



KALLAKURICHI DISTRICT

DISASTER MANAGEMENT PERSPECTIVE PLAN 2024-2025



DISTRICT DISASTER MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY (DDMA)

THIRU. M.S. PRASANTH, I.A.S.,

**DISTRICT COLLECTOR,
KALLAKURICHI DISTRICT.**







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INDEX

	Preface	
1	Profile of Kallakurichi District Disaster Management	06
2	District Disaster Management Authority (DDMA)	21
3	Hazard, Risk and Vulnerability Analysis	23
	i) Identification Vulnerability Analysis	
	ii) Identification of Community Kitchens	
	iii) Identification of Pregnant Women, Lactating Mothers, Differently abled Persons	
4	District Disaster Management Plan – Over view and Goals	34
5	Preventive Measures	43
6	Risk Governace – Intitutional Frame work For Disaster Management	47
7	Phased Of Disaster Management	78
8	Disaster Department Wise Preparedness	81
9	Disaster Reponce Plan	90
10	Disaster Prevention & Mitigation	95
11	Reconstruction, Rehabilitation and Recovery programme	127
12	Heat wave Management	130
13	Removal of silt from water bodies	132
14	Finanacial Arrangment	135
15	Standard Operating Procedures	136
16	Do's and Don'ts During Disaster	158
17	Kallakurichi District – Important Officials Contact Numbers	162
18	Important Government Orders	163
19	Abbreviations	195
20	Handents Degarding Disasters	206

PREFACE

Disaster is a sudden, calamitous event bringing great damages, loss and Destruction and devastation to life and property. The Damage caused by Disaster is Immeasurable and varies with the geographical location, Climate and type of the earth surface / degree of vulnerability this influence the mental, Socio- economical Political and cultural state of the affected area.

In spite of District's top notch status in terms of Industrial productivity and human development the district administration and people of this district coexist with the probabilities of Hazards like flood, cyclone, drought, Heat wave, lightning, chemical and biological Hazards etc.,

Disaster is an extremely Basic Phenomenon to the Human culture. It has been experienced by them since time immemorial. Since the District is newly formed district from Villupuram has experienced various Disasters in recent past like Thane Cyclone 2011, Flood 2015, Drought 2016, Covid - 19 2019-2021 Pandemic will serve as a evidence to the District's Vulnerability to such hazard and Heat wave 2024. How the society responds to such Vagaries of nature decides the magnitude and intensity of the destruction that may entail Hazardous events.

Disaster Management plan is needed for the district to reduce harmful effects of a Disaster in participative manner and people friendly with inter departmental coordination. Here with Management plan should incorporate both pre and past Disaster with aim of being prepared for prevention and mitigation with lessening of the loss of life and property. This plan will reduce vulnerability to hazards.

In this aspect, District disaster Management plan for Kallakurichi district has been prepared for achieving the objectives of mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery. This Plan has been made to imbibe the principles underlying the existing global frameworks like Sendai framework and Sustainable development Goal. This attempt will definitely reduce the Risk of Disaster with sense of urgency in a planned way to minimize human, property and environmental loss.

M.S.Prasanth I.A.S.,

**District Collector and Chairman,
District Disaster Management Authority,
Kallakurichi.**

DEMOGRAPHY / PHYSOGRAPHY

Kalvarayan hills spread across 550.70 Sq km, is a major attraction of the district. The tribal population dominated hills have Periyar falls, Megham falls, Sirukalur falls and Chinnathirupathi temple. Very famous temples such as Ulagalantha Perumal temple, Veerattaneshwarar temple and Kabilar hillock in Tirukoilur, Sri Lakshmi Narasimmar temple, Parikkal in Ulundurpet taluk, Adhirangan Ranganathaswamy temple, Thiruvarangam and Arthanareeswarar temple, Rishivandiyam in Sankarapuram taluk are situated in this district.

According to 2011 census, Kallakurichi District had a total of 8,00,368 households. There were a total of 17,03,249 main workers, 4,42,447 marginal workers, Non Workers 17,55,624 cultivators 3,22,900 5,37,581 agriculture labourers, 23,961 in house hold industries, , 3,76,360 other workers.

AREA AND TOPOGRAPHY

The total geographical area of the district is around 3530.58 sq.km which includes Kalvarayan Hills. Major portion of the district is characterised by plains which is utilised for agricultural purposes. Most of the forest is sporadic in this District... Reserve forests spread over in Kalvarayan Hills, Varanjaram, Athaiyur, Edaikkal.

Agriculture

The district is an agrarian with paddy, maize, sugarcane, black gram etc., as major crops. The district is mainly rainfed / tank irrigated along with Gomukhi and Manimuktha d

Horticulture

The district contributes significantly to the Tamilnadu state production of Cashewnut and Jackfruit. There are two Horticulture Farms in this district Kallakurichi.

1. DISTRICT PROFILE – SUMMARY

Name of the District	:	Kallakurichi District
Head Quarters	:	Kallakurichi
Area	:	3530.58 sq.km.
Population	:	14,81,336

Sl. No	Name of the Revenue Division
1.	Kallakurichi
2.	Tirukoilur

Taluks

Sl. No	Name of the Taluk
1.	Kallakurichi
2.	Sankarapuram
3.	Chinnasalem
4.	Kalvarayan Hills
5.	Tirukoilur
6.	Ulundurpet
7.	Vanapuram

No. of Firkas	:	25
No. of Revenue Villages	:	562
No. of Village Panchayats	:	412
Assembly Constituencies	:	05

Sl. No	Name of the Taluk
1.	Tirukoilur (Part)
2.	Kallakurichi
3.	Sankarapuram
4.	Ulundurpet (Part)
5.	Rishivandiyam

Parliamentary Constituencies	:	Kallakurichi (Part), Salem (Part)
Municipalities	:	03 1) Kallakurichi 2) Ulundurpet 3) Tirukoilur
Panchayat Unions	:	09

Sl. No.	Name of the Panchayat Unions
1.	Kallakurichi
2.	Chinnasalem
3.	Rishivandiyam
4.	Sankarapuram
5.	Thiyagadurugam
6.	Kalvarayan Hills
7.	Tirukoilur
8.	Ulundurpet
9.	Thirunavalur

Town Panchayat : 05

Sl. No.	Name of the Town Panchayat
1.	Chinnasalem
2.	Vadakkananthal
3.	Sankarapuram
4.	Thiyagadurugam
5.	Manalurpet

The village far away

from the district head quarters : Varam Village (80 km) in
Kalvarayan Hills Taluk.

College's : 08

Sl. No.	Colleges	Nos.
1.	Arts and Science Colleges	14
2.	Engineering Colleges	05
3.	Teacher Training Colleges	01
4.	B.ed College	05
5.	polytechnic	05
6.	ITI	09
7.	Nursing Institutions	04
8.	Sitha Medical College	02
Total		45

Government Schools

Sl. No.	schools	Nos.
1.	Primary Schools	476
2.	Middle Schools	170
3.	High Schools	62
4.	Higher Secondary school	72
Total		780

Adi Dravidar Welfare School :

Sl. No.	schools	Nos.
1.	Primary Schools	20
2.	Middle Schools	05
3.	High Schools	03
4.	Higher Secondary school	0
Total		28

Tribal Welfare School :

Sl. No.	schools	Nos.
1.	Primary Schools	26
2.	Middle Schools	13
3.	High Schools	04
4.	Higher Secondary school	07
Total		50

Anganwadis :112

Government Medical
College Hospitals :01

Government Hospitals : 04

Sl. No.	Location of the Hospitals
1.	Chinnasalem
2.	Sankarapuram
3.	Tirukoilur
4.	Ulundurpet

No. of Primary Health Centres : 45

No. of Health Sub Centres : 217

Dispensary : Thoradipattu (Kalvarayan Hills)

Birth Rate : 13.6

Death rate : 6.40

Rivers

: 08

Sl.No	Name of the River
1.	Gomukhi River
2.	Mani River
3.	Muktha River
4.	Thirumanimuktha River
5.	Mayura River
6.	Kedilam River
7.	Sesha Nathi
8.	Thenpenaiyaru

Dams

Name of the dam	Height of the dam (in feet)	Capacity (in mcft)
Gomukhi	46	560
Manimuktha	36	737

PWD Tanks

Name of the Sub division	No. of the tanks	Capacity (in mcft)	No. of Anicuts
Vellar Basin	211	3514.13	74
Middle Basin Pennaiyar	10	112.44	02
LowerBasin Pennaiyar	115	1778.715	01
Total	336	5405.285	77

Rural Development

(Minor Irrigation Tanks) : 379

State Highways : 312.946 km.

NHAI : NH 79 (Salem to Ulundurpet) -
59 km. (V.X-Road to Ulundurpet Roundana)
NH 45 (Tambaram to Dindigul) -
35.8km. (Madapattu to Veppur Bridge)

Major Districts Roads : 289.150 km.

Other Districts Roads : 874.202 km.

Sugarcane Development Roads : 118.750 km.

Food grain production : 5-15 lakh metric tonne.

Horticulture Production : 6.67 lakh metric tonne.

Cattle Population : 11,90,412

CLIMATE AND RAINFALL

The maximum and minimum temperature in the district is about 38°C & 21°C respectively. The average rainfall of the district is 1070 mm. About 86% of the normal rainfall is received during the North East monsoon season. Normally the district does not get heavy rainfall.

Raingauge Stations located in Kallakurichi District-2024

1	Tirukoilur	Taluk Office	04153-252316
2	Ulundurpet	Taluk Office	04149-222255
3	Sankarapuram	Taluk Office	04151-235329
4	Kallakurichi	Taluk Office	04151-222449
5	Vanapuram	KCS Mill-1 Moongilthuraipattu	04151-235400
6	Vanapuram	KCS Mill-1 Kadavanur	04151-235400
7	Vanapuram	KCS Mill-1 Ariyalur	04151-235400
8	Ulundurpet	SCS Mill Pillaiyarkuppam	04149-222255
9	Chinnasalem	KCS Mill-2 Kachirayaopalayam	04151-257400
10	Sankarapuram	KCS Mill-2 Moorarpalayam	04151-235329
11	Vanapuram	DSCL Rishivandhiyam	04151-235400
12	Ulundurpet	DSCL Eraiyur	04149-222255
13	Kallakurichi	DSCL Thiyagadurgam	04151-222449
14	Kallakurichi	DSCL Virugavoor	04151-222449
15	Vanapuram	DSCL Sulangurichi	04151-235400
16	Vanapuram	DSCL Keelpadi	04151-235400
17	Thirukoilur	DSCL Thirupalapandal	04153-252316
18	Vanapuram	DSCL Kalayanallur	04151-235400
19	Thirukoilur	DSCL Madampoondi	04153-252316
20	Thirukoilur	BASL Vengur	04153-252316
21	Vanapuram	BASL Manalurpet	04151-235400
22	Chinna Salem	Gomugi Dam (PWD)	99769 63213
23	Soolankurichi	Manimutharu Dam (PWD)	90921 74760
24	Vanapuram	Ariyalur camp area	94874 19521

RAINFALL DATA OF KALLAKURUCHI DISTRICT (MM)

YEAR : 31.09.2024

MONTH	NORMAL	2024	2023	2022	2021
January	17.2	39.6	2.5	35.3	80.34
February	7.3	0	1.2	0	2.31
WINTER	24.50	39.60	3.70	35.30	82.65
March	12.9	0	21	6.5	0.00
April	17	0	30.8	67	0.67
May	58.9	50.1	133.1	62	54.11
SUMMER	88.80	50.1	184.90	135.50	54.78
June	50.1	81.5	26.4	94.7	20.93
July	79	30.4	61.6	124.1	30.43
August	127	167.5	139.3	111.9	106.9
September	157.1	45.9	152.06	71.9	118.5
S.W. MONSOON	413.20	325.3	379.36	402.60	276.76
October	180		46.5	115.5	151.0
November	184.2		138.2	170.6	516.9
December	107.2		14.4	95. 2	59.3
N.E. MONSOON	471.40		199.10	381.3	727.20
Total	997.90	415.0	767.60	954.7	1141.39

Details of ARG in Kallakurichi District

Sl. No.	Taluk	Block	Name of the Firka	Building_Name	Installation	Station_code
1	Vanapuram	Rishivandhiyam	Manalurpet	Panchayat Community Hall,Jampadai	Ground	ARG286
2	kallakurichi	Kallakurichi	kallakurichi	Taluk Office, Kallakurichi	Ground	ARG287
3	kallakurichi	Thiyagadurugam	thiyagadurugam	Revenue Inspector Office, Periyambattu	Ground	ARG288
4	kallakurichi	Thiyagadurugam	Nagalur	Village Administrative Office, Mudiyanur	Ground	ARG289
5	Kallakurichi	Kallakurichi	Indhili	Forest Office, Indhili	Ground	ARG290
6	Kallakurichi	Thiyagadurugam	Nagalur	Revenue Inspector Office, Varanjaram	Ground	ARG291
7	Kallakurichi	Thiyagadurugam	Nagalur	Panchayat Union Office, Virugavur	Ground	ARG292
8	Kalvarayan Hills	Kalvarayan Hills	Kalvarayan Hills	Health & Family Welfare Department, Kilakadu Village	Ground	ARG294
9	Vanapuram	Rishivandhiyam	Vada Ponparappi	Forest Check Post, L.N. Patti	Ground	ARG295
10	Vanapuram	Rishivandhiyam	Vada Ponparappi	Revenue Inspector Office, Vada Ponparappi	Ground	ARG296
11	Kalvarayan Hills	Kalvarayan Hills	Vellimalai	Uppur Village	Ground	ARG298
12	ChinnaSalem	ChinnaSalem	Chinna Salem	Taluk Office, Chinna Salem	Ground	ARG299
13	ChinnaSalem	ChinnaSalem	NainarPalayam	Revenue Inspector Office, NainarPalayam	Ground	ARG300
14	Kalvarayan Hills	Kalvarayan Hills	Vellimalai	VAO office, Mundiur	Ground	ARG301
15	Kalvarayan Hills	Kalvarayan Hills	Velli malai	Taluk Office, Vellimalai	Ground	ARG302
16	Kalvarayan Hills	Kalvarayan Hills	Kalvarayan Hills	Revenue Inspector Office, Serapattu	Ground	ARG303
17	Tirukoilur	Tirukoilur	Tirukoilur	Taluk Office, Tirukoilur	Ground	ARG304
18	Vanapuram	Rishivandhiyam	Manalurpet	Town Panchayat Office, Manalurpet	Ground	ARG306

19	Tirukoilur	Tirukoilur	Tirupalapandhal	Revenue Inspector Office, Tirupalapandhal	Ground	ARG307
20	Chinnasalem	ChinnaSalem	Nainarpalayam	Govt. High School, Pakkampadi	Ground	ARG308
21	Ulundurpet	Ulundurpet	Elavanasur Kottai	Village Administrative Office, Elavanasur Kottai	Ground	ARG309
22	Ulundurpet	Tirunavalur	Kalamarudhur	Revenue Inspector Office, Kalamarudhur	Ground	ARG311
23	Ulundurpet	Ulundurpet	Kalamarudhur	Village Administrative Office, M.Kunnathur	Ground	ARG312
24	Ulundurpet	Ulundurpet	Eraiyr	Revenue Inspector Office, Eraiyr	Ground	ARG313
25	Ulundurpet	Ulundurpet	Eraiyr	Village Administrative Office, Kaattu Edaiyar	Ground	ARG314
26	Sankarapuram	Rishivandhiyam	Alathur	Manimutha nadhi Anaikarai, Kottalam	Ground	ARG316
27	Vanapuram	Rishivandhiyam	Ariyalur	Village Administrative Office Back side, Ariyalur	Ground	ARG317
28	Sankarapuram	Sankarapuram	Sankarapuram	Village Administrative Office Back side, Puthupalapattu	Ground	ARG318
29	Sankarapuram	Sankarapuram	Sankarapuram	Taluk Office, Sankarapuram	Building Top	ARG293
30	ChinnaSalem	Kallakurichi	Vadakanandhal	Panchayat Office, Manmalai	Building Top	ARG297
31	Ulundurpet	Ulundurpet	Eraiyr	library Building, Pallavadi	Building Top	ARG305
32	Ulundurpet	Tirunavalur	Sengurichi	Village Administrative Office, Sendhanadu	Building Top	ARG310
33	Ulundurpet	Tirunavalur	Tirunavalur	Revenue Inspector Office, Senjikupam	Building Top	ARG315

Details of AWS(TNAU) in Kallakurichi District

S. No	Block	Lat	Long	Address
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.	Rishivandhiyam	21.190585	81.611181	Thiru.Sankaran, Tiruvannamalai Main Road, Kadavanur Village.
2.	Chinnasalem	11.770511	78.86345	State Seed Farm, Vadakathangal, Chinnasalem(TK)
3.	Thirunavalur	11.792617	79.387203	Abiraman Rediyar Thottam, Mettathur, Thirunavalur.
4.	Ulundurpet	11.69926	79.22687	Kanaiyar Village, Jayaram Rediyar, Konaiyar West Street, Ulundurpet.
5.	Thirukovilur	11.949546	79.139629	Thiru.Thanajeyan, S/o. Chandiran, Thirupalapandhal,Poomani.
6.	Sankarapuram	11.89179	78.855753	Thiru.Mathivanan S/o. Muthaiyan, Arasampattu Village.
7.	Kallakurichi	11.729468	78.94419	Vennathurar kadu, Eswaramoorthi, Emaper, Kallakurichi.
8.	Thiyagadurugam	11.704532	79.089114	Thiru. Natarajan, S/o. Periasamy, Thiyagai Village, Thiyagadurugam.

