trees	Grand Total	Irrigated	Rainfed	Coco nut / perennial Trees	
		(Area in Hectares)				(Amount in Lakh)			
1	Ariyalur	353.627	4,282.009	-	5,135.136	47.71265	354.34682	-	483.05951
2	Chengalpatt	1,157.540	-	-	1,157.540	156.26790	-	-	156.26790
3	Cuddalore	38,737.285	2,007.050	-	41,344.335	5,228.53348	185.77746	-	5,417.31091
4	Kallakurichi	1,467.944	0.915	-	1,468.859	108.17244	0.06780	-	108.24024

5	Kanchipuram	2,157.881	-	-	2,157.881	291.31394	-	-	291.31394
6	Madurai	18.110	18.950	-	37.060	2.17485	1.49120	-	3.66605
7	Nagapattinam	73,275.530	9,054.830	-	82,330.360	9,952.19655	1,222.40205	-	11,174.59860
8	Perambalur	3.710	251.765	-	255.475	0.50085	18.65379	-	19.15464
9	Pudukkottai	1,439.370	54.620	-	1,493.990	194.31495	4.04734	-	198.36229
10	Ramanad	4.210	52.263	-	56.473	0.56835	7.05144	-	7.61979
11	Ranipet	810.178	0.800	-	810.978	109.37403	0.05828	-	109.43231
12	Sivagangai	76.094	31.800	-	107.894	10.27262	4.29000	-	14.56262
13	Thanjavur	8,550.654	183.160	-	8,733.814	1,154.33829	13.57256	-	1,167.91085
14	Thirupathur	96.740	10.090	-	106.830	13.05990	0.74767	-	13.80757
15	Thiruvelur	2,447.592	7.360	-	2,454.952	330.41817	0.54538	-	330.96355
16	Thiruvannamalai	6,450.943	2,405.770	-	8,856.713	870.87731	178.26756	-	1,049.14486
17	Thiruvannur	96,191.500	-	-	96,191.500	12,985.85250	-	-	12,985.85250
18	Tirchi	185.195	3,410.000	-	3,595.195	73.00113	252.68100	-	277.68213
19	Theothakudi	43.830	467.036	-	510.866	5.91705	34.60737	-	40.52442
20	Tirupur	9.300	17.753	-	27.053	1.25550	1.31565	-	2.57115
21	Vellore	335.195	63.190	0.100	398.485	45.25113	4.68238	0.01800	49.95150
22	Vilupuram	3,038.760	4,165.350	-	7,204.110	410.23260	308.28194	-	718.51454
23	Virudhunagar	109.624	19.869	-	129.493	14.82621	1.96313	-	16.78933
	Total	2,36,958.761	27,499.581	0.100	2,64,458.443	31,989.43278	2,594.76838	0.01800	34,586.37855

- x. The Director of Horticulture has informed that Horticultural and plantation crops have been damaged to an extent of 15661.141 Hectares and requested to sanction Rs.1259.01Lakhs towards input subsidy to the farmers whose crops have been damaged more than 33% due to Burevi Cyclone, from SDRF, as detailed below:-

Sl. No.	Districts	Total Area affected				Input subsidy as per SDRF Norms Norms per hectare (@ Rs.13500 for Paddy/ irrigated @ Rs.7410 for Rainfed & @ Rs.18000 for Perennial)			
		Rainfed	Irrigated	Perennial	Total	Rainfed	Irrigated	Perennial	Total
		(Area in hectares)				(Amount in Lakhs)			
1	Aiyalur	-	85.24	-	85.24	-	11.507	-	11.507
2	Cuddalore	-	2,776.17	69.59	2,845.76	-	378.639	12.526	391.165
3	Dharmapuri	-	2.00	-	2.00	-	0.270	-	0.270
4	Dindigul	-	18.99	-	18.99	-	2.564	-	2.564
5	Kallakuruchi	-	374.28	-	374.28	-	50.528	-	50.528
6	Kancheepuram	-	27.75	-	27.75	-	3.841	-	3.841
7	Madurai	-	-	1.70	1.70	-	-	0.306	0.306
8	Malaisuthurai	-	425.38	38.33	463.61	-	57.413	6.895	64.312
9	Nagapattinam	-	84.12	-	84.12	-	11.454	-	11.454
10	Perambalur	-	5,054.80	-	5,054.80	-	682.398	-	682.398
11	Pudukkottai	-	7.32	-	7.32	-	0.988	-	0.988
12	Ramanathapuram	20.50	0.75	-	21.25	1.559	0.101	-	1.620
13	Salem	-	1.00	-	1.00	-	0.125	-	0.125
14	Sivagangai	2,832.30	850.30	-	3,682.60	203.003	111.212	-	318.215
15	Tankal	-	5.63	-	5.63	-	0.759	-	0.759
16	Thanjavur	-	66.13	-	66.13	-	8.927	-	8.927
17	Thirupathur	-	25.95	-	25.95	-	3.583	-	3.583

18	Thiruvarur	-	203.03	2.04	205.06	-	27.408	0.366	27.775
19	Thiruvannamalai	0.40	430.33	-	430.73	0.030	58.323	-	58.253
20	Thiruvarur	-	54.20	-	54.20	-	7.317	-	7.317
21	Tiruchirappalli	-	8.04	-	8.04	-	1.085	-	1.085
22	Tuticorin	1,219.15	77.48	-	1,296.62	90.249	10.459	-	100.708
23	Vellore	-	70.81	-	70.82	-	10.159	-	10.159
24	Vilupuram	-	387.89	-	387.88	-	51.226	-	51.226
25	Virudhunagar	-	429.65	-	429.65	-	58.003	-	58.003
Total		4,072.35	11,477.14	111.66	13,661.15	294.80	1,554.118	20.098	1,869.018

- xi.** The Director of Agriculture and the Director of Horticulture have also sent the proposals by calculating Rs.10,000/- per ha for all rainfed crops other than paddy, Rs.20,000/- per ha for paddy and Irrigated Crops and Rs.25,000/- per ha for all types of perennial crops as detailed below:-

ENHANCED INPUT SUBSIDY FOR AGRICULTURAL CROPS

S. No.	District	As per SDRP Norms Norms per hectare (@ Rs.13500 for Paddy/ Irrigated @ Rs.7410 for Rainfed & @ Rs.2800 for Perennial)				Proposed Input subsidy (Per hectare @ Rs.20,000 for Paddy / Irrigated @ Rs.10,000 for Rainfed & Rs.25,000 for Perennial)				Difference
		Irrigated	Rainfed	Perennial	Total	Irrigated	Rainfed	Perennial	Total	
(Amount in Lakhs)										
1	Arniyur	47.713	354.347	-	402.060	70.885	478.201	-	549.086	146.827
2	Chengalpattu	156.268	-	-	156.268	231.508	-	-	231.508	75.240
3	Cuddalore	5,229.533	185.772	-	5,417.305	7,247.457	250.705	-	7,908.162	2,580.857
4	Kattakurichi	198.172	0.068	-	198.240	293.589	0.092	-	293.680	95.440
5	Kanchipuram	291.314	-	-	291.314	431.576	-	-	431.576	140.262
6	Kadurai	2.175	1.404	-	3.579	3.222	1.895	-	5.117	1.538
7	Kanyakumari	5,892.197	1,222.402	-	11,114.599	14,635.106	1,810.966	-	16,446.072	5,331.473
8	Parambalur	0.501	18.856	-	19.357	0.742	25.177	-	25.919	6.562
9	Pudukottai	194.315	4.047	-	198.362	287.874	5.462	-	293.336	94.974
10	Ramanathapuram	0.568	7.055	-	7.623	0.842	10.453	-	11.295	3.671
11	Ravipet	109.374	0.059	-	109.433	162.036	0.080	-	162.116	52.682
12	Sivagangai	10.273	4.293	-	14.566	15.219	6.360	-	21.579	6.907
13	Thanjavur	1,154.338	13.572	-	1,167.910	1,710.131	18.316	-	1,728.447	560.536
14	Thirupathur	13.060	0.748	-	13.808	19.348	1.009	-	20.357	6.549
15	Thiruvarur	330.418	0.545	-	330.963	489.508	0.736	-	490.244	159.281
16	Thiruvannamalai	870.877	178.268	-	1,049.145	1,290.189	240.577	-	1,530.766	481.621
17	Thiruvannamalai	12,985.853	-	-	12,985.853	19,238.300	-	-	19,238.300	6,252.448
18	Tiruchirappalli	25.001	252.681	-	277.682	37.039	341.000	-	378.039	100.357
19	Thoothukudi	5.817	34.607	-	40.424	8.766	46.704	-	55.470	14.945
20	Tirupur	1.256	1.316	-	2.571	1.860	1.776	-	3.636	1.064
21	Vellore	45.251	4.682	0.018	49.952	67.039	6.319	0.025	73.383	23.431
22	Vilupuram	410.293	308.282	-	718.575	607.752	416.035	-	1,023.787	305.212
23	Virudhunagar	14.826	1.963	-	16.789	21.960	2.793	-	24.753	7.964
Total		31,989.433	2,594.768	0.018	34,584.219	47,381.752	3,664.653	0.025	51,046.430	16,462.211

ENHANCED INPUT SUBSIDY FOR HORTICULTURAL CROPS

Sl. No.	District	Input subsidy as per SDNF Norms Norms per hectare (@ Rs.1,3500 for Paddy/ Irrigated @ Rs.7410 for Rainfed & @ Rs.18000 for Perennial)				Input subsidy proposed (Per hectare @ Rs.20,000 for irrigated @ Rs.10,000 for Rainfed & @ Rs.25,000 for Perennial)				Difference
		Rainfed	Irrigated	Perennial	Total	Rainfed	Irrigated	Perennial	Total	
(Amount in Lakhs)										
1	Ariyalur	-	11.507	-	11.507	-	17.048	-	17.048	5.541
2	Cuddalore	-	378.639	12.526	391.165	-	555.234	17.398	572.631	181.466
3	Dharmapuri	-	0.270	-	0.270	-	0.400	-	0.400	0.130
4	Dindigul	-	2.554	-	2.554	-	3.798	-	3.798	1.234
5	Kallakuruchi	-	50.528	-	50.528	-	74.856	-	74.856	24.328
6	Kancheepuram	-	3.841	-	3.841	-	3.550	-	3.550	-2.291
7	Madurai	-	-	0.306	0.306	-	-	0.425	0.425	0.119
8	Makaduthurai	-	57.413	6.899	64.312	-	85.056	9.583	94.639	30.326
9	Nagapattinam	-	11.454	-	11.454	-	16.834	-	16.834	5.371
10	Perambalur	-	682.398	-	682.398	-	1,010.960	-	1,010.960	328.562
11	Pudukkottai	-	0.588	-	0.588	-	1.464	-	1.464	0.876
12	Ramanathapuram	1.519	0.181	-	1.620	2.050	0.150	-	2.200	0.580
13	Salem	-	0.135	-	0.135	-	0.200	-	0.200	0.065
14	Sivagangai	203.003	135.212	-	338.215	283.230	172.060	-	455.290	137.075
15	Tenkasi	-	0.759	-	0.759	-	1.125	-	1.125	0.366
16	Thanjavur	-	8.927	-	8.927	-	13.225	-	13.225	4.298
17	Thirupethur	-	3.503	-	3.503	-	5.190	-	5.190	1.687
18	Thiruvallur	-	27.408	0.366	27.775	-	40.605	0.509	41.114	13.339
19	Thiruvannamalai	0.030	58.223	-	58.253	0.090	86.066	-	86.106	27.853
20	Thiruvannur	-	7.317	-	7.317	-	10.940	-	10.940	3.623
21	Thiruvannur	-	1.085	-	1.085	-	1.608	-	1.608	0.523
22	Tuticorin	90.249	10.459	-	100.708	131.915	15.495	-	137.410	36.702
23	Vellore	-	10.159	-	10.159	-	14.166	-	14.166	4.007
24	Vilupuram	-	53.226	-	53.226	-	77.578	-	77.578	24.352
25	Virudhunagar	-	58.003	-	58.003	-	85.930	-	85.930	27.927
	Total	294.801	1,594,119	20,088	1,869,018	407,235	2,295,428	27,914	2,730,576	861,558

xii. In addition to the above, the Director of Agriculture has also sent proposals for affected farmers with more than 2 Hectares who have also suffered huge damages due to Burevi Cyclone as detailed below:-

S.No.	District	Total Area affected			Input subsidy proposed (Per hectare @ Rs.20,000 for irrigated & @ Rs.10,000 for Rainfed & @ Rs.25,000 for Perennial)		
		Irrigated	Rainfed	Total	Irrigated	Rainfed	Total
(Area in Hectare)							
(Amount in Lakhs)							
1	Thiruvannur	12,395.000	-	12,395.000	2,479.000	-	2,479.000
2	Cuddalore	1,385.000	-	1,385.000	277.000	-	277.000
3	Madurai	-	0.075	0.075	-	0.008	0.008
4	Kanchipuram	7.900	-	7.900	1.580	-	1.580
5	Sivagangai	4.835	-	4.835	0.967	-	0.967
	Total	13,792.735	0.075	13,792.810	2,758.547	0.008	2,758.555

- xiii.** The Total Enhanced input subsidy amount after enhancement of the existing SDRF norms and relaxing the present maximum eligibility norms as requested by the Director of Agriculture and the Director of Horticulture is for crop damages due to Burevi Cyclone is as follows:-

1	AGRICULTURE	(Rs in lakhs)
i	Enhanced input Subsidy proposed for Agricultural Crops by calculating Per hectare @ Rs.20,000 for Paddy/ irrigated @ Rs.10,000 per hectare for Rainfed & @ Rs.25,000 per hectare Perennial for the Agricultural Crops damaged due to Burevi Cyclone.	51,056.431
ii	Enhanced Input Subsidy to the affected farmers with more than 2 Hectares who have also suffered huge damages due to Burevi Cyclone.	2,758.555
	Agriculture Total	53,814.986
2	HORTICULTURE	
	Enhanced input Subsidy proposed for Horticultural Crops by calculating Per hectare @ Rs.20,000 for Paddy/ irrigated @ Rs.10,000 per hectare for Rainfed & Rs.25,000 per hectare for Perennial for the Agricultural Crops damaged due to Burevi Cyclone	2,730.576

2. The Additional Chief Secretary / Commissioner of Revenue Administration has stated that, the proposal of the by the Director of Agriculture and the Director of Horticulture has been examined in detail with norms prescribed for financial assistance from SDRF stipulated in the Government order first read above.

3. The Additional Chief Secretary/ Commissioner of Revenue Administration has requested to sanction the following amount as input subsidy relief assistance to the affected farmers whose crops were damaged of more than 33% due to Burevi Cyclone:-

Sl. No	Details	From SDRF	From State Fund	Total
		(Amount in lakhs)		
1	Input Subsidy for the farmers whose Agricultural Crops were damaged more than 33% due to Burevi Cyclone	34,586.379	19,228.607	53,814.986
2	Input Subsidy for the farmers whose Horticultural and Plantation Crops were damaged more than 33% due to Burevi Cyclone	1,869.018	861.558	2,730.576
	TOTAL	36,455.397	20,090.165	56,545.562

4. The Government after careful consideration, accept the proposal of the Additional Chief Secretary/Commissioner of Revenue Administration and based on the approval of the State Executive Committee accord sanction of a sum of Rs.565,45,56,200/- (364,55,39,700/- + 200,90,16,500/-) (Rupees Five hundred sixty five

crore forty five lakhs fifty six thousand and two hundred only) from State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) and State Funds towards enhanced input subsidy relief assistance to the affected farmers whose crops were damaged of more than 33% due to Burevi Cyclone as detailed below:-

Sl. No	Details	From SDRF	From State Fund	Total
		(Amount in Lakhs)		
1	Input Subsidy for the farmers whose Agricultural Crops were damaged more than 33% due to Burevi Cyclone	34,586.379	19,228.607	53,814.986
2	Input Subsidy for the farmers whose Horticultural and Plantation Crops were damaged more than 33% due to Burevi Cyclone	1,869.018	861.558	2,730.576
TOTAL		36,455.397	20,090.165	56,545.562

6. The amount sanctioned in paragraph 5 above shall be debited to the following head of account:-

Sl. No.	Name of the line Departments	Fund Sanction (Rupees)
1.	Agriculture "2245-Relief on account of Natural Calamities - 02-Floods, Cyclones etc., 114-Assistance to Farmers for purchase of Agricultural inputs- State's Expenditure - AA-Subsidy to Small and Marginal Farmers for Agricultural Inputs due to Flood – 311-Subsidies 01-Individual based subsidy. (OLD DPC 2245-02-114-AA-1114) (IFHRMS DPC: 2245 02 114 AA 31101)	538,14,98,600/-
2.	Horticulture "2245-Relief on Account of Natural Calamities – 02-Flood, Cyclones, etc., - 800-Other Expenditure–State's Expenditure – BH-Relief measures to farmers due to damage of Horticultural Crops in Flood affected areas – 311-Subsidies – 01-Individual Based subsidy. (OLD DPC 2245-02-800-BH-1114) (IFHRMS DPC 2245-02-800-BH-31101)	27,30,57,600/-
Total		Rs.565,45,56,200/-

6. Necessary additional funds of Rs.565,45,56,200/- will be provided in Final Modified Appropriation 2020-2021 to meet the expenditure sanctioned in paragraph 4 above. Pending provision of such funds, the Additional Chief Secretary/ Commissioner of Revenue Administration is authorized to draw and disburse the amount. However, this expenditure shall be brought to the notice of the Legislature by the way of Specific Inclusion in the Supplementary Estimates 2020-2021. The Additional Chief Secretary/ Commissioner of Revenue Administration is also directed to include the expenditure sanctioned above, while sending the budget proposal for Final Modified Appropriation 2020-2021 and also send necessary draft explanatory notes for inclusion of this expenditure in the Supplementary Estimates 2020-2021 to Finance (BG.I/Revenue) Department at appropriate time without fail.

7. This order issues with the concurrence of Finance Department vide its U.O.No.2/DS(B)/Finance (Revenue)/2021, dated 04.01.2021 with Additional Sanctioned Ledger No.1365 (One thousand three hundred and sixty five)

(By order of the Governor)

**ATULYA MISRA
ADDITIONAL CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT**

To

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

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

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

The Pay and Accounts Officer (East/South/North), Chennai-600 008/600 035/600 001.

Copy to:

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

The Additional Chief Secretary to Government, Finance Department, Chennai-600 009

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

The Principal Secretary, Highways and Minor Port Department, Chennai-600 009.

The Agriculture Production Commissioner and Principal Secretary to Government, Agriculture Department, Chennai - 600 009.

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

The Hon'ble Chief Minister Officer, Chennai - 600 009.

The Hon'ble Deputy Chief Minister Officer, Chennai - 600 009.

The Personal Assistant to Hon'ble Minister for Revenue and Disaster Management/Information Technology Department, Chennai-600 009.

The Senior Private Secretary to Chief Secretary to Government, Secretariat, Chennai-600 009.

The Principal Private Secretary to Additional Chief Secretary to Government, Revenue and Disaster Management/Information Technology Department, Chennai-600 009.

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The Finance (Revenue/BG-I/BG-II/W&M-I) Department, Chennai -600 009.
The Revenue and Disaster Management (O.P.II/RA3) Department, Chennai-600 009.
SF/SC.

// Forwarded by Order //


Section Officer 4.1.2021


**ABSTRACT**

Disaster Management - Unprecedented Heavy to Extremely Heavy Rainfall in January 2021 in the State of Tamil Nadu – Resulted in huge flow of water in the rivers – Causing damages to Agricultural and Horticultural crops – Input Subsidy to the affected farmers whose crops were damaged more than 33% - Sanction a sum of Rs.1116.97 Crore [Rs.770.30 Crore + Rs.346.67 Crore] (Rupees One thousand one hundred and sixteen crore and Ninety seven lakhs) from the State Disaster Response Fund and State Fund - Orders - Issued.

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

G.O. (Ms) No.227

Dated: 04.02.2021

சார்வரி-தை 22,

திருவள்ளூர் ஆண்டு, 2052

Read:

1. From the Agricultural Production Commissioner and Principal Secretary to Government Agriculture Department, D.O.Letter No.459/APC&PS/2020, dated 28.12.2020.
2. Press statement No.1 made by the Hon'ble Chief Minister, dated 02.01.2021.
3. G.O.(Ms) No.3, Revenue and Disaster Management [DM.III(2)] Department, dated 04.01.2021.
4. G.O. (Ms) No.4, Revenue and Disaster Management [DM.III(2)] Department, dated 04.01.2021.
5. From the Director of Agriculture letter No.G1/5238/2021, dated 28.01.2021.
6. From the Director of Horticulture letter No.Trq./1011/2021, dated: 28.01.2021.
7. From the Additional Chief Secretary/ Commissioner of Revenue Administration, Letter No.NC.1(4)/1875/2020, dated 29.01.2021.
8. Press statement No.21 made by the Hon'ble Chief Minister, dated 01.02.2021.

