



DINDIGUL DISTRICT

DISTRICT DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLAN - 2024-2025

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Nature maintains equilibrium with very delicate balance among its components. Whenever there is any disturbance in this balance, natural disasters take place. Earthquakes, floods and landslides, etc. are natural environmental phenomenon of disastrous consequences.

Disasters can be defined as a sudden, accidental event of great magnitude that causes considerable damage to life and property. They are sudden, drastic and normally occur without any alarm or warning. Some disasters may be short lived such as earthquakes and some other may be of long duration, such as floods. However, irrespective of the duration of a disaster, the damage in the form of deaths, injuries and losses of property is immense. The magnitude of the disasters can be judged by the fact that during the past two decades, occurrences of floods, earthquakes, landslides, cyclones, etc. have killed several million people. Most of the disasters have a natural origin, however, some disasters are manmade as well. On this basis, disasters can be broadly classified into two groups:

★ Natural disasters:

When disasters occur due to natural forces they are called natural disasters, over which man has hardly any control. Some common natural disasters are earthquakes, landslides floods, droughts, cyclones, etc. Tsunamis, volcanic eruptions and wildfires are also included under natural disasters. These disasters cause enormous loss to life and property.

★ Man-made disasters:

When the disasters are due to carelessness of human beings or mishandling of dangerous equipment, they are called man-made disasters. Common examples of these disasters are, Road, Railway accidents, industrial disaster, train accidents, aero plane crashes, collapse of buildings, bridges, accidents in mines.

India is a disaster prone country due to its geographical location on the globe, geological formation and long coastline. Due to natural causes and also due to activities of the human beings, disasters occur. Though disaster cannot be stopped or fully eliminated, its adverse effects can be minimized by taking appropriate steps in pre-disaster and post disaster phases. Therefore, disaster management is nothing but sum total of the efforts taken before, during and immediately after a disaster to minimize the damages.

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

1.1 VISION

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

1.2 MISSION

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

1.3 OBJECTIVE OF THE PLAN

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

- a) The areas in the district vulnerable to different forms of disasters;
- b) The measures to be taken for prevention and mitigation of disaster, by the departments of the government at the district level and local authorities in the district;

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

Dindigul District with its hilly terrains, rivers and forests, industries etc. is vulnerable to various kind of hazards like Flood, Land slide, Fire hazard, Road accidents, drought etc. Dindigul District experienced all the above hazards in the past and overcame it. Because of the past experience, the need of preparing an emergency response planning is felt by the District Administration. This objective has paved way for designing a plan to analyze preparedness, gear up the rescue and restoration during disaster situations as well as building up the capacity to face calamities of any form in future. The District Administration has realized the necessity to compile a plan to facilitate faster and effective recovery during an emergency of any kind. This plan is more of a guide book, which can help the administration to remain better prepared for both natural and man-made disasters to safeguard lives, livelihood, and property.

1.4 SCOPE OF THE PLAN

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

This plan is consistently operational at all levels of management within the geographical and jurisdictional limits of the District administration.

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

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

Most experts today advocate a comprehensive "all hazards" approach to emergency preparedness. A comprehensive emergency response plan that takes into account potential, natural, technological and man-made threats and involves key personnel in the planning process can assist an organization to systematically manage emergencies in an effective and efficient manner. The planning process is a key element that forces District Magistrates and staff to explore viable options that can be employed in the event of an emergency or disaster. These contingencies can ultimately help to save lives, reduce property loss, as well as lessen an organization's potential liability.

1.5 NEED OF THE PLAN

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

★ **Effective emergency response planning begins with the following**

- Defining an emergency in terms relevant to the organization doing the planning
- Establishing an organization with specific tasks to function immediately before, during, and after an emergency

- Establishing a method for utilizing resources and for obtaining additional resources during the emergency.
- Providing a recognizable means of moving from normal operations into and out of the emergency mode of operation regardless of the type of crisis, there are a series of common requirements that must be taken into account for an organization to be successful when a critical incident occurs.

These include:

- i. Deciding Policy
- ii. Assessing threat
- iii. Identifying resources
- iv. Selecting crisis team personnel
- v. Locating the crisis management center
- vi. Equipping the crisis center
- vii. Training crisis team personnel
- viii. Testing contingency plans and emergency procedures
- ix. Dealing with the media
- x. Dealing with victims and their families
- xi. Dealing with other affected persons (such as employees)
- xii. Getting the organization's normal work done during the crisis
- xiii. Returning to normal after the crisis (both operationally and in human terms)

I. MANDATORY PROVISION OF DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLAN

★ UNDER SECTION 31 OF DISASTER MANAGEMENT ACT-2005

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

★ **THE DISTRICT PLAN INCLUDES**

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

CHAPTER - 1

PROFILE OF DINDIGUL DISTRICT

Dindigul District was bifurcated from Madurai District with effect from 15.09.1985. There are 3 Revenue Divisions, 10 Taluks, One Corporation, 3 Municipalities, 23 Town Panchayats & 14 Panchayat Unions. There are 361 Revenue villages & 306 Village Panchayats in the district.

HILL VILLAGES

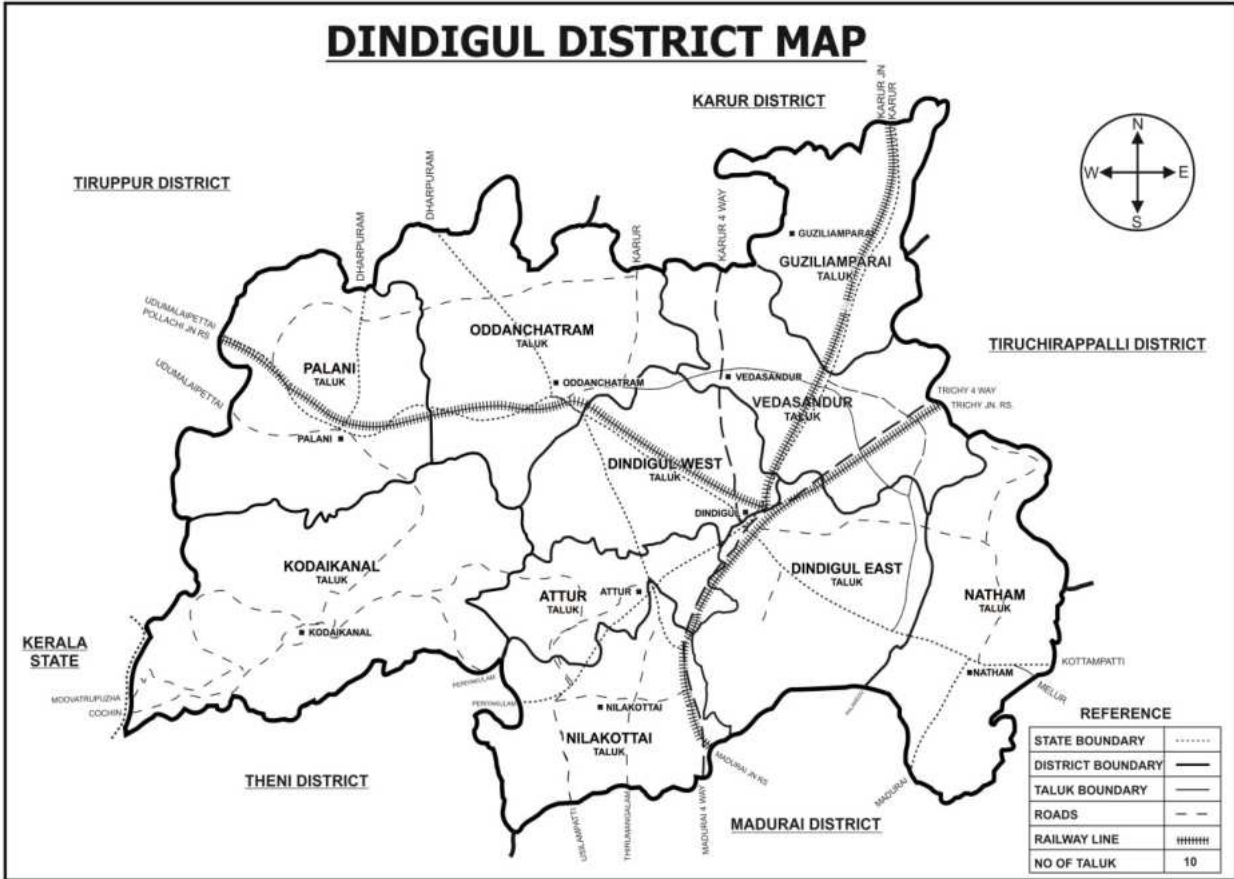
All the 16 villages in Kodaikanal Taluk, 4 villages in Dindigul West (Adalur, Pandrimalai, Thonimalai, Kannivadi Hills) & one village each in Dindigul East (Sirumalai), Athoor (Manalur) & Oddanchatram (Vadakadu), totally 23 villages are hill villages.

★ LIST OF REVENUE DIVISIONS

1. Dindigul
2. Palani
3. Kodaikanal

★ LIST OF TALUKS

- 1) Dindigul East
- 2) Dindigul West
- 3) Athoor
- 4) Natham
- 5) Nilakottai
- 6) Palani
- 7) Oddanchatram
- 8) Vedasandur
- 9) Kodaikanal
- 10) Guziliamparai



★ **LIST OF CORPORATIONS**

- 1) Dindigul

★ **LIST OF MUNICIPALITIES**

1. Palani
2. Kodaikanal
3. Ooddanchatram

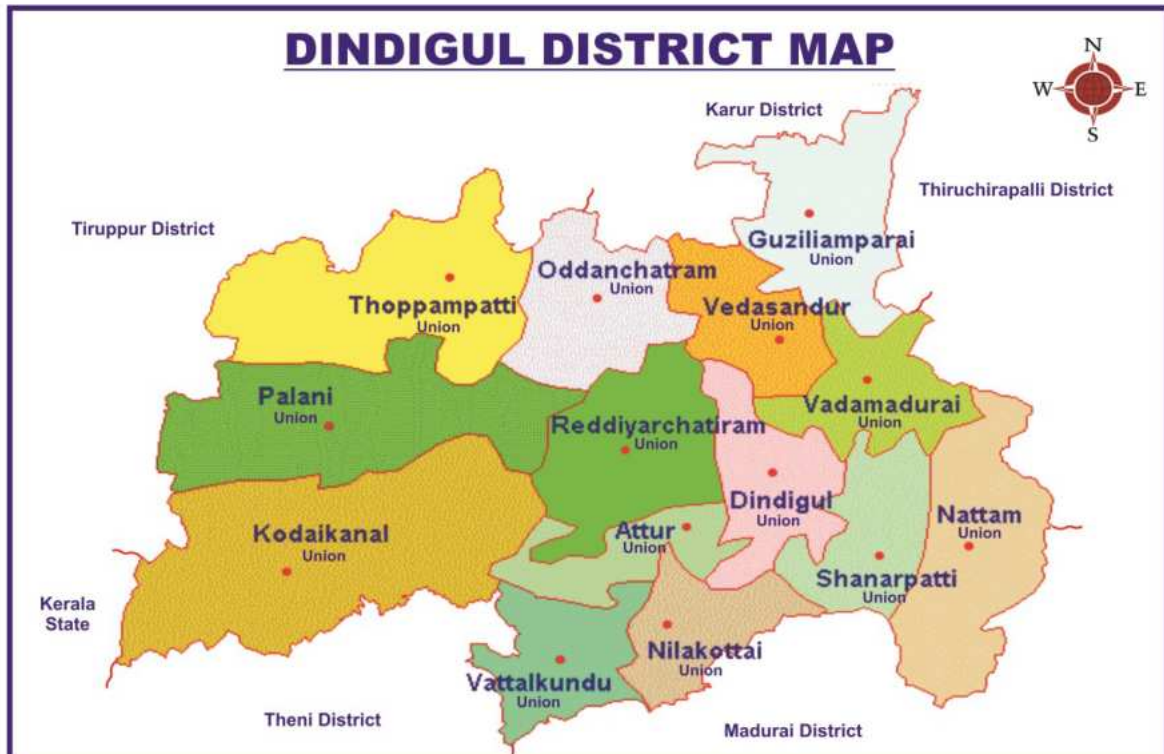
★ **LIST OF TOWN PANCHAYATS**

Sl. No.	Name of Town Panchayat	Sl. No.	Name of Town Panchayat
1	Agaram	13	Neikkarapatti
2	Ammaiyanaickenur	14	Nilakottai
3	Ayyakudi	15	Palayam
4	Ayyalur	16	Pannaikadu
5	Ayyampalayam	17	Pattiveeranpatty

6	Balagamuthiram	18	Sevugampatty
7	Batalagundu	19	Sithyankottai
8	Chinnalapatti	20	Sriramapuram
9	Eriodu	21	Thadicombu
10	Kannivadi	22	Vadamadurai
11	Keeranur	23	Vedasandur
12	Natham		

★ **LIST OF PANCHAYAT UNIONS**

- 1 Dindigul
- 2 Sanarpatti
- 3 Athoor
- 4 Reddiyarchatram
- 5 Natham
- 6 Nilakkottai
- 7 Batlagundu
- 8 Kodaikkannal
- 9 Palani
- 10 Oddanchatram
- 11 Thoppampatti
- 12 Vedasandur
- 13 Vadamadurai
- 14 Guziliamparai



Dindigul District was bifurcated from the composite Madurai District on 15.9.1985 as per G.O.Ms.No. 1255, Revenue Department, dated 2-9-1985. Dindigul District lies between 10°05" and 10°9" North Latitude and 77°30" and 78°20" East Longitude.

Dindigul district is bound by Erode, Tirupur, Karur and Trichy districts on the North, by Sivaganga and Trichy District on the East, by Madurai district on the South and by Theni and Tiruppur Districts and Kerala State on the West. It is spread over on area of 6266.64 Sq. Km.

Dindigul is a place of historic significance and is an interior region of Tamil Nadu. Dindigul draws its name from the Fort which looks like a pillow ('Dhindu' in Tamil). Dindigul was famous even during the 7th Century, as Appar, the great poet had visited the city and noted it in Thevaram. The very fact that Dindigul was ruled by Pandiyas, Cholas, Pallavas, Vijayanagara rulers, and Mysore Maharaja is evident from the various temples, forts and other structures which bear the stamp of these dynastics. Dindigul District is studded with famous temples like Sri Kottai Mariamman Temple at Dindigul, Soundararaja Perumal Temples at Thadicombu, Vadamadurai and Batlagundu.

The historical Rock Fort of this district was constructed by the famous Naik King Muthukrishnappa Naicker. For a long time, Dindigul town has been associated with Iron locks, Iron safe of good quality and durability. A lock manufacturing unit under co-operative sector is functioning here. Another industry for which Dindigul is noted is Leather Tanning.

This District is having a flourishing handloom industry at Chinnalapatti, which is located at 11 Kms away from Dindigul on the Madurai-Dindigul road. Art – Silk sarees and Sungudi sarees produced in Chinnalapatti are famous through out India. More than 1000 families are engaged in this Industry. Dindigul city which is an important wholesale market for Onion and Groundnut has the network of inter- district roads connecting Coimbatore, Erode, Tiruchi, Karur, Madurai and Sivaganga Districts.

Educationally Dindigul is a well developed and Popular city. It has got many High and Higher Secondary Schools to its credit. St.Mary's Higher Secondary School is one of the Oldest institution in this city. This district has the credit of having two universities. Viz.Mother Theresa University for women at Kodaikanal and Gandhigram Rural Deemed University at Gandhigram. Also a number of Engineering colleges, Agricultural College, Arts and Science Colleges, Polytechnics, ITI's are available throughout the District.

This district is privileged to have one of the "Six Celebrated Hill Abodes of "Lord Muruga" at Palani Hills, where the famous Dhandayuthapani Temple governed by HR&CE department. is situated on the hilly rock at a height of about 450 mts. Thousands of pilgrims come down to this holy temple every day particularly during festival days, like "Thaipooam, Adi-kiruthigai, Panguni Uthiram, Sura-samharam, Vaikasi-visagam and monthly Karthigai". Provision of three Electric Winches and Rope Car are unique features of this temple. It facilitates the aged, children and the disabled to reach the temple in 8 minutes. The income of the temple which is the largest in the State is growing year by year.

Besides this famous Murugan Temple, there is also another Murugan temple at Thirumalaikeni, 25 Kms. away from Dindigul town which is also a pilgrim Centre. Abirami Amman temple in Dindigul town and Raja Kalamman Temple at Thethupatti 20 kms away from Dindigul are the other important Temples which attract thousand of pilgrims.

Kodaikanal, a popular Summer Resort, located at an altitude of 2133 meters in the Western Ghats is the "Princess of Hill Stations". A notable feature of this Hillock is "Kurunji" flowers blooming once in 12 years, last bloomed in the year 2018. Known for its serenity and lavishing locales with enormous tourist potentials, Kodai stands 2,133 mtrs above sea level. Kodai can be approached by road from Madurai, Dindigul, Palani and the drive via Ghat roads is a unique experience.

Kodai lake is an artificial **star shaped** one, boat ride, horse riding, cycling, around the winding road of 5 km. enthrall the tourist. Bryant Park, near the lake, is the place where the tourists' experience full bloom flowers, during the Summer Festival.

Peranai and Sirumalai are the two other fine picnic spots of this district. There are Nine dams viz, Palar Porundalar, Varathamathi, Kuthiraiaru in Palani Tk., Parappalar and Nanganthar in Oddanchatram Taluk, Maruthanathi, Kamarajar Sagar in Athoor Taluk, Mavoor in Nilakottai Block, Kodaganar in Vedasandur Taluk augment irrigation facilities to agricultural fields in this district.

Nilakkottai town is famous for Brass Vessels and Jewellery. Nilakottai Taluk is famous for the growing and marketing of flowers and Grapes. Oddanchatram is a noted market Centre for vegetables. Batlagundu is an important market Centre for Tomato. Pattiveeranpatti in Batlagundu Block is famous for Cardamom and Coffee curing enterprises.

Railway Junction	Airports
Dindigul	Madurai (75 Km), Trichy (110 Km) Coimbatore (152 Km)

The district headquarters is situated at Dindigul. And there are three divisional headquarters at Dindigul, Palani and at Kodaikanal. The district is administratively divided into 10 Taluks and taluks grouped into 3 sub-divisions.

❖ **RIVERS FLOWING THROUGH THE DISTRICT**

1. Marudhanathi River, Ayyampalayam, Athur Taluk.
2. Vaigai River, Anaipatti, Nadakottai, Nilakottai Taluk.
3. Shanmuganadhi, Palani Taluk.
4. Kodaganaru River, Vedasandur Taluk
5. Santhanavarthini River, Vedasandur Taluk

❖ **STATISTICAL PARTICULARS**

Geographical Area	
Total Area	6266.64 Sq.km
Area Under Agriculture	226982 Hect.
Geographical Location	
North Altitudes	10.05" x 10.09"
East Altitudes	77.30" x 78.20"
Project Population (2022 Census)	
Total population	24,54,015
Male	12,28,201
Female	12,25,814
Administrative Units:	
Revenue Subdivision (3 Nos)	Dindigul, Palani, Kodaikanal
Taluks (10 Nos)	Dindigul East, Dindigul West, Nilakottai, Natham, Athoor, Palani, Oddanchatram, Veda sandur, Guziliamparai, Kodaikanal

❖ **DEMOGRAPHY**

Geographical Area	
Corporation (1 No)	Dindigul
Municipalities(3 Nos.)	Palani, Kodaikanal, Oddanchatram
Town Panchayats	23
Panchayat Unions (14 Nos.)	Dindigul, Sanarpatti, Natham, Athur, Reddiarchatram, Nilakottai, Batlagundu, Palani, Thoppampatti, Oddanchatram, Veda sandur, Vadamadurai, Guziliamparai, Kodaikanal

Village Panchayats	306
Total No.of hamlets	3083
Revenue Villages	361
Total geographical Area	6266.64 (Sq.Km).
Forests	138923 Ha.
Land Put not available for cultivation	
1.Barren land -36210	103557Ha.
2.Land put for Non agri uses-67347	
Net Sown area	219187 Ha.
Area sown area	226982 Ha.
Area Sown more than once	7794
Total cropped area	226982 Ha.
Cropping intensity	1.03%
Net Irrigated area by Canals	5186 Ha.
Net irrigated area by tubewells/borewells	16997 Ha.
Major Crops in District	Paddy, Jowar, Maize, Cumbu, Block Gram, Green Gram, Redgram, Sugarcane, Groundnut, Gingelly, Cotton, Banana.
Major Projects	Vaigai, Palar Porandalar, Varadamanadhi, Kudhirayar, Nanchanjiar, Kodaganar, Parappalar, Marudhanadhi

MALE FEMALE RATIO

Sex Ratio - 998 (T.N. State 987)

LITERACY

Literacy rate- 76.26 % (Male- 84.2 Female-68.2)

Against State Literacy 80.09%

LIST OF RAIN GAUGE STATIONS

1. Revenue Divisional Office, Dindigul
2. Taluk Office, Nilakottai
3. Taluk Office, Natham
4. Taluk Office, Palani
5. Sub-Registrar's office, Chatrapatti, Oddanchatram Tk.
6. Taluk Office, Vedasandur
7. Tobacco Research Station, Vedasandur Taluk.
8. Boat Club, Kodaikanal
9. Observatory, Kodaikanal
10. Kamatchipuram hamlet of Sullerumbu village, Dindigul West Tk.

Automatic Rain Gauge:- (ARG)

In Dindigul District, 57 of Automatic Rain Gauge Stations has been installed in following Taluks.

Automatic Rain Gauge Station – Taluk Wise Abstract

Sl. No	Name of the Taluk	Ground	Top	Total
1.	Dindigul West	4	1	5
2.	Dindigul East	0	5	5
3.	Natham	6	1	7
4.	Nilakottai	1	3	4
5.	Athoor	3	1	4
6.	Oddanchatram	8	1	9
7.	Palani	4	5	9
8.	Vedasandur	3	1	4
9.	Guziliamparai	1	2	3
10.	Kodaikanal	6	1	7
Total		36	21	57

Sl. No	Name of the Taluk	Name of Village / Firka	Name of ARG Location {Site Name}	ARG Code	ARG Location on Roof Top / Ground	Block Panchayats
I. Block Level						
1	Athoor	Athoor Village / Athoor Firka	Treasury Office backside	ARG234	Ground	Athoor Block Panchayat
2	Athoor	Ambathurai Village / Chinnalapatti Firka	Vao Office, Ambathurai	ARG193	Ground	Athoor Block Panchayat
3	Athoor	Manaloor Village / Ayyampalayam Firka	Panchyat Office Manaloor	ARG192	Ground	Reddiyarchatram Block Panchayat
4	Dindigul East	Sirumalai Village / Dindigul East Firka	Panchayat Office	ARG213	Building Top	Dindigul Block Panchayat
5	Dindigul East	Shanarpatti Village / Shanarpatti Firka	Panchayat Union Office	ARG212	Ground	Shanarpatty Block Panchayat
6	Dindigul East	KOOVANUTHU Village / Shanarpatti Firka	VAO Office	ARG195	GROUND	Shanarpatty Block Panchayat
7	Dindigul East	Mullipadi Village / Dindigul East Firka	Panchayat Office	ARG235	Building Top	Dindigul Block Panchayat
8	Dindigul East	Kambiliyampatti Village / Kambiliyampatti Firka	village Administrative office	ARG196	Ground	Shanarpatty Block Panchayat
9	Dindigul West	Kasavanampatti Village / Dharmathupatti Firka	Poonkaniyamma n Temple Near, Kasavanampatti	ARG203	Ground	Reddiyarchatram Block Panchayat
10	Dindigul West	Alakkuvarpatti Village / Dindigul West Firka	Alakkuvarpatti - Thadicombu Road, Alakkuvarpatti	ARG204	Ground	Dindigul Block Panchayat
11	Dindigul West	Pandrimalai Village / Dharmathupatti Firka	New Vao Office Construction Porposed land near	ARG214	Ground	Reddiyarchatram Block Panchayat
12	Dindigul West	Palakanuthu Village / Palakanuthu Firka	Musafari Bungalow, Puthuchathiram, Palakanuthu	ARG215	Ground	Reddiyarchatram Block Panchayat

13	Guziliamparai	R.Puthukottai Village / Palayam Firka	VAO Office R.Pudhukottai	ARG224	Ground	Guziliamparai Block Panchayat
14	Guziliamparai	Kottanatham Village / Kottanatham Firka	Panchayat office Near	ARG200	Ground	Guziliamparai Block Panchayat
15	Kodaikanal	Poondi Village / Kodaikanal Firka	Near Amman temple	ARG227	Ground	Kodaikanal Block Panchayat
16	Kodaikanal	Vellakavi Village / Pannaikadu Firka	Near Murugan Temple	ARG229	Ground	Kodaikanal Block Panchayat
17	Kodaikanal	Adukkam Village / Pannaikadu Firka	Near forest checkpoint,Adukkam	ARG228	Ground	Kodaikanal Block Panchayat
18	Kodaikanal	Kookal Village / Kodaikanal Firka	Near e-service centre	ARG226	Ground	Kodaikanal Block Panchayat
19	Kodaikanal	Thandikudi Village / Thandikudi Firka	Gramachavadi	ARG201	Ground	Kodaikanal Block Panchayat
20	Kodaikanal	Pachalur Village / Thandikudi Firka	VAO office backside.	ARG225	Ground	Kodaikanal Block Panchayat
21	Kodaikanal	Berijam East Beat , Berijam Sector	Mannavanur	-	Ground	Kodaikanal Block Panchayat
22	Natham	Senthurai Village/Sendurai Firka	Village Panchayat E sevai maiyam and Agri Depo near	ARG189	Ground	Natham Block Panchayat
23	Natham	Kudagipatty Village/ Sendurai Firka	Near Reserve Forest Land	ARG190	Ground	Natham Block Panchayat
24	Natham	Rediyapatti Village/ Reddiyapatti Firka	Panchayat office	ARG191	Ground	Natham Block Panchayat
25	Natham	Nadumandalam Village/ Natham Firka	Puthupatty Panchayat Office	ARG216	Ground	Natham Block Panchayat

26	Natham	Nadumandalam Village / Natham Firka	Kuttupatti Panchayat office	ARG230	Ground	Natham Block Panchayat
27	Natham	Pudur Village / Reddiyapatti Firka	Near Forest office Quarters	ARG238	Ground	Natham Block Panchayat
28	Natham	Natham	Chellappanaickenpatti	-	Top	Natham Block Panchayat
29	Nilakottai	Viruveedu Village / Viruveedu Firka	VAO Office Near	ARG186	Ground	Batalagundu Block Panchayat
30	Nilakottai	Ethilodu Village / Pillayarnatham Firka	Village Panchayat Office and VAO office Near	ARG187	Ground	Nilakottai Block Panchayat
31	Nilakottai	Nariyuthu Village / Nilakottai Firka	VAO Office Near	ARG188	Ground	Nilakottai Block Panchayat
32	Nilakottai	Mattaparai Village / Oruthattu Firka	Village Panchayat Office and VAO office Near	ARG185	Ground	Nilakottai Block Panchayat
33	Oddanchatram	Odaipatty Village / chinnakampatty Firka	Panchayath office	ARG198	Ground	Oddanchatram Block Panchayat
34	Oddanchatram	Puliyurnatham Village / puliyurnatham Firka	Panchayat office	ARG219	Ground	Oddanchatram Block Panchayat
35	Oddanchatram	virupatchi Village / Oddanchatram Firka	gopal nayakkar mani mandapam	ARG197	Ground	Oddanchatram Block Panchayat
36	Oddanchatram	kethayurambu Village / puliyurnatham Firka	Community hall	ARG221	Ground	Oddanchatram Block Panchayat
37	Oddanchatram	paruthiyur Village / kallimandayam firka	Panchayat office	ARG206	Ground	Thoppampatty Block Panchayat
38	Oddanchatram	kallimandayam Village / Kallimandayam firka	Near kalaiyarangam	ARG236	Ground	Thoppampatty Block Panchayat

39	Oddanchatram	i.vadipatty Village / chinnakampatty Firka	near k.keeranoor agri cooperaative office	ARG233	Ground	Oddanchatram Block Panchayat
40	Oddanchatram	idaiyakottai Village / puliyurnatham Firka	vao office	ARG231	Ground	Oddanchatram Block Panchayat
41	Oddanchatram	appiyampatty Village / kallimandayam Firka	near vidivelli village study centre	ARG232	Ground	Thoppampatty Block Panchayat
42	Palani	R.Vadipatti Village / Pappampatti Firka	Panchyat Office	ARG217	Ground	Palani Block Panchayat
43	Palani	pappampatti Village / Pappampatti Firka	Panchayat office	ARG205	Top	Palani Block Panchayat
44	Palani	Pushpathur Village / Korikadavu Firka	Panchayat office	ARG237	Ground	Thoppampatty Block Panchayat
45	Palani	Korikadavu Village / Koridadavu Firka	Panchayat office	ARG239	Ground	Thoppampatty Block Panchayat
46	Vedasandur	vadamadurai Village / Vadamadurai Firka	Union office, Vadamadurai	ARG209	Ground	Vadamadurai Block Panchayat
II. <u>Town Panchayat Level</u>						
1	Athoor	Ayyampalayam Village / Ayyampalayam Firka	Revenue Inspector Office	ARG194	Ground	Ayyampalayam Town Panchayat
2	Dindigul West	Agaram Village / Dindigul West Firka	Agaram Town Panchayat Office	ARG202	Ground	Agaram Town Panchayat
3	Guziliamparai	Palayam Village / Palayam Firka	Taluk Office Guziliamparai	ARG199	Building Top	Palayam Town Panchayat

4	Palani	Balasarathiram Village / Palani Firka	Town Panchayat office	ARG218	Top	Bala samuthiram Town Panchayat
5	Palani	Neikkarapatty Village / Neikarapatti Firka	Town panchayat Office	ARG207	Ground	Neikkarapatty Town Panchayat
6	Palani	East Ayakudi Village / Ayakudi Firka	Town panchayat office	ARG208	Ground	Ayakudi Town Panchayat
7	Palani	Keeranur Village / Thoppampatti Firka	Town panchayat office	ARG222	Ground	Keeranur Town Panchayat
8	Palani	Palani	Balasarathiram	-	Top	Balasarathira m Town Panchayat
9	Vedasandur	Eriyodu Village / Eriyodu Firka	Primary Health center, Eriyodu	ARG210	Ground	Eriyodu Town Panchayat
10	Vedasandur	Ayyalur Village / Ayyalur Firka	RI Quarters	ARG211	Ground	Ayyalur Town Panchayat
11	Vedasandur	vedasandur Village / Vedasandur Firka	Taluk office, vedasandur	ARG223	Ground	Vedasandur Town Panchayat

Automatic Weather Station:- (AWS)

In Dindigul District, 6 Automatic Weather Stations has been installed in following Taluks.

Automatic Weather Stations- Taluk wise Abstract

Sl.No	Name of the Taluk	Name of the Village	AWS Code
1.	Athoor	Seevalsaragu	AWS-22
2.	Dindigul West	Silvarpatti	AWS-20
3.	Dindigul East	Viralipatti	AWS-19
4.	Natham	Samuthirapatti	AWS-21
5.	Oddanchatram	Oddanchatram	AWS-23
6.	Vedasandur	Padiyur	AWS-24

❖ CLIMATOLOGY

Dindigul district experiences moderate temperatures that averagely range from 13°C to 39.5°C. In the hills the temperatures can range from as low as 4-5°C to 25°C. The district is known for its salubrious climate, hills and lakes. The annual rainfall is 836.0 mm. Wind conditions are moderate.

RAINFALL DATA

Sl. No	Season/ Month	50 years average rainfall (in mm)	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
1	January	Winter season	3.93	0.00	1.88	187.55	59.48	7.28	68.38
		33.9							
2.	Feb	10.8	6.78	2.00	0.00	14.07	3.48	18.99	0.00
	Total	44.7	10.71	2.00	1.88	201.62	62.96	26.27	68.38
3	March	Summer season	21.31	0.29	3.71	9.65	9.93	42.38	0.00
		15.7							
4.	April	61.0	9.92	29.85	21.75	93.3	107.89	126.79	13.15
5.	May	78.4	143.28	34.08	61.80	72.78	101.35	156.32	191.5
	Total	155.1	174.51	64.22	87.26	175.73	219.17	325.49	204.65
6.	June	South West Monsoon	30.21	52.49	83.52	106.15	100.95	52.77	70.21
		32.3							
7.	July	30.6	26.42	8.38	142.19	65.3	116.87	17.98	40.21
8.	August	65.9	21.47	29.46	115.55	66.64	190.80	134.93	181.10
9.	Sept.	89.5	168.31	201.58	158.51	85.38	103.97	163.76	45.93
	Total	218.3	246.41	291.91	499.77	323.47	512.59	205.68	337.45
10.	October	Northeast Monsoon	116.47	173.45	66.74	241.38	255.12	123.54	
		189.1							
11.	Nov.	163.8	121.35	101.91	196.12	323.17	199.61	200.30	
12.	Dec.	65.0	19.06	76.31	139.89	3.81	120.17	91.87	
	Total	417.9	256.88	351.67	402.75	568.36	574.9	415.71	
	Annual total	836.0	688.51	709.79	991.66	1269.18	1369.62	973.15	

❖ LIST OF DAMS IN DINDIGUL DISTRICT

S. No	Name of the Dam	Total Height (in Ft.)	Total capacity (in MCft.)
1.	Palar-Porundalar (Palani Taluk)	65.00	1524.0
2.	Kudhiraiyar (Palani Taluk)	79.99	253.00
3.	Parappalar (Oddanchatram Taluk)	90.00	197.95
4.	Varadhamanathi (Palani Taluk)	66.47	110.90
5.	Kodaganar (Vedasandur Taluk)	27.07	434.03
6.	Nanganjiar (Vedasandur Taluk)	39.37	254.38
7.	Marudhanathi (Athoor Taluk)	64.00	195.00

Dindigul District derives bountiful norms during North East Monsoon. During North East Monsoon period, there is absolute possibility of heavy rains resulting in inundation, floods etc. The depressions in the Bay of Bengal intensify into Cyclonic Storms. The three months period (i.e. October –December) categorized as **‘PERIOD OF ALERT’**. The last two weeks of November and the first week of December will be the **‘CRUCIAL PERIOD OF ALERT’**.

The rains may cause heavy inflow of water in the rivers and jungle streams, odais etc. These water courses then become too narrow to carry large volume of water which flows. Therefore the water overflows thereby breaching embankments, causes enormous damages to houses, huts, agricultural lands, roads, telephone lines, railway tracks, electricity lines and other public properties. It is not feasible to completely prevent nature’s fury at one stroke. However, to minimize the damage caused by nature’s onslaught and to ensure speedy relief thereby mitigating the sufferings of the people, the Dindigul District Administration have to devise a plan and prepared a comprehensive “DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLAN”. The plan can be set in motion when the need arises with the active co ordination of inter departmental officials.

CHAPTER - 2

HAZARD, VULNERABILITY AND RISK ASSESSMENT

Scope and Purpose of District Disaster Management Plan:

The present plan-2024 will apply to risk of (a).small-scale and large scale (b) Frequent and infrequent (c). sudden, slow and on set disasters caused by man-made or natural hazards as well as related to environmental, technological and biological hazards. It aims to guide the multi-hazard management disaster risk in development at all levels as well as within and across all sectors

DDMP discussed in detailed about types of disasters prone to the district. Natural disasters related to weather like flood, lightning and thunder, drought and Heat wave. It also discussed about man-made disasters like fire accident, road accident, etc. This will be discussed detailed in Hazard, Risk and vulnerability assessment chapter.

District Disaster Management Plan discussed about management of any type of disasters, occurrence of any one disaster always brought us two or many secondary disasters, say flood may cause epidemic outbreak, earthquake may result in fire accidents, dam failure, bridge collapse etc. Thus DDMP focus on multi-hazard management disaster risk in development at all levels as well as within and across all sectors.

Expected Outcome:

Expected outcome of District Disaster Management Plan (2023-24) is substantial reduction in disaster risk and losses in lives, livelihoods and health in the economic, physical, social, cultural and environmental assets of persons, business & communities.

Aims and Objective:

The aims and objectives of the Plan is to minimize the loss of lives and social, private and community assets because of natural and manmade disasters

1. To assess the risks and vulnerabilities associated with various disasters.
2. To develop appropriate disaster prevention and mitigation strategies.

3. To provide clarity on roles and responsibilities for all stakeholders concerned with disaster management so that disasters can be managed more effectively.
4. To develop & maintain arrangements for accessing resources, equipment, supplies and funding in preparation for disasters that might occur.
5. To ensure that arrangements are in place to mobilize the resources and capability for relief, rehabilitation, reconstruction and recovery from disasters.
6. To create awareness and preparedness and provide advice and training to the agencies involved in disaster management and to the community.
7. To strengthen the capacities of the community and establish to maintain effective systems for responding to disasters.
8. To carry out restoration and rehabilitation measures soon after the disaster strike

Vulnerability Assessment:

To understand risks, it is important to assess vulnerable areas. The PS/CRA has given guidelines to identify a location as Very High Vulnerability, High Vulnerability, Moderate Vulnerability, Low Vulnerability, as per the following norms:-

Very High Vulnerability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Inundation of water and water level was more than 5 feet due to heavy rains or discharge from waterbodies b) Rescue operations carried out with the help of Central Forces/SDRF c) Areas which are cut off and became inaccessible for undertaking rescue and relief operations d) Loss of lives or large scale evacuation carried out
High Vulnerability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Inundation of water and water level was 3-5 feet b) Rescue operations carried out only by Local police or Fire services and local community
Medium Vulnerability	Inundation of water and water level was 2-3 feet
Low Vulnerability	Stagnation of water was below 2 feet

Based on the above norms and past incidents that took place in the district, 84 vulnerable spots have been identified by the field officials of which 24 have been classified as Highly Vulnerability, 4 Location as Medium Vulnerability and 56 Locations with Low Vulnerability.

Sl. No.	Taluk	Very High vulnerability	High vulnerability	Medium vulnerability	Low vulnerability	Total
1.	Dindigul West	0	0	2	18	20
2.	Dindigul East	0	2	0	7	9
3.	Nilakottai	0	0	2	5	7
4.	Natham	0	0	0	3	3
5.	Athoor	0	1	0	0	1
6.	Palani	0	3	0	3	6
7.	Oddanchatram	0	1	0	14	15
8.	Vedasandur	0	2	0	4	6
9.	Guziliamparai	0	0	0	2	2
10.	Kodaikanal	0	15	0	0	15
	Total	0	24	4	56	84

1.Dindigul West Taluk

Sl. No	Name of the location	Name & Type of local body (Village Panchayat/Town Panchayat/Municipality and corporation	Reasons for Vulnerability
I.	Very High Vulnerability		
		NIL	
II.	High Vulnerability		
		NIL	
III.	Medium Vulnerability		
1.	Athuppatty, H/o.Thadicombu, Dindigul west Taluk	Thadicombu Town Panchayat	Way side village of Kudakanaru River and Due to heavy flood in the past Year (1977)
2.	Thangammalporumbu	Pandrimalai	Extreme rainfall during Gaja cyclone
IV.	Low Vulnerability		
1.	Lakshmananpatty, H/o. Agaram,	Agaram Town Panchayat	Kudakanaru river due to heavy flood in the past Year (1977)
2.	Kiriampatty Colony, H/o. Agaram	Agaram Town Panchayat	Way side village of a Kudakanaru river

3.	Purusanathy Undarpatty, H/o. Thadicombu Dindigul West Taluk	Thadicombu Town Panchayat	Way side village of Santhanavarthini River and Due to heavy flood in the past Year (1977)
4.	Varattaru Andiyagoundanur, H/o. Thadicombu	Thadicombu Town Panchayat	Way side village of Varattaru River and Due to heavy flood in the past Year (1977)
5.	Muthanampatty, H/o. Kuttathupatty Dindigul West Taluk	Kuttathupatty Pt.,/ Village Panchayat	Muthanampatti Tank due to heavy flood in the past Year
6.	Ayyankulam, H/o.Pallapatty, Dindigul West Taluk	Dindigul Corporation	Due to heavy rain in whole Dindigul in 1977 the area was submerged in water.
7.	Sengulam, (Begam sahibanagar), H/o.Pallapatty Dindigul West Taluk	Pallapatty Pt., / Village Panchayat	Due to heavy rain in whole Dindigul in 1977 the area was submerged in water.
8.	Mungil kulam, (Pudupatty), H/o.Pallapatty Dindigul West Taluk	Pallapatty Pt., / Village Panchayat	Due to heavy rain in whole Dindigul in 1977 the area was submerged in water.
9.	Alankulam, H/o.Pallapatty Dindigul West Taluk	Pallapatty Pt., / Village Panchayat	Due to heavy rain in whole Dindigul in 1977 the area was submerged in water.
10.	Paraikulam (West Meenakshinayakkanpatty) H/o.Kurumbapatty,	Kurumbapatty Pt., / Village Panchayat	Due to heavy rain in whole Dindigul in 1977 the area was submerged in water.
11.	Rajakulam (Periyar Nagar Seelapadi), H/o.Seelpadi	Seelpadi Pt., / Village Panchayat	Marooned area
12.	Paraikulam (NS Nagar Seelapadi), H/o. Seelpadi Dindigul West Taluk	Seelpadi Pt., / Village Panchayat	Due to heavy rain in whole Dindigul in 1977 the area was submerged in water.
13.	Periyakulam , H/o. Seelpadi Dindigul West Taluk	Seelpadi Pt.,/ Village Panchayat	Due to heavy rain in whole Dindigul in 1977 the area was submerged in water.
14.	Maruthanikulam, (RM Colony) H/o. Chettinayakkanpatty (Town),	Dindigul Corporation	Due to heavy rain in whole Dindigul in 1977 the area was submerged in water.
15.	Mandaikulam H/o. Chettinayakkanpatty Dindigul West Taluk	Chettinayakkanpatty Pt., / Village Panchayat	Due to heavy rain in whole Dindigul in 1977 the area was submerged in water.
16.	Senkulam, H/o. Chettinayakkanpatty Dindigul West Taluk	Chettinayakkanpatty Pt., / Village Panchayat	Due to heavy rain in whole Dindigul in 1977 the area was submerged in water.
17.	Pidarikalam	Palayakannivadi Chatrapatti Group	Extreme rainfall during Gaja Cyclone.
18.	Guyavanayakkanpatti	Kasavanampatti Village	Extreme rainfall during Gaja Cyclone.