Water Resources

A) Rivers

- Thenpennaiyaru
- Gomukhi Rivers
- Mani Rivers
- Muktha Rivers
- Thirumanikuktha Rivers
- Mayura Rivers
- Gedilam Rivers
- Sesha Nathi

The principal river of the district is the Pennar or the Pennaiyar. The river flows as the Northern boundary of Kallakurichi District and Southern boundary of Villupuram District and Pondicherry Union Territory and empties itself into the Bay of Bengal. The Gadilam River, which originates in Sankarapuram Taluk and traverses through Thirukoilur Taluk and Ulundurpet taluk in the adjoining Villupuram district, flows through Cuddalore District. Malattar joins it on the right and then the Gadilam flows into the Bay of Bengal at a point, just north at Cuddalore.

The junction of the rivers Vasishtanadi and Swetanadi, which rise in Salem district, forms the Vellar River. The Vasishtanadi enters in Kallakurichi District (South Side) through Attur, passes just south of the Kalrayan Hills. The united streams still follow the boundary and the river flows for another 29 miles gathering the waters of Manimuktanadi Gomukhi nadhi and Mayura nadhi which drain waters from the eastern slopes of the Kalrayan Hills. The river then passes through Kallakurichi taluk and Chinnasalem Taluk through Cuudalure District joins the Bay of Bengal near Parangipettai. The Mani-Muktha river originates from Gomuki Dam in Kallakurichi Taluk and flows through Cuudalure District and confluences with Vellar river.

MUNICIPALITIES:

As the Municipalities is situated considerably closer to the sea Bay of Bengal, a comprehensive plan has prepared to mitigate the natural disaster such as flood and cyclone during the monsoon period in every year.

Most of the town of Tamil Nadu gets affected by flood and cyclone due to climatic change and during South East Monsoon and North East monsoon. The low laying area inundate with water have been indentified and preventive measures have been prepared to mitigate the situation by providing temporary relief centre and food for the anticipated victims. For this purpose, schools and mandapam are earmarked with the assistance of the school

teachers and NGOs. In this aspect the Municipality prepared a mitigation plan to discharge the services and duties with the co operation of Fire service Department, Police department, Tamilnadu Water supply department, Electricity board, telephone department, PWD Departmets and Hihways Department.

Kallakurichi Municipality

Kallakurichi Municipality is Selection Grade Municipality total extent of 15.87 sq.km and 21 administrative wards. The total Population of Kallakurichi Municipality is 52507 as per the census 2011. The Municipal office is located at Anna Nagar, Salem Main Road in Kallakurichi. As the Municipality is situated just 101 km away from the sea Bay of Bengal, a comprehensive plan has prepared to mitigate the natural disaster such as flood and cyclone during the monsoon period in every year.

Ulundurpet Municipality

Ulundurpet Municipality is 2nd Grade Municipality, located in Kallakurichi District Total Area of 12.52 sq.km and 24 wards. The total Population of Ulundurpet Municipality is 23724 as per the census 2011. The Municipal office is located at Trichy main Road at Nearby Court. The water Supply Source of Gedilam River And Ku.kallakurichi, Ariyanatham, Andikuzhi and Mattigai.The present drinking water requirement of 26724 population per day is 3.60 MLD, currently 1.87 MLD is supplied 4 days once and 5 lakhs and 3 lakhs OHT in Ulundurpet Municipality. In all the wards, the underground sewerage works have been completed and the work of providing house connections has been carried out and 6,450 connections have been provided and 1906 manholes,50.124Km Pumping line UGSS. Total Length Of Road is 67.105 Km.

Tirukoilur Municipality

Tirukoilur Municipality is 2nd Grade Municipality total extent of 11.99 sq.km and 27 administrative wards. The total Population of Tirukoilur Municipality is 30244 as per the census 2011. The Municipal office is located at sevalai Road in Tirukoilur. As the Municipality is situated at 75 km away from the sea Bay of Bengal, No part of the town has been affected during monsoons in the past, a comprehensive plan has prepared to mitigate the natural disaster such as flood and cyclone during the monsoon period in every year.

Available Infrastructures

Sl. No	Details of Available Infrastructures	Kallakurichi Municipality	Ulundurpet Municipality	Tirukovilure Municipality
1	Total Length of road (km)	108.836	67.105	68.505
2	Total Length of street side / road side storm water drain (km)	105.88	23.916	36.884
3	Total Length of channel connecting major water bodies within the town (km)	0	0	0
4	No. of water bodies like including high mast lights	0		1
5	No. of street lights including high mast lights with pole	9		2066
6	No. of culverts	445	161	181
7	No. of schools	10	3	2
8	No. of hospitals	1	1	1
9	No. of kalyanamandapams	0	8	23
10	No. of hotels	0	0	15
11	No. of ICDS centers	0	0	6
12	No. of Noon meal centers	0	0	1
13	No. of Public toilets / Community toilets	27	2/18	4/4
14	No. of commercial buildings owned to Corporation / Municipalities	2		4
15	No. of office building to Corporation / Municipalities	1		2
16	No. of bus stand	1	1	1
17	No. of shelters / wayside bus stands	0	0	0
18	No. of overhead water tank	6	2	6
19	No. of pumping station for UGSS including RS and life station	0	2	0
20	No. of Manholes	0	1906	0
21	Total length of collection system	0		0
22	Total length of pumping main in UGSS (km)	0	50.194	0
23	Total length of pumping main in water supply (km)	76.38	43.218	47.95
24	No. of Burial Ground	7	3	5
25	No. of gasifier crematorium	1	1	1
26	No OG slaughter houses	0	1	1
27	No of mini power pumps	232	67	75
28	No of borewells	232	80	0
29	No of Markets	1	0	1
30	No of Park & Play Field	89	1	5

8. Forest

Kallakurichi has an area of 65422 (in hect) under forest.

9. Education

Kallakurichi District has 14 Arts and Science Colleges, 05 polytechnic college, 05 Engineering Colleges, 03 Teacher Training Colleges, 7 ITI 476 Primary Schools, 170 Middle Schools, 62 High Schools, 72 Higher Secondary Schools.

10. Rail Network

Kallakurichi District has broad-gauge railway track with four Railways stations.

11. Industrial development

The district has many other special and hazardous industries, TNPCB". These are mostly Sugarcane, and Rice industries. The details of the number of industries are given below.

Name of the important Industries in the District

1. Mungilduraipattu Co-op Sugar Mills Unit –I at Mungilduraipattu and Unit –II at Kachirayapalayam
2. Dharani Sugar Mills Kaliyanallur.
3. Sengalvarayan Surgar Mills Ariyur.

Name of the Industrial Park

1. Asanur [SIDCO]
2. Sankarapuram [SIPCOT]
3. Palai (New) [SIPCOT]
4. Rayarpanur (New) [SIPCOT]

2. District Disaster Management Authority (DDMA)

DDMA is an authority formed under the provisions of the Disaster Management Act, 2005 and the roles and responsibilities of the DDMA have been elaborated in Section 30 of the Disaster Management Act, 2005.

The Collector of Kallakurichi district is the Chair person of the District Disaster Management Authority (DDMA). The Authority has been constituted with the following officers.

District Collector – Chairperson

District Panchayat Chairman – Co-Chairperson

Superintendent of Police - Member

District Revenue Officer- Member

Project Director (District Rural Development Authority)-Member

Commissioner, Corporation - Member

Superintending Engineer (PWD) WRD - Member

Superintending Engineer, TANGEDCO- Member

Personal Assistant (General) to Collector – Member

The DDMA acts as the District Planning Co-ordinating and implementing body for district management. The Authority shall ensure about the areas identified as vulnerable and measures to be taken for the prevention, mitigation, preparedness and response to disaster.

The District Disaster Management Authority meets during August or September every year, under the Chairmanship of the Collector and detailed discussion takes place with the following officers regarding the precautionary measures to be taken to face the disaster and other activities to be taken in the event of any emergency during the monsoon season.

1	Revenue Divisional Officer, Kallakurichi.
2	Sub Collector, Tirukovilur.
3	Executive Engineer, P.W.D. (WRO), Kallakurichi.
4	Executive Engineer, P.W.D. (WRO), Virudhachalam.
5	Executive Engineer, P.W.D. (Buildings), Kallakurichi.
6	Divisional Engineer, Highways, Kallakurichi
7	Asst. Executive Engineer, P.W.D. (Electricals), Kallakurichi.
8	Regional Manager, T.N.C.S.C, Kallakurichi.
9	Joint Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Kallakurichi
10	Joint Director of Medical Services, Kallakurichi.

11	Regional Joint Director of Animal Husbandry, Villupuram.
12	Joint Director of Agriculture, Kallakurichi
13	Deputy Director of Horticulture, Kallakurichi
14	Deputy Director of Health Services, Kallakurichi
15	Deputy Director of Primary Health Services, Kallakurichi.
16	Chief Educational Officer, Kallakurichi.
17	Municipal Commissioner Kallakurichi
18	Municipal Commissioner, Ulundurpet
19	Municipal Commissioner, Tirukovilur.
20	District Fire Officer, Kallakurichi.
21	Asst. Director of Fisheries, (Marine), Villupuram
22	Regional Transport Officer, Kallakurichi.
23	Regional Manager, Co-optex, Kallakurichi.
24	District Social Welfare Officer, Kallakurichi
25	Asst. Director of Panchayats, Kallakurichi
26	Asst. Director of Town Panchayats, Cuddalore
27	District Differently Abled Persons Welfare Officer, Kallakurichi
28	Project Officer, Child Welfare, Kallakurichi
29	Project Officer, Vazhnhukattuvom, Kallakurichi
30	Project Officer, Mahalir Thittam, Kallakurichi
31	Personal Assistant (P.D) to Collector, Kallakurichi
32	Personal Assistant (N.M.P) to Collector, Kallakurichi
33	Personal Assistant (Agri) to Collector, Kallakurichi
34	Public Relation Officer, Kallakurichi
35	Add. Personal Assistant (Lands) to Collector, Kallakurichi
36	Personal Assistant (Accounts) to Collector, Kallakurichi
37	Special Deputy Collector, (SSS), Kallakurichi
38	Assistant Commissioner, (Excise), Kallakurichi
39	Special Deputy Collector (Stamps), Cuddalur
40	District Supply Officer, Kallakurichi
41	Dist. Backward Classes And Minorities Welfare Officer, Kallakurichi
42	Dist. Adidraavidar Welfare Officer, Kallakurichi
43	Project Officer (Tribal Welfare) Kallakurichi

On the basis of the points discussed during the prevention and preparedness meeting, an Action plan has been prepared by all the departments for preventing, mitigating and responding to the disaster if any occur in the monsoon season. The Revenue Department will be the Nodal Department for controlling, monitoring and directing measures for organizing rescue, relief and rehabilitation in the District.

3.HAZARD, RISK AND VULNERABILITY ANALYSIS



Hazard is a situation causing threat to community, environment or property.

Risk is a situation involving exposure to danger.

Disaster defined as any undesirable occurrence by nature or human, strikes quickly with or without warning that caused damages, loss of human and cattle's life, health and services, ecological, economical, environmental, access, changes and disruptions we may call as a disaster.

Types of Disasters				
Water and Climate Related	Geophysical Related	Chemical & Radiological, Nuclear Related	Accident Related	Biological Related
Drought, Lightning & Thunder Storm, Storm Surge, Sea Erosion, Sea Water Incursion, Flash Floods, Floods and Cyclone.	Earthquake, Tsunami, Landslide, Debris Flows/ Mud slides.	Industrial Fires, Gas and Chemical Leakages, Oil Spills, Radiological, Nuclear, Oil Spills	Forest Fires, Electrical Fires, Urban and Village Fires, Building Collapses, Festival/Fair/ Temple Stampedes, Road, Rail and Air based Accidents, Boat Capsizing, Fire Accident	Pandemic- COVID-19, Epidemics, Pest Attacks, Food poisoning, Water Contamination, and Cattle epidemics.

REGIONAL VULNERABILITIES

While designing DM plans for a particular region, different vulnerabilities for that region has to be assessed first to streamline different Management plans.

1. PHYSICAL VULNERABILITY

Physical vulnerability relates to the physical location of people, their proximity to the hazard zone and standards of safety maintained to counter the effects. For instance, some people are vulnerable to flood only because they live in a flood prone area. Physical vulnerability also relates to the technical capacity of buildings and structures to resist the forces acting upon them during a hazard event.

2. SOCIAL VULNERABILITY

The extent to which a population is affected by a calamity does not purely lie in the physical components of vulnerability, but is contextual also to the prevailing social and economic conditions and its consequential effect on human activities within a given society. Research in areas affected by earthquakes indicates that single parent families, women, handicapped people, children and the aged are particularly vulnerable social groups. The geophysical setting with unplanned and inadequate developmental activity is a cause for increased losses during disasters. In the case of India, the contribution of over-population to high population density, which in turn results in escalating losses, deserves to be noted. This factor sometimes tends to be as important as physical vulnerability attributed to geography and infrastructure alone.

VULNERABILITY ANALYSIS

The major rivers flowing through this District are as follows,

Then pennaiyar:

Originating from Chennakesava hills of Karnataka state, Confluence in Bay of Bengal at Thazhanguda of Cuddalore District Length of river is 432 km. Length in Kallakurichi District 60 km. This River follows through Vannapuram and Tirukolure taluk North boundry of Kallakurichi District

Gomukhi River — originates in Kalvarayan Hills and flows through Kallakurichi and Chinnasalem Taluks.

Mani River - originates in Kalvarayan Hills and flows through Kallakurichi and Sankarapuram Taluks.

Muktha River - originates in Kalvarayan Hills and flows through Kallakurichi and Sankarapuram Taluks.

Thirumanimuktha River - originates in Selliyampalayam (Nainarpalayam firka) and

flows through Chinnasalem and Kallakurichi Taluks.

Mayura River - originates in Kallanatham and flows through Chinnasalem and Kallakurichi Taluks.

Gedilam River - originates in Yaal, Maiyanur forest and flows through Sankarapuram and Ulundurpet Taluks.



Sesha Nathi - originates in Veeramangalam and Pidagam Villages and flows through Ulundurpet Taluk.

The rivers are seasonal and could not be used for irrigation purpose to the expected level because of low precipitation in most of the days of a year. The North East Monsoon which sets in during October and November brings forth heavy rainfall in some parts of this district causing heavy floods.

Identification of vulnerable areas and vulnerability analysis

The areas vulnerable to flooding and other disasters in the district already identified based on legacy data and highest inundation levels during the recent past may be updated. The newly identified vulnerable areas are to be classified as given below.

1. Areas of Very High Vulnerability.
 - a. Inundation of the area with water level exceeding 5 feet. (or)
 - b. Rescue operations carried out with the help of Central forces ISDRF I Fire services (or)
 - b. Areas which are cut-off and became inaccessible. (or)
 - c. Loss of lives or large scale evacuation carried out.
2. Areas of High Vulnerability.
 - 1) Inundation of the area with water level between 3-5 feet. (or) 2). Rescue operations carried out only by local police or Fire services.
3. Areas of Moderate I Medium Vulnerability.
 - a. Inundation of the area with water level between 2-3 feet.
4. Areas of Low Vulnerability.
 - a. Stagnation of water in an area with water level below 2 feet.