ORDER:

In the Press statement second read above, among other things the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu has made the following announcement on 02.01.2021:-

*.....xxx நிவர் மற்றும் ஸ்ரவி ஸ்ரல்களின் தாக்கத்தின் காரணமாக, பாதிப்பிற்குள்ளான விவசாயிகளின் நலனை காக்கும் பொருட்டு, வேளாண் பெருமக்கள் அதிக உற்பத்தி

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செய்து, பேரிடரால் பெரும் பாதிப்பு அடைந்துள்ளதை கருத்தில் கொண்டு, தேசிய பேரிடர் நிவாரண நிதியின் வழிகாட்டு நெறிமுறைகளின்படி, மானாவாரி மற்றும் நீர்ப்பாசன வசதி பெற்ற நெற்பயிர்களுக்கும், நீர்ப்பாசன வசதி பெற்ற இதர பயிர்களுக்கும் ஹெக்டேர் ஒன்றுக்கு வழங்கப்படும் இடுபொருள் நிவாரணத் தொகையான 13,500/- ரூபாய் என்பதை, 20,000/- ரூபாயாக உயர்த்தியும், மானாவாரி நெற்பயிர் தவிர், அனைத்து மானாவாரி பயிர்களுக்கும் இடுபொருள் நிவாரணத் தொகையான ஹெக்டேர் ஒன்றுக்கு வழங்கப்படும் 7,410/- ரூபாய் என்பதை, 10,000/- ரூபாயாக உயர்த்தியும், பல்லாண்டு கால பயிர்களுக்கு (Perennial crops) இடுபொருள் நிவாரணத் தொகையாக ஹெக்டேர் ஒன்றுக்கு வழங்கப்படும் 18,000/- ரூபாய் என்பதை, 25,000/- ரூபாயாக உயர்த்தியும் வழங்க நான் ஆணையிட்டுள்ளேன். உயர்த்தப்பட்ட இடுபொருள் நிவாரணத்திற்கான தொகையை, தமிழ்நாடு அரசு வழங்கும்.

2. In the Government Order third read above, sanction was accorded for a sum of Rs.26,59,69,700/- [Rs.16,08,04,700 + Rs.10,51,65,000] (Rupees Twenty six crore fifty nine lakhs sixty nine thousand and seven hundred only) from the State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) and from the State Fund towards input subsidy to the affected farmers whose Agricultural crops and Horticultural crops were damaged due to cyclone 'Nivar' on 25.11.2020.

3. In the Government Order fourth read above, sanction of a sum of Rs.565,45,56,200/- (364,55,39,700/- + 200,90,16,500/-) (Rupees Five hundred sixty five crore forty five lakhs fifty six thousand and two hundred only) from State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) and State Funds towards enhanced input subsidy relief assistance to the affected farmers whose crops were damaged of more than 33% due to Burevi Cyclone.

4. In the letter seventh read above, the Additional Chief Secretary / Commissioner of Revenue Administration has stated that as follows:-

(a) The State of Tamil Nadu was ravaged by **two Cyclones viz., 'Nivar' and 'Burevi' during the Northeast Monsoon 2020 followed by the recent heavy to very heavy and extremely heavy downpours.** The Cyclone 'Nivar' which hit the State of Tamil Nadu in the month of November 2020, caused extensive damages to the infrastructure, Agricultural and Horticultural Crops. While the relief and restoration works in respect of Cyclone 'Nivar' were being taken up on a war-footing basis, the State of Tamil Nadu was ravaged by another Cyclone 'Burevi' and its related heavy to extremely very heavy rainfall in the month of December, 2020.

(b) The Agricultural Production Commissioner and Principal Secretary to Government Agriculture Department has informed as follows:-

❖ In the last week of November, 2020, Nivar cyclone coupled with heavy rainfall caused severe damage to agricultural and horticultural crops in an area of approximately 16,677 Ha in 10 districts.

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- ❖ While assessment was in progress, the deep depression due to Burevi occurred leading to the inundated condition in Paddy crop cultivated in many districts such as Tiruvarur, Cuddalore, Nagapattinam etc. Banana crop which had been in maturity stage has been affected severely in many districts such as Cuddalore, Tiruvannamalai, Ranipet, Tiruvallur etc. Ultimately, due to these two successive cyclones, over 4 lakh farmers have been affected due to crop loss in a total extent of over 2.98 lakh Ha.
 - ❖ Even though the officials have been instructed immediately to initiate assessment work, it took nearly ten days for fields for complete draining of rain water. Once the flooded fields were completely drained, teams of officials from Agriculture, Horticulture and Revenue Departments have jointly visited the affected fields to assess the crop damage, as per the formats communicated by this office.
 - ❖ All the districts across the State received good rainfall from South west and North East Monsoons. Besides, comfortable storage position and continuous release of water from Mettur reservoir has made the farmers to go for Samba paddy cultivation. The Agriculture Department has made an elaborate arrangement for making essential agricultural inputs like seeds and fertilizers available to farmers in time. Hence, with an assured hope of getting good harvest as well as high returns, farmers have incurred substantial cost for cultivation of these crops amidst the hardship in Covid-19 pandemic period. The crops were in maturity to harvesting stages. But, the two cyclonic systems have caused immense damage to their crops.
 - ❖ Among various affected crops, irrigated crops like paddy, banana and rainfed crops like maize, pulses, cotton, chillies, onion etc., are considered -as high value crops. Hence, it is felt that the input subsidy of Rs.18,000/- per Ha for perennial crops, Rs.13,500/- for irrigated crops (and paddy even in Rainfed condition) and Rs.7,410/per Ha for other rainfed crops eligible under SDRF norms would not be sufficient to meet the loss incurred by the affected farmers.
 - ❖ Moreover, there are cases of affected farmers with more than 2 Ha who have also suffered huge damages due to the Rainfall / Cyclonic winds. But, as per SDRF norms, eligibility criteria for getting input subsidy is upto two hectares only, Over 7200 farmers, who raised crops in an area of over 13,793 Ha would not be eligible to get relief under SDRF over and above 2 Ha limit and this would only increase their financial burden.
- (c) The Agricultural Production Commissioner and Principal Secretary to Government Agriculture Department has requested to consider sanction of increased relief

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assistance under SDRF with the following relaxations in the SDRF norms, so as to extend the benefit to all the affected farmers:-

1. Enhancing input subsidy:

- Input subsidy may be increased from the present level of Rs.7,410/- per Ha to atleast Rs.10,000/- per ha for all rainfed crops other than paddy.
- Input subsidy may be increased from the present level of Rs.13,500/- per Ha to atleast Rs.20,000/- per ha for paddy.
- Input subsidy may be increased from the present level of Rs.18,000/- per Ha to atleast Rs.25,000/- per ha for all types of perennial crops.

2. Relaxation of eligibility of area:

- ❖ The present eligibility norm of 2 ha may be relaxed and the relief assistance may be sanctioned to all the affected farmers irrespective of area restriction.

5. Based on the above announcement, the Government have sanctioned enhanced input subsidy amount to the Farmers whose crops have been damaged due to Cyclones NIVAR and BUREVI as follows:-

ASSISTANCE SOUGHT FOR DIFFERENT CATEGORIES OF CROPS				
	Paddy (For both Rainfed & Irrigated)	Rainfed	Irrigated	Perennial
As per SDRF	Rs.13500/Ha	Rs.7410/Ha	Rs.13500/Ha	Rs.18000/Ha
Enhanced Input Subsidy	Rs.20000/Ha	Rs.10,000/Ha	Rs.20000/Ha	Rs.25000/Ha

6. The Additional Chief Secretary / Commissioner of Revenue Administration has further stated that during January 2021, the State experienced an unprecedented heavy rainfall in southern and coastal areas of the State due to continuation of the very aggressive Northeast Monsoon system. As against the normal average rainfall of 12.3 mm during January (1.1.2021 to 16.1.2021), the State has received over 136.3mm, of actual average rainfall, which is 1008% higher than the normal average. In particular the Cauvery Delta districts and the southern Tamil Nadu districts had an unprecedented rainfall (**averaging between 9 cm to 25 cm during a period of 24 hours**) during the peak Samba harvesting period, thereby destroying the standing crops of the farmers which were almost ready for harvest.

7. The Director of Agriculture has informed that Agricultural crops have been damaged more than 33% to an extent of **6,62,688.308** Hectares and **10,02,646** farmers were affected due to unprecedented rains in January 2021. The details of

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damaged Agricultural Crops and the input subsidy amount as per SDRF norms are as follows:-

The details of damaged Agricultural Crops belongs to SMF								
S. No	District	Total Agricultural area where crop is more than 33%	Categories of area belongs to SMF					Total
			Rainfed	Rainfed paddy	Total Rainfed	Irrigated	Perennial	
(Area in Hectares)								
1	Ariyalur	25060.339	18800.38	129.95	18930.330	5653.400	0.000	24583.730
2	Chengalpattu	3240.460	0.00	0.00	0.000	2881.460		2881.460
3	Coimbatore	523.710	290.37	0.00	290.370	0.000	0.000	290.370
4	Cuddalore	45621.000	21825.00	0.00	21825.000	22261.000	0.000	44086.000
5	Dharmapuri	237.340	0.00	0.00	0.000	232.960	0.000	232.960
6	Dindugal	352.915	37.44	0.00	37.440	280.525		317.965
7	Erode	67.600	0.00		0.000	38.180		38.180
8	Kallakuruchi	24874.750	20010.39	0.00	20010.390	4028.760		24039.150
9	Karur	3780.106	529.02	0.00	529.020	2908.296	0.000	3437.316
10	Madurai	4039.830	51.57		51.570	3181.460		3233.030
11	Mayiladuthurai	16351.900	0.00	0.00	0.000	10946.900		10946.900
12	Nagapattinam	20580.400	0.00	3907.44	3907.440	9640.960	0.000	13548.400
13	Perambalur	8436.000	8434.00		8434.000	2.000		8436.000
14	Pudukkottai	43976.000	218.00	0.00	218.000	37294.460		37512.460
15	Ramnad	87596.000	8221.00	44884.00	53105.000	18484.000		71589.000
16	Salem	463.980	0.00	0.00	0.000	460.380		460.380
17	Sivagangal	39072.905	117.46	21189.07	21306.530	16237.925		37544.455
18	Tenkasi	26042.280	23241.24	0.00	23241.240	1180.040		24421.280
19	Thanjavur	106997.260	4817.96	0.00	4817.960	87253.800	0.000	92071.760
20	Theni	57.060	2.44	0.00	2.440	53.785		56.225
21	Thirunelveli	6002.806	4561.19	0.00	4561.190	139.356	0.000	4700.546
22	Thiruvallur	4787.044	87.01		87.010	3277.787		3364.797
23	Thiruvannamalai	50151.000	0.00	0.00	0.000	38802.000	74.000	38876.000
24	Thoothukudi	104027.300	70935.64		70935.640	1050.551		71986.191
25	Tiruppur	959.920	158.57	0.00	158.570	733.170	0.000	891.740
26	Tiruvannamalai	4922.530	122.90		122.900	4732.550		4855.450
27	Trichy	10821.000	7367.00	0.00	7367.000	3454.000		10821.000
28	Villupuram	12012.380	6013.15	52.81	6065.960	5871.140		11937.100
29	Virudhunagar	11632.493	5150.04	1213.84	6363.880	3584.213	0.000	9948.093
	Total	662688.308	200991.77	71377.11	272368.880	284665.058	74.000	557107.938

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Details of Input Subsidy amount for the damaged Agricultural Crops of Small and Marginal Farmers, due to unprecedented rains as per SDRF Norms.							
S.No	District	As per SDRF Norms (@ Rs.7410 per hectare for Rainfed, @ Rs.13500 per hectare for Paddy/ irrigated & @ Rs.18,000 per hectare for Perennial)					
		Rainfed	Rainfed paddy	Total Rainfed	Irrigated	Perennial	Total
		(Amount in Lakhs)					
1	Ariyalur	1393.108	17.543	1410.651	763.209	0.000	2173.860
2	Chengalpattu	0.000	0.000	0.000	388.997	0.000	388.997
3	Coimbatore	21.516	0.000	21.516	0.000	0.000	21.516
4	Cuddalore	1617.233	0.000	1617.233	3005.235	0.000	4622.468
5	Dharmapuri	0.000	0.000	0.000	31.450	0.000	31.450
6	Dindugal	2.774	0.000	2.774	37.871	0.000	40.645
7	Erode	0.000	0.000	0.000	5.154	0.000	5.154
8	Kallakuruchi	1482.770	0.000	1482.770	543.883	0.000	2026.652
9	Karur	39.200	0.000	39.200	392.620	0.000	431.820
10	Madurai	3.821	0.000	3.821	429.497	0.000	433.318
11	Mayiladuthurai	0.000	0.000	0.000	1477.832	0.000	1477.832
12	Nagapattinam	0.000	527.504	527.504	1301.530	0.000	1829.034
13	Perambalur	624.959	0.000	624.959	0.270	0.000	625.229
14	Pudukkottai	16.154	0.000	16.154	5034.752	0.000	5050.906
15	Ramnad	609.176	6059.340	6668.516	2495.340	0.000	9163.856
16	Salem	0.000	0.000	0.000	62.151	0.000	62.151
17	Sivagangai	8.704	2860.524	2869.228	2192.120	0.000	5061.348
18	Tenkasi	1722.176	0.000	1722.176	159.305	0.000	1881.481
19	Thanjavur	357.011	0.000	357.011	11779.263	0.000	12136.274
20	Theni	0.181	0.000	0.181	7.261	0.000	7.442
21	Thirunelveli	337.984	0.000	337.984	18.813	0.000	356.797
22	Thiruvallur	6.447	0.000	6.447	442.501	0.000	448.949
23	Thiruvarur	0.000	0.000	0.000	5238.270	13.320	5251.590
24	Thoothukudi	5256.331	0.000	5256.331	141.824	0.000	5398.155
25	Tiruppur	11.750	0.000	11.750	98.978	0.000	110.728
26	Tiruvannamalai	9.107	0.000	9.107	638.894	0.000	648.001
27	Trichy	545.895	0.000	545.895	466.290	0.000	1012.185
28	Villupuram	445.574	7.129	452.704	792.604	0.000	1245.308
29	Virudhunagar	381.618	163.868	545.486	483.869	0.000	1029.355
	Total	14893.490	9635.910	24529.400	38429.783	13.320	62972.503

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8. The Director of Agriculture has sent proposals calculating Rs.10,000/- per ha for all rainfed crops other than paddy, Rs.20,000/- per ha for Irrigated Crops and Paddy and Rs.25,000/- per ha for all types of perennial crops as detailed below:-

S.No	District	Proposed Input subsidy (@ Rs.20,000 Per hectare for Paddy/ Irrigated, @ Rs.10,000 per hectare for Rainfed & @ Rs.25,000 per hectare for Perennial)					
		Rainfed	Rainfed paddy	Rainfed	Irrigated	Perennial	Total
(Amount in Lakhs)							
1	Ariyalur	1880.038	25.990	1906.028	1130.680	0.000	3036.708
2	Chengalpattu	0.000	0.000	0.000	576.292	0.000	576.292
3	Coimbatore	29.037	0.000	29.037	0.000	0.000	29.037
4	Cuddalore	2182.500	0.000	2182.500	4452.200	0.000	6634.700
5	Dharmapuri	0.000	0.000	0.000	46.592	0.000	46.592
6	Dindugal	3.744	0.000	3.744	56.105	0.000	59.849
7	Erode	0.000	0.000	0.000	7.636	0.000	7.636
8	Kallakuruchi	2001.039	0.000	2001.039	805.752	0.000	2806.791
9	Karur	52.902	0.000	52.902	581.659	0.000	634.561
10	Madurai	5.157	0.000	5.157	636.292	0.000	641.449
11	Mayiladuthurai	0.000	0.000	0.000	2189.380	0.000	2189.380
12	Nagapattinam	0.000	781.488	781.488	1928.192	0.000	2709.680
13	Perambalur	843.400	0.000	843.400	0.400	0.000	843.800
14	Pudukkottai	21.800	0.000	21.800	7458.892	0.000	7480.692
15	Ramnad	822.100	8976.800	9798.900	3696.800	0.000	13495.700
16	Salem	0.000	0.000	0.000	92.076	0.000	92.076
17	Sivagangai	11.746	4237.814	4249.560	3247.585	0.000	7497.145
18	Tenkasi	2324.124	0.000	2324.124	236.008	0.000	2560.132
19	Thanjavur	481.796	0.000	481.796	17450.760	0.000	17932.556
20	Theni	0.244	0.000	0.244	10.757	0.000	11.001
21	Thirunelveli	456.119	0.000	456.119	27.871	0.000	483.990
22	Thiruvallur	8.701	0.000	8.701	655.557	0.000	664.258
23	Thiruvavur	0.000	0.000	0.000	7760.400	18.500	7778.900
24	Thoothukudi	7093.564	0.000	7093.564	210.110	0.000	7303.674
25	Tiruppur	15.857	0.000	15.857	146.634	0.000	162.491
26	Tiruvannamalai	12.290	0.000	12.290	946.510	0.000	958.800
27	Trichy	736.700	0.000	736.700	690.800	0.000	1427.500
28	Villupuram	601.315	10.562	611.877	1174.228	0.000	1786.105
29	Virudhunagar	515.004	242.768	757.772	716.843	0.000	1474.615
	Total	20099.177	14275.422	34374.599	56933.012	18.500	91326.111

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The Difference between the Input Subsidy amount as per SDRF norms for damaged Agricultural crops and the Enhanced input subsidy amount are as follows:-

S. No	District	As per SDRF Norms (@ Rs.13500 per hectare for irrigated, @ Rs.7410 per hectare for Rainfed & @ Rs.18,000 per hectare for Perennial)				Proposed Input subsidy (@ Rs.20,000 Per hectare for Paddy/ irrigated, @ Rs.10,000 per hectare for Rainfed & @ Rs.25,000 per hectare for Perennial)				Difference
		Total Rainfed	Irrigated	Perennial	Total	Total Rainfed	Irrigated	Perennial	Total	
(Amount in Lakhs)										
1	Ariyalur	1410.651	763.209	0.000	2173.860	1906.028	1130.680	0.000	3036.708	862.848
2	Chengalpattu	0.000	388.997	0.000	388.997	0.000	576.292	0.000	576.292	187.295
3	Coimbatore	21.516	0.000	0.000	21.516	29.037	0.000	0.000	29.037	7.521
4	Cuddalore	1617.233	3005.235	0.000	4622.468	2182.500	4452.200	0.000	6634.700	2012.233
5	Dharmapuri	0.000	31.450	0.000	31.450	0.000	46.592	0.000	46.592	15.142
6	Dindugal	2.774	37.871	0.000	40.645	3.744	56.105	0.000	59.849	19.204
7	Erode	0.000	5.154	0.000	5.154	0.000	7.636	0.000	7.636	2.482
8	Kallakuruchi	1482.770	543.883	0.000	2026.652	2001.039	805.752	0.000	2806.791	780.139
9	Karur	39.200	392.620	0.000	431.820	52.902	581.659	0.000	634.561	202.741
10	Nadurai	3.821	429.497	0.000	433.318	5.157	636.292	0.000	641.449	208.131
11	Mayiladuthurai	0.000	1477.832	0.000	1477.832	0.000	2189.380	0.000	2189.380	711.549
12	Nagapattinam	527.504	1301.530	0.000	1829.034	781.488	1928.192	0.000	2709.680	880.646
13	Perambalur	624.959	0.270	0.000	625.229	843.400	0.400	0.000	843.800	218.571
14	Pudukkottai	16.154	5034.752	0.000	5050.906	21.800	7458.892	0.000	7480.692	2429.786
15	Ramnad	6668.516	2495.340	0.000	9163.856	9798.900	3606.800	0.000	13405.700	4331.844
16	Salem	0.000	62.151	0.000	62.151	0.000	92.076	0.000	92.076	29.925
17	Sivagangai	2889.228	2192.120	0.000	5081.348	4249.560	3247.585	0.000	7497.145	2415.797
18	Tenkasi	1722.176	159.305	0.000	1881.481	2324.124	236.008	0.000	2560.132	678.651
19	Thanjavur	357.011	11779.263	0.000	12136.274	481.796	17450.760	0.000	17932.556	5796.282
20	Theni	0.181	7.261	0.000	7.442	0.244	10.757	0.000	11.001	3.559
21	Thirunelveli	337.984	18.813	0.000	356.797	456.119	27.871	0.000	483.990	127.193
22	Thiruvallur	6.447	442.501	0.000	448.949	6.701	655.557	0.000	662.258	213.310
23	Thiruvarur	0.000	5238.270	13.320	5251.590	0.000	7760.400	18.500	7778.900	2527.310
24	Thoothukudi	5256.331	141.824	0.000	5398.155	7093.564	210.110	0.000	7303.674	1905.519
25	Tiruppur	11.750	98.978	0.000	110.728	15.857	146.634	0.000	162.491	51.763
26	Tiruvannamalai	9.107	638.894	0.000	648.001	12.290	946.510	0.000	958.800	310.799
27	Trichy	545.895	466.290	0.000	1012.185	736.700	690.800	0.000	1427.500	415.315
28	Vilupuram	452.704	792.604	0.000	1245.308	611.877	1174.228	0.000	1786.105	540.797
29	Virudhunagar	545.486	483.869	0.000	1029.355	757.772	716.843	0.000	1474.615	445.259
	Total	24529.400	38429.783	13.320	62972.503	34374.599	56933.012	18.500	91326.111	28353.608

In addition to the above, the Director of Agriculture has also sent proposals for 1,12,460 affected farmers with more than 2 Hectares who have also suffered huge damages due to unprecedented rains:-