2.Dindigul East Taluk

Sl. No	Name of the location	Name & Type of local body (Village Panchayat/Town Panchayat/Municipality and corporation	Reasons for Vulnerability
I.	Very High Vulnerability		
		NIL	
II.	High Vulnerability		
1.	Theethampatti, H/o. Rajakkapatti,	Rajakkapatti Pt., / Village panchayat	Way side village of pond and heavy flood. Sirukulam tank
2.	NGO Colony, H/o. Balakrishnapuram	Balakrishnapuram Pt., / Village panchayat	Due to heavy rain overflow of water. NGO colony odai, Odaiyur
III.	Medium Vulnerability		
		NIL	
IV.	Low Vulnerability		
1.	Markkampatti, Dindigul East Taluk	V.S.Kottai Pt., / Village panchayat	Pothakanavai dam marooned area.
2.	Koothampatti, Narivilampatti , H/o.Kambiliampatti, Dindigul East Taluk	Kambiliampatti Pt., / Village panchayat	due to heavy flood in the past year / way side village of Velan Tank
3.	Kallanpudur, H/o.Siluvathur,	Siluvathur Pt., / Village panchayat	Way side village of Kulangaiyaru odai and heavy flood.
4.	Andivadan Chettiur, H/o.Rahalapuram,	Rahalapuram Pt., / Village panchayat	Due to heavy flood in the past year Santhanavarthini river
5.	Aranmanikulam, Adianuthu,	Dindigul Corporation	Due to heavy rain overflow of water Aranmanai kulam
6.	Sadayampatti, Pudupatti, H/o.Senkuruchi, Dindigul East Taluk	Senkuruchi Pt., / Village panchayat	Due to heavy flood in the past year/way side village of Rengasamuthiram tank
7.	Kodanginaickenpatti, H/o.Mullipadi, Dindigul East Taluk	Mullipadi Pt., / Village panchayat	In previous years of experience it is known as heavy rain spot in Periyakulam Tank

3.Nilakottai Taluk

Sl. No	Name of the location	Name & Type of local body (Village Panchayat/Town Panchayat/ Municipality and corporation	Reasons for Vulnerability
I.	Very High Vulnerability		
		NIL	
II.	High Vulnerability		
		NIL	
III.	Medium Vulnerability		
1.	Anaipatty, H/o.Vilampatti, Nilakottai Taluk	Sithargalnatham Village Panchayat	It is located in Vaigai River way side.
2.	S.Vadipatti H/o.Sithargalnatham, Nilakottai Taluk	Sithargalnatham Village Panchayat	way side village of a Vaigai river
IV.	Low Vulnerability		
1.	Kottathu Ayyampalayam, H/o.Sivagnapuram,	Sivagnapuram Pt.,	way side village of a Vaigai river
2.	Bodiyagoundanpatti, Nilakottai Taluk	Bodiyagoundanpatti Pt.,	way side village of a Vaigai river
3.	Lakshmipuram, H/o.Kulichettipatty,	Kulichettipatty Pt.,	way side village of a Vaigai river
4.	Pallapatti(Mavur odai), Nilakottai Taluk	Pallapatti Pt.,	way side village of a Mavur odai
5.	Nadakottai, Nilakottai Taluk	Nadakottai Pt.,	way side village of a Vaigai river

4. Natham Taluk

Sl. No	Name of the location	Name & Type of local body (Village Panchayat/Town Panchayat/Municipality and corporation	Reasons for Vulnerability
I.	Very High Vulnerability		
		NIL	
II.	High Vulnerability		
		NIL	
III.	Medium Vulnerability		
		NIL	
IV.	Low Vulnerability		
1.	Gandhinagar, Anna nagar, Natham Kovilpatti , Natham Village & taluk	Natham Town Panchayat	Thirumanimutharu River
2.	Ammapatty, H/o.Samuthirapatty, Natham Taluk	Samuthirapatty Pt., / Village panchayat	Thirumanimutharu River
3.	Melamettupatty, H/o.Chellapanaickenpatty, Natham Taluk	Chellapanaickenpatty Pt., / Village panchayat	KancharanKulam Kattiyakkaran Kulam

5. Athoor Taluk

Sl. No	Name of the location	Name & Type of local body (Village Panchayat/Town Panchayat/ Municipality and corporation	Reasons for Vulnerability
I.	Very High Vulnerability		
		NIL	
II.	High Vulnerability		
1.	Yenikkal, H/o.Manalur, Athoor Taluk	Manalur Pt., / Village panchayat	During 2015, due to heavy rain, caused landslide. Vehicular traffic affected and the road was set right by the Highways department.
III.	Medium Vulnerability		
		NIL	
IV.	Low Vulnerability		
		NIL	

6. Palani Taluk

Sl. No	Name of the location	Name & Type of local body (Village Panchayat/Town Panchayat/Municipality and corporation	Reasons for Vulnerability
I.	Very High Vulnerability		
		NIL	
II.	High Vulnerability		
1.	Tamaraikulam, Palani Taluk	Tamarikulam Pt., / Village panchayat	It was affected by Patchaiaru, Porunthalaru rivers during the flood on the year 1993
2.	A.Kalyamputhur, Palani Taluk	A.Kalyamputhur Pt., / Village panchayat	It was damaged by patchaiaru, porunthalaru, shanmuganthi rivers during the flood pn 1993
3.	Periammapatti, Palani Taluk	Periammapatti Pt., / Village panchayat	This village has affected by Pachaiaru-Poruthalaru rivers on 1993
III.	Medium Vulnerability		
		NIL	
IV.	Low Vulnerability		
1.	Balagamudram, Palani Taluk	Balagamudram Town Panchayat	This village not affected in any flood.
2.	Pushpathur, Palani Taluk	Pushpathur Pt, / Village panchayat	It was damaged by Amaravathi, river during the flood 1993
3.	Kanakkanpatty, Palani Taluk	Kanakkanpatty Pt., / Village panchayat	This village was affected by mappillainayakkar kulam,nallathangal odai and rain water from hills .

7. Oddanchatram Taluk

Sl. No	Name of the location	Name & Type of local body (Village Panchayat/Town Panchayat/Municipality and corporation	Reasons for Vulnerability
I.	Very High Vulnerability		
		NIL	
II.	High Vulnerability		
1.	Sindalavadanpatti, Oddanchatram Taluk	Sindalavadanpatti Pt., / Village panchayat	Due to Heavy Flood in way slide Village (Nallathangal River) of a river side at lower Area.
III.	Medium Vulnerability		
		NIL	

IV.	Low Vulnerability		
1.	Javvadhupatti & Javvadhupatti pudur, Oddanchatram Taluk	Javvadhupatti Pt., / Village panchayat	Due to Heavy Flood, the low lying areas of the Nanganchi river Basin are affected.
2.	Idayakottai, Oddanchatram Taluk	Idayakottai Village Pt.,	Due to Heavy Flood in Nanganchi River, the NorthEast Portion of the Nanganchi Dam is Affected. So the low lying areas are to be affected.(302,329)
3.	Veriappur, Oddanchatram Taluk	Veriappur Village Pt.,	Due to Heavy Flood, the low lying areas of the river Basin are affected.
4.	Virupatchi, Oddanchatram Taluk	Virupatchi Village Pt.,	Due to Heavy Flood in way slide Village (Nanganchi River) of a river side at lower Area.
5.	Arasappapillaipatti, Oddanchatram Taluk	Arasappapillaipatti Village Pt.,	Due to Heavy Flood in way slide Village (Nanganchi River) of a river side at lower Area.
6.	Kaveriammpatti, Oddanchatram Taluk	Kaveriammpatti Village Pt.,	Due to Heavy Flood in way slide Village (Nanganchi River) of a river side at lower Area.
7.	Manjanaickenpatti, Oddanchatram Taluk	Manjanaickenpatti Village Pt.,	Due to Heavy Rain in Palani Hills and Flood in Both sides of Low lying areas in Nallathagal Odai. (20.10.2014)
8.	Boduvarpatti, Oddanchatram Taluk	Boduvarpatti Village Pt.,	Due to Heavy Rain in Palani Hills and Flood in Both sides of Low lying areas in Nallathagal Odai. (20.10.2014)
9.	Kothayam, Oddanchatram Taluk	Kothayam Village Pt.,	Due to Heavy Rain in Palani Hills and Flood in Both sides of Low lying areas in Nallathagal Odai. (20.10.2014)
10.	Porulur, Oddanchatram Taluk	Porulur Village Pt.,	Due to Heavy Rain in Palani Hills and Flood in Both sides of Low lying areas in Nallathagal Odai. (20.10.2014)
11.	Appipalayam, Oddanchatram Taluk	Appipalayam Village Pt.,	Due to Heavy Rain in Palani Hills and Flood in Low lying areas of Nallathagal Odai on 20.10.2014
12.	Pallappanpatti pudur, Oddanchatram Taluk	Pallappanpatti Village Pt.,	Due to Heavy Rain in Palani Hills and Flood in Low lying areas of Nallathagal Odai on 20.10.2014
13.	Paruthiyur, Oddanchatram Taluk	Paruthiyur Village Pt.,	Due to Heavy Rain in Palani Hills and Flood in Low lying areas of Nallathagal Odai on 20.10.2014
14.	Pulikkuthikadu	Vadakadu Village	Extreme rainfall during Gaja Cyclone .

8. Vendasandur Taluk

Sl. No	Name of the location	Name & Type of local body (Village Panchayat/Town Panchayat/Municipality and corporation	Reasons for Vulnerability
I.	Very High Vulnerability		
		NIL	
II.	High Vulnerability		
1.	Rajagopalapuram, Vendasandur Village & Taluk	Vendasandur Town Panchayat	GUDAGANAARU RIVER - FLASH FLOOD
2.	Nagakonur, Vendasandur Village & Taluk	Vendasandur Town Panchayat	GUDAGANAARU RIVER - FLASH FLOOD
III.	Medium Vulnerability		
		NIL	
IV.	Low Vulnerability		
1.	Thummalakundu, Vendasandur Taluk	Thummalakundu Village Pt.,	Marooned Area
2.	Kulathur, Vendasandur Taluk	Kulathur Village Pt.,	SANTHANAVARTHINI RIVER - FLASH FLOOD
3.	Kalvarpatti, Vendasandur Taluk	Kalvarpatti Village Pt.,	GUDAGANAARU RIVER - FLASH FLOOD
4.	Paalapatty, Vendasandur Taluk	Paalapatty Village Pt.,	GUDAGANAARU RIVER - FLASH FLOOD

9. Guziliamparai

Sl. No	Name of the location	Name & Type of local body (Village Panchayat/Town Panchayat/Municipality and corporation	Reasons for Vulnerability
I.	Very High Vulnerability		
		NIL	
II.	High Vulnerability		
		NIL	
III.	Medium Vulnerability		
		NIL	
IV.	Low Vulnerability		
1.	Koombur, Vendasandur Taluk	Koombur Village Pt.,	GUDAGANAARU RIVER - FLASH FLOOD
2.	Thirukooranam, Vendasandur Taluk	Thirukooranam Village Pt.,	GUDAGANAARU RIVER - FLASH FLOOD

10.Kodaikanal Taluk

Sl. No	Name of the location	Name & Type of local body (Village Panchayat/Town Panchayat/Municipality and corporation	Reasons for Vulnerability
I.	Very High Vulnerability		
		NIL	
II.	High Vulnerability		
1.	Savarikkadu, H/o. Vadagouchi, Kodaikanal Taluk	Vadagouchi Village Pt.,	Landslide
2.	Dumdum Parai near, H/o.Poolathur, Kodaikanal Taluk	Poolathur Village Panchayat	Landslide
3.	Pethuparai , Kodaikanal Taluk	Vilpatti Village	Extreme Rainfall during the Gaja cyclone
4.	Manjampatti	Mannavanur Village	Extreme Rainfall during the Gaja cyclone
5.	Keelamalai Kulam	Poondi Village	Extreme Rainfall during the Gaja cyclone
6.	Palani Road near PL Set	Vadakavunchi Village.	Landslide due to heavy rainfall during the Gaja cyclone
7.	Gurusadi -1	Pannaikadu Village	Landslide due to heavy rainfall during the Gaja cyclone
8.	Gurusadi -2	Pannaikadu Village	Landslide due to heavy rainfall during the Gaja cyclone
9.	Wate way No 38.	Vadakavunchi	Extreme rainfall during the Gaja cyclone
10.	Kallakinaru Odai	K.C Patti	Flood due to heavy rainfall during the Gaja cyclone
11.	Malaiyakadu	Kamanur	Flood due to heavy rainfall during the Gaja cyclone
12.	Pallankikombai	Vilpatty	Extreme Rainfall during the Gaja cyclone
13.	Kadalkodai	Vilpatty	Extreme Rainfall during the Gaja cyclone
14.	Chinnapallam	Vilpatty	Extreme Rainfall during the Gaja cyclone
15.	Clubindiapoomparai	Poomparai	Extreme Rainfall during the Gaja cyclone
III.	Medium Vulnerability		
		NIL	
IV.	Low Vulnerability		
		NIL	

CHAPTER - 3

SYSTEMS APPROACH OF SUSTAINABLE DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT

Dindigul district is historically a drought prone district due to its geographical location and erratic rainfall patterns. The District does not have any perennial river source. Most of the rivers except river Vaigai (24 Kms of which passes through the district) are seasonal. Therefore, the district is prone to drought and drinking water shortage .

The annual average rainfall of Dindigul district is 836 mm except Kodaikanal hill station and during 2020, the district has received 991.66 mm of rainfall. There is a need for the conservation of water as a drought proof measure. Various water conservation measures have been undertaken by the district administration to handle the drought scenario.

Goals :

- 1) **As Dindigul is a drought prone district due to its geographic disadvantage and terrain , the main disaster management goal over the next three years is to ensure that every single household in each habitation gets safe and adequate drinking water supply and no single protest should be seen on the road by public with empty pots.** Now in Dindigul district, the water table is around thousand feet. We aim to improve the ground water table level to 200 or 300 feet by implementing various water conservation measures.
- 2) We aim to enhance the resilience of the farmers in the district to face the vagaries of monsoon, climate change and ensure that the extent of suffering and damage is minimized by various measures to combat drought / floods.

- 3) Dindigul district has recorded significant number of road accident mortalities in the entire state. The district is criss crossed by several state and national highways. The district is home to a major pilgrimage center, Palani which attracts pilgrims from across the country and Kodaikanal, a famous summer resort in India visited by a large number of tourists. Therefore, **goal has been assigned to reduce the mortalities in road accidents in the short term** through Road Safety plans, Identification of Black spots and carrying out necessary road engineering works in liason with RTO, Police and Highways department and **aim towards achievement of Zero Fatality in the long term.**

DISASTER / RISK MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES

❖ Prevention, Mitigation and Preparedness Strategies:

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

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

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

- Resilience of lifeline systems (water, power and communications)
- Reduction in disaster impact on health care facilities, schools and roads

- Vulnerability reduction in flood-prone areas
- Vulnerability reduction to Accidents
- Improvement of Off-site Preparedness near Industrial sites.

❖ **Natural Resources Conservation Schemes**

Rural Development Department - Target and achievement

Sl. No	Name of the scheme	2018-19			2019-20		
		Target	Achievement	Expenditure	Target	Achievement	Expenditure
1	THAI	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	KUDIMARAMATHU 2019-20	-	-	-	671	671	1577.05
3	MGNREGS						
	1.CHECKDAMS	322	322	318.23	290	290	928.80
	2.CULVERTS	32	32	213.92	17	17	90.90
	3.RECHARGE SHAFT	302	302	57.38	-	-	-
	4.RECHARGE STRUCTURES	61	61	11.59	-	-	-

Sl. No	Name of the scheme	2020-21			2021-22		
		Target	Achievement	Expenditure (Rs.In Lakhs)	Target	Achievement	Expenditure (Rs.In Lakhs)
1	THAI	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	KUDIMARAMATHU	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	MGNREGS						
	1.CHECKDAMS	344	325	1633.08	275	200	1321.96
	2.CULVERTS	75	59	325.07	33	20	126.71
	3.RECHARGE SHAFT	-	-	-	-	-	-
	4.RECHARGE STRUCTURES	-	-	-	-	-	-

Sl. No	Name of the scheme	2022-23			2023-24		
		Target	Achievement	Expenditure (Rs.In Lakhs)	Target	Achievement	Expenditure (Rs.In Lakhs)
1	MGNREGS						
	1.CHECKDAMS	433	363	2805.73	184	77	545.72
	2.RECHARGE SHAFT	-	-	-	-	-	-
	3.RIGNWELL RECHARGE STRUCTURE	2050	2050	452.68	-	-	-
	4. CULVERTS	45	45	492.18	39	19	311.34

❖ **Comprehensive Management of River Basins - Schemes**

Kudimaramathu (PWD) works - Target and achievement

Sl. No.	Departments	Total No of works	Total Estimate value (Rs in crore)	Payment made so far (Rs in crore)	Progress Percentage %
1	PWD/WRD, NANGANJIAR Basin Division 2019-20	76	20.56	20.13	work completed
	PWD/WRD, NANGANJIAR Basin Division 2020-21	7	2.56	2.40	work completed
2	WRD, MANJALAR Basin Division 2019-20	34	8.472	6.057	97.05%
	WRD, MANJALAR Basin Division 2020-21	4	3.00	1.808	72.50%
3.	PWD/WRD,PERIYAR VAIGAI Basin Division	Nil			

Construction of check dams

The following check Dams were constructed and completed from the year 2015-2022

S.No	Name of Work	G.O	Total exp in Lakhs	Physical Progress in %
1	Construction of check dam across Kodaganar River near Ayyampalayam village of Dindigul Taluk of Dindigul District	Go. (Ms) No. 274 /PW(W1)Dept Dated:18.12.2015. Est.Amt. Rs.5.65Crores	562.21	Work Completed

2	Construction of Checkdam across Kudaganar River in Seeval Saragu Village Near Velagoundanpatti in Aathur Taluk of Dindigul District	Go. (D) No. 87 /PW(W1)Dept Dated:28.03.2018. Est Rs. 182.00 Lakhs	180.58	Work Completed
3	Construction of Checkdam across Nanganjiyar River in Virupatchi Village S.F.No.605 in Ottanchatiram Taluk of Dindigul District	Go. (D) No. 87 /PW(W1)Dept Dated:28.03.2018. Est Rs. 131.50 Lakhs	130.49	Work Completed
4	Construction of Check Dam across Santhanavarthini river near in Velampatti hamlet of Marambadi Village in Vedasandur Taluk in Dindigul district.	Go. (2D) No.58 /PW(W1)Dept Dated:19.09.2018.E st Rs.427.00 Lakhs	419.63	Work Completed
5	Construction of Check Dam Across the Palar River near Palar Kudiyirupu in Balasamuthiram Village of Palani Taluk in Dindigul District for Water supply Scheme to Palani Deveasthanam Temple.	G.O.Ms.No.97 Tourism , Culture and religious EndowmEnts dept (RE5-1) Department dated : 23.05.2018 EstRs.353.78 Lakhs	343.61	Work Completed
6	Construction of Check Dam Across Nanganjiyar river in Thangatchiammapatti village of Oddanchatram taluk in Dindigul District.	G.O.Ms.No.112 PW(W1) Department dated : 29.04.2020 EstRs.154.97 Lakhs	151.08	Work Completed
7	Construction of Check Dam across the Nanganjiyar river in Javvadhupatti Village of Oddanchatram Taluk in Dindigul District	G.O.(2D) no. 78, PW (S2) Dept., Dated: 16-12-2020, Est.Amt. 194.19 Lakhs	193.39	Work Completed
8	Construction of a Check Dam across the Odai near Nariponpallam at Chinnalagu Naickanur H/O R.Kombai Village in Vedasandur Taluk of Dindigul District.	G.O(2D) No: 10, WR(S1)Dept, Dated 23.02.2022, Est.Amt.102.00 Lakhs	101.75	Work Completed
9	Construction of a Check Dam across the Periya Odai in Javathupatti Village of Oddanchatram Taluk of Dindigul District.	G.O(2D) No: 10, WR(S1)Dept, Dated 23.02.2022, Est.Amt.196.00 Lakhs	193.37	Work Completed
10	Construction of Checkdam across Santhanavarthini River near Periyakottai village of Dindigul East taluk in Dindigul District	G.O(2D) No: 10, WR(S1)Dept, Dated 23.02.2022, Est.Amt.476.00 Lakhs	473.00	Work Completed

11	Construction of a Check Dam across the Mangarai River in S.F.No.470 at Vellaiyampatti Hamlet of Silvarpatti Village of Dindigul West Taluk of Dindigul District.	G.O(2D) No: 10, WR(S1)Dept, Dated 23.02.2022, Est.Amt.249.00 Lakhs	225.95	Work Completed
12	Construction of a Check Dam across the Mangarai River at Silvarpatti Village of Dindigul West Taluk of Dindigul District	G.O(2D) No: 10, WR(S1)Dept, Dated 23.02.2022, Est.Amt.194.00 Lakhs	188.62	Work Completed
13	Construction of a Check Dam across the Mangarai River near Rajapudur at Kodalvavi Village of Dindigul Taluk in Dindigul District.	G.O(2D) No: 10, WR(S1)Dept, Dated 23.02.2022, Est.Amt.124.00 Lakhs	117.05	Work Completed
14	Construction of a Check Dam across the Santhanavarthini River near Rajakkapatti Village of Dindigul East Taluk of Dindigul District.	G.O(2D) No: 10, WR(S1)Dept, Dated 23.02.2022, Est.Amt.473.00 Lakhs	472.99	Work Completed
15	Construction of check dam across Nanganjar river Velambadi Village of Aravakurichi Taluk in Karur District	G.O(2D) No: 02, WR(S1)Dept, Dated 07.01.2022, Est.Amt.540.00 Lakhs	517.25	Work Completed
16	Construction of a Checkdam across Perumal kovil odai in Athikombai Village in Ottanchathiram Taluk of Dindigul District.	G.O(2D) No: 02, WR(S1)Dept, Dated 07.01.2022, Est.Amt.240.00 Lakhs	234.31	Work Completed
17	Construction of Checkdam across Chinna Odai in Odaipatti village in Ottanchatram taluk of Dindigul District	G.O(2D) No: 02, WR(S1)Dept, Dated 07.01.2022, Est.Amt.148.00 Lakhs	145.92	Work Completed
18	Construction of Check Dam Across the Palar River near Palar Kudiyirupu in Balasamuthiram Village of Palani Taluk in Dindigul District for Water supply Scheme to Palani Deveasthanam Temple.	G.O.Ms.No.97 Tourism , Culture and religious Endowments dept (RE5-1) Department dated : 23.05.2018 Est.Amt.353.78 Lakhs	343.61	Work Completed

Construction of check dams

Nanganjiyar Basin Division, Palani (2023-2024)

Sl.No	Name of the work	G.O.No	Amount	work completed
1.	Construction of a Check Dam across the Kodaganar River near Zamin Athoor Village of Aravakurichi Taluk in Karur District.	G.O(2D) No: 11, WR(S1)Dept, Dated 23.02.2022	862.07	Work Completed.
2.	Construction of Check Dam across Periyaodai in Odaipatty village of Oddanchatram Taluk in Dindigul District	G.O(4D) No: 76, WR(S1)Dept, Dated 10.08.2022	324.22	Work Completed.
3.	Construction of Check Dam across Nanganjiyar River in Arasapillaipatty village of Oddanchatram Taluk in Dindigul District	G.O(4D) No: 76, WR(S1)Dept, Dated 10.08.2022	260.45	Work Completed.
4.	Renewal of damaged river sluice shutter, Emergency shutter and Sakkilian anicut shutters of Varadhamanathi dam in West Ayakudi village of Palani taluk in Dindigul district.	G.O(4D) No: 25, WR(S1)Dept, Dated 28.04.2022	197.47	work completed. CR Sent S.E Date 12.06.2023
5.	Rehabilitation of Kothai Anicut and Kallakattu Anicut across Varattar river in Palani Village of Palani Taluk in Dindigul District	G.O(4D) No: 25, WR(S1)Dept, Dated 28.04.2022	141.11	Work Completed
6.	Modernisation of Athoor anicut in Narasingapuramvillage of Athoor taluk in Dindugul District	G.O(4D) No: 25, WR(S1)Dept, Dated 28.04.2022	79.05	Work Completed

7.	Rehabilitation of Kaldurai Anicut in Shanmuganathi river in Kottadurai Village of Palani Taluk in Dindigul District.	G.O(4D) No: 25, WR(S1)Dept, Dated 28.04.2022	93.99	Work Completed
8.	Rehabilitation of Thethupatti anicut channel in Thethupatti village of Dindigul west Taluk of Dindigul District.	G.O(4D) No: 25, WR(S1)Dept, Dated 28.04.2022	100.00	C.R Sent SE DT : 30.05.2024
9.	Construction of Additional weir in Kothayam tank of Kothayam village in Oddanchatram taluk of Dindigul District.	G.O(4D) No: 25, WR(S1)Dept, Dated 28.04.2022	740.66	Work Completed
10.	Construction of flood Protection wall in Sakkiliyan Odai near LS 0 m of Kothayam Tank in Kothayam village of Oddanchatram Taluk in Dindigul District.	G.O(4D) No: 25, WR(S1)Dept, Dated 28.04.2022	504.11	Work Completed
11.	Improvements to existing BT road from Pachalur Pirivu to Parappalar Dam and Special Repairs to Inspection Bungalow at Parappalar Dam in Vadakkadu Village of Oddanchatram Taluk in Dindigul District.	G.O(4D) No: 36, WR(S1)Dept, Dated 19.05.2022	199.39	Work Completed
12.	Construction of Bridge over Weir and Rehabilitation of Sluice in Perumalkulam Tank of Virupatchi Village in Oddanchatram Taluk of Dindigul District.	G.O(4D) No: 36, WR(S1)Dept, Dated 19.05.2022	143.08	Work Completed
13.	Rehabilitation of Supply channels of Kottur Avarampatti Thamaraiikulam tank at Aagamam Village of Dindigul west Taluk in Dindigul District.	G.O.(Ms).No.15 WR(S1) Department dated : 23.02.2022	445.76	Work Completed

14.	Rehabilitation of 5 Nos of Vertical Shutters of Kodaganar Dam in Vedasandur Taluk pf Dindigul District.	G.O.(Ms).No.41 WR(S1) Department dated : 20.06.2022	1418.93	Work Completed
15.	Improvement to carrying capacity of Right side main canal of Kodaganar Dam from 100 cusecs to 200 cusecs in Vedasandur and Gujiliyamparai Taluks of Dindigul District and Aravakurchi Taluk of Karur District.	G.O.(Ms).No.41 WR(S1) Department dated : 20.06.2022	4414.05	Aqueduct and syphon work is in Progress.
16.	Renewal and Reconditioning of damaged components of Spillway Radial shutters of Kodaganar Dam in Alagapuri Village of Vedasandur Taluk in Dindigul District	G.O(2D) No: 56, PW(S2)Dept, Dated 30.09.2020	698.40	Work Completed
17.	Construction of Check Dam across the Nanganjiyar river in Javadhupatti Village of Oddanchatram Taluk in Dindigul District	G.O(2D) No: 78, PW(S2)Dept, Dated 16.12.2020	193.39	Work Completed
18.	Construction of a Check Dam across the Santhanavarthini River near Kulathur Village of Vedasanthur Taluk in Dindigul District.	G.O(2D) No: 10, WR(S1)Dept, Dated 23.02.2022	373.68	Work Completed
19.	Construction of a Check Dam across the Odai near Nariponpallam at Chinnalagu Naickanur H/O R.Kombai Village in Vedasandur Taluk of Dindigul District.	G.O(2D) No: 10, WR(S1)Dept, Dated 23.02.2022	101.75	Work completed
20.	Construction of a Check Dam across the Periya Odai in Javathupatti Village of Oddanchatram Taluk of Dindigul District.	G.O(2D) No: 10, WR(S1)Dept, Dated 23.02.2022	203.34	Work completed

21.	Construction of a Check Dam across the Santhanavarthini River near Seelapadi Village in Dindigul East Taluk of Dindigul District.	G.O(2D) No: 10, WR(S1)Dept, Dated 23.02.2022	356.05	Work completed
22.	Construction of a Check Dam across the Santhanavarthini River near Mullipadi Village in Dindigul East Taluk of Dindigul District.	G.O(2D) No: 10, WR(S1)Dept, Dated 23.02.2022	483.24	Work completed
23.	Construction of Checkdam across Santhanavarthini River near Periyakottai village of Dindigul East taluk in Dindigul District	G.O(2D) No: 10, WR(S1)Dept, Dated 23.02.2022	484.81	Work completed
24.	Construction of a Check Dam across the Mangarai River in S.F.No.470 at Vellaiyampatti Hamlet of Silvarpatti Village of Dindigul West Taluk of Dindigul District.	G.O(2D) No: 10, WR(S1)Dept, Dated 23.02.2022	248.00	Work completed
25.	Construction of a Check Dam across the Mangarai River at Silvarpatti Village of Dindigul West Taluk of Dindigul District	G.O(2D) No: 10, WR(S1)Dept, Dated 23.02.2022	198.33	Work completed
26.	Construction of a Check Dam across the Mangarai River near Rajapudur at Kodalvavi Village of Dindigul Taluk in Dindigul District.	G.O(2D) No: 10, WR(S1)Dept, Dated 23.02.2022	129.11	Work completed
27.	Construction of a Check Dam across the Kodaganar River at Ponnimanthurai Hamlet of Sindalagundu Village of Dindigul Taluk in Dindigul District.	G.O(2D) No: 10, WR(S1)Dept, Dated 23.02.2022	320.02	Work completed
28.	Construction of a Check Dam across the Santhanavarthini River near Rajakkapatti Village of Dindigul East Taluk of Dindigul District.	G.O(2D) No: 10, WR(S1)Dept, Dated 23.02.2022	483.80	Work completed

29.	Construction of check dam across Nanganjar river Velambadi Village of Aravakurichi Taluk in Karur District	G.O(2D) No: 02, WR(S1)Dept, Dated 07.01.2022	550.36	Work completed
30.	Construction of Checkdam across Chinna Odai in Odaipatti village in Ottanchatram taluk of Dindigul District	G.O(2D) No: 02, WR(S1)Dept, Dated 07.01.2022	145.92	Work completed
31.	Construction of Check Dam Across the Palar River near Palar Kudiyirupu in Balasamuthiram Village of Palani Taluk in Dindigul District for Water supply Scheme to Palani Deveasthanam Temple.	G.O.Ms.No.97 Tourism , Culture and religious Endowments dept (RE5-1) Department dated : 23.05.2018	343.61	Work Completed CR Recorded Dt 23.05.2023
32.	Restoration of Athoor Anicut Channel in Chinna kannimarkovil to Sokkupillai odai Shutter in Narasingapuram village of Athoor Taluk in Dindigul District.	G.O (2D) No 48 Water Resources (S1) Departments Dated: 11.09.2023.	412.75	Retaining wall work in progress
33.	Rehabilitation of Pagadaikulam surplus weir, Renewal of Sluice shutters in Pagadaikulam and Pillvettikulam in Athoor Village of Athoor Taluk in Dindigul District.	G.O (2D) No 48 Water Resources (S1) Departments Dated: 11.09.2023.	137.13	work completed
34.	Construction of anicut across Palathuodai to feed Muthuboobalasanguthram tank in Dhasaripatty village in Ottanchatram taluk of Dindigul District	G.O (4D) No 26 Water Resources (S1) Department Dated: 01.09.2023.	350.31	work completed
35.	Construction of Checkdam across Ottankombai Odai at Soliyappagoundanur village in Ottanchatram taluk of Dindigul District	G.O (4D) No 27 Water Resources (S1) Department Dated: 07.09.2023.	282.55	Down Stream Retaining Wall and CC Black work is in progress

36.	Construction of check dam across Nallathangal Odai in Porulur Village of oddanchatram taluk in Dindigul District	G.O (Ms) No 67 Water Resources (S2) Department Dated: 11.09.2023.	583.19	Work Completed
37.	Construction of Checkdam across Varattar River in Malvarpatti Village of Vedasandur Taluk of Dindigul District.	G.O (Ms) No 67 Water Resources (S2) Department Dated: 11.09.2023.	156.31	Retaining Wall work is in progress

Manjalaru Basin Division, Periyakulam (2023-2024)

Sl. No.	Name of Work	G.O.No.	Total exp in Lakhs	Physical Progress in %
1	Modernisation of Ayyampalayam Rajavoikkal supply channel in Ayyampalayam village of Authoor Taluk in Dindigul District.	GO(4D)NO.30/W ater Resources (S2) Department, dated.19.09.2023	470.79	Work Completed
2	Reconstruction of Dividing Anicut in Sengattankulam Tank surplus channel and Construction of Flood Protection wall to feed Kongarkulam Tank in Nilakottai village and Pappakulam Tank in Nuthulapuram village of Nilakkottai Taluk in Dindigul District.	GO(4D)NO.31/ Water Resources (S2) Department, dated.19.09.2023	176.81	Work Completed
3	Rehabilitation of Kundampatchi Tank in Poomparai village of Kodaikanal Taluk in Dindigul District.	GO(4D)NO.31/ Water Resources (S2) Department, dated.19.09.2023	29.87	Work Completed

The following percolation Ponds and Anicuts were constructed and completed from the year 2020-2021

S.No	Name of Work	G.O	Total exp in Lakhs	Physical Progress in %
1	Formation of Percolation pond across Kaanimar odai in Mammaniyur Hamlet in Kombaripatti village in Vedachandur Taluk of Dindigul District	G.O.(2D).No.63 PW(W1) Department dated : 22.10.2018 EstRs.192.116 Lakhs	192.01	Work Completed
2	Construction of an Anicut across the Toppaiswamy Malai river at R.Kombai Village to feed Vadugampadi Periyakulam tank and other 9 Nos of tanks in Vedachandur Taluk of Dindigul District	G.O.(Ms).No.99 PW(Q1) Department dated : 25.07.2019 EstRs.591.65 Lakhs	586.97	Work Completed
3	Construction of an Anicut across Mangarai river to feed Mayandikulam Taluk near Ulagampatty at agaram Village in Dindigul West Taluk of Dindigul District	G.O.(4D).No.15 PW(S2) Department dated : 01.02.2021 Est.Amt.770.23 Lakhs	512.37	Work Completed

a) Kudimaramath (PWD)

Government in G.O.Ms.No.12, PWD, dt.21.1.2017, have sanctioned amount for the desilting of PWD tanks etc. where Water Users' Associations are existing. For Dindigul District in Nanganjiyar Basin Division, Palani Rs.78.90 lakhs (37 works). Administrative sanction has been accorded by the Govt. as per G.O.Ms.No.54, PWD, dt.10.3.2017 and the Hon'ble Minister for Forests, inaugurated the function at Kodaganar supply channel in Vedasandur Taluk and and all the works were completed.

For the year 2018-19, 13 works to the tune of Rs.180.00 lakhs in Nanganjiyar Basin Division, Palani and all 13 works have been completed with an expenditure amount of Rs.180.00 lakhs

For the year 2019-20, Administrative sanction has been accorded by the Govt. as per G.O. Ms.No.58, Public Works(W2) Department, Dated:13.06.2019. Accordingly 76 works to the tune of Rs.20.56 crores in Nanganjiyar Basin Division, Palani and all 76 works have been completed with an expenditure amount of Rs 20.13 crores.

For the year 2020-21, Administrative sanction has been accorded by the Govt. as per G.O. Ms.No.98, Public Works(W2) Department, Dated:22.4.2020. Accordingly 7 works to the tune of Rs.2.56 crores in Nanganjiyar basin division, Palani and all 7 works have been completed with an expenditure amount of Rs 2.40 crores.

b) G.O. (Ms) No.50 (Industries Department regarding desilting of Tanks)

a) The Government (Industries Department) have allowed the public for quarrying clay/silt for the purpose of agriculture, pottery and domestic at free of cost. The farmers field will be improved by soil health, productivity, production and reduce requirement of fertilizer due to adding of silt in addition to water conservation of the tank,

b) Previously, the permission has been granted to the applicant in off line mode by the district collector and in order to simplify the process the powers was delegated to the tahsildars of concerned jurisdiction vide G.O.(MS) no 14 Natural Resources (MMC.1)department dated 12.06.2024. The public can apply their application via e-seva portal viz tnesevai.tn.gov.in and getting order through online itself. To sensitize the public and farmers in this regard, press release was issued in local newspapers and the information have been disseminated to the farmers in Agricultural Grievances Day meetings.

c) In respect of dindigul district 109 panchayat tanks, 71 town panchayat tank and 103 PWD tanks totally 273 tanks were notified in the District Gazette no 7 dated 27.07.2024. Further proceeding has been issued to the concerned officials have been directed to compliance the Standard operation procedures (SOPs)

prescribed by the government. There are 58 application received until 11.07.2024 and the action is being initiated to issue orders by the tahsildar concerned to farmers those applied for permissions.

Sustainable Management of Ecologically fragile areas Schemes

Rain Water Harvesting

Sl. No.	Departments	Total No. of Buildings	Total No. of RWH Structures provided	Balance RWH structures to be provided	Per-centage %
1.	Assistant Director (Panchayats), Dindigul	399915	207213	192702	51%
2.	Assistant Director (TP), Dindigul	123909	99140	24769	80%
3.	Corporation Commissioner, Dindigul	46267	39461	6806	85%
4.	Municipal Commissioner, Palani	19082	17908	1174	94%
5.	Municipal Commissioner, Kodaikanal	11873	9126	2747	76%
6.	Municipal Commissioner, oddanchatram	11735	9846	1889	83%
	Total	613787	382274	231513	61%

Recharge of Bore wells

Sl. No.	Areas	No. of Recharge pits created	No. of Defunct Bore wells converted as recharge Wells		No. of Defunct open wells converted as recharge Wells		No. of Check dams created	No. of Percolation ponds created
			Public places	Farmer's fields	Public places	Farmer's fields		
1.	Areas of Very High Vulnerability	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.	Areas of High Vulnerability	2	21	0	0	0	7	4
3.	Areas of Moderate Vulnerability	0	17	0	1	0	2	0
4.	Areas of Low Vulnerability	91	104	0	1	0	25	18
5.	Other Areas	958	1207	1	431	5	305	132
	Total	1051	1349	1	433	5	339	154

❖ **Inclusive development schemes****Social Security Scheme - Beneficiary details**

IGNOAPS	IGNDPS	IGNWPS	DAPS	DWP	DDWP	UWP	CMUPT	Ref OAP	RefPHP	Ref DWP	Ref DDWP	Total
33,670	1,139	7,932	14,290	15,646	686	1,240	8,728	106	5	53	0	83,495

❖ **Fisheries Management for Sustainable livelihoods -
Target and Achievement**

Sl. No.	Scheme	Components	Physical Target	Achieve - ment	Financial Target (Rs. In lakhs)	Achieve- ment
1.	National Fisheries Development Board 2017-18	Ornamental Fish Culture (Backyard unit)	3 Nos.	3 Nos.	4.08	4.08
2.	National Fisheries Development Board. Ornamental Renovation and Backyard unit 2017-18	Ornamental Fish Culture (Backyard unit- Renovation)	10Nos.	10Nos.	6.000	6.000
3.	National Agriculture Development Programme (RKVY- RAAFTAR) 2020-21	Fishing Nets.	60	60	4.80	4.80
4.	National Agriculture Development Programme (RKVY- RAAFTAR) 2020-21	Coracles	30	30	2.16	2.16
5.	NADP -Input Subsidy assistance to the DFFDA registered fish farmers in Tamilnadu	Input subsidy	1	1	0.75	0.75
6.	NADP 2020-21 - Implementation of Project - Enhancement of fish production in panchayat tanks by stocking of fish seeds	panchayat tanks - stocking of fish seeds	38 ha	38ha	1.199	1.199
7.	NADP- GIFT Tilapia Farm Pond	GIFT Tilapia fish culture	6	6	2.37	2.33
8.	NADP- Subsidy Assistance for Expansion of Fish Culture	Construction of New grow out pond	1.5 ha	1.5 ha	6.15	3.39
9.	Input Subsidy Assistance					
10.	Promotion of Poly culture of Indian Major Carps and Scampi in Existing Multi purpose Farm Ponds	Indian Major Carps with scampi fish culture	2	2	0.50	0.50
11.	Provision of Input assistance for Murrel Fish culture	Renovation of farm pond and Murrel fish culture	2+4	2+4	1.8	0.60
12.	Improving the water retention efficiency through HDPE lining for fish culture in farm ponds	HDPE lining for fish culture in farm ponds	5	5	3.75	3.30

13.	Pmmsy-Construction of New Grow out Fish Ponds	Construction of new fish farm	2.5	2.5	8.4	5.44
14.	Inputs for fresh water aquaculture		2.5	2	4.8	2.046
15.	Pmmsy- Establishment of Re-circulatory Aquaculture System (RAS) (Small unit) for fresh water fish culture	RAS-Fresh Water fish culture	1	1	4.50	4.50
16.	Pmmsy-Consturction of backyard New ornamental fish farm	Ornamental Fish Culture	2	2	2.40	2.39
17.	Pmmsy-Establishment of biofloc culture system for small units	Biofloc-Fish Culture	1	1	3.0	3.0

2021-2022

Sl. No.	Scheme	Components	Physical Target	Achieve - ment	Financial Target (Rs. In lakhs)	Achieve- ment
1.	Pmmsy-Construction of New Grow out Fish Ponds	Construction of new fish farm	1	0.25	4.2	Work under progress, Beneficiary selection is under progress.
2.	Inputs for fresh water aquaculture					
3.	Pmmsy - Construction of new fish seed rearing ponds	Fish seed rearing	3	0.25	12.6	Bills submitted to The DDF&FW. Beneficiary selection is under progress.
4.	Pmmsy-Establishment of biofloc culture system for small units	Biofloc-Fish Culture	5	4	19.5	Bills submitted for 1 unit. For 3 units, work under progress.
4.	Pmmsy-Construction of backyard ornamental fish farm	Ornamental Fish Culture	15	4	20.4	Bills submitted for 3 beneficiaries, work under progress for 1 beneficiary, Remaining beneficiaries selection is underprogress.
5.	Pmmsy-Medium Scale Rearing unit	Medium Scale culture	4	2	16	Bills submitted for 1 beneficiary, work under progress for 1 beneficiary, Remaining beneficiaries selection is under progress.
6.	Pmmsy-Live Fish Vending Centre	Live Fish Vending	1	1	12	1 beneficiary identified. Awaited for additional documents.
7.	Pmmsy - Insulated Vechicle	Four wheeler	2	2	16	Bills to be submitted for 1 beneficiary, work under progress for another beneficiary.
8.	Pmmsy - Fish Kiosk	Kiosk	3	1	14	Bills submitted for 1 beneficiary. Remaining beneficiaries selection is under process.

2023-2024

Sl. No.	Scheme	Components	Physical Target	Achieve - ment	Financial Target (Rs. In lakhs)	Achieve- ment
1.	Pmmsy-Construction of New Grow out Fish Ponds	Construction of new fish farm	0.5	-	2.20	Beneficiary yet to be identified.
2.	Inputs for fresh water aquaculture					
3.	Fishing Implements - 2023-24 (50% subsidy)	Net Subsidy	25	25	2.50	2.50
		Coracle	10	10	Coracle distributed to 10 beneficiaries	

❖ **Preventive Measure (for all disasters)**

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

❖ **Mitigation Measure (for all disasters)**

Mitigate measures can be structural or non-structural. Structural measures use technological solutions, like flood levels. Non-structural measures include legislation, land-use planning and insurance. Mitigation is the most cost-efficient method for reducing the impact of hazards. Mitigation includes providing regulations regarding evacuation, sanctions against those who refuse to obey the regulations (such as mandatory evacuations), and communication of potential risks to the public.

❖ **Preparedness Strategies (for all disasters)**

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

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

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

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

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

❖ **Response Planning (Frame work)**

In India, the role of emergency management falls to National Disaster Management Authority of India, a government agency subordinate to the Ministry of Home Affairs. In recent years there has been a paradigm shift in emphasis, from response and recovery to strategic risk management and reduction, and from a government-centered approach to decentralized community participation. The District Disaster Management Committee, headed by District Collector is responsible for developing the DDMP before any hazard season based on the

vulnerability of the district. They are also responsible for updation of the DDMP before all possible hazard season. DDM plan has to be approved by the DDMC and district development committee.

❖ **DISTRICT DISASTER MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE**

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

❖ **TALUK DISASTER MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE :**

Taluk Disaster Management Committee will act at taluk level under the Tahsildar and BDO with the guidance of Sub Divisional Officers and all Taluk level Departmental Heads of each Line Departments.

❖ **Tamil Nadu System for Multi-hazard Impact Assessment, Alert and Emergency Response Planning and Tracking (TNSMART)**

- 1) Tamil Nadu System for Multi-hazard Impact Assessment, Alert and Emergency Response Planning and Tracking (TNSMART) is a decision support system developed with 11 modules encompassing all the components of disaster management cycle that is preparedness, response, relief, recovery and mitigation measures.
- 2) The salient features of TNSMART are forecasting disaster risk, communication risk via Mobile Application, registering and tracking distress calls and evaluating risk reduction measures.