IDENTIFICATION OF VULNERABLE AREAS

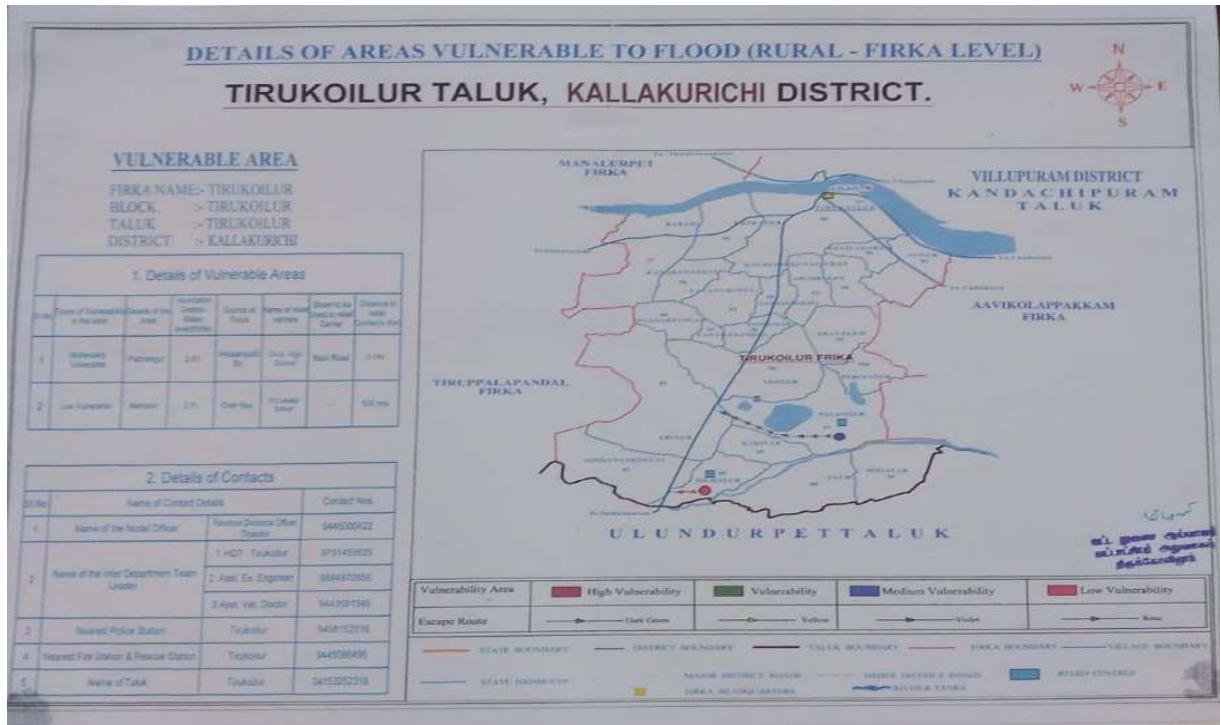
The District Administration had identified 11 Vulnerable areas based on their vulnerable intensity by collectively compared past disaster experience of the district that faced. The vulnerable areas have been classified into 25 categories and formed inter departmental Zonal teams, Firka teams, Village Level teams to promptly act during disaster period.

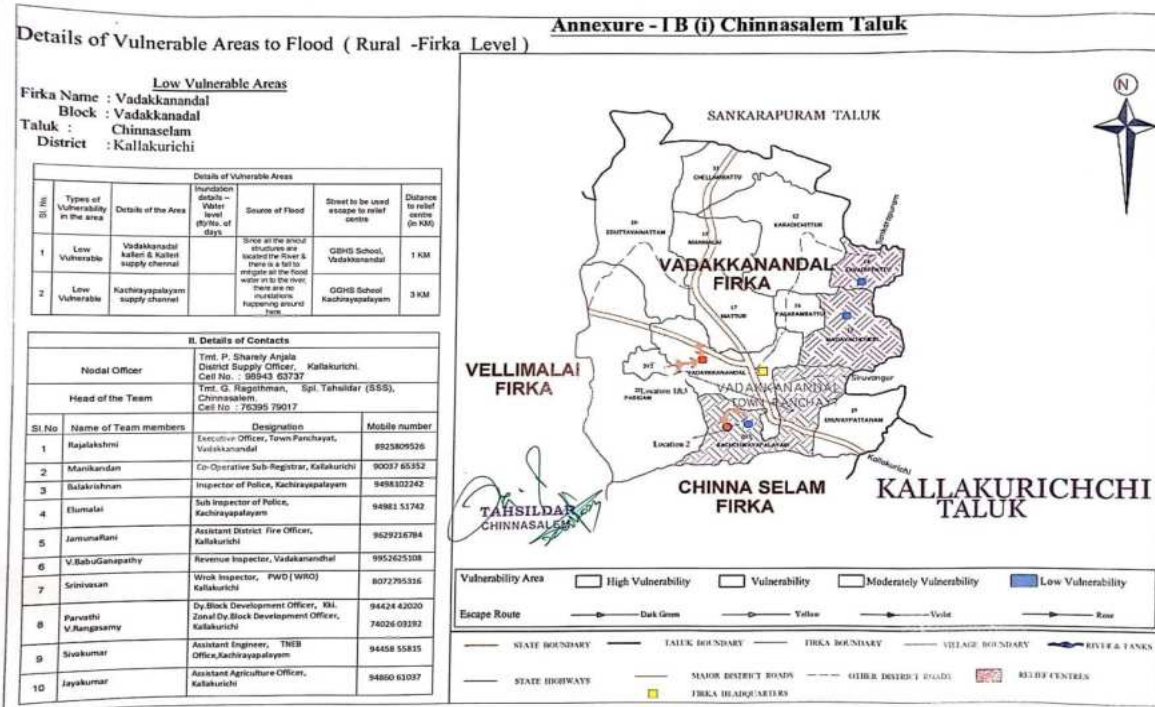
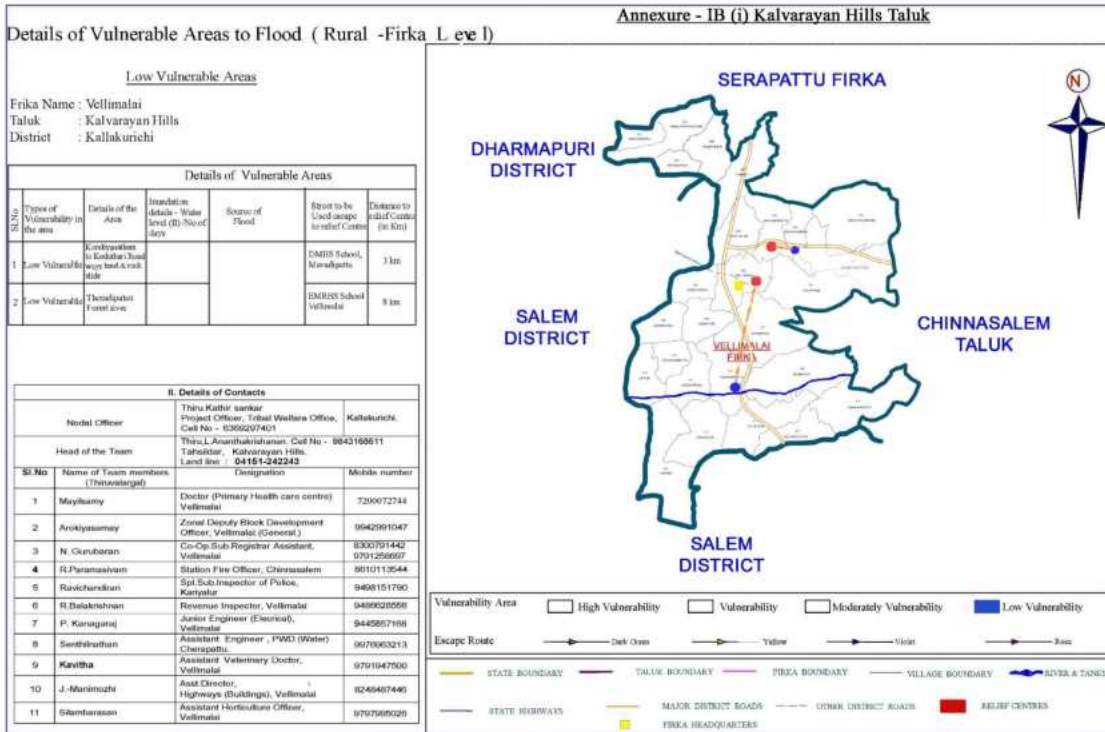
Very Highly Vulnerable (VHV)	-	00
High Vulnerable (HV)	-	02
Medium Vulnerable (MV)	-	00
Low Vulnerable (LV)	-	09

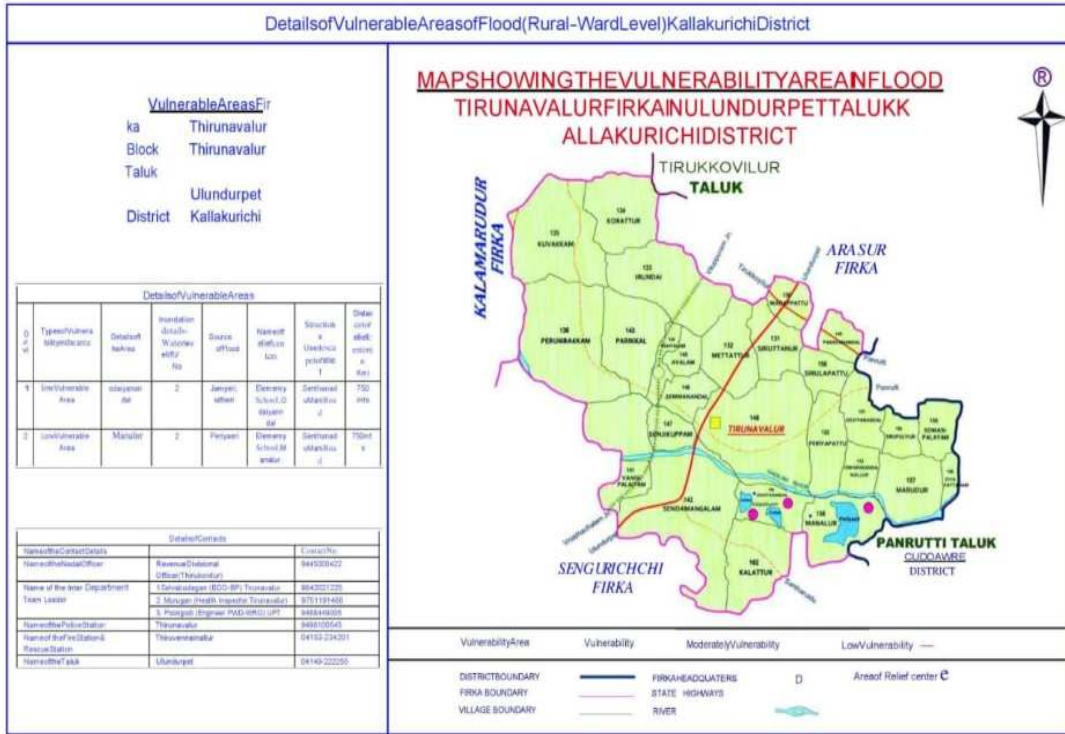
Total		11

LIST OF VULNERABLE LOCATIONS IN KALLAKURICHI DISTRICT

Sl. No.	Name of the Taluk	Vulnerable Locations	Name of the Relief Centres
1. KALLAKURICHI DIVISION			
1.	Kallakurichi		-Nill-
2.	Chinnasalem	1. Vadakkanandal kallerisupply channel (Low)	Govt.Boys Hr.Sec.School, Vadakanandal.
		2. Kachirayapalayam supply channel (Low)	Govt.Girls Hr.Sec.School, Kachirayapalayam.
3.	Vanapuram		-Nill-
3.	Sankarapuram		-Nill-
4.	KalvarayanHills	3. Kondiyanatham to Kodunthurai Road (High)	DMHS Mavadipattu.
		4. Dhoradipattu (Low)	GTR, School, Kottaputhur
		5.Vanjikuzi to Mulakkadu (low)	Good shepherd Hr.Sec.School, Serapattu.
		6.Gudalur (High)	Panchayat Union Middle School, Mottampatti.
2. TIRUKOILUR DIVISION			
5.	Tirukoilur	7.Memalur (Low)	RC Middle School, Memalur.
		8.. Pazhangur (Low)	Govt.High School, Pazhangur.
		9. Vadamaruthur (Low)	Panchayat Union Primary School, Vadamaruthur.
6	Ulundurpet	10. Manalur (Low)	Panchayat Union Ele.School, Manalur.
		11.. Udaiyanandal (Low)	Panchayat Union Ele.School, Udaiyanandal.



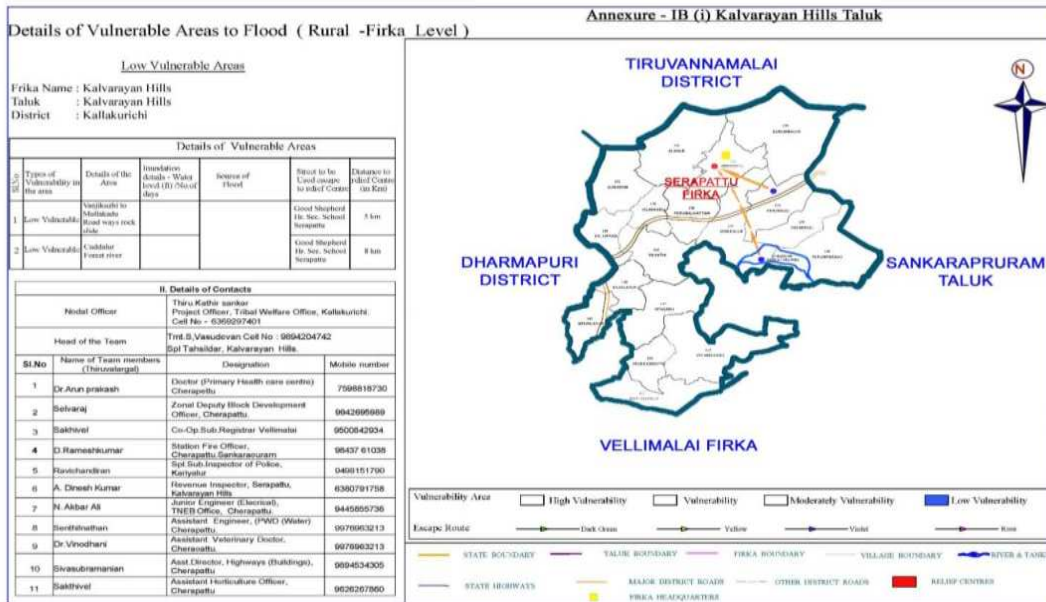




Tahsildar
Ulundurpet.

Revenue Divisional Officer
T. Hirukkollur.

District Collector
Kallakurichi.