The details of damaged Agricultural Crops belongs to farmers other than SMF						
Sl. No.	District	Total Agricultural area where crop is more than 33%	CATEGORIES OF AREA			
			Rainfed	Paddy Rainfed	Total Rainfed	Irrigated
(Area in Hectares)						
1	Ariyalur	476.660	384.450	0.230	384.680	91.980
2	Chengalpattu	359.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	359.000
3	Coimbatore	233.340	233.340	0.000	233.340	0.000
4	Cuddalore	1535.000	234.000	0.000	234.000	1301.000
5	Dharmapuri	4.380	0.000	0.000	0.000	4.380
6	Dindugal	34.950	1.450	0.000	1.450	33.500
7	Erode	29.420	0.000		0.000	29.420
8	Kallakuruchi	835.600	710.790	0.000	710.790	124.810
9	Karur	342.790	7.860	0.000	7.860	334.930
10	Madurai	806.800	3.900		3.900	802.900
11	Mayiladuthurai	5405.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	5405.000
12	Nagapattinam	7032.000	0.000	220.330	220.330	6811.670
13	Perambalur	0.000	0.000		0.000	0.000
14	Pudukkottai	6464.465	0.000	0.000	0.000	6464.465
15	Ramnad	16007.000	165.000	11248.000	11413.000	4594.000
16	Salem	3.600	0.000	0.000	0.000	3.600
17	Sivagangai	1528.450	0.000	1314.650	1314.650	213.800
18	Tenkasi	1621.000	1621.000	0.000	1621.000	0.000
19	Thanjavur	14925.500	237.500	0.000	237.500	14688.000
20	Theni	0.830	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.830
21	Thirunelveli	1302.260	1278.560	0.000	1278.560	23.700
22	Thiruvallur	1422.247	13.380		13.380	1408.867
23	Thiruvarur	11275.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	11275.000
24	Thoothukudi	32041.123	31862.643		31862.643	178.480
25	Tiruppur	68.210	19.700	0.000	19.700	48.510
26	Tiruvannamalai	67.080	0.000		0.000	67.080
27	Trichy	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
28	Villupuram	75.280	26.660	0.630	27.290	47.990
29	Virudhunagar	1684.374	1069.460	63.860	1133.320	551.054
	Total	105581.359	37869.693	12847.700	50717.393	54863.966

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Details of Input Subsidy amount for the damaged Agricultural Crops belongs to the farmers other than SMF, due to unprecedented rains as per SDRF Norms.						
Sl. No.	District	As per SDRF Norms (@ Rs.13500 per hectare for Paddy/ irrigated, @ Rs.7410 per hectare for Rainfed & @ Rs.18,000 per hectare for Perennial)				
		Rainfed	Paddy Rainfed	Total Rainfed	Irrigated	Total
		(Amount in Lakhs)				
1	Ariyalur	28.488	0.031	28.519	12.417	40.936
2	Chengalpattu	0.000	0.000	0.000	48.465	48.465
3	Coimbatore	17.290	0.000	17.290	0.000	17.290
4	Cuddalore	17.339	0.000	17.339	175.635	192.974
5	Dharmapuri	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.591	0.591
6	Dindugal	0.107	0.000	0.107	4.523	4.630
7	Erode	0.000	0.000	0.000	3.972	3.972
8	Kallakuruchi	52.670	0.000	52.670	16.849	69.519
9	Karur	0.582	0.000	0.582	45.216	45.798
10	Madurai	0.289	0.000	0.289	108.392	108.680
11	Mayiladuthurai	0.000	0.000	0.000	729.675	729.675
12	Nagapattinam	0.000	29.745	29.745	919.575	949.320
13	Perambalur	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
14	Pudukkottai	0.000	0.000	0.000	872.703	872.703
15	Ramnad	12.227	1518.480	1530.707	620.190	2150.897
16	Salem	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.486	0.486
17	Sivagangai	0.000	177.478	177.478	28.863	206.341
18	Tenkasi	120.116	0.000	120.116	0.000	120.116
19	Thanjavur	17.599	0.000	17.599	1982.880	2000.479
20	Theni	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.112	0.112
21	Thirunelveli	94.741	0.000	94.741	3.200	97.941
22	Thiruvallur	0.991	0.000	0.991	190.197	191.189
23	Thiruvarur	0.000	0.000	0.000	1522.125	1522.125
24	Thoothukudi	2361.022	0.000	2361.022	24.095	2385.117
25	Tiruppur	1.460	0.000	1.460	6.549	8.009
26	Tiruvannamalai	0.000	0.000	0.000	9.056	9.056
27	Trichy	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
28	Villupuram	1.976	0.085	2.061	6.479	8.539
29	Virudhunagar	79.247	8.621	87.868	74.392	162.260
	Total	2806.144	1734.440	4540.584	7406.635	11947.219

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Details of Enhanced Input Subsidy amount for the damaged Agricultural Crops belongs to the farmers other than SMF, due to unprecedented rains.						
Sl. No.	District	Proposed Input subsidy (@ Rs.20,000 Per hectare for Paddy/ irrigated, @ Rs.10,000 per hectare for Rainfed & @ Rs.25,000 per hectare for Perennial)				
		Rainfed	Paddy Rainfed	Total Rainfed	Irrigated	Total
		(Amount in Lakhs)				
1	Ariyalur	38.445	0.046	38.491	18.396	56.887
2	Chengalpattu	0.000	0.000	0.000	71.800	71.800
3	Coimbatore	23.334	0.000	23.334	0.000	23.334
4	Cuddalore	23.400	0.000	23.400	260.200	283.600
5	Dharmapuri	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.876	0.876
6	Dindugal	0.145	0.000	0.145	6.700	6.845
7	Erode	0.000	0.000	0.000	5.884	5.884
8	Kallakuruchi	71.079	0.000	71.079	24.962	96.041
9	Karur	0.786	0.000	0.786	66.986	67.772
10	Madurai	0.390	0.000	0.390	160.580	160.970
11	Mayiladuthurai	0.000	0.000	0.000	1081.000	1081.000
12	Nagapattinam	0.000	44.066	44.066	1362.334	1406.400
13	Perambalur	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
14	Pudukkottai	0.000	0.000	0.000	1292.893	1292.893
15	Ramnad	16.500	2249.600	2266.100	918.800	3184.900
16	Salem	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.720	0.720
17	Sivagangai	0.000	262.930	262.930	42.760	305.690
18	Tenkasi	162.100	0.000	162.100	0.000	162.100
19	Thanjavur	23.750	0.000	23.750	2937.600	2961.350
20	Theni	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.166	0.166
21	Thirunelveli	127.856	0.000	127.856	4.740	132.596
22	Thiruvallur	1.338	0.000	1.338	281.773	283.111
23	Thiruvarur	0.000	0.000	0.000	2255.000	2255.000
24	Thoothukudi	3186.264	0.000	3186.264	35.696	3221.960
25	Tiruppur	1.970	0.000	1.970	9.702	11.672
26	Tiruvannamalai	0.000	0.000	0.000	13.416	13.416
27	Trichy	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
28	Vilupuram	2.666	0.126	2.792	9.598	12.390
29	Virudhunagar	106.946	12.772	119.718	110.211	229.929
	Total	3786.969	2569.540	6356.509	10972.793	17329.303

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9. The Difference between the Input Subsidy amount as per SDRF norms for damaged Agricultural crops of farmers other than SMF and the Enhanced input subsidy amount are as follows:-

AGRICULTURAL INPUT SUBSIDY- FARMERS OTHER THAN SMF								
Sl. No.	District	As per SDRF Norms (@ Rs.13500 per hectare for Paddy/ irrigated, @ Rs.7410 per hectare for Rainfed & @ Rs.18,000 per hectare for Perennial)			Proposed Input subsidy (@ Rs.20,000 Per hectare for Paddy/ irrigated, @ Rs.10,000 per hectare for Rainfed & @ Rs.25,000 per hectare for Perennial)			Difference
		Total Rainfed	Irrigated	Total	Total Rainfed	Irrigated	Total	
		(Amount in Lakhs)						
1	Ariyalur	28.519	12.417	40.936	38.491	18.396	56.887	15.951
2	Chengalpattu	0.000	48.465	48.465	0.000	71.800	71.800	23.335
3	Coimbatore	17.290	0.000	17.290	23.334	0.000	23.334	6.044
4	Cuddalore	17.339	175.635	192.974	23.400	260.200	283.600	90.626
5	Dharmapuri	0.000	0.591	0.591	0.000	0.876	0.876	0.285
6	Dindugal	0.107	4.523	4.630	0.145	6.700	6.845	2.215
7	Erode	0.000	3.972	3.972	0.000	5.884	5.884	1.912
8	Kallakuruchi	52.670	16.849	69.519	71.079	24.962	96.041	26.522
9	Karur	0.582	45.216	45.798	0.786	66.986	67.772	21.974
10	Madurai	0.289	108.392	108.680	0.390	160.580	160.970	52.290
11	Mayiladuthurai	0.000	729.675	729.675	0.000	1081.000	1081.000	351.325
12	Nagapattinam	29.745	919.575	949.320	44.066	1362.334	1406.400	457.080
13	Perambalur	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
14	Pudukkottai	0.000	872.703	872.703	0.000	1292.893	1292.893	420.190
15	Ramnad	1530.707	620.190	2150.897	2266.100	918.800	3184.900	1034.004
16	Salem	0.000	0.486	0.486	0.000	0.720	0.720	0.234
17	Sivagangai	177.478	28.863	206.341	262.930	42.760	305.690	99.349
18	Tenkasi	120.116	0.000	120.116	162.100	0.000	162.100	41.984
19	Thanjavur	17.599	1982.880	2000.479	23.750	2937.600	2961.350	960.871
20	Theni	0.000	0.112	0.112	0.000	0.166	0.166	0.054
21	Thirunelveli	94.741	3.200	97.941	127.856	4.740	132.596	34.655
22	Thiruvallur	0.991	190.197	191.189	1.338	281.773	283.111	91.923
23	Thiruvannur	0.000	1522.125	1522.125	0.000	2255.000	2255.000	732.875
24	Thoothukudi	2361.022	24.095	2385.117	3186.264	35.696	3221.960	836.844
25	Tiruppur	1.460	6.549	8.009	1.970	9.702	11.672	3.663
26	Tiruvannamalai	0.000	9.056	9.056	0.000	13.416	13.416	4.360
27	Trichy	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
28	Villupuram	2.061	6.479	8.539	2.792	9.598	12.390	3.851
29	Virudhunagar	87.868	74.392	162.260	119.718	110.211	229.929	67.668
	Total	4540.584	7406.635	11947.219	6356.509	10972.793	17329.303	5382.083

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10. The Additional Chief Secretary / Commissioner of Revenue Administration has also stated that the Director of Horticulture has informed that Horticultural and plantation crops have been damaged more than 33% to an extent of **18644.937** Hectares and **27,566** farmers were affected due to unprecedented rains in January 2021. The details of damaged Horticultural Crops and the input subsidy amount as per SDRF norms are as follows:-

Sl. No.	Districts	Total Horticultural area where crop is more than 33%	CATEGORIES OF AREA			As per SDRF Norms (@ Rs.13500 per hectare for Irrigated, @ Rs.7410 per hectare for Rainfed & @ Rs.18,000 per hectare for Perennial)			
			Rainfed	Irrigated	Perennial	Rainfed	Irrigated	Perennial	Total
			(Area in Hectares)			(Amount in Lakhs)			
1	Ariyalore	50.000		50.000		-	6.750	-	6.750
2	Chengalpeta	449.900		447.900	2.000	-	60.467	0.360	60.827
3	Coimbatore	1.600		1.600		-	0.216	-	0.216
4	Cuddalore	385.000		385.000		-	51.975	-	51.975
5	Dharmapuri	179.360		179.360		-	24.214	-	24.214
6	Dindigul	1,148.245		1,148.250		-	155.014	-	155.014
7	Erode	60.200		60.200		-	8.127	-	8.127
8	Kallakurichi	485.150		481.700	3.450	-	65.030	0.621	65.651
9	Karur	64.750		64.750		-	8.741	-	8.741
10	Madurai	19.110		11.710	7.400	-	1.581	1.332	2.913
11	Perambalur	2,204.000		2,204.000		-	297.540	-	297.540
12	Pudukottai	113.000		113.000		-	15.255	-	15.255
13	Ramanathapuram	3,746.050	3,669.000	77.050	-	271.873	10.402	-	282.275
14	Sivagangai	209.240	145.590	62.250	1.400	10.788	8.404	0.252	19.444
15	Tenkasi	28.580		28.580		-	3.858	-	3.858
16	Tanjavur	197.400	-	197.350	0.050	-	26.642	0.009	26.651
17	Thirunelveli	18.715	-	18.715	-	-	2.527	-	2.527
18	Thirupur	69.030		69.030		-	9.319	-	9.319
19	Thiruvallur	72.577		72.577		-	9.798	-	9.798
20	Thiruvarur	15.400		15.400		-	2.079	-	2.079
21	Thiruvannamalai	1,078.400		1,074.960	3.440	-	145.120	0.619	145.739
22	Trichy	1,051.980		1,050.480	1.500	-	141.815	0.270	142.085
23	Tuticorin	5,912.370	3,366.900	2,545.270	0.200	249.487	343.611	0.036	593.135
24	Vilupuram	814.400			814.400	-	-	146.592	146.592
25	Virudhunagar	270.490	111.300	159.180		8.247	21.489	-	29.737
	Total	18,644.937	7,292.790	10,518.312	833.840	540.396	1,419.972	150.091	2,110.459

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11. The Director of Horticulture has sent proposals calculating Rs.10,000/- per ha for all rainfed crops other than paddy, Rs.20,000/- per ha for Irrigated Crops and Rs.25,000/- per ha for all types of perennial crops as detailed below:-

Sl. No.	Districts	Total Horticultural area where crop is more than 33%	CATEGORIES OF AREA			Proposed Input subsidy (@ Rs.20,000 per hectare for irrigated, @ Rs.10,000 per hectare for Rainfed & @ Rs.25,000 per hectare for Perennial)			
			Rainfed	Irrigated	Perennial	Rainfed	Irrigated	Perennial	Total
			(Area in Hectares)			(Amount in Lakhs)			
1	Ariyalur	50.000		50.000		-	10.000	-	10.000
2	Chengalpet	449.900		447.900	2.000	-	89.580	0.500	90.080
3	Coimbatore	1.600		1.600		-	0.320	-	0.320
4	Cuddalore	385.000		385.000		-	77.000	-	77.000
5	Dharmapuri	179.360		179.360		-	35.872	-	35.872
6	Dindigul	1,148.245		1,148.250		-	229.650	-	229.650
7	Erode	60.200		60.200		-	12.040	-	12.040
8	Kallakurichi	485.150		481.700	3.450	-	96.340	0.863	97.203
9	Karur	64.750		64.750		-	12.950	-	12.950
10	Madurai	19.110		11.710	7.400	-	2.342	1.850	4.192
11	Perambalur	2,204.000		2,204.000		-	440.800	-	440.800
12	Pudukottai	113.000		113.000		-	22.600	-	22.600
13	Ramanathapuram	3,746.050	3,689.000	77.050	-	366.900	15.410	-	382.310
14	Sivagangai	209.240	145.590	62.250	1.400	14.559	12.450	0.350	27.359
15	Tenkasi	28.580		28.580		-	5.716	-	5.716
16	Thanjavur	197.400	-	197.350	0.050	-	39.470	0.013	39.483
17	Thirunelveli	18.715	-	18.715	-	-	3.743	-	3.743
18	Thirupur	69.030		69.030		-	13.806	-	13.806
19	Thiruvallur	72.577		72.577		-	14.515	-	14.515
20	Thiruvarur	15.400		15.400		-	3.080	-	3.080
21	Thiruvannamalai	1,078.400		1,074.960	3.440	-	214.992	0.860	215.852
22	Tiruchy	1,051.580		1,050.480	1.500	-	210.096	0.375	210.471
23	Tuticorin	5,912.370	3,366.900	2,545.270	0.200	336.690	509.054	0.050	845.794
24	Villupuram	814.400			814.400	-	-	203.600	203.600
25	Virudhunagar	270.480	111.300	159.180		11.130	31.836	-	42.966
	Total	18,644.937	7,292.790	10,518.312	833.840	729.279	2,103.662	208.460	3,011.401

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The Difference between the Input Subsidy amount as per SDRF norms for damaged Horticultural and plantation crops and the Enhanced input subsidy amount are as follows:-

Sl. No.	Districts	As per SDRF Norms (@ Rs.13500 per hectare for irrigated, @ Rs.7410 per hectare for Rainfed & @ Rs.18,000 per hectare for Perennial)				Proposed Input subsidy (@ Rs.20,000 per hectare for irrigated, @ Rs.10,000 per hectare for Rainfed & @ Rs.25,000 per hectare for Perennial)				Difference
		Rainfed	Irrigated	Perennial	Total	Rainfed	Irrigated	Perennial	Total	
(Amount in Lakhs)										
1	Ariyalur	-	6.750	-	6.750	-	10.000	-	10.000	3.250
2	Chengalpeta	-	60.467	0.360	60.827	-	89.580	0.500	90.080	29.254
3	Coimbatore	-	0.216	-	0.216	-	0.320	-	0.320	0.104
4	Cuddalore	-	51.975	-	51.975	-	77.000	-	77.000	25.025
5	Dharmapuri	-	24.214	-	24.214	-	35.872	-	35.872	11.658
6	Dindigul	-	155.014	-	155.014	-	229.650	-	229.650	74.636
7	Erode	-	8.127	-	8.127	-	12.040	-	12.040	3.913
8	Kalakurichi	-	65.030	0.621	65.651	-	96.340	0.863	97.203	31.552
9	Karur	-	8.741	-	8.741	-	12.950	-	12.950	4.209
10	Madurai	-	1.581	1.332	2.913	-	2.342	1.850	4.192	1.279
11	Perambalur	-	297.540	-	297.540	-	440.800	-	440.800	143.260
12	Pudukottai	-	15.255	-	15.255	-	22.600	-	22.600	7.345
13	Ramanathapuram	271.873	10.402	-	282.275	366.900	15.410	-	382.310	100.035
14	Sivagangai	10.788	8.404	0.252	19.444	14.559	12.450	0.350	27.359	7.915
15	Tenkasi	-	3.858	-	3.858	-	5.716	-	5.716	1.858
16	Thanjavur	-	26.642	0.009	26.651	-	39.470	0.013	39.483	12.831
17	Thirunelveli	-	2.527	-	2.527	-	3.743	-	3.743	1.216
18	Thirupur	-	9.319	-	9.319	-	13.806	-	13.806	4.487
19	Thiruvallur	-	9.798	-	9.798	-	14.515	-	14.515	4.718
20	Thiruvannamalai	-	2.079	-	2.079	-	3.080	-	3.080	1.001
21	Thiruvannamalai	-	145.120	0.619	145.739	-	214.992	0.860	215.852	70.113
22	Trichy	-	141.815	0.270	142.085	-	210.096	0.375	210.471	68.386
23	Tuticorin	249.487	343.611	0.036	593.135	336.690	509.054	0.050	845.794	252.659
24	Vilupuram	-	-	146.592	146.592	-	-	203.600	203.600	57.008
25	Virudhunagar	8.247	21.489	-	29.737	11.130	31.836	-	42.966	13.229
	Total	540.396	1,419.972	150.091	2,110.459	729.279	2,103.662	208.460	3,041.401	930.942

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12. The Additional Chief Secretary / Commissioner of Revenue Administration has stated that the Total Enhanced input subsidy amount after enhancement of the existing SDRF norms and relaxing the present maximum eligibility norms as requested by the Director of Agriculture and the Director of Horticulture is for crop damages due to unprecedented rain in January 2021 is as follows:-

		(Rs in Lakhs)
1	AGRICULTURE	
	Enhanced input Subsidy proposed for Agricultural Crops by calculating @ Rs.20,000 per hectare for Paddy/ irrigated, & @ Rs.10,000 per hectare for Rainfed & @ Rs.25,000 per Perennial crops damaged due to unprecedented rains in January 2021.	91,326.111
	Enhanced Input Subsidy to the affected farmers with more than 2 Hectares who have also suffered huge damages due due to unprecedented rains in January 2021.	17,329.303
		1,08,655.414
2	HORTICULTURE	
	Enhanced input Subsidy proposed for Horticultural Crops by calculating @ Rs.20,000 per hectare for irrigated & @ Rs.10,000 per hectare for Rainfed & Rs.25,000 for Perennial Crops damaged due to due to unprecedented rains in January 2021.	3,041.401

13. The Additional Chief Secretary / Commissioner of Revenue Administration has recommended the proposals of the Director of Agriculture and the Director of Horticulture and requested to sanction the following amount as input subsidy relief assistance to the affected farmers whose crops were damaged of more than 33% due to due to unprecedented rains in January 2021:-

Sl. No.	Details	From SDRF	From State Fund	Total
		(Amount in Lakhs)		
1	Input Subsidy for the farmers whose Agricultural Crops were damaged more than 33% due to unprecedented rains in January 2021.	74919.722	33735.691	108655.413
2	Input Subsidy for the farmers whose Horticultural and Plantation Crops were damaged more than 33% due to unprecedented rains in January 2021.	2110.459	930.942	3041.401
	TOTAL	77030.181	34666.633	111696.814

14. In the Press statement eighth read above, among other things the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu has made the following announcement on 01.02.2021:-

*'நிலம் மற்றும் பூசெலி பூசலால் பாதிப்பிற்குள்ளான பயிர்களுக்கு, மாநில பேரிடர் நிவாரண நிதி வழிகாட்டு நெறிமுறைகளின்படி வழங்க வேண்டிய நிவாரணத் தொகையினைக் காட்டிலும்,

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உயர்த்தப்பட்ட நிவாரணத் தொகையினை வழங்கியுள்ளது. அதன் அடிப்படையிலேயே, மாணாவாரி மற்றும் தீர்ப்பாசன வசதி பெற்ற நெற்பயிர்களுக்கும், தீர்ப்பாசன வசதி பெற்ற இதர பயிர்களுக்கும் எக்டேர் ஒன்றுக்கு வழங்கப்படும் இடுபொருள் நிவாரணத் தொகையான 13,500/- ரூபாய் என்பதை 20,000/- ரூபாயாக உயர்த்தியும், மாணாவாரி நெற்பயிர் தவிர, ஆணைத்து மாணாவாரி பயிர்களுக்கும் இடுபொருள் நிவாரணத் தொகையான எக்டேர் ஒன்றுக்கு வழங்கப்படும் 7,410/- ரூபாய் என்பதை, 10,000/- ரூபாயாக உயர்த்தியும், பல்லாண்டு கால பயிர்களுக்கு (Perennial Crops) இடுபொருள் நிவாரணத் தொகையாக எக்டேர் ஒன்றுக்கு வழங்கப்படும் 18,000/- ரூபாய் என்பதை, 25,000/- ரூபாயாக உயர்த்தியும் வழங்க நான் ஆணையிட்டுள்ளேன். மேலும், தேசிய பேரிடர் நிவாரண வழிகாட்டு நெறிமுறைகளின்படி, பாதிப்பிற்குள்ளான விவசாயிகளுக்கு அதிகபட்சமாக 2 எக்டேர் என்ற அளவில் மட்டுமே இடுபொருள் நிவாரணம் வழங்க வேண்டும் என்ற உச்சவரம்பைத் தளர்த்தி, பாதிக்கப்பட்ட பரப்பளவு முழுவதற்கும் உச்சவரம்பின்றி இடுபொருள் நிவாரணம் வழங்கவும் நான் ஆணையிட்டுள்ளேன்.