- 3) TNSMART assess the potential flood risk based on rainfall forecast issued by India Meteorological Department for the identified vulnerable locations in districts, in combination with previous rainfall quantity received during the season and status of water level in the reservoirs and tanks.
- 4) Further, the assessed risk is communicated via mobile application to alert the field level functionaries and the community to prepare for minimizing the impacts of potential flood risk through timely evacuation of people in low lying areas to safe shelters.
- 5) This mobile application has an unique alarm system that can send an alarm, even if the mobiles are in silent mode and the alarm stops only after the alert is viewed by the user to ensure timely dissemination of early warning information to minimize loss of lives during life threatening disasters like Tsunami.
- 6) All officials involved in disaster related activities should install the app and popularise among the public to download and make use of it.

As on date (30.09.2024) 7986 persons including officials have downloaded the TNSMART mobile APP in Dindigul district.

CHAPTER - 4

RISK GOVERNANCE INSTITUTIONAL FRAME WORK

DISTRICT EMERGENCY OPERATION CENTRE:

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

❖ Purpose of the DEOC

The District Control Room under the control of District Collector, Dindigul is operating round the clock in collectorate, Dindigul. This is the nerve center to Monitor, Co-ordinate, Implement the actions / activities for Disaster Management.

❖ Role and Functions of Control Room:-

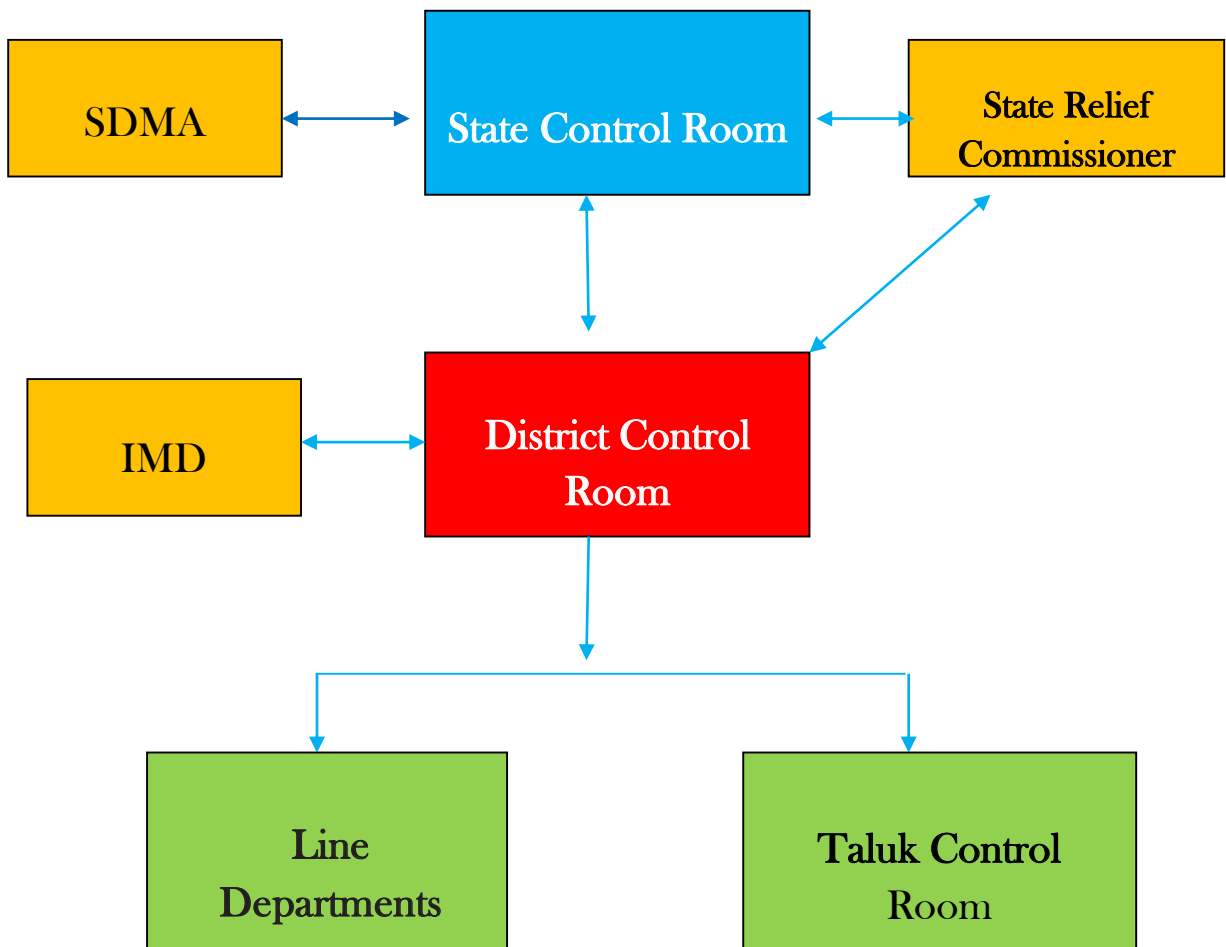
- (i) The control room is the nodal center in terms of disaster management.
- (ii) To monitor, coordinate and implement the actions for disaster management.
- (iii) Periodic check to ensure that all warnings, communication systems and instruments are in working condition.
- (iv) To ensure an information system on a routine basis from the District Heads of Departments on the vulnerability of various blocks and villages.
- (v) To receive reports on the preparedness of the district level departments and the resources at their disposal to arrange and meet their requirements.
- (vi) To upgrade the Disaster Management Action Plan according to the changing scenario.
- (vii) To maintain an inventory of all resources.

- viii. To give warning signals as per the need of the hour.
- ix. To monitor preparedness measures and conduct training programmes.
- x. To collect and transmit information concerning natural calamities and relief at all levels.
- xi. To keep regular contact with the Centre for Seismology and Meteorology Shillong.
- xii. To make arrangements for dissemination of information to all vulnerable places.
- xiii. To brief the media of the situations and furnish the day-to-day reports to the State Disaster Management Committee during disasters.
- xiv. To report the ground situation and the action taken by the District Administration.
- xv. The control room can have many service divisions with assigned duties, example infrastructure / health / Drinking water / logistics / agriculture / communication etc. and according to the need it could be expanded.
- xvi. The District Control Room should have all the facilities for effecti communication and also to anticipate in case of system failure to have alternative communication systems, ordinary and mobile phones, e-mail facility etc.
- xvii. To have a list of all personnel and trained persons who could be contacted at any time.
- xviii. To organize post disaster evaluation
- xix. To liase with the operation center.Site operation center is the center in the disaster site to be set up and an officer earmarked to be in charged
- xx. To collect information and activate the District/ State level for handling/getting assistance on need basis

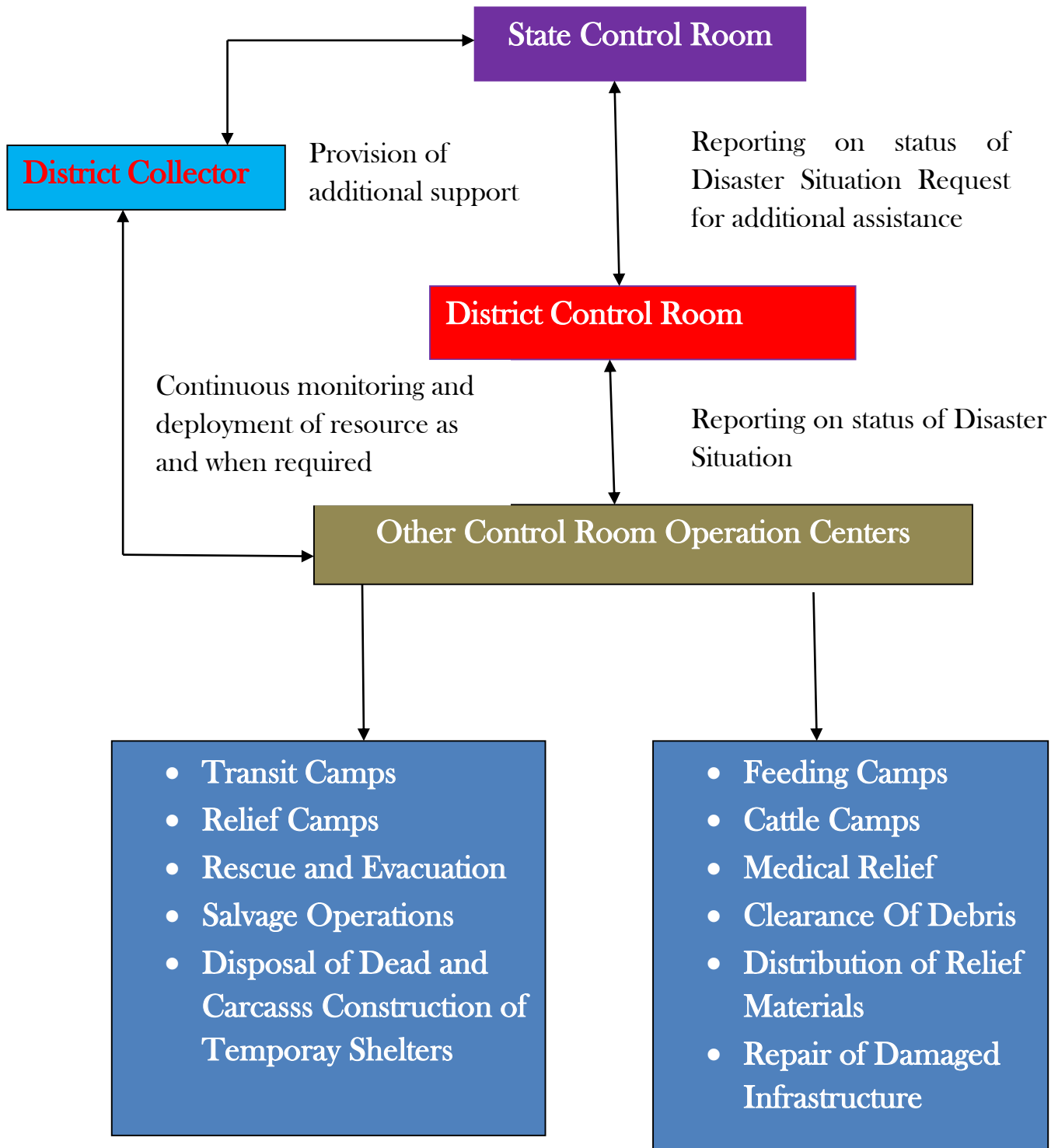
Toll Free No- 1077

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

Information flow chart for State Control Room



**Activity wise Flow of Information among State Control Room, DEOC and
Other Control Room Operation Centers:**



❖ **Scope of Work of the District Control Room**

Time Frame	Activities
NORMAL TIMING	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that all warning and communication systems are in working condition • Receive information on a routine and regular basis from the departments on the vulnerability of the various Gram panchayats and Villages to disaster • Receive reports on preparedness from the relevant district level departments and other departments. Based on these reports, the DEOC will forward the Preparedness Measures details on behalf of the Collector to the State Control Room, Relief Commissioner. • Upgrade and update District Control Room system according to changing scenarios in the district. Update data bank and maintain an inventory of resources. • Update all information on the SDRN / IDRN Inform State Control Room, Relief Commissioner of any changes, including updating of data bank and annexure. • Monitor preparedness measures including mock drill exercises undertaken by various departments. Ensure proper dissemination of information about District Control room. Room System at the district level, local level and disaster prone areas. Identifying appropriate NGOs/Private Sector Organizations, which can be assigned the task of community level preparedness.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organize post-disaster evaluation and update District Control Room System accordingly Prepare reports and documents on district level disaster events
DISASTER TIME	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 24 x 7 Weather tracking and early warning dissemination. • Collect and transmit information regarding matter relating to natural calamity. Mapping of vulnerable areas. • Make use of Database on civil society organizations and their activities Database on volunteers • Facilitate regular meetings of civil society organizations and issue updated • Pass on information to State control room in Relief Commissioner's office • Utilize the services of officials and NGO's who were imparted with in emergency response.

Emergency Response Structure



Strengthening Disaster Risk Governance:

District Disaster Management Authority has been constituted as per Disaster Management Act-2005 vide G.O.Ms.No.33 Revenue Dept.dated 24.01.2012 under the Chairmanship of District Collector to evaluate the Disaster Preparedness for different type of Calamities at different times over a year that may occur. The Committee is the Pioneer Committee in the District to take stock of the situation, monitor routine preparedness, suggests improving response mechanism and develops a document for Disaster Management in the District. The Committee members are furnished given below:

Sl. No.	Name	Designation	Position	Contact No.
1	Tmt.M.N.Poonkodi,I.A.S.,	District Collector	Chairperson	0451-2432600 9444169000
2	Tmt.P.Thilagavathy	PD(DRDA)(Development)	Member	7373704224
3	Thiru.M.Baskaran	District Panchayat Chairman	Co-chairperson	9786522287
4	Dr.A.Pradeep I.P.S.,	Superintendent of Police	Member	0451-2461718 94422 33577
5	Thiru.S.H.Sheik Mohideen, M.E.,	District Revenue Officer	Chief Executive Officer	0451-2460400 9445000915
6	Thiru.M.Kottaikumar	Personal Assistant(General) to the Collector, Dindigul	Member	9445008136
7	Dr. R. Boominathan, MBBS, DA	Joint Director (Medical Services)	Member	9488242557

Objectives of District Disaster Management Authority:

The District Disaster Management Authority is constituted 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:

- Mitigation, preparedness, response & recovery
- Support of emergency operations at the site(s)
- Overall strategic management of the emergency
- Risk identification, critical infrastructure protection
- Mobilization of all municipal, voluntary, and other agencies required
- Prevention of further injury, loss of life, property damage

- Establishment of information centres for the public and news media
- Procurement of essential resources
- Restoration of utilities and other essential services
- Rehabilitation

7. Targets

Under the 7 targets committed by India, the District Collector shall take the following steps to help the Government of India to achieve these 7 targets:-

Target 1:

Reduce mortality due to Disaster:

- i) The District Collector must strengthen the Early Warning Systems
- ii) The District Collector should conduct frequent mock drills and check the authorities response as to how quickly they can warn the people living along the sea shores or low lying areas.
- iii) Mock drills in schools for responding to earthquake should also be undertaken.

Action taken :

Various committees such as Early Warning Committee, Search, Rescue and Evacuation Committee, Relief Centre/Shelter committee, Waterways Management including eviction of encroachments committee, Public Health Committee, Traffic Management and Media Management Committee have been constituted by the District Collector and meetings have been conducted with them well before the onset of South West and North East Monsoon.

Frequent mock drills have been conducted at all vulnerable locations in the district and prominent locations visited by the public to reduce the response time taken by the authorities to warn and evacuate the public residing in the low lying areas.

Drills are being conducted in all Government and private schools to sensitise the school children on disaster preparedness.

Mock Drill conducted By Fire Service Team on 15.07.2024





Target 2:**Reduce the number of people affected as a result of natural disasters**

- i) The District Collector should ask the people to move away from the low lying areas. All embankments must be free of encroachments and strengthened.
- ii) No new construction whether in Government or Private Sector must be made. Ensuring that the construction site is raised sufficiently so as to not to be inundated during monsoons. All such construction works should be earthquake resilient.

Action taken :

Early Warning Committee has been constituted in the district and the rainfall / heatwave forecast from various agencies such as IMD is disseminated from the DEOC to the field level functionaries. The public in the low lying areas are alerted through tom-tom and are safely evacuated to the relief shelters that have been identified in all the 84 vulnerable locations. Prior to the onset of monsoon, the district administration is focusing on removal of encroachments especially in the waterbodies. Water Conservation and Water Management Committee and Encroachment Eviction Committee have been constituted at the district and block levels in this regard. The pending cases arising out of G.O(Ms) No 540 , Revenue dept will be taken up for eviction first and the supply channels of the tanks that are being desilted will be cleared from encroachments next. The progress of the block level committees will be evaluated at the district level.

Total Encroachment identified upto August '2024		Total No.of Encroachments evicted upto August'2024		Balance to be Evicted	
(1)		(2)		(3)	
No	Extent (Acres)	No	Extent (Acres)	No	Extent (Acres)
6039	912.73.87	2589	492.71.54	3450	420.02.33

Eviction of Encroachment in water Bodies in upto August 2024

S	Taluk Name	No of Encroachment	Total No of Encroachment Extent (In Hec,)	No of Encroachment Evicted area up to the previous month	Evicted area up to the previous month (In Hec,)	No of Encroachment Evicted during Month	Evicted area during month (in Hec)	Total No Encroachment Evicted	Total No Encroachment Evicted	Total Evicted (In Hec,)	No of Balance Encroachment
1	Dindigul West	284	9.3250	44	5.1100	0	0	44	5.1100	240	4.2150
2	Dindigul East	14	5.5300	14	5.5300	0	0	14	5.5300	0	0
3	Athoor	131	12.5400	58	11.5909	0	0	58	11.5909	73	0.9491
4	Nilakkottai	224	25.1943	173	22.0270	5	0.03.00	178	22.0570	46	3.1373
5	Natham	266	65.8000	37	55.8550	0	0	37	55.8550	229	9.9450
6	Palani	266	60.32.00	201	54.7550	0	0	201	54.7550	65	5.5650
7	Oddanchathiram	365	25.43.96	144	22.8670	3	0.03.00	147	22.8970	218	2.5426
8	Vedasandur	469	07.29.98	424	6.8602	0	0	424	6.8602	45	0.4491
9	Gujiliyamparai	145	7.01.50	116	5.9300	0	0	116	5.9300	29	1.085
10	Kodaikannal	83	0.32.20	68	0.27.08	0	0	68	0.27.08	15	0.0512
Total		2247	218.78.57	1279	190.7959	8	0.06.00	1287	190.8559	960	27.9298

The constructions of the buildings, especially in low lying areas is being monitored by the local bodies at the time of granting plan approval and it is ensured that the construction site is raised sufficiently to prevent inundations during monsoons.

Target 3:**Reduce the direct disaster economic loss.**

The District Collector should ensure that the economic loss as a result of the disaster is minimized with each passing year. It is advised that the District Collector should undertake a hazard, vulnerability and risk assessment. To explain the concept further, let us assume that earthquake is a hazard and buildings are vulnerable. Risk is the loss of life and property. Therefore, it is essential to identify buildings that are unsafe whether in rural areas or urban areas and suitably warn the population about the vulnerability of the buildings they are living.

Action taken :

Dindigul district is not prone to earthquakes. The district has Kodaikanal block with hilly terrain which is prone to minor landslips affecting only roads and not any habitations. No major loss to human life or property have been reported across the district in the past few years due to any natural disaster. However, we have identified minor and major disasters that are likely to affect the district and have incorporated in the plan of action in the DDMP.

Target 4:**Reduce the damage to critical infrastructure and basic services.**

To achieve this target, the District Collector should ensure that all infrastructure is built to withstand earthquake and floods and adequate engineering safety is inbuilt. A meeting of all Engineering Departments should be called and ensure that they should make the design of the Government Schemes (like schools, hospitals, bridges and dams) which are building to withstand the natural disaster.

Action taken :

In Kodaikanal block, landslips have been reported in the past across Dum Dum Parai and Savarikadu which has resulted in tree falls affecting vehicular traffic. The Highways and Fire & Rescue department have been provided with latest equipment to handle disasters and vehicular traffic has been restored immediately on such occasions. Geology Department has done stability survey of rocks. In some places, pipe culverts were converted to box culverts.

The District Administration is ensuring that all infrastructure is built to withstand earthquake and floods and adequate engineering safety is inbuilt. A meeting has been conducted by the District Collector with all the Engineering Departments to sensitise them to design the Government buildings like schools, hospitals, bridges and dams to withstand the impact of natural disasters.

Minor Land silde at Kodaikanal Taluk, Poolathur Village,
Dumdum Parai on 19.05.2024

After Land Slide:-



After Renovation Works:-



Removal of Fallen Tree (Eucalyptus Tree) at Kodaikanal Taluk, Mannavanur Village on 09.05.2024

Before:-



After:-



Removal of Fallen Tree at Kodaikanal Taluk, Kamanur Village, Thandikudi to Batlagundu Road near Thatiyankusai on 13.05.2024

Before:-



After:-



Removal of Fallen Tree at Kodaikanal Taluk, Valaikiri Village on 17.05.2024

Before:-



After:-



**Removal of Fallen Tree (Kunkuliyam Tree) at Kodaikanal Taluk,
Pulathur Village, Kumbayar near Batlagundu Road on
20.05.2024**

Before:-



After:-



Removal of Fallen Tree (Silvar oak Tree) at Kodaikanal Taluk, K.C.Patti Village, Panchalar on 02.06.2024

Before:-



After:-



Removal of Fallen Tree at Vedasandur Taluk, Eriyodu Village on 02.06.2024

Before:-



After:-



Target 5:**Developing local Disaster Risk Strategy.**

Under this target, the District Collector should take the services of Seismologist and ask for mapping of the District so that it is known which part of the District is more prone to landslips. Similarly, based on the past experience, the District Collector should earmark areas in the district which are traditionally flood/cyclone prone. Accordingly, in such areas no big investments should be undertaken. Any small construction that may be allowed should be resilient to disasters.

Action taken :

Dindigul District is not prone to earthquakes. However, based on the past experiences in flooding, 84 vulnerable areas have been identified. Vulnerability maps have been prepared and all areas have been inspected by the District Collector and District Revenue Officer. Nodal officer has been appointed for each location and first responders have been identified and trained for each spot. They have also been issued identity cards by the district administration. After a series of interactions with the first responders, corrective action has been taken up by the line departments to handle any disaster in the future. Inventory list of all line departments has been kept ready for every vulnerable location. A list of swimmers, climbers and snake catchers have been identified for each of these locations and updated in the district website.

Target 6:**Sharing of Traditional knowledge:**

Under this target, the District Collector should share with the State Government the existing local technical/traditional knowledge of the people of the District to fight disasters. Any knowledge which is specific to the district must be shared with the State/ Central Government.

Action taken :

The local technical and the traditional expertise is being shared with the State Government in the District and Taluk Disaster Management Plans that are being prepared and updated each year. Besides, the details are also hosted in the district website.

Target 7:**Availability and access to Early Warning Systems.**

i) To achieve this target, the District Collector should call a meeting of all Early Warning Agencies like the Central Water Commission, Indian Meteorological Department, INCOIS(for Cyclones) and GSI(for landslides in mountaneous areas) and discuss the ways and means by which the technical warning issued by these agencies are converted into simplified understandable information to the primary responders, which are the local police and Tahsildars to the people and the growing needs to develop and fine tune. More and more drills should be conducted across the villages, schools and crowded areas, the Malls etc.

Action taken :

Early Warning Committee has been constituted in the district and the rainfall /heatwave forecast from various agencies such as IMD is disemminated from the DEOC to the field level functionaries and the first responders , volunteers of Red Cross, Nehru Yuva Kendra and other NGO's and voluntary organisations. Information is also disemminated to the public through mass media including newspapers, Scrolls in local cable channels and Kodai FM. The public in the low lying areas are alerted through tom-tom and are safely evacuated to the relief shelters that have been identified in all the 84 vulnerable locations. Thus the technical warning issued by the agencies are converted in to simplified understandable information to the primary first responders, local police and revnue authorities. Mock drills are now expanded to non vulnerable locations as well to sensitise a larger section of the public .

DAMINI APP:

Risk Communication- Establishment of Early Warning Systems, Reaching out to the person in the last mile MOU with IITM Pune for getting data from the Lightning Location Networks in Tamil Nadu The Indian Institute of Tropical Meteorology Pune has installed three sensors in Tamil Nadu at 1) TNAU, Coimbatore, 2) Vellore Institute of Technology Vellore and 3)Thiyagararaja College of Engineering, Madurai. The fourth sensor is proposed to be installed at 4) Central University Tiruvarur. In addition to this, IITM Pune has five sensors in neighboring States at 1) Bengaluru (Karnataka) 2) Puducherry, 3) Nellore, (Andhra Pradesh) 4) Pathanamthitta and 5) Thiruvananthapuram (Kerala). With these 9 sensors it is learnt from IITM Pune that, occurrence of lightning over Tamil Nadu can be detected with utmost accuracy by their network. The Government of Tamil Nadu has entered in to an MOU with IITM Pune to get the data and necessary technical support. The ESSO-IITM has developed a Mobile App, **DAMINI-LIGHTNING**.

This App gives exact location of current lightning strikes, probable locations of impending lightning around area of 40 sq.km at least 30 minutes in advance and movement and direction of thunderstorm. DAMINI also lists various 7 precautionary steps to be taken during lightning and some general information on lightning. Early Warning System and SMS based Alert to reach out to the last mile: Promoting the use of DAMINI App among officials at grassroots Mobile App DAMINI a product of Indian Institute of Tropical Meteorology (IITM), which provides early, warning for lightning, should be popularised extensively among the department officials and officials of Local bodies.

This App gives exact location of current lightning strikes, probable locations of impending lightning around area of 40 sq.km and movement and direction of thunderstorm. Instructions have been issued extensively to advise downloading of DAMINI App by the Revenue officials up to the level of Village Administrative Officers, and Rural Development Officials up to Block Development Officers, Village Panchayat Presidents and Panchayat Clerks and persons overseeing MGNREGS Workers , the Inter Departmental Teams so that they can alert the local village community. SMS based Warning Alert Messages The lightning strikes

affect mostly the farm laborers in rural areas who work in the open fields. Hence it is most important to reach out to them. The forecast messages (received from one to three days in advance) and “Now cast” alerts (received 45 minutes before the strike) will be disseminated to the nodal offices at the Block/Taluk level.

TN- ALERT APP:-

TN-Alert Mobile application to provide real-time alerts on extreme weather events, rainfall data, and reservoir storage levels. The Revenue Department’s policy note for 2024-25 highlighted that, last year, the government sanctioned Rs.12.37 crore for engaging the professional services of the Regional Integrated Multi-Hazard Early Warning System for Africa and Asia, based in Bangkok.

This funding was used to develop the people –centric TN-Alert mobile app, upgrade TN-SMART, and provide technical expertise to strengthen the State Emergency Operation Centre into a Multi-Hazard Early Warning Centre. TN-Alert mobile app can be downloaded from the Google Play Store and iOS App Store.

The app gives forecasts of upto four days, rainfall data, reservoir levels and flood- vulnerability of areas. It also enables people hit by calamities to register their complaints and reach out to district administrations.

CHAPTER - 5
DISASTER PREPAREDNESS
PREPAREDNESS OF DINDIGUL DISTRICT TO FACE MAJOR AND MINOR
DISASTERS
Drought Preparedness

Due to the geographic location of the district, it is historically prone to drought and drinking water shortages especially during summer. The major mishap in the district are drought and road accidents.

The minor disasters include flood, landslide(Kodaikanal & Sirumalai hills) and forest fire.

A **drought** is a period of below-average precipitation in a given region, resulting in prolonged shortages in its water supply, whether atmospheric, surface water or ground water. A drought can last for months or years, or may be declared after as few as 15 days. It can have a substantial impact on the ecosystem and agriculture of the affected region and harm to the local economy. Annual dry seasons in the tropics significantly increase the chances of a drought developing and subsequent bush fires. Periods of heat can significantly worsen drought conditions by hastening evaporation of water vapour.

Drought is a condition of abnormally dry weather within a geographic region. Drought refers to the lack or insufficiency of rain for an extended period of time in a specific region. During droughts, rainfall is less than normal causing a water imbalance and resultant water shortage. It occurs when the rate of evaporation and transpiration exceeds precipitation for a considerable period. Farmers in Dindigul District are still totally dependent on rainfall for irrigation and because of abnormally dry spells there is extensive crop loss.

The District does not have any perennial river source. Most of the rivers except river Vaigai (10 Kms of which passes through the district) are seasonal. Except Natham, Kodaikanal Blocks, all the other 12 blocks are over exploited. At present, borewells are being sunk ranging from 800 to 1000 feet as is evidenced by Rural Development/TWAD records about the No.of borewells drilled & depth drilled. Due to insufficient water, cultivation area has shrunk due to drought. Therefore, the district is prone to drought and drinking water shortage .

WATER SUPPLY POSITION IN LOCAL BODIES

TWAD Board

Dindigul District with its population of 21,67,367 accommodates 1 Corporation (Dindigul) 3 Municipalities (Palani, Oddanchatram and Kodaikanal) 23 Town Payayats (Agaram, Ammaiyaickanur, Ayakudi, Ayyalur, Ayyampalayam, Balasumutram, Batlagundu, Chinnalapatti, Eriodu, Kannivadi, Keeranur, Natham, Neikkarapatti, Nilakottai, Palayam, Pannaikadu, Pattiveeranpatti, Sevugampatti, Sithayankottai, Sri Ramapuram, Thadicombu, Vadamadurai, Vedasandur) and 3779 rural habitations in 14 Blocks (Dindigul, Natham, Athoor, Batlagundu, Guziliamparai, Oddanchatram, Palani, Kodaikanal, Reddiarchatram, Shanarpatti, Nilakottai, Thoppampatti, Vadamadurai and Vedasandur) 3779 habitations. The present water supply details are stated below,

At present TWAD BOARD, Maintenance Division, Dindigul is maintaining 30 nos of combined water supply schemes in Dindigul district. All the schemes are functioning well . As an average 19.00 mld of water is being pumped in CWSS to Dindigul Corporation, & 6 TPs and 854 Rural Habitations in Dindigul District and 30 mld of water is being pumped through remaining 29 nos CWSS's. An average 49 mld is daily pumped and supplied in Dindigul district.

Dindigul Corporation:-

Dindigul City Municipal Corporation having 48 wards and in 30 wards daily water supply is being given and in another 18 wards water supply is being given in alternative days. The normal requirement of drinking water as per 2011 population is 30.00 MLD, but at present 16.00 MLD being drawn from Athoor Kamarajar Sagar Dam and 6.0 MLD from Cauvery CWSS . Water level in Athoor Dam is (+) 22 feet 0 inch on 30.09.2024.

Oddanchatram Municipality :-

The town is divided in to 18 electoral wards. The drinking water supply is done on alternate days to all the 18 wards. Oddanchatram Municipality draws water from Virupatchithalayuthu headworks and Vadasandur CWSS. The total storage capacity of Parapalar Dam is 90 feet and at present the water level is at 71 feet.

Water Supply Status

Oddanchatram Municipality is getting water from the following sources,

- 1) Virupatchi Thalayuthu headworks Parapalar Dam and Vadasandur CWSS Source.

SI. No	Name of the Source	Number of Covering wards
1	From the above sources Virupatchi Thalayuthu headworks and Vadasandur CWSS supply and covers 18 wards of the town.	1 to 18 wards

Present Water Supply Position:

Sources of Water	Resent Supply	Expected During Months of June, July & August 2024
Head works 1. Virupatchi Thalayuthu headworks 2. Vadasandur CWSS	1.2.60 MLD } 2.0.60 MLD } /90 LPCD	1.2.60 MLD } 2.0.60 MLD } /90 LPCD
Total	3.20 MLD	3.20 MLD
3. From Minipower pump and Lorry Supply	0.05 MLD	0.05 MLD

➤ Kodaikanal Municipality

There are 24 wards in Kodaikanal Municipality and drinking water is supplying to all ward daily and sufficient rain water is available in the Reservoir head works.

➤ **Palani Municipality**

The town is divided in to 33 electoral wards. The drinking water is supplied to 33 wards once in two days. Palani Municipality draws water from summer storage tank at Puliamarathu Shed and Palar Dam. At present the water at summer storage tank is at its full capacity and the water level at palar dam is 40 feet and its full capacity level is 65 feet. At present 95 LPCD water is supplied.

Water Supply Status

Palani Municipality is getting water from the following sources,

- 1) Summer Storage tank (Puliyamarathu shed) at Kodaikkanal road.
- 2) Palar dam Source.

SI. No	Name of the Source	Number of Covering wards
1	From the above sources Summer Storage tank supply and covers 19 wards of the town.	(1,2,3Part).10,11,12,13,14, 15,16,17, 18,19,20,21,22,23, 24, 26,27,28,29,30,31,32,33, (25 Part).
2.	Palaru Head works supply and covers 14 wards of the town.	1,2,3, 4,5,6,7,8,9, 17,26,28,30,31,32 (Part) (25 Part).

Present Water Supply Position:

Sources of Water	Resent Supply	Expected During Months of September,Oct & November 2023
Head works 3. (Palar Dam), 4. (Summer Storage Tank.)	1.4.90 MLD /95 LPCD 2.3.00 MLD	4.90 MLD/95 LPCD 3.00 MLD
Total	7.90 MLD	7.90 MLD
3. From Minipower pump and Lorry Supply	0.30 MLD	0.30 MLD

➤ **Town Panchayats:**

Out of 23 Town Panchayats in Dindigul district, all Town Panchayats are giving water supply daily.

Water supply position in Town Panchayats Daily Report

S. No	Name of the Town Panchayat	As per Census 2011 Population	Present Population 2022	Demand in MLD (Present population 2022 x 70LPCD)	Supply (in MLD)			Present LPCD (Total Supply x10,00,000 / Present Population)	Water supply position Good (Above 70LPCD)	Frequency of supply Once in 2 days
					Supply from TWAD/ Metro	Supply from ULB	Total Supply Col(6+7)			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	15
1	Agaram	15610	18755	1.313	0.600	0.890	1.490	79	Good	
2	Ammainaickanur	19257	21183	1.483	0.900	0.980	1.880	89	Good	
3	Ayakudi	27156	30334	2.123	0.000	2.290	2.290	75	Good	
4	Ayyalur	17100	20767	1.454	0.310	1.144	1.454	70	Good	
5	Ayyampalayam	12175	12906	0.903	0.000	0.903	0.903	70	Good	
6	Balasamudram	14179	16873	1.181	0.000	1.200	1.200	71	Good	
7	Batlagundu	22928	25194	1.764	1.000	1.100	2.100	83	Good	
8	Chinnalapatti	26285	28914	2.024	0.000	2.040	2.040	71	Good	
9	Eriodu	8890	9779	0.685	0.300	0.392	0.692	71	Good	
10	Kannivadi	10369	11406	0.798	0.450	0.460	0.910	80	Good	
11	Keeranur	7200	7552	0.529	0.300	0.229	0.529	70	Good	
12	Natham	23660	26026	1.822	1.300	0.650	1.950	75	Good	
13	Neikkarapatti	11753	12771	0.894	0.300	0.680	0.980	77	Good	
14	Nilakkottai	22197	24417	1.569	0.300	1.700	2.000	89	Good	
15	Palayam	15336	17950	1.257	0.650	0.607	1.257	70	Good	
16	Pannaikadu	8731	9443	0.661	0.000	0.671	0.671	71	Good	
17	Pattiveeranpatti	8602	9462	0.662	0.000	0.664	0.664	70	Good	
18	Sevugampatti	11730	13670	0.957	0.000	0.980	0.980	72	Good	
19	Sithayankottai	13634	14412	1.009	0.000	1.120	1.120	78	Good	
20	Srirampuram	10653	11020	0.771	0.100	0.796	0.896	81	Good	
21	Thadikombu	18838	21939	1.536	0.475	1.054	1.529	70	Good	
22	Vadamadurai	18015	21492	1.504	0.500	1.060	1.560	73	Good	
23	Vedasandur	11730	14108	0.988	0.900	0.180	1.080	77	Good	
	Total	356028	398373	27.887	8.385	21.790	30.175	-	-	-

Village Panchayats

In Dindigul District, there are 14 Panchayat Unions comprising 306 Village Panchayats covering 3084 habitations. At present, drinking water supply is effected daily in 1857 habitations, alternate days in 1024 habitations, once in 3 days in 202 habitations. New borewells have been erected in water scarcity areas, water supply works relating to source augmentation, flushing of borewells, deepening of Borewells have undertaken in necessary habitations. Through extension of water supply pipelines wherever required, the water is scarcity tackled. Due to recent rains received in the district in Kodaikanal and some pockets of the district, the drinking water scarcity has been reduced to some extent.

A control room at Collector's office with toll free phone no.:1800 425 4181 is functioning 24x7 hours. As and when complaints received will be sent to concerned officials and action taken to supply water without any interruption. Like in district level all in 14 Block offices an officer is fixed responsibility to get complaints to and rectify in water supply problems.

S. No	Details of works undertaken	Total number of works identified	Total no of works completed
1	Rainwater Harvesting in Rural Areas	4215	4215
2	Defunct borewells erected as Recharge Pits	1150	1150
3	Ringwells in supply channels (Red Zone and Yellow Zone areas)	2121	2121

Commencement of Mission on water conservation measures

In Dindigul District summer showers and south west monsoon give adequate rainfall, not much efforts were made for conservation of rainwater in the past. Currently, the district administration is focusing on improving the storage capacity of waterbodies by desilting the tanks and supply channels, increasing the green cover through afforestation measures and rain water harvesting measures.

To improve the green cover in Dindigul District , steps have been already taken to mobilize the NGO's like Dindimavanam, Lions Arimavanam , NGOS's and voluntary organizations, college students and local volunteers to plant saplings in Government and private lands.

- 1) Desilting works have been taken up under MGNREGS especially in the vulnerable areas that have been identified in the district. Thrust is given to massive free plantation.
- 2) ATMA staff of the Agriculture department / Officials of Horticulture, Agri Engineering and watershed agencies are involved in sensitizing the people on the need to conserve water and shift from surface based irrigation (which is the most inefficient form of irrigation) towards drip /sprinkler irrigation .
- 3) Water User Associations have also been roped in to mobilize public support for removal of encroachments in water bodies. District and block level water conservation and water management committee and encroachment removal committees have been constituted in this regard.The priority has been assigned to evict cases arising out of G.O (Ms) No 540, Revenue department which has been pending for more than 60 days.
- 4) Rejuvenation, Restoration and Repair of all water bodies before the onset of monsoon is the key for water conservation. For this purpose Kudimaramathu Scheme, THAI, MGNREGS, Rural development Schemes, Watershed development schemes and CSR component have been converged to improve the water bodies to hold its upto level storage capacity.
- 5) In Dindigul block a network of water bodies which comprise of 11 tanks and approximately 34 km length of channels connecting the foot hills of Sirumalai and the Kodaganaru River in a stretch crossing 7 panchayats were restored to its actual capacity under CSR activity. This will reduce the water scarcity in the district to a great extent.
- 6) In Sanarpatty block, under the CSR activity, 5 tanks and approximately 21 km length of channels were restored in Anjukulipatti village where the main stream of Santhanavarthini River originates.

- 7) In Oddanchatram block, a stretch from the western ghats to the Nanganjiyar dam was selected and the restoration work is in progress from the foot hills . 6.5 km length of channels were restored under CSR activity.
- 8) As a result of intensive campaign by the ATMA team, the water efficient planting method which was demonstrated by the CRA during his last visit to Dindigul district at Sanarpatty is being extended to other places of the district.

a) Desiltation of tanks

Under MGNREGS, 300 Km.length PWD supply channels(132 works) @ Rs.10.73 crores, AS was granted, for 2016-17. So far 50 works fully completed (262.60 Km) and the remaining works are under progress. Similarly, during the year 2016-17, AS accorded for desilting 1482 tanks (Rs.9878.38 lakhs) and 1227 supply channels (Rs.9749 lakhs) in Pt. Unions and nearly 90% works have been completed.

For the year 2017-18, Administrative Sanction has granted for 72 kms (26 no. of works) at estimate amount of Rs.148.19 lakhs for deepening and strengthening of PWD supply channels out of this sanctioned 43 kms; 18 no. of works have been completed at worth Rs.88.50 lakhs, remaining works are nearly completion stage. And Administrative Sanctioned have been given for 855 no. of check dams construction in supply channels at estimate cost of Rs.1091.264 lakhs out of this 316 no. of works completed to the tune of Rs.403.32 lakhs remaining works are under progress.

Similarly, during 2018-19 Administrative sanction accorded for 624 km deepening and strengthening of supply channels (2047 no. of works) at estimated Rs.11734.3 lakhs out of this 187 kms completed to the tune of Rs.3516.53 lakhs, Administrative Sanction given 333 nos construction of check dams in supply channels at estimate cost of Rs.2610.72 lakhs these works are under progress.

b)Recharge shafts for defunct borewells

Sizable number of borewells sunk became defunct owing to ground water depletion and the borewells were left out in disuse. As per the instructions of the Principal Secretary/ Commissioner of Revenue Administration, defunct borewells/ open wells have been listed out to rejuvenate them and for erecting recharge pits @ Rs.18,000 per unit, in all Municipalities/ Town Panchayats/Village Panchayats. Of the total 14,189 borewells in the district, 1150 were identified as defunct, of which 1150 Converted as recharge pits. The Total Number of Openwells in this district 1221 were identified as defunct of which 239 defunct openwells converted as recharge shafts in 1st Phase.

c) Revamping of Rain water harvesting system

The PWD (Building Division) officials were directed to clean the Rain water harvesting systems already available in all Govt. buildings and clear the blocks. In respect of Govt. buildings, 336 rainwater harvesting structures are in existence, out of which 127 have been revamped and restored and in 199 Govt. buildings, new rain water harvesting structures have been added.

Of the 5539 Govt. buildings vested with Panchayats, 5539 buildings have been provided with rain water harvesting structures.

d)Efforts to promote judicious use of water:

Stickers and posters emphasizing the importance of forming rain water harvesting structures and for judicious use of available water were prepared and the pasting is in progress in the door of each houses and in conspicuous places in all the panchayat, municipalitites, and corporation through the self help group women of Puduvalu thittam.

e) Construction of check dams/Recharge pits

Nine PWD supply channels have been desilted in Nanganchiyar basin Division from PWD funds at cost of Rs.44.24 lakhs(25.34 Kms.). Under NREGS,132 PWD supply channels at a length of 300 Kms.have been taken up for desilting @ Rs.1073 lakhs and 90% of the works completed. Similarly 1482 Panchayat.Union tanks, 1227 Pt.Union supply channels have been taken up for desilting @ Rs.19627 lakhs and 75% of the works completed.

Similarly, 2 check dams @ Rs.313.50 lakhs in Nanganjiyar Basin Division, Palani, 13 percolation ponds @ Rs.19.51 lakhs and 65 Recharge pits @ Rs.6.50 lakhs have been identified by District Watershed Development Agency.

Both the PWD and DRDA officials were instructed to locate recharge pits with stone boulder dams in all public places, close to the location where drinking water resources are available. As a result 583 recharge shafts were formed benefitting atleast one borewell per recharge shaft.

S. No	Details of works undertaken	Total number of works identified	Total no of works completed
1	Check dams(Nanganjiyar Basin Division, Palani)	2	2
2	Check Dams	45	45
3	Check Dams repairs	113	113
4	Percolation pond renovation	165	165
5.	Rainwater Harvesting in PWD buildings	336	336
6.	Rainwater Harvesting in Pt.buildings	5339	5539
7.	Defunct borewells erected as recharge pits	1853	1853
8.	Defunct openwells erected as recharge shafts	1221	334
9.	Clearance of Supply Channels	1227	1227
10.	Tanks	2125	2125
11.	Ringwells in supply channels (Red Zone and Yellow Zone areas)	2121	2121

Besides, 164 Minor Checkdams, 13 Gabion structures, 46 Farm Ponds 80 Sunken Ponds, 38 new village ponds and 15 Recharge shafts have been executed by the District Watershed Development Agency.

ROOF TOP RAINWATER HARVESTING STRUCTURES

The famous Tamil poet **Thiruvalluvar** in his treatise par excellence **Thirukkural** has said;

வான்நின்று உலகம் வழங்கி வருதலால்
தான்அமிழ்தம் என்றுணரற் பாற்று.

Which means, by the continuance of rain the world is preserved in existence; it is therefore worthy to be called as the elixir of life. Water is the fundamental basis of the existence of human life and rain being the source of this existence, always finds a special place in human race.

The Government of Tamil Nadu has always laid special emphasis to rain water conservation and harvesting. The conventional rain water harvesting structure involves collection of roof top rainwater and letting the water into a soak pit. This method ensures that the rainwater is not wasted and is let off into the ground thus improving ground water table.