Identification of Community Kitchen

S.No	Name of Taluk	Name of Relief Center / Community Kitchens
1	Chinnasalem	School Boys Hostel, (BC) Nainarpalayam
2	Chinnasalem	Govt. ITI Boys Hostel (BC) Chinnasalem
3	Chinnasalem	School Boys Hostel, (MBC) Vadakananthal
4	Chinnasalem	School Boys Hostel, (MBC) Chinnasalem
5	Chinnasalem	GTR PS Gomugidam
6	Chinnasalem	GTR PS Paranginatham
7	Chinnasalem	GTR High School , Paranginatham
8	Chinnasalem	GTR Higher Secondary School , Gomugi dam
9	Kallakurichi	C.M. Break Fast Scheme, Kallakurichi Municipality
10	Kallakurichi	Amma Mess, Kallakurichi Municipality
11	Kallakurichi	School Boys Hostel, (BC) Thiyagadurgam
12	Kallakurichi	College Boys Hostel, (MBC) Kallakurichi
13	Kallakurichi	School Boys Hostel, (MBC) Namachivayapuram
14	Kalvarayan hills	GTR PS Melmadhur
15	Kalvarayan hills	GTR PS Kannur
16	Kalvarayan hills	GTR PS Thumbarambattu
17	Kalvarayan hills	GTR PS Serrapattu
18	Kalvarayan hills	GTR PS Keezhenilavur
19	Kalvarayan hills	GTR PS Meldevanur
20	Kalvarayan hills	GTR PS Thekkampattu
21	Kalvarayan hills	GTR PS Papathimoolai
22	Kalvarayan hills	GTR PS Melparigam
23	Kalvarayan hills	GTR PS Mavadipattu
24	Kalvarayan hills	GTR PS Thazhvellar
25	Kalvarayan hills	GTR PS Keezhathukuzhi
26	Kalvarayan hills	GTR PS Motaiyanur
27	Kalvarayan hills	GTR PS Mattapattu
28	Kalvarayan hills	GTR PS Vandagapadi
29	Kalvarayan hills	GTR PS Melthoradipattur
30	Kalvarayan hills	GTR PS Mozhipattu
31	Kalvarayan hills	GTR PS Kodamathi
32	Kalvarayan hills	GTR PS Mundiyyur
33	Kalvarayan hills	GTR PS Innadu
34	Kalvarayan hills	GTR PS Kottaputhur
35	Kalvarayan hills	GTR PS Kilakadu
36	Kalvarayan hills	GTR PS Vanjikuzhi
37	Kalvarayan hills	GTR PS Maniyarpalayam

38	Kalvarayanhills	GTR Middle , Perumbur
39	Kalvarayanhills	GTR Middle , Potiyam
40	Kalvarayanhills	GTR Middle , Mattaparai
41	Kalvarayanhills	GTR Middle , Chinnapelapoondi
42	Kalvarayanhills	GTR Middle , Melpachery
43	Kalvarayanhills	GTR Middle , Varam
44	Kalvarayanhills	GTR Middle , Arampoondi
45	Kalvarayanhills	GTR Middle , Nochimedu
46	Kalvarayanhills	GTR Middle , Ezhuthur
47	Kalvarayanhills	GTR Middle , Melvazhapadi
48	Kalvarayanhills	GTR High School , Kilakadu
49	Kalvarayanhills	GTR Higher Secondary School , Innadu
50	Kalvarayanhills	GTR Higher Secondary School , Maniyarpalayam
51	Kalvarayanhills	GTR Higher Secondary School , Kottaputhur
52	Sankarapuram	College Boys Hostel (MBC) (Polytechnic) , Sankarapuram
53	Sankarapuram	School Boys Hostel, (MBC) Devapandalam
54	Sankarapuram	School Boys Hostel, (MBC) Somandarkudi
55	Sankarapuram	GTR PS Moolakadu
56	Sankarapuram	GTR PS Pacheri
57	Sankarapuram	GTR Middle , Arasampattu
58	Sankarapuram	GTR Middle , Sankarapuram
59	Sankarapuram	GTR High School , Moolakadu
60	Sankarapuram	GTR High School , Pachery
61	Tirukkoilur	School Boys Hostel, (MBC) Thirunavalur
62	Tirukkoilur	School Boys Hostel, (ADW),G.Ariyur
63	Tirukkoilur	School Boys Hostel, (ADW),Tirukkoilur
64	Tirukkoilur	School Boys Hostel, (ADW),Elrampattu
65	Ulundurpet	School Boys Hostel, (BC) Ulundurpet
66	Ulundurpet	School Boys Hostel , (MBC) Eleanasurkottai
67	Ulundurpet	School Boys Hostel, (ADW) Ulundurpet
68	Ulundurpet	School Boys Hostel, (ADW),Kiliyur
69	Ulundurpet	School Boys Hostel, (ADW),Sendhanadu
70	Ulundurpet	School Boys Hostel, (ADW),Elavanasurkottai
71	Ulundurpet	School Boys Hostel, (ADW),Paali
72	Ulundurpet	School Boys Hostel, (ADW),Kalamaruthur
73	Ulundurpet	School Boys Hostel, (ADW),Eraiur
74	Ulundurpet	School Boys Hostel, (ADW),Aasanur
75	Ulundurpet	ITI Boys Hostel, (ADW),Ulundurpet
76	Vanapuram	School Boys Hostel, (BC) Ariyalur
77	Vanapuram	Govt.College Hostel (Bc) Rishivandiyam

78	Vanapuram	School Boys Hostel, (MBC) Sitheripattu
79	Vanapuram	School Boys Hostel, (MBC) Ponnienthal
80	Vanapuram	School Boys Hostel, (MBC) Moongilthuraipattu

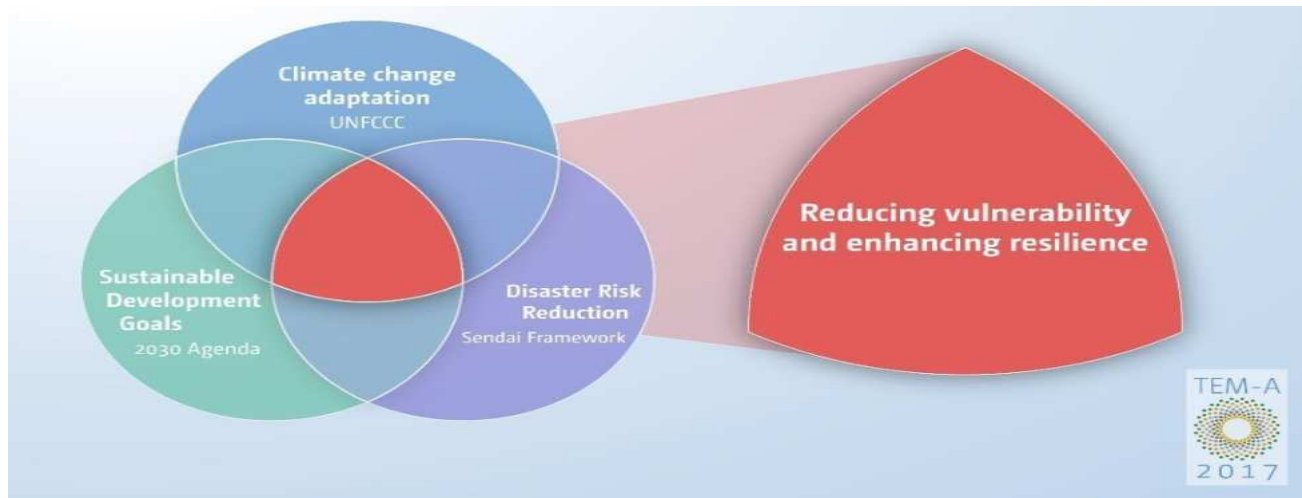
Identification of Pregnant Womens, Lactating Mothers DAPs , Senior Citizens

<u>S.No</u>	Block	Pregnant Womens	Lactating Mothers
1	Thirukoilur	227	216
2	Thirunavalur	181	175
3	Ulundurpet	259	226
4	Thiyagadurgam	182	157
5	Rshivandiyam	237	213
6	Sankarapuram	215	205
7	Kallakurichi	254	234
8	Chinnasalem	209	187
9	Vellimalai	103	70
Total		1867	1683

Details of persons with disability in kallakurichi

No. and Name of the Assembly Constituency	Senior Citizens	Differntly abled persons				Total
		VisuallyImaired	Locomotive	Speech Hearing	Others	
Kallakurichi	1806	414	1638	410	551	4819
Rshivandiyam	1920	414	1319	263	513	4427
Sankarapuram	1726	282	1527	255	265	4055
Ulundurpet	1882	494	2257	396	1028	6057
Grand Total	7334	1604	6741	1324	2355	19358

4. DISTRICT DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLAN - OVERVIEW AND GOALS



District Disaster Management Perspective Plan (2024 – 2025)

The District Disaster Management Plan, which is a dynamic document consists of the past experiences of the disaster that were managed by the district and also consists of the current year scenario, is prepared to device a set of guidelines for district level disaster preparedness, Prevention, Mitigation and Monitor. Every Line department in the district is preparing its own Disaster Management Plan. DDMP are drawn up under the supervision of the District Collector in coordination with all concerned departments and the Emergency support functions of various departments are listed out in the plan and inventory of resources in the Taluks are listed out and all of this have been converged into the District plan. While the DDMP forms the frameworks for the entire District, it will be fine tuned further by requirements of individual Taluk units and emergency situations.

The District Disaster Management Authority will plan for long-term preventive measures to relief and rescue the General public from the menace of disaster. The disasters have so far caused many damages such as human loss, cattle loss, and poultry loss and also affected the houses and crops. Precautionary steps are to be taken to mitigate the impact of disaster like cyclone, flood, drought and heat waves in future.

Aim of District Disaster Management Plan:

- Identification of the vulnerability of different parts of the District to different types of disasters.
- Strategies to be adopted for prevention and mitigation of disasters.
- Responsibilities of the community, NGOs and other non- governmental institutions in different phases of managing a disaster. They should plan and act for pre-disaster, during disaster and post disaster phases by co-ordinating with the line departments.

- Role of each department in preparation and proper response will manage a disaster effectively.
- All sorts of mitigation measures shall be planned and executed.

The Disaster Management plan shall be categorized as four phases such as Non Disaster, Pre-Disaster, During Disaster and Post Disaster and the type of measures.

Firka/Village level Disaster Management Committee

Firka/Village Level Disaster Management Committee has to be formed to tackle the Disaster. Block level and Firka level committee shall frequently visit the areas identified as vulnerable and familiarize themselves with the community and assess the requirements to be made to the community and prepare the list of first responders. The village level team and first responders are fully responsible to respond the disaster. They shall be trained in giving first aid, search and rescue operations, and road clearance. The Village level team will give information to the Block level, Firka level monitoring team and District Emergency Operation Centre about the occurrence of the disaster. The first responders are the prominent persons to evacuate the public to safe shelters and involve in rescue operations in their locality.

The following Teams have been formed for effective management of disasters. These teams are trained to tackle various types of disasters.

1. Zonal Teams	– 25
2. Firka level Teams	- 25
3. Village Level Teams	- 412

1. Zonal Teams

Zonal teams (25 Numbers) have been constituted under the Presidentship of Deputy Collector at Block level and they have been instructed to be at respective Block Development Offices to respond quickly during the Disasters and they have to make arrangements for rescue, relief and rehabilitation to the affected people and ensure no damages be caused to the lives of the people and cattle and often move to the relief camps to ensure that all the people are given the food and other relief. The team has to assess damage of huts, crops and other categories.

Team consisted with the members from the following departments:

- Revenue Department
- Waterways Management
- Public Health
- Rural Development
- Traffic Management
- Police
- Fire/Rescue
- Highways
- Agricultural Engineering

- Agriculture
- Horticulture
- Animal Husbandry
- Forest
- Civil Supplier

2. Firka level Teams

Area Teams (25 Numbers) have been formed at Firka Level headed by Tahsildar cadre Officers and they perform duties as mentioned in the Zonal team.

The team consists with the following Officials:

- Special Tahsildars
- Deputy Tahsildar / Deputy Block Development Officer
- Revenue Inspector
- Firka Surveyor
- Assistant Agriculture Officer
- Assistant Education Officer
- Assistant Engineer / Overseer
- Fire / Rescue
- Health
- Police

3. Village Level Teams

There are 412 Village Level Teams headed by a VAO and the team consists of Village Assistant / Panchayat Secretary, School Head Masters as members and the team will be stationed at VAO Office and they will be present prior to the disaster after getting information from DEOC, Early Warning System centre and any disaster threat. They immediately convey any disaster to the firka level team to alert for readiness and promptly involve themselves to rescue, relief and rehabilitation of the affected people.

4. First Responders

The District Administration has formed first responders team in local habitations, to assist the official teams at micro level. The village level teams will handle all rescue, evacuation and shelter management with the help of first responders in the locality. 1820 First Responders have been trained in Division Level and Firka Level.

5. Distribution of Relief Materials

The public from various parts of the state will come forward to provide relief materials to the affected people. Therefore, some safer building shall be identified to collect and distribute the relief materials.

6. Number of VHF/HF Radios

22 Walkie Talkie have been provided for immediate communication with all the Officials who were involved in Natural Disasters Mitigation works.

S.No	Designation	Count
1	District Collector, Kallakurichi	2
2	District Revenue Officer, Kallakurichi	2
3	Sub Collector, Tirukovilur	2
4	Revenue Divisional Officer, Kallakurichi	2
5	Personal Assistant to Collector (General), Kallakurichi	1
6	Tahsildar, Disaster Management, Kallakurichi	1
7	Revenue Tahsildar	12
Total		22

7. MITIGATION PLAN

i. Concept of Mitigation

Mitigation embraces all measures taken to reduce both the effect of the hazard itself and the vulnerable conditions to it, in order to reduce the scale of future disaster and its impacts. Mitigation also includes measures aimed at reducing physical, economic and social vulnerability.

Details of mitigation measures for flood and drought have been provided separately in another chapter.

(a) Mission

To adopt systems approach for sustainable disaster risk reduction and enhance resilience of the community. The focus areas for risk reduction will be natural resources conservation on watershed basis, comprehensive management of river basins, sustainable management of ecologically fragile areas, sustainable agricultural development, mainstreaming of disaster into developmental plans, social inclusion and integrated development of the vulnerable areas.

(a) Goals

The present goal on Disaster Risk Reduction framed and aligned with the Sendai Frame Work to prevent new disasters and reduce existing disaster risk through the implementation of integrated and inclusive developmental planning, reduce hazard exposure and vulnerability to disaster, increase preparedness for response and recovery, and thus strengthen resilience. The objectives and main goals are.

- a) To identify the areas vulnerable to major types of the hazards in the district.
- b) To adopt proactive measures at district level by all the govt. departments to prevent disaster and mitigate its effects.
- c) To define and assign the different tasks and responsibilities to stakeholders during the pre-disaster and post - disaster phases of the disaster.
- d) To enhance disaster resilience of the people in the district by way of capacity building.
- e) Promote public awareness; thereby reduce the loss of public and private property, especially critical facilities and infrastructure, through proper planning.
- f) Manage future development to mitigate the effect of natural hazards in the district.
- g) Emergency Operations Centre at the District level to function effectively in search, rescue, response.
- h) To develop the standardized mechanism to respond to disaster situation to manage the disaster efficiently.

(b) Implementation of the Plan

The DDMA will be responsible for the overall planning, coordination and implementation of plan. As per the National Disaster Management Act, 2005, The DDMA shall be responsible and accountable to:

- Coordinate and monitor the implementation of National and State policies, National, State and District Disaster Management Plans.
- Ensure that the areas in the district vulnerable to disasters are identified and measures for the prevention of disasters and the mitigation of its effects are undertaken by the departments of the Government at the district level as well as by the local authorities.
- Ensure that the guidelines for prevention of disaster, mitigation of its effect, preparedness and response measures as laid down by the National Authority and State Authority are followed by all the line departments at the district level, local authorities and other concerned authorities.
- Review the preparedness and respond measures to any disaster or threatening disaster and give direction to the departments or the concerned authorities for the measures.

- Give direction to the district authorities and local authorities to take measures for the prevention and mitigation of disaster on need.
- Monitor the implementation of DDMP and the plans prepared by the district government departments.
- Lay down guidelines to mainstream the DRR measures in the Developmental work to be followed by the government departments at district level.
- Organise and coordinate specialised training programmes for different levels of officers, employees and voluntary rescue workers in the district.
- Lay down guidelines for the preparation of departmental Response Plan as per the District Response plan and ensure that each District departments prepare their own departmental response plan.
- Set up, maintain, review and upgrade the mechanism for early warnings and dissemination of proper information to public.
- Lay down guidelines to the government departments at district level or other district authorities to response effectively to any threatening disaster or disaster.
- Coordinate response to any threatening disaster situation or disaster.
- Advice, assist and coordinate government, non government and other stakeholders engage in disaster management.
- Coordinate, lay down guidelines and provide technical and non technical support to the local authorities to take prevention, mitigation and other functions effectively
- Identify safe evacuation sites and make arrangements for the basic evacuation protocol in those sites.
- Establish stockpiles of relief and rescue materials and ensure communication systems are in order.
- Provide information to the State Authority relating to different aspects of disaster management.
- Review and update the district level response plan.

System Approach for Risk Management

Systems approach recognizes that the disturbances caused in the local ecosystems are due to factors that emanate in the ecosystems that are upstream due to their interconnectedness. Moreover, no ecosystem can be free from the influences of other ecosystems due to environmental factors such as Cyclonic storms, extreme weather events be it excess or deficit rainfall etc. The Risk Reduction strategies can be successful only when mitigation measures are adopted holistically to provide a permanent solution. Therefore, the Government have decided to adopt systems approach in prevention and mitigation strategies for risk reduction so as to provide a holistic solution. As per this approach the problems confronting the coastal and non-coastal districts will be examined on the ecosystems basis. In case of floods and drought a River Basin System will be the unit for treatment rather than treating each district as an entity by itself. This approach is necessitated by the fact that in many districts the causative source for the risk lies in the upstream areas of the river system rather than due to inadequacies within that district. It is also imperative to focus on the river basin system in its entirety to address the risks that are faced as a consequence of floods, cyclonic storms, landslides and drought which are triggered due to the vagaries of Monsoon. The Systems approach looks at the causes and effects of the disaster in a holistic and integrated manner encompassing environmental, physical, social, economic and cultural aspects. Long term interventions based on systems approach will enhance resilience and minimize damages even if there is recurrence of extreme weather events and the mitigation measures will also protect the integrity of ecosystems.