அதன்படி, ஜனவரி மாதம் தமிழ்நாட்டில் பெய்த கன மழையின் காரணமாக, பாதிப்பிற்குள்ளான 6,81,334.23 எக்டேர் பரப்பளவிலான வேளாண் மற்றும் தோட்டக்கலைப் பயிர்களுக்கு, சுமார் 11.43 லட்சம் விவசாய பெருமக்களுக்கு, 1,116.97 கோடி ரூபாய் இடுபொருள் நிவாரணமாக மத்திய அரசின் நிதியுதவியை எதிர்நோக்கி வழங்கப்படும். இந்நிவாரணம் விவசாயிகளின் வாங்கிக் கணக்குகளில் நேரடியாக வரவு வைக்கப்படும் என்பதை அன்புடன் தெரிவித்துக்கொள்கிறேன்”.

15. The Government after careful consideration, have decided to accept the proposal of the Additional Chief Secretary / Commissioner of Revenue Administration and based on the approval of the State Executive Committee to sanction a sum of Rs.1116.97 Crore [Rs.770.30 Crore + Rs.346.67 Crore] (Rupees One thousand one hundred and sixteen crore and Ninety seven lakhs) from the State Disaster Response Fund and State Fund towards input subsidy relief assistance to the affected farmers whose crops were damaged more than 33% due to unprecedented rains in January 2021.

16. The amount sanctioned in paragraph 15 above shall be debited to the following head of account:-

Sl. No.	Name of the line Departments	Fund Sanction (Rupees in crore)
1.	Agriculture "2245-Relief on account of Natural Calamities - 02-Floods, Cyclones etc., 114-Assistance to Farmers for purchase of Agricultural inputs- State's Expenditure - AA-Subsidy to Small and Marginal Farmers for Agricultural Inputs due to Flood - 311-Subsidies 01-Individual based subsidy. (OLD DPC 2245-02-114-AA-1114) (IFHRMS DPC: 2245 02 114 AA 31101)	1086.56

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2.	Horticulture "2245-Relief on Account of Natural Calamities - 02-Flood, Cyclones, etc., - 800-Other Expenditure-State's Expenditure - BH-Relief measures to farmers due to damage of Horticultural Crops in Flood affected areas - 311-Subsidies - 01-Individual Based subsidy. (OLD DPC 2245-02-800-BH-1114) (IFHRMS DPC 2245-02-800-BH-31101)	30.41
	Total	1116.97

17. Necessary additional funds of Rs.1116.97 Crore will be provided in Final Modified Appropriation 2020-2021 to meet the expenditure sanctioned in paragraph 15 above. Pending provision of such funds, the Additional Chief Secretary/ Commissioner of Revenue Administration is authorized to draw and disburse the amount. However, this expenditure shall be brought to the notice of the Legislature by the way of Specific Inclusion in the Supplementary Estimates 2020-2021. The Additional Chief Secretary/ Commissioner of Revenue Administration is also directed to include the expenditure sanctioned above, while sending the budget proposal for Final Modified Appropriation 2020-2021 and also send necessary draft explanatory notes for inclusion of this expenditure in the Supplementary Estimates 2020-2021 to Finance (BG.I/Revenue) Department at appropriate time without fail.

18. This order issues with the concurrence of Finance Department vide its U.O.No.5905/Finance (Revenue)/2021, dated 04.02.2021 with Additional Sanctioned Ledger No.1647 (One thousand six hundred and forty seven).

(By order of the Governor)

ATULYA MISRA
ADDITIONAL CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT

To

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

The Commissioner, Disaster Management,

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

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

The Pay and Accounts Officer (East/South/North),
Chennai-600 008/600 035/600 001.

Copy to:

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

The Additional Chief Secretary to Government,
Finance Department, Chennai-600 009

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

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The Principal Secretary, Highways and Minor Port Department,
Chennai-600 009.
The Agriculture Production Commissioner and Principal Secretary to Government,
Agriculture Department, Chennai-600 009.
The Principal Private Secretary to Additional Chief Secretary to Government,
Revenue and Disaster Management Department, Chennai-600 009.
The Hon'ble Chief Minister Officer, Chennai-600 009.
The Hon'ble Deputy Chief Minister Officer, Chennai-600 009.
The Personal Assistant to Hon'ble Minister for Revenue and Disaster
Management/Information Technology Department, Chennai-600 009.
The Senior Private Secretary to Chief Secretary to Government,
Secretariat, Chennai-600 009.
The Principal Private Secretary to Additional Chief Secretary to Government,
Revenue and Disaster Management/Information Technology Department,
Chennai-600 009.
The Finance (Revenue/BG-I/BG-II/W&M-I) Department, Chennai -600 009.
The Revenue and Disaster Management (O.P.II/RA3) Department, Chennai-600 009.
SF/SC.

// Forwarded by Order //


(K. JANCY RANI)

Under Secretary to Government.


4/2/2021



ABSTRACT

Disaster Management – Capacity Building activities - Imparting Disaster Management Training to Disaster Response and Rehabilitation to various Department Officials and Community Organizations – Sanction of a sum of Rs.5 Crore from the State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) 2017-2018 - Reallocation / Ratification - Orders Issued.

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

G.O.(Ms)No.266

Dated 19.02.2021

சார்வரி மாதிரி 07,

திருவள்ளூர் ஆண்டு, 2052

Read:

1. G.O(Ms)No.488, Revenue [D.M.I(2)] Department, dated 28.11.2013.
2. Government of India, Letter No.33/15/2015-NDM, Ministry of Home Affairs (DM Division), dated 30.07.2015.
3. G.O(Ms)No.380, Revenue [D.M.III(2)] Department, dated 27.10.2015.
4. G.O(Ms)No.398, Revenue [D.M.III(2)] Department, dated 31.07.2020.
5. G.O(Ms)No.356, Revenue and Disaster Management [D.M.III(2)] Department, dated 16.11.2017.
6. G.O(Ms)No.680, Revenue and Disaster Management [D.M.III(2)] Department, dated 30.11.2020
7. From the Additional Chief Secretary/Commissioner of Revenue Administration letter No.NC.III(1)/2710/2017, dated 21.01.2021

ORDER:-

In the Government Order third read above, the Government have issued orders to accord sanction for a sum of Rs.5 crore (Rupees five crore only) to impart disaster management training to various Department Officials and Community Organizations who involves in Disaster Response and Rehabilitation under capacity building activities from the State Disaster Response Fund 2017-2018.

2. The Additional Chief Secretary/Commissioner of Revenue Administration has stated as follows:-

I. The Government have sanctioned a sum of Rs.5.00 crore from Capacity Building component of SDRF 2017-18, towards for imparting disaster management training to various departmental officials and the Community. The Government authorized the Principal Secretary/ Commissioner of Revenue Administration to draw and disburse the above amount. The Principal Secretary/ Commissioner of Revenue Administration & State Relief Commissioner had authorized the Director, Disaster Management, TNDRA to draw and deposit the

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above amount of Rs.5.00 crore sanctioned in Government Order fifth read above in the TNDMA – NC Wing Account.

II. The breakup of funds sanctioned by Government for the six different components of Capacity Building and the funds utilized under each of the Component as on 31.12.2020 is furnished below:-

Sl. No	Types of Capacity Building	Sanctioned as per Estimated Cost (in Rs. in Lakhs)	Funds utilized (in Rs. in Lakhs)	Balance (in Rs. in Lakhs)
I	International Trainings, Seminars, Workshops and Study Tours.	150.00	23.55	126.45
II	National Level Seminars, Workshops, Trainings and Study Tours and Exposure Visit to other States in India	70.00	7.48	62.52
III	State Level Trainings, Seminars and Workshops and Conferences	60.00	58.95	1.05
IV	District trainings to be organized by DDMA's for Government officials	32.00	0.00	32.00
V	Capacity Building Trainings to Women	18.00	0.00	18.00
VI	Organizing Mock Drills, State & Regional Level Seminars & Awareness Campaigns.	170.00	194.66	- 24.66
	TOTAL	500.00	284.64	215.36

II. The following necessities have arisen to seek reallocation between the six components, from the balance available funds of Rs. 215.36 lakhs.

A. Mock Drills 2020-21:-

Mock Drills are an essential component of disaster preparedness. In view of the urgency, Rs 37.00 lakhs was allocated to the thirty-seven Districts at the rate of Rs. 1,00,000/- (Rupees One Lakh Only) each from the out of the total balance funds available to conduct Mock Drills, prior to the commencement of Northeast Monsoon season 2020.

During the Review of Northeast Monsoon Preparedness-2020 held by the Chief Secretary on 18-9-2020 and the Review held by the Hon'ble Chief Minister on 12-10-2020 the need for conducting periodic Mock Drills and upscaling them was emphasized. The Hon'ble Minister for Revenue and Disaster Management held a review and emphasized the need for increasing the number of Mock drills. This was accomplished by the advance action taken by this office by providing funds to the districts. In order to

get the reallocation approved by government, a ratification proposal may be sent to Government.

B. Remuneration for the Technical Adviser appointed by Government for effective Management of COVID-19:-

The Government have issued orders in Government Order fourth read above for the appointment of Dr.K.Kolandaswamy, Former Director, Public Health and Preventive Medicines Technical Adviser in the Commissionerate of Revenue Administration and Disaster Management, Chennai for providing technical assistance for the effective containment of COVID-19 for an initial period of three months (1-8-2020 to 31-10-2020) with a remuneration of Rs.75,000 per month. In G.O(Ms)No.680, Revenue and Disaster Management [D.M.II] Department, dated 30.11.2020 the Government have extended the appointment for a further period of three months (1-11-2020 to 31-1-2021). Government ordered that the services of the Technical Adviser is an activity relating to capacity building in nature, the expenditure in respect of the above activity may be met out from the Capacity Building Head of State Disaster Response Fund. An amount of Rs.5.00 lakhs (Rs 4.50 lakhs towards Six Month Remuneration plus Rs 0.50 lakhs towards Travel Expenses) is required

C. Capacity Building Trainings through Anna Institute of Management:-

In view of the COVID -19 Pandemic and restrictions of social distancing no Capacity building could be carried out during the year. The training Window available for conducting training to the revenue officials and other rescue forces and line department is very brief. The disaster management team becomes fully engaged during both the monsoon periods. Hence Additional Chief Secretary/Commissioner of Revenue Administration held a discussion with the Anna Institute of Management and requested a proposal to conduct Disaster Management Trainings during the remaining period of 2020-21 i.e from January to March 2021.

IV. The Additional Chief Secretary / Director, Anna Institute of Management and Director General of Training, has sent a proposal to conduct 8 trainings at a total cost of Rs.13.20 lakhs.

V. In view of the fact that International Training programmes are not being held due to COVID -19 pandemic situation and restrictions in force, the required funds for the programmes proposed by Anna Institute of Management may be provided by reallocation of funds earmarked for the international trainings.

VI. The reallocation may be sought as per the table below:-

Sl. No	Types of Capacity Building	Sanctioned as per Estimated Cost (in Rs. in Lakhs)	Funds utilized (in Rs. in Lakhs)	Balance (in Rs. in Lakhs)	Proposed reallocation	Balance after reallocation (in Rs. in Lakhs)
I	International Trainings, Seminars, Workshops and Study Tours.	150.00	23.55	126.45	-18.20	108.25

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II	National Level Seminars, Workshops, Trainings and Study Tours and Exposure Visit to other States in India	70.00	7.48	62.52	-	62.52
III	State Level Trainings, Seminars and Workshops and Conferences	60.00	58.95	1.05	+18.20	19.25
IV	District trainings to be organized by DDMA's for Government officials	32.00	0.00	32.00	-25.00	7.00
V	Capacity Building Trainings to Women	18.00	0.00	18.00	-	18.00
VI	Organizing Drills, State Mock & Regional Level Seminars & Awareness Campaigns.	170.00	194.66	- 24.66	+25.00	0.34
TOTAL		500.00	284.64	215.36	0.00	215.36

3. The Additional Chief Secretary/Commissioner of Revenue Administration has requested for the approval of the Government for the above reallocation/ratification proposal.

4. Further, the Additional Chief Secretary / Commissioner of Revenue Administration has stated that the sanction of Rs 5.00 crore was issued from State Disaster Response Fund -Capacity Building. The funds were originally sought for different types of training was based on the estimated requirements. Funds for the above components is dynamically changing based on the field needs and available training opportunities. In such a context and requested that the Government to permit the Additional Chief Secretary/Commissioner of Revenue Administration to utilize the balance funds by reallocating for different types of trainings within the State/India/International level.

5. The Government after careful examination accept the proposal of the Additional Chief Secretary/Commissioner of Revenue Administration hereby approve reallocation / ratification for the orders issued in Government Order fifth read above and hereby permit the Additional Chief Secretary/ Commissioner of Revenue Administration

to utilize the balance funds by reallocating for different types of trainings within the State/India/International level.

6. The Additional Chief Secretary/Commissioner of Revenue Administration is also requested to utilize the balance amount by adhering to the guidelines communicated by Government of India from time to time.

7. The Additional Chief Secretary/Commissioner of Revenue Administration is also requested to send the Utilization Certificate to the Government without fail.

(BY ORDER OF THE GOVERNOR)

**ATULYA MISRA,
ADDITIONAL CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT**

To

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

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

The Principal Accountant General, Chennai - 600 018.

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

The Pay and Accounts Officer (East/South/North),
Chennai-600 008/600 035/600 001.

Copy to:

All District Collectors,


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

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

SF/SC.

// Forwarded by Order //


Section Officer 19.2.21


19/2/2021



ABSTRACT

Disaster management – North East Monsoon 2021- sanction for a sum of Rs.96.92 Crore from State Disaster Response Fund to the farmers to provide Input Subsidy Relief Assistance for the Agricultural and Horticultural Crops were damaged due to Heavy Rainfall - period from 16.11.2021 to 11.12.2021 – Orders - Issued.

**Revenue and Disaster Management Department,
Disaster Management Wing, D.M.II section**

G.O.(Ms),No.10

Dated: 04.01.2022

தலைவரவர்கள், மார்ச்சு 20,

திருவள்ளூர் ஆண்டு 2052.

Read:

1. G.O.(Ms)No.380, Revenue and Disaster Management [D.M-III (2)] Department Dated: 27.10.2015.
2. From the Principal Secretary/ Commissioner of Revenue Administration letter No.NC-1(3)/4676/2021, dated 29.12.2021 and 03.01.2022.

ORDER:

In the letter second read above, the Principal Secretary/ Commissioner of Revenue Administration has stated that, the Director of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare and Director of Horticulture and Plantation crops have sent proposals seeking financial assistance to provide Input Subsidy Relief Assistance to the affected Farmers whose Agricultural and Horticultural crops were damaged due to continuous heavy downpour of rainfall during the North East Monsoon 2021 as detailed as follows:

Proposal - I [Agricultural Crops]

The Director of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare has requested to sanction a sum of Rs.7,468.10 Lakhs towards the crop damages for an extent of 110,375.523 Hectare as detailed below:

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Table - I**[Extent of crop damage reported in additional proposal]**

Sl. No	Details	Area affected (In Hectare)						Total
		Paddy			Other than Paddy	Sugarcane	Coconut	
		Kar/ Kuruvai	Early Samba at harvest stage	Samba paddy				
1	Additional fund now requested for the difference in area from 16.11.2021 to 11.12.2021	0	35,276.56	12,609.233	61,806.030	665.000	18.70	110,375.523

The Director of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare has sent additional proposal seeking input subsidy relief assistance for the period from 16.11.2021 to 11.12.2021 and have requested to provide Rs.7,055.313 Lakhs towards affected early samba paddy crop for extent of 35,276.56 Hectares in 18 Districts as detailed below:

Table - II**District wise early samba paddy crop affected at harvest stage**

S.No	District	Affected area In Hectare	Relief assistance @ Rs.20,000/ Ha [In Lakhs]
1	Chengalpet	198.4	39.680
2	Cuddalore	151.55	30.310
3	Dharmapuri	599.85	119.970
4	Kancheepuram	4336.9	867.380
5	Kanniyakumari	3.301	0.660
6	Krishnagiri	1214.02	242.804
7	Madurai	271.235	54.247

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8	Namakkal	1.71	0.342
9	Perambalur	1.5	0.300
10	Ranipet	4373.805	874.761
11	Tenkasi	1.12	0.224
12	Thirunelveli	8.015	1.603
13	IC Inclusion 4002	4002	800.400
14	Tirupathur	1407.33	281.466
15	Tiruvannamalai	16218	3243.600
16	Vellore	904.06	180.812
17	Villupuram	1498	299.600
18	Virudhunagar	85.77	17.154
	Total	35,276.566	7055.313

Further, the District wise crop damage for samba Paddy, Other than Paddy, Sugar cane and Coconut crops are also furnished by the Director of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare as detailed below:

Table - III

[District wise extent of Samba Paddy, Other than Paddy, Sugar cane and Coconut crops]

Sl.No.	District	Area affected >33% (in Ha.)			
		Early samba Paddy	Other than paddy	Sugar cane	Coconut (Ha.)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Ariyalur	369.93	6289.47	0.00	0.00
2	Chengalpet	854.75	1.41	107.05	0.00
3	Coimbatore	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4	Cuddalore	1,085.51	7065.90	0.00	0.00
5	Dharmapuri	0.00	341.26	7.76	0.20
6	Dindigul	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7	Erode	0.00	750.93	0.00	0.00
8	Kallakurichi	1584.22	27302.21	190.50	0.00
9	Kancheepuram	0.00	7.23	37.10	0.00
10	Kanyakumari	58.80	0.00	0.00	0.00
11	Karur	20.26	22.40	0.80	2.00

12	Krishnagiri	0.00	205.24	50.97	1.80
13	Madurai	22.57	0.00	0.60	0.00
14	Mayiladuthurai	797.91	0.00	0.00	0.00
15	Nagapattinam	1705.10	0.00	0.00	0.00
16	Namakkal	0.00	106.59	1.86	0.13
17	Perambalur	7.59	7800.27	0.00	0.00
18	Pudukottai	854.60	346.68	0.00	0.00
19	Ramnad	0.00	5.00	0.00	0.00
20	Ranipet	0.00	39.80	10.00	0.00
21	Salem	49.25	1869.21	5.19	0.40
22	Sivagangai	12.71	4.23	0.20	0.00
23	Tenkasi	0.92	6.32	0.00	0.00
24	Thanjavur	1790.07	173.16	0.00	0.00
25	Theni	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
26	Thirunelveli	32.14	0.00	0.00	0.00
27	Thiruvallur	0.00	109.80	8.60	0.00
28	Thiruvarur	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
29	Thoothukudi	13.70	22.68	0.00	0.00
30	Tirupathur	0.00	366.08	6.00	1.30
31	Tiruppur	11.21	20.67	2.48	0.56
32	Tiruvannamalai	0.00	609.30	75.10	0.00
33	Trichy	553.49	5758.00	0.00	0.00
34	Vellore	0.00	322.23	110.69	11.68
35	Villupuram	2779.49	2055.50	50.60	0.00
36	Virudhunagar	5.01	204.48	0.00	0.00
	Total	12,609.23	61,806.03	665.50	18.07

2. The principal Secretary/ Commissioner of Revenue Administration has stated as follows:-

- i. The Director, Horticulture has stated that the State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) norms and guidelines are specified in the Government Order first read above, there is no limitation on land holding to the individual farmer, to claim input subsidy for > 33% affected Horticultural Crops under SDRF in the event of natural calamities.
- ii. He has also been informed that during the Drought year (2015-16) and in the Gaja cyclone (2018) the input subsidy was restricted to 2 Ha. of the affected area for the individual farmer. However, during Nivar, Burevi and the unseasonal rain in January 2021, input subsidy was extended to the affected area without any limitation.