Taking this rainwater harvesting process to the next level, the Dindigul district administration explored the feasibility of reusing the harvested rain water before letting it off to the soak pit. A trial rainwater harvesting structure was constructed at 3 places with a provision to store and reuse the harvested rainwater.

In this method, the rainwater collected on rooftop was filtered using a filter media and stored in a sump. The rainwater collected on the rooftop was channelized through pipes to the ground into a filter media. In case of more than one building, junction chambers were built to ensure necessary

gradation. These junction chambers will also act as inspection chambers. The rainwater thus channelized is then let into a filtration media. The filtration media contains three layers of metals in descending sizes. The filtration media could either be a vertical or horizontal soakpit depending on the need and area availability. This ensures that the water is cleansed of silt and impurities. There are four chambers in the filtration media of which the first and last chambers contain a silt trap. The other three chambers contain metal and sand in descending order of sizes. Wire mesh is provided before each chamber's outlet to ensure that the metal does not get washed away into the sump. The water after passing through all layers of the filter media is then let into the sump. The sumps are built from sizes varying from 9000 liters to 27000 liters depending on the rooftop area. The sump is provided with an outlet which will lead to a nearby abandoned bore well/open well or soak pit which is converted into a recharge structure. Thus, during normal rains, the collected rainwater would be filtered and stored in the sump. During heavy rains, the excess water would flow from the sump through the outlet pipe into a nearby abandoned bore well/open well or soak pit which is converted into a recharge structure. The sump is provided with a 0.5 HP or 1 HP motor depending on the requirement. The water is pumped to an over head storage tank using this motor.



In the above rainwater harvesting structure constructed, as can be seen, the rainwater collected in the rooftop is filtered using a filter media with various sizes of metal and is then stored in a sump. The soak pit adjacent to the sump will absorb excess rainwater during heavy rains.

The Dindigul district administration planned to create a new world record by constructing such rainwater harvesting structures with storage capacity in multiple locations across Dindigul district. After elaborate planning and scheme formulations, it was decided to construct 611 such structures across Dindigul district within 21 days thus creating a world record. The main reason for the decision to construct the structures within such a short time is to ensure that the rainwater in the present rainy season is harvested so that the utility and necessity of these structures will be demonstrated.

Applications were submitted to four world record agencies viz – Elite World Records, Asian Records Academy, India Records Academy and Tamilan Book of records for recognition of world record under the category **“Most Roof-Top Rainwater Harvesting Structures Constructed at Multiple Locations in 21 days”**. The Dindigul district administration selected 611 locations to execute this project across 306 Village panchayats. The work was executed through District Rural Development Agency. It was decided to select most of the Panchayat Union Primary and Middle schools to ensure that the schools become self-sufficient with respect to water needs.

The work was started in 10th November 2021. Adjudicators from various world record agencies visited the sites earmarked for Rainwater Harvesting structures to be built. Various conditions were put forth by the world record agencies, prominent among them including:

- The sump in which the rainwater is being stored should have a minimum capacity of 9000 litres.
- The sump in which the rainwater is being stored should be constructed using Bricks / Plain Cement Concrete/ Reinforced Cement Concrete only. Plastic, fiber reinforced plastic sumps will not be accepted.
- There should mandatorily be a provision for excess rainwater to flow into either an abandoned bore well/open well or soak pit which is converted into a recharge structure.
- There should mandatorily be a gap of minimum 5 meters between the sump in which the rainwater is stored and the nearest septic tank.

With 21 days left and heavy rains forecasted, the work was simultaneously started in all 611 locations on 10th November 2021.

A detailed micro level plan was prepared including material availability, skilled labor availability and contingency plan in case of heavy rains. The sumps were planned using bricks or reinforced cement concrete or plain cement concrete. The size of the sump ranged from 9000 litres to 27000 litres depending on the rooftop area of the building in which the structure was planned.

The works was conducted day and night to finish it within the scheduled 21 days. Of the 21 days available, though there were incessant rains for more than 10 days, the entire team worked committed and dedicated to finish the work within the stipulated time. The world record agencies scrutinized these works diligently and visited more than 350 structures to ascertain the quality of the work done and to review whether the work conforms to the standards set by these agencies.





As these structures have been built across majority of Panchayat Union primary and middle schools, it has now been ensured that these schools will be water self sufficient. Adequate care has been taken to sensitise teachers about the usage of the water for purposes like toilets,

hand washing and utensil washing and teachers have been strictly instructed not to use this water for drinking water purpose.

To keep the tank clean of siltation and to ensure maximum usage of water, school water management committees have been formed. These committees comprise of students, teachers and school sanitary workers. These management team will ensure that every drop of rain water harvested is put to use and the entire rainwater harvesting system is kept clean.

The total sump capacity built across 611 locations in this 21 day was 80 lakh litres. Thus, for a single rain, Dindigul district is now equipped to store 80 lakh litres of water for reuse.

All the 306 Village panchayats of Dindigul district is now equipped with atleast one rain water harvesting structure. This ensures that rain water throughout the district is equitably harvested.

A rainfall of 1mm over an area of one square meter will provide us with 1 liter of water. The combined of area of buildings taken up for building rainwater harvesting structures in Dindigul is 1,03,033 square meters. Dindigul district receives an average rainfall of 1000 mm per year. Thus, the capacity to store and reuse rainwater in Dindigul district in a year is 10.3 Crore litres of water which is equivalent to the storage capacity of a small dam.

Recognizing this feat, 4 world record agencies viz, viz Elite world record agency, Asian Records Academy, India Records Academy and Tamilan Book of records conferred their world record certificates to the District Collector. Dindigul.

The drops of rain make the hole in the stone, not by violence, but by soft falling. The Dindigul district administration is planning to construct such structures in all private schools, hotels, marriage halls and commercial establishments in the coming future.

Roop Top Rainwater Harvesting Structures

Sl.No	Name of the Block	No.of RWH Structures Constructed
1.	Athoor	44
2.	Batlagundu	34
3.	Dindigul	23
4.	Kodaikanal	24
5.	Guziliamparai	34
6.	Nilakottai	47
7.	Natham	46
8.	Oddanchatram	70
9.	Palani	40
10.	Reddiyarchatram	42
11.	Shanarpatti	42
12.	Thoppampatti	76
13.	Vadamadurai	30
14.	Vedasandur	45
15.	Dindigul Corporation	8
Total		605

Kudimaramath (PWD)

Government in G.O.Ms.No.12, PWD, dt.21.1.2017, have sanctioned amount for the desilting of PWD tanks etc. where Water Users' Associations are existing. For Dindigul District in Nanganjiyar Basin Division, Palani Rs.78.90 lakhs (37 works). Administrative sanction has been accorded by the Govt. as per G.O.Ms.No.54, PWD, dt.10.3.2017 and the Hon'ble Minister for Forests, inaugurated the function at Kodaganar supply channel in Vedasandur Taluk and all the works were completed.

For the year 2018-19, 13 works to the tune of Rs.180.00 lakhs in Nanganjiyar Basin Division, Palani and all 13 works have been completed with an expenditure amount of Rs.180.00 lakhs

For the year 2019-20, Administrative sanction has been accorded by the Govt. as per G.O. Ms.No.58, Public Works(W2) Department, Dated:13.06.2019. Accordingly 76 works to the tune of Rs.20.56 crores in Nanganjiyar Basin Division, Palani and all 76 works have been completed with an expenditure amount of Rs 20.13 crores.

For the year 2020-21, Administrative sanction has been accorded by the Govt. as per G.O. Ms.No.98, Public Works (W2) Department, Dated:22.4.2020. Accordingly 7 works to the tune of Rs.2.56 crores in Nanganjiyar basin division, Palani and all 7 works have been completed with an expenditure amount of Rs 2.40 crores.

b) G.O. (Ms) No.50 (Industries Department regarding desilting of Tanks)

Earlier, Government (Industries Department) have issued G.O.permitting the farmers for agrl.use to take 5 Lorry loads(or 10 Tractor loads) free of cost. As per G.O.Ms.No.50, Industries Department, Government have amended the Tamil Nadu Minor Mineral Concession Rules,1959 and a farmer can be permitted to take 25 Tractor loads of silt from the tanks free of cost. Due to removal of silt, in addition to water conservation, application of tank silt in farmers field will improve soil health, productivity, production and reduce requirement of fertilizer.

In Nanganjiyar Basin Division, Palani 95 Tanks and 5 Dams have been notified in the District Gazette and permission has been granted to take soil for nearly 2110 farmers and 360800.82 cubic metres of soil have been removed so far.

f) Involvement of Industries in CSR component:-

Dindigul district is endowed with scores of spinning mills. In order to rope the industrialists in water conservation work, a comprehensive meeting was conducted with the Chamber of Commerce & other industrial organizations urging them to take up desilting works in PWD and Pt.Unions tanks and supply channels etc.

(1) In the meeting itself, the Managing Director of Ambika Cotton Mills, Kanniapuram, Sanarpatty block came forward to desilt the 6 tanks and supply channels nearer to their textile units under their CSR component at an outlay of Rs.42 lakhs and the works were completed and benefit 825 families in Kanniapuram of Anjukulipatti Panchayat in Sanarpatti Block.

(2) The channels from Mandaikulam in Chettinaickenpatti to Senkulam with a length of 1.8 Kms. was desilted, bunds strengthened and renovation works in the 3 check dams were completed.

(3) After that, another stretch with a length of 3.75 Kms. from North of NGO Colony to Perumalkovilpattikulam was completed at a cost of Rs.1.5 lakhs along with the renovation work in 3 check dams at the cost of Rs.1.75 lakhs.

(4) The removal of Seemai Karuvel, desilting and the strengthening the bunds of Moongilkulam tank in Pudhupatti village was completed at a cost of Rs.7.5 lakhs which will benefit atleast 1750 families in its zone of influence.

(5) Stretch from Adianuthu village which is situated in the foothills of Sirumalai hills to the Kodaganar river course has been undertaken for restoration. Thanks to desiltation, removal of Seemai Karuvel and strengthening of bunds were completed in 4 tanks and the interlinking of

channels for a length of 9 Kms. at a cost of Rs.12 lakhs benefited 1750 families in 3 Panchayats and 2725 families in a section of Corporation limit.

(6) Similar type of meeting was conducted in Oddanchatram and as a result, desilting the supply channels from Virupatchi Tank to Perumalkulam feeder channel was taken up besides the removal of Seemai Karuvel at a cost of Rs.3.5 lakhs to a length of 2.25 Kms. It benefited 1150 families in 6 hamlets of Virupatchi Panchayat and the families in west portion of Oddanchatram.

IV. Review of fodder availability.

During the monsoon/rainy session availability of drinking water for the animals should be more when compared to the summer period. Anyways, to reduce the scarcity of drinking water for livestock so that borewell and water trough will be established in each Veterinary Dispensary. During rainy session, livestock will be affected with respiratory distress, so that drop in milk production and infertility problem. For this, good concentrate, green grass, mineral mixture will be given to all livestock. Azola feed will be given as substitute for Protein feed supplementary. Enough medicines stocked at the veterinary dispensaries and veterinary institutions.

1. Total Cattle Population	:	3,14,717
2. Total Fodder Requirement @ 5kg		
paddy straw per animal for 6 months	:	2,83,245.3
(3,14,717 x 5 Kg x 180 days)		
3. Fodder availability	:	2,87,312 mt.ton
4. Deficit	:	0

- We had above average rainfall during the summer season of this year.
So, currently surplus fodder availability in our district.

Complaint Cell to receive and act on complaints relating to erratic water supply.

Complaints relating to drinking water supply have been received through 1077 Toll free No. and the concerned Line Dept. officials have been informed to attend the complaints at once. Similarly, a Press release has been issued to contact the 1077 Toll free No. for fodder supply. Besides in all Pt.Union Offices, Town Panchayat Offices and Municipal offices, complaints received from the general public is being addressed without delay. Nearly 1200 NRLM(National Rural Livelihood Mission) workers have been appointed as First Respondents in the habitations of the Panchayats to inform the water scarcity in the habitations for quick redressal.

Preparedness to face Minor Disasters

1. Landslides

Landslides refer to a rapid down-slope movement of rocks or soil mass under the force of gravity. It is also known as slope failure and mass wasting. Landslides may be typed as mudflow where there is down-slope movement of soil and debris flow, which is the down-slope movement of coarse material and rocks. Landslides may occur when water from rain and melting snow, seeps through the earth on a slopy surface and encounters a layer of loose, unstable material such as clay.

Landslides mostly occur on unstable hillsides by the action of rain or snow that seep through the soils and rocks . This results in the sliding of earth and rock masses down the hill slopes. These are further triggered due to deforestation and human encroachment on unstable slopes. All the hilly regions of our country are prone to landslides.

In Dindigul district, all the 16 villages in Kodaikanal Taluk, one village (Sirumalai) in Dindigul East Taluk, 4 villages(Adalur, Pandrimalai, Thonimalai, Kannivadi Hills) in Dindigul West Taluk, one village(Manalur) in Athur Taluk, one village(Vadakadu) in Oddanchatram Taluk, are hill villages. In the Batlagundu to Kodaikanal Ghat road near Dumdum Parai and from Perumalmalai to Palani near Savarikkadu, frequent landslides occurred during North East Monsoon periods.

LAND SLIDE PRONE AREAS WITH LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE

Geo-Technical Centre, Kodaikanal has done field study about the land slide prone area in Kodaikanal – Palani hill ranges. The following areas are identified as landslide prone area, based on the slope angle and soil thickness which is located close to the habitation areas. This centre has identified 14 habitations Villages are close to the land slide prone areas. List of prone areas in Dindigul District with latitude and longitude is as detailed below:-

S.No.	District	Taluk	Village	Longitude	Latitude
1.	Dindigul	Kodaikanal	Kodaikanal	77° 30' 17"	10° 14' 27"
2.	Dindigul	Kodaikanal	Adukkam	77° 33' 12"	12° 14' 10"
3.	Dindigul	Kodaikanal	Perumal malai	77° 32' 34"	10° 15' 41"

4.	Dindigul	Kodaikanal	Pallangi	77° 34' 27"	10° 13' 56"
5.	Dindigul	Kodaikanal	Vellakavi	77° 30' 03"	10° 11' 43"
6.	Dindigul	Kodaikanal	Vilpatti	77° 30' 25"	10° 16' 08"
7.	Dindigul	Kodaikanal	Koombur	77° 19' 38"	10° 13' 55"
8.	Dindigul	Kodaikanal	Poomparai	77° 24' 33"	10° 15' 17"
9.	Dindigul	Kodaikanal	Mannavanoor	77° 20' 33"	10° 13' 22"
10.	Dindigul	Kodaikanal	Pannaikadu	77° 37' 52"	10° 16' 35"
11.	Dindigul	Kodaikanal	Pachaloor	77° 40' 08"	10° 22' 02"
12.	Dindigul	Dindigul (West)	Pandrimalai	77° 45' 13"	10° 22' 05"
13.	Dindigul	Dindigul (West)	Thonimalai	77° 47' 10"	10° 22' 43"
14.	Dindigul	Athur	Vellarikarai	77° 44' 02"	10° 16' 48"



The important factors responsible for landslide occurrence are as follows:

1. Stability of slopes
2. The type of earth and rock material
3. The type of vegetation
4. The role of ground water conditions and precipitation
5. Presence of streams, etc.

Avalanche:

It is a type of landslide involving a large mass of snow, ice and rock debris that slides and fall rapidly down a mountainside. Avalanches are initiated when a mass of snow and ice begins to rapidly move downhill because of the overload caused due to a large volume of new snowfall. This result in internal changes of the snow pack, producing zones of weakness along which fissure occurs.

Impact on the Environment:

Landslides, though local in nature, occur quite often in many parts of the world. Landslides occur in the hilly regions; the Himalayan region in India is particularly prone to landslides. Every year landslides occur, especially during the monsoon season and cause much damage to life and property.

The impact on the environment is manifested in the form of:

1. Uprooted trees and degraded soil
2. Buried building and settlements
3. Damage to crops and plantation
4. Frequent roadblocks in the hilly areas
5. Injuries and death to humans and animals

Prevention, Control and Mitigation:

Though landslides are a natural phenomenon and may occur without human interference, in certain cases human activities like deforestation, mining, etc. can also induce landslides. Landslides can be controlled, to some extent, by adopting initiatives, such as providing slope support and minimizing human encroachment.

Providing slope support:

- i. By building retaining walls made of concrete, gabions (stone filled wire blocks) and wooden and steel beams, etc.
- ii. By providing drainage control measures so that water may not infiltrate into the slope

Minimizing human encroachment:

- i. Mining activities should be monitored in the hilly, unstable regions.
- ii. Plantation of trees should be undertaken on the unstable hilly slopes.
- iii. By preventing human encroachment in the form of buildings, roads, agriculture, grazing, etc. on unstable slopes.

Forest Fire

Palani hills are an eastward spur of the Western ghat ranges which runs parallel to west coast of the India with maximum length of 65 kms and width of 40 kms adjoining high Anamalai range on the west and extend east into plain of the State covering an area of 2068 sq km. The northern slope are drained by the

rivers Shanmuganathi, Kodaganur, Nangaji, which are tributaries of the Kaveri. The Palani Hills fallen to two clear zones, the upper and the lower Palani hills separated by the natural saddle, a ravine running from Palani in the north to Periyakulam in the South, the upper Palani hill i.e. the western block is a plateau with an area about 385 sq km and altitude of about 2200 mtr with grass land interspersed with wooded valley called sholas. The lower Palani hills, between 252 meter elevations from mean sea level, are part of the South Western Ghats moist deciduous eco region which this area contains about 12 different types of forests rich in biodiversity, flora and fauna. The Kodaikanal, Palani and Dindigul Taluks are covered by Palani hills.

Kodaikanal was discovered during 1821 by British colonial rulers to escape from the severe heat and epidemic disease in the plains. The entire area is broadly forested landscape dominated by shola grassland eco system. The Paliyan are the original inhabitants of this Palani Hills, the migrants started settling on the hills only after 1840s. It is reported that only about 615 residents were found residing in Kodaikanal in the year 1883. The Kodaikanal was started developing as a pleasant hill resort after 1960 only. The population of Kodaikanal Taluk has increased tremendously with about 70,018, (2011 Census) in Kodaikanal taluk alone. The entire Palani landscape has undergone huge transformation by change in land use pattern in the recent past. The commercial tourism activities, ever expanding pear, plum, peach plantation, tea, vegetable, eucalyptus over a period of time resulted in intensive human interference around forest. The forest were notified and handed over to this department in phased manner amid huge private coffee, eucalyptus plantations. The random private patta lands surrounding the small forest area have made forest in the hills as islands floating in the ocean of huge private properties. Hence the forest areas are more vulnerable from protection point of view.

The Forest Survey of India, Dehardhun is regularly sending real time and customised Forest Fire Alerts through messages to all the registered forest staff members using satellite imagery. The entire forest staff members in Kodaikanal

Forest Division have been registered with SMS alerts given by the Forest Survey of India, Dehradun for early detection and prompt action in the field. Hence, rapid actions were undertaken timely while adhering to the standard instructions without causing any inconvenience to the public in the above cases.

Kodaikanal Forest Division is falling well within eastern spur of the Palani hills of Western Ghats region. The fire in this division is mostly intentional and immensely dangerous. The presence of manmade plantation such as Pines, Eucalypts and Wattle are highly vulnerable for forest fire in the division as their content is inflammable in nature. Many preventive and curative measures were undertaken for effective management forest fire with a view to safeguard flora and fauna. The brief details and measures undertaken are furnished as follows.

1.Preventive measures taken by Forest Department to prevent fire.

Kodaikanal Forest Division falls within eastern spur of the Palani hills of Western Ghats region. The following preventive measures are taken pertaining to Kodaikanal Forest Division:

1. All field staff members including forest watchers got registered with fire alert messages sent by Forest Survey of India, Dehradun, for early detection and quick action.
2. The field control room at range office and monitoring office at Division are continuously monitoring the fire incidents as per the guide lines.
3. Fire notification was published in district gazette to bring about awareness among the public about forest fire.
4. Intensive training was imparted to field staff members, village forest committee members, school, college and tourists under various schemes such as Project Elephant, Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitat and Comprehensive Forest Field staff members on Forest Fire management scheme etc.

5. Fire awareness camps were conducted in village forest committee seeking their cooperation in all ranges during the current year. The pamphlets in this matter were printed and distributed to the stakeholders in a systematic manner. The publicity boards have been erected at vital points to alert public about possible forest fire. The provision of incentives to the communities to assisting in forest fire management is being provided under the Comprehensive training to Forest Field staff members on Forest Fire management scheme.
6. The Communication system has been strengthened by repairing and maintaining the existing the wireless walkietakie.
7. The special Rapid Response Team with all necessary infrastructures is already functioning to meet out the emergencies. The fire maps, the details on fire vulnerable areas have already been shared and monitored continuously for effective implementation.
8. The fire watchers to a period of 2638 man days have been deployed in the all vulnerable area of this division for early detection and intimation to the department. The reward is being given to the concerned informers by using the Service of secret service fund.
9. During the year 2023-2024, 47 awareness camp have been held in this division at various level ie.,Department level, other line department level and community level.
10. Fire line maintenance work in this division have been carried out for 112 Kms 11. under NABARD Scheme and new fire line have been created for 10Kms under Project Elephant Scheme.
11. Fire fighting equipment like Fire Blower, Chain Saw, First aid kit, Rescue Rope, Climbing Belt, Flood Torch, Night vision Goggles, Backpack leaf air blower, Handheld brush cutter, power chain saw, Mist blower with 10 kgs powder, shovel, Fire rake have been purchased under various schemes and have been distributed to various ranges of this division.

- Besides, the fund is being provided under Project Elephant, Tamil Nadu Biodiversity and Greening Project, Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitat and etc., Nine fire tender vehicles have been arranged for dousing forest fire from various Districts. 90 No.of officials from Fire and Rescue Department have precisely deployed in Kookal, Mannavanur, Poombarai and Poondi locations.

Kodaikanal Forest Fire – 2024

- 53 numbers of minor forest fire occurred during the month of March and April and brought under control by the Forest and Fire & rescue team.
- Major forest fire occurred on 24.04.2024 in Poomparai, Mannavanur and kookal areas.
- On 25.04.2024 a forest fire spread over 30 acres at a distance of 34 km from Mannavanur village.
- On 26.04.2024 forest fire spread over in major areas of Poomparai, Mannavanur and kookal villages around 25 Kms circumference.

Forest Fire Extinguish Team

S. No	Village	Fire Service Vehicle		Water tank lorries	Workers involved			
		Small	Big		Revenue	Fire	Forest	Police
1.	Kookal	2	2	5 Tanker Lorries & Police varun-3	20	18	45	10
2.	Mannavanur	0	2	2 Tanker Lorries	5	45	45	0
3	Poondi	0	0	0	4	17	15	0
4	Poombarai	0	1	1 Tanker Lorry & Police varun-2	10	10	45	5

S.No	Type of Vehicles	Total No.of Vehicles	Capacity of one Vehicle
1.	Small Vehicles	2	300 Litres
2.	Big Vehicles	5	4500 Litres
3.	Police Varun Vehicles	5	13000 Litres



Fire and Rescue Department:-



Forest Department:-

- Hotspot places are being identified using thermal drones.
- Four numbers of exclusive fire fighting teams in Poombarai forest range and 5 teams in Mannavannur range consisting of local villagers has been formed to work in interior inaccessible forest areas.
- Around 100 number of staff from our adjoining forest divisions along with 200 number of local laborers and nearby District Forest Staffs, Udumalpet Field Staff, Elite force Alpha and Delta Teams totally more than 300 members / staffs have been engaged to extinguish the prevent active forest fire.





Before:-



After:-



Revenue & Disaster Management Department:-

- Thiru.Palpandi, Assistant Commissioner Excise, Dindigul has been appointed as the Nodal Officer for monitoring the efforts for dousing forest fire in Kodaikanal by the District Collector, Dindigul.
- Four Tahsildars and Nine Revenue Inspectors are also deputed to oversee the fire suppression and to render assistance to the deployed teams and to ensure that necessary resources & logistics reach the teams timely.



Water Tankers:-

- RDMA have mobilized 9 water tankers (Overall Capacity -36,000 Litres) from nearby Municipalities and Corporations to Kodaikanal.
- IG South Zone has deployed 5 Varun fire suppression vehicles (Overall Capacity - 65,000 Litres) from Southern Districts.



Traffic Regulations:-

- Prohibition of Movement of tourist and other heavy vehicles passing from the Poomparai junction to Mannavanoor and Kookal road for the free movement of Fire fighting Vehicles and Water tankers.
- However the restrictions does not apply to the movement of vehicles of local residents.

Communication Plan:-

- The local communication system has been established locally by putting repeater base station in the area to facilitate communication with the frontline forest staff
- Additionally, five Police officers with Walkie-talkies have reported to the District Fire Officer in Kodaikanal to facilitate better communication.

Food and Medical Arrangement:-

- Arrangements have been made to provide food and drinking water to the officers involved in Fire and Rescue works.
- Assistant Director (Panchayat), Dindigul has been appointed as Nodal Officer to ensure food and drinking water arrangements for the teams
- Ambulance facility and two Medical Teams are deployed to ensure necessary medical care for the teams engaged in fighting forest fire.



KODAIKANAL FOREST DIVISION – FIRE PREVENTION DETAILS

i) List of vulnerable Beat considered under Fire protection

S. No	CIRCLE	District Name	Division Name	Range Name	Beat Name	Reserved Forest	SENSITIVITY
1	DINDIGUL	DINDIGUL	KODAIKANAL	PERUMPALLAM	PANNAIKADU	MOOLAIYAR	Very High
2	DINDIGUL	DINDIGUL	KODAIKANAL	KODAIKANAL	MACHUR	PERUMALMALAI (DGL)	Very High
3	DINDIGUL	DINDIGUL	KODAIKANAL	PALANI	BALASAMUDRAM EAST	P V VALLEY	Very High
4	DINDIGUL	DINDIGUL	KODAIKANAL	PERUMPALLAM	KAMANUR	MARUTHANATHI	Very High
5	DINDIGUL	DINDIGUL	KODAIKANAL	KODAIKANAL	PERUMALMALAI(K)	PERUMALMALAI (DGL)	HIGH
6	DINDIGUL	DINDIGUL	KODAIKANAL	PALANI	KALAYAMPUTHUR	OLIYANUTHU	MODERATE
7	DINDIGUL	DINDIGUL	KODAIKANAL	PALANI	PALLANGI WEST	P V VALLEY	MODERATE
8	DINDIGUL	DINDIGUL	KODAIKANAL	PERUMPALLAM	OOTHU	PH SOUTHERN SLOPE	MODERATE
9	DINDIGUL	DINDIGUL	KODAIKANAL	PALANI	PALLANGI EAST	P V VALLEY	MODERATE
10	DINDIGUL	DINDIGUL	KODAIKANAL	PALANI	BALASAMUDRAM WEST	P V VALLEY	MODERATE
11	DINDIGUL	DINDIGUL	KODAIKANAL	KODAIKANAL	PERAMBUKANAL	ANAGIRI SHOLA	MODERATE
12	DINDIGUL	THENI	KODAIKANAL	DEVADANAPPATTI	MURUGAMALAI WEST	MURUGAMALAI	MODERATE
13	DINDIGUL	DINDIGUL	KODAIKANAL	DEVADANAPPATTI	DEVADANAPPATTI	PH SOUTHERN SLOPE	MODERATE

ii) Causes for fire damage

In India, Forest fires may be caused in different ways. Natural causes such as lightning, the friction generated by the rolling stones, in bamboo areas even the rubbing together of clumps of dry bamboos, etc.,

- 1) Accidental causes such as un-extinguished camp fires of trekkers, labour camps, carelessly thrown un-extinguished cigarette or beedi buds or matchsticks in forest areas, traveller and the local people carrying torches of wood while passing through the forest area during the night hours, villagers setting fire to their agriculture fields adjoining forests after harvest, etc
- 2) Intentional causes – such as graziers setting fire to the grass lands before the raining season in order to get good growth of grasses for the cattle in the monsoon, tribals setting fire to the grass lands in search of ground birds and animals and their nests or to collect antlers, miscreants causing fire in order to settle scores with forest staff, to hide the stumps of fellings, etc.

The forest fire in Kodaikanal Wildlife Sanctuary is mostly intentional and manmade.

iii) Past incidents noticed (fire accidents)

Jan 2019 to July 2024

Sl. No	Name of the Range	Date of fire	Location		Area burnt (in Ha.)
			RF/RL	Beat	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Perumpallam	05.01.2019	Ayakudi RL	Melpallam	1.50
2	Kodaikanal	21.01.2019	Permalmalai	Perambukanal	1.50
3	Kodaikanal	21.01.2019	Aanagiri Shola	Perambukanal	1.50
4	Kodaikanal	22.01.2019	Pambar	Pambarpuram	1.00
5	Devathanapatty	29.01.2019	Adukkam	Etchamalai	0.75
6	Mannavanur	15.02.2019	Amphill down	Paricombai west	0.25
7	Kodaikanal	22.02.2019	Permalmalai	Perambukanal	1.00
8	Poombarai	24.02.2019	Samikanal	Kookal	1.50
9	Kodaikanal	24.02.2019	Permalmalai	Machur	0.50
10	Poombarai	01.03.2019	Amphill down	Paricombai east	0.90
11	Palani	12.03.2019	Andipatty	Andipatty west	0.25
12	Kodaikanal	14.03.2019	Anagirishola	Perambukanal	1.00
13	Palani	15.03.2019	P.V.Valley	Balagamuthiram west	1.00
14	Palani	20.03.2019	Oliyanuthu	Kalaiyambathur	1.50
15	Palani	21.03.2019	P.V.Valley	Pallangi west	0.50
16	Kodaikanal	20.03.2019	Perumalmalai	Perumalmalai	0.50
17	Kodaikanal	21.03.2019	Perumalmalai	Perumalmalai	0.90
18	Palani	23.03.2019	P.V.Valley	Pallangi west	1.00
19	Palani	25.03.2019	Kuthiraiyar	Kavalapatti	1.00
20	Palani	28.03.2019	P.V.Valley	Balagamuthiram east	1.00
21	Devathananapatty	29.03.2019	Murugamalai	Murugamalai east	1.00
22	Devathananapatty	30.03.2019	Adukkam	Etchamalai	1.00
23	Devathananapatty	30.03.2019	PHSS	Devathanapatty	0.75
24	Palani	30.03.2019	Kuthiraiyar	Kavalapatti	1.00
25	Palani	31.03.2019	Kuthiraiyar	Kuthiraiyar east	1.00
26	Palani	31.03.2019	P.V.Valley	Savarikadu	1.00
27	Palani	02.04.2019	Poombarai Vilpatti Valley	Savarikadu	1.00

Sl. No	Name of the Range	Date of fire	Location		Area burnt (in Ha.)
			RF/RL	Beat	
28	Vandaravu	02.04.2019	Amphill down	Pulavachiar	0.40
29	Palani	05.04.2019	Andipatty	Andipatty West	1.00
30	Poombarai	04.04.2019	Amphill down	Poombarai east	1.50
31	Palani	08.04.2019	Kuthiraiyar	Kuthiraiyar west	1.00
32	Kodaikanal	04.04.2019	Perumalmalai	Perumalmalai	0.50
33	Kodaikanal	05.04.2019	Tigershola	Perambukanal	0.50
34	Kodaikanal	06.04.2019	Perumalmalai	Perambukanal	0.50
35	Kodaikanal	06.04.2019	Tigershola	Perambukanal	0.50
36	Kodaikanal	07.04.2019	Perumalmalai	Perambukanal	2.00
37	Kodaikanal	07.04.2019	Perumalmalai	Perumalmalai	0.50
38	Devathanapatty	06.04.2019	Murugamalai	Murugamalai east	1.75
39	Devathanapatty	07.04.2019	Palani Hills Southern Slope	Devathanapatty	1.20
40	Devathanapatty	06.04.2019	Murugamalai	Murugamalai east	1.50
41	Devathanapatty	07.04.2019	Murugamalai	Murugamalai east	1.25
42	Poombarai	07.04.2019	Samikanal	Kookal	1.00
43	Palani	13.04.2019	Andipatty	Andipatty West	0.50
44	Kodaikanal	13.04.2019	Tigershola	Perambukanal	0.50
45	Perumpallam	14.04.2019	Ayakudi	Perumpallam	1.50
46	Perumpallam	14.04.2019	Ayakudi	Perumpallam	1.00
47	Perumpallam	15.04.2019	Ayakudi	Perumpallam	1.50
48	Palani	17.04.2019	Kuthiraiyar	Kuthiraiyar east	1.00
49	Poombarai	17.04.2019	Samikanal	Kookal	1.05
50	Devathanapatty	26.04.2019	Palani Hills Southern Slope	Devathanapatty	1.50
51	Poombarai	27.05.2019	Amphill down	Paricombai east	0.95
52	Palani	18.06.2019	Poombarai Vilpatty Valley	Palaru east	1.00
53	Kodaikanal	31.03.2020	Perumalmalai	Machur	0.25
54	Perumpallam	31.03.2020	Maruthanathiyar	Kamanur	0.10
55	Kodaikanal	01.04.2020	Perumalmalai	Perumalmalai	2.50
56	Kodaikanal	01.04.2020	Perumalmalai	Machur	1.50
57	Perumpallam	02.04.2020	Ayakudi	Vadakavunji	0.10
58	Perumpallam	06.04.2020	Moolaiyar	Pannaikadu	0.10
59	Kodaikanal	13.04.2020	Perumalmalai	Machur	0.50
60	Devathanapatty	13.04.2020	Southern slope	Devathanapatty	0.40
61	Devathanapatty	16.06.2020	Muugamalai	Murugamalai East	0.60
62	Kodaikanal	11.02.2021	Perumalmalai	Machur	0.40
63	Kodaikanal	12.02.2021	Perumalmalai	Machur	0.80
64	Kodaikanal	01.03.2021	Perumalmalai	Perumalmalai	0.45
65	Kodaikanal	03.03.2021	Perumalmalai	Perumalmalai	0.25
66	Palani	03.03.2021	Oliyanuthu	Kalaiyambathur	0.50
67	Perumpallam	08.03.2021	Maruthanathi	Batlagundu	1.00
68	Perumpallam	18.03.2021	Ayakudi	Perumpallam	1.00

Sl. No	Name of the Range	Date of fire	Location		Area burnt (in Ha.)
			RF/RL	Beat	
69	Perumpallam	18.03.2021	Ayakudi	Melpallam	1.00
70	Perumpallam	19.03.2021	Ayakudi	Perumpallam	1.00
71	Perumpallam	19.03.2021	Moolaiyar	Pannaikadu	1.00
72	Perumpallam	20.03.2021	Ayakudi	Pannaikadu	1.50
73	Palani	20.03.2021	Poombarai Vilpatti Valley	Balagamuthiram east	1.00
74	Perumpallam	21.03.2021	Moolaiyar	Pannaikadu	1.00
75	Perumpallam	24.03.2021	Ayakudi	Perumpallam	1.00
76	Kodaikanal	26.03.2021	Perumalmalai	Machur	0.75
77	Kodaikanal	26.03.2021	Perumalmalai	Perumalmalai	0.40
78	Perumpallam	29.03.2021	Ayakudi	Melpallam	1.00
79	Perumpallam	30.03.2021	Moolaiyar	Pannaikadu	1.00
80	Perumpallam	09.04.2021	Moolaiyar	Pannaikadu	1.00
81	Perumpallam	10.04.2021	Moolaiyar	Pannaikadu	1.00
82	Palani	31.05.2021	Poombarai Vilpatti Valley	Palaru	0.10
83	Perumpallam	22.06.2021	PHSS	Batlagundu	0.50
84	Palani	28.02.2022	Poombarai Vilpatti Valley	Pallangi west	0.75
85	Poombarai	02.03.2022	Amphilldown	Poombarai East	0.50
86	Kodaikanal	10.03.2022	Perumalmalai	Machur	1.25
87	Kodaikanal	11.03.2022	Perumalmalai	Machur	1.75
88	Kodaikanal	11.03.2022	Perumalmalai	Machur	2.00
89	Kodaikanal	11.03.2022	Perumalmalai	Perumalmalai	0.75
90	Palani	12.03.2022	Oliyanuthu	Kalaiyambathur	0.85
91	Kodaikanal	12.03.2022	Perumalmalai	Machur	1.20
92	Palani	12.03.2022	Oliyanuthu	Kalaiyambathur	0.35
93	Palani	12.03.2022	Oliyanuthu	Kalaiyambathur	0.25
94	Palani	12.03.2022	Poombarai Vilpatti Valley	Pallangi West	0.45
95	Palani	13.03.2022	Oliyanuthu	Kalaiyambathur	0.30
96	Palani	13.03.2022	Poombarai Vilpatti Valley	Pallangi West	0.40
97	Perumpallam	13.03.2022	Palani Hills Southern Slope	Oothu	0.90
98	Palani	14.03.2022	Oliyanuthu	Kalaiyambathur	0.20
99	Palani	14.03.2022	Oliyanuthu	Kalaiyambathur	0.55

Sl. No	Name of the Range	Date of fire	Location		Area burnt (in Ha.)
			RF/RL	Beat	
100	Devathanapatty	16.03.2022	Amburuvi	Amburuvi West	0.70
101	Devathanapatty	16.03.2022	Amburuvi	Amburuvi West	0.55
102	Devathanapatty	16.03.2022	PHSS	Devathanapatty	0.25
103	Devathanapatty	17.03.2022	PHSS	Devathanapatty	0.20
104	Palani	17.03.2022	Poombarai Vilpatti Valley	Savarikadu	0.25
105	Palani	19.03.2022	Poombarai Vilpatti Valley	Pallangi East	0.60
106	Palani	20.03.2022	Poombarai Vilpatti Valley	Balagamuthiram East	0.05
107	Kodaikanal	20.03.2022	Tiger Shola	Perambukanal	0.25
108	Kodaikanal	20.03.2022	Tiger Shola	Perambukanal	2.00
109	Palani	21.03.2022	Poombarai Vilpatti Valley	Balagamuthiram East	0.85
110	Kodaikanal	21.03.2022	Adukkam	Perambukanal	1.45
111	Kodaikanal	22.03.2022	Adukkam	Perambukanal	1.10
112	Kodaikanal	22.03.2022	Perumalmalai	Machur	0.50
113	Kodaikanal	28.03.2022	Perumalmalai	Machur	0.10
114	Devathanapatty	30.03.2022	Murugamalai	Murugamalai East	0.25
115	Devathanapatty	31.03.2022	Murugamalai	Murugamalai West	0.30
116	Devathanapatty	31.03.2022	Murugamalai	Murugamalai West	0.20
117	Devathanapatty	31.03.2022	Murugamalai	Murugamalai West	0.65
118	Devathanapatty	01.04.2022	Murugamalai	Murugamalai West	0.70
119	Perumpallam	01.04.2022	Ayakudi RL	Perumpallam	1.10
120	Perumpallam	03.04.2022	Maruthanathi	Batlagundu	0.80
121	Palani	04.04.2022	Poombari Vilpatti Valley	Balagamuthiram East	0.20
122	Kodaikanal	04.04.2022	Perumalmalai	Perumalmalai	3.50
123	Perumpallam	05.04.2022	Maruthanathi	Kammanur	1.20

Sl. No	Name of the Range	Date of fire	Location		Area burnt (in Ha.)
			RF/RL	Beat	
124	Kodaikanal	21.04.2022	Perumalmalai	Machur	0.10
Fire incidents 2024					
1	Perumpallam	09.02.2024	Arunkanal	Pannaikadu	1.50
2.	Perumpallam	10.02.2024	Ayakudi RL	Melpallam	2.00
3.	Perumpallam	11.02.2024	Ayakudi RL	Perumpallam	0.20
4.	Perumpallam	26.02.2024	Palani Hills Southern Slope	Batlagundu	1.50
5.	Perumpallam	27.02.2024	Palani Hills Southern Slope	Batlagundu	1.50
6.	Perumpallam	27.02.2024	Ayakudi RL	Perumpallam	0.50
7.	Perumpallam	28.02.2024	Maruthanadhi	Kamanur	1.50
8.	Perumpallam	29.02.2024	Maruthanadhi	Kamanur	0.50
9.	Palani	29.02.2024	Poombarai Vilapatti Valley	Pallangi West	0.50
10.	Perumpallam	04.03.2024	Ayakudi RL	Perumpallam	1.00
11.	Kodaikanal	05.03.2024	Perumalmalai	Perumpallam	1.25
12.	Perumpallam	05.03.2024	Ayakudi RL	Perumpallam	2.00
13.	Perumpallam	06.03.2024	Ayakudi RL	Perumpallam	2.00
14.	Perumpallam	07.03.2024	Kodaikanal	Batlagundu	1.50
15.	Perumalmalai	07.03.2024	Kodaikanal	Machur	1.15
16.	Oliyanoothu	08.03.2024	Palani	Kalaiyambuthur	1.20
17.	Poombarai Vilpatti valley	09.03.2024	Palani	Pallangi East	0.75
18.	Perumalmalai	09.03.2024	Kodaikanal	Machur	1.75
19.	Amburuvi	14.03.2024	Devathanapatty	Amburuvi East	2.50
20.	Perumalmalai	16.03.2024	Kodaikanal	Machur	1.80
21.	Murugamalai	16.03.2024	Devathanapatty	Murugamalai west	3.50
22.	Perumalmalai	16.03.2024	Kodaikanal	Perumalmalai	1.50
23.	Perumalmalai	17.03.2024	Perumalmalai	Machur	1.70
24.	Perumalmalai shoal	17.03.2024	Kodaikanal	Perumalmalai	1.45
25.	Perumalmalai	17.03.2024	Kodaikanal	Perumalmalai	1.12
26.	Perumpallam	18.03.2024	Ayakudi RL	Vadakavunji	0.50
27.	Perumalmalai	20.03.2024	Kodaikanal	Perambukanal	0.70
28.	Perumalmalai	20.03.2024	Koaikanal	Perambukanal	0.70
29.	Pambar	21.03.2024	Devathanapatty	Pambar East	0.25
30.	Sengalvarayar	25.03.2024	Kodaikanal	Pambarpuram	2.25
31.	Tiger shola	25.03.2024	Kodaikanal	Perambukanal	1.80
32.	Adukkam	30.03.2024	Devanthapatty	Eachamalai and Adukkam Beat Joint	2.25
33.	Adukkam	31.03.2024	Devanthapatty	Adukkam	2.25
34.	Adukkam	31.03.2024	Devanthapatty	Adukkam	2.00
35.	Adukkam	31.03.2024	Devanthapatty	Adukkam	2.10

Sl. No	Name of the Range	Date of fire	Location		Area burnt (in Ha.)
			RF/RL	Beat	
36.	Palani Hills Southern Slope	31.03.2024	Devanthapatty	Devanthapatty	2.10
37.	Palani Hills Southern Slope	31.03.2024	Devanthapatty	Devanthapatty	2.00
38.	Moolaiyar	01.04.2024	Perumpallam	Pannaikadu	1.50
39.	Murugamalai	01.04.2024	Devanthapatty	Murugamalai East	2.50
40.	Perumalmalai	01.04.2024	Kodaikanal	Perumalmalai	0.50
41.	Moolaiyar	02.04.2024	Perumpallam	Pannaikadu	1.00
42.	Ampthildown	05.04.2024	Poombarai	Poombarai West	0.50
43.	Palani Hills Southern Slope	06.04.2024	Devanthapatty	Devanthapatty	2.25
44.	Perumalmalai	07.04.2024	Kodaikanal	Perumalmalai	1.00
45.	Perumalmalai	07.04.2024	Kodaikanal	Perumalmalai	1.00
46.	Perumalmalai	07.04.2024	Kodaikanal	Perambukanal	2.10
47.	Palani Hills Southern slope	07.04.2024	Devathanapatty	Devathanapatty	2.50
48.	Palani Hills Southern slope	07.04.2024	Devathanapatty	Devathanapatty	2.50
49.	Pambar	07.04.2024	Devathanapatty	Pambar East	2.50
50.	Murugamalai	07.04.2024	Devathanapatty	Murugamalai East	2.50
51.	Pambar	08.04.2024	Devathanapatty	Pambar East	2.50
52.	Pambar	08.04.2024	Devathanapatty	Pambar East	2.50
53.	Ampthilldown	08.04.2024	Poombarai	Poombarai West	2.00
54.	Ampthilldown	08.04.2024	Poombarai	Poombarai West	1.00
55.	Palani Hills Southern slope	08.04.2024	Devathanapatty	Devathanapatty	2.50
56.	Poombarai Vilpatti Valley	09.04.2024	Palani	Pallangi East	0.50
57.	Ampthilldown	09.04.2024	Poombarai	Poombarai West	1.00
58.	Pambar	09.04.2024	Devathanapatty	Pambar East	2.25
59.	Palani Hills Southern slope	08.04.2024	Devathanapatty	Devathanapatty	2.25
60.	Perumpallam	09.04.2024	Ayakudi RL	Perumpallam	1.00
61.	Ampthilldown	09.04.2024	Mannavanur	Mannavanur North	1.00
62.	Ampthilldown	09.04.2024	Poombarai	poombarai west	1.00
63.	Perumpallam	10.04.2024	Ayakudi RL	Perumpallam	1.00
64.	Arunkanal	10.04.2024	Perumpallam	Pannaikadu	1.00
65.	Ampthilldown	09.04.2024	Poombarai	poombarai west	4.50
66.	Poombarai Vilpatti valley	10.04.2024	Palani	Balagamuthiram West	1.50
67.	Perumalmalai	11.04.2024	Kodaikanal	Machur	1.10
68.	Ampthilldown	11.04.2024	Mannavanur	Mannavanur North	2.50
69.	Mannavanur	15.04.2024	Ampthilldown	Mannavanur North	4.50
70.	Oliyanoothu	17.04.2024	Palani	Kalaiyambuthur	0.50

Sl. No	Name of the Range	Date of fire	Location		Area burnt (in Ha.)
			RF/RL	Beat	
71.	Ampthilldown	18.04.2024	Poombarai	Poombarai West	0.20
72.	Ampthilldown	18.04.2024	Poombarai	Poombarai West	0.30
73.	Ampthilldown	18.04.2024	Mannavanur	Mannavanur North	4.00
74.	Ampthilldown	18.04.2024	Mannavanur	Mannavanur North	2.00
75.	Ampthilldown	19.04.2024	Poombarai	Poombarai West	0.20
76.	Ampthilldown	20.04.2024	Poombarai	Poombarai West	3.00
77.	Ampthilldown	22.04.2024	Poombarai	Poombarai West	1.00
78.	Ampthilldown	22.04.2024	Mannavanur	Mannavanur North	0.50
79.	Ampthilldown	22.04.2024	Mannavanur	Mannavanur North	0.50
80.	Ampthilldown	23.04.2024	Poombarai	Poombarai West	2.00
81.	Ampthilldown	24.04.2024	Poombarai	Poombarai West	5.00
82.	Moolaiyar	25.04.2024	Perumpallam	Pannaikadu	1.50
83.	Ampthilldown	26.04.2024	Perumpallam	Poombarai West	100.00
84.	Murugamalai	27.04.2024	Devathanapatty	Murugamalai West	3.25
85.	Ampthilldown	27.04.2024	Mannavanur	Paraicombai West	256.655
86.	Moolaiyar	27.04.2024	Perumpallam	Pannaikadu	0.50
87.	Ayakudi RL	29.04.2024	Perumpallam	Melpallam	0.50
88.	Adukkam Additional	27.04.2024	Kodaikanal	Perambukanal	0.75
89.	Perumalmalai	30.04.2024	Kodaikanal	Perumalmalai	0.75
90.	Murugamalai	02.05.2024	Devanthapatty	Murugamalai West	2.00
91.	Ampthilldown	02.05.2024	Poombarai	Poombarai West	4.50
92.	Poombarai Vilpatti Valley	06.05.2024	Palani	Pallangi West	0.50
93.	PHSS RF	07.05.2024	Perumpallam	Oothu	0.50

iv) Details of engaging Fire Watcher (for last five years)

Wages for fire watchers who will be engaged for 4 months during the forest fire seasons.