Natural Resources Conservation Schemes

(To address Drought, Floods, Landslides, Heat waves and Climate Impact)

- G.O.Ms No 50 (Industries) dated 24.4.2017
- Kudimaramathu
- MGNREGS- Improving Supply Channels, Tree Plantation, Watershed Development
- Watershed Development
- Special Area Development Programmes
- Integrated Tribal Development
- Micro Irrigation

- Rain Water Harvesting
- Artificial Recharging of Ground Water
- New Irrigation Projects

Comprehensive Management of River Basins – Schemes

(To provide protection during Floods & Cyclones Floods and build resistance to hydrological and Agricultural droughts)

- IAMWARM / TNIAMP
- Kudimaramathu Works
- Desilting of Tanks under G.O 50, Industries Dept, Dated:24.4.2017
- Clearing & Widening Drainage Carriers to Original Standards
- Check Dams across River Courses with necessary scour vents for recharging the Downstream stretches
- Construction of Regulators and barrages
- Riverine Reservoirs
- In stream Reservoirs
- Interlinking of Rivers
- Tail End Regulators
- Sustainable Management of Ecologically fragile areas Schemes (Flood and Drought Mitigation and Livelihood Support) Rain Water Harvesting
- Artificial recharging through check dams and recharge shafts
- Rejuvenation of failed Wells
- Conservation & Restoration of Creeks Marshlands and Wetlands
- River regrading work
- New Irrigation Projects

Sustainable Agricultural Development Schemes (To Combat Drought and Climate mitigation) Mission for Sustainable Dry Land Agriculture, Rain fed Area Development for Horticulture Clusters

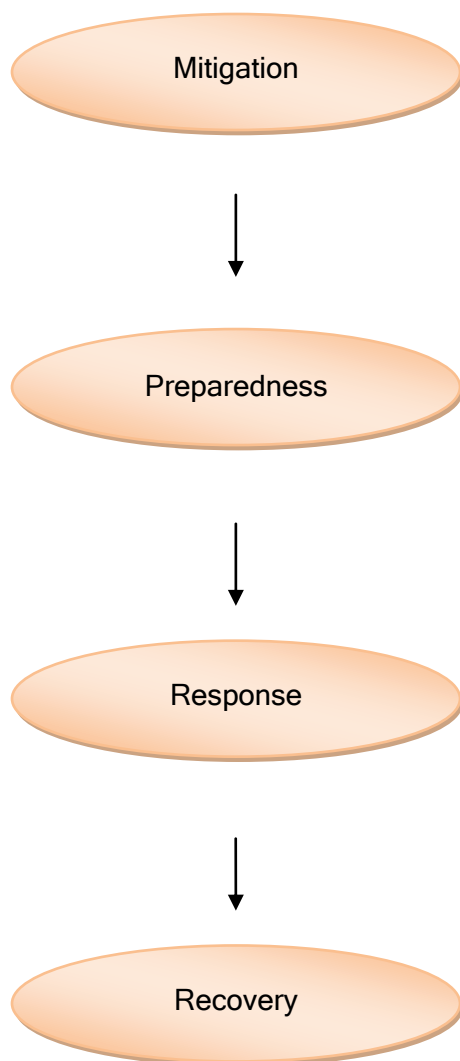
(c) Inclusive developmental Schemes

- Social Security Schemes implemented by Revenue Department
- MGNREGS implemented by Rural Development Department
- Tamil Nadu Rural Transformation Project (TNRTP)
- National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM)
- Tamil Nadu State Rural Livelihood Mission (TNSRLM)
- Tamil Nadu Urban Livelihood Mission (TNULM)
- Tamil Nadu Skill Development Mission – Programmes
- Self Help Groups
- Economic Development of Adi Dravidar and Tribal Welfare
- Social Security Schemes for differently abled persons
- Schemes implemented by various Welfare Boards.

5. PREVENTIVE MEASURES

Kallakurichi District has been traditionally vulnerable to natural disasters on account of its unique geo - Climatic Conditions. Floods, droughts, cyclones are recurrent phenomena. While not all Natural Calamities can be predicted and prevented in advance, with a state of preparedness and ability to respond quickly to mitigate loss of life and property and the human suffering, normalcy can be restored at the earliest. It is, therefore, of paramount importance that a plan of action for dealing with contingencies that arise in the wake of natural calamities is formulated and periodically updated.

The Four Phases of Emergency Management.



The Four Phases of Emergency Management.	
<p>Mitigation–</p> <p>preventing Future emergencies and minimizing their effects</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Includes any of the activities that prevent and reduce the chance of emergency happening, or reduce the damaging effects of unavoidable emergencies. <input type="checkbox"/> Mitigation activities such as desilting and strengthening of bunds in the lakhs, tanks and channels, repair works of sluice and shutters, construction of culverts and drainage for free flow of water are undertaken before and after emergencies
<p>Preparedness -</p> <p>preparing to handle emergency</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Includes plans or Preparations made to save lives, in response and rescue Operations. <input type="checkbox"/> Conducting of mock drills, renovation of shelters, lighting facilities and sanitary arrangements. ▫ Evacuation plans and Stocking of medicine, food materials and protected drinking Water are examples for preparedness.
<p>Response -</p> <p>Responding Safely to an emergency</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Includes actions taken to save lives and prevent further property damage in an emergency situation. Response is putting preparedness plans into action. <input type="checkbox"/> Seeking shelter from a cyclone or turning off gas Valves in an earthquake are both response activities. <input type="checkbox"/> On the prediction of cyclone/flood, the general public shall be alerted to evacuate to safe shelter ▫ Response activities take place during an emergency. Drinking water shall be chlorinated. All basic amenities,





	medicines, food materials shall be provided.
Recovery - Recovering from an emergency	<input type="checkbox"/> Includes actions taken to return to a normal or an even safer situation following disaster. <input type="checkbox"/> Damage of huts and crops shall be assessed by the official team and recommend for the financial assistane. <input type="checkbox"/> Recovery activities take place after an emergency. Basic amenities in the habitations shall be restored at first.

DISASTER WARNING SYSTEM

A flood control room with toll free four digit public utility service telephone No.1077 with incoming facility alone has already been installed at the district headquarters for receiving information on disaster. The four digit toll free telephone has been placed in the control room / Emergency operation centre and manned round the clock. Wide publicity is given in the dailies/media about this facility. The contact numbers of India Meteorological department (IMD) and Indian National Centre for Ocean Information services (INCOIs) for accessing information on cyclone, rains or tsunami are provided in the Collector's office, Kallakurichi with a direct line phone. Similarly flood control rooms are opened in Divisional and Taluk offices also. This setup will function round the clock and any emergency will be reported to the Collector's office and concerned taluk and Divisional offices. The important telephone numbers of the officers engaged in flood relief operations are enclosed in the annexure. And it has been also uploaded in district website.

There are two kinds of warning system viz. (1)Warnings of seasonal calamities received from the area cyclone-warning centre, Chennai (India Meteorological Department) (2) Information about any actual occurrence of unprecedented and occasional calamity received from the local VAOs.

Under this system, the weather bulletin issued from the area cyclone warning control will be received directly by the officers through VHF sets. The VHF sets have been installed in the following offices in district.

-  Collector's Office and Collector's Camp Office, Kallakurichi.
-  District Revenue Officer's Camp Office, Kallakurichi.
-  Emergency Operation Centre, Collectorate, Kallakurichi.
-  Sub collector office Tirukovilur.

- ✚ Revenue Divisional Office of Kallakurichi/ Tirukovilur.
- ✚ Taluk Offices, of Kallakurichi, Chinnasalem, Sankarapuram, Vanapuram, Kalvarayan Hills, Tirukovilur, Ulundurpet.
- ✚ 3 Municipalities
- ✚ 9 Block Development Offices
- ✚ 5 Town Panchayats.

Article II.

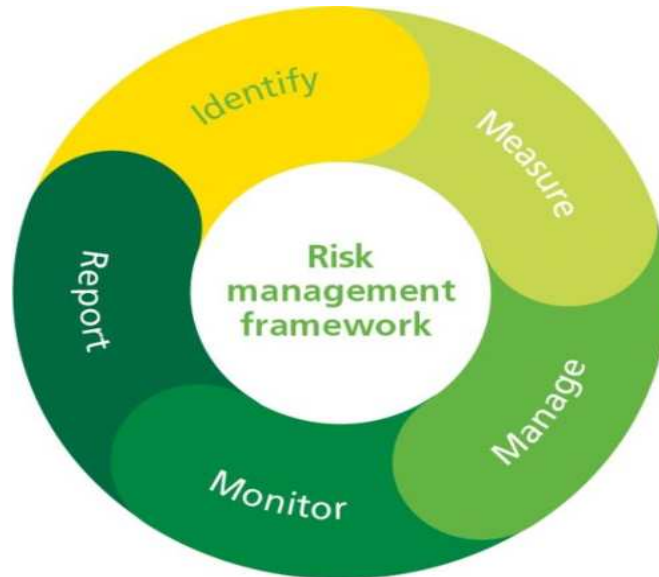
Mobile Wireless Sets are also fixed in the Vehicles of the following officers.

- ✚ District Collector, Kallakurichi.
- ✚ District Revenue Officer, Kallakurichi.
- ✚ Revenue Divisional Office, Kallakurichi/
- ✚ Sub collector office Tirukovilur.
- ✚ Taluk Office Kallakurichi, Chinnasalem, Sankarapuram, Vanapuram, Kalvarayan Hills, Tirukovilur, Ulundurpet.

The warning received from the area cyclone warning centre should be disseminated to the local officers from the District Headquarters. The local officers in turn shall communicate the message to the local area through VAOs/First Responders in order to alert the people. The VAO should be made responsible to make the warning known to people by beat of tom or using mike fitted in jeep or police van.

Likewise, the information received from the Revenue subordinate are also passed on to the various departments, which are involved in the relief operations.

6.RISK GOVERNANCE -INSTITUTIONAL FRAME WORK FOR DISASTER MANAGEMENT



Introduction

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

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

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

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

The institutional and policy mechanisms for carrying out response, relief and rehabilitation are well-established in the district. These mechanisms have proved to be robust and effective so far as response, relief and rehabilitation are concerned.

This section gives a brief overview of the institutional mechanism for disaster management in the district.

Community Based Disaster Management (CBDM)

Community based disaster management has emerged as a key priority in disaster management which has immense importance to prevention, preparedness, mitigation and response.

CBDM brings together the multitude of community stakeholders for disaster risk reduction; enables expansion of resource base. Linking up communities that are most vulnerable with key systems such as early warning mechanisms, resource mobilization etc.,

Adopting CBDM approach in managing disasters contribute to people's empowerment by way of physical safety, guaranteed access and more on resources; promotes community's participation in decision making related to risk reduction.

Community-Based Disaster Management (CBDM) – Approaches

Creating awareness in the community about different types of injuries, illnesses and other health problems that could be caused by different hazards and indicating basic type of preventive and preparedness actions to minimize injuries, illnesses and death.

Promoting personal hygiene practices and the use of safe drinking water along with washing hands with soap and water are important preventive actions for reducing diarrhoea.

Stock pile of Halogen tablets, ORS and basic medicines at appropriate points in the village shall be kept during the entire flood season.

Training health workers and task force members in the community in providing first-aid to the injured and resuscitation measures for cases of drowning or injuries.

District Emergency Operation Centre (DEOC)

The District Emergency Operation Centre (DEOC) functions under the direct supervision of the District Collector. The DEOC acts as a communication centre at the district level for dissemination of information received from State Emergency Operation Centre to Taluk and Village level. During disaster period, the centre functions round the clock by drafting the services of the Line Departments in the district for quick dissemination of alerts and collects information on the search, rescue, relief and rehabilitation operations from various quarters and updates the same to Commissioner of Revenue Administration & State Relief Commissioner. This centre is accessed by the public by calling tollfree No.1077. Separate control rooms are established at the office of Revenue Divisional Officers and Taluk Offices. Based on necessity, additional control rooms are established temporarily in the scene of occurrence.

Division Emergency Operation Centre (DIV.EOC)

In line with the DEOC, the Divisional Level Emergency Operations Centre provides ready access to all available information and simplifies information verification, evaluation and display, and communicates the regular status of the disaster and send report to the DEOC.

Rain Gauges:

Formation and maintenance of Rain gauges are most essential. The rain drops collected in the gauges indicates the quantum of rainfall received in a particular area. By collecting rainfall data from various parts of the State, the danger of flood can be assessed and proper action will be taken to overcome the critical situation

Fire and Rescue Services Department

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

Supply of Petrol and Diesel:-

Quite a large number of vehicles will be pressed into service in the event of cyclone and flood. The Sub-Collectors / Revenue Divisional Officers and the District Supply Officer will ensure that at least 25% of the capacity of tankers is kept as reserve throughout the period of emergency i.e. 16th October to 31st December. The District Supply Officer will chalk out a programme and furnish it as a supplement to this plan.

First Responders

The District Administration has formed first responders team in local habitations, to assist the official teams at micro level. The village level teams will handle all rescue, evacuation and shelter management with the help of first responders in the locality. The First Responders play a key role in providing (first aid, search and rescue, extrication from damaged buildings, road clearance, fire fighting) raising awareness (about hazards, risks and disaster response) community drills (annual drills for disaster response in the community) equipping the community with minimum resources (first aid kit, extrication equipment, lifejackets, lifebuoys, rope etc.)

Revenue and Disaster Management Department

Revenue and Disaster Management Department is responsible for policy making and issuance of Government orders based on approvals accorded by Tamil Nadu State Disaster Management Authority and State Executive Committee and Commissioner of Revenue Administration.

State Relief Commissioner

The Commissioner of Revenue Administration is the state Relief Commissioner and implements the tasks assigned by the TNSDM Authority and state Executive Committee relating to the different phases of Disaster Management. To assist the Commissioner of Revenue Administration, the Tamil Nadu Disaster Risk Reduction Agency has been created.

Tamil Nadu Disaster Risk Reduction Agency (TNDRRA)

Hon'ble Minister for Revenue is the Chairperson of the Governing Council and Chief Secretary to Government is the Vice- Chair person. TNDRRA functions under the direct control of the Commissioner of Revenue Administration & State Relief Commissioner who is also the chairman of the Executive council. The Commissioner (Disaster Management) is the Member Secretary and convener of the council.

Classification of the institutions at district level

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

- District level
- Division level
- Taluk level

District Disaster Management Authority(DDMA)

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

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

Designation	Position
District Collector	Chairperson
District Panchayat Secretary	Member
Superintendent of Police	Member
District Revenue Officer	Member
Joint Director (Health Services)	Member
Personal Assistant (General) to Collector	Member
Project Director, DRDA	Member

District Advisory Committee

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

Kallakurichi District has been constituted with the following the District Advisory Committee.

Sl.No	Designation	Position
1.	District Collector, Kallakurichi	Chairman
2.	District Revenue Officer, Kallakurichi	Member
3.	Superintendent of Police, Kallakurichi	Member
4.	Project Director, D.R.D.A., Kallakurichi	Member
5.	Sub Collector –Tirukoilur	Member
6.	Revenue Divisional Officer –Kallakurichi	Member
7.	Personal Assistant to Collector (General)	Member
8.	Superintending Engineer, TNEB, Kallakurichi	Member
9.	Superintending Engineer, (PWD – WRO), Kallakurichi	Member
10.	Divisional Engineer, Highways, Kallakurichi	Member
11.	Senior Regional Manager, TNCSC, Kallakurichi	Member
12.	Joint Registrar (Cooperative) Kallakurichi	Member
13.	Municipal Commissioner, Kallakurichi	Member
14.	Joint Director of Health Services, Kallakurichi	Member
15.	Regional Transport Officer, Kallakurichi	Member
16.	Public Relations Officer, Kallakurichi	Member
17.	Deputy Director of Health Services, Kallakurichi	Member
18.	Assistant Director of Panchayats, Kallakurichi	Member
20.	Assistant Director of Town Panchayats Cuddalore	Member
21.	Executive Engineer (Building Constructions and Maintenance Division), Kallakurichi	Member
22.	Joint Director of Agriculture, Kallakurichi	Member
23.	Commanding Officer, (NCC) Kallakurichi	Member
24.	Joint Director of Animal Husbandry, Kallakurichi	Member
25.	District Supply and Consumer Protection Officer, Kallakurichi	Member
26.	District officer, Fire and Rescue Department, Kallakurichi	Member
27.	Chief Educational Officer, Kallakurichi	Member
28.	Assistant Commissioner (Excise), Kallakurichi	Member
29.	Addl. Personal Assistants to Collector (Land), Kallakurichi	Member

Crisis Management Group

The Crisis management group is under the leadership of district Collector with the core group of district level officers as given below.

District Collector	Group Leader
District Revenue Officer, Kallakurichi	Member
Superintendent of Police, Kallakurichi	Member
Divisional Engineer , Highways, Kallakurichi	Member
Executive Engineer, (PWD) Buildings, Kallakurichi	Member
Superintending Engineer, TNEB, Kallakurichi	Member
Joint Director of Health Services, Kallakurichi	Member

(a) District Emergency Operation Centre (DEOC)

Immediate first response to any disaster has to be from the district administration. The Emergency Operation Centre is headed by Tahsildar (Disaster Management) and assisted by Desk Personels two one Junior Assistant, one typist.