- iii. He has been further informed that as on 15.12.2021, affected Horticulture crops due to the heavy downpour of North East Monsoon (NEM) was 1795.09 Ha which has been covered under the net sown area.
- iv. Further, the Director of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare has stated that the State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) norms and guidelines are specified in the Government Order first read above, in which no limitations on land holding to the individual farmers to claim input subsidy for the affected Agricultural crops under State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) in the event of Natural Calamities.
- v. However, during the Drought year (2015-16) and in the Gaja cyclone (2018) the input subsidy claim was restricted to 2 ha of the affected area for individual farmers. During Nivar, Burevi and the unseasonal rains in January 2021, input subsidy claim was extended without any limitation on the affected land holding.
- vi. As on 11.12.2021, Agricultural crops to an extent of 1,59,585.54 Ha were affected due to heavy downpour during NEM 2021. The limitation of 2 Ha. farmer is applied and area affected within net sown area only, conforming to State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) norms.
- vii. The Director of Agriculture has further informed that, based on the Announcement dated 16.11.2021 made by the Honourable Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, a proposal for extending Relief Input Package of seeds and other inputs for Paddy crop affected at Vegetative stage to an extent of 46,973.99 ha was sent through Office of the Commissioner of Revenue Administration @ Rs.6038/ per Ha.
- viii. He has been informed that as the season has almost crossed and Paddy crop has reached maturity stage, the distribution of seeds, Fertilizers and Zinc Sulphate will not be useful to the farmers at present and that the Farmers / Farmers' group have also represented to issue Relief as Cash subsidy instead of Relief Package. In this circumstances, the Director of Agriculture has requested to consider and extend cash subsidy through Direct Benefit Transfer mode instead of distributing Relief Input Package for Paddy as follows:-

Description	Amount requested (Rs. In Crore)
Samba paddy crops to extent of 46,973.99 Ha, @Rs.6038/Ha. towards Cash subsidy	28.36

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- ix. He has also informed that as per the norms of assistance ordered in the Government Order first read above, there is no ceiling limit of 2 Ha. per Farmers for sanction of Input Subsidy to the crops damaged more than 33 % due to Natural Calamities.
- x. Hence, the Principal Secretary/ Commissioner of Revenue Administration has requested that necessary orders may be passed sanctioning Input Subsidy relief assistance to the affected farmers whose crops have been damaged due to heavy rains during North East Monsoon 2021 as the reasons furnished by the Director of Agriculture and the Director of Horticulture are found to be reasonable. It is also informed that this proposal also does not involve any additional expenditure.

3. The Principal Secretary/ Commissioner of Revenue Administration has further stated that, based on the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu Press release No.1120 Dated: 16.11.2021, early proposal sent for the sanction of funds as detailed below:

- ❖ For Late Kar / Kuruvai / Somawari crops @ Rs.20,000/- Per hectare
- ❖ For Samba early stage paddy crops @ Rs.6,038/- per Hectare towards input subsidy package
- ❖ For other than paddy crops @ Rs.3,000/- per Hectare towards input subsidy package

Accordingly, fund has to be sanctioned for the remaining extent of Agricultural crop damages as detailed below:

Abstract - I

Sl.No	Name of the crop	Difference in extent in Crop damages [In Hectare]	SDRF [In Rs]	State Fund [In Rs]	Total [4+5] [In Rs]
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	Paddy [Kar / Kuruvai] @ Rs.20,000/- per Hectare [In Kanniyakumari District Only] - Rs.13,500/- under SDRF & Rs.6,500	63.18	852930	0	852930
			0	410670	410670

	under State Fund]				
2.	Early Samba paddy @ Rs.20,000/- per Hectare [Rs.13,500/- under SDRF & Rs.6,500 under State Fund]	35,276.56	476233560	0	476233560
			0	229297640	229297640
3.	samba Paddy @ Rs.6,038/- per Hectare towards input subsidy as cash	12,609.23	76134531	0	76134531
4.	Other than paddy @ Rs.3,000/- per Hectare towards input subsidy as cash	61,806.03	185418090	0	185418090
5.	Sugarcane @ Rs.13,500/- per hectare	665.50	8984250	0	8984250
6.	Coconut @ Rs.18,000/- per hectare	18.07	325260	0	325260
Total		110,438.57	74,79,48,621	22,97,08,310	97,76,56,931

Proposal – II [Horticulture and Plantation crops]

The Director of Horticulture and Plantation crops has reported that Horticultural Crops i.e., Fruits, Vegetables, Turmeric, Chilli, Plantation crops, Medicinal plants and Flowers were inundated in 33 Districts in an extent of 31,780.75 Hectare. As of now crops damage were reported for an extent of 17,825.52 Hectare. Accordingly, he has been requested to sanction a sum of Rs.3,620.43 Lakhs. He has also informed that, earlier based on the preliminary report received from the Horticulture and Plantation crops, proposal was sent to the Government for sanction of Rs.3.64 Crore under State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) and State Fund to provide Input Subsidy Relief Assistance to the affected farmers belongs to 25 Districts whose Horticultural crops were damaged more than 33%. Now, the Director, Horticulture and Plantation crops has

furnished the revised report and requested to sanction a sum of Rs.3,620.43 Lakhs for the crop's damages for an extent of 17,825.52 Hectare in 32 Districts. He has also added that the difference in area between the Proposal already sent and the Present proposals is arrived as follows:

Table - IV
[District wise Irrigated and Perennial Horticultural crop damages]

Sl. No.	Districts	Extent of crop where crop loss is more than 33% [In hectare]				Difference in extent [In Hectare]	
		Extent of crop loss as per additional proposal		Extent of crop loss already recommended to government for sanction of funds		Irrigated	Perennial
		Irrigated	Perennial	Irrigated	Perennial		
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	Ariyalur	437.56	17.16	0	0	437.563	17.16
2	Chengalpattu	177.74	29.04	126.56	12.8	51.18	16.24
3	Coimbatore	29.48	0	7	0	22.48	0
4	Cuddalore	3238.18	76.75	405.02	29.8	2833.16	46.95
5	Dharmapuri	354.73	0	5.1	0	349.63	0
6	Erode	159.82	0	8.01	0	151.81	0
7	Kallakurichi	3235.56	4.15	2	0	3233.56	4.15
8	Kancheepuram	81.84	6.87	12.5	0	69.34	6.87
9	Kanniyakumari	91.86	1.52	0	0	91.86	1.52
10	Karur	175.15	8	51	8	124.15	0
11	Krishnagiri	161.74	0	9.74	0	152	0
12	Madurai	41.66	9.41	6.1	0	35.555	9.405
13	Namakkal	407.65	1.40	144.55	1.4	263.1	0
14	Perambalur	1268.1	0	0	0	1268.1	0
15	Pudukkottai	4.45	0	4.45	0	0	0
16	Ramanathapuram	74.43	0	0	0	74.425	0
17	Ranipettai	512.00	104.88	180.43	9.65	331.572	95.23
18	Salem	359.51	9.26	43.3	0	316.21	9.26
19	Sivagangai	10.96	0	0.16	0	10.8	0
20	Thanjavur	79.01	3.29	16.2	1	62.81	2.29
21	Theni	0.4	5.03	0	0	0.4	5.029

22	Tenkasi	1.01	0	0.43	0	0.575	0
23	Tiruchirappalli	8.94	0.30	1.45	0	7.49	0.3
24	Tirunelveli	2.6	0.6	0	0	2.6	0.6
25	Tirupathur	102.5	16.05	0.49	0	102.01	16.05
26	Tiruppur	101.5	5.76	36.17	3.8	65.33	1.96
27	Tiruvallur	640.49	42.474	68.48	2.3	572.01	40.174
28	Tiruvannamalai	3434.54	595.84	318.9	13.34	3115.64	582.5
29	Tiruvannur	83.2	8.4	83.2	8.4	0	0
30	Thoothukudi	41.59	0	0	0	41.59	0
31	Vellore	438.51	148.67	1.42	0.83	437.09	147.84
32	Villupuram	962.23	11.75	147.62	1.3	814.61	10.45
TOTAL		16,718.93	1106.598	1,680.28	92.62	15,038.65	1,013.978

Further, he has informed that as per Sl.No.5(B) & (C) (d) r/w in the Government Order first read above, input subsidy relief assistance can be provided towards crop loss [33% and above] @ Rs.13,500/- per hectare for irrigated crops and Rs.18,000/- per hectare for perennial crops.

4. The Principal Secretary/ Commissioner of Revenue Administration has also stated that, the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu has also announced relief assistance for Kuruval/ Kar/ somavari Crops at enhanced rate of Rs.20,000/- per Hectare. The above enhanced relief assistance may be extended to Horticultural crops also. Accordingly, the Government is requested to sanction a sum of Rs.22.13 Crore under State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) and Rs.10.47 Crore under State Fund to provide Input Subsidy Relief assistance to the affected Horticultural farmers at enhanced rate as detailed below:

Table - V

[District wise damages to horticultural irrigated Crops and relief assistance proposed at enhanced rate]

Sl.No	District	Total extent of the Irrigated crop damage	SDRF @ of Rs.13,500/- Per Hec.	State fund @ of Rs.6,500/- Per Hec.	Total [Col. 2+3]
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	Ariyalur	437.563	5907100.5	2844159.5	8751260
2	Chengalpattu	51.18	690930	332670	1023600
3	Coimbatore	22.48	303480	146120	449600
4	Cuddalore	2833.16	38247660	18415540	56663200
5	Dharmapuri	349.63	4720005	2272595	6992600
6	Erode	151.81	2049435	986765	3036200
7	Kallakurichi	3233.56	43653060	21018140	64671200

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8	Kancheepuram	59.34	936090	450710	1386800
9	Kanniyakumari	91.86	1240110	597090	1837200
10	Karur	124.15	1676025	806975	2483000
11	Krishnagiri	152	2052000	988000	3040000
12	Madurai	35.555	479992.5	231107.5	711100
13	Namakkal	263.1	3551850	1710150	5262000
14	Perambalur	1268.1	17119350	8242650	25362000
15	Ramanathapuram	74.425	1004737.5	483762.5	1488500
16	Ranipettai	331.572	4476222	2155218	6631440
17	Salem	316.21	4268835	2055365	6324200
18	Sivagangai	10.8	145800	70200	216000
19	Thanjavur	62.81	847935	408265	1256200
20	Theni	0.4	5400	2600	8000
21	Tenkasi	0.575	7762.5	3737.5	11500
22	Tiruchirappalli	7.49	101115	48685	149800
23	Tirunelveli	2.6	35100	16900	52000
24	Tirupathur	102.01	1377135	663065	2040200
25	Tiruppur	65.33	881955	424645	1306600
26	Tiruvallur	572.01	7722135	3718065	11440200
27	Tiruvannamalai	3115.64	42061140	20251660	62312800
28	Thoothukudi	41.59	561465	270335	831800
29	Vellore	437.09	5900715	2841085	8741800
30	Villupuram	814.61	10997235	5294965	16292200
TOTAL		15,038.65	20,30,21,775	9,77,51,225	30,07,73,000

Table - VI

[District wise damages to horticultural perennial Crops and relief assistance proposed at enhanced rate]

Sl.No	District	Total extent of the perennial crop damage	SDRF @ of Rs.18,000/- Per Hec.	State fund @ of Rs.7,000/- Per Hec.	Total [In Rs.]
1	Ariyalur	17.16	308880	120120	429000
2	Chengalpattu	16.24	292320	113680	406000
3	Cuddalore	46.95	845100	328650	1173750
4	Kallakurichi	4.15	74700	29050	103750
5	Kancheepuram	6.87	123660	48090	171750
6	Kanniyakumari	1.52	27360	10640	38000
7	Madurai	9.405	169290	65835	235125
8	Ranipettai	95.23	1714140	666610	2380750
9	Salem	9.26	166680	64820	231500

10	Thanjavur	2.29	41220	16030	57250
11	Theni	5.029	90522	35203	125725
12	Tiruchirappalli	0.3	5400	2100	7500
13	Tirunelveli	0.6	10800	4200	15000
14	Tirupathur	16.05	288900	112350	401250
15	Tiruppur	1.96	35280	13720	49000
16	Tiruvallur	40.174	723132	281218	1004350
17	Tiruvannamalai	582.5	10485000	4077500	14562500
18	Vellore	147.84	2661120	1034880	3696000
19	Villupuram	10.45	188100	73150	261250
TOTAL		1,013.978	1,82,51,604	70,97,846	2,53,49,450

Abstract - II [Horticultural Crop damages]

Sl. No.	Description	Under SDRF	Under State Fund	Total
		In Crores		
1	Input subsidy relief assistance @ Rs.20,000/- per hectare for Irrigated Crops [Table - V]	20.30	09.77	30.07
2	Input subsidy relief assistance @ Rs.25,000/- per hectare for Perennial Crops [Table - VI]	1.83	0.70	2.53
Total		22.13	10.47	32.60

5. The Principal Secretary/ Commissioner of Revenue Administration has therefore requested to sanction for a sum of Rs.130.36 Crore from State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) and State Fund to the Directors of Agriculture and Horticulture to provide Input Subsidy Relief Assistance to the affected Farmers whose Agricultural and Horticultural Crops were damaged due to Heavy Downpour of Rainfall during the period the period from 16.11.2021 to 11.12.2021 as detailed below:

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Abstract – III**(Total requirement of funds)**

Sl. No.	Name of the Department	Under SDRF	Under State Fund	Total
		In Crores		
1	Agriculture	74.79	22.97	97.76
2	Horticulture	22.13	10.47	32.60
Total		96.92	33.44	130.36

6. The Government after careful consideration, accept the proposal of the Principal Secretary/ Commissioner of Revenue Administration and based on the approval of the State Executive Committee, accord sanction for a sum of Rs.96.92 Crore (Rupees Ninety six crore and ninety two lakh only) from State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) to the Directors of Agriculture and Horticulture to provide Input Subsidy Relief Assistance to the affected Farmers whose Agricultural and Horticultural Crops were damaged due to Heavy Downpour of Rainfall during the period the period from 16.11.2021 to 11.12.2021.

7. The Directors of Agriculture and Horticulture are directed to ensure that the para 2 (vi) above is fulfilled.

8. The amount sanctioned in paragraph 6 above shall be debited to the following head of account:-

(a) Assistance for Agricultural Crop Loss:- Rs.74.79 Crore

"2245 Relief on account of Natural Calamities - 02 - Floods, Cyclones etc., 114 - Assistance to Farmers for purchase of Agricultural inputs - State's Expenditure - AA - Subsidy to Small and Marginal Farmers for Agricultural Inputs due to Flood - 311 Subsidies 01- Individual Based Subsidy"

(IFHRMS DPC 2245-02-114-AA-31101)

(b) Assistance for Horticulture Crop Loss:- Rs.22.13 Crore

"2245 Relief on Account of Natural Calamities - 02. Flood, Cyclones, etc., - 800 Other Expenditure - State's Expenditure - BH Relief measures to farmers due to damage of Horticultural Crops in Flood affected areas - 311 subsidies - 01 Individual Based Subsidy.

(IFHRMS DPC 2245-02-800-BH-31101)".

9. Necessary additional funds of Rs.96.92 crore will be provided in Revised Estimate/ Final Modified Appropriation 2021-2022. Pending provision of such funds, the Principal Secretary/ Commissioner of Revenue Administration is authorized to incur the expenditure sanctioned in para 6 above. The expenditure shall be brought to the notice of the Legislative Assembly by Specific Inclusion in the Supplementary Estimates

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2021-2022. He is also directed to include the above item of expenditure while sending Budget proposal for Revised Estimate/Final Modified Appropriation 2021-2022 and also send necessary draft explanatory notes for inclusion of this expenditure in the Supplementary Estimates 2021-2022 to Finance (Revenue/BG-I) Department at an appropriate time without fail.

10. This order issues with the concurrence of Finance (Revenue) Department vide its U.O.No.618/BG-II/22, dated:04.01.2022 and ASL No.1355 (One thousand three hundred and fifty five).

(BY ORDER OF THE GOVERNOR)

SIDDIQUE
PRINCIPAL SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT(FAC)

To

The Principal Secretary and Commissioner of
Revenue Administration, Chepauk, Chennai-600 005.

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

The Director of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, Chepauk, Chennai-5
The Director of Horticulture and Plantation crops, Chepauk, Chennai-5.
All District Collectors.

The Accountant General, Chennai - 600 018.

The Pay and Accounts Officer (East), Chennai - 600 008.

Copy to:

The Additional Chief Secretary to Government,
Home, P & E Department, Chennai - 600 009.

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

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

The Principal Secretary to Government,
Highways and Minor Port Department, Chennai-600 009.

The Secretary to Government, Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare Department,
Chennai-600 009.

The Senior Private Secretary to Chief Secretary to Government, Chennai-600 009.

The Senior Private Secretary to Principal Secretary to Government, Revenue and
Disaster Management Department, Chennai - 9.

The Finance (Revenue/BG-I/BG-II/W&M-I) Department, Chennai -9

The Revenue and Disaster Management [OP-II/DM-III(2)] Department,
Chennai -600 009.

S.F./S.C

//FORWARDED BY ORDER//

For. Secy
4/1/22
SECTION OFFICER

by
4/1/22



ABSTRACT

Disaster Management – North East Monsoon 2021- Sanction for a sum of Rs.33.44 Crore from State Fund to provide Input Subsidy Relief Assistance to the affected farmers for the Agricultural and Horticultural Crops - damaged due to Heavy Rainfall - From 16.11.2021 to 11.12.2021- Orders - Issued.

**Revenue and Disaster Management Department,
Disaster Management Wing, D.M.II section**

G.O.(Ms).No.14

Dated: 05.01.2022

தலைவரவர்கள், மார்க்கெட் 21,

திருவள்ளூர் ஆண்டு 2052.

Read:

1. G.O.(Ms)No.380, Revenue and Disaster Management [D.M-III (2)] Department Dated: 27.10.2015.
2. From the Principal Secretary/ Commissioner of Revenue Administration letter No.NC-1(3)/ 4676/2021, dated 29.12.2021 and 03.01.2022.
3. G.O.(Ms).No.10, Revenue and Disaster Management (DM2) Department, Dated 04.01.2022.

ORDER:

In the letter second read above, the Principal Secretary/ Commissioner of Revenue Administration has stated that, the Director of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare and Director of Horticulture and Plantation crops have sent proposals seeking financial assistance to provide Input Subsidy Relief Assistance to the affected Farmers whose Agricultural and Horticultural crops were damaged due to continuous heavy downpour of rainfall during the North East Monsoon 2021 as detailed as follows:

Proposal – I [Agricultural Crops]

The Director of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare has requested to sanction a sum of Rs.7,468.10 Lakhs towards the crop damages for an extent of 110,375.523 Hectare as detailed below:

Table – I**[Extent of crop damage reported in additional proposal]**

Sl. No	Details	Area affected (In Hectare)						
		Paddy			Other than Paddy	Sugarcane	Coconut	Total
		Kar/ Kuruvai	Early Samba at harvest stage	Samba paddy				
1	Additional fund now requested for the difference in area from 16.11.2021 to 11.12.2021	0	35,276.56	12,609.233	61,806.030	665.000	18.70	110,375.523

The Director of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare has sent additional proposal seeking input subsidy relief assistance for the period from 16.11.2021 to 11.12.2021 and have requested to provide Rs.7,055.313 Lakhs towards affected early samba paddy crop for extent of 35,276.56 Hectares in 18 Districts as detailed below:

Table – II**District wise early samba paddy crop affected at harvest stage**

S.No	District	Affected area In Hectare	Relief assistance @ Rs.20,000/ Ha [In Lakhs]
1	Chengalpet	198.4	39.680
2	Cuddalore	151.55	30.310
3	Dharmapuri	599.85	119.970
4	Kancheepuram	4336.9	867.380
5	Kanniyakumari	3.301	0.660
6	Krishnagiri	1214.02	242.804
7	Madurai	271.235	54.247
8	Namakkal	1.71	0.342
9	Perambalur	1.5	0.300
10	Ranipet	4373.805	874.761

11	Tenkasi	1.12	0.224
12	Thirunelveli	8.015	1.603
13	Thiruvallur	4002	800.400
14	Tirupathur	1407.33	281.466
15	Tiruvannamalai	16218	3243.600
16	Vellore	904.06	180.812
17	Villupuram	1498	299.600
18	Virudhunagar	85.77	17.154
	Total	35,276.566	7055.313

Further, the District wise crop damage for samba Paddy, Other than Paddy, Sugar cane and Coconut crops are also furnished by the Director of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare as detailed below:

Table – III

[District wise extent of Samba Paddy, Other than Paddy, Sugar cane and Coconut crops]

Sl.No.	District	Area affected >33% (in Ha.)			
		Early samba Paddy	Other than paddy	Sugar cane	Coconut (Ha.)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Ariyalur	369.93	6289.47	0.00	0.00
2	Chengalpet	854.75	1.41	107.05	0.00
3	Coimbatore	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4	Cuddalore	1,085.51	7065.90	0.00	0.00
5	Dharmapuri	0.00	341.26	7.76	0.20
6	Dindigul	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7	Erode	0.00	750.93	0.00	0.00
8	Kallakurichi	1584.22	27302.21	190.50	0.00
9	Kancheepuram	0.00	7.23	37.10	0.00
10	Kanyakumari	58.80	0.00	0.00	0.00
11	Karur	20.26	22.40	0.80	2.00
12	Krishnagiri	0.00	205.24	50.97	1.80
13	Madurai	22.57	0.00	0.60	0.00
14	Mayiladuthurai	797.91	0.00	0.00	0.00
15	Nagapattinam	1705.10	0.00	0.00	0.00
16	Namakkal	0.00	106.59	1.86	0.13
17	Perambalur	7.59	7800.27	0.00	0.00
18	Pudukottai	854.60	346.68	0.00	0.00
19	Ramnad	0.00	5.00	0.00	0.00
20	Ranipet	0.00	39.80	10.00	0.00
21	Salem	49.25	1869.21	5.19	0.40

22	Sivagangai	12.71	4.23	0.20	0.00
23	Tenkasi	0.92	6.32	0.00	0.00
24	Thanjavur	1790.07	173.16	0.00	0.00
25	Theni	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
26	Thirunelveli	32.14	0.00	0.00	0.00
27	Thiruvallur	0.00	109.80	8.60	0.00
28	Thiruvarur	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
29	Thoothukudi	13.70	22.68	0.00	0.00
30	Tirupathur	0.00	366.08	6.00	1.30
31	Tiruppur	11.21	20.67	2.48	0.56
32	Tiruvannamalai	0.00	609.30	75.10	0.00
33	Trichy	553.49	5758.00	0.00	0.00
34	Vellore	0.00	322.23	110.69	11.68
35	Villupuram	2779.49	2055.50	50.60	0.00
36	Virudhunagar	5.01	204.48	0.00	0.00
	Total	12,609.23	61,806.03	665.50	18.07

2. The principal Secretary/ Commissioner of Revenue Administration has stated as follows:-

- i. The Director, Horticulture has stated that the State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) norms and guidelines are specified in the Government Order first read above, there is no limitation on land holding to the individual farmer, to claim input subsidy for > 33% affected Horticultural Crops under SDRF in the event of natural calamities.
- ii. He has also been informed that during the Drought year (2015-16) and in the Gaja cyclone (2018) the input subsidy was restricted to 2 Ha. of the affected area for the individual farmer. However, during Nivar, Burevi and the unseasonal rain in January 2021, input subsidy was extended to the affected area without any limitation.
- iii. He has been further informed that as on 15.12.2021, affected Horticulture crops due to the heavy downpour of North East Monsoon (NEM) was 1795.09 Ha which has been covered under the net sown area.
- iv. Further, the Director of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare has stated that the State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) norms and guidelines are specified in the Government Order first read above, in which no limitations on land holding to the individual farmers to claim input subsidy for the affected Agricultural crops under State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) in the event of Natural Calamities.