Details of fire watchers being engaged during 2017-18 , 2018-19, 2019-20, 2020-21 and 2021-22 Kodaikanal Division

S. No	Name of Range	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	Duration
1.	Devathanapatty	4	6	8	4	7	4 Months
2.	Perumpallam	4	6	4	4	10	4 Months
3.	Kodaikanal	4	6	8	4	6	4 Months
4.	Poombarai	4	6	4	4	4	4 Months
5.	Mannavanur	4	6	8	4	4	4 Months
6.	Berijam	4	6	8	4	4	4 Months
7.	Palani	4	6	8	4	6	4 Months

A) ENGAGING FIRE WATCHERS

2017-18

Sl. No	Name of Scheme	Kodaikanal	Devathanapatty	Palani	Perumpallam	Poombarai	Mannavanur	Berijam	Vandaravu
1	IDWH	200 Mds Rs.62050/-	300 Mds Rs.93075/-	300 Mds Rs.93075/-		100 Mds Rs.31025/-		100 Mds Rs.31025/-	200 Mds Rs.62050/-
2	Project Elephant	100 Mds Rs.30000/-		100 Mds Rs.30000/-	100 Mds Rs.30000/-	50 Mds Rs.15000/-		50 Mds Rs.15000/-	
3	Forest Protection		50 Mds Rs.57240/-		375 Mds Rs.143100/-		225 Mds Rs.85860/-		
4	IFM		100 Mds Rs.31000/-	100 Mds Rs.31000/-					
5	Project Tiger (16-17)			500 Mds Rs.155000/-			500 Mds Rs.155000/-		
6	Project Tiger			300 Mds Rs.104400/-		250 Mds Rs.87000/-	250 Mds Rs.87000/-		200 Mds Rs.69600/-

2018-19

Sl. No	Name of Scheme	Kodaikanal	Devathanapatty	Palani	Perumpallam	Poombarai	Mannavanur	Berijam
1	IDWH	170 Mds Rs.54400/-	180 Mds Rs.57600/-	170 Mds Rs.54400/-	170 Mds Rs.54400/-	170 Mds Rs.54400/-	170 Mds Rs.54400/-	170 Mds Rs.54400/-
2	Project Elephant	80 Mds Rs.28800/-	80 Mds Rs.28800/-	80 Mds Rs.28800/-	80 Mds Rs.28800/-	80 Mds Rs.28800/-		
3	Comprehensive Training scheme	150 Mds Rs.49000/-						

2019-20

Sl. No	Component	Unit	Unit cost as per FSR 2019-20	No of units	Amount in Lakhs	Location	
						Range	Beat
1	Engaging fire watchers 4 Nos x 4 months	Mandays	418.40	25 MDS	1.674	Devathana patty	Murugamalai East, Murugamalai West, Amburuvi East and Devathanapatty
2	Engaging fire watchers 4 Nos x 4 months	Mandays	418.40	25 MDS	1.674	Perum pallam	Kamanur (P),Melpallam, Oothu,Pannaikadu,Perumpallam,V adakavunji
3	Engaging fire watchers 4 Nos x 4 months	Mandays	418.40	25 MDS	1.674	Kodaikanal	Machur , Perumalmalai (K),Pambarpuram , GundanSholai
4	Engaging fire watchers 4 Nos x 4 months	Mandays	418.40	25 MDS	1.674	Poombarai	Poombarai East, PariKombai East, and Gundar North
5	Engaging fire watchers 4 Nos x 4 months	Mandays	418.40	25 MDS	1.674	Mannavanur	Mannavanur North,Parikombai West, kavunji and Parikombai East

Sl. No	Component	Unit	Unit cost as per FSR 2019-20	No of units	Amount in Lakhs	Location	
						Range	Beat
6	Engaging fire watchers 4 Nos x 4 months	Mandays	418.40	25 MDS	1.674	Berijam	Konalar East, Konalar West, Berijam East and Berijam West
7	Engaging fire watchers 4 Nos x 4 months	Mandays	418.40	25 MDS	1.674	Palani	Balagamudram East, Balagamudram West, Savarikadu and Palaru
Total					11.718		

2020-21

Sl. No	Name of Scheme	Kodaikanal	Devathanapatty	Palani	Perumpallam	Poombarai	Mannavanur	Berijam
1	IDWH	146Mds Rs.64500/-	146Mds Rs.64500/-	146Mds Rs.64500/-	146Mds Rs.64500/-	146Mds Rs.64500/-	146Mds Rs.64500/-	170 Mds Rs.54400/-
2	Forest Fire Prevention and management	50Mds Rs.20850/-	50Mds Rs.20850/-	50Mds Rs.20850/-	50Mds Rs.20850/-			

2021-22

Sl. No	Description	Name of Range	MDS	Target	Ache	%	Financial	
1	IDWH Scheme Engaging fire protection mazdoors @ Rs.442/MDS	Devathanapatty	MDS	175	175	100%	0.774	Funds received on 31.03.2022. As the PFMS server experienced heavy load, unable to take bills. Hence, expenditure not incurred.
		Perumpallam	MDS	250	250	100%	1.105	
		Kodaikanal	MDS	150	150	100%	0.663	
		Poombarai	MDS	100	100	100%	0.442	
		Mannavanur	MDS	100	100	100%	0.442	
		Berijam	MDS	100	100	100%	0.442	
		Palani	MDS	150	150	100%	0.663	
		Sub-Total	MDS	1025	1025	100%	4.531	

The existing practice being adopted for fire protection / Risk factors.

The forest fire in Kodaikanal Forest Division is mostly intentional and manmade.

The following equipment's will be proposed to Purchase during this plan period.

Sl. No	Name of the equipment	Nos
1	STIHL BR 600 backpack blower	1
2	Multi Power pro 12 feet length pruner	2
3	Alumunium Folding Ladder	2
4	SPKW50 spade with handle	2
5	FFAS 6000 shovel 2 inch	2
6	FPLR49 plastic leaf rake	4
7	FRWH12 Garden Rake 2 Teath	4
8	FSBR48 spring Brace PAKF	2
9	FCHW3066 prong cultivator	2
10	FGWH200 Garden Hoe	2
11	FSS4000 Garden shovel	4
12	FRS3000 Garden shovel	4
13	Manila Ropes of 130ft 3"	4
14	Nylon Ropes of 100 mtrs	6
15	Stretcher	1
16	Rechargeable Search Light	21
17	Helmet with Torch Light	8
19	Shoes	10
20	Flame retardent hood	11
21	Tara comfort TM 350 (Fire protection suit)	11
22	FRP helmet	11
23	FSS4000 Garden shovel	3
24	Mr.Light - R x 6(search light)	28
25	Fluorescent jacket	62
26	Husqvarna chain saw 372XP	1

For cutting down the smouldering branches, it is proposed to purchase "pole hooks". These hooks will be helpful in cutting down the small branches.

Light weight fire extinguishers will be proposed to be purchased to extinguish smouldering stumps. Carrying water to such altitudes is very difficult task. Light weight fire extinguishers are easy to transport and they will produce

lot of lather and foam they will be very much useful in extinguishing smouldering stumps and twigs.

During the recent fires, we practically experienced great difficulty not in fighting fire. It is for reaching the spot in time. Every time we spot the fire, it takes us atleast 4 to 5 hours to reach the spot. Transportation will be the major problem in fighting fire.

Fighting equipment's

1. Cutting machines fitted with circular saw and rubber threads:

These equipments will be very useful in bush clearing and removal of grasses and shrubs. During fire fighting, creation of a new firelines to set counter fire to extinguish the forest fires. But this will be done manually and in most of the times before we could successfully complete the cutting of firelines the fire escapes around the line. If it is done with the help of machines, the fire lines will be created very fast and we can successfully set a counter fire and extinguish the forest fires. Hence few such machines will be procured and supplied to Forest Range Officer.

2. Fire fighting kits:

The Following Tools will be needed:

- Fire racks – nail type
- Fire racks – arrow type
- Fire rack - tooth type
- Fire brooms
- Fire beaters
- Adjustable rod
- Kit bag

Number of Few sets will be procured and supplied to each Forest Range Officers.

3.Hook saw with adjustable hand: This equipment will be very useful in post fire operation. This has got a curved cutting edge with tooth. This is fitted to a long adjustable handle. The cutting edge is capable of cutting down small branches. This will be useful to cut down the burning branches after fire is extinguished.

- a) **Light weight fire extinguishers:** These equipments will also be very useful in post fire operations. As water is very scarce in the hill tops the smothering stumps could not be extinguished so easily.
- b) **Miners helmet fitted with head lights:** These equipments will be very useful and recommended by the District Fire officer for fighting forest fires. As the staff travel in the night also to reach the spots where forest fires are noticed, they find it very difficult as they have to carry the materials and also hold the torch light. If this helmet is supplied they can wear them and lit the light. Both the hands will be available free to carry the materials. Hence these helmets may be highly useful in forest fires.
- c) **Gumboots:** The District Fire officer recommends that the fire fighters will be supplied with gumboots for fighting forest fires. These gum boots will be useful during forest fires.

They will keep the staff safe from getting burn injuries during fire fighting as they have to walk in to the burnt area to reach other spots. Similarly during forest fires lot of reptiles rush out of the burning bushes and there will be a great danger of receiving snake bites. When gum boots is worn snakes cannot easily bit a person on his legs which will be the close target to these snakes in many occasions.

All the above equipments may be fitted/fixed / stored in the van and it will be easily available at the time of crisis.

Emergency Fund

- a) Emergency fund to facilitate movement of vehicles
- b) To hire labourers
- c) To arrange supplies such as food, water, etc to the fire fighters during fire.
- d) To make daily payments to the labourers engaged for fire fighting.

Training to staff and EDC members

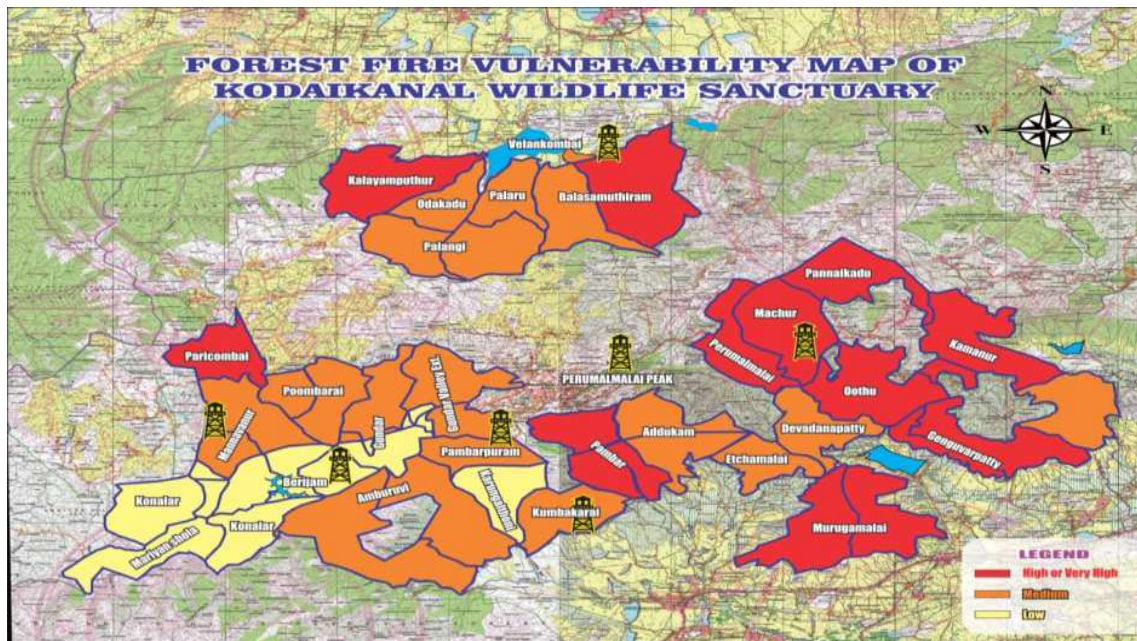
- Use of communication equipment
- Use of modern fire fighting techniques
- Use of chemicals
- Use of Tools
- Counter fire techniques
- Kodaikanal Forest Division have been registered with SMS alerts given by the Forest Survey of India, Dehardhun.

Rewards:

- Annual rewards to Fire free beat staff
- Annual rewards to Fire free VFC / EDC village

Annual rewards to public who give valuable information on fire occurrence

v) Maps (Relevant)



DINDIGUL FOREST DIVISION – FIRE DETAILS

- Forest fire pose a threat not only to the forest wealth but also to the entire regime to fauna and flora seriously disturbing the bio-diversity and the ecology and environment of a region.
- During summer, the forests become littered with dry senescent leaves and twigs, which could burst into flames ignited by the slightest spark.
- Forest fire causes imbalances in nature and endangers biodiversity by reducing faunal and floral wealth.
- Traditional methods of fire prevention are not proving effective and it is now essential to raise public awareness on the matter, particularly among those people who live close to or in forested areas.

CAUSES OF FOREST FIRE

Forest fires are caused by Natural causes as well as Manmade causes

Natural causes: Many forest fires start from natural causes such as lightning which set trees on fire. However, rain extinguishes such fires without causing much damage. High atmospheric temperatures and dryness (low humidity) offer favorable circumstance for a fire to start.

Man made causes: Fire is caused when a source of fire like naked flame, cigarette or bidi, electric spark or any source of ignition comes into contact with inflammable material.

TYPES OF FOREST FIRE

There are two types of forest fire i.e.,

- i) Surface Fire and
- ii) Crown Fire

i) Surface Fire

A forest fire may burn primarily as a surface fire, spreading along the ground as the surface litter (senescent leaves and twigs and dry grasses etc) on the forest floor and is engulfed by the spreading flames.

ii) Crown Fire

A crown fire is particularly very dangerous in a coniferous forest because resinous material given off burning logs burn furiously. On hill slopes, if the fire starts downhill, it spreads up fast as heated air adjacent to a slope tends to flow up the slope spreading flames along with it. If the fire starts uphill, there is less likelihood of it spreading downwards.

EFFECT OF FOREST FIRE

Fires are a major cause of forest degradation and have wide ranging adverse ecological, economic and social impacts, including:

- ❖ loss of valuable timber resources
- ❖ degradation of catchment areas
- ❖ loss of biodiversity and extinction of plants and animals
- ❖ loss of wildlife habitat and depletion of wildlife
- ❖ loss of natural regeneration and reduction in forest cover global warming
- ❖ loss of carbon sink resource and increase in percentage of CO₂ in atmosphere change in the microclimate of the area with unhealthy living conditions
- ❖ soil erosion affecting productivity of soils and production
- ❖ ozone layer depletion health problems leading to diseases

- ❖ loss of livelihood for tribal people and the rural poor, as approximately 300 million people are directly dependent upon collection of non-timber forest products from forest areas for their livelihood.

FIRE MITIGATION - CONTROL

- ✓ Detection
- ✓ Watch Towers
- ✓ Look out points
- ✓ Fire watchers
- ✓ Anti-poaching Watchers
- ✓ Communication
- ✓ Transport
- ✓ Additional Diesel to the existing departmental vehicles
- ✓ Extinguishing fire / Fire fighting
- ✓ Extinguishing by counter fire
- ✓ Post suppression operations

Legal action

Preventive measures

- Creation of more number of fires lines at fire problematic area on revised schedule of rate.
- Posting of Fire Watchers (FW) permanently on rotation basis.
- Fire problematic areas can be divided into smaller areas.
- Construction of fire watching tower at Kannivadi and Batlagundu Ranges (2 Nos.)
- Erection of staying sheds at in accessible to post fire watchers during summer season (fire season during December to July) with ration provisions.

- Formation of fire preventive committee at each VFC / FDA village on remuneration basis.
- Creating awareness to public by broadcasting / telecasting / distribution of bit notices, engaging NGO to explain the importance of forest and wildlife.
- Conducting rallies with school children to create awareness at nearby forest fringe villages.
- Writing fire fighting slogans at walls of villages and rocks along the road sides.
- Creating awareness to the farmers not to cultivate wildlife attractive crops, whereby to lit the fire to chase the wild animals will be stopped.
- Imposing heavy punishment to offenders by introducing amendments in the law as non-bailable / booking habitual offender under gundas act.

Strategy to combat forest fires

Deputing forest staff including fire watcher to fire service department to learn methods of fire fighting.

Fire fighting demonstration at forest fringe villages through Fire service personnel.

Formation of path along the periphery of the Reserve Forest, whereas susceptible for fire occurrences.

Personnel deployed to fight forest fires.

Selecting skilled youth labours from the tribals and abutting villages to monitor the fire occurrence and fire fighting.

Engaging labours to carry the food and water to feed the fire fighters till the fire fighting.

Arranging first aid personnel to help during untoward incidents.

People participation (VSS/ EDC) to control forest fires

Creating awareness to the villagers through the women members of VSS / EDC / WSHG.

Formation of fire fighting committee at each EDC / VSS to control forest fire.

Creating separate financial assistance to each fire fighting committee of VSS / EDC on revolving basis.

Fire incidence from 2020-21 to 2024 till date		
Year	No. of fire occurred	Area in Ha.
2020-21	14	12.399
2021-22	41	30.30
2023-24	40	34.5936
2024 Till Date	51	47.247

Road accidents:-

Dindigul District is surrounded 5 Districts namely Trichy, Karur, Tripur and Madurai. There are 4 National Highways (NH) with a distance coverage of 206 Kms and 8 State Highways (SH) with a distance coverage of 288 Kms and other District roads of 641 Kms in Dindigul District.

The district is criss-crossed by the following National highways:-

- a) NH-44 (Karur to Madurai)
- b) NH- 83 (Trichy to Pollachi)

The stretch which is the major cause for the increase in the number of accidents are the NH 83 (Trichy to Pollachi) and NH 44 (Karur to Madurai) roads. Dindigul District being an important market for agricultural produce (Oddanchatram) and tourist/pilgrim places (Kodaikanal & Palani) are engulfed with lot of vehicle movements in the above said stretches. Seasonal vehicles flow as well as the routine business activity always keeps these NH roads busy. Though several corrective measures with the related stakeholders were taking up, the

number of fatalities could be brought down successfully but not the number of accidents. In this regard the following action plan has been devised for strict follow up to reduce the reporting of accidents.

Also Palani is a major pilgrimage city in the district which is one of the Six Abodes of Lord Muruga, where thousands of pilgrims from all over India come every day and three fold pilgrims visit Palani during festive occasions, viz, Thai Poosam, Panguni Uthiram, Adi Kiruthigai, Sura Samharam, Vaikasi Visagam and monthly Karthigai festivals. Similarly, pilgrims who are going to Sabarimala for worshipping Lord Iyappa in Kerala state are worshipping Lord Muruga at Palani after visiting Sabarimala. Further, Kodaikanal is a popular summer resort in India visited by a large number of tourists. Due to the heavy vehicular traffic, frequent accidents are reported.

Details of Fatal - Non Fatal Accidents for the year 2016 to 2024 (up to 30.06.2024).

S.No.	Year	Fatal Accidents	Non-Fatal Accidents	Total
1.	2016	662	1507	2169
2.	2017	596	1266	1862
3.	2018	579	1299	1878
4.	2019	537	1241	1778
5.	2020	455	1068	1523
6.	2021	509	1238	1747
7.	2022	473	1158	1631
8.	2023	181	464	645
9.	2024	198	660	858

Monthly Road Safety Review Meeting is being conducted by the District Collector, Dindigul every month with the concerned officials. It is advisable to keep warning boards in the frequent accident places as preventive measures to avoid accidents. Most of the Accidents take place as the Road Safety Rules and Regulations were not followed properly. It has been instructed to take effective steps to prevent accidents on the black spots by conducting frequent vehicle checks and carrying out necessary road engineering works in liaison with the concerned PWD and Highways authorities in order to avoid road accidents.

The analysis of accident data in different angles has caused a compulsion to focus on the enforcement between 15.00 pm to 21.00 pm, similarly two wheelers were also frequently checked to reduce the accidents. All the Traffic units were directed to focus on the enforcement at accident prone spots on all week days with an additional emphasize on the checking of two-wheelers during the vulnerable time to reduce the accidents.

Fatal and Non-Fatal Accidents:

In Dindigul District, two teams were formed they are 1. PSNA Engineering College, Reddiyarchatram and 2. NPR Engineering College, Natham. The above said teams visited NH Nos. 191 spots, SH Nos. 103 spots and ODR & MDR Nos. 18 spots respect them. After inspection they have identified 312 black spots and had come out with valuable suggestions which could be done on time basis viz. Short term, Medium term and Long term. The teams had identified 473 rectification works which can be done on the said time basis (Short term works - 394 Nos, Medium term works - 51 Nos and Long term works - 28 Nos). Out of this 473, 412 remedial measured were (87.10 %) completed by District Police in coordination with other stake holders. For remaining rectification works, the periodical review meetings are being held both in District Collectorate and District Police Office. The concerned departments have assured that all the rectification works will be completed shortly.

In order to reduce the number of fatal and non-fatal accidents, the Collector instructed the Police Department to identify the black spots and to have a control over the drunken driving. The Regional Transport Officer has been directed to suspend / cancel driving licenses of offenders who were involved in drunken driving. The Regional Transport Officer in turn sought the support of the Traffic Police for suspending / cancelling the driving license of the drunken drivers. The Superintendent of Police has advised the Traffic Police Inspectors to send more proposals to RTO for driving license cancellation and vehicle Registration Certificate suspension.

Road Safety Engineering and Non-Engineering Works:

The Transport Commissioner, Chennai has sanctioned a sum of Rs.2,73,61,000/-to Dindigul District for the financial year 2023-2024 for the purchase of various road safety equipments under Road Safety Fund to control road accidents as follows:-

Sl. No	Year	Sanctioned Amount Rs.	Allotted amount dept.,Rs.				Remitted to Govt. Rs.
			SP office	RTO office	DE, Highways Palani	DE, Highways, Dindigul	
1.	2019-2020	5500000	---	5500000	---	---	-
2.	2020-2021	1610000	1610000	-	---	---	-
3.	2021-2022	8163500	8163500	-	---	---	-
4.	2022-2023	13191000	-	-	4973588	3198452	-
5.	2023-2024	27361000	-	-	3325282	3577057	-

34th ROAD SAFETY WEEK PROGRAMME:

Road Safety Awareness programme during Road Safety Week was celebrated the year 2023-2024 from 15th January 2024 to 14th February 2024.

The Various department officials, viz Revenue Transport, TNSTC, Education, Fire Services, Health, conducted Road safety awareness programmes by projecting videos, issuing pamphlets, conducting competitions for school children, keeping Flex banners on following Road safety rules by wearing helmet, avoid speaking in mobiles while driving, overloading of vehicles, driving in high speed etc., An one day eye check-up camp was conducted especially for the drivers and conductors. A Rally and a two wheeler procession were organised by the Regional Transport Officer, Dindigul in respect of Road Safety awareness. Road safety Awareness Bit notices were served near the Toll Gates in the NH.7 & NH.45.

ROAD ACCIDENTS:-

Palni is a major pilgrimage city in the district which is one of the Six Abodes of Lord Muruga, where thousands of pilgrims from all over India come every day and three fold pilgrims visit Palani during festive occasions, viz, Thai Poosam, Panguni Uthiram, Adi Kiruthigai, Sura Samharam, Vaikasi Visagam and monthly Karthigai festival. Similarly, pilgrims who are going to Sabarimala for worshipping Lord Iyappa in Kerala State, are worshipping Lord Muruga at Palani after visiting Sabarimala. Further, Kodaikanal is a popular summer resort in India visited by a large number of tourists. Due to the heavy vehicular traffic, frequent accidents are reported.

Sl.No	No.of Fatal Accidents	No.of Non- Fatal Accidents	Total No.of Accidents
1	181	464	645

1. District Disaster Management Plan(DDMP)

District Disaster Management Plan for the year 2024 was updated.

2.Taluk Level Disaster Management Plan

Taluk Level Disaster Management Plans were updated. The concerned Revenue Divisional Officers have certified them to be as per norms constituted by NDMA.

3. Meeting with Line Dept.officials

As per the instructions of the PS/CRA, meetings with the Line Department officials conducted to review the preparedness of the North East Monsoon. DDMA meeting in the district was also convened in which the preparedness of all the individual departments were reviewed to face the upcoming North East Monsoon.

4.Preparation of handbook on Disaster Management

The handbook on Disaster Management updated with the contact numbers of the district level officials and uploaded in the district website.

5.Mock drills in vulnerable areas

Mock drills were conducted by the Fire Service Department at the District Collectorate, Dindigul Bus Stand and the 84 vulnerable locations to sensitise the public on disaster management.

6.Strengthening of the District Emergency Operation Centre(DEOC) & Toll Free No.1077

District Emergency Operation Centre has been set up at Collectorate and being manned by Special staff (Desk Persons & office staff) round the clock. 1077 Toll free Number is in good working condition. Police VHF has been set up w.e.f.1.10.2020 and one HC/PC has been posted round the clock. The 1077 toll free number and Whatsapp complaint cell No.75988-66000 have been widely publicized through scrolls in local cable TV channels and newspapers. A mass sensitization campaign has been launched across the district in the form of rallies, human chains and painting speech & competitions on October'13th, ie, the International Day for Disaster Reduction.

7. Working condition of Rain gauges.

Rainfall and other data are being regularly entered in the web portal daily before 9 AM sharply. There are 10 raingauge stations, & all are in good working condition. The Revenue Divisional Officers and Tahsildars were directed to inspect all the raingauge stations in the district periodically and report back on repairs if any. Separate Whats App group is created with the contact numbers of all the district officials to share any information on disaster and to ensure free transmission of communication among the line departments.

8. Identification of vulnerable areas.

Dindigul District Administration has identified 84 vulnerable spots (prone to flood) based on the past disaster events. Of which 24 have been classified as **High vulnerability**, 4 as **Medium vulnerability** and 56 as **Low vulnerability**. Inter department Zonal Teams have been constituted in each of the above locations and they have inspected all the vulnerable spots and submitted their reports.

9. Preparation of maps of vulnerable areas

Vulnerable maps have been prepared Talukwise and submitted to the PS/CRA through E-mail for approval.

10. Appointment of nodal officer at the District level, Taluk level, Block level and vulnerable area level

Nodal officers at the taluk and block level & vulnerable point level have been appointed by the District Collector.

11. Training of Nodal Officers

Training to all the Nodal officers was given by the District Collector on 20.09.2024.

12.a) Formation of Zonal Teams including local community at vulnerable locations.

The Zonal teams comprising of inter- departmental officials along with Local community members inspected all the vulnerable places.

b) Visiting of areas by Zonal Teams

The zonal teams have inspected all vulnerable areas in the district and submitted report for the corrective action to be taken to reduce the degree of vulnerability.

13. Formation of the following committees :

I. Early Warning Committee

II. Search and Rescue Committee

III. Evacuation Committee

IV. Relief Centre/ Shelter Management Committee

Early warning committee, Search , Rescue & Evacuation committee, Relief center/ shelter committee, Waterways Management including eviction of encroachments committee, Public health Committee, Traffic Management Committee and Media Management(including Social Media) committee have been constituted as per Collector's Proc. and a meeting was conducted .

14. Inspection of Tanks/Water bodies/Supply Channels/Canals/river courses by WRD officials.

As per the instructions of the Principal Secretary/Commissioner of Revenue Administration, the Executive Engineer (PWD), WRO, Nanganjiyar Basin Division, Palani, have inspected the irrigation sources like 95 tanks, 13 rivers, 9 canals and 87 nos. of supply channels for desilting the identified tanks and supply channels and to evict all the encroachments in the water courses in our jurisdiction before the onset of North East Monsoon.

Sanction has accorded for 3 works of an estimate cost of 15.74 crores for the year 2023-2024. These works are sanctioned for recharging the ground water.

Sl. No.	Category of work	No. of works Administrative Sanction given	Estimate Amount (Rs.In Lakhs)
1.	Check dam	3	1574.50
Total		3	1574.50

The WRD officials have inspected the water course porambokes for desiltation and for removal of encroachments.

15. Inspection of the water bodies/supply channels under the control of local bodies by Engineers of local bodies.

The Engineers of Localbodies have inspected the waterbodies/supply channels and for removal of encroachments. Of the total 2438 culverts in the jurisdiction of the village Panchayats, 856 have been cleaned and cleaning of remaining culverts is under progress. Encroachments have been removed in respect of 3 cases in the vulnerable locations.

16. Preparation of deployment plan for rescue teams based on vulnerability mapping.

The Superintendent of Police, Dindigul has prepared deployment plan by forming 7 Sectors for all the 84 vulnerable places, each Sector having under the head of one DSP, inventories, SDRF trained personnel in rescue operations etc.

17. Whether Private Institutions/Hospitals/ Educational Institutions/ Oil companies etc., sensitized about their preparedness

The District Collector in the District level, the Sub-Collector, Palani and RDOs, Dindigul & Kodaikanal have conducted meetings with the owners of Private Institutions/Oil companies/ Hospitals/ Hostels/ Commercial Malls and sensitized them with necessary emergency plans to meet any eventuality and copy of minutes have been sent . Further, a copy of the template available in the NDMA website was given for preparing their own disaster management plans.

18. Preparation of list of inventories machineries required for the vulnerable area

Details of Tractors with Trailor, Bulldozers & Tractor with Excavators available in the vulnerable locations -

Sl. No.	Taluk	Tractors with Trailor	Bulldozers	Tractor with Excavator
1.	Dindigul West	10	10	-
2.	Dindigul East	47	-	-
3.	Nilakottai	10	10	12
4.	Natham	4	8	-
5.	Athoor	9	7	-
6.	Palani	10	5	-
7.	Oddanchatram	14	8	-
8.	Vedasandur	10	10	10
9.	Kodaikanal	11	6	-
	Total	125	64	22

Sl. No.	Taluk	Tractors with Trailor	JCB	Lorry	Tractor with Excavator
1.	Palani (MC)	0	2	2	-
2.	Oddanchatram (MC)	-	1	2	-
3.	Kodaikanal (MC)	-	1 Rented	2	-
	Total	3	1	6	-

The equipments with the Line Departments are as follows:-

For the past 2 months, Gang strength has been used as a Special driver to clear the vent way on both upstream and downstream sides for easy flow of rain water. Equipments available with Highways Dept. for rescue operations, are as follows:-

Sl. No.	Equipment	DE (Highways), Dindigul		DE (Highways) Palani	
		Available with the Dept.	Identified & to be hired if necessary	Available with the Dept.	Identified & to be hired if necessary
1	Lorry	1	21	1	14
2	Bulldozer	-	19	-	12
3	JCB	-	19	-	14
4	Tractors	-	21	-	13
5	Power Saw	6	25	3	15
6	Saw	3	15	1	45
7	Crow Bar	80	33	61	205
8	Sand bags	5800	3400	3110	6900
9	Wooden Poles	660	750	565	1350
10	Generator	3	9	1	10
11	Pump set	3	6	1	12

VHF sets

At present 16 Base VHF's & 15 Mobile VHF's are available (3 in Collectorate, 10 Taluk offices, 3 Divisional Officers) VHF's are working in good condition.

EQUIPMENT AVAILABLE

Sl. No.	Description of the Search and Rescue Equipment	Fire Service Dept.,	All Municipalities
		No. available	
1.	Lifebuoy	130	100
2.	Lifebuoy Jacket	141	250
3.	Breathing Apparatus (B.A. Set)	33	-
4.	Rope	71	7
5.	Rubber Boat	2	1
6.	Extension Ladder	7	1
7.	Ladder	5	2
8.	Torch Light	23	28
9.	Power Saw (Petrol)	9	7
10.	Power Saw (Electrical)	1	-

AVAILABILITY OF RESCUE PERSONNEL IN TSP BATTALIONS

Sl. No.	Rescue Personnel	No. of persons
1.	TSP Police Personnel	160
2.	Armed Reserve	9
3.	Home Guards	355
	Total	524

Availability of Heavy duty pumps/ Super suckers

Sl. No.	Local Body/ Department	Heavy duty pumps	Super suckers	JCB	Gen JET	Suction Machine	Power Saw
1.	Municipality	2	1	3	1	-	4
2.	Panchayat Blocks	-	1	18	8	-	16
3.	Town Panchayats	3	0	0	1	0	13
4.	Highways Department	1	-	-	1	-	3
	Total	6	1	21	14	-	56

Availability of Gen-Sets and search lights

Sl. No.	Local Body/ Department	No. of Gen-sets available	Search Lights
1.	Municipalities	2	25
2.	Panchayat Blocks	8	-
3.	Town Panchayats	1	0
4.	Fire and Rescue Services	1	7
	Total	13	22

AVAILABILITY OF SAND BAG AND CASUARINA POLES

Sl. No.	Local Body/ Department	No. of Sand Bag	No. of casuarinas poles
1.	Corporation		
a)	Dindigul	Nil	Nil
2.	Municipalities		
a)	Palani	300	110
b)	Oddanchatram	500	50
c)	Kodaikanal	1500	25
3.	Panchayat Block	2630	1050
4.	Town Panchayats	11500	1150
5.	Public Works Department	9500	1350
6.	Highways	5800	1650

Stock of Materials in Dindigul EDC (As on 10.07.2024)

No. of standby transformers available	No. of poles available	Conductors available (in Km)
100 KVA/22 KV -1 No.	9 M Square Pole -748 Nos.	7/2.50 mm -254 Km
500 KVA/22 KV -Nil.		7/3.35 mm- 88KM
63 KVA /22 KV -4 Nos.	8m pole- 248 Nos	7/3.35 mm -Nil.
16 KVA /11 KV - NIL	9 M(300kg) - 5067 Nos (including RDSS)	7/4.09mm -59 KM
25 KVA /11 KV- 343 Nos	9 M(400kg) - 702 Nos (including RDSS)	6/4.72+7/1.57mm Dog -47 KM
Power Saw -21 Nos.		

19. Preparation of traffic plan by police to establish green corridor to highly vulnerable areas.

In Dindigul district, No area has been identified as very high vulnerability.

20. Identification of advance storage points/location.

Civil Supply Dept.officials have been directed to identify advance storage points and locations to stock PDS food items in the eventuality of locations which may be marooned or cut off in the event of heavy rainfall and flooding. In Dindigul District at Kodaikanal Taluk, for 2 points, viz. Manjampatti, & Kallakinaru. Safety places for advance storage have been identified, as follows:-

1	Manjampatti	Forest Hunting Centre (used as Polling station at the time of elections)
2	Kallakinaru	Anganwadi Centre

21. Co-ordination Meeting with NGOs / Red Cross/ Service Organisation etc.,

Co-ordination meeting with the NGOs/Red Cross Societies was conducted

22. Identification and Training of First Responders(Volunteers)

First Responders and Volunteers of Red Cross Society, Nehru Yuva Kendra, NSS/NCC, Home Guards etc have been identified in each of the vulnerable locations. A training programme was conducted for First Responders and Volunteers with Fire service Department. A meeting was also conducted to the First Responders with the Inter departmental zonal team officials in which corrective action to be taken in each vulnerable point was discussed and follow up action has been taken by the Line Dept. officials.

Identity cards have been issued to First responders and action is being taken to provide T.shirts with Reflection Jackets to them for easy identification during rescue and relief operations. The name and mobile numbers of trained swimmers, snake catchers have also been updated in the District plan and website.

CHAPTER-6

DISASTER RESPONSE, RELIEF AND REHABILITATION **PATROLLING ON THE BANKS OF RIVERS**

The Tahsildar and the police will arrange for patrolling the banks of rivers by posting Village Administrative Officers, Village Assistants and Constables. This is essential to keep the convoy party or control room or supervising patrol party informed of any breach in the river banks. The police constables who are on patrol duty will patrol the river bank and inform the nearest police station or supervising patrol or convoy party should be equipped with jeeps and VHF sets. Police bandobast arrangements will be provided in the shelter places where marooned people are accommodated

S.No.	Particulars	Action taken
1	Appointment of Nodal officer	Nodal officers are appointed in the cadre of Deputy Collector /Taluk wise
2	Main Streaming Disaster Risk Reduction Teams (Revenue and Development Dept.)	1. Sub Collector Palani, RDO Cadre officers (2 Divisions) 2. Block Development Officer – Cadre officers (14 Blocks)
3	Constitution of various committee	1. Early warning committee 2. Search, Rescue and evacuation committee. 3. Shelter and relief committee. 4. Water way management including eviction of encroachment committee. 5. Public Health Committee. 6. Traffic Management Committee 7. Medical Management Committee all.
4	Identification of vulnerability area.	84 vulnerable areas have been identified in the district in the context of North East Monsoon
5	Preparedness in Vulnerable Areas	1. First Responders including swimmers, climbers and snake catchers have been identified in each vulnerable location 2. Deployment Plan has been put in place by police department 3. Inter-Zonal Department Teams have been constituted in each vulnerable location. 5. Traffic Plan for all rescue teams has been prepared based on vulnerability mapping 6. List of inventories/ Machinerics available for ready use department wise has been compiled for each Vulnerable location.

6	Eviction of encroachment & Desilting works.	Eviction works are in full swing in each taluk and focus is on removal of encroachments in water bodies and pending cases arising out of G.O Ms No 540, Revenue department
7	NGOs	NGOs, NSS, NCC, Red Cross and Nehru Yuva Kendra volunteers have been identified and trained. They have been issued with identity cards
8	Private Hospitals	Private Hospital & Doctors Details are readily available in the district website. Private institutions have been sensitized on the need for an emergency contingency plan in the event of a disaster.

VILLAGE LEVEL VIGILANCE COMMITTEE:

- Village level vigilance committee for disaster headed by VAO is created in every village
- VAO –head, Panchayat secretary - member, local volunteers – members
- Train the local volunteers about the Relief and rescue, first aid techniques to face any untoward incident
- Monitor the calamities and coordinate with the zonal teams in reporting the problems if any immediately to 1077 and higher officials
- Record all the cultivation statistics in the adangal properly

RELIEF MEASURES:

During North East Monsoon period there is absolute possibility of heavy rains resulting in Floods. The depressions in Bay of Bengal may cause heavy rainfalls. The last two weeks of November and the first week of December will be the crucial period of ‘ALERT’ the rain may cause heavy floods in the rivers, streams of Nilakottai, Vedasandur, Oddanchatram and Palani. The water sources then become too narrow for the large volume of water which flows. Therefore the water overflows the banks, breaches the banks, causes damages to house, huts, Agricultural lands, roads, Telephone lines, Railway tracks, Electricity lines etc. Apart from this landslides, felling of trees due to gale, mud cave may also occur in hill areas like Kodaikanal-Palani road, Kodaikanal-Batlagundu road, Pandrimalai road. To minimize the damages and ensure speedy relief, Fire Service Department

has to be vigil round the clock and act according to DM Plan. The Fire Service vehicle and staff can be get in motion when the need arise. The Fire Service Department ready to rush up for rescue operation wherever necessary. The Revenue and Block staff will be in constant touch with the officials of this Department. The Fire Service Department will coordinate with the Tamil Nadu Water and Drainage Board in cleaning the drinking water wells wherever such a need arises, well trained swimmers, Life Jacket, Ropes and the required lime saving equipments will be kept ready for rescue operation.

REHABILITATION:

In the aftermath of rescue operations are over, the rehabilitation process has to be taken up. A quick assessment of damages to houses eligible for grant of relief for house damages, financial assistance to the families, who have lost their kith and kin, will be done pragmatically. The correctness and promptness of report preparation and transmissions to higher-ups are important. As and when the assessment of damages is over, the payment of cash doles, issue of free rice and distribution of cloting shall follow according to standing orders on the subject amended from time to time.