The District Emergency Operation Center is functioning 24 X 7. A toll free telephone 1077 is available. Computers with Internet connectivity, smart phone with whatsapp facility.

(b) Divisional Disaster Management Team

The Revenue Divisional Officers are responsible for the relief operation in their divisions and they are designated as Divisional Zonal Officers. To assist the divisional level officer, each Taluk is placed under the supervision of one Deputy Collector, Rank Officer and he will be called Additional Zonal Officer. This additional Zonal Officer's shall operate from the Taluk headquarters. The Revenue Divisional Officers and their staffs consist of Divisional Disaster Management Team.

1. Early Warning Team

Sl. No.	Team Members
1.	Sub Collector , Tirukoilur.
2.	Revenue Divisional Officer, Kallakurichi.
3.	Personal Assistant to Collector (General), Kallakurichi
4.	Spl. Tahsildar (DM), Kallakurichi.

2. Search, Rescue & Evacuation Team

Sl. No.	Team Members
1.	Deputy Superintendent of Police, Kallakurichi, Tirukoilur, Ulundurpet.
2.	Divisional Fire Officer, Kallakurichi.
3.	Assistant Director (Panchayat), Kallakurichi.
4.	All Tahsildars, Kallakurichi District.

3. Shelter and Relief Team (Food, Water and Sanitation)

Sl. No.	Team Members
1.	District Revenue Officer, Kallakurichi.
2.	Project Director, DRDA, Kallakurichi .
3.	Joint Registrar, (Cooperatives), Kallakurichi.
4.	Executive Officers, (Town Panchayats), Kallakurichi District.
5.	Municipal Commissioner, Kallakurichi, Ulundurpet, Tirukoilur.

4. Waterways Management including eviction of Encroachments Team

Sl. No.	Team Members
1.	Assistant Engineer (PWD-WRO), Vellar Basin, Kallakurichi.
2.	Superintending Engineer, (TNEB), Kallakurichi
3.	Additional Personal Assistant to Collector, (Land), Kallakurichi.
4.	Sub divisional Engineer, (Highways), Kallakurichi.
5.	All DSPs Kallakurichi District.
6.	Assistant Director (Panchayats), Kallakurichi.
7.	Executive Officers, (Town Panchayats), Kallakurichi District .
8.	Municipal Commissioner, Kallakurichi Ulundurpet, Tirukoilur.

5. Public Health Team(First Aid)

Sl. No.	Team Members
1.	Dean, Government Medical College Hospital, Kallakurichi.
2.	Joint Director, (Health Services), Kallakurichi
3.	Deputy Director, (Health Services), Kallakurichi.
4.	Assistant Director, Animal Husbandry, Kallakurichi.

6. Media Management Team(Including Social Media)

Sl. No.	Team Members
1.	Public Relations Officers, Kallakurichi.
2.	District Social Welfare Officer, Kallakurichi

7. Highways Team

Sl. No.	Team Members
1.	Project Officer, (NHAI), Villupuram, Salem, Trichy.
2.	All Assistant Divisional Engineer, (Highways), Kallakurichi.

8. Traffic Management Team (Transport Arrangement)

Sl. No.	Team Members
1.	All Branch Managers, (TNSTC), Kallakurichi.
2.	Regional Transport officer, Ulundurpet, Kallakurichi.

9. Flood Patrolling Team

Sl. No.	Team Members
1.	All Assistant Engineer (PWD) (WRO), Vellar Basin, Kallakurichi District.
2.	All Assistant Engineer (PWD), (Construction & Building), Kallakurichi District.
3.	All Assistant Engineer, District Rural Development Agency, Kallakurichi District.

10. Damage Assessment Team

Sl. No.	Team Members
1.	Assistant Executive Engineer, (PWD-C&B), Kallakurichi.
2.	Assistant Executive Engineer, (PWD), (WRD), Kallakurichi.
3.	Executive Engineer, Rural Development Kallakurichi.
4.	Divisional Engineer, Highways, Kallakurichi.
5.	Joint Director, (Agriculture), Kallakurichi.
6.	Deputy Director, (Horticulture), Kallakurichi.
7.	Assistant Director, (Seri Culture), Kallakurichi.
8.	Assistant Director, (Animal Husbandry), Kallakurichi.
9.	Superintending Engineer, TNEB, Kallakurichi.
10.	All Revenue Officers, Kallakurichi District.

11. Relief Receiving Team

Sl. No.	Team Members
1.	Revenue Divisional Officer, Kallakurichi.
2.	Personal Assistant to Collector (General), Kallakurichi.
3.	Project Officer, DRDA, Kallakurichi.
4.	Deputy Director, (Health Services), Kallakurichi.
5.	Joint Director, (Agriculture), Kallakurichi.
6.	Personal Assistant to Collector, (Agriculture), Kallakurichi.
7.	Assistant Director, (Animal Husbandry), Kallakurichi.

12. Relief Disbursement Team

Sl. No.	Team Members
1.	Revenue Divisional Officer, Kallakurichi.
2.	Revenue Divisional Officer, Tirukoilur.
3.	District Supply Officer, Kallakurichi.
4.	District Backward Class Welfare Officer, Kallakurichi.
5.	District Adi Dravidar Welfare Officer, Kallakurichi.
6.	Deputy Director, (Health Services), Kallakurichi
7.	Block Medical Officers, Kallakurichi.
8.	Municipal Commissioner, Kallakurichi Ulundurpet, Tirukoilur.
9.	Executive Officers, (Town Panchayats), Kallakurichi District.

(c) Inter departmental Zonal teams1) **INTER DEPARTMENTAL ZONAL TEAMS**

a) Inter departmental zonal teams (25) are formed under the leadership of Revenue authority. The team members are drawn from Rural Development, Fire services, PWD, Agriculture, Highways, Health Services, Animal Husbandry departments. etc have been formed. In pursuance of the reference cited, in Kallakurichi District the Inter-Departmental Zonal Teams are hereby formed to monitor the vulnerable areas to like after the North East MONSOON – 2024 preparedness work.

Team No - 01 – Kallakurichi Firka			
Nodal Officer :		Thiru. S.Lourdusamy, Land line : 04151-224790 Cell No. : 94450 00421, 8072076912 Revenue Divisional Officer, Kallakurichi.	
Head of the Team:		Thiru.J. Kamalakannan, Tahsildar, Kallakurichi. Cell No : 9843650070	
Sl. No	Name of Team members (Thiruvallargal)	Designation	Mobile number
1	Usha	Municipal Commissioner, Kallakurichi	7397389324
2	Vijayalakshmi	Dy.BlockZonal Development Officer, Kallakurichi	7402903192
3	Elaiyaraja	Asst.Agriculture Officer, Thiyagadurgam	97902 37583
4	Dr.Geetha	Medical Officer UPHC(Town) Kallakurichi	9994762702
5	Dr. Nirmala	Veterinary Assistant Surgeon Animal Husbandry Dept., Indili	94436 97574
6	Manikandan	Co-operative Sub-Registrar, Kallakurichi	9003765352
7	Manimozhi	Asst.Director(Highways), Kallakurichi	82484 87446
8	Ravichandran	Inspector Of Police, Kallakurichi	94981 50366
9	Siva	Irrigation Assistant, PWD(WRO),Kallakurichi	9094881054
10	Vijaya	Road Inspector, Highways, Kallakurichi	98421 60939
11	Sabitha	Assistant Engineer(Buildings),Kallakurichi	99424 57760
12	Elaiyaraja	Revenue Inspector, Kallakurichi	9597315267

Team No - 02 - Indili Firka			
Nodal Officer :		Thiru. S.Lourdusamy, Land line : 04151-224790 Cell No. : 94450 00421, 8072076912 Revenue Divisional Officer, Kallakurichi.	
Head of the Team:		Thiru.Sathiyanyanan, Tahsildar, Kallakurichi. Cell No : 9994497997	
Sl. No	Name of Team members (Thiruvallargal)	Designation	Mobilenumber
1	B.Parvathi	Dy.Block Development Officer(Pts.) Kallakurichi	9442442020
2	Dr. Dhamotharan	Medical Officer, Ammakalathur	9688727368
3	Sudhagar	Assistant Engineer, Highways Dept, Kallakurichi	9790180181
4	Sakthivel	Fire safety officer, Kallakurichi	9787433920
5	Dr.Nirmala	Asst.Surgeon(Vetrinary), (AH.) Kallakurichi	9443697574
6	Ganagavalli	Sub-Inspector of Police, Kallakurichi	9751820923
7	Vinoth	Assistant Agriculture Officer, Thiyagadurgam	9677712704
8	Vengatesan	Revenue Inspector, Indili	9384095160
9	Manikandan	Co-operative Sub-Registrar, Kallakurichi	9003765352
Team No - 03 - Thiyagadurgam Firka			
Nodal Officer :		Thiru. S.Lourdusamy, Land line : 04151-224790 Cell No. : 94450 00421, 8072076912 Revenue Divisional Officer, Kallakurichi.	
Head of the Team		Thiru. Pasupathi Spl.Tahsildar (SSS), Kallakurichi. Cell No - 9600018928	
Sl. No	Name of Team members (Thiruvallargal)	Designation	Mobilenumber
1	M.Senthilmurugan	Block Development Officer, Thiyagadurugam	7402606446
2	Prabhakaran	Senior Inspector, (PDS.) District Registrar Office, Thiyagadurgam	9498107434
3	Arunachalam	Fire Station Officer, Thiyagadurgam	8778236095
4	Dr.Sriram	Block Medical Officer, Thiyagadurugam	9629764098
5	Vijayakumaran	PWD(WRO) Kallakurichi	96004 51725
6	Selvam	Asst.Surgeon(Vetrinary) Thimmalai	9840401746
7	Arunkumar	Co-operative supervisor	8220916925

8	Rani	Executive Officer	8925809525
9	Ananthababu	Asst. Director(Horticulture),Kallakurichi	8903555527
10	Vanitha	Asst.Director(Agri), Kallakurichi	6379848021
11	Sethupathi	Inspector of Police, Thiyagadurgam	9498107434
12	D.Kavitha	Revenue Inspector, Thiyagadurgam	9524624160
Team No - 04 - Nagalur Firka			
Nodal Officer		Thiru. S.Lourdusamy, Land line : 04151-224790 Cell No. : 94450 00421, 8072076912 Revenue Divisional Officer, Kallakurichi.	
Head of the Team		Thiru.Prabakaran, Cell No - 9787085853 Special Tahsildar (FSO) Kallakurichi	
Sl. No	Name of Team members (Thiruvalargal)	Designation	Mobilenumber
1	Srinivasan	Executive Officer, Thiyagadurugam TownPanchayath	7824058356
2	T.Kuzhandhaivel	Block Development Officer, Thiyagadurgam	7402606445
3	Raveen	Block Medical Officer,Thiyagadurgam	8344738968
4	Paramasivam	Co-operative Sub-Registrar, Thiyagadurgam	8610113544
5	K. Rajavel	Superintendent (Highways) Kallakurichi	9585381958
6	Dr. Selvam	Asst.Surgeon(Veterinary), Thimmalai	9840401746
7	Selvaraj	Asst.Agriculture Officer, Thiyagadurgam	96557 93364
8	Anbazhagan	Asst.Director (Horticulture) Thiyagadurgam	94869 85252
9	Sadhayasri	Revenue Inspector, Nagalur	9384095162
10	Sakthivel (J.C)	Fire Station Officer, Kallakurichi	9787433920
11	Vijayakumaran	PWD(WRO) Kallakurichi	96004 51725
12	Manickam	Sub-Inspector Of Police. Varanjaram	9498120980
13	Sabitha	Asst. Engineer, PWD (Buildings) Kallakurichi	99424 57736

Team No - 05 - Chinnasalem Firka			
Nodal Officer		Thiru.E.Subramaniam Cell No. : 9944189132 District Supply Officer, Kallakurichi.	
Head of the Team		Thiru. Manoj Muniyan, Tahsildar, Chinnasalem. Cell No : 9445461907 Land line : 04151- 257400	
Sl.No	Name of Team members (Thiruvalargal)	Designation	Mobile number
1	Ganesan	Executive Officer, Chinnasalem Town Panchayat	9486769598
2	Kuraliniyan	Bolck Medical Officer, Chinnasalem	9629686953
3	Paramasivam	Station Fire Officer, Chinnasalem	8610113544
4	Elumalai	Inspector of Police, Chinnasalem	9498155700
5	Narasimma Jothi	Sub Inspector of Police, Chinnasalem	8940323359
6	Vengadesan	Revenue Inspector, Chinnasalem	9025958628
7	A.Ravi sankar	Bolck Development Officer, Chinnasalem	9486682718
8	Manikandan	Assistant Engineer, TNEB Office, Chinnasalem	94458 55825
9	Madhavan	Assistant Engineer, PWD(WRO) Chinnasalem	8072795316
10	Malini	Senior Veterinary Doctor, Chinnasalem	7305282763
11	Vimalraj	Branch Manager, TNSTC - Chinnasalem	9361787878
12	Elimalai	Assistant Horticulture Officer, Chinnasalem	9626198476
13	Karunanithi	Technical Assistant, PWD.Buildings, Kallakurichi	84893 82414
Team No - 06 - Vadakanandhal Firka			
Nodal Officer		Thiru.E.Subramaniam Cell No. : 9944189132 District Supply Officer, Kallakurichi.	
Head of the Team		Thiru.Ashok, Spl. Tahsildar (SSS), Chinnasalem. Cell No : 93616 62612	
Sl.No	Name of Team members	Designation	Mobile number
1	Rajalakshmi	Executive Officer, Town Panchayat, Vadakkanandal,	8925809526
2	Manikandan	Co-Operative Sub-Registrar, Kallakurichi	90037 65352
3	Nanthakumar	Inspector of Police, Kachirayapalayam	9600246929
4	Karthick	Spl.Sub Inspector of Police, Kachirayapalayam	8072205984
5	-	Assistant District Fire Officer, Kallakurichi	-
6	V.BabuGanapathy	Revenue Inspector, Vadakanandhal	9952625108

7	Rajmohan	Wrok Inspector, PWD (WRO) Kallakurichi	9080762229
8	Selvaraj	Dy.Block Development Officer, Kki. Zonal Dy.Block Development Officer, Kallakurichi	9942695989
9	Karunanithi	Assistant Engineer, TNEB Office,	9445855815
10	Gandhi	Assistant Agriculture Officer, Kallakurichi	9994660692

Team No - 07 - Nainarpalaiyam Firka

Nodal Officer :		Thiru.E.Subramaniam Cell No. : 9944189132 District Supply Officer, Kallakurichi.	
Head of the Team:		Tmt.V. Kamalam Spl.Tahsildar(CS), Chinnasalem. Cell No – 63809 14447	
Sl.No	Name of Team members (Thiruvallargal)	Designation	Mobilenumber
1	V.Kamalam (Head of the Team)	Spl.Tahsildar(CS), Chinnasalem	63809 14447
2	S.Rangarajan	Block Development Officer, Chinnasalem	9894271752
3	Duragadevi	Block Medical Officer, Nainarpalayam	8072600595
4	Sakthivel	Co-Operative Sub-Registrar, Chinnasalem	9500842934
5	Thirumurugan	Leading Fire Man, Nainarpalayam	9944994921
6	Prabakaran	Sub Inspector of Police, Keezhkuppam	9498142537 9566351212
7	D.Ruthrakumar	Revenue Inspector, Nainarpalayam	8095972299
8	Seksammed	TNEB Office, Nainarpalayam	9445855832
9	Elaiyaraja	Irrigation Assistant , PWD(WRO)	7867080187
10	Saranya	Veterinary Doctor, Nainarpalayam	7904516974
11	Bharadhiraja	Assistant Agriculture Officer, Nainarpalayam	96295 34088

Team No - 08 - Sankarapuram Firka

Nodal Officer		Tmt, Geetha Cell No : 9499955609 DBCW, Kallakurichi.	
Head of the Team:		Tmt.Sasikala, Tahsildar, Sankarapuram. Cell No : 94450 00520	
Sl.No	Name of Team embers (Thiruvallargal)	Designation	Mobile number
1	Ramesh Kumar	Fire Officer, Sankarapuram	9843761038
2	Sathyaseelan	Sub Inspector of Police, Sankarapuram	9894816325
3	R.Mohan kumar	Block Development Officer Sankarapuram	9994030059

4	R. Sankar	Executive Officer, Sankarapuram	8925809524
5	T.Jayaraj	Assistant Engineer, TNEB Office, Sankarapuram	9626160195
6	Sathiyapriya	Assistant Engineer , PWD(Buildings) Sankarapuram	87786 42456
7	Nanthitha	Veterinary Doctor, Pudhupattu	8667879558
8	Sekar	Road Inspector, Highways - Sankarapuram	9677384309
9.	Kalyani	Revenue Inspector, Sankarapuram	9384095167