- v. However, during the Drought year (2015-16) and in the Gaja cyclone (2018) the input subsidy claim was restricted to 2 ha of the affected area for individual farmers. During Nivar, Burevi and the unseasonal rains in January 2021, input subsidy claim was extended without any limitation on the affected land holding.
- vi. As on 11.12.2021, Agricultural crops to an extent of 1,59,585.54 Ha were affected due to heavy downpour during NEM 2021. The limitation of 2 Ha. farmer is applied and area affected within net sown area only, confirming to State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) norms.
- vii. The Director of Agriculture has further informed that, based on the Announcement dated 16.11.2021 made by the Honourable Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, a proposal for extending Relief input Package of seeds and other inputs for Paddy crop affected at Vegetative stage to an extent of 46,973.99 ha was sent through Office of the Commissioner of Revenue Administration @ Rs.6038/ per Ha.
- viii. He has been informed that as the season has almost crossed and Paddy crop has reached maturity stage, the distribution of seeds, Fertilizers and Zinc Sulphate will not be useful to the farmers at present and that the Farmers / Farmers' group have also represented to Issue Relief as Cash subsidy instead of Relief Package. In this circumstances, the Director of Agriculture has requested to consider and extend cash subsidy through Direct Benefit Transfer mode instead of distributing Relief Input Package for Paddy as follows:-

Description	Amount requested (Rs. In Crore)
Samba paddy crops to extent of 46,973.99 Ha. @Rs.6038/Ha. towards Cash subsidy	28.36

- ix. He has also informed that as per the norms of assistance ordered in the Government Order first read above, there is no ceiling limit of 2 Ha. per Farmers for sanction of Input Subsidy to the crops damaged more than 33 % due to Natural Calamities.
- x. Hence, the Principal Secretary/ Commissioner of Revenue Administration has requested that necessary orders may be passed sanctioning Input Subsidy relief assistance to the affected farmers whose crops have been damaged due to heavy rains during North East Monsoon 2021 as the reasons furnished by the Director of Agriculture and the Director of Horticulture are found to be reasonable. It is also informed that this proposal also does not involve any additional expenditure.

3. The Principal Secretary/Commissioner of Revenue Administration has further stated that, based on the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu Press release No.1120 Dated: 16.11.2021, early proposal was sent to Government for the sanction of funds as detailed below:

- ❖ For Late Kar / Kuruvai / Sornawari crops @ Rs.20,000/- Per hectare
- ❖ For Samba early stage paddy crops @ Rs.6,038/- per Hectare towards input subsidy package
- ❖ For other than paddy crops @ Rs.3,000/- per Hectare towards input subsidy package

Accordingly, fund has to be sanctioned for the remaining extent of Agricultural crop damages as detailed below:

Abstract – I

Sl. No	Name of the crop	Difference in extent in Crop damages [In Hectare]	SDRF [In Rs]	State Fund [In Rs]	Total [4+5] [In Rs]
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	Paddy [Kar/ Kuruvai] @ Rs.20,000/- per Hectare [In Kanniyakumari District Only] - Rs.13,500/- under SDRF & Rs.6,500 under State Fund]	63.18	852930	0	852930
			0	410670	410670
2.	Early Samba paddy @ Rs.20,000/- per Hectare [Rs.13,500/- under SDRF & Rs.6,500 under State Fund]	35,276.56	476233560	0	476233560
			0	229297640	229297640
3.	Samba Paddy @ Rs.6,038/- per Hectare towards input subsidy as cash	12,609.23	76134531	0	76134531
4.	Other than paddy @ Rs.3,000/- per Hectare towards input subsidy as cash	61,806.03	185418090	0	185418090

5.	Sugarcane @ Rs.13,500/- per hectare	665.50	8984250	0	8984250
6.	Coconut @ Rs.18,000/- per hectare	18.07	325260	0	325260
Total		110,438.57	74,79,48,621	22,97,08,310	97,76,56,931

Proposal – II [Horticulture and Plantation crops]

The Director of Horticulture and Plantation crops has reported that Horticultural Crops i.e., Fruits, Vegetables, Turmeric, Chilli, Plantation crops, Medicinal plants and Flowers were inundated in 33 Districts in an extent of 31,780.75 Hectare. As of now crops damage were reported for an extent of 17,825.52 Hectare. Accordingly, he has been requested to sanction a sum of Rs.3,620.43 Lakhs. He has also informed that, earlier based on the preliminary report received from the Horticulture and Plantation crops, proposal was sent to the Government for sanction of Rs.3.64 Crore under State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) and State Fund to provide Input Subsidy Relief Assistance to the affected farmers belongs to 25 Districts whose Horticultural crops were damaged more than 33%. Now, the Director, Horticulture and Plantation crops has furnished the revised report and requested to sanction a sum of Rs.3,620.43 Lakhs for the crop's damages for an extent of 17,825.52 Hectare in 32 Districts. It is submitted the difference in area between the Proposal already sent to Government and the Present proposals is arrived as follows:

Table – IV

[District wise Irrigated and Perennial Horticultural crop damages]

Sl. No.	Districts	Extent of crop where crop loss is more than 33% [In hectare]				Difference in extent [In Hectare]	
		Extent of crop loss as per additional proposal		Extent of crop loss already recommended to government for sanction of funds			
		Irrigated	Perennial	Irrigated	Perennial	Irrigated	Perennial
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	Ariyalur	437.56	17.16	0	0	437.563	17.16
2	Chengalpattu	177.74	29.04	126.56	12.8	51.18	16.24
3	Coimbatore	29.48	0	7	0	22.48	0

4	Cuddalore	3238.18	76.75	405.02	29.8	2833.16	46.95
5	Dharmapuri	354.73	0	5.1	0	349.63	0
6	Erode	159.82	0	8.01	0	151.81	0
7	Kallakurichi	3235.56	4.15	2	0	3233.56	4.15
8	Kancheepuram	81.84	6.87	12.5	0	69.34	6.87
9	Kanniyakumari	91.86	1.52	0	0	91.86	1.52
10	Karur	175.15	8	51	8	124.15	0
11	Krishnagiri	161.74	0	9.74	0	152	0
12	Madurai	41.66	9.41	6.1	0	35.555	9.405
13	Namakkal	407.65	1.40	144.55	1.4	263.1	0
14	Perambalur	1268.1	0	0	0	1268.1	0
15	Pudukkottai	4.45	0	4.45	0	0	0
16	Ramanathapuram	74.43	0	0	0	74.425	0
17	Ranipettai	512.00	104.88	180.43	9.65	331.572	95.23
18	Salem	359.51	9.26	43.3	0	316.21	9.26
19	Sivagangai	10.96	0	0.16	0	10.8	0
20	Thanjavur	79.01	3.29	16.2	1	62.81	2.29
21	Theni	0.4	5.03	0	0	0.4	5.029
22	Tenkasi	1.01	0	0.43	0	0.575	0
23	Tiruchirappalli	8.94	0.30	1.45	0	7.49	0.3
24	Tirunelveli	2.6	0.6	0	0	2.6	0.6
25	Tirupathur	102.5	16.05	0.49	0	102.01	16.05
26	Tiruppur	101.5	5.76	36.17	3.8	65.33	1.96
27	Tiruvallur	640.49	42.474	68.48	2.3	572.01	40.174
28	Tiruvannamalai	3434.54	595.84	318.9	13.34	3115.64	582.5
29	Tiruvarur	83.2	8.4	83.2	8.4	0	0
30	Thoothukudi	41.59	0	0	0	41.59	0
31	Vellore	438.51	148.67	1.42	0.83	437.09	147.84
32	Villupuram	962.23	11.75	147.62	1.3	814.61	10.45
TOTAL		16,718.93	1106.598	1,680.28	92.62	15,038.65	1,013.978

Further, he has informed that as per Sl.No.5(B) & (C) (d) r/w G.O.(Ms).No.380, Revenue and Disaster Management [D.M III (2)] Department Dated: 27.10.2015, input subsidy relief assistance can be

provided towards crop loss [33% and above] @ Rs.13,500/- per hectare for irrigated crops and Rs.18,000/- per hectare for perennial crops.

4. The Principal Secretary/ Commissioner of Revenue Administration has also stated that, the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu has also announced relief assistance for Kuruvai/ Kar/ sornavari Crops at enhanced rate of Rs.20,000/- per Hectare. The above enhanced relief assistance may be extended to Horticultural crops also. Accordingly, the Government is requested to sanction a sum of Rs.22.13 Crore under State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) and Rs.10.47 Crore under State Fund to provide Input Subsidy Relief assistance to the affected Horticultural famers at enhanced rate as detailed below:

Table - V

[District wise damages to horticultural irrigated Crops and relief assistance proposed at enhanced rate]

Sl.No	District	Total extent of the Irrigated crop damage	SDRF @ of Rs.13,500/- Per Hec.	State fund @ of Rs.6,500/- Per Hec.	Total [Col. 2+3]
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	Ariyalur	437.563	5907100.5	2844159.5	8751260
2	Chengalpattu	51.18	690930	332670	1023600
3	Coimbatore	22.48	303480	146120	449600
4	Cuddalore	2833.16	38247660	18415540	56663200
5	Dharmapuri	349.63	4720005	2272595	6992600
6	Erode	151.81	2049435	986765	3036200
7	Kallakurichi	3233.56	43653060	21018140	64671200
8	Kancheepuram	69.34	936090	450710	1386800
9	Kanniyakumari	91.86	1240110	597090	1837200
10	Karur	124.15	1676025	806975	2483000
11	Krishnagiri	152	2052000	988000	3040000
12	Madurai	35.555	479992.5	231107.5	711100
13	Namakkal	263.1	3551850	1710150	5262000
14	Perambalur	1268.1	17119350	8242650	25362000
15	Ramanathapuram	74.425	1004737.5	483762.5	1488500
16	Ranipettai	331.572	4476222	2155218	6631440
17	Salem	316.21	4268835	2055365	6324200
18	Sivagangai	10.8	145800	70200	216000
19	Thanjavur	62.81	847935	408265	1256200
20	Theni	0.4	5400	2600	8000
21	Tenkasi	0.575	7762.5	3737.5	11500
22	Tiruchirappalli	7.49	101115	48685	149800

23	Tirunelveli	2.6	35100	16900	52000
24	Tirupathur	102.01	1377135	663065	2040200
25	Tiruppur	65.33	881955	424645	1306600
26	Tiruvallur	572.01	7722135	3718065	11440200
27	Tiruvannamalai	3115.64	42061140	20251660	62312800
28	Thoothukudi	41.59	561465	270335	831800
29	Vellore	437.09	5900715	2841085	8741800
30	Villupuram	814.61	10997235	5294965	16292200
TOTAL		15,038.65	20,30,21,775	9,77,51,225	30,07,73,000

Table – VI

[District wise damages to horticultural perennial Crops and relief assistance proposed at enhanced rate]

Sl.No	District	Total extent of the perennial crop damage	SDRF @ of Rs.18,000/- Per Hec.	State fund @ of Rs.7,000/- Per Hec.	Total [In Rs.]
1	Ariyalur	17.16	308880	120120	429000
2	Chengalpattu	16.24	292320	113680	406000
3	Cuddalore	46.95	845100	328650	1173750
4	Kallakurichi	4.15	74700	29050	103750
5	Kancheepuram	6.87	123660	48090	171750
6	Kanniyakumari	1.52	27360	10640	38000
7	Madurai	9.405	169290	65835	235125
8	Ranipettai	95.23	1714140	666610	2380750
9	Salem	9.26	166680	64820	231500
10	Thanjavur	2.29	41220	16030	57250
11	Theni	5.029	90522	35203	125725
12	Tiruchirappalli	0.3	5400	2100	7500
13	Tirunelveli	0.6	10800	4200	15000
14	Tirupathur	16.05	288900	112350	401250
15	Tiruppur	1.96	35280	13720	49000
16	Tiruvallur	40.174	723132	281218	1004350
17	Tiruvannamalai	582.5	10485000	4077500	14562500
18	Vellore	147.84	2661120	1034880	3696000
19	Villupuram	10.45	188100	73150	261250
TOTAL		1,013.978	1,82,51,604	70,97,846	2,53,49,450

Abstract – II [Horticultural Crop damages]

Sl. No.	Description	Under SDRF	Under State Fund	Total
		In Crores		
1	Input subsidy relief assistance @ Rs.20,000/- per hectare for irrigated Crops [Table - V]	20.30	09.77	30.07
2	Input subsidy relief assistance @ Rs.25,000/- per hectare for Perennial Crops [Table - VI]	1.83	0.70	2.53
	Total	22.13	10.47	32.60

5. The Principal Secretary/ Commissioner of Revenue Administration has therefore requested to sanction for a sum of Rs.130.36 Crore from State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) and State Fund to the Directors of Agriculture and Horticulture to provide Input Subsidy Relief Assistance to the affected Farmers whose Agricultural and Horticultural Crops were damaged due to Heavy Downpour of Rainfall during the period from 16.11.2021 to 11.12.2021 as detailed below:

Abstract – III (Total requirement of funds)

Sl. No.	Name of the Department	Under SDRF	Under State Fund	Total
		In Crores		
1	Agriculture	74.79	22.97	97.76
2	Horticulture	22.13	10.47	32.60
	Total	96.92	33.44	130.36

6. The Government after careful examination of the proposal of the Principal Secretary/ Commissioner of Revenue Administration, hereby accord financial sanction for a sum of Rs.33.44 Crore (Rupees thirty three crore and forty four lakh only) from State Fund to the Director of Agriculture and the Director of Horticulture & Plantation Crops to provide Input Subsidy Relief Assistance to the affected Farmers whose Agricultural and Horticultural Crops were damaged due to Heavy Downpour of Rainfall during the period from 16.11.2021 to 11.12.2021.

7. The amount sanctioned in paragraph 6 above shall be debited to the following head of account:-

(a) Assistance for Agricultural Crop Loss:- Rs.22.97 Crore

"2401-00 CROP HUSBANDRY -102 Food Grain Crops – State's Expenditure –JK Relief Measures to damaged Agricultural Crops in flood affected areas – 311 Subsidies -01 Individual Based Subsidy.

[IFHRMS DPC 2401 -00- 102 JK 31101]

(b) Assistance for Horticulture Crop Loss:-Rs.10.47 Crore

"2401 – 00 CROP HUSBANDRY -119 Horticulture and Vegetable Crops –State's Expenditure –BG Relief Measures to damaged Horticulture Crops in Flood Affected Areas -311 Subsidies -01 Individual Based Subsidy"

[IFHRMS DPC 2401-00 -119 BG 31101]

8. Necessary additional funds of Rs.33.44 Crore will be provided in Revised Estimate/ Final Modified Appropriation 2021-2022. Pending provision of such funds, the Director of Agriculture and the Director of Horticulture & Plantation Crops are authorized to draw and disburse the expenditure sanctioned in para 6 above to the concerned. The expenditure shall be brought to the notice of the Legislative Assembly by Specific Inclusion in the Supplementary Estimates 2021-2022. The Director of Agriculture and the Director of Horticulture & Plantation Crops are also directed to include this expenditure while sending Budget proposal for Revised Estimate/Final Modified Appropriation 2021-2022 and also send necessary draft explanatory notes for including the above expenditure in the Supplementary Estimates 2021-2022 to Finance (Agri & FW/BG-I) Department at an appropriate time without fail.

9. The Directors of Agriculture and Horticulture and Plantation Crops are directed to ensure that the para 2 (vi) above is fulfilled.

10. This order issues with the concurrence of Finance (Agri & FW) Department vide its U.O.No.9/ADS(GKT)/Fin(BG-II)/2022, dated:05.01.2022 and ASL No.1358 (One thousand three hundred and fifty eight)

(BY ORDER OF THE GOVERNOR)

**SIDDIQUE
PRINCIPAL SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT(FAC)**

To
The Principal Secretary and Commissioner of
Revenue Administration, Chepauk, Chennai-600 005.

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

The Director of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, Chepauk, Chennai-5
The Director of Horticulture and Plantation crops, Chepauk, Chennai-5.
All District Collectors.

The Accountant General, Chennai - 600 018.

The Pay and Accounts Officer (East), Chennai - 600 008.

Copy to:

The Additional Chief Secretary to Government,
Home, P & E Department, Chennai - 600 009.

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

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

The Principal Secretary to Government,
Highways and Minor Port Department, Chennai-600 009.

The Secretary to Government, Agriculture and Farmers Welfare Department,
Chennai-600 009.

The Senior Private Secretary to Chief Secretary to Government,
Chennai-600 009.

The Senior Private Secretary to Principal Secretary to Government, Revenue and
Disaster Management Department, Chennai - 9.

The Finance (Agri & FW/BG-I/BG-II/W&M-I) Department, Chennai -9

The Revenue and Disaster Management [OP-II/DM-III(2)] Department,
Chennai -600 009.

S.F./S.C

//FORWARDED BY ORDER//

For. Secy
5/11/22
SECTION OFFICER

5/1/22



தமிழ்நாடு பேரிடர்
அபாயக் குறைப்பு முகமை,

4 MAR 2022

சேப்பாக்கம், சென்னை-5.

ABSTRACT

Disaster Management Act, 2005 – Constitution of State Disaster Mitigation Fund (SDMF) under the section 48 (1) (c) of Disaster Management Act, 2005 - Guidelines – Orders – Issued.

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

G.O. (Ms) No.92

Dated 28.02.2022

பிலை-மாசி 16,

திருவள்ளூர்வாரணா, 2053

Read:

1. From the Deputy Secretary to Government of India, Ministry of Home Affairs (Disaster Management Division), Letter F.No.33-03/2021-NDM-I, dated 18.02.2021 and 11.09.2021.
2. From the Additional Chief Secretary / Commissioner of Revenue Administration letter No.NC.III(1)/877/2020, dated 28.08.2021 and 29.01.2022.
3. G.O.(Ms) No.91, Revenue and Disaster Management [DM.3(2)], Department, dated 28.02.2022.

ORDER:

In the Government Order third read above, orders have been issued for Constitution of State Disaster Mitigation Fund (SDMF) under the section 48 (1) (c) of Disaster Management Act, 2005.

2. Accordingly, the Guidelines on Constitution and administration of Tamil Nadu State Disaster Mitigation Fund is annexed to this order.

(By order of the Governor)

**KUMAR JAYANT
PRINCIPAL SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT**

To

- ✓ The Principal Secretary/Commissioner of Revenue Administration, Chepauk, Chennai-600 005.
- The Director, Disaster Management Tamil Nadu Disaster Risk Reduction Agency Chepauk, Chennai-5
- All the District Collectors.

-2-

Copy to:

The Hon'ble Chief Minister Office, Chennai-600 009.
The Special Personal Assistant to Hon'ble Minister
for Revenue & DM Department, Chennai-9
The Special Personal Assistant to Hon'ble Minister
for Finance & H.R.M. Department, Chennai-9
The Finance (Revenue/BG-1/BC/FC) Department,
Chennai-9
The Private Secretary to Chief Secretary to Government,
Chennai-9.
Revenue & D.M. (OP.II) Department
SF/SC.

// Forwarded by Order //

[Signature]
2024.2.22
Section Officer.

**Annexure to G.O.(Ms) No.92, Revenue & Disaster Management
[DM.3(2)]Department, dated 28.02.2022**

**Guidelines on Constitution and Administration of the
Tamil Nadu State Disaster Mitigation Fund (TNSDMF)**

Introduction:

The Disaster Management Act, 2005 (hereinafter called as DM Act, 2005) defines mitigation as 'measures aimed at reducing the risk, impact or effects of a disaster or threatening disaster situation'.

2. The State Disaster Mitigation Fund (SDMF) is constituted under the section 48 (1) (c) of the DM Act, 2005. This fund is exclusively for the purpose of mitigation projects in respect of disasters covered under the State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF)/ National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) Guidelines and the State specific local disasters notified by the Government of Tamil Nadu from time to time. The Mitigation Fund shall be used for those local level and community-based interventions, which reduce the risks and promote environment-friendly habitats and livelihood practices. Large-scale mitigation interventions such as construction of coastal walls, flood embankments, support for drought resilience etc. shall be pursued through the mainstreaming of development plans for disaster risk reduction and not from the mitigation fund.

3. Mitigation measures can be structural and non-structural.

Structural measures:

Structural mitigation measures include any physical construction to reduce or avoid possible impacts of hazards, or the application of engineering techniques or technology to achieve hazard resistance and resilience in structures or systems. These measures attempt to strengthen and endure future disasters like cyclones and earthquakes.

Non-Structural measures:

It does not involve physical construction but use knowledge, practices, land use policies, and flood plain regulations/ laws public awareness-raising, training and education etc., e.g. Building codes and Laws, location specific planning/strategies, forest management/restoration of mangroves, awareness campaigns etc.