RELIEF AMOUNT:

As per the existing rule (G.O.Ms.No.579 Revenue And Disaster Management Department Disaster Management Wing, DM-III(2) Section dated:09.12.2023), a relief amount of Rs.4,00,000/- lakhs given for loss of life. This relief amount will be granted to the affected family within 24 hours after ensuring that the death is due to the disaster and collecting the necessary documents, like FIR and Post-Mortem certificate. The relief amount given for loss of dwelling houses as per the existing rule is as follows:

Hut Damaged (Fully)	Rs.8,000/-
Pucca house (Fully)	Rs.1,20,000/-
Hut Damaged (Partly)	Rs.4,100/-
Pucca house (Partly)	Rs.6500/-
Kutch House	Rs.4000/-
Loss of Human Life	Rs.4,00,000/- from SDRF
Free Kerosene	1 litre
Free clothing	1 Saree and 1 Dhoti
Free Rice	10 Kgs (Per family)
Relief Amount (Shelter)	Rs.1,000/-
Funeral Rites	Rs.2,500/- for widow, Widower, to the Child who have lost both the parents. In Case of fully orphaned, the relief may be given to concerned local body after confirming that the death has been casued due to natural calamities. (Under G.O.No.335 dated:20.7.2022

ASSESSMENT OF CATTLE LOSSES:

Similarly for the loss of cattle also enumeration will be done and relief granted after obtaining the postmortem report from the Veterinary Doctors of Animal Husbandry Department. The rates of relief grant for cattle loss as per G.O.Ms.No.579 Revenue And Disaster Management Department Disaster Management Wing, DM-III(2) Section dated:09.12.2023) is as follows:

Cattle (Cow and Buffalo)	Rs.37,500/-
Camel, Horse, Bullock	Rs.32,000/-
Calf, Donkey	Rs.20,000/-
Sheep, Goat	Rs.4,000/-
Hen	Rs.100/-

ASSESSMENT OF DAMAGES OF CROPS:

A preliminary and immediate assessment of the damages and the relief measures required should be reported by the Joint Director of Agriculture, Dindigul in close co-ordination with the Tahsildars concerned so that the Government can be approached to obtain required funds to compensate the farmers for the crop damages. As it has been usually the practice to move seeds

from far offices to the places affected, the Joint Director of Agriculture, Dindigul as soon as the calamity is reported, chalk out a program about the movement of seeds and pesticides etc., and arrange to move them to the needy areas with sufficient quantity. Similarly the Joint Registrar of Co-operative societies in consultation with the Joint Director of Agriculture will move the stock of Fertilizers to the affected areas immediately.

Agriculture input subsidy where crop loss is 33% and above:

Input subsidy (where crop loss is 33% and above) a) For agriculture crops, horticulture crops and annual plantation crops	Rs.8,500/- per hectare for crops other than paddy In rainfed areas subject to a minimum assistance of not less than Rs.1000/- 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 subject to minimum assistance not less than Rs.2,500/- and restricted to sown areas.
c) Sericulture	Rs.7,410/- per hectare for Eri, Malberry, Tussar. Rs.7,500/- per hectare for Muga.
d) Paddy	Rs.17,000/- per hectare subject to minimum assistance not less than Rs.2000 and restricted to sown areas.

DAMAGE ASSESSMENT BY OTHER DEPARTMENTS:

After the occurrence of the Disaster the quantum of damages pertaining to other departments are also assessed immediately to give the required assistance and to take up the restoration works.

DAMAGES	DEPARTMENT
1. Damages to electrical power system	TANGEDCO
2. Damages to roads	Highway and Rural works Local Bodies (for roads under their control)
3. Damages to Public Buildings	Public Works Department

4. Damages to irrigation sources	Public Works Department (WRO) Rural Development Department (for Minor Irrigation tanks)
5. Damages to Telecommunication system	BSNL

Based on the assessment received from the concerned department about the damages, funds will be sought from the Government and on receipt of funds reconstruction and restoration works will be pursued by the respective departments.

CHAPTER -7

PREVENTION AND MITIGATION

❖ **MAJOR DISASTER :**

Drought is the major disaster in Dindigul district, as it is historically a drought prone district due to its location and erratic rainfall patterns. The District does not have any perennial river source. Most of the rivers except river Vaigai (24 Kms of which passes through the district) are seasonal. Therefore, the district is prone to drought which is a **Major Disaster** and drinking water shortage are being addressed by a detailed district disaster management plan.

During North East Monsoon period there is absolute possibility of heavy rains resulting in inundation, floods etc. The depressions in the Bay of Bengal may intensify into Cyclonic Storms. The three months period (i.e. October – December) categorized as **‘PERIOD OF ALERT’**. The last two weeks of November and the first week of December will be the **‘CRUCIAL PERIOD OF ALERT’**.

The rains may cause heavy inflow of water in the rivers and jungle streams, odais etc. These water courses then become too narrow to carry large volume of water which flows. Therefore the water overflows thereby breaching embankments, causes enormous damages to houses, huts, agricultural lands, roads, telephone lines, railway tracks, electricity lines and other public properties. It is not feasible to completely prevent nature’s fury at one stroke. However, to minimize the damage caused by nature’s onslaught and to ensure speedy relief thereby mitigating the sufferings of the people, the Dindigul District Administration have to devise a plan and prepared a comprehensive “DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLAN”. The plan can be set in motion when the need arises with the active co ordination of inter departmental officials.

❖ **MINOR DISASTERS**

The following are the minor disasters in addition to Flood respect of Dindigul district.

- a) Landslide
- b) Forest Fire
- c) Road accident

❖ **LANDSLIDE**

On 27.10.2014, due to heavy rain, there was a landslide in Batlagundu-Kodaikanal Ghat road near Dum Dum Parai & at Savarikkadu in Palani to Kodaikanal Ghat road & vehicular traffic was affected and restored immediately by Highways Department. During November'2015, due to heavy rain, landslips occurred in Batlagundu to Kodaikanal Ghat road near Dumdum Parai and restoration works were immediately carried out by the Highways Department.

During November 2018, due to Gaja Cyclone, landslide occurred at many Places in Kodaikanal Taluk and restoration Works were immediately carried out by the Highways Department.

❖ **FOREST FIRE**

The following equipments were purchased at a cost of Rs.6,80,130/- and handed over to Fire & Rescue Services Department from the District Collector's Disaster Management Fund towards fire preventive measures for the ensuing North East Monsoon.

Sl. No.	Details	No. of equipments	Amount Rs.
1.	Hand pump	10	247990.00
2.	Gum boots	151	87995.00
3.	Over all coat	151	126085.00
4.	Public address system	11	76700.00
5.	Nylon rope	2300 feet	45601.00
6.	Aluminum Nozzle (Multipurpose)	10	95580.00
7.	Petrol	213 litre	179.00
	Total	--	680130.00

Further, necessary proposals have been send to Additional Chief Secretary/ Commissioner of Revenue Administration, Chennai. In this office Roc.No. 2448654/2024/Nc1, dated:27.09.2024 to purchase the following items to fire & Rescue service department towards preventive measures for the ensuring North East Monsoon orders awited from the CRA.

Sl.No	Items	Nos	Estimate Cost
1.	1" NYLON ROPE 100 FEET	10	14000
2.	1.5" NYLON ROPE 100 FEET	10	18000
3.	PETROL CHAIN SAW 18" BAR	10	65000
4.	BOLT CUTTER 24"	10	16500
5.	SNAKE CATCHER 6 FEET	10	30500
	Total		144000

Rs.144000/- is Taxable value and CGST&SGST Tax -25920/- in the total value of Rs.169920/-.

ROLES & RESPONSIBILITIES OF VARIOUS LINE DEPARTMENTS

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

- Each Department shall have their own Departmental Disaster Management plan
- Micro-Hazard zonation for each hazard will be taken up.
- Display of warning boards for general public in sensitive areas.
- Inventory of human and material resources available within the department at the local, district and state level is kept up-to-date and as broad based as possible.
- Training, Capacity Building of the key members of the department
- Medical Preparedness – nominate/designate hospitals, doctors and paramedics and emergency health management systems
- State, District, Block and local level mock drills and rehearsals.
- Public Awareness generation and community training.

- Inventory of Lifeline buildings such as schools, hospitals, administration buildings – to assess their safety and initiate measures for improving safety.
- Knowledge management of Disaster management skills
- Budgetary allocations for various mitigation, planning and preparedness activities.
- Yearly updating of the state plan. In case of a disaster, the plan will need to be reviewed immediately thereafter.
- Documentation of success stories, lessons learnt overall and review of the outputs of the plan.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT

- To coordinate the preparedness functions of all the departments; It is also overall in charge of formulating and implementing the disaster management policies of the state.
- Ensure adequate resources are allocated for preparedness work for all departments.
- Main support department for District Disaster Management Authority.
- Quick mobilization of resources for relief and rehabilitation to the Disaster spot.
- Ensure basic facilities for personnel who work on disaster response.
- Prepare a list of potential shelters while clearly specifying their capacity and check upon their suitability for accommodating people.
- Prepare a detailed contingency plan for disposal of dead bodies and carcasses that will include adequate documentation.
- Constitute Village-level Preparedness Teams with the help of local bodies, local NGOs and revenue officials.
- Coordinate Village/Habitation level mock drills with the assistance of the Rural Development department and Police.
- Prepare and update inventory of manpower and resources database every quarter inclusive of Earthmoving equipment, Tipper Lorries, Power saws, Cranes, Boats and any other lifesaving equipment.

- Annually facilitate the DDMA to update the District Disaster Management Plan.
- Maintain, activate and monitor the District level Emergency Operations Centre (DEOC).
- Establish communications with State Emergency Operations Centre (SEOC) and all stakeholders at all levels for the purpose of receiving and sending warning and information exchange through district control room.
- Ensure collation of expense accounts for sanctions and audits and to ensure full accountability for funds utilized through the department.

Transport Department

- Develop a plan for mobilization of vehicles at short notice and to dovetail it into the disaster management plan for the department.
- Carry out survey and report condition of all highway systems at state and district level;
- Prepare an inventory of vehicles, trucks, buses, jeeps, tipper lorries and tractors of government and private agencies district wise and provide the list to the SEOC and DEOC;
- Issue standing instructions to the State transport department for providing buses for evacuation and relief;
- It is the primary agency for dealing with road accidents and in bringing in policies in this area.

Police Department

- Prepare an operational Plan for responding to any type of disaster.
- Impart training to the members of the Police Force in first aid, evacuation, rescue and relief operations.
- To conduct Search and Rescue training to local volunteers and motivate youth and college students to participate; with the trained group, to constitute district wise 'Search & Rescue' Teams.
- Prepare an inventory of all manpower and equipment available to be utilized in managing a disaster.

- Identify the ‘Risk” areas for different disasters and instruct the existing police installations located in those areas for keeping themselves in high alert for undertaking emergency rescue, evacuation and relief operations.
- Hold quarterly mock drills on disaster preparedness and response and involve local community and volunteers.
- Keeping police vehicles and other transport in readiness for deployment.
- Review maintenance of equipment and machinery that will be utilized during a disaster.
- Ensure the availability of adequate warning mechanism for evacuation.
- Installation of radio communication at the DEOC and at the affected site, during disaster.
- Identify alternative routes for possible hot spots.

Fire and Emergency Services

The Fire Services in the States will be strengthened and made multi-hazard response outfit. The Fire and Rescue Service will perform the following functions:

- Organize public fire education programmes.
- Create and sustain awareness of the hazards of fire and other emergencies
- Heighten the role of the individual in the prevention of fire and other disasters.
- Provide technical advice for building plans in respect of machinery and structural layouts to facilitate ascape from fire, rescue operations and fire management.
- Inspect and offer technical advice on fire extinguishers.
- Co-ordinate and advice on the training of personnel in firefighting to the departments / institutions in the State.
- Offer rescue and evacuation services to those trapped by fire or in other emergency situations and
- Train and organize Emergency volunteer squads at community level

Public Works Department (PWD)

It is primary agency for maintenance of public infrastructure ranging from Buildings, Major irrigation Tanks, Dams and has the expertise to take up Flood prevention works.

- Department of Public Works takes precautionary steps for the protection of government property against possible loss and damage during a disaster.
- Formulates guidelines for safe construction of public buildings.
- Prepare source lists with specifications and position of heavy construction equipment in the state.
- Organize periodic training of engineers and other construction personnel on disaster resistant construction technologies.
- Establish communication with state Emergency Operations Center (SEOC), DEOC and Departmental HQ within the division and state.
- Create an inventory of Earth moving machinery available with each division and with private contractors; Boats that could be used in times of floods and major inundation.
- Create linkage and communication with power project authorities and identify resources available with them.
- Officers at SDO level should be familiar with pre-disaster precautions and during/post-disaster procedures for road clearing and have a clear idea of alternative safe evacuation routes; Routes strategic for evacuation and relief should be identified and marked in close coordination with police and DEOC.
- Undertake rapid visual inspection of critical buildings and structures of the state government (including hospital buildings) by a specialized team and identify structures which are endangered requiring retrofitting or demolition.
- Emergency tool kits to be organized for each division.

✚ Agriculture / Horticulture Department

- This department will need to prepare a composite Disaster Management Plan for drought related disasters.
- The department is the Primary agency for assessment of crop damages.
- Organize the distribution of seeds, seedlings, fertilizer and implements to affected farmers;
- Arrange for keeping stock of certified seeds, fertilizers and pesticides.
- Establish communication with TNSDMA, DDMA, and Disaster Control Room and Agriculture Universities.
- Check available stock of equipment and materials which are likely to be most needed during disasters like floods and drought. Suggest a variety of seeds and cropping pattern, which can reduce losses and risks to farmers.
- Determine the type of damage, pests or disease affected crops.
- Setting up extension teams for crop protection and accordingly ensure that extra supplies and materials be obtained.
- To mitigate Gaja cyclone situation, Government of Tamil Nadu has allotted funds to Dindigul district during the year 2018 under SDRF as detailed below.

Sl. No.	Description	Amount (Rs.in crores)	Expenditure (Rs.in crores)	No. of beneficiaries
1	Human Loss	0.700	0.700	7
2.	Cattle Loss	0.0807	0.0801	36
3.	Hut damages	1.79257	1.79257	3404
4.	Agriculture crops (Cocount & Agri. crop)	6.2397	6.1246	10738
5.	Horticulture crops	11.0122	8.1708	10493
6.	Land slides	0.1148	0.1069	151
7.	Livelihood assistance	1.7020	1.7020	3404

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- The department is the Primary agency for assessment of crop damages.

- Organize the distribution of seeds, seedlings, fertilizer and implements to affected farmers;
- Arrange for keeping stock of certified seeds, fertilizers and pesticides.
- Establish communication with TNSDMA, DDMA, and Disaster Control Room and Agriculture Universities.
- Check available stock of equipment and materials which are likely to be most needed during disasters like floods and drought. Suggest a variety of seeds and cropping pattern, which can reduce losses and risks to farmers.
- Determine the type of damage, pests or disease affected crops.
- Setting up extension teams for crop protection and accordingly ensure that extra supplies and materials be obtained.

Fisheries Department

- To keep the list of simmers in respect of the District and Taluk level
- To keep ready a good number of private boats / catamarans with crew and good swimmers, equipped with nylon rope etc. The catamarans and boats are to be transported to the marooned places by Lorries which can be arranged with the help of Regional Transport Officer for rescue services.

Animal Husbandry Department

- It is the primary agency for animal epidemics; fodder assessment disposal of dead animals – and will advise the DDMA on these matters.
- The department will identify areas likely to be affected in the event of a disaster and incorporate it into the Disaster Plan of the department. Identify disaster prone areas, livestock population at risk, requirement of medicine, vaccines, equipment, disinfectants and other materials will feature in this.
- Prepare inventory of human recourses along with their contact number (Veterinary Doctors, Para Vets, and helpers).
- Identify shelters for animals.

- Prepare a list of water borne diseases that are preventable by vaccination. Publicize the information about common diseases afflicting livestock and the precautions that need to be taken.
- Stock emergency medical equipment which may be required during and post disaster.
- Capacity building of all veterinary hospital staff in dealing with likely damages and effects in the aftermath of disaster.
- Prepare kits for veterinary diseases, which could be provided to veterinary doctors at the block level and extension officers at the village level. The kits may also be provided to village level veterinary volunteers.

Rural Development Department

- It is the primary agency to implement vulnerability reduction projects to alleviate poverty and improve people's livelihoods.
- Capacity building of rural population for managing disasters and incorporating Disaster management measures in rural development schemes where the bulk of the funding is towards improving the quality of life of the rural poor.
- Work on mock drills at the community level particularly in populations that are vulnerable.
- Develop a state level disaster management plan for the department and update it annually.
- Encourage disaster resistant technological practices in buildings and infrastructure.
- Analyze the training needs of the department's personnel, which will include its officials and elected representatives.
- Conduct Village Panchayat level mock drills as part of preparedness.
- Assist in establishing village disaster management teams.

Department of Environment & Forests

- Primary Agency responsible for forest fires and disasters related to forest areas.

- Primary agency for research and development on Climate Change impact and adaptation activities for the state.
- Prepare a department disaster management plan.
- Forest Fire prone areas should be identified and extra vigilance be ensured in such cases.
- Organize community awareness programs and create task forces for forest fire fighting.

Municipal Administration & Water Supply Department

- Develop a disaster management plan for the department, including the identification of location of camps for different type of disasters, existing locations that can be used as shelters, inventories of agencies that can be used for establishment of tents.
- To conduct regular training for staff on minimum standards for shelter, relief camps and tent structures.
- The department should facilitate all corporations and Municipalities to develop city Disaster Management Plan and to ensure regular updation of the plan.

Department of Civil Supplies and Consumer Protection

- Develop a plan that will ensure timely distribution of food to the affected population. Plan for food storage locations and maintain a stock of food relief items for any emergency.
- Act as a Nodal agency for collection, Storage and distribution of food and other relief materials during emergencies.
- The Department may closely monitor supply of Diesel / Petrol to bunks during the disaster.
- Fair price outlets for vegetable need to be quickly setup in the affected area.
- Identify and delineate vulnerable areas – Prepare departmental contingency plan.
- Make an inventory of storages & godowns and assess and ensure the safety of storage places.

- Constitute district wise/vulnerable zone wise response teams and delineate roles and responsibilities.
- Estimate the quantity and nature of the supplies required district / vulnerable zone wise.
- Ensure that all ration shops in vulnerable areas are fully stocked.
- Fair Price Shops located in low lying areas vulnerable to flood due to monsoon and cyclone will be identified and steps will be taken to shift them to higher locations.
- Essential Commodities especially rice and wheat will be safely stored with water proof gunny bags stored in full storage capacity of Fair Price Shops to meet any emergency during flood.
- Liftment and movement of PDS commodities will be watched daily and it will be ensured that no godown or FPS shall go without stock.
- New ration cards will be issued to those people who have lost their reation cards and necessary arrangements will be made to enable the cardholders to get essential commodities through fair price shops.
- In the Tamil Nadu Civil Supplies Corporation godowns, three months stock of rice and wheat will be kept as buffer stock especially in the 14 coastal districts during monsoon season.
- Also sufficient number of gunny bags will be stored in the godowns of Tamil Nadu Civil Supplies Corporation for emergency utilization.

✚ Information and Public Relations Department

- Disseminate Disaster Management information and warnings to the public such as would enable taken and panic lessened.
- Media coordination; Ensure that proper and adequate information is provided to the media.
- Develop a disaster management plan for the department on its roles and strategy for dealing with responsibilities; Prepare guidelines / policy for necessary action by mass media on reporting disasters.
- Conduct education and awareness for local communities.

- Popularize the techniques for preparedness and survival during a pre-disaster, disaster and post-disaster period through television, radio and other publicity media.
- Setup a media center to dissipate information to Press and Media during disasters of higher magnitude.

+ Tamil Nadu Generation and Distribution Corporation (TANGEDCO)

- Develop a disaster management plan for the department.
- Carry out survey of condition of all power supply lines at state and district level.
- Review and update precautionary measures and procedure and review with staff the precautions that have been taken to protect equipment.
- Ensure that alternate power supply arrangements for emergency supply are available for critical facilities.
- Stock spare parts for usage during crisis.
- Protect Power Stations from disaster.
- Take a call on disconnection of electricity supply to prevent electrocution incidences.
- Make deployment teams which can be quickly moved to area where disaster has struck.

+ Labour Welfare Department

- Issue disaster management guidelines to all the industries and ensure on-site and off-site plans for all industries.
- Prepare and disseminate guidelines for labour security and safety.
- Prepare and disseminate public awareness material related to chemical accidents.
- Revise, update and implement rules and regulation for industrial safety and hazardous waste management.
- Ensure that Local Crisis Groups are formed and are functional in places where Major Accident Hazard Industries are located.

Education Department

The following are the various measures taken by the district education department to combat forthcoming disasters/.

- The disasters Management Committee was formed in each school and it is headed by the headmaster. Comprising of trained teachers PTA and SMC members. This committee is working with District Disaster Management committee to overcome the disaster.
- The subjects like fire safety, earth quake, flood, drought and pandemic was included in the state curriculum. Apart from this teachers are trained in mainstream of disaster management classes while they are handling regular subjects.
- The district RMSA has conducted safety & security training to all teachers. They are trained in accident prevention methods in schools. A small grant of Rs.600 was given to each teachers to procure safety materials, and to create awareness among the students and partents.
- Appropriate instructions were given to principal, HM to conduct mock drill once in a year with the help of police, revenue and fire service department.
- Frequent awareness programs are conducted wherever possible. Do's and don't during disaster, safety norms and first aid was discussed by the teachers. The government covid-19 SOP was followed in all meetings.
- Disaster prone area was identified with help of local leaders. The volunteers are trained in rescue, relief and evacuation procedures.
- All schools are instructed to prepare Disaster Management plan as per the guidelines given by the NDMA.
- The students and volunteers of JRC, NCC, NSS, Scouts are involving in awareness creation.

(i) Education

- | | | |
|---|---|--|
| 1 | Schools need to allocate resources, time and space to provide psycho – social care for children in their premises. This has to be integrated in regular school hours for a reasonable time period | Resources, Time and space is provided for psycho – social care for needy children. It is integrated in regular school hours by expert teachers. |
| 2 | Distribution of school books, text books, uniform and stationaries in Urban as well as rural areas. | Commencement of every year, text book, uniform, stationaries are given to both Urban and Rural area students. |
| 3 | Training personnel for multi-hazard disaster resistant school planning, design, monitoring, maintenance, inspection and approval at community- and all levels of government | Disaster Management committee is formed in all schools and conducted awareness programs periodically by school nodal officer. |
| 4 | Resume the functioning of Anganwadicentre or makeshift centres in order to meet the nutritional needs of pregnant and lactating mothers and children below 2 years | Not applicable. |
| 5 | Set up child Friendly to provide psycho social support for children | Child Helpline Nos. 14417, 1098 displayed in every school. |
| 6 | Prioritize the needs of children with vulnerabilities while providing | COMPLAINT BOX, மாணவர்மனசு supporting systems are also available in schools. |

Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board (TWAD)

- Identify flood prone areas and activate flood monitoring mechanism.
- Often in a flooded area, there will be a shortage of good drinking water. This need has to be made good.
- Collect all the information on weather forecast and the water levels of all water storage area.
- Draw a schedule for chlorination and other required bacteriological analysis for ensuring safe public water supply.
- Keep in readiness essential tool kits and protection material at critical places for emergency deployment.
- Materials likely to be damaged by rains, such as cement bags, electric motors, office records etc. should be covered with plastic even though stored inside.
- A standby water supply plan should be available in the event of damage or pollution of the regular supply sources in disaster prone areas.
- Make an inventory provision to acquire tankers, Containers and storage tanks and establish other temporary means of distributing water on an emergency basis.

Prepare plans for water distribution to all transit and relief camps, affected villages and cattle camps and ensure proper execution of these plans.

Health Department :

1. Communication establishment with District and Taluk control rooms and departmental offices within the division
2. Stockpiling of live saving, anti-diarrhea drugs, de-toxicants, anesthesia, and adequate disinfectant for safe drinking water.
3. Order for Arrangement of ambulance/generators
4. Order to prepare In-house emergency medical teams to ensure that adequate staff available at all times to handle emergency casualties.
5. Listing of private health facilities

6. Identification of sites in probable disaster areas for site operation areas.
Order for proper storing of immunization vaccines at Block level
7. Awareness generation
8. All staff informed about the disasters, likely damages and effects.

The Joint Director of Medical Services and the Deputy Directors of Public Health have been instructed to form emergency teams consisting of following staff under the leadership of Joint Director of Medical Services. They should monitor the Teams, render services along with the assistance of all health staff employed at Panchayat Unions and Town Panchayats and also bear the following responsibilities and discharge duties in the affected areas in consultation with the District Collector and the Emergency Relief Organisations. In case of Cyclone/Flood situation, a medical team should move immediately and do the needful to the affected victims along with the services of social organisations and relief personnel.

The following basic responsibilities should be planned for.

- i) Maintenance or restoration of safe water supply and temporary measures of rendering water safe form drinking and other essential uses.
- ii) Disposal of corpses in the eventuality of a major disaster
- iii) Adequate food inspection, especially inspection of emergency kitchen and canteens.
- iv) Tightening of existing sanitation regulations and devising measures for preventing spread of diseases among millet cattle.
- v) Maintenance or restoration of sanitation standards in the disposal of sewage and solid waste despite loss or dimunitation of water-supply.
- vi) Regulation of sanitation in shelters and emergency camps.
- vii) Control of rodents and insects which carry diseases, destroy, food or become serious nuisances.
- viii) Prevention of epidemics by mass inoculation or vaccination.
- ix) Requirements for health relief.
 - (a) Disinfectants such as bleaching powder, chlorine liquid, water purifying tablets, phenyl cresol, barracksloxes and chlorscapes for ensuring Quantity for free chlorine and supplying safe potable and supplying safe potable and protected water.

- (b) Mobile water tankers, canvas water tanks, drums and jerry cans for transporting drinking water.
- (c) Vaccine – Anticholera vaccine, T.D.B. Vaccine, Tetanus toxide and jet vaccination machines
- (d) Insecticides such as D.D.T. Pyrethurm and Bygon Belt
- (e) Wood plat forms (10X4') with holes (10X12') with lids for construction of deep trench latrine in the evacuee camps as per scale of 10 seats per 100 persons. Materials are locally available such as bamboo, mats, birkimats, palmyrah leave may be utilized for construction of side wall partitions.

In the event of hazard, another medical treatment team should rush up to affected area readily keeping with them sufficient medicines and life saving drugs apart from availability of medicines, drugs etc. at all Government Hospitals and all Primary Centers to meet any emergency. All the medical staff should be instructed suitably to carry out emergency health services in dedicated manner at all centers and hospitals, wherever their services are required. All the ambulances and other vehicles should be got repaired and put up to service in good condition during the period of calamity without any difficulty.

The emergency medical teams have to be formed consisting of the following category of staff:

Team-I	Team-II
Medical Officers – 3	Medical Officers – 3
Nurses -2	Nurses – 2
Pharmacist- 1	Pharmacist- 1
Nursing Assistant – 2	Nursing Assistant – 2
Hospital Worker – 2	Hospital Worker – 2
Driver with vehicle – 1	Driver with vehicle - 1

The special departments in the District Headquarters Hospital such as X-ray, Scan, Blood bank and lab have been instructed to equip with sufficient stock of X-ray films, Chemicals ingredient to manage the emergency situation

In South West Monsoon period, epidemic will occur due water Borne and Vector Borne diseases. The Public Health Care system is equipped to control any epidemic disease in this district. For the control of epidemic Rapid Response

Team at the PHC and the district was formed and instructed to take immediate steps at the time of epidemic.

❖ **DISTRICT RAPID RESPONSE TEAM**

1. District Malaria Officer
2. Health Inspector
3. Field Worker
4. Driver

❖ **PHC LEVEL RAPID RESPONSE TEAM**

1. Block Health Supervisor – 1
2. Health Inspectors – 2
3. Village Health Nurse – 1
4. Lab Technician – 1

They should rush to the epidemic area, take control measures, collect specimens and report the compliance to the higher officials at once.

❖ **WATERBORNE DISEASES:**

Diseases like, ADD, Typhoid and Viral Hepatitis are water borne diseases. For safe drinking water supply, provision of chlorinated water supply must be ensured. For chlorinating water sources necessary Bleaching Powder, Chlorine Tablet, have been supplied to all PHCs and the available residual chlorine is being monitored by Health Inspectors. The Health Inspectors are checking five overhead tanks every month to monitor the Chlorine level in the drinking water provided by the local bodies to the public.

❖ **VECTOR BORNE DISEASE:**

For the control of Dengue, Chikungunya and Malaria cases, following precautionary measures have been taken to tackle the situation.

❖ **SOURCE REDUCTION AND ANTI-LARVAL WORK:**

Each Blocks allotted 10 DBCs and plan prepared to cover Hot spot villages for source reduction work and Larvicidal application and Fogging Operation. For Adult Mosquito Control, every block has been provided with Pulse fog Fogging

machine, Insecticide (Temophos & Pyrethram). For the supervision of above activities, Health Inspectors have been fixed responsibilities for rural areas.

In Dindigul Corporation, 50 Temporary Dengue Control Workers have been engaged. The High risk wards have been covered with Mass Cleaning and Fogging. For these activities 4 Health Inspectors have been deputed from Rural areas.

❖ **ZOONATIC DISEASES**

To control the Zoonatic disease like Leptospirosis, health education was given to all the public of the municipal and rural areas.

❖ **I.E.C ACTIVITIES**

IEC activities for Vectorborne, Water borne disease and Zoonatic Diseases are carried out in the school Health Camps and Village Health camps covering other Govt. Departmental, Local Bodies, Self Help Group members, Volunteers, School Children etc.

DISEASE SURVEILLANCE AND REPORTING SYSTEM

All Field Health staff are involved into Disease Surveillance. All the Private Nursing Homes are also kept under surveillance by Health Inspectors. All Govt. Hospitals also are kept under surveillance of Health Inspectors. Further Surveillance system is geared up to report any abnormal occurrences to the Office of the Deputy Director of Health Services, Dindigul and Palani. The Deputy Director of Health Services, Dindigul/Palani are fully in charge of supervising the disease surveillance in the district.

PHC level Rapid Response Team has been constituted

1. Block Medical Officer and concern PHC Medical Officer - 2
2. Health Inspectors – 2
3. Village Health Nurse – 1

They should rush up to the affected area in case of emergency, take control measures and submit the report to higher authorities, well in advance.

Role and Responsibility of Rapid Response Teams

- Surveillance-Active search of cases with standard case definition
- Line listing of Fever Cases
- Standard case management.
- Mapping of Fever Cases in the spot Map.
- Confirmation of Outbreak
- FIR Sent to IDSP/DPHPM.
- Collection of serum samples and transportations
- Entomological Surveillance
- Source Identification-Source reduction, Temphos application
Thermal fogging
- IEC activities
- Final report submitting to DPHPM

MEDICINES:

Now all the required medicines have been kept in all Primary Health Centres

INSECTICIDES/ LARVICIDES:

All the PHCs have kept with necessary insecticides/larvicides like, Temphos, pyrethrum etc., Sufficient Insecticide/Larvicides stock is kept in the office of the Deputy Director of Health Services

DISINFECTANTS:

Bleaching Powder, Chlorine Tablets and Phenyl have been procured and supplied to all the PHCs and kept in the DDHS Office also.

AVAILABILITY OF DRUGS/DISINFECTANTS IN PHCs,-2024.**DINDIGUL DISTRICT:-**

S.No.	Name of Drug	Availability
1	Tab. Paracetamol	959619 Nos
2	Tab. Co trimaxazole	122147 Nos
3	Tab. Ciprofloxacin	45816 Nos
4	Tab. Norfloxacin	34004 Nos
5	Metronidazole suspension	2358 Nos
6	Tab. Metronidazole	160844 Nos
7	I.V.Fluids	4456 Nos
8	ORS Packet	17762 Nos
9	Phenyl	55 Lts.
10	Bleaching Powder	1525 Kgs.

AVAILABILITY OF INSECTICIDE / FOGGING MACHINES**Dindigul Division**

1	Temephos	97.000 Ltr
2	Pyrethrum	155.000 Ltr
3	Technical Malathion	200.00Ltr
4	Fogging Machines	24

AVAILABILITY OF DRUGS/DISINFECTANTS DRUGS IN (PHC's)**Health Unit District – Palani - HUD**

S.No.	Name of Drug	Availability
1	Tab. Paracetmal	1223500
2	Tab. Co trimaxasole	99700
3	Tab. Ciprofloxacin	41680
4	Tab. Norfloxacin	40590
5	Metronidazole suspension	3500
6	Tab. Metronidazole	236200
7	I.V.Fluids	4850
8	ORS Pocket	18700
9	Phenyl	210 lts
10	Bleaching Powder	4860 kgs

AVAILABILITY OF INSECTICIDE / FOGGING MACHINES**Palani Division**

1	Temephos	250 Ltr
2	Pyrethrum	240 Ltr
3	Technical Malathion	119 Ltr
4	Fogging Machines	16

CHAPTER - 8

BUILD BACK BETTER

Disaster recovery has three distinct but interrelated meanings.

1. First, it is a goal that involves the restoration of normal community activities that were disrupted by disaster impacts – in most people’s minds, exactly as they were before the disaster struck.
2. Second, it is a phase in the emergency management cycle that begins with stabilization of the disaster conditions (the end of the emergency response phase) and ends when the community has returned to its normal routines.
3. Third, it is a process by which the community achieves the goal of returning to normal routines. The recovery process involves both activities that were planned before disaster impact and those that were improvised after disaster impact.

These are the physical and social disturbances that a hazard agent inflicts when it strikes a community.

- Physical impacts comprise casualties (deaths, injuries, and illnesses) and damage to agriculture, structures, infrastructure, and the natural environment.
- Social impacts comprise psychological impacts, demographic impacts, economic impacts, and political impacts. Incident stabilization. This is the point in time at which the immediate threats to human safety and property resulting from the physical impacts of the hazard agents have been resolved and the community as a whole can focus on disaster recovery.

Post Disaster

- After the calamity, it becomes necessary to assess the Damage and each department will need to follow the guidelines given to it
- A committee may be formed to identify missing person, dead and injured and assess the damage of properties, loss or injured of livestock, loss of crops, agricultural lands, etc for providing suitable relief.

- Removal of debris; Clearing the fallen trees; Restoring power lines; Restoration of basic infrastructure – All of this requires a massive effort and will need special mobilization of extra manpower.
- Teams for Disposal of Dead Bodies and Disposal of carcasses will need to be organised on war – footing where the casualties have been high.
- Spoilt foodstuffs that are dumped on the road will need to be disposed.
- Air dropping of food and essential commodities in the inaccessible areas of cyclone and rain affected may need to be considered by the District Administration.
- Food arrangement where accessible will need to be arranged. Cooked or dry food will need to be provided at the shelters.
- Sufficient clothing and blankets will need to be provided to the affected people to ensure their dignity, safety and well – being.
- Warm and inner clothes and additional clothes will need to be provided to Children, sick, elders, women and widows.
- Immediate restoration on roads to motor able condition.
- Keeping ready the Earth moving machineries like JCB, Tractors etc.,
- The Tahsildar may also engage the vehicles of other Departments in carrying out rescue and relief operations.
- The Revenue Divisional officer is empowered to give requisition for the vehicles of other departments for being put into service on the occurrence of any calamity.
- The vehicles in central Government offices may also be pressed into service in emergency in consultation with the concerned officers. The vehicle owning officers shall send the vehicles to the Revenue Divisional Officers as and when called for by them during the flood and cyclone period. In this connection, the vehicle owning officers in the district are requested to ensure that their vehicles are kept in good working

condition and if not, to get the vehicles road worthy before the onset of North East Monsoon

1. PWD/HD	They will take steps for clearance of fallen trees and Departmental buildings from the roads for free movement of vehicles etc. Immediate repair of roads and bridges be taken up.
2. BSNL	Immediate restoration of Telephone services.
3. Veterinary Dept.	Removal and disposal of carcasses, vaccination, cattle treatment, supply of fodder, etc
4. Health services	Disinfections of water sources & treatment etc.
5. Agriculture/ Horticulture Dept	Supply of seeds in area where crop has been damaged. Assessment of crop damages.
6. Town /Village Panchayats	Repair of damaged tube wells/installations of new tube wells. Repair of damaged houses
7. TNEB	Immediate restoration of power lines.

(i) Recovery of Electricity:

An initial assessment of damages caused to the electrical infrastructure due to the disaster is given by the nodal officer/team. Based on this restoration of electrical power in the possible affected area is planned, coordinated and execution works are started and restoration of supply made available one by one.

Reconstruction and recovery plan will be developed with the following priority according to the extent of damage:

Supply will be restored in the order as

1. in all EHT lines
2. in all Substations
3. in all HT lines
4. in all DTs

Finally supply will be restored to all consumers.

(ii) Recovery of Telecommunication:

In coordination with the BSNL and electricity board, all the disrupted lines have to be cleared and poles have to be changed and low lying lines have to be replaced and bring back the towers by locality one after the other.

(iii) Recovery of Traffic: (clearing logs on roads)

with the coordination of TNSTC, RTO, PWD, Local bodies and local community people, mobile JCBs, Saws and other equipments to clear the logs and fallen trees from the roads in cooperation with Revenue and Police and clear the traffic.

(iv) Mooting the medical services to prevent communicable & other diseases:

- a) Reduction of source of infection and identification of infected areas, houses and persons.
- b) Investigation of water borne diseases
- c) Immediate isolation and treatment
- d) Checking the disinfection and chlorination
- e) Health Education
- f) Strengthening of surveillance system
- g) District level team will keep close touch with Commissioners of Panchayat Unions, Municipalities, Executive Officers of Town Panchayats for additional requirement of drugs and disinfectants for flood relief works.
- h) District level team will be provided with one vehicle and equipped with enough drugs, disinfectants vaccines and other equipments.
- i) One cholera combat team at the office of the DDHS will be deputed to the places wherever outbreak of epidemic is reported.
- j) Water quality testing and treatment
- k) Psychosocial Care and support
- l) Action against vector borne diseases

- m) Hygiene promotion in camps as well as behaviours change
communication for hygiene and sanitation
- n) Inclusive Sanitation solutions such as Portable Bio toilets.
- o) Regulation of antibiotic usage in camps
- p) Drug supply – Including critical-For skin ailments, ORS, Zinc, TB,
ART, Ointment for Foot sores/ alcers
- q) MISIP kits distribution to pregnant women
- (v) Preventing the spread of diseases for animals:
Removal and disposal of carcasses, vaccination, cattle treatment,
supply of fodder, etc
- (vi) Assessment of Damages to crop and recommend for relief measures:
Proper reporting and requesting fund for the affected crop area

Food security and livelihoods

- To identify and support the poorest and the most vulnerable
- families with supply of dry rations that will cover their food security requirements for at least three months from now. This will enable them cope up and return to normalcy gradually
- For the poor households living on the river banks in Chennai, support for purchase of cooking vessels, stove and gas would help them tide over this situation. However, such families need to be first identified and extended this support. Direct cash transfers to these families can be tested.
- “Cash for work” programs can be initiated in the rural areas that are severely affected by the floods. Restoration of community infrastructure such as strengthening of bunds in irrigation tanks, ponds and drainage canals are some of the works that can be initiated.

- Support these families for rescheduling of their loans from their SHGs and other MFIs that are operational in their areas.

(vii) Wash & Sanitation

- Provision of individual household water purifications.
- Providing the chlorine powder solution and aqua tabs for Water purification.
- Provision of containers for drinking water storage and disinfection.
- Temporary/Mobile toilets, Immediate cleaning of septic tanks
- Immediate draining of water
- Eradication of mosquito larvae using neem oil or other larvicides
- Immediate cleaning of solid waste Mapping of Solid Waste management related issues.
- Portable Drinking water stations/chlorination/flushing of hand pumps/ spot chlorination/boiling water
- Sensitization program on Hand Washing with soap.

(viii) Shelter

- Need for supplementing the compensation offered by the Government, especially for those who lost their houses fully or partially.
- Cash transfers for identified families from the most marginalized communities, particularly those from the Dalit communities will support them rebuild their houses.
- This could be further combined with support of building materials supply and linkages where required.
- Support for construction of toilets will help women and children for improving their health standards and well-being.
- Inclusive toilets and temporary shelters for PWD
- Linkages for credit for housing can be further more supportive to these communities.

(ix) Education

- Schools need to allocate resources, time and space to provide psycho – social care for children in their premises. This has to be integrated in regular school hours for a reasonable time period
- Distribution of school books, text books, uniform and stationaries in Urban as well as rural areas.
- Schools need to allocate resources, time and space to provide psycho – social care for children in their premises. This has to be integrated in regular school hours for a reasonable time period
- Training personnel for multi-hazard disaster resistant school planning, design, monitoring, maintenance, inspection and approval at community- and all levels of government
- Resume the functioning of Anganwadi centre or makeshift centres in order to meet the nutritional needs of pregnant and lactating mothers and children below 2 years
- Set up child Friendly to provide psycho social support for children
- Prioritize the needs of children with vulnerabilities while providing

CHAPTER - 9
MAINSTREAMING DISASTER RISK REDUCTION IN TO
DEVELOPMENTAL PLAN NING

b) G.O. (Ms) No.50 (Industries Department regarding desilting of Tanks)

a) Earlier, Government (Industries Department) have issued G.O.permitting the farmers for agrl.use to take 5 Lorry loads(or 10 Tractor loads) free of cost. As per G.O.Ms.No.50, Industries Department, Government have amended the Tamil Nadu Minor Mineral Concession Rules,1959 and a farmer can be permitted to take 25 Tractor loads of silt from the tanks free of cost. Due to removal of silt, in addition to water conservation, application of tank silt in farmers field will improve soil health, productivity, production and reduce requirement of fertilizer.

b) To sensitize the public and farmers in this regard, Press release was issued in all local newspapers and scrolls are displayed frequently in all local cable TV channels.

c) Several meetings were conducted with Water User Associations and Multiple Press releases have been issued to sensitize the public in this regard. Information has been disseminated to the farmers in Agricultural Grievances day meetings. Further, Proceedings have been issued to all ATMA staff to distribute printed pamphlets to create awareness among the farmers and accept applications from them for removal of silt free of cost. Tank Level Co-ordinators have been appointed tankwise from NRLM/ Pudhu Vazhvu Schemes and Water User Association members, to check the bonafide use of the silt.

a) Also a slogan “My Tank-My Pride” has been envisioned where every officer from various line departments like Revenue, Rural Development, Agriculture, Local bodies, PWD will adopt two-three tanks in a village and restore the waterbodies by desilting the tank and the supply channels and strengthening the bunds by converging various schemes.

b) In respect of Dindigul District 125 Pachayat tanks are notified in the District Gazette and permission was granted to take soil and thousands of farmers were benefited this financial year.

c) **THAI –Scheme:-**

Tamil Nadu Village Habitations Improvement (THAI) Scheme – II (2016-17) is a state sponsored Scheme focusing infrastructure development in every habitations in the Village Panchayats. As per **G.O.(Ms) No.129, Rural Development and Panchayat Raj(SGS-1) Departments dated.25.10.2016 THAI Scheme – II 2016-17** has been implemented. With the objective of equitable distribution of resources to all habitations so as to overcome the bottlenecks in the uneven distribution of resources and to provide minimum basic infrastructure facilities to all the habitations, the Government introduced the **Tamil Nadu Habitations Improvement (THAI) Scheme from the year 2011-12 to 2015-16 with the total allocation of Rs.3680 Crore for entire State.**

Under THAI Scheme, minimum basic requirements like water supply, Street lights, Roads, Improvements to burial grounds, Pathway to burial grounds, additional requirements like Anganwadi centres, Public distribution shops, SHG Buildings, Threshing floor, Paly ground and other needy works were taken up. With the aim of providing/upgrading certain essential infrastructure facilities in rural areas, it has been proposed to extend the THAI Scheme for another **five years from 2016-17 to 2020-21 as THAI –II.**

Sl. No.	Categories of Works	Allocation of Amount (Rs.)
1.	Improvements of MI Tanks	300 Crore
2.	Improvements to Roads, Basic Infrastructure and Amenities	450 Crore

The main aim of the Scheme is to implement development works in all the habitations without any Partiality. Funds allocations have been made based on no. of habitations and Population. The basic infrastructure works like water

supply, street lights, roads and link roads, Improvements to Cremation Sheds/ Burial Grounds will be taken up under this Scheme. In respect of Dindigul District, totally **203 Basic Infrastructure and Amenities** works were taken up at an estimate cost of **Rs.571.40 lakhs** and all works were completed. And **47 Road works** were taken up at an estimate cost of **Rs.1131.00 lakhs** and all works were completed.