Team No - 09 - Alathur Firka

Nodal Officer		Tmt, Geetha Cell No : 9499955609 DBCW, Kallakurichi.	
Head of the Team		Thiru. Gobalakrishnan Cell No : 81245 90312 Special Tahsildar, Sankarapuram.	
Sl.No	Name of Team members (Thiruvargal)	Designation	Mobile number
1	Baladhandayuthapani	Block Medical Officer, (Primary Healthcare Centre) Kallakurichi	99427 90847
2	Sakthivel	Station Fire Officer, Kallakurichi	97874 33920
3	Nandhakumar	Inspector of Police, Kachirapalayam	96002 46929
4	Geetha	Revenue Inspector, Alathur	93452 07548
5	P.Chanthira Sekar	Block Development Officer-II, Kallakurichi.	74026 06426
6	Vishwanathan	Jr.Engineer (Electrical), TNEB, Alathur.	73396 63620
7	Rajesh	Asst.Engineer, PWD (WRO) Kallakurichi	76049 52787
8	Vijayakumar	Asst.Engineer, PWD(Buildings) Kallakurichi	96004 51725
9	Balaji	Veterinary Doctor, Cholampattu	99949 92386
10	Suryaprakash	Asst.Agriculture Officer, Alathur.	9843741621
11	Kathirvel	Road Inspector, Highways, Alathur.	94427 95442

Team No - 10 - Vadaponparapi Firka

Nodal Officer		Thiru.Kuppusamy, Cell No : 99523 54899 Spl.Deputy Collector (SSS) Kallakurichi .	
Head of the Team		Thiru.Balasubramaiyan zonal Deputy Tahsildar-II Vanapuram - Cell No : 9629877741	
Sl.No	Name of Team members (Thiruvallargal)	Designation	Mobile number
1	vaithiyanathan	Block Medical Officer, (Primary Healthcare Centre), Pudhupattu.	9894944014
2	Subramaniyan	Station Fire Officer, Sankarapuram	9787875434
3	Ezhumalai	Sub-Inspector of Police, Vadaponparappi	9994624464
4	Dhivya	Revenue Inspector, Vadaponparappi	8675804844
5	Dhayaperan	Zonal Dy Block Development Officer, Sankarapuram	7402606440
6	Chellappillai	Junior Engineer, TNEB Office, Vadaponparappi	7904205266
7	Suganthi	Assistant Executive Engineer , PWD (WRO),Sankarapuram	9487419521
8	Nanthitha	Veterinary Doctor, Pudupattu	8667879558
9	Murugan	Assistant Director , Horticulture, Sankarapuram.	8610356837
10	Simai Sundhar	Assistant Director, Agriculture, Sankarapuram.	9865177426
11	Sekar	Road Inspector, Highways, Sankarapuram.	9677384309

Team No - 11 - Rishivanthiyam Firka

Nodal Officer		Thiru.Kuppusamy, Cell No : 99523 54899 Spl.Deputy Collector (SSS.) Kallakurichi .	
Head of the Team:		Thiru.Vinoth Babu, Zonal Deputy Tahsildar -I, Vanapuram. Cell No : 9976713602	
Sl.No	Name of Team members (Thiruvallargal)	Designation	Mobile Number
1	Deepika	Doctor (Primary Healthcare Centre), BMO, Rishivanthiyam	91767 04254
2	Chandhiran	Station Fire Officer,	9566955956

3	Gunasekar	Sub-Inspector of Police, Rishivandiyam	9994092574
4	Prabu	Revenue Inspector, Rishivanthiyam	9944652731
5	Ajina	Block Development Officer, Rishivanthiyam	7402903229
6	Sathiyaprakash	Junior Engineer (Electrical), Ariyalur	94458 55730
7	Periyasamy	Junior Engineer (Electrical), Rishivanthiyam.	9445855883
8	K. Prabhu	Assistant Engineer (AE.) PWD (WRO) Chinnasalem	9629116089
9	Kokila	Veterinary Doctor, Rishivandiyam	82489 93006
10	Rajesh	Assistant Director Horticulture, Rishivanthiyam.	9884329859
11	Pushpavalli	Agriculture Officer , Rishivanthiyam.	6383566052
12	Subramaniyan	Road Inspector, Highways, Rishivanthiyam.	80720 99328

Team No - 12 - Ariyalur Firka

Nodal Officer		Thiru.Kuppusamy, Cell No : 99523 54899 Spl.Deputy Collector (SSS.) Kallakurichi .	
Head of the Team:		Thiru.V.Balaguru, Tahsildar, Vanapuram. Cell No : 8946097728	
Sl.No	Name of Team members (Thiruvallargal)	Designation	Mobile Number
1	Deepika	Doctor(Primary Healthcare Centre), BMO, Rishivanthiyam	91767 04254
2	Sakthivel	Station Fire Officer (i/c), Sankarapuram	9787433920
3	Surya	Sub-Inspector of Police, Pagandai X Road	9498190681
4	Marivalan	Revenue Inspector, Ariyalur	9042439758
5	Jeganathan	Zonal Deputy Block Development Officer, Rishivanthiyam	7402606436
6	Sathiyaprakash	Junior Engineer (Electrical), Ariyalur	94458 55730
7	Sargurunathan	Assistant Engineer (AE.) PWD (WRO) Sankarapuram	7010733978
8	Goutham	Veterinary Doctor, Seerpananthal	9344160812

9	Seenuvasan	AHO, Horticulture Ariyalur	9003553639
10	Senthil	Agriculture Officer , Rishivanthiyam. (Dpt) Aao	8695771978
11	Kupenthiran	Road Inspector, Highways, Rishivanthiyam.	9943860165

Team No - 13 - Manalurpettai Firka

Nodal Officer		Thiru.Kuppusamy, Cell No : 99523 54899 Spl.Deputy Collector (SSS.) Kallakurichi .	
Head of the Team		Tmt.Rajalakshmi, Cell No : 9442969223 Tahsildar, Vanapuram.	
Sl.No	Name of Team members (Thiruvalargal)	Designation	Mobile Number
1	Velvizhi	Doctor, (Primary Health Care Centre), Manalurpettai	9360841087
2	Negeshwaran	Station Fire Officer, Tirukoilur	9384360133
3	Thirumal	Sub - Inspector of Police, Manalurpettai	9444933348
4	Arul pragasam	Revenue Inspector, Manalurpettai	9047583413
5	Durai Murugan	Block Development Officer, Vanapuram	7402606437
6	G.Venkatachalam	Assistant Engineer, TNEB Office, Manalurpettai.	94458 55876
7	Vignesh	Assistant Engineer , PWD , Tirukoilur	98656 93621
8	Narendiran	Veterinary Doctor, Manalurpet	98438 15055
9	Tamil iniyan	Assistant Horticulture Officer, Manalurpettai.	96262 02028
10	Ganavel	Assistant Agriculture Officer, Manalurpettai.	96262 77327
11	Pugazhenthai	Assistant Engineer, Thirukoilur	95665 58966
12	Maheswari	E.O Town Panchayat	8925809523
13	Ebineshar	Assistant Director High way, Thirukovilur.	9486466680

Team No - 14 - Vellimalai Firka

Nodal Officer		Thiru.P.T.SUNDARAM Project Officer, Tribal Welfare Office, Kallakurichi. Cell No – 9080964606	
Head of the Team		Thiru,V.Govindharaju. Cell No - 9159583274 Tahsildar, Kalvarayan Hills. Land line : 04151-242333	
Sl.No	Name of Team members (Thiruvalargal)	Designation	Mobile number

1	Mayilsamy	Doctor (Primary Health care centre) Vellimalai	7200072744
2	Annadurai	Block Development Officer, Vellimalai	8903225300
3	N. Gurubaran	Co-Op.Sub.Registrar Assistant, Vellimalai	83007 91442 97912 58697
4	K. Kannan	Station Fire Officer, Chinnasalem	75503 96101
5	Manikandan	Spl.Sub.Inspector of Police, Kariyalur	9498155146
6	S.Senthilkumar	Revenue Inspector, Vellimalai	6369303028
7	P. Kanagaraj	Junior Engineer (Electrical), Vellimalai	94458 57168
8	Vijayakumar	Assistant Engg.(PWD.) (Water) Vellimalai	9600451725
9	Kavitha	Assistant Veterinary Doctor, Vellimalai	9791947500
10	J. Manimozhi	Asst.Director, Highways (Buildings), Vellimalai	82484 87446
11	N.Muthusamy	Assistant Horticulture Officer, Vellimalai	97862 32345
12	R. Santhosh	Forest Range Officer, Innadu	9445261846
13	S. Tamilselvan	Forest Range Officer, Vellimalai	9445248408
14	K.Pasupathi	Forest Range Officer, Gomuki	9487337948

Team No - 15 - KALVARAYAN HILLS Firka

Nodal Officer		Thiru.P.T.SUNDARAM Project Officer, Tribal Welfare Office, Kallakurichi. Cell No – 9080964606	
Head of the Team		Thiru.Panneerselvam Cell No :9486503008 Spl .Tahsildar, Kalvarayan Hills.	
Sl.No	Name of Team members (Thiruvallargal)	Designation	Mobile number
1	Dr.Arunprakash	Doctor , Primary Health Care Centre Cherapattu.	9994124759
2	Sivakumar	Zonal Deputy Block Development Officer, Vellimalai	8637461971
3	D.Rameshkumar	Station Fire Officer, Cherapattu.Sankarapuram	98437 61038
4	Manikandan	Special Sub- Inspector of Police, Cherapattu.(Kariyalur)	9498155146
5	A. Dinesh Kumar	Revenue Inspector, Serapattu, Kalvarayan Hills	63807 91758

6	Sakthivel	Co-operative Sub-Registrar, Vellimalai	9500842934
7	Vasudevan	Junior Engineer (Electrical) TNEB Office, Cherapattu.	94458 57168
8	Vijayakumar	Assistant Engineer , PWD (Water) Cherapattu.	9600451725
9	Vinidhini	Assistant Veterinary Doctor, Cherapattu.	9976536414
10	Sakthivel	Assistant Horticulture Officer, Cherapattu.	9626267860
11	Sivasubramanian	Asst. Director, Highways (Buildings.) Cherapattu	98945 34305
12	Prabhakaran	Fores Range Officer, Palapattu	9543547447
13	S. Magesh	Forest Range Officer, serapattu	8098762122

Team No - 16 - Ulundurpet Firka

Nodal Officer		Thiru.Thamaraimanavalan, Cell No: 89256 97555, 8428228169 DADWO, Ulundurpet .	
Head of the Team		Thiru.L.Anandhkrishnan Cell No : 9843168611 Tahsildar, Ulundurpet. Land line : 04149 – 222255	
Sl.No	Name of Team members	Designation	Mobile number
1	M.ELAVARASAN	Commissioner, Ulundurpet Municipality	9150375325
2	P.RAJENDIRAN	Block Development Officer (B.Pts.) Ulundurpet	7402606360
3	ANANDARAJ	Health Inspector,Ulundurpet	9486819194
4	S.A.Poonkodi	Assistant Engineer , (WRD.) Ulundurpet	94884 49005
5	GOVINDARAJ	Co-operative Sub-Registrar, Ulundurpet	9123513680
6	ANBAZHAGAN	Sub Inspector of Police, Ulundurpet	9994711450
7	ASHOK KUMAR	Fire Officer, Ulundurpet	94450 86498
8	A.Sathyarasu	Revenue Inspector, Ulundurpet	6383034225
9	Dr.SHANGAR GANESH	Assistant Surgeon (Veterinary) Thiurpeyar.	867772554
10	R.Sivaperumal	Assistant Agriculture Officer, Ulundurpet	86103 02884
11	D.ARUN KUMAR	Assist Engineer/Town/Ulundurpet (TNEB)	94458 58901

Team No - 17 - Sengurichi Firka

Nodal Officer		Thiru.Thamaraimanavalan, Cell No: 89256 97555, 8428228169 DADWO, Ulundurpet .	
Head of the Team		Tmt.K.Manimegalai Cell No : 9942649739 Tahsildar (SSS), Ulundurpet. Land line : 04149 – 222255	
Sl.No	Name of Team members	Designation	Mobile number
1	Selva podhagar	Block Development Officer (VP) Tirunavalur	7402606356
2	Poongodi	Assistant Engineer (PWD), Ulundurpet	94884 49005
3	Subramanian	Health Inspector,Sengurichi	95979 62171
4	Shanmugavel	Co-operative Sub-Registrar, Thirunavalur	88259 06614
5	D.Arunkumar	Assistant Engineer/O&M/Sengurichi (TNEB)	9445855903
6	Anbazhagan	Sub Inspector of Police, Ulundurpet	9994711450
7	Ashok Kumar	Fire Officer, Ulundurpet	94450 86498
8	Anbazhagan	Revenue Inspector, Senkurichi	8610523389
9	Dr.N.Suresh Kumar	Assistant surgeon (veterinary), Kalamarudhur.	9842916869
10	Pugazenthi	Assistant Agriculture Officer, Senkurichi	63805 39094

Team No - 18 - Thirunavalur Firka

Nodal Officer :		Thiru.Thamaraimanavalan, Cell No: 89256 97555, 8428228169 DADWO, Ulundurpet .	
Head of the Team:		Tmt.Sheelarani, Cell No : 9443586970 Zonal Deputy Tahsildar, Ulundurpet.	
Sl.No	Name of Team members	Designation	Mobile number
1	Booma	Block Development Officer, (BP) Tirunavalur	9003421852
2	E.Prabhakaran	Health Inspector,Thirunavalur	9600609403
3	Shanmugavel	Co-operative Sub-Registrar, Thirunavalur	88259 06614
4	Poongodi	Engineer , PWD(WRO),Ulundurpet	94884 49005
5	Elayaraja	Inspector of Police, Thirunavalur	8883232826
6	A.K.Balakrishnan	Fire Officer, Tirunavalur	8754966033
7	Sivachandiran	Revenue Inspector, Thirunavalur	98429 99919
8	B.Kamaludeen	Junior Engineer/O&M/Thirunavalur (TNEB)	9445855914
9	Dr.Ashok	Assistant surgeon(veterinary), Madapattu	94439 94976
10	Ramachandran	Assistant Agriculture Officer, Thirunavalur	99624 71106

Team No - 19 - Eraiyr Firka			
Nodal Officer :		Thiru. Anand Kumar Singh, Cell No: 94450 00422 Revenue Divisional Officer, Tirukoilur Division .	
Head of the Team:		Tmt.Kanagapoorani, Cell No : 9655493985 ZDT , Ulundurpet.	
Sl.No	Name of Team members	Designation	Mobile number
1	Jayaraman	Block Development Officer (VP) Ulundurpet	
2	B.Sakthivel	Health Inspector,Eraiyr	8903191415
3	Govindaraj	Co-operative Sub-Registrar, Ulundurpet	9123513680
4	Poongodi	Asst. Engineer, Ulundurpet	94884 49005
5	Setthu	Sub -Inspector of Police, E.Kottai	9345583589
6	Ashok kumar	Fire Officer, Ulundurpet	94450 86498
7	Vanitha	Revenue Inspector, Eraiyr	7010212788
8	Sevandi	Assistant surgeon(veterinary), Eraiyr	8270305066
9	Dr.Mohanapriya	Assistant Agriculture Officer, Eraiyr	8870398128
10	B.Vinothkumar	Junior Engineer/O&M/Eraiyr (TNEB)	9942476635

Team No - 20 - Elavanasurkottai Firka			
Nodal Officer		Thiru.Thamaraimanavalan, Cell No: 89256 97555, 8428228169 DADWO, Ulundurpet .	
Head of the Team		Thiru. C.Pandi, Cell No : 8610023334 Taluk Supply Officer, Ulundurpet.	
Sl.N o	Name of Team members	Designation	Mobile number
1	Selvamani	Dy.Block Development Officer, Ulundurpet	9942068220
2	K.Anandaraj	Health Inspector, Elavanasurkottai	9486819194
3	Poongodi	Asst. Engineer, Ulundurpet	94884 49005
4	Govindaraj	Co-operative Sub-Registrar, Ulundurpet	9123513680
5	R.Rajesh	Assist Engineer/O&M/ Elavanasurkottai (TNEB)	9544592522
6	Setthu	Sub -Inspector of Police, E.Kottai	9345583589
7	Ashok Kumar	Fire Officer, Ulundurpet	94450 86498
8	Meenakshi	Revenue Inspector, Elavanasurkottai	63826 04998
9	Dr.Ramya	Assistant surgeon(veterinary), Elavanasurkottai	8072585846
10	Murugan	Assistant Agriculture Officer, Ulundurpet	94866 68456