4. These guidelines are issued under Section 62 of the DM Act, 2005 and shall be called 'Tamil Nadu State Disaster Mitigation Fund' (SDMF) guidelines and will be operative from the financial year 2021-22 to 2025-26, and will continue till further orders.

5. Technical Guidelines:

For the guidance of the State Governments, the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) will issue technical guidelines separately, within the broad framework of these guidelines and with the concurrence of MHA. Further, Hazard specific mitigation guidelines and detailed procedures for project execution will continue to be issued by NDMA from time to time in consultation with MHA.

The TNSDMA will lay down technical guidelines to be followed by the departments of the Government of Tamil Nadu as per the provisions of the Item (d) of Para 18 of DM ACT 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; This will be in line with NDMA Guidelines and contextualized to address the multiple Hazards and Vulnerability levels of the State.

6. Long Term Mitigation Strategy:

At the state level, the Tamil Nadu State Disaster Management Authority (TNSDMA) will conduct the risk assessment, which presents an assessment of hazards, exposure and vulnerability and their likely impacts. Based on the risk assessment, the TNSDMA will prepare long-term mitigation strategy for the State.

7. State Disaster Mitigation Fund (SDMF):

7.1 SDMF will be constituted with the nomenclature of "State Disaster Mitigation Fund" in the Public Account under the Reserve Fund bearing interest in the Major Head: 8121-General and other Reserve Funds-130-State Disaster Mitigation Fund' in the accounts of the State Governments concerned after fulfilling all codal and other accounting formalities required.

7.2 The closing balance as on 31.03.2021 in the SDMF shall become the opening balance for 2021-22. Unless otherwise provided, closing balance of each financial year would be the opening balance for the next financial year till 2025-26.

7.3 The Government of Tamil Nadu shall invest SDMF as per the provisions of para-12 of these guidelines. The State Government shall pay interest into the SDMF at the rate applicable to overdrafts under Overdraft

Regulation Guidelines of the RBI for the amount not invested from SDMF. The interest will be credited on a half-yearly basis.

7.4 SDMF will be operated by the State Executive Committee (SEC) in consultation with the TNSDMA with an objective to release Grants-in-aid for mitigation projects in the State.

7.5 SDMF will be applied by SDMA for appraisal, monitoring and supervision of the mitigation projects.

8. Contribution/Allocation to the SDMF :

8.1. The 15th Finance Commission (XV-FC) has recommended Rs.32,031 crore [20% of State Disaster Risk Management Fund (SDRMF) of Rs.1,60,153 crore] for SDMF of States for the period 2021-22 to 2025-26. The allocation earmarked for Tamil Nadu is as per table below:

Year	State-Share	Central-Share	Total
2021-22	68.00	204.00	272.00
2022-23	71.40	214.20	285.60
2023-24	75.00	225.00	300.00
2024-25	78.80	236.20	315.00
2025-26	82.60	248.00	330.60
Total	375.80	1127.40	1503.20

8.2 The Government of India will contribute 75% funds of SDMF for all State, except for the North-Eastern and Himalayan (NE & H) States, for which it will contribute 90% of the total annual allocation. The balance 25% of funds of SDMF will be contributed by the State Governments concerned, except the NE & H State, which shall contribute 10%.

8.3 The Government of India shall pay its share as Grants-in-aid to the State under the Major Head "3601-Grants-in-aid to State Governments-07 Finance Commission Grants-105 "General (Relief on Account of Natural Calamities)-Disaster Mitigation". The State Government shall take these as receipts in their budget and account under the Major Head "1601-Grants-in-aid from Central Government-07 Finance Commission Grants-105 "Grants in aid for State Disaster Mitigation Fund".

8.4 In order to enable transfer of the total amount of contribution to the State Disaster Mitigation Fund (SDMF) (both Central share and the State share of contribution), the State Government would make suitable budget

provision on the expenditure side of their budget under the Head "2245- Relief on Account of Natural Calamities-08-State Disaster Mitigation Fund-797-Transfers to Reserve Fund and Deposit Accounts",

8.5 Immediately upon the receipt of GOI's share as per para-8.3 above, the State would transfer the amount, along with their share, if not already transferred, to the Public Accounts Head within 15 days of its receipt. Any delay will require the State Government to release the amount, with interest, at Bank rate of RBI, for the number of days of delay. The State Government is required to endorse the copy of the release order to the Department of Expenditure, Ministry of Finance and Ministry of Home Affairs.

8.6 In order to have the real time information about availability of SDMF and NDMF fund with the State Government, the Ministry of Home Affairs has evolved a web-based online application, i.e. National Disaster management Information System (NDMIS). The State Government will provide online data of expenditure incurred from SDMF (including additional central assistance from NDMF) in line with the GOI's approved norms, on a real time basis. This is also in line with recommendation of XV-FC in para-8.112 of their Report.

8.7 The Government of Tamil Nadu shall mobilize and pool funds in SDMF from various other sources viz. reconstruction bonds, contingent credit/ standby facilities with international financial institutions, counterpart funding from Implementing Partners, crowd funding platforms and Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) window etc.

As in the past, considering the urgency and demand, the State may sanction projects for mitigation from out of State Plan. Here after, the State Plan supported Disaster Mitigation Projects will also follow the Guidelines on Constitution and Administration of the Tamil Nadu State Disaster Mitigation Fund (TNSDMF). However the State Plan Accounts will be maintained separately. The Urban and Rural Local Bodies and Community led Mitigation Projects which satisfy the Guidelines will be encouraged to contribute as followed in Namakku Naame Thittam.

8.8 The allocation to Districts will be based on the projects proposed by the respective DDMA's and will be in the form of sanctions after approval of State Executive Committee.

9. Scope of State Disaster Mitigation Fund (SDMF):

SDMF will fund mitigation projects at the State level. It will support and fund the following types of projects:

- i. All projects relating to mitigation measures: (a) for the notified disasters by the Government of India namely cyclone, drought, earthquake, fire, flood, tsunami, landslide, Lightning and Heatwave, and (b) for the 'disasters' notified by the State Government within the local context in the State, which are to be completed within the geographical jurisdiction of the State, will be funded from the SDMF.
- ii. The State Government shall use up to 10% fund of the annual allocation of the SDMF for the purpose of mitigation projects in respect of disasters that they consider to be 'disasters' within the local context in the State as notified under SDRF guidelines.
- iii. Projects which are of State-level significance, protecting assets, ecosystems and settlements within the State.
- iv. Projects which promote practices to reduce disaster risks and its impacts.
- v. Projects which build community resilience through information and knowledge.
- vi. Projects which focus on creating safe conditions of living for people from weaker socio-economic categories, people with disabilities, and women.
- vii. Regional projects which are initiated from the National Disaster Mitigation Fund (NDMF).
- viii. Research and studies related to disaster mitigation through the small grants window.
- ix. In case of flood mitigation projects, States should undertake the following non-structural measures:

- a. Adopting Integrated Flood Management approach by considering river basin as a hydrological unit.
- b. Real Time Hydro-meteorological Data Acquisition Network coupled with Decision Support System for integrated or standalone operation of reservoir(s), as the case may be.
- c. Delineation and demarcation of flood plain zones on certain notified stretch (es) of river(s) within the State and regulation of various activities permissible therein.

10. Limitation for utilization of SDMF:

- i. 10% of the SDMF each year should be earmarked for the non-structural measures. (Components of non-structural measures in projects consisting of both the kinds of measures may be counted towards this limit).
- ii. In a year, not more than 50% of SDMF will be utilized for measures/projects to mitigate risks from a single hazard. However, this stipulation may be relaxed by the Ministry of Home Affairs on the recommendations of Sub Committee of National Executive Committee (SC-NEC), based on the written request of the State with proper justification.
- iii. In a year up to 5% of the SDMF, funds may be earmarked for small grants window to support small proposals related to innovation, technology, community leadership, research, studies and learning. The NDMA and the SDMA will devise a mechanism to fund projects from this window.
- iv. Funds available under SDMF shall not be used for general environmental improvement or landscape beautification and for funding the existing Government programmes/ongoing schemes etc.
- v. Mitigation Fund should generally not be used for maintenance and upkeep of any structure or engineering measure aimed at mitigation. This fund should be used for developing and implementing new projects. The mitigation measures that have been implemented, should be maintained through other sources of funding.

- vi. Resources under Mitigation Fund cannot be used towards the 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 projects costs. Such payments will be as per the GFR-2017 and extant Government of India guidelines.

11. Release of Central Contribution to the SDMF:

The Central share to the SDMF shall be remitted to the State Governments in two equal installments in June and December in each financial year. Likewise, the State Governments shall also transfer their contribution to SDMF in two equal installments in June and December of the same year, provided that if Ministry of Home Affairs, upon being satisfied on the need of the State, may recommend an earlier release of the Central share of a particular year's installment. The Central share to the SDMF due in a year shall be released to the State Governments subject to fulfillment of the following conditions :-

- i. State Government shall issue a certificate that the relevant notification, establishing SDMF as per section 48(1)(c) of the DM Act, 2005 is in force.
- ii. The State Government shall furnish a certificate to MHA and to Ministry of Finance in the months of April and October every year indicating that the amount received earlier has been credited to the SDMF along with the State's share of contribution, accompanied by the statement giving the up-to-date expenditure and the balance amount available in the SDMF. This statement is to be provided in the format at Annexure-II.
- iii. Once the Finance Accounts of the previous year are available, expenditure reported for that particular year should match with expenditure figure in Major Head: 2245 and balance in SDMF in MH: 8121 . In case of any discrepancy, the figures in MH: 2245 and in MH: 8121 as reflected in the Finance Accounts will be considered. Any deviation from prescribed accounting practices in the guidelines would result in withholding of further releases until the required accounting procedure is adopted or restored.

- iv. The Central Government's contribution due in December of a year shall be released after the receipt, in MHA and in Ministry of Finance, by September of that year, of an 'Annual Report on Mitigation Projects', prepared by the State Government. This Annual Report shall, inter-alia, furnish details of expenditure incurred by the State Government on each of the mitigation project in the format to be laid down in due course.
- v. The Central Government's share shall be released by the Department of Expenditure, Ministry of Finance after receiving due recommendations from MHA.

12. Investment of SDMF:

12.1 The accretions to the SDMF together with the income earned on the investments of the SDMF shall, till contrary instructions are issued by the Central Government, be invested in one or more of the instruments such as Central Government dated Securities; Auctioned Treasury Bills; and interest earning deposits and certificates of deposits with Scheduled Commercial Banks.

12.2 The investments of the funds shall be carried out by the branch of the Reserve Bank of India (having Banking Department) at the headquarters of the State, or a Bank designated by RBI. In case of Sikkim, the functions may be carried out by the State Banker. The accounting procedure for the investment transactions and encashment of securities will be similar as available in case of SDRF.

12.3 State Executive Committee (SEC) shall ensure that SDMF shall be invested as per provisions of Para-12.1 of these guidelines. The State Government shall pay interest for the amount not invested from the SDMF, in the identified interest bearing instruments at the rate applicable to overdrafts under Overdraft Regulation Guidelines of the RBI. The interest will be credited on a half-yearly basis into the SDMF corpus.

13. Administrative mechanism to be followed for processing of proposals under SDMF.

- i. The State Disaster Management Authority (SDMA) will constitute an Appraisal Committee to be headed by the Commissioner of Revenue Administration Member of State Disaster Management Authority (SDMA) with members from line Departments of the State Government and State entities for appraisal of the proposals/ projects under State Disaster Mitigation Fund (SDMF).
- ii. The Departments/ Agencies of the State Government/ DDMA, who wish to take up projects from SDMF, will submit the project proposals to the Commissioner of Revenue Administration. The Appraisal Committee headed by the Commissioner of Revenue Administration will critically examine the technical, financial, economic, environmental and social aspects of the projects and prioritize them.
- iii. The recommendations of the Appraisal Committee of SDMA shall be placed before the SEC for consideration/ sanction.

14. State Executive Committee (SEC):

- i. SEC, constituted by the State Government as per provision of section 20 of the DM Act, 2005, will decide on matters connected with the administration of State Disaster Mitigation Fund (SDMF) including obtaining contributions from the Central Government, investing the accretions to the State Disaster Mitigation Fund (SDMF) in accordance with the prescribed norms and approving the mitigation project from SDMF.
- ii. SEC shall ensure that the money drawn from SDMF is actually utilized for the purpose for which the SDMF has been set up.

15. Release of Funds:

Upon sanction of projects by SEC, funds will be released from SDMF for mitigation projects/ works. Procedure as in vogue in the State for the release of funds under SDRF shall apply to State Disaster Mitigation Fund (SDMF) also.

16. Unspent balance in the SDMF:

The unspent balance in the SDMF account as at the end of the financial year 2021-22 shall be the opening balance of SDMF account of the financial year 2022-23. The Central Government will communicate the modalities for handling any balances available at the end of 2025-26 in SDMF of the State.

17. Execution of Projects :

State Disaster Management Authority's (SDMA) Appraisal Committee shall supervise and monitor the approved projects during implementation and will be responsible for submitting completion certificates as well as required reports, including maintaining updated database containing information about all projects implemented with the assistance from SDMF/NDMF.

18. Accounts and Audit :

- i. The State's SDMF account should distinctly show source of receipt into funds namely:
 - a. Centre's share of State Disaster Mitigation Fund (SDMF)
 - b. State's share of State Disaster Mitigation Fund (SDMF)
 - c. Return on investments
 - d. Redemption of investments
 - e. Contribution from reconstruction bond, CSR/ implementing partners/community etc., if any.
 - f. Penal Interest (at bank rate or overdraft rate as the case maybe)
- ii. The actual expenditure out of SDMF should be booked under respective Minor Heads within Major Head 2245.

- iii. The detailed accounts of fund and investment thereof shall be maintained by Accountant General In-charge of Accounts of the State.
- iv. The accounts of SDMF shall be audited annually by Comptroller & Auditor General. The State Government shall furnish a copy of the audit Report of CAG to Ministry of Finance and Ministry of Home Affairs.

19. Developing a Disaster Database :

TNSDMA shall develop a disaster database as a special initiative. The database should have disaster assessments, the details of allocations and expenditure and preparedness and mitigation plans. The database of the projects includes all the details related to project components, expenditure, reviews, evaluation and outcome.

20. Outcome Framework:

Projects taken up from State Disaster Mitigation Fund must have verifiable and measurable outcomes. NDMA shall develop an outcome framework to ensure a greater accountability for allocation and utilization of NDMF/SDMF resources. This framework could be based on achieving the Sendai Framework indicators which may include reducing mortality, supporting community recovery and resilience and improving the quality and substance of disaster assistance. The set of indicators may be determined by National Disaster Management Authority. This outcome framework shall be adhered by Tamil Nadu State Disaster Management Authority.

21. Procurement of Goods and Services:

All procurements required for implementing the approved projects shall be made by the Government agencies for implementing the proposal in accordance with the latest General Financial Rules (GFR) and from GeM portal or as per Tamil Nadu tender Transparency Act 1998 and Rules there of.

22.Savings:

- i. In case of any difficulty in interpretation of any of these guidelines, the matter shall be referred to Ministry of Home Affairs, whose decision shall be final.
- ii. Ministry of Home Affairs, with the concurrence of Ministry of Finance, may amend these guidelines, in such a manner as may be required to facilitate smooth operation of immediate mitigation measures.
- iii. Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) is the nodal Ministry for overseeing the operation of SDMF and shall monitor compliance with the prescribed processes. Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) may issue directions/ instructions under the Disaster Management Act, 2005 in this regard.

KUMAR JAYANT
PRINCIPAL SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT

//TRUE COPY//

(Signature)
26.02.2024
SECTION OFFICER

Annexure V

Disaster Management related Definition and Terms

Hazard

Dangerous phenomenon, substance, human activity or condition that may cause loss of life, injury or other health impacts, property damage, loss of livelihoods and services, social and economic disruption, or environmental damage. (UNISDR, 2015)

Vulnerability

The characteristics and circumstances of a community, system or asset that make it susceptible to the damaging effects of a hazard (UNISDR, 2015)

Capacity

The combination of all the strengths, attributes and resources available within a community, society or organization that can be used to achieve agreed goals. (UNISDR, 2015)

Disaster

A Serious disruption of the functioning of a community or society involving widespread human, material, economic or environmental losses and impacts, which exceeds the ability of the affected community or society to cope using its own resources. (UNISDR, 2015)

Risk

The combination of the probability of an event and its negative consequences (UNISDR, 2015)

Prevention

The outright avoidance of adverse impacts of hazards and related disasters (UNISDR, 2015)

Mitigation

The lessening or limitation of the adverse impact of hazards and related disasters (UNISDR, 2015)

Preparedness

The knowledge and capacities developed by governments, professional response and recovery organizations, communities and individuals to effectively anticipate, respond to, and recover from, the impacts of likely, imminent or current hazard events or conditions. (UNISDR, 2015)

Early warning

The set of capacities needed to generate and disseminate timely and meaningful warning information to enable individuals, communities and organizations threatened by a hazard to prepare and act appropriately and in sufficient time to reduce the possibility of harm or loss. (UNISDR, 2015)

Response

The provision of emergency services and public assistance during or immediately after a disaster in order to save lives, reduce health impacts, ensure public safety and meet the basic subsistence needs of the people affected process for post crisis recovery. It encompasses the restoration of basic services, livelihoods, shelter, governance, security and rule of law, environment and social dimensions, including the reintegration of displaced populations. (UNISDR, 2015)

Recovery

The restoration, and improvement where appropriate, of facilities, livelihoods and living conditions of disaster-affected communities, including efforts to reduce disaster risk factors. (UNISDR, 2015)

Disaster Risk Management

The Systematic process of using administrative directives, organizations, and operational skills and capacities to implement strategies, policies and improved coping capacities in order to lessen the adverse impacts of hazards and the possibility of disaster. (UNISDR, 2015)

Sendai Frame Work.

The Sendai frame work for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 was adopted by UN member states on 18 march 2015 at the Third UN world conference on Disaster Risk Reduction in sendai city, Miyagi prefecture Japan.

The Sendai Frame work is the first major agreement of the post 2015 development agenda, with seven targets and four priorities for action.

The Framework aims to achieve the substantial reduction of disaster risk and losses in lives, livelihoods and health and in the economic, physical, social, cultural and environmental assets of persons, businesses, communities and countries over the next 15 years.

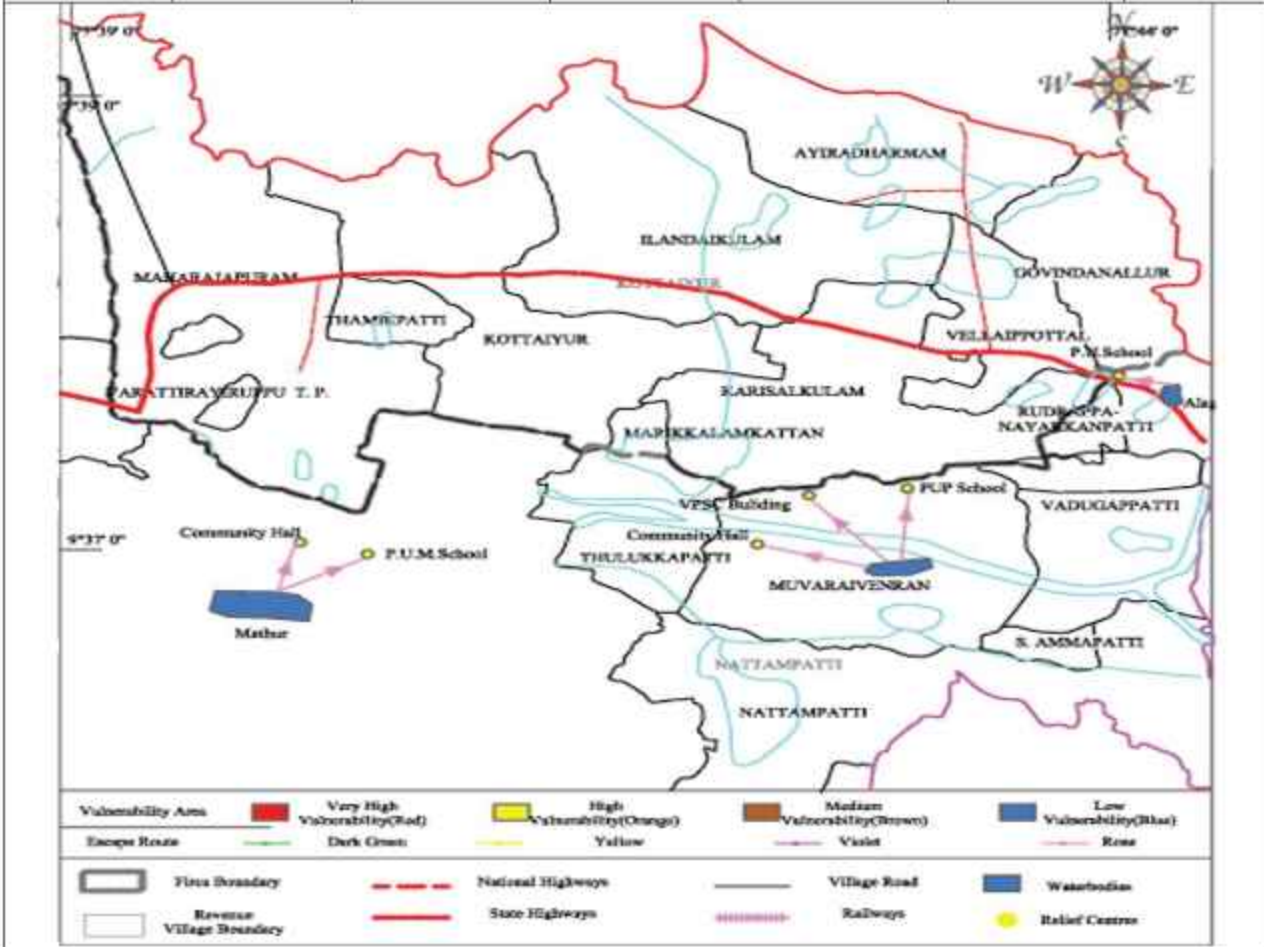
Annexure – VI**List of Vulnerable Locations**