THAI II Scheme was implemented from 2016-17, in which MI Tanks maintenance, water supply, street lights and improvement to road is taken up for implementation. The main objective of the programme is to ensure comprehensive rehabilitation of Minor Irrigation tanks which are under the control of Panchayat Union, so as to restore the tanks to their full capacity, increase ground water recharge, prevent surplus runoff and breaches in the water bodies and also to regulate the storage of water for drinking and agricultural purposes, thereby ensuring sustainable drinking water supply and increasing the crop productivity and area irrigated. In respect of Dindigul District, **73 MI Tanks** have been taken up at an estimate cost of **Rs. 11.21 crores** under THAI II Scheme for the year 2016-17.

d) CDRRP .. Relates to coastal districts

E) Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme :

Under MGNREGS Scheme-2024-25, **10854** no. of works have been executed in **1070 clusters** in **306 Village Panchayats** from **01.04.2024** to **30.09.2024**. At Present **60294** No.of workers are regularly working out of the total no. of active workers of **308353**. Further, it is submitted that **10854** nos. of works (as detailed below) are now under progress such as Farm Pond, Earthen Bunding, Stone Bunding, Sports Centre, New Pond creation, Massive Tree Plantation, Avenue Tree Plantation, Riverside Plantation, Nurseries, Meikkal Land Development works and Sluice and Weir at an estimated amount of **Rs. 26651.686 lakhs** and till date **3608652 mandays** are generated. These works are sanctioned for strengthening the water bodies to prevent drought in this district.

Sl. No.	Category of work	No. of works Administrative Sanction given	Estimate Amount (Rs.In Lakhs)
1.	Farm Pond	203	406.000
2.	Earthern Bunding	9622	17393.221
3.	Stone Bunding	146	286.305
4.	New Pond Creation	219	7347.330
5.	Massive Tree Plantation	387	533.670
6.	Avenue Tree Plantation	213	340.545
7.	Riverside Plantation	20	20.475
8.	Nurseries	21	220.500
9.	Meikkal Land Development	21	84.64
10.	Sluice and Weir	2	19.00
Total		10854	26651.686

The Block wise works execution, estimated amount, Nos. of works taken up and mandays generated as on **07.10.2024** are as follows.

Sl. No.	Name of the District	No. of Panchayats	Total No. of clusters	No. of works	Amount (Rs.In Lakhs)	Total No. of Mandays
1.	Dindigul	306	791	11139	26651.686	3608652

f) Dry Land farming:-

In Dindigul district, 365 clusters are to be covered under the Kalaignarin Anaithu Grama Orunginanintha Velaan Valarchi Thittam (KAVIADP) to cover an area of 2750 Ha of dryland in a period of 5 years. In 2021-22- 550, 2022-23 – 413 Ha of land is covered in 190 clusters of last three years in Dindigul district.

- i) The Mission will focus on expanding the cultivated area by bringing more uncultivated or fallow land under cultivation, besides focusing on the existing area under pulses, oilseeds and millets for increasing the productivity of these crops.
- ii) Adoption of water and soil conservation measures through series of engineering interventions like strengthening bunds, farm ponds, sunken ponds, percolation ponds, restoration of rain water harvesting structures, summer ploughing, etc.

- iii) Integrated farming system through promotion of allied activities like animal husbandry, fisheries, farm forestry, etc., in order to create sustainable income opportunity to the dry land farmers.

Sl No.	Block Name	Village Name	Farm ponds proposed in Nos.	Farm pond location	Farm Pond size (LxBXD) In metres	Amount (value of work done) in Rs. in Lakh
				SF No		
1	Palani	Andipatti	1	367/3C	45 x 22 x 1.8	1.14706
2	Oddan chatram	Kuthiluppai	1	237/1B	42 x 23 x 1.75	1.14953
3	Thoppam patti	Korikadavu	1	887/7,8	33 x 29 x 2	1.38734
4	Thoppam patti	Kovilamma patti	1	158/1	33 x 29 x 2	1.38700
5	Sanar patti	Avilipatti	1	318	32 x 29 x 2	1.36768
6	Nilakottai	Noothula puram	1	1/13	45 x 20 x 2	1.26705
7	Dindigul	Mullipadi	1	333/8	38 x 28 x 2	1.3681
8	Reddiyar chatram	Palakka noothu	1	951/2	29.7 x 29.4 x 2	1.32223
9	Natham	Sirukudi	1	350/3A1, 3A2	22 x 40 x 2.1	1.36962
10	Vadamadurai	Pilathu	1	267/5	38 x 28 x 2	1.36800
11	Natham	N.Puthupatti	1	668/2	21x38x2.3	1.35676
12	Shanarpatti	T.Panjam patti	1	22/1B	39x23x1.8	1.04209
13	Shanar patti	Vathala thoppam patti	1	223	25x25x2.4	1.20161
14	Shanar patti	Vathala thoppam patti	1	151/2B	42x21x1.9	1.32727
15	Shanar patti	Vathala thoppam patti	1	37/2	40x20x2.0	1.27933
TOTAL						18.78495

CHAPTER - 10

FINANCIAL ARRANGEMENTS

With the change of paradigm shift in DM from the relief-centric to proactive approach of prevention, mitigation, capacity building, preparedness, response, evacuation, rescue, relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction, effort would be made to mainstream and integrate disaster risk reduction and emergency response in development process, plans and programmes of the Government at all levels. This would be done by involving all the stakeholders – Government organisations, research and academic institutions, private sector, industries, civil society organization and community. DDMA will ensure mainstreaming of disaster risk reduction in the developmental agenda of all existing and new developmental programmes and projects which shall incorporate disaster resilient specifications in design and construction. Due weight age will be given to these factors while allocating resources. Project which help in reducing the existing vulnerability of the area would be given preference over projects which are likely to enhance it.

MITIGATION FUNDS

The disaster response funds would be used by the DDMA towards meeting expenses for emergency response, relief, rehabilitation in accordance with the guidelines and norms laid down by the Government of India and the State Government. The mitigation funds shall also be used by the DDMA for the purpose of mitigation.

Government of Tamil Nadu has allotted funds to Dindigul District under SDRF to mitigate drought situation during the year 2017 as detailed below:-

Sl. No.	Description	Amount (Rs.in crores)
1	Input subsidy to farmers for crop loss	-
2	Water supply to localbodies under SDRF	10.74
3	Water supply to localbodies under other than SDRF	32.36
4	Fodder depots etc. to Animal Husbandry department	1.64

5	Insurance under PMFBY	1.28
6	Conversion of Short term loan as Long term loan	1.02
7	Waiver of land revenue	-
8	Kudhimaramath	1.30

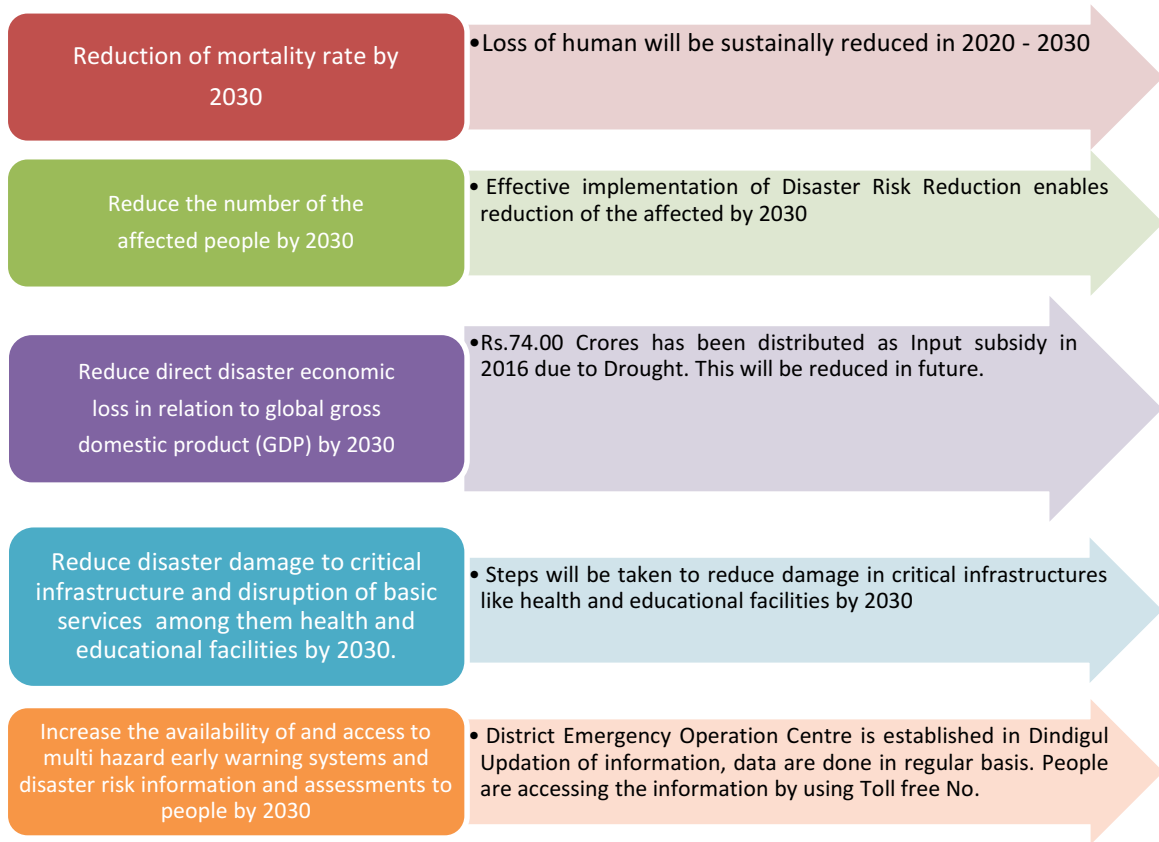
To mitigate Gaja cyclone situation, Government of Tamil Nadu has allotted funds to Dindigul district during the year 2018 under SDRF as detailed below.

Sl. No.	Description	Amount (Rs.in crores)	Expenditure (Rs.in crores)	No. of beneficiaries
1	Human Loss	0.700	0.700	7
2.	Cattle Loss	0.0807	0.0801	36
3.	Hut damages	1.79257	1.79257	3404
4.	Agriculture crops (Cocount & Agri. crop)	6.2397	6.1246	10738
5.	Horticulture crops	11.0122	8.1708	10493
6.	Land slides	0.1148	0.1069	151
7.	Livelihood assistance	1.7020	1.7020	3404

On the basis of fund allocation relief and restoration works were also carried out in a war foot manner in Co-ordination with all Line departmental officials.

RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE STATE DEPARTMENTS AND AGENCIES

All State Government Departments, Boards, Corporation etc. will prepare their DM plans including the financial projections to support these plans. The necessary financial allocations will be made as part of their annual budgetary allocations, and ongoing programmes. They will also identify mitigation projects and project them for funding in consultation with the SDMA/DDMA to the appropriate funding agency. The guidelines issued by the NDMA is a various disasters may be consulted while preparing mitigation projects.



CHAPTER - 11

INDIAN OIL CORPORATION LIMITED - INDANE LPG BOTTLING PLANT MATTAPARAI

On SH 73, Sholavandan Pallapatti Road.,

- M/s. Indian Oil Corporation Limited owns and operates an INDANE LPG Bottling Plant in Mattaparai of Dindigul District.
- Indane Bottling Plant, Mattaparai was constructed in a total land area of 36.99 acres and commissioned in the year 1999.
- We are the only MAH (Major Hazardous Industry) in Dindigul district handling Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) cylinders of various capacities.
- We are supplying LPG cylinders of various capacities like 5 kg, 14.2 kg, 19 kg, 47.5 kg and 425 kg for domestic and commercial use to general public across four districts of Tamilnadu namely Dindigul, Madurai, Virudunagar and Theni districts with about 50 distributors.

LIQUIFIED PETROLEUM GAS (LPG)

1. LPG is colorless, tasteless and non toxic and when liquid LPG is released to atmosphere, it vaporizes almost immediately.
2. LPG is naturally odorless, however LPG is generally odorized by adding ethyl mercaptan.
3. One volume of liquid LPG expands to 250 volumes of LPG vapor and combined with 12250 volumes of air would form 12500 volumes of inflammable mixture.
4. UN no. of LPG is 1075 and the Hazchem code is 2WE:
 - 2:** Class 2 - Water fog to be used for Fire fighting
 - W:** Full body protective clothing with Breathing apparatus required for Firefighting
 - E:** Consider evacuation as first priority
5. The explosive limit of LPG is 1.8 to 9.6%
6. At LPG Bottling plant Mattaparai, we have storage capacity of 900 MT of LPG stored in Mounded storage vessels.
7. These Mounded storage vessels are considered to be the safest means of LPG storage at present and India's first Mounded storage Bullet is at IOCL., Mattaparai.



Mounded Storage vessels

HAZARDS OF LPG

4.1 HEALTH HAZARDS

a) INHALATION - VAPOR PHASE:

LPG is non poisonous. If leakage in large quantity occurs in closed space, difficulty in breathing and asphyxiation due to lack of oxygen can be caused. LPG is slightly anesthetic.

b) INHALATION - PRODUCTS OF COMBUSTION:

The liberation of Carbon dioxide by the combustion process may result in deficiency of oxygen in the atmosphere.

c) BURNS BY FREEZING:

When LPG liquid comes in contact with skin, product immediately vaporizes. During this process, heat is directly absorbed from skin, causing a freezing effect. This is referred to as burn. Therefore suitable safety goggles, gloves and protective clothing should be used.

d) BURNS BY FIRE:

Burns may result from the exposure to LPG flames or by exposure of clothing directly to flame. The observance of "NO SMOKING" regulations and elimination of possible ignition sources within the area, in which flammable mixture may exist, can reduce and perhaps eliminate the possibility of burn injuries.

4.2 FIRE HAZARDS

a) PRODUCT DISCHARGE - LIQUID PHASE:

Accidental discharge of liquid LPG is more serious than in vapor phase. As liquid discharges and vaporizes, the volume of the liquid changes into vapor of volume approximately 250 times greater and therefore, a greater hazard exists. It is always important to store containers so that if accidental discharges do occur, it will be in vapor phase.

b) PRODUCT DISCHARGE - VAPOR PHASE:

The accidental discharge of vapor from a container may result in vaporization of liquid. This process will require heat and will in effect have a cooling effect upon the container.

c) IGNITION SOURCE:

FLAME: As a general rule, if a flame is visible, it has sufficient heat to be used as source of ignition.

HEAT: If a metal on its surface has a temperature in excess of the ignition temperature of flammable LPG vapor mixture, it can provide as an ignition source.

ELECTRIC: The making or breaking of an open switch or the disengagement of a plug from a receptacle may cause a "Spark" which has a sufficient temperature to cause ignition.

STATIC ELECTRICITY AND FRICTION SPARKS:

Static electricity or friction sparks may be the source of ignition for a flammable mixture of LPG vapor. Static electricity may be caused by agitation or pumping of liquid, venting liquid to the atmosphere, sand blasting, non-conductive belts, the contact or separation of materials such as synthetic clothing and action of foot wear on certain type of floorings.

Static electricity is also produced by natural causes. Static charge is induced from lightning discharges, by thunder clouds either directly overhead or in the distance. Friction sparks are usually caused by the striking of one hard object against another like hitting of a cylinder against a steel structure.

d) COMBUSTION:

*i. **EXPLOSION:*** Rapid oxidation or rapid burning is the cause of explosion. It may also be accompanied by such a release of energy that structural damage may result. The distribution of LPG vapor within the atmosphere in proper proportions and within a confined space can create an explosion, should the source of ignition be provided.

*ii. **FIRE:*** Depending upon the circumstances, the accidental LPG Fire may take on any number of forms. In general, a fire fed by a liquid discharge will be seen at ground level and may be remote from the point of actual discharge.

*iii. **BLEVE:*** Boiling Liquid Expanding Vapor Explosion (BLEVE) occurs when LPG containers are accidentally surrounded by fire. Vapor pressure in the container rises with the increase in temperature. At the same time, temperature of the container wall in contact with the vapor phase also rises.

The wall strength deteriorates and eventually even though a pressure relief valve may be operating, the stress imposed by the vapor pressure exceeds the reduced strength of the wall. The container then ruptures and super heated liquid is released, expands and vaporizes, in fraction of a second.

*iv. **PUVCE:*** When large quantity of LPG is released to atmosphere and it forms vapor clouds which, when unconfined, may travel from one place to another. Vapor cloud can ignite and burn as deflagrations or fire balls. This is termed as 'Percussive Unconfined Vapor Cloud Explosion' i.e., PUVCE in short.

4.3 OTHER HAZARDS:

1. LPG is a mild asphyxiant.
2. LPG liquid spilled on the skin absorbs heat from the skin, which can cause extensive cold burns on exposed skin.
3. One volume of liquid LPG expands to 250 volumes of LPG gas.

4. LPG liquid, if leaks, rapidly evaporates to produce a flammable cloud which being heavier than air, travels along with the wind to the ground surface. If the cloud gets delayed ignition, the flame travels backward through the cloud at a faster speed, reaching the source of ignition as Flash fire.

5. Explosion results when the vapor cloud is ignited in a confined space as Vapor cloud explosion.

Boiling Liquid Expanding vapor explosion (BLEVE) occurs when a container having LPG subjected to direct heat at a spot, the metal.

**District Collector,
Dindigul**

ANNEXURE- 1
Details of First Responders-2024
Dindigul West Taluk

Sl. No	Details of the Vulnerable Location*	Vulnerability (V. High/ High/ Medium/ Low	Ward No.	Name of the Revenue Village	Name of the First Responders	Mobile Number
I.	Dindigul West					
				Corporation Name: DINDIGUL		
1	Maruthanikulam (RM Colony)	Low	Ward No. 2, Block-27	Chettinaickenpatti	1 Ravi	9791529133
					2 Vincent	9715904541
					3 Maharaja	9790788030
					4 Maria Prabhakaran	9524004828
					5 Vijayakumar	9791585758
2	Ayyankulam	Low	Ward No. 6, Block-20	Pallapatti	1 Palani	9688106086
					2 Marimuthu	9942192295
					3 Manoharan	9688106086
					4 Sebasthiyar	9788866557
					5 Rova Amalanathan	9488040611
				Town Panchayat Name: Thadicombu		
3	Athupatti	Medium	Ward - 15	Thadicombu	1 Gunasekaran	9159606445
					2 Jeyaganesan	9952475771
					3 Kaliyappan	9843461332
					4 Manimaran	6382157879
					5 Manoj	9047826001
4	Purusanathy Undarpatty	Low	Ward -2	Thaicombu	1 Sakthivel	9345679753
					2 Murugan	9942805228
					3 Thangavel	9655703229
					4 Velmurugan	9787232136
					5 Ponraj	9786917483
5	Varattaru Andiagoundanur	low	Ward -2	Thadicombu	1 Sathish	8778648992
					2 Balamurugan	8637433615
					3 Savadamuthu	9626603293
					4 Gobalakrishnan	7502739180
					5 Manikandan	9159133384
				Town Panchayat Name: Agaram		
6	Kiriampatty colony	low	Ward -5	Agaram	1 Subbiah	7639908246
					2 Vimala	8637441398
					3 Rajeshkannan	7397199501
					4 Lingammal	9047311058
					5 Perumal	9942525161
7	Lakshmanampatti	Low	Ward -2	Agaram	1 Jeyalakshmi	9842491834
					2 Ponnusamy	9842649865
					3 Kumaravel	8526168832
					4 Manikandan	8072548764
					5 Ramachandran	9865111976

				Firka Name: Dindigul West			
8	Sengulam (Collectorate near)	Low	-	Chettinaickenpatti	1	Muthaiah	9344860897
					2	Thangavel	9942754351
					3	Boobalan	7502700613
					4	Manivel	9150002882
					5	Karthik	9698542269
9	Manthaikulam	Low	-	Chettinaickenpatti	1	Suresh	9443361955
					2	Sarathy	9952355104
					3	Ashokkumar	9003300370
					4	Gunasekaran	8825413391
					5	Ganeshamoorthy	9498062742
10.	Paraikulam (West Meenatchinaickenpatty)	low	-	Kurumbapatty	1	Saravanan	9942497547
					2	Muthukalai	9626766697
					3	Ganapathi	9626468622
					4	Manikandan	6381935752
					5	Perumal	9677973128
11.	Sengulam (Begum Sahibunagar)	Low		Pallapatti	1	Nagaraj	8220837411
					2	Pandi	9865656029
					3	Saravanan	9095041008
					4	Karthikeyan	9865296861
					5	Suresh	9080499206
12.	Alangulam	Low	-	Pallapatti	1	Kumar	9942503625
					2	Ayyappan	9943340164
					3	Velkandhan	9095732320
					4	Ramalingam	9488282091
					5	Bangaru	9786089003
13.	Moongilkulam (Pudupatty)	Low	-	Pallapatti	1	Arputharaj	9789697085
					2	Kathiravan	9659181380
					3	Sangili	9976251762
					4	Muthukumar	9688423571
					5	Periasamy	9942503897
14.	Paraikulam (N.S.Nagar)	Low	-	Seelapadi	1	Veni	79044937269
					2	Thangamani	9655646119
					3	Aravalli	9597581173
					4	Manikandan	9952182351
					5	Alagumalai	9865221273

15.	Periyakulam	Low	-	Seelapadi	1	Palanivel	9629584516
					2	Manikandan	9715105780
					3	Vengadajalpathi	7904054833
					4	krishnaveni	8825436769
					5	Palanisamy	9787841680
16.	Alagiri Rajakulam (Periyar Nagar)	Low	-	Seelapadi	1	Murugambal	9944952728
					2	Balammal	8525087061
					3	Selvaraj	9080250029
					4	Rajesh	9894582358
					5	Kalimuthu	9994202342
Firka Name: Reddiarchatram							
17.	Muthanampatti	low	-	Kuttathupatti	1	Saravanakumar	9797275351
					2	Mariyammal	8526623789
					3	Pandiyan	9965291991
					4	Pesumpalani	9976830255
					5	Nehrudasan	9944319193
Firka Name: Dharumathupatti							
18.	Pidarikalam	low	-	Palayakannivadi Chatrapatti Group	1	Muthukrishnan	9597155009
					2	Baskaran	6380892716
					3	Balamurugan	9600320598
					4	Anand	9384944558
					5	Siva	8940125008
19.	Guyavanayakkanpatti	low	-	Kasavanampatti Village	1	Arumugam	9698527081
					2	Krishnan	7639637459
					3	Murugantham	8428298190
					4	Selvam	6881657105
					5	Ponram	8072059285
20.	Thangammal porum	Medium	-	Pandrimalai village	1.	Marudeshkannan	9867834349
					2.	Alagesan	8903308665
					3.	Palanisamy	9344445762
					4.	Sekar	9361047077
					5.	Selvam	8903350701

Dindigul East Taluk

Sl. No	Details of the Vulnerable Location*	Vulnerability (V. High/ High/ Medium/ Low)	Ward No.	Name of the Revenue Village	Name of the First Responders	Mobile Number
				Corporation Name: DINDIGUL		
1	Aranmanaikulam Vedapattikulam Periyakulam Aasarikulam	Low	Ward No. 5 Block No.20	Adiyanuthu	1 M.Muniyandi 2 M.Parthasarathi 3 Latha, SHG 4 Kaliyammal,SHG 5 Rajarathinam, SHG 6 Shanmugam	82203 21308 90922 12193 97892 64451 99407 80747 99760 82814 98941 38928
				Firka Name: Siluvathur		
2.	Thethampatti Senkulam	High	-	Rajakkapatti	1 Eswari,ICDS 2 A.Sivaram 3 B.Sivaranjani, SHG 4 A.Kathirvel	76018 14833 99521 58825 97876 01390 96551 68204
3.	Kallanpudur Ramanchettikulam	Low	-	Siluvathur	1 M.Pandi 2 Rasu 3 Sudha 4 Nagapandi	90038 78102 98437 63422 98943 65020 85319 84754
4.	Andivadanchettiyur Chandanawarthini River	Low	-	Ragalapuram	1 Mohan 2 Nataraj 3 R.Sundari 4 Ramaraj	90036 63713 94864 59096 78679 57753 97863 38259
				Firka Name: Kambiliyampatty		
5.	Markampatti Pothakanmaikulam	Low	-	V.S.Kottai	1 T.Perumal 2 S.Duraimani 3 Manimegalai, SHG 4 Krishnaveni, SHG 5 Kaliasammal, SHG 6 P.Sivaperumal	99409 63875 93625 10245 99523 87130 87543 70932 82208 96475 96008 96053
6.	Koothampatti Narivilampatti Velankulam	Low	-	Kambiliyampatti	1 S.Selvaraj 2 Somasundaram 3 M.Dheepa 4 A.Arumugam	98942 32129 99421 10913 95439 07069 99441 11502
7.	Sadayampatti Pudupatti Lingasamuthirakulam	Low	-	Senkurichi	1 Chandramoorthy 2 N.Murugan 3 P.Kalpana 4 Ramakrishnan	98431 89279 90479 67780 72001 57983 91594 20854
				Firka Name: Dindigul East		
8.	N.G.O. Colony, Chinnamanaikkankulam Chettikulam Thulukankulam Jallikaraiankulam	High	-	Balakrishna- puram	1 Jakkubai 2 Shanmugavalli 3 Suguna, SHG 4 Maheswari, SHG 5 Tamilselvi, SHG 6 Pandi	89250 63545 92231 10737 86103 44471 90470 31803 99942 31324 97914 84437
9.	Kodankinayakkanpatti Periyakulam	Low	-	Mullipadi	1 V.Vinodkumar 2 Mthusamy 3 Nagalakshmi,SHG 4 Latha, SHG 5 Priya, SHG 6 Perumal	89407 80355 96855 88382 85087 77440 99449 81291 97865 14352 89255 27421

Nilakottai Taluk

Sl. No	Details of the Vulnerable Location*	Vulnerability (V. High/ High /Medium/ Low	Name of the Revenue Village	Name of the First Responders	Mobile Number	
Firka Name: Pillaiyarnatham						
1	Annaipatty, H/o.Vilampatty	Medium	Sithargalnatham	1	Moovendan	9789329981
				2	Chinnapandi	9626602050
				3	Malaisamy	9786446156
				4	Karuthapandi	9751151464
				5	Prasakthi	9047772567
				6	AlaguRaja	7094812216
2.	S.Vadipatty, H/o.Sithargalnatham	Medium	Sithargalnatham	1	Kalimuthu	7708933588
				2	Selvamoorthi	8883120775
				3	Muthupandi	9943356174
				4	Dhanushkodi	9080302674
				5	Senthilmurugan	6381693676
3.	Kottathu Ayyampalayam, H/o.Sivaganapuram	Low	Sivaganapuram	1	Veeramuthu	97878 25606
				2	Seerangan	99433 40021
				3	Balakrishnan	9585722998
				4	Manokaran	97869 78349
				5	Sasikumar	80986 87689
				6	Baskaran	90038 77715
4.	Bodiyagoundanpatty	Low	Bodiyagoundan patty	1	Maniyari	9751333499
				2	Peyandi	9787696244
				3	Munishwaran	8248335627
				4	Amulraj	8072469713
				5	Pethanasamy	6369161485
				6	Manoharan	8610896156
5.	Lakshmipuram H/o.Kulichettypatty	Low	Kulichettypatty	1	Muthusamy	9655275818
				2	Murugan	97913 73526
				3	Durai Pandi	97519 46799
				4	Sasikala	85084 19565
				5	Aananthi	9965526706
				6	Rathakani	8940136746
Firka Name: Viruveedu						
6.	Nadakottai	Low	Nadakottai	1	Kannan	97862 78767
				2	Alagumalai	96551 85270
				3	Rajendran	97873 43820
				4	Arulmurugan	98430 41837
				5	Govindhan	91593 67571
				6	Pathinettangudi	9655998179
				7	Prabakaran Kamatchi	9787788491
				8	Nallukamu	9843951809
				9	Rajendiran	9787834131
				10	Mayi	9751845522
Firka Name: Oruthattu						
7.	Pallapatty (Mavur odai)	Low	Pallapatty	1	Thiruppathi	9942754423
				2	Vijaya Baskaran	7558161479
				3	Ramasamy	9842532450
				4	Vijayakumar	9965320325
				5	Onnappan	978697184
				6	Maharajan	9791660014
				7	Raman	9944086574
				8	Thavittu Raja	9952678750

Natham Taluk

Sl. No	Details of the Vulnerable Location*	Vulnerability (V. High/ High/ Medium/ Low)	Ward No.	Name of the Revenue Village	Name of the First Responders	Mobile Number	
Town Panchayat Name: NATHAM Town Panchayat							
1	Natham Kovilpatty, GANDHINAGAR, Anna Nagar,	Low	Ward-9 to 14, Ward-4	NATHAM	1	Sekar	99438 85007
					2	K.Vijayaveeran	98433 89200
					3	V.Ramesh	93442 61124
					4	K.Vengadesan	84281 73796
					1	B.Amaresan	9047471363
					2	J.Jaisankar	94428 00077
					3	Santhanam	8667613344
					4	Kannan	97510 47097
					1	Ravi	98431 91510
					2	Kathiresan	94427 53411
					3	Balu	99436 10857
					4	Nagarajan	97868 21384
					5	S.Murugeswari, SHG	90038 89316
					6	Priya, SHG	76019 15330
7	P.Santhiya, SHG	94868 29746					
Firka Name: Natham							
2.	Ammapatty	Low	-	SAMUTHIRA-PATTI	1	Moorthi	95851 09407
					2	Vadivel	99432 64727
					3	Marimuthu	77089 03236
					4	Tirumalai	9843983958
					5	V.Panjavarnam, SHG	97519 38744
					6	P.Karthika, SHG	90477 74274
					7	M.Palaniyammal,SHG	97158 43428
3.	Melamettupatty (Kancharankulam, Kattiya-karankulam)	Low	-	CHELLAPPANAI-KENPATTY	1	Ravi	98439 73512
					2	Abubakar Sithik	97874 91404
					3	Alaudeen	98435 37152
					4	Sagur	76049 03735
					5	P.Kumari, SHG	99437 28394
					6	S.Malarvizhi, SHG	70945 24753
					7	A.Pameswari, SHG	96393 58924

Athoor Taluk

Sl. No	Details of the Vulnerable Location*	Vulnerability (V. High/ High/ Medium/ Low)	Name of the Revenue Village	Name of the First Responders	Mobile Number	
Firka Name: Ayyampalayam						
1	Yenikkal	High	Manalur	1	Karthick	94862 27055
				2	Bose	75984 69793
				3	Pandimeena, SHG	94897 16187
				4	Amutha SHG	94435 23928
				5	Malar, SHG	94866 02482

Palani Taluk

Sl. No	Details of the Vulnerable Location*	Vulnerability (V. High/ High/ Medium/ Low	Ward No.	Name of the Revenue Village	Name of the First Responders	Mobile Number	
				Town Panchayat Name: Balasamudram			
1	Balasamuthiram	Low	Ward-9	Palani	1	Sivasamy	9715023857
					2	Thannasi	9677973414
					3	Rengaraj	90806 76881
					4	Sekar	73055 48424
					5	Nagaraj	9655990965
					6	Karuppusamy	96559 90965
					7	Cinnapparaj	9585509931
					8	Pandiyam	96257 59267
Firka Name: Neikkarapatty							
2.	Periammapatti	High	-	Periammapatti	1	Mohan	98421 45807
					2	Parasakthi	96889 74975
					3	Aathimarathan	98432 87296
					4	Mariappan	89737 91760
					5	Koppanan	9442989535
					6	Pathrakali	96885 83254
					7	K.Maheswari, SHG	83444 52855
					8	M.Sumathi, SHG	90478 85172
					9	K.Dhanalakshmi, SHG	97506 89878
					10		
3.	Thamaraikulam	High	-	Thamaraikulam	1	Murugesan	9965196458
					2	Patchaikannu	9842306454
					3	Dhandapani	8098497117
					4	Murugesan	9965358541
					5	Prabakaran	8012621131
					6	Murugesan	8675872428
					7	Gumarakurubaran	9659667879
					8	Kannan	9865065099
					9	Gumarakurubaran	9659667879
					10	K.Sharatha, SHG	7358908701

4.	A.Kalayam- puthur	High	-	A.Kalayamputhur	1	Periyasamy	96266 67252
					2	Gopal	97897 23769
					3	Natrayan	98656 25819
					4	Ramachandran	98946 78555
					5	Palanivel	97917 63877
					6	Balan	99446 83879
					7	Panneer selvam	93617 96779
					8	M.Jothi, SHG	89405 70039
					9	K.Mahalakshmi, SHG	96550 17426
					10	Pandiyan	95789 34667
				Firka Name: Ayakudi			
5.	Kanakkanpatti	Low	-	Kanakkanpatti	1	S.Samydurai	94437 35273
					2	Manokaran	98653 32159
					3	Mohan	94867 76551
					4	Dinesh Kumar	9600323654
					5	Venkatesan	7845566554
					6	Mallishwaran	94422 25430
					7	Mangalagounder	94864 85216
					8	K.Rajalakshmi, SHG	97912 07256
					9	S.Thilagavathi, SHG	78068 24421
					10	Amutha	7397106334
				Firka Name: Korikadavu			
6.	Pushpathur	Low	-	Pushpathur	1	Ramasamy	95241 60744
					2	Prabakaran	75023 78852
					3	Sanmugam	96988 93825
					4	Thangavel	86109 88422
					5	Arumugam	98428 68798
					6	Ponni	96989 39915

Oddanchatram Taluk

Sl. No	Details of the Vulnerable Location*	Vulnerability (V. High/ High/ Medium/ Low	Name of the Revenue Village	Name of the First Responders	Mobile Number	
			Firka Name: Oddanchatram			
1	Sinthalavadampatti (Ramapattinam pudur)	High	Sinthalavadampatti	1	Shanmugam	7811853259
				2	Murugan	9629267754
				3	Ramasamy	8925240702
				4	Ganesh	9629733705
				5	Muniyapan	9500904875
				6	Sivakumar	9894986353
				7	Suresh	9842121508
				8	K.Selvi SHG	9965974377
				9	R.Selvi, SHG	9095318286
				10	Thangammal, SHG	9842387182
2	Virupachi	Low	Virupachi	1	Muthusamy	9952191926
				2	Murugan	9786012543
				3	Raja	7502552323
				4	Shankar	7708594395
				5	Karupuchamy	9787726894
				6	Palanichamy	9943765215
				7	Arumugam	9843806540
				8	Amsavalli, SHG	9751923468
				9	Siva, SHG	9500892345
				10	Muthulakshmi, SHG	8760563278
3	Arasappapilaipatti	Low	Arasappapilaipatti	1	Periyasamy	9787036653
				2	Shanmugavel	9865413040
				3	sureshkumar	9943700419
				4	Sekar	9750688789
				5	Karupuchamy	9047307709
				6	Duraichamy	9965023568
				7	sakthivel	9787881576
				8	Sureshkumar	9943700419
				9	Sivakumar	9677614205
				10	Ravi	9487734253
4.	Kaveriyamapatti	Low	Kaveriyamapatti	1	Hariharan	9159180574
				2	Raju	9965891091
				3	selvaraj	7639333933
				4	Moorthi	9843511004
				5	Vadivel	9865115590
				6	Kaliyappan	9578146288
				7	Kumar	9188233912
				8	Selvaraj	9524648282
				9	Rasu	9385698391
				10	Usha, SHG	9655133152

			Firka Name: Puliurnatham			
5.	Javvathupatti & Javvathupatti Puthur	Low	Javvathupatti & Javvathupatti Puthur	1	P.Munusamy	8220815030
				2	Santhanam	9524424584
				3	Thandapani	9976226922
				4	Sulaiman	6381404390
				5	palanivel	9942197666
				6	Ramjan Ali	8344791115
				7	Jothiramaligam	7418380290
				8	Shanthi	9944628490
				9	K.Sumathi, SHG	9159691503
				10	Karthigaiveni,SHG	6383336484
6.	Idayakottai	Low	Idayakottai	1	P.Murugesan	9442754752
				2	P.Anbudhurai	8760048453
				3	S.Subbiramani	9965417247
				4	M.Balamurugan	9976411464
				5	D.Selvakumar	9976411709
				6	P.Ponraj	9976411478
				7	S.Rani, SHG	9095552580
				8	Sangeetha	9500579091
				9	P.Murugesan	9442754752
				10	S.Rajendran	9942213359
7.	Veriyappur	Low	Veriyappur	2	R.Jayabal	8526525076
				3	K.Gnanathilagam	9965604492
				4	Velmurugan	9842322418
				5	N.Kanthatasamy	9942213326
				6	M.Sadayappan	9047469374
				7	R.Ramasamy	9787243926
				8	S.Rani, SHG	9003525202
				9	Ramarasu	9655363029
				10	Ravikumar	9842494542
8.	Manjanaickenpatti	Low	Manjanaickenpatti	1	Ammavasai	9047954564
				2	Paraivel	9944095579
				3	Manokaran	8940147501
				4	Vijay	8012889831
				5	Manian	9750168662
				6	Karuppaiah	9787255077
				7	Sowndaraleela	9677791875
				8	jeyanthi	9787572749
				9	Veeramani	9344356396
				10	Balakumar	9842321329
9.	Boduvarpatti	Low	Boduvarpatti	1	Murugan	9940918537
				2	Nagaraj	9585694129
				3	Tamilvanan	9786546018
				4	Magudeeswaran	9043313610
				5	karuppusamy	9843020400
				6	Murugan	9843020400
				7	Kittan	8344230153
				8	Ramasamy	9787880028
10.	Kothayam	Low	Kothayam	1	Kannan	8110024999
				2	vellaithurai	9787458880
				3	selvaraj	9943857928
				4	Magudeeshwaran	9843645163
				5	Ashokumar	8940171017
				6	Mathikannan	9344133047
				7	Rajammal	9626453761
				8	Rani	9750009686
				9	Balakrishnan	9486445178
				10	Gayathri	9159467375

11.	Porulur	Low	Porulur	1	Sivaraj	9843592855
				2	Mahesh shunmugam	9751133364
				3	Thangavel	7418718636
				4	sivaraj	9843592855
				5	Sellamuthu	978724399
				6	Nachimuthu	9943345956
				7	Vengatachalapathi	9843595048
				8	Amutham, SHG	7094836139
				9	Chitra, SHG	9585997420
				10	Bakiyalakshmi, SHG	7200580455
Firka Name: Kallimandhayam						
12.	Appipalayam	Low	Appipalayam	1	Kumaran	9843105582
				2	Kuppusamy	9786499455
				3	Govinda Samy	7639644311
				4	Dhandapani	9751133341
				5	Selvaraj	9943857099
				6	Muthusamy	9095276816
				7	Elangovan	9578803716
				8	Natarajan	9042967115
				9	Priya, SHG	9655289578
				10	Selvi, SHG	9578596131
13.	Palappanpatti,	Low	Palappanpatti,	1	Jeya raman	8122229057
				2	Thangavel	9787787592
				3	Rajkamal	9943724157
				4	Velusamy	9843674119
				5	Lingasamy	9952561400
				6	Palnai Samy	9843896494
				7	Amaravathi	9843676760
				8	Sumathi, SHG	8870314611
				9	Sudha, SHG	7639918311
				10	Palaniyammal, SHG	9578498280
14.	Paruthiyur, Velur & Vadaparuthiyur	Low	Paruthiyur,	1	Kumarasamy	9843902551
				2	Thirumoorthy	9585464506
				3	Rajkumar	8940857105
				4	Kathiresan	9597173396
				5	Karthik Selvan	9600771016
				6	Palraj	9626965693
				7	Selvan	9655236620
				8	S.Ratha, SHG	8903492270
				9	M.Panjavararam, SHG	9159524629
				10	N.Kannammal, SHG	8760664164
Firka Name: Oddanchatram						
15.	Pulikkuthikadu	Low	Vadaku Village	1	Arjunan	9344151366
				2	Anarasan	7639642271
				3	Kannaiyan	7639484851
				4	Palanisamy	7825083641
				5	Periyasamy	9788337749
				6	Ravi	6379744895
				7	Murugan	8489001164
				8	Rasukutti	9843688187
				9	Dharun	6383282339
				10	Samuveldharun	8524044230

Vedasandur Taluk

Sl. No	Details of the Vulnerable Location*	Vulnerability (V. High/ High/ Medium/ Low	Ward No.	Name of the Revenue Village	Name of the First Responders	Mobile Number
				Town Panchayat Name: Vedasandur		
1.	Rajagopalapuram H/o.Vedasandur	High	Ward -13	Vedasandur	1 Pandi Muniyasamy 2 Eswari 3 Marimuthu 4 Muniyappan 5 Balasubramaniyan 6 Vasumannar	6379941205 9842792634 9788971924 9965092437 9688919237 9842353241
				Town Panchayat Name: Vadamadurai		
2.	Thummalakundu, H/o.Vadamadurai	Low	Ward-14	Vadamadurai	1 saaravanoan 2 Selvam 3 Rajendran 4 Alagarsamy 5 Rameshkannan 6 Kannammal	8489242499 9095977853 9789696803 9965625699 9965291674 9786413322
				Firka Name: Vedasandur		
3.	Nagakonur, H/o.Vedasandur	High	-	V.Pudukottai	1 Krishnan 2 Alagar 3 Packiyam 4 Muniyapan 5 Velmurugan 6 Dhiyagarajan	9865495996 9578363147 9003465388 9965092437 9444103307 9944882294
4.	Kalvarpatty (Koovakkapatty)	Low	-	Kalvarpatty (Koovakkapatty)	1 Muthuvel 2 Raja 3 Kamatchi 4 Rajendran 5 Kirshanan 6 Chitra, SHG	9578517939 7550369402 7373616521 9585876619 9865495996 9159559567
				Firka Name: Kovilur		
5.	Palappatty	Low	-	Palappatty	1 Sakthivel 2 Shanmugam 3 Balasubramanian 4 Vijayan 5 Murugesan 6 Jeyanthi	7502419540 9578833806 9965171289 9942304686 8122372726 9677542021
				Firka Name: Vadamadurai		
6.	Kulathur	Low	-	Kulathur	1 ThangaMurugan 2 Rajapandi 3 Parthipan 4 Vasandhadevi,SHG 5 Nadaraj 6 Manivel	9787810664 9787167053 7405465137 9843693879 9655746897 8760246969

Guzliamparai Taluk

Sl. No	Details of the Vulnerable Location*	Vulnerability (V. High/ High/ Medium/ Low)	Ward No.	Name of the Revenue Village	Name of the First Responders	Mobile Number	
				Firka Name: Kottanatham			
1.	Thirukoornam	Low	-	Thirukoornam	1	Jeyanthi	9944664471
					2	Prakash	9944664471
					3	Jeyaraman	9842530448
					4	Ragavan	8838787403
					5	Prakash	9443130250
				Firka Name: Palayam			
2.	Koombur	Low	-	Koombur	1	Jafar Sadiq Ali	9566599458 8072767251
					2	Arumugam	9942502565
					3	Subramani	8344078660
					4	Nagarajan	8012068868
					5	Mahendran	7708413132