DISASTER MANAGEMENT - 2022			
VULNERABLE AREAS (TALUK – WISE)			
MEDIUM VULNERABLE AREAS - NIL			
LOW VULNERABLE AREAS - 9			
WATRAP - TALUK			
Sl.No	Name of the Areas	Name of the Local Body	Type of Local Body (Village Panchayat/Town panchayat/Municipalities and Corporation)
1.	Alagapuri	Vadugapatti Panchayat	Vadugapatti Panchayat
2.	Moovaraivendran	Moovaraivendran Panchayat	Moovaraivendran Panchayat
3.	Mathur	Mathur Panchayat	Mathur Panchayat
4.	Kansapuram	Kansapuram panchayat	Kansapuram panchayat
5.	Sethunarayanapuram	Sethunarayanapuram Panchayat	Sethunarayanapuram Panchayat
6.	Ramasamipuram	Ramasamipuram Panchayat	Ramasamipuram Panchayat
7.	Arjunapuram	Kansapuram Panchayat	Kansapuram Panchayat
8.	Agathapatti	Sundarapadniam Town Panchayat	Sundarapadniam Town Panchayat
9.	Harizan North Street	Sundarapadniam Town Panchayat	Sundarapadniam Town Panchayat

Firka Name	:Nathampatti
Block	:Watrap
Taluk	:Watrap
District	:Virudhunagar

I. Details of Vulnerable Areas

Types of Vulnerability in the area	Details of the area	Inundation details-Water level (ft)/No.of Days	Source of Flood	Name of Relief Centres	Street to be used escape to relief centres	Distance to relief centre (in km)
Low Vulnerable Area	Alagapuri	1	Breach of Kalliputhur kulam tank bund	P.U.School, Alagapuri	Watap-Alagapuri road	0.3
Low Vulnerable Area	Moovarai vendran	-	Breach of Sathaneri Thathankulam Pallangkulam tanks bund	Community Hall VPSC Buliding, PUP school	Sundharapandiam road, Kadaneri road	0.7
Low Vulnerable Area	Mathur	1	Breach of Mathur kulam kanmai bund breach	Community Hall-1, P.U.M.School-1	Sundarapandiam road	0.25



Firka Name :Watrap						
Block :Watrap						
Taluk :Watrap						
District :Virudhunagar						
I. Details of Vulnerable Areas						
Types of Vulnerability in the area	Details of the area	Inundation details- Water level (ft)/No.of Days	Source of Flood	Name of Relief Centres	Street to be used escape to relief centres	Distance to relief centre (inkm)
Low Vulnerable Area	Kansapuram	1	Jeevaneri tank sirukulam tanks bund gets breached	P.U.Middle school	Khansapuram Athikovil road	0.5
Low Vulnerable Area	Sethunaray anapuram	1	Breach of Padikappan kanmais bund	P.U.Middle school, E.Service centre	Watrap-Alagapuri road	0.1
Low Vulnerable Area	Ramasamy puram	1.5	Watrap periyakulam and Viragusamut hiram tanks back water	Community Hall, T.E.L.C School	Puthupatti road	0.3

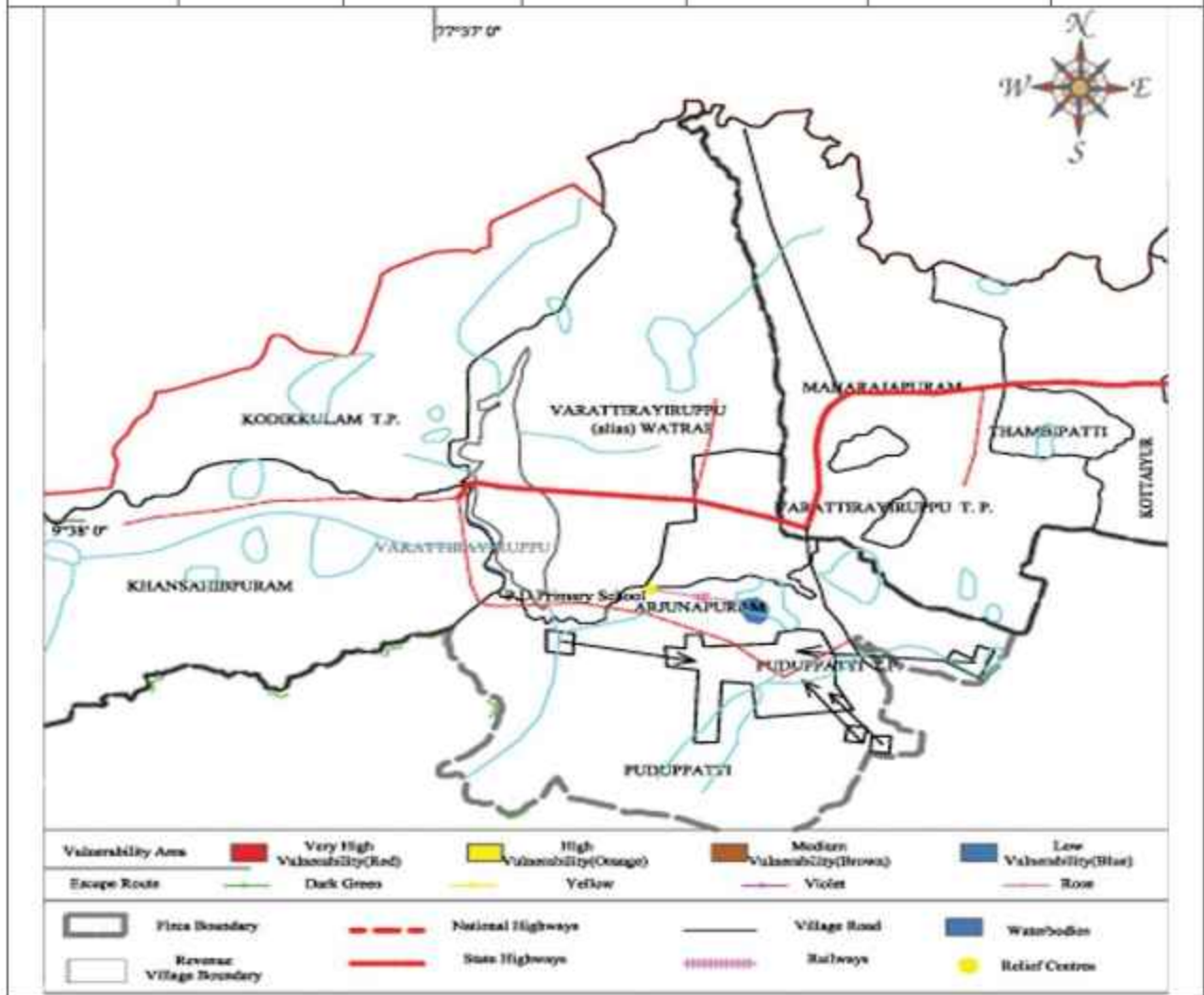
The map displays the geographical layout of Watrap, highlighting vulnerable areas in different colors: Very High (Red), High (Orange), Medium (Brown), and Low (Blue). It also shows escape routes in Dark Green, Yellow, Violet, and Rose. Key locations marked include KODIKKULAM, KHANSAPURAM, PUDUPPATTI, and various relief centers. The map includes a north arrow and a scale bar.

Vulnerability Area	Very High Vulnerability (Red)	High Vulnerability (Orange)	Medium Vulnerability (Brown)	Low Vulnerability (Blue)
Escape Route	Dark Green	Yellow	Violet	Rose
Other Features	Firka Boundary	National Highways	Village Road	Ward/Block
	Revenue Village Boundary	State Highways	Railways	Relief Centres

Firka Name	: Watrap
Block	: Watrap
Taluk	: Watrap
District	: Virudhunagar

I. Details of Vulnerable Areas

Types of Vulnerability in the area	Details of the area	Inundation details- Water level (ft)/No. of Days	Source of Flood	Name of Relief Centres	Street to be used escape to relief centres	Distance to relief centre (in km)
Low Vulnerable Area	Arjunapuram	1	breach of periyakulam kanmai tank bund	P.U.Primary school, Arjunapuram	Arjunapuram (west)	0.1



Ward No: 2
Name of the Local body: Sundarapandiam Town Panchayat
Taluk :Watrap
District :Virudhunagar

I. Details of Vulnerable Areas

Types of Vulnerability in the area	Details of the area	Inundation details-Water level (ft)/No.of Days	Source of Flood	Name of Relief Centres	Street to be used escape to relief centres	Distance to relief centre (in km)
Low Vulnerable Area	Agathapatti	2	Low Laying area	Govt Hr sec school, Saliyar samuthaya madam and Commutnity Hall	-	2.5

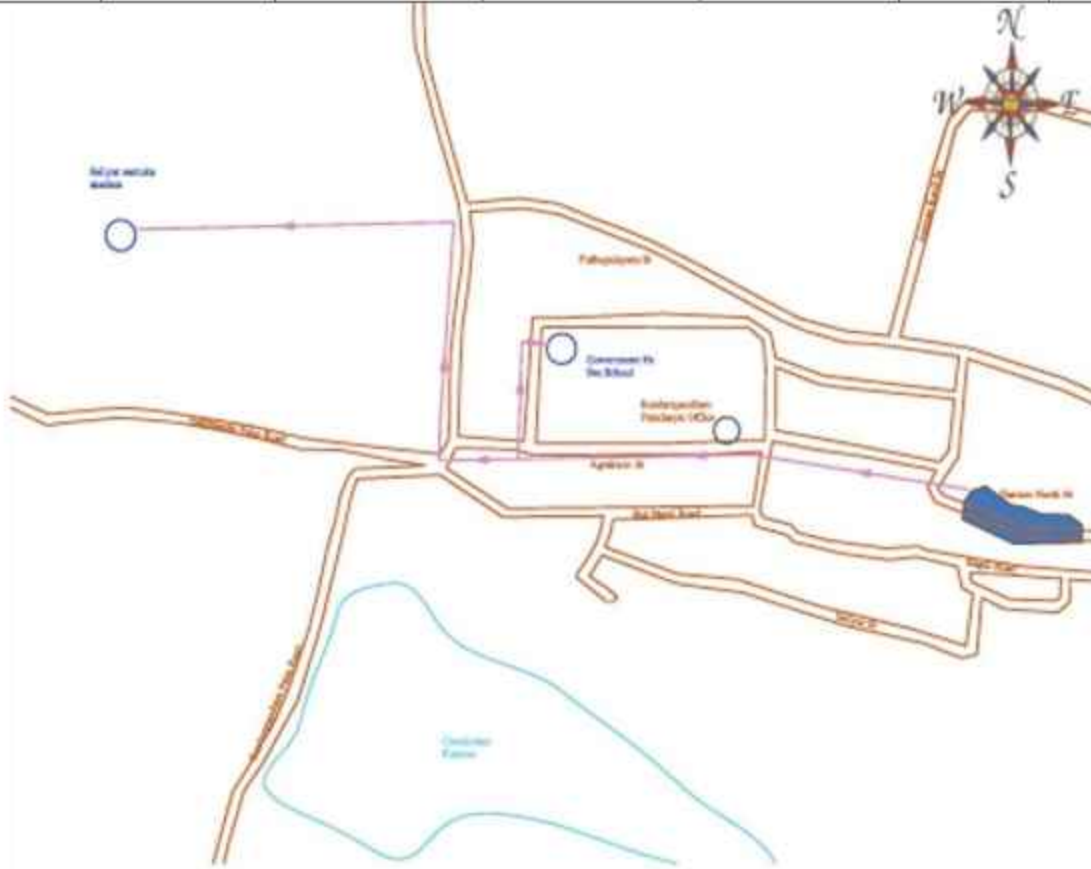


VERY HIGH VULNERABILITY		HIGH VULNERABILITY	
Escap Route	Dark Green	Escap Route	Parrot Green
MEDIUM VULNERABILITY		LOW VULNERABILITY	
Escap Route	Violet	Escap Route	Rose

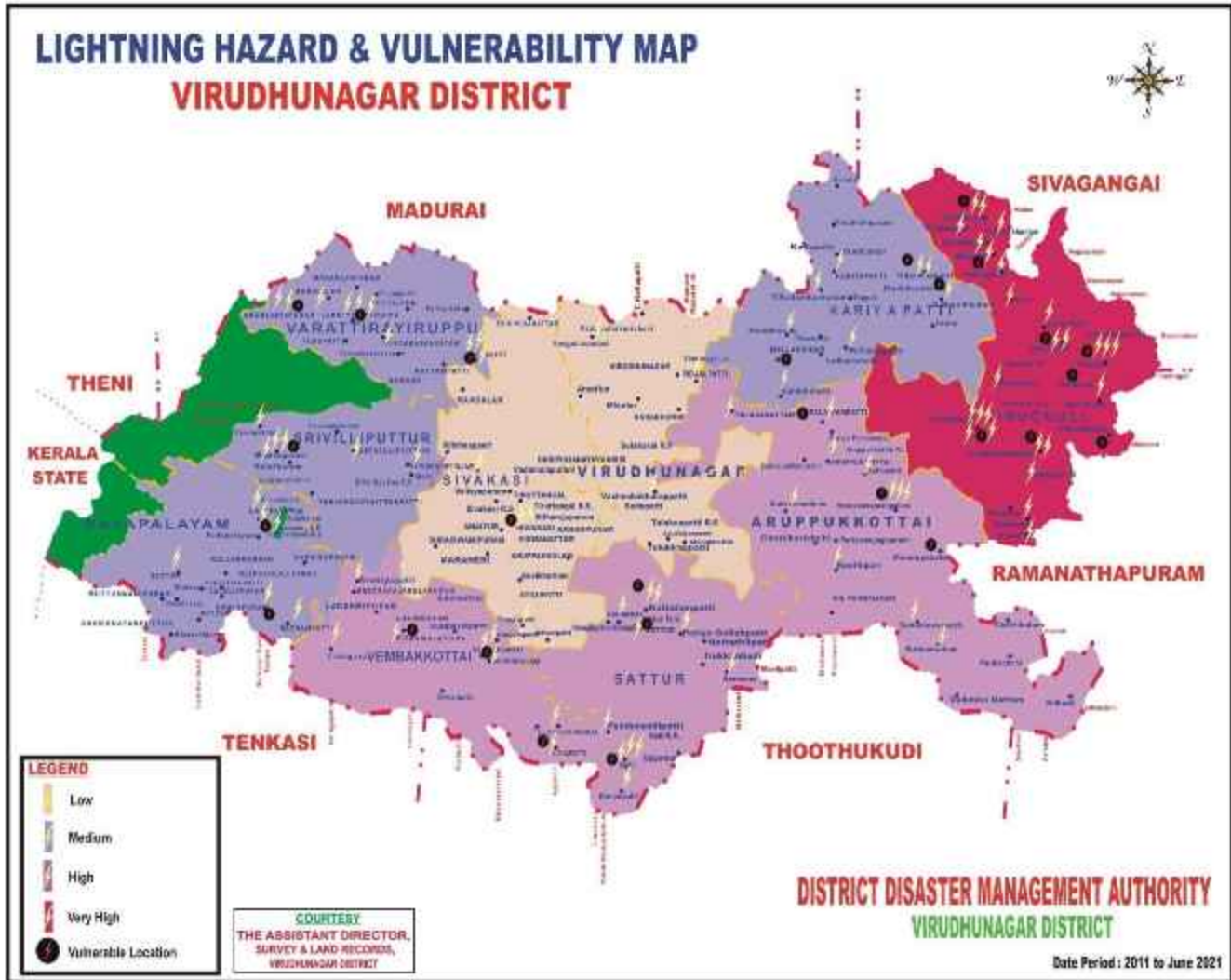
Ward No: 9
Name of the Local body: Sundarapandiam Town Panchayat
Taluk : Watrap
District :Virudhunagar

I. Details of Vulnerable Areas

Types of Vulnerability in the area	Details of the area	Inundation details-Water level (ft)/No.of Days	Source of Flood	Name of Relief Centres	Street to be used escape to relief centres	Distance to relief centre (in km)
Low Vulnerable Area	Harizan North Street	2	Low Laying area	Govt Hr sec school, Saliyar samuthaya madam and Commutnity Hall	-	2.5



VERY HIGH VULNERABILITY		HIGH VULNERABILITY	
Escap Route	Dark Green	Escap Route	Parrot Green
MEDIUM VULNERABILITY		LOW VULNERABILITY	
Escap Route	Violet	Escap Route	Rose

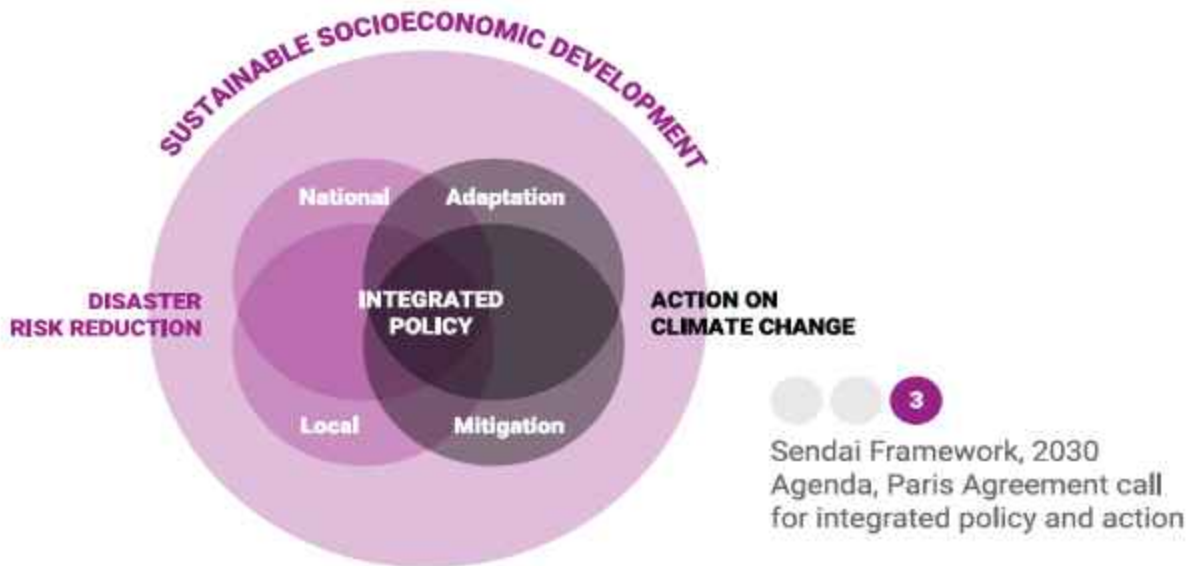




**Suggestions for improving this plan and / or
corrections, may be sent to mail.tn.gov.in or
pagvnrdr@gmail.com**

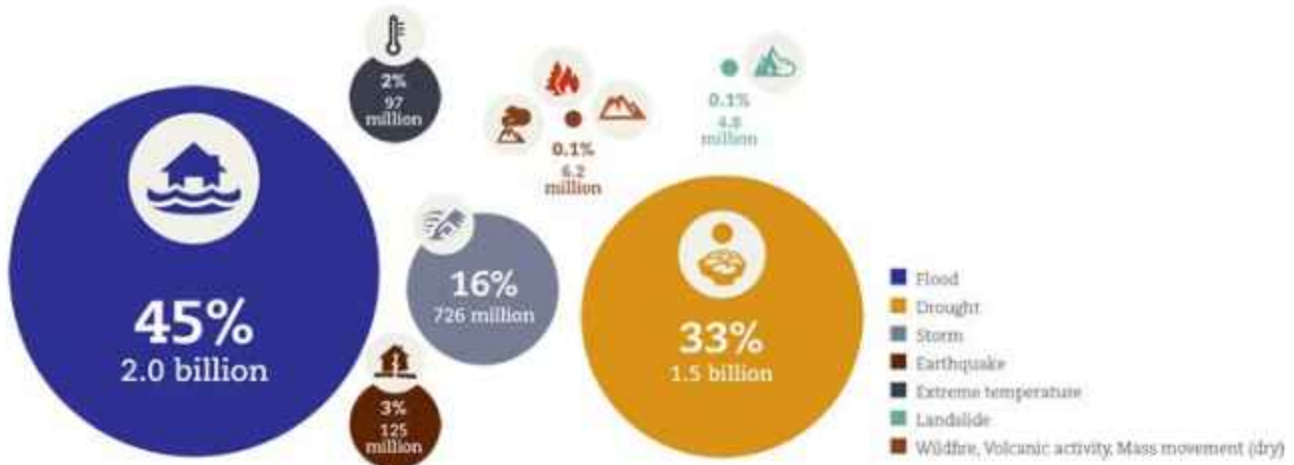


Figure 13.1. A systems-based approach to risk reduction: the Sendai Framework, 2030 Agenda and Paris Agreement call for policy integration of development, disaster and climate risk management



(Source: UNDDR 2019)

Number of people affected per disaster type 1998-2017



Source: CRED, UNISDR, 2018



7 GLOBAL TARGETS	Reduce	Increase
	Mortality/ global population 2020-2030 Average << 2005-2015 Average	Countries with national & local DRR strategies 2020 Value >> 2015 Value
	Affected people/ global population 2020-2030 Average << 2005-2015 Average	International cooperation to developing countries 2030 Value >> 2015 Value
	Economic loss/ global GDP 2030 Ratio << 2015 Ratio	Availability and access to multi-hazard early warning systems & disaster risk information and assessments 2030 Values >> 2015 Values
	Damage to critical infrastructure & disruption of basic services 2030 Values << 2015 Values	