Kodaikanal Taluk

Sl. No	Details of the Vulnerable Location*	Vulnerability (V. High/ High/ Medium/ Low)	Name of the Revenue Village	Name of the First Responders	Mobile Number	
			Firka Name: Pannaikadu			
1.	Dum Dum Parai	High	Poolathur	1	kamalakannan	9159664651
				2	Vinoth Kumar	8098563789
				3	Saravanakumar	9626999603
				4	Dhanalakshmi	9159856337
				5	Ponnuthai	8883444773
				6	Jeganmurugan	9894830072
				7	Navanithakrishnan	9486485842
				8	Rameshkannan	9442939658
				9	Jeyakumar	9442361468
				10	Ganeshamoorthy	8489173756
				11	Magudeeskumar	7708541016
2.	Savarikadu	High	Vadagouchi	1	Senevasan	9843800911
				2	Meenakshi Sundharam	9865488586
				3	Mariammal, SHG	9926263975
				4	Kavitha, SHG	8098161337
				5	Kaliammal, SHG	9858672069
				6	Saharajan	9676721047
			Block Name: Kodaikanal			
3.	Pethuparai	High	Vilpatti Village	1	Mani	9095038510
				2	Riyaz	8825730831
				3	Mahendran	9944881247
				4	Karthikraja	6383015354
				5	Nagarani	9688346022
4.	Manjampatti	High	Mannavanur Village	1	Alaguraja	9655810535
				2	Natrayan	9047694740
				3	Raja	9006130549
				4	Thillainayagam	9487144716
				5	Nirmala SHG	6380117582
				6	Sumathi SHG	7397641181
5.	Keelamalai Kulam	High	Poondi Village	1	Santhanam	9486228276
				2	Pushparaj	8110964775
				3	Dhanabal	9843907920
				4	Kumaresan	9442420363
				5	Poovarasi	9585792510
			Firka Name: Pannaikadu			
6.	Palani Road near PL Set	High	Vadakavunchi Village	1	Raja	6383621217
				2	Vijayan	9843635640
				3	Anbalagan	9486821665
				4	Mohanaram	8344232393
				5	Pavithra SHG	9786709862
7	Gurusadi -1	High	Pannaikadu Village	1	Veeraiya	9786236497
				2	Riyaz	8825730831
				3	Sathyavani SHG	9597616160
				4	Alikandeswari SHG	9578796775
				5	Harivignesh	9384480398
8	Gurusadi -2	High	Pannaikadu Village	1	Ramkumar	6381368917
				2	Manikumar	6381018889
				3	Suganya SHG	9025635095

				4	Sankar	9488581057
9	Water way No 38.	High	Vadakavunchi	1.	Anbalagan	9486821665
				2.	Mohnram	8344232393
				3.	Sivaraman	9942190749
				4.	Chandra	9976598201
				5.	Munsamy	9442294177
Firka Name: Thandikudi						
10	Kallakinaru Odai	High	K.C Patti	1	Jawahar	9488252511
				2	Murugapandiyan	9442544349
				3	Gayathri	9344745395
				4	Rameshkannan	9965488224
				5	Loganathan	6383452413
11	Malaiyakadu	High	Kamanur	1	Jawahar	9488252511
				2	Murugesan	9626105213
				3	Ramakrishnan	958575653
				4	Sadhasivam	9442362164
				5	Murugeswari SHG	9787622234
Firka Name: Kodaikanal						
12.	Pallanki-kombai	High	Vilpatty	1	Saravanan	9487330999
				2	Mahendran	9944881247
				3	Sathyavani SHG	9597616160
				4	Sasikala SHG	9488233756
				5	Munichamy	9442294177
13.	Kadalkodai	High	Vilpatty	1	Saravanan	9487330999
				2	Mahendran	9944881247
				3	Sathyavani SHG	9597616160
				4	Sasikala SHG	9488233756
				5	Munichamy	9442294177
14.	Chinnapallam	High	Vilpatty	1	John Vincent	9789611262
				2	Easwaran	9751617172
				3	Sundararajan	9842276316
				4	Ravindran	6379734510
				5	Pandiyammal SHG	9976740346
15.	Clubindia poomparai	High	Poomparai	1	SathyaSeelan	9443755181
				2	Murugesan	9442804322
				3	Jayapriya	9360273366
				4	Parimala	9756876823
				5	Rani	9578533316

List of Snake Catchers in Fire Services Department

Sl. No.	Name & Designation of the Fireman	Cell numbers	Name of the Fire Service Station in which the Fireman is working
1.	S.Saravanan, -(F.M.No.8616)	91591-91470	Dindigul west tk
2.	P.Jayamani, (F.M.No.8636)	97860-95105	Dindigul west tk
3.	B.Prasth- (F.M.No.8843)	97917-18563	Dindigul east tk
4.	S.Ananth – (F.M.No.8995)	96292-06314	Dindigul east tk
5.	R.Rajeshkumar, (F.M.No.8699)	99425-32939	Palani tk
6.	T.Ganasundar, (F.M.No.8750)	90922-20373	Oddanchatram tk
7.	P.Subburaj, (F.M.No.6733)	90422-85003	Batalagundu, Nkt tk
8.	P.Baskaran, (F.M.No.7620)	90429-63032	Batalagundu, Nkt tk
9.	S.Kumarasamy, (F.M.No.6849)	99659-29232	Vedasandur tk
10.	M.S.Muthu vevakandar – (F.M.No.7997)	82205-55541	Vedasandur tk
11.	M.Algesan (F.M.No.7926)	86087-04235	Natham tk
12.	B.Karthikeyan, (F.M.No.8215)	74184-77056	Natham tk
13.	A.Palanivelraja, (F.M.No.7854)	97870-99370	Nilakottai tk
14.	N.Govindarajan, (F.M.No.8242)	99942-27366	Nilakottai tk
15.	B.Subburaj, (F.M.No.9211)	98941-58841	Kodaikanal tk
16.	B.Singarajan, (F.M.No.9210)	97917-12355	Kodaikanal tk
17.	S.Vijaykumar, (F.M.No.7841)	97517-44324	Athoor tk
18.	T.Maruthupandi –(F.M.No.8895)	99447-49983	Athoor tk

List of First Responders for Tree Cutter/ Tree Planter

Sl. No	Name of the Taluk	Name & Cell no.of the first Responder (Tree Cutter)	Name & Cell no.of the first Responder (Tree Planter)
1	2	3	4
I.	Dindigul East	P.Raju, Saraswathi Timbers, Palani Road, Dindigul	94860 78054
	Tree cutter	Thiru.Anthony, D/o.Sathiyagu, Adiyathu, Dindigul East	99651 37015
		Thiru.Peterselvam, D/o.George Mettupatti, Adiyanthu, Dindigul East	90950 41034
		Thiru.Ramakrishna, D/o.Pichai, Pugalayaipatti	96986 36357
		Thiru.Johnson, Irudalaiparai, Thottanuthu Panchayat, Dindigul	90473 07045
		Thiru.Stalin,Irudalaiparai, Thottanuthu Panchayat, Dindigul	96291 51109
		Thiru.Anthony Samy, D/o.Arockiyam Pugalayaipatti, Dindigul	96552 56369
		Thiru.Vellaisamy, D/o.Kasikarupaiya, P.K.Pudur, Dindigul	97512 84363
		Thiru.Malarkannan, D/o.Chellaya Ragalapuram, Dindigul	99769 16788
		Thiru.Ramaraj, D/o.Perumal, Ragalapuram, Dindigul	97863 38259
		Thiru.Muthuthagam, D/o.Arasapillai, V.T.Patti,Dindigul	99947 43234
		Thiru.Jeyaraj, D/o.Dhivasahayam, Siluvathur,	97875 18130
		Thiru.Perumal, D/o.Raman, Marathupatti, Kamliyamapatti, Dindigul	98434 10373
		Thiru.Palanisamy, D/o.Andi, S.Velasu, Kamliyamapatti, Dindigul	90432 66319
		Thiru.Selvam, D/o.Mari, Senkurichi, Kamliyamapatti, Dindigul	99445 07181
		Thiru.A.Rasu, D/O.Anandan Puvagalavanpatti, Kamliyamapatti,Dindigul	99421 51089 90802 43225
		Thiru.Karathan, D/o.Periyasamy, Eluvadam,Valasu,Kamliyamapatti,Dindigul	93441 77652
		Thiru.Palanisamy, D/o.Karathan, Puvagalavanpatti, Kamliyamapatti,Dindigul	97508 26447
		Thiru.Logathanan, D/o.Selvugan, Thalaraipatti, Kamliyampatti, Dindigul	63749 33916
		Thiru.Andisamy, D/o.Anandan, Eluvadam, Valasu, Kamliyampatti, Dindigul	70940 38094
	Tree Planter	S.Moventhan, Sangamapatti, Thottanuthu Village, Dindigul East	81441 62675
		Thiru.D.Arockiyasamy, Eradalaiparai, Dindigul East	94420 29860
		Thiru.Josephkumar, Eradalaiparai, Dindigul East	99409 04957
		Thiru.K.S.P.Muthu, Mettur, Dindigul East	96554 27731
		Thiru.Rajandran, 171/3 Thottanuthu village, Dindigul East	98432 46081
		Thiru.Murgesan, 3/93 Mettur, Thottanuthu, Dindigul East	99761 25190
		Thiru.Balasubramani, Kothapullipatti, Siluvathur,	80566 35352
		Thiru.A.Johnpeter, Balakrishnapuram, Dindigul East	99948 94354
		Thiru.S.Jakkiriya Balakrishnapuram, Dindigul East	95976 69710

II.	Dindigul west	Raju	9486078054		
		Selvam	8220058972		
		Bose	9626381949		
		Singaraj	9488556734		
		Muniyappan	9585854371		
		Nagaraj	9655978411		
		Arumugam	9789395534		
		Balasubramani	9712054538		
		Karuppanan	8072682608		
		Gobalakrishnan	9095854547		
		Murugan	9786598431		
		Baskaran	9585345577		
		Savariyar	9791484290		
		Sebasthiyar	9942789914		
		Manikandan	9965882164		
		Sekar	7708958521		
		Jeganathan	9597936286		
		Joseph	9363208522		
		Panneerselvam	8270111013		
		Raju	8098739074		
Sakthivel	9399969866				
Yagappan	9367925985				
III.	Nilakottai	Rajapandi, S/o.Pandi	9159199767		
		Muniyandi, S/o.Subbiah	9865823532		
		Alagupandi, S/o.Srineyappan	7094739293		
		Mayalagu, S/o.Sundaraj	9003810532		
		Pandiyaraj, S/o.Muniyandi	9159836694		
		Manikandan, S/o.Rajamanikkam	9585658030		
		Muthunaveen, S/o.Muthiah	9003529368		
		Vijayakumar, S/o.Kaliyappan	9626237289		
		Muthatamilrasan, S/o.Muthu	8248496113		
		Ragupathi, S/o.Rajendran	8248496113		
		Tirupathi, S/o.Rajendran	9677310982		
		Alagar, S/o.Palanisamy	9597135492		
		Beemaraja, S/o.Alagarsamy	6383127340		
		Mariyappan, S/o.Chinnu	6385932403		
		Chellamani, S/o.Kakkanan	7825027250		
		Tree cutter	Tree Saver	Rajamani	7639787813
				Alagumalai	9092805283
				Selvam	9629602446
				Pandi, S/o.Thangaraj	9047901009
				Ponpandi, S/o.Pandi	9750887677
Duraipandi, S/o.Palaniyappan	9751946799				
Suresh, S/o.Maniyar chettiyar	7548879334				
Pethanasamy, S/o.Ponram	6369161485				
Anburose kennedy, S/o.Aruputharaj	8124210900				
Rajendran, S/o.Karuppanan	9787788939				
Ramachandran, S/o.Chinnapandi	9095664291				
IV.	Natham			Chandrasedkar	9843254351
				Sekar	9943853007
				Shanmugam	9843389200
		Vadivel	9943264727		
		Maduraiveeran	7094024870		
		Amuathuraja	8272519261		
		Arunkumar	8110843661		
		Krishnan	8940102572		
		Malaisamy	9487353608		
		Murugan	9159856369		
		Kumar	8248207939		
		Sivalingam	9943853007		

		Muthu	8344223895
		Pandi	8098087416
		Ramesh	8940011331
		Ravi	6238206938
		Shanmugam	8072363163
		Selvam	9751151152
		Viramalai	9585109407
		Alagu	6383995498
		Jothimani	9585352612
		Selvam	9787658041
		Vadivel	9626534719
		Packiyaraj	9585067685
		Sharan	7094695043
		Periyasamy	9843389200
V.	Athoor Tree cutter	S.Kumaravel	9655454238
		Ganapathy	8608951300
		Anilkumar	0454-2224247
		Alagar	0454-2224227
		Perumal	9488402527
		Kalidoss	9443564720
		Anna Pandi	9442303772
		Muthuraj	9843433389
		Ramu	6382244309
		Krishnan	6383278228
		Murugan	9976275063
		Thavamani	9842288308
		Krishnan	9965384341
VI.	Palani Tree saver	Kannan	9865065099
		Ganasamabantham	8973977837
		Tharugavanan	9245329556
		M.Jothi, SHG	8940570039
		K.Mahalakshmi SHG	9655017426
		Palanivel	9600686840
		Pandikathiresan	9976221233
		Periyasamy	9659592581
		Sekar	8940161576
		Mohan	9842145807
		M.Sumathi, SHG	9047885172
		K.Dhanalakshmi, SHG	9750689878
		K.Rjalakshmi, SHG	9791207256
		Murugan	9791570085
		Sankar	9994755167
		Ramasamy	9524160744
		Prabakaran	7502378852
		Sanmugam	9698893825
	Tree cutter	Murugan	7871296591
		Mugudeeswarn	9788875214
		Chinnaiya	9655289528
		Kottaimuthu	9688558512
		Alagar	9994621034
		Moorhti	8012281682
		Pandi	9843333823
		Krishnan	8925746682
		victor	9789297248
		Thangadurai	9655151248
		Gunasekaran	7339184336
		Kaliyappan	8098854397
		Maruthan	9489812825

VII.	Oddanchatram	<p>1.Muniyappan – 9500904875 2. Sivakumar -9894986353 3.Suresh - 9842121508 4.Selvi -9095318286 5.Thangammal – 9842387182.</p>	<p>1.Panchayat Secretary- Laxmanan 9843825050 2.Shanmugam – 7811853259 3.Murugan – 9629267754 4.Ramasamy - 8925240702 5.Ganesh – 9629733705</p>
		<p>1.Karuppusamy-9943765215 2.Palanisamy – 9750630063 3.Kandasamy-8098829149 4.Amsavalli - -9751923468 5.siva-9500892345 6.muthulakshmi -8760563278</p>	<p>1.Balasubramani – 9629083525 2.Manikkaraj – 9655435520 3.Arumugam - 9790358984 4Parthipan – 9655544014 5.Ganthi – 9500892345 6.Meenakshi – 9843626010</p>
		<p>1.Kaliyappan -9578146288 2.Kumar – 9188233912 3.usha - 9655133152 4. Selvaraj – 9524648282 5. Rasu -9385698391.</p>	<p>1.Vijayan - 9791432941 2.chinnappan - 9626469537 3.Arumugam- 9451750821 4.Albin – 9787049122 5.Vadivel – 9865115590</p>
		<p>1.Duraisamy -9965023568 2.Muniyandi-9942866425 3.Seetha -9750160953 4.Jeva – 9751729239 5.Sivakumar -7397614242</p>	<p>1.Periyasamy - 9787036653 2.Shanmugavel – 9865413040 3.Kuppusamy - 9626303122 4.Sekar – 9750688789 5.Karuppusamy – 9047307709</p>
		<p>1.K.Palanichamy,S/o.Karuppanagounder - 9626056580 2.N.Kanthasamy, S/o.Nachiyappagounder - 9524606789 3.M.Sadayappan - S/o.Muthugounder Moonur Veriyappur 9047469374</p>	<p>1.S.Rajendran S/o.SuriliNaidu Veriyappur 9942213359 – Rtd. Sub Inspector</p>

		<p>4.R.Ramasamy,S/o. Ramasamy - 9787243926 Rani -8489204294 6.Pelliyammal- 9524308747 7.Ravikumar -9842494542</p>	<p>2.R.Jayabal S/o. Raj Naidu Veriyappur 8526525076 – Rtd. Village Assitant 3.K.Gunathilaka m S/o. Kamatchi Naidu Veriyappur 9965604492 – Rtd. Post Master</p>
		<p>1.M.Guna sekaran -9094144679 2.S.Veeraraj- 9655811665 3.Jothiramaligam,s/o. Muthusamy Gounder Javvathupatti - 7418380290 4.Ramjan Ali- 8344791115 Javvathupattiputhur 5Veeraraj -9655811665 6.Sindu -9944559235 7.Sumathi – 9159691503 8.Karthikaiveni – 9042196882</p>	<p>1.P.Munusamy S/o.Palanisamy Javvathupatti – 9750028690 - Public Interest 2.Santhanam S/o.Krishnambill ai Javvathupatti – 9524424584 - Public Interest 3.Thandapani S/o.PalaniyappA asari Javvathupatti – 9976226922 - Public Interest</p>
		<p>1.M.Balamurugan- S/o.Moorthi Edaykottai 9976411464 2.D.Selvakumar- S/o.Dhandapani Edaykottai 9976211709 3.P.Ponraj- S/o Ponnagalu Edaykottai 9976411478 4.P.Kajendran - 9976744015 55.Rani – 9095552580 6.Anishfathima -7418532002 7.Vijaya -8122253989</p>	<p>1.P.Murugesan, S/o.Pandiyan Edayakpttai – 9442754752 Public Interest 2.P.Anbudhurai S/o.Periyasamy Edaykottai 8760048453 - Public Interest 3.S.Subbiramani S/o Sankiliyappan Samiyadiputhur Edaykottai - 9965417247 Rtd . Village Assitant</p>
		<p>1. Dhandapani s/o rajamani Appipalayam- 9751133341 2. selvaraj S/o Chenni malai Aathor Appipalayam-9943857099 3. Muthusamy S/o ArumugaGR Vaduga Valasu Appipalayam--9095276816</p>	<p>1. Kumaran s/o palani Appipalayam _9843105582 2. KuppusaMy s/o Chellamuthu Appipalayam- 9786499455</p>

		<p>4.Elangovan S/o Natchimuthu GR Aathoor Appipalayam-9578803716</p> <p>5. Natarajan S/o Palanisamy Aathoor Appipalayam-9042967115</p>	<p>3. Govinda Samy s/o chenni Malai Aathor Appipalayam-7639644311</p> <p>4. Selva Raj s/o chellappa GR Appipalayam-9846549150</p> <p>5. Nataraj S/o Chenniappa GR Appipalayam-9843806080</p>
		<p>1. Kathiresan s/o Ganesan Paruthiyur Village 9597173396</p> <p>2. Karthik Selvan s/o Kumaravel Velur Paruthiyur Village -9600771016</p> <p>3. Palraj s/o Kuppan Velur Paruthiyur Village -9626965693</p> <p>4. Selvan s/o Periya samy Velur Paruthiyur Village-9655236620</p> <p>5.Ratha – 8903492270</p>	<p>1. kumarasamy S/o Murugan Velur. paruthiyur Viilage -99843902551</p> <p>2. Thirumoorthy s/o Chinna samy Velur. paruthiyur Viilage -9585464506</p> <p>3. Rajkumar s/o chiinan Velur paruthiyur Viilage -8940857105</p> <p>4.Panjavaranam – 9159524629</p> <p>5.Kannammal - 8760664164</p>
		<p>1.Alagumuthu -9943857074</p> <p>2.Sellamuthu -978724399</p> <p>3.Natchimuthu- 9943345956</p> <p>4. Vengadasalpathi – 9843595048</p> <p>5.Sivasamy -9787459006</p>	<p>1.Sivaraj- 9843592855</p> <p>2.Mahesh Shanmugam- 97511333364</p> <p>3.Thangavel- 7418718636</p> <p>4.Kalichamy- 9787855546</p> <p>5.Vigneshkumar – 8489676008.</p>
		<p>1. Velusamy s/o Natchi MuthuGR Palappanpatti Palappanpatti Village-9843674119</p> <p>2. Lingasamy S/o Muthusamy Palappanpatti Palappanpatti Village-9952561400</p> <p>3. Palnai Samy s/o Kumaran Palappanpatti PudurPalappanpatti Village-9843896494</p> <p>4. Amaravathi S/o Ponnusamy Palappanpatti PudurPalappanpatti Village-9843676760</p> <p>5.Sumathi – 8870314611</p>	<p>1. Jeya raman S/o Goundappan Parai Valasu Palappanpatti Village-9994335405(Public interest)</p> <p>2. Thangavel s/o periya samy GR Palappanpatti Pudur Palappanpatti Village-9787787592(Public interest)</p> <p>3.Rajkamal S/o Palanisamy</p>

			Palappanpatti Palappanpatti Village- 9943724157(Public interest) 4.Sudha – 7639918311 5.Palaniyammal – 9578498280
		1.Gunesekaran – 9842741015 2.Balaj – 8012942340 3.Muthuraman-9655452852 4.Karthik – 8098509569 5.Vinothini - 9645632400	1.Raman - 9655332843 2.Magudeeswaran- 3.Natrajan – 9942609260 4.Anandan – 9842685685 5.Gopal- 9927770993
		1.Sivaraj – 9843421874 2.Balakrishnan – 9486445178 3.Kavitha – SHG -9787428632 4.Veerammal – SHG- 9787063296 5.Reka, SHG -9943518545	1.Kannan- 8110024999 2.Mangalasy – 8012885313 3.Velraj – 90474577014 4.Magudeedhwaran – 9843645163 5.Manogaran – 9786443176
		1.Manian-9715053147 2.Karuppaiah – 9787255077 3.Ramy – SHG – 9942284630 4.Jeyanthi – SHG – 9787572749 5.Sangeetha SHG -9655131207	1.Ammavasai – 9047954564 2.Paravel- 9944095579 3.Manokaran – 8940147501 4.Vignesh – 9715053147 5.Vijay- 8012889831
VIII	Vedasandur Tree Cutter	Murugan	8220555579
		Selvam	7871895418
		Senthil	9994533551
		Alagarsamy	9047620237 8110950650
		Rajendran	9943531291 8883697502
		Moorthy	8838065952
		Natarajan	9787779300
		Chandrasekar	9944129233
		Kumar	9578833806
		Rajan	9597554040
		Mahalingam	9442561278
		Ramar	9042451466
		Iyyappan	9524775127
		V.Duraisamy	9524311207
		V.Palanisamy	8973191409
P.Velmurugan	9626145366		
Karuthakannu	9585028995		

		Mookkan	8973191625
		Ponnan	9095767177
		Murugan	9751458466
		Murugan	9442882117
		Rasu	9488402695
		Mahamuni	9751510551
		Manikandan	9976487699
		Murugesan	9788938553
		Murugan	9788938553
IX.	Guziliamparai	Murugan, Guziliamparai	8072824713
	Tree cutter	Renganathan, Guziliamparai	9626603389
		Murugan, Karikkali	9786716060
		Perumal, Karikali	9787496706
		Chandran, Guziliamparai	9787397351
		Arjunan, Kovilur	9655693221
		Karuppaiah, Kovilur	9786595429
X.	Kodaikanal	Thiru.Saravanan,Vilpatti, Kodaikanal Taluk	94873 30999
	Tree cutter & tree saver	Thiru.Mahendran, Vilpatti,Kodaikanal Taluk	99448 81247
		Thiru.Johnvincent,Kodaikanal	97896 11262
		Thiru.Alaguraja,Mannavanur, Kodaikanal Taluk	96558 10535
		Thiru.Natrayan,Mannavanur,	90476 94740
		Thiru.Kumerasan,Poondi,	94424 20363
		Thiru.Rengan, Poondi,Kodaikanal Taluk	81109 64775
		Thiru.Saravanan, Kookkal,Kodaikanal Taluk	99768 75060
		Thiru.Subramani,Kookkal,Kodaikanal Taluk	99651 96256
		Thiru.Veeran,Adukkam,Kodaikanal Taluk	97862 36467
		Thiru.Riyaz,Adukkam,Kodaikanal Taluk	88257 30831
		Thiru.Ramkumar,Pannaikadu,	63813 68917
		Thiru.Gunaseelan,Pannaikadu,	81223 24470
		Thiru.Raja,Vadaguji,Kodaikanal Taluk	63836 12127
		Thiru.Stepan raj, Vadaguji,Kodaikanal	93604 44766
		Thiru.Ramesh, Vallakavi, kodaikanal Taluk	80124 16168
		Thiru.Suresh, Vallakavi, Kodaikanal Taluk	91915 57997
		Thiru.Saravanakumar, Puluthar,	79044 19213
		Thiru.Manivannan, Puluthar,	87780 97006
		Thiru.Sathiyaraj, Kamanur,	81109 69784
		Thiru.Karthik babu, Kamanur,	93855 25319
		Thiru.Ramesh kannan, K.C.Patti,	99654 88224
		Thiru.Loganathan, K.C.Patti,	63834 52413
		Thiru.Gokul vigesh, Thadikudi,	78711 48586
		Thiru.Dinesh kumar, Thandikudi	63821 18408
		Thiru.Keasvamoorthi, Pariyur,	78711 48586
		Thiru.Ponnuseevasan, Pariyur,	75983 92329
		Thiru.Hariprashan, Pachalar,	63792 32921
		Thiru.Jeyaprakash, Pachalar,	96591 25598

**Inventory list of the Storage Point and First
respondent near Vulnerable places**
DIVISION - ADAH DINDIGUL

SL. No	Name of the Vulnerable Location	Storage place of Inventories	List of inventories available (JCB, Boat, Sand Bags, Casuarinas poles, Medicines, etc.,)	Distance of the storage place from the Vulnerable point, (in KM)	Name, Designation/Cell No.
<u>DINDIGUL EAST</u>					
1	Theethampatti	Rajakkapatti	Medicine	4 KM	Dr.Raja/Veterinary Assistant Surgeon / 9489845850/Assistant Director of Animal Husbandry, Dindigul
2	NGO colony	Balakrishna puram	Medicine	2 KM	Dr.Dhanush Aditya /Veterinary Assistant Surgeon / 98421-25380/Assistant Director of Animal Husbandry, Dindigul
3	Markampatti	Chettinayakanpatti	Medicine	7 KM	Dr.Venkateshwaralu/Veterinary Assistant Surgeon /9842124235/Assistant Director of Animal Husbandry, Dindigul
4	Koothampatti, Narivilampatti	Vathalathoppampatti	Medicine	4 KM	Dr.Arulmurugan/Veterinary Assistant Surgeon / 9943674651/Assistant Director of Animal Husbandry, Dindigul
5	Kallanpudhur	Siluvathur	Medicine	7 KM	Dr.Raja/Veterinary Assistant Surgeon / 9489845850/ Assistant Director of Animal Husbandry, Dindigul
6	Aandivadanchettiur	Nochiodaipatti	Medicine	8 KM	Dr.Sridhar/Veterinary Assistant Surgeon / 94889-67654/Assistant Director of Animal Husbandry, Dindigul
7	Aranmanaikulam, Adiyanuthu	Yagappanpatti	Medicine	8 KM	Dr.Suba/Veterinary Assistant Surgeon / 9003529013/Assistant Director of Animal Husbandry, Dindigul

8	Sadayampatti, Pudupatti	Vallampatti	Medicine	10 KM	Dr.M.Kokila/Veterinary Assistant Surgeon / 9600445069/ Assistant Director of Animal Husbandry, Dindigul
9	Kodanginayakkanpa tti(Mulipatti)	Muthalugup atti	Medicine	10 KM	Dr.S.Dhanush Aditya /Veterinary Assistant Surgeon / 8667754878/Assistant Director of Animal Husbandry, Dindigul
<u>DINDIGUL WEST</u>					
10	Athupatti	Thadikombu	Medicine	4 KM	Dr.Dinesh kumar /Veterinary Assistant Surgeon / 7598556907/Assistant Director of Animal Husbandry, Dindigul
11	Lakshmananpatti	Pappanamp atti	Medicine	7 KM	Dr.Suba/Veterinary Assistant Surgeon /8883568907/Assistant Director of Animal Husbandry, Dindigul
12	Kiriampatti colony	Pappanamp atti	Medicine	7 KM	Dr.Suba/Veterinary Assistant Surgeon /8883568907/Assistant Director of Animal Husbandry, Dindigul
13	Purushanampatti, Undarpatti	Thadikombu	Medicine	5 KM	Dr.Dinesh kumar /Veterinary Assistant Surgeon / 7598556907/Assistant Director of Animal Husbandry, Dindigul
14	Varattaru, Aandiyagoundanur	Thadikombu	Medicine	4 KM	Dr.Dinesh kumar /Veterinary Assistant Surgeon / 7598556907/Assistant Director of Animal Husbandry, Dindigul
15	Muthampatti	Kunjanampa tti	Medicine	2 KM	Dr.Sairabanu /Veterinary Assistant Surgeon /9444123761 /Assistant Director of Animal Husbandry, Dindigul
16	Ayankulam	Pappanamp atti	Medicine	3 KM	Dr.Suba/Veterinary Assistant Surgeon /8883568907/Assistant Director of Animal Husbandry, Dindigul

17	Senjkulam (pegam, Sagibanagar)	Pappanampatti	Medicine	10 KM	Dr.Suba/Veterinary Assistant Surgeon /8883568907/Assistant Director of Animal Husbandry, Dindigul
18	Moongilkulam (Puthupatti)	Pappanampatti	Medicine	3 KM	Dr.Suba/Veterinary Assistant Surgeon /8883568907/Assistant Director of Animal Husbandry, Dindigul
19	Aalankulam	Pappanampatti	Medicine	4 KM	Dr.Suba/Veterinary Assistant Surgeon /8883568907/Assistant Director of Animal Husbandry, Dindigul
20	Paraikulam (West Meenakshinayakkanpatti)	Muthalugupatti	Medicine	2 KM	Dr.AK.Murugan /Veterinary Assistant Surgeon / 7904754591/Assistant Director of Animal Husbandry, Dindigul
21	Rajakulam (Periyannagar, Seelapadi)	Chettinayakanpatti	Medicine	2 KM	Dr.Venkateshwaralu/Veterinary Assistant Surgeon /9842124235/Assistant Director of Animal Husbandry, Dindigul
22	Parakulam, NS Nagar, Seelapadi	Chettinayakanpatti	Medicine	2 KM	Dr.Venkateshwaralu/Veterinary Assistant Surgeon /9842124235/Assistant Director of Animal Husbandry, Dindigul
23	Periyakulam, Seelapadi	Chettinayakanpatti	Medicine	3 KM	Dr.Venkateshwaralu/Veterinary Assistant Surgeon /9842124235/Assistant Director of Animal Husbandry, Dindigul
24	Maruthanikulam (RM colony)	Chettinayakanpatti	Medicine	2 KM	Dr.Venkateshwaralu/Veterinary Assistant Surgeon /9842124235/Assistant Director of Animal Husbandry, Dindigul
25	Manthaikulam	Chettinayakanpatti	Medicine	2 KM	Dr.Venkateshwaralu/Veterinary Assistant Surgeon /9842124235/Assistant Director of Animal Husbandry, Dindigul

26	Sengulam	Chettinayakanpatti	Medicine	5 KM	Dr.Venkateshwaralu/Veterinary Assistant Surgeon /9842124235/Assistant Director of Animal Husbandry, Dindigul
<u>Natham</u>					
27	Gandhinagar, Annanagar, Nathamkovilpatti	Natham	Medicine	2 KM	Dr.Singamuthu /Veterinary Assistant Surgeon / 8939047537 /Assistant Director of Animal Husbandry, Dindigul
28	Ammapatti, Samuthrapatti	Sirugudi	Medicine	8 KM	Dr.Kumaresan Veterinary Assistant Surgeon / 8778377825 Assistant Director of Animal Husbandry Dindigul
29	Melametupatti, Chellappnayakkanpatti	Kuttupatti	Medicine	4 KM	Dr.Subalakshmi/Veterinary Assistant Surgeon / 9566659765 /Assistant Director of Animal Husbandry, Dindigul
<u>VEDASANDUR</u>					
30	Rajagopalapuram	Vedasandur	Medicine	3 KM	Dr.S.Dineshkumar/Veterinary Assistant Surgeon / 9870906989/ Assistant Director of Animal Husbandry, Dindigul
31	Nagakonatur	Vedasandur	Medicine	4 KM	Dr.S.Dineshkumar/Veterinary Assistant Surgeon / 9870906989/ Assistant Director of Animal Husbandry, Dindigul
32	Thummlalakundu	Vedasanthur	Medicine	5 KM	Dr.S.Dineshkumar/Veterinary Assistant Surgeon / 9870906989/ Assistant Director of Animal Husbandry, Dindigul
33	Kulathur	Padiyur	Medicine	2 KM	Dr.Shanmugakumar/Veterinary Assistant Surgeon / 9486061534/Assistant Director of Animal Husbandry, Dindigul

34	Kalvarpatti,	Renganatha puram	Medicine	7 KM	Dr.M.R.Ramakrishnan/V eterinary Assistant Surgeon / 9942282960/ Assistant Director of Animal Husbandry, Dindigul
35	Paalpatty	Vedasanthur	Medicine	30 KM	Dr.S.Dineshkumar/Vete rinary Assistant Surgeon / 9870906989/ Assistant Director of Animal Husbandry, Dindigul
36	Koompur	Koompur	Medicine	--	Dr.Sasikumar/Veterinar y Assistant Surgeon /9487078835/Assistant Director of Animal Husbandry, Dindigul
37	Thirukoornam	R.Vellodu	Medicine	10 KM	Dr. Devendran /Veterinary Assistant Surgeon /7418603862 /Assistant Director of Animal Husbandry, Dindigul
<u>ATHOOR</u>					
38	Yenaikal, Madur	Aathoor	Medicine	5 KM	Dr.PriyaDharshini /Veterinary Assistant Surgeon 9025155136 /Assistant Director of Animal Husbandry, Dindigul

Inventory list of the Storage Point and First respondent near Vulnearable places

ADAH PALANI

Sl. No	Name of the Vulnerable Location /Taluk	Storage Place of Inventories	List of Inventories available (JCB, Boat, Sand Bags, Casurinepoles, Medicines, etc.,)	Distance of the Storage place from the Vulnerable point (in KM)	Name Designation/Cell No
1.	Tamaraikulam Palani Taluk	Veterinary Dispensary Balasamuthiram	Medicines	9 Km	Dr.S.Selvakumar / Veterinary Assistant Surgeon/ 8667829731/ Assistant Director of Animal Husbandry Palani
2.	A.Kalayam puthur Palani Taluk	Veterinary Dispensary Perumalpudur	Medicines	4 Km	Dr.C.Murugan/ Veterinary Assistant Surgeon/ 9655221848/ Assistant Director of Animal Husbandry Palani
3.	Periyammappatti Palani Taluk	Veterinary Dispensary Perumalpudur	Medicines	1 Km Surrounding	Dr.C.Murugan/ Veterinary Assistant Surgeon/ 9655221848/ Assistant Director of Animal Husbandry Palani
4.	Balasumuthiram Palani Taluk	Veterinary Dispensary Balasamuthiram	Medicines	Same Surrounding	Dr.S.Selvakumar / Veterinary Assistant Surgeon/ 8667829731/ Assistant Director of Animal Husbandry Palani
5.	Pushpathur palani Taluk	Veterinary Dispensary Thalayuthu	Medicines	8Km	Dr.M.Saravanan/ Veterinary Assistant Surgeon/ 9884114709/ Assistant Director of Animal Husbandry Palani
6.	Kanakkanpatti Palani Taluk	Veterinary Dispensary Kanakkanpatti	Medicines	Same Place	Dr.M.Jeeva/ Veterinary Assistant Surgeon/89402927 25/Assistant Director of Animal Husbandry Palani

7.	Sindalavadam patti Oddanchathiram Taluk	Veterinary Dispensary Chatrapatti	Medicines	3Km	Dr.M.Jeeva / Veterinary Assistant Surgeon/ 8940292725 / Assistant Director of Animal Husbandry Palani
8.	Javvathupatti& Javvathupatti pudur Oddanchathiram Taluk	Veterinary Dispensary Kulipatti	Medicines	6Km	Dr.K.Kumaresan/ Veterinary Assistant Surgeon/ 9750213322/ Assistant Director of Animal Husbandry Palani
9.	Idayakottai Oddanchathiram Taluk	Veterinary Dispensary Idayakottai	Medicines	Same Place	Dr.V.Manikandan/ Veterinary Assistant Surgeon/ 9486392384 Assistant Director of Animal Husbandry Palani
10	Veriyappur Oddanchathiram Taluk	Veterinary Dispensary Veriyappur	Medicines	Same Place	Dr.R.Gajendran/ Veterinary Assistant Surgeon/ 9943350392/ Assistant Director of Animal Husbandry Palani
11	Virupatchi Oddanchathiram Taluk	Veterinary Dispensary Veriyappur	Medicines	14 Km	Dr.Raja sarvana Bhava/ Veterinary Assistant Surgeon/ 6374718354/ Assistant Director of Animal Husbandry Palani
12	Arasappapillai patti Oddanchathiram Taluk	veterinary Dispensary Veriyappur	Medicines	10 Km	Dr.Raja sarvana Bhava/ Veterinary Assistant Surgeon/ 6374718354/ Assistant Director of Animal Husbandry Palani
13	Kaveriyamma patti , Oddanchathiram Taluk	veterinary Dispensary K.Keeranur	Medicines	12 Km	Dr.S.Sureshkumar/ Veterinary Assistant Surgeon/ 9442026540/ Assistant Director of Animal Husbandry Palani

14	Manjanaicken patti Oddanchathiram Taluk	Veterinary Dispensary Manjanaickenpat ti	Medicines	Same Place	Dr.A.Mohammed anas/ Veterinary Assistant Surgeon/ 7200210410/ Assistant Director of Animal Husbandry Palani
15	Boduvarpatti Oddanchathiram Taluk	Veterinary Dispensary Manjanaickenpat ti	Medicines	4 Km	Dr.A.Mohammed anas/ Veterinary Assistant Surgeon/ 7200210410/ Assistant Director of Animal Husbandry Palani
16	Kothayam Oddanchathiram Taluk	Veterinary Dispensary Manjanaickenpat ti	Medicines	8 Km	Dr.A.Mohammed anas/ Veterinary Assistant Surgeon/ 7200210410/ Assistant Director of Animal Husbandry Palani
17	Porulur Oddanchathiram Taluk	Veterinary Dispensary Porulur	Medicines	Same Place	Dr.S.Ravikumar / Veterinary Assistant Surgeon/ 9626110031/ Assistant Director of Animal Husbandry Palani
18	Appipalayam Oddanchathiram Taluk	Veterinary Dispensary Porulur	Medicines	5Km	Dr.S.Ravikumar / Veterinary Assistant Surgeon/ 9626110031/ Assistant Director of Animal Husbandry Palani
19	Pallappanpatti pudur/ Oddanchathiram Taluk	Veterinary Dispensary Porulur	Medicines	5Km	Dr.S.Ravikumar / Veterinary Assistant Surgeon/ 9626110031/ Assistant Director of Animal Husbandry Palani

20	ParuthiyurOddenchathiramTaluk	Veterinary Dispensary Porulur	Medicines	12Km	Dr.S.Ravikumar / Veterinary Assistant Surgeon/ 9626110031/ Assistant Director of Animal Husbandry Palani
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**Inventory list of the Storage Point and First
respondent near Vulnerable places
ADAH KODAIKANAL**

SL. No	Name of the Vulnerable Location	Storage place of Inventories	List of inventories available (JCB, Boat, Sand Bags, Casuarina poles, Medicines, etc.,)	Distance of the storage place from the Vulnerable point, (in KM)	Name, Designation / Cell No.
1	Savarikkadu H/o. Vadagunchi Kodaikanal Taluk	Veterinary Dispensary Pannaikadu	Medicines	32 KM	Dr.P. Naveen, Veterinary Assistant Surgeon / 8681852350 Assistant Director of Animal Husbandry Kodaikanal /9445032595
2	Dumdum parai near H/o. Poolathur Kodaikanal Taluk	Veterinary Dispensary Oothu	Medicines	15 KM	Dr. G Ramesh, Veterinary Assistant Surgeon / 6374990729/ Assistant Director of Animal Husbandry Kodaikanal /9445032595
3	Anaipatty H/o. Vilampatti Nilakottai Taluk	Veterinary Dispensary Vilampatti	Medicines	3 KM	Dr.S. G.Dhaarani Veterinary Assistant Surgeon / 7373666957/ Assistant Director of Animal Husbandry Kodaikanal /9445032595
4	S.Vadipatti H/o. Sithargalnatham Nilakottai Taluk	Veterinary Dispensary Kullichettipatti	Medicines	6 KM	Dr.M. Arokiarobert Veterinary Assistant Surgeon / 9047616554/ Assistant Director of Animal Husbandry Kodaikanal / 9445032595
5	Koottathuayyam palayam, H/o. Sivagnanapuram Nilakottai Taluk	Veterinary Dispensary Kullichettipatti	Medicines	8 KM	
6	Bodiyagoundanpatti Nilakottai Taluk	Veterinary Dispensary Kullichettipatti	Medicines	2 KM	

7	Lakshmipuram H/o.Kulichetti atty NilakottaiTaluk	Veterinary Dispensary Kulichetti tti	Medicines	1.5 KM	
8	Pallapatti (Mavurodai) NilakottaiTaluk	Veterinary Dispensary Ramarajapu ram	Medicines	5 KM	Dr.A.Manikandan Veterinary Assistant Surgeon /9600779849
					Assistant Director of Animal Husbandry Kodaikanal /9445032595
9	Nadakottai NilakottaiTaluk	Veterinary Dispensary Viruveedu	Medicines	5 KM	Dr. D.Kavin Veterinary Assistant Surgeon /9443295663
					Assistant Director of Animal Husbandry Kodaikanal/ 9445032595

Annexure – 2
List of Inventory of Resources

	o	Items	Rural Development and Panayat Raj	Town Panchayat department	Transport Department	Fisheries Department	Highways Dindigul	Highways Palani	Dindigul Corporation	Fire and Rescue Department	Agriculture Engineering Department	Dean Medical Hospital	Police Department	EB Department	Forest Kodaikanal	Oddanchatram Municipality	Palani Municipality	Kodaikanal Municipality
1		Gas Cutters	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2		Electric Drill	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3		Power Saw	75	14	0	0	0	8	2	16	0	0	1	21	15	2	2	0
4		Hydraulic Spaders	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5		Search Light	0	46	0	0	0	4	1	6	0	0	8	0	19	4	15	0
6		Electric Generator	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	2	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0

ABBREVIATIONS

DDMA	District Disaster Management Authority
DDMP	District Disaster Management Plan
TDMP	Taluk Disaster Management Plan
THAI	Tamil Nadu Village Habitations Improvement Scheme
IAMWARM	Irrigated & Waterbodies Restoration & Management Proejct
CDRRP	Coastal Disaster Risk Reduction Project
CBDRM	Community Based Disaster Risk Management
ADB	Asian Development Bank
DRDA	District Rural Development Agency
MGNREGS	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
IDRN	India Disaster Resources Network
IDZT	Inter Departmental Zonal Team
BDO	Block Development Officer
PMFBY	Prime Minister's Fasal Bhima Yojana
SDRF	State Disaster Response Fund
NRLM	National Rural Livelihood Mission
SBGF	State Balance Growth Fund
SADF	Special Area Development Programme
SDRF	State Disaster Response Force
CRA	Community Risk Assessment
RRT	Rapid Response Team
MSDA	Mission on Sustainable Dryland Agriculture