Team No - 21 - Kalamaruthur Firka

Nodal Officer		Thiru. Anand Kumar Singh, Cell No: 94450 00422 Asst. Collector, Tirukoilur Division .	
Head of the Team		Thiru.Thirumalai, Cell No : 9629026455 Election Deputy Tahsildar, Ulundurpet.	
Sl.No	Name of Team members (Thiruvargal)	Designation	Mobilenumber
1	Vinnarasi	Deputy Block Development Officer, Thirunavalur	8248925211
2	Subramaniam	Health Inspector, Kalamaruthur	9597962171
3	Poongodi	Asst. Engineer, Ulundurpet	94884 49005
4	Shanmugavel	Co-operative Sub-Registrar, Thirunavalur	88259 06614
5	Elayaraja	Inspector of Police, Thirunavalur	8883232826
6	Ashok kumar	Fire Officer, Ulundurpet	94450 86498
7	G.Nelson Paul Raj	Revenue Inspector, Kalamaruthur	90959 64298
8	N.Sureshkumar	Assistant surgeon(veterinary), Ulundurpet	98429 16869
9	Ezhumalai	Assistant Agriculture Officer, Aathur	9025053666
10	Ramachandiran	Junior Engineer/O&M/ Pillaiyarkuppam (TNEB)	9445855908

Team No - 22 - Thiruppalapandhal Firka

Nodal Officer		Thiru. Anand Kumar Singh, Cell No: 94450 00422 Asst. Collector, Tirukoilur Division .	
Head of the Team		Thiru.Gangalakshmi, Cell No : 9524786678 Election Deputy Tahsildar, Thirukoilur.	
Sl.No	Name of Team members (Thiruvargal)	Designation	Mobile number
1	Suresh	Block Medical Officer, Ariyalur	70104 95798
2	Nageshwaran	Station Fire Officer, Tirukoilur	9445086496
3	Thanasekar	Sub-Inspector of Police, Thiruppalapandhal	88388 10033
4	M.Moorthy	Revenue Inspector, Thiruppalapandhal	94868 14782
5	Manikandan	Zonal Dy.Block Development Officer, Tirukoilur	7402902909
6	K.Raja	Assistant Engineer, TNEB Office, Thiruppalapandhal	94458 55874

7	Surrendar	Junior Engineer , PWD (Buildings), Tirukoilur	97892 39529
8	G.Alamarathan	Veterinary Doctor, Thiruppalapandhal	94436 81349
9	I.josephine Marry	Assistant Horticulture Officer, Thiruppalapandhal	84389 78893
10	Jayapradha	Assistant Agriculture Officer, Thiruppalapandhal.	97871 67317
11	Jayabalan	Road Inspector, Tirukoilur	99762 81604

Team No – 23 - Tirukoilur Firka

Nodal Officer			
Head of the Team		Thiru.Kannan, Cell No: 8248185130 Special Tahsildar (SSS) Tirukoilur.	
Sl.No	Name of Team members	Designation	Mobilenumber
1	Pasumathi	Doctor (Primary Healthcare Centre), Tirukoilur	9486585823
2	Nageshwaran	Station Fire Officer, Tirukoilur	9445086496
3	Nandagopal	Sub-Inspector of Police, Tirukoilur	9498152168
4	Anbarasi	Revenue Inspector, Thirukoilur.	8122993569
5	Anandi	Dy Block Development Officer, Tirukoilur	7402902910
6	Thangam	Junior Engineer, TNEB Office, Tirukoilur Town I-Section	94458 55870
7	Surrender	Assistant Engineer , PWD (Buildings), Thirukoilur	97892 39529
8	Balaguru	Veterinary Doctor, Vengur	90037 30777
9	Prabu	Assistant Horticulture Officer, Tirukoilur.	8489764574
10	S.Mahadevan	Assistant Agriculture Officer, Tirukoilur	96596 32749
11	Evenezar anburaj	Assistant Divisional Engineer, Tirukoilur	94864 66680

Team No - 24 - Avikolappakkam Firka

Nodal Officer		Thiru. Anand Kumar Singh, Cell No: 94450 00422 Asst. Collector, Tirukoilur Division .	
Head of the Team		Tmt.Geetha, Cell No: 9487239844 Taluk Supply Officer, Tirukoilur.	
Sl.No	Name of Team members (Thiruvallargal)	Designation	Mobile Number
1	Imthiyas Ahamed	Doctor (Primary Healthcare Centre), T.Kunnathur.	9443334747
2	Nageshwaran	Station Fire Officer, Tirukoilur	9445086496
3	Madhan	Sub-Inspector of Police, Tirukoilur	9751997010

4	Anandha Sudhan	Revenue Inspector, Kulatheepamangalam	9840777441
5	Krishnakumari	Agriculture Officer, Tirukoilur.	7094602688
6	Thangam	Junior Engineer, TNEB Office, Tirukoilur Town I-Section	94458 55870
7	Uthandaraman	Dy Block Development officer, Thirukoilur.	7402902907
8	Asharaf	Veterinary Doctor, Kattuppaiyur	9789224580
9	Jayaprakash	Assistant Agriculture Officer, Tirukoilur.	9500261968
10	Jayaprakash	Municipal engg (water), thirukoilur	9600460780
11	Saranya	Assistant Agriculture Officer, Avikolappakkam	7550233463

Team No - 25 - Kulatheepamangalam Firka

Nodal Officer		Thiru. Anand Kumar Singh, Cell No: 94450 00422 Asst. Collector, Tirukoilur Division .	
Head of the Team		Thiru.Mariyapillai Cell No: 6382594560 Tahsildar Tirukoilur.	
Sl.No	Name of Team members (Thiruvallargal)	Designation	Mobile Number
1	Portia Anthony Selvi	Doctor, (Primary Health Care Centre), Vilandai	94860 09229
2	Nageshwaran	Station Fire Officer, Tirukoilur	9445086496
3	Thirumal	Sub - Inspector of Police, Manalurpettai	9677711939
4	Anandha Sudhan	Revenue Inspector, Kulatheepamangalam	9840777441
5	Anandi	Dy Block Development Officer, Tirukoilur	7402902910
6	G.Venkatachalam	Assistant Engineer, TNEB Office, Manalurpettai.	94458 55876
7	Vignesh	Assistant Engineer , PWD , Tirukoilur	98656 93621
8	Narendiran	Veterinary Doctor, Vilandai	98438 15055
9	Tamil iniyan	Assistant Horticulture Officer, Vilandai	96262 02028
10	Ganavel	Assistant Agriculture Officer, Vilandai	96262 77327
11	Pugazhenthii	Assistant Engineer, Thirukoilur	95665 58966

The Duties and responsibilities of INTER DEPARTMENTAL Zonal Teams

1. The team should discuss with the First Responders, NGOs, and they should sensitize the Public living in that area, awareness should be created to Private Institutions, Educational Institutions and Hospitals “How to react during the emergency situations”.
2. The team should identify the landslide prone areas, ensure the culverts are cleaned, encroachments are removed in water bodies and identify the alternative roads for Highly Vulnerable / Vulnerable areas which are likely to be affected during the flood/ Landslides.
3. The team should have coordination with Fire Services department during the Mock Drill / Rescue and Relief Works.
4. The team should inspect the Permanent Shelters / Temporary Shelters in their Zones and to ensure the availability of Basic Amenities. If anything is not available it may be reported to the department concerned to rectify the above defects immediately.
5. The team should conduct meeting with First Respondents, Snake catchers and swimmers at their respective areas.
6. The team should update contact Directory.
7. The team should inspect safety of Schools, Hospitals, Buildings, Dams and Electrical installation and same communicate to District Collector.
8. The team should inspect Building safety, if the people living in the dilapidated buildings, should be Vacated. The weak compound Walls should be identified and demolished.
9. The team should inspect working condition of EWS and Rain Gauge Station.
10. The teams should download TNSMART and give wide publicity to public regarding download and usage of this App.
11. The teams should also inspect pot holes in Highways and other roads, pruning of tree branches checking of low-lying / Hanging power lines.
12. Zonal teams should ensure check measures in place for the differently abled and other Vulnerable sections.
13. The team should identify the alternate roads for the roads which are going to be affected during the flood / landslides.
14. The team should inspect existing shelters in the purview of social distancing and to estimate the number of people shall be accommodated with social distancing to ensure that Covid-19 spread does not happen in the exiting relief shelters during flood period.

15. The team should ensure all shelters be disinfected thrice per day by the concerned Local bodies during the flood period.
16. The team should ensure all the inmates of the shelter shall wear Masks and using Sanitizer or Soaps with water for hand washing before accommodating the shelters.
17. The team to ensure the distribution of Kabasurakudineer and supplements to the inmates of the shelters accommodated during flood period.
18. The team should coordinate with the Early Warning Committee, Search and Rescue Committee, Evacuation Committee and Relief Centre / Management Committee during the emergency situation.
19. Apart from that the Team while visiting their areas should create the awareness of social distancing, Hand washing, Wear of Masks, etc., among the local residents.
20. The team finds out any lapses on the works carried out by various line departments on disaster management, they have to report to the Collector as well as department concerned immediately to rectify the lapses.

State Disaster Response Force (SDRF)

State Disaster Response Force (SDRF) has been constituted with Police and armed Police, Chennai. They have been trained in disaster management and rescue operations in consultation with National Disaster Response Force (NDRF). Government of Tamil Nadu has issued orders to establish the Tamil Nadu Disaster Response Force (TNDRF) on the lines of NDRF to respond to both Natural and Manmade disasters.

Emergency Management Contact Directory

An emergency Management contact directory containing contact numbers of all nodal officials in disaster management at District level, Taluk level / block level of the Government, NGOs and community has been prepared and maintained. The directory has been uploaded in the district website. The DDMA has developed a comprehensive resource inventory in disaster Management and emergency response and uploaded in the district website. This system gives the location of specific equipment and resources as well the controlling authority for that resource so that it can be mobilized in the shortest possible time.

Armed Force

The Armed forces are deployed often when the crisis situation is far beyond the State Government to manage and agencies need help due to the magnitude of the disaster.

National Disaster Response Force (NDRF)

The National Disaster Response Force (NDRF) is located at Arakonam, Vellore district and Chennai. The assistance of NDRF is provided to the district in the event of disaster situation.

Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan (NYKS)

It is an autonomous body under the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports. NYKS volunteers have traditionally been in the forefront of assisting the civil administration in times of disasters. They will be involved in time of disaster situations.

India Disaster Resource Network (IDRN)

India Disaster Resource Network (IDRN) is a web based information system for managing the inventory of the equipment, skilled human resources and critical supplies for emergency response in the entire country. The resources particulars are being updated every year. The IDRN network will enable quick access to resources to minimize response time in emergencies.

India Meteorological Department (IMD)

India Meteorological Department monitors meteorological / weather information/ bulletins, warning, announcements and continuously communicates with disaster managers for preparedness. The meteorological department undertakes observation,

communications, forecasting and weather information services. During the times of cyclone and flood seasons the IMD forecast bulletins are closely watched and preparatory actions are taken.

Indian National Center for Ocean Information Services (INCOIS).

Indian National center for Ocean Information Services is a National agency of the Government of India. It provides the coastal and ocean information services and supports coastal zone management in the country. The ocean parameters envisaged for dissemination include the wind, wave, current, mixed layer depth, and maps on coral reef, mangroves, shore line change and land use pattern. INCOIS has already put in place an early warning system for Tsunami through which it alters the coastal states.

National Remote Sensing Center(NRSC)

The National Remote sensing center is an operational center for receiving and distributing the remote sensing data models such as optical and radar images for applications like Natural Resource Management, Disastermanagement and Flood Management.

National Service Scheme(NSS)

NSS is the Social Service unit at the College level and has a vibrant and easily approachable youth force which can reach a spot that is in close proximity to a college in an organized manner to take up Challenges to provide preliminary urgent help, aid and awareness to the victims.

National Cadet Corps(NCC)

The NCC cadets will play an important role during search, rescue and evacuation operations.

Industrial Associations

Industries play a pivotal role in protecting industrial areas as well as in supporting Emergency Disaster Response and Recovery in the event of any disaster. The Corporate social responsibility funds available with public and private sector can be dovetailed for mitigation efforts.

Non Government Organizations

NGOs play a key role in Disaster situations and go a long way in plugging the gaps during emergencies, as they often have a good relationship with the local community. They have high potential in creating awareness on disaster risk and vulnerability, initiating appropriate strategies for strengthening the capacity of stake holders.

7 - PHASES OF DISASTER MANAGEMENT

Tamilnadu State has been traditionally vulnerable to natural disasters on account of its unique geo - Climatic Conditions. Floods, droughts, cyclones are recurrent phenomena. While not all Natural Calamities can be predicted and prevented in advance, with a state of preparedness and ability to respond quickly to mitigate loss of life and property and the human suffering, normalcy can be restored at the earliest. It is, therefore, of paramount importance that a plan of action for dealing with contingencies that arise in the wake of natural calamities is formulated and periodically updated.

The Four Phases of Emergency Management.

<p>Prevention & Mitigation– Preventing Future emergencies and minimizing their effects</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Includes any of the activities that prevent and reduce the chance of emergency happening, or reduce the damaging effects of unavoidable emergencies. □ Mitigation activities such as desilting and strengthening of bunds in the lakhs, tanks and channels, repair works of sluice and shutters, construction of culverts and drainage for free flow of water are undertaken before and after emergencies
<p>Preparedness - preparing to handle emergency</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Includes plans or Preparations made to save lives, in response and rescue Operations. □ Conducting of mock drills, renovation of shelters, lighting facilities and sanitary arrangements. □ Evacuation plans and Stocking of medicine, food materials and protected drinking Water are examples for preparedness.

<p>Response - Responding Safely to an emergency</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Includes actions taken to save lives and prevent further property damage in an emergency situation. Response is putting preparedness plans into action. <input type="checkbox"/> Seeking shelter from a cyclone or turning off gas Valves in an earthquake are both response activities. <input type="checkbox"/> On the prediction of cyclone/flood, the general public shall be alerted to evacuate to safe shelter <input type="checkbox"/> Response activities take place during an emergency. Drinking water shall be chlorinated. All basic amenities, medicines, food materials shall be provided.
<p>Relief & Recovery - Recovering from an emergency</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Includes actions taken to return to a normal or an even safer situation following disaster. <input type="checkbox"/> Damage of huts and crops shall be assessed by the official team and recommend for the financial assistane. <input type="checkbox"/> Recovery activities take place after an emergency. Basic amenities in the habitations shall be restored at first.

DISASTER WARNING SYSTEM

A flood control room with toll free four digit public utility service telephone No.1077 with incoming facility alone has already been installed at the district headquarters for receiving information on disaster. The four digit toll free telephone has been placed in the control room / Emergency operation centre and manned round the clock. Wide publicity is given in the dailies/media about this facility. The contact numbers of India Meteorological department (IMD) and Indian National Centre for Ocean Information services (INCOIs) for accessing information on cyclone, rains or tsunami are provided in the Collector's office, Kallakurichi with a direct line phone. Similarly flood control rooms are opened in Divisional and Taluk offices also. This setup will function round the clock and any emergency will be reported to the Collector's office and concerned taluk and Divisional offices. The important telephone numbers of the officers engaged in flood relief operations are enclosed in the annexure. And it has been also uploaded in district website.

There are two kinds of warning system viz. (1)Warnings of seasonal calamities received from the area cyclone-warning centre, Chennai (India Meteorological Department) (2) Information about any actual occurrence of unprecedented and occasional calamity received from the local VAOs.

Under this system, the weather bulletin issued from the area cyclone warning control will be received directly by the officers through VHF sets. The VHF sets have been installed in the following offices in district.

- ✚ District Collector Office Kallakurichi
- ✚ District Revenue Office Kallakurichi.
- ✚ Emergency Operation Centre, Collectorate, Kallakurichi.
- ✚ Sub Collector Office of Tirukovilur
- ✚ Revenue Divisional Office Kallakurichi
- ✚ Taluk Offices of Kallakurichi / Chinnasalem / Sangarapuram / Vanapuram / Kalvarayan Hills / Tirukovilur / Uludurpet.

8. DISASTER AND DEPARTMENT WISE PREPAREDNESS



PREPAREDNESS MEASURES

Disaster causes sudden disruption to the normal life of the people and causes damage to the properties and lives so that social and economic mechanism available to the society get disturbed and those who are unaware and unprepared generally get affected more. Hitherto, the approach towards coping the effects of the disaster has been pre-disaster management, evacuation, communications, search and rescue, fire-fighting, medical and psychiatric assistance, provisions of relief and shelters, involving many problems related to Law and Order, etc., After initial trauma, next phase starts with a long term reconstruction planning which takes about 5-6 years to normalize the life style in particular area.

In view of these problems, the State Administration has prepared comprehensive plan which details out preparedness strategy under which communities and district authorities will prepare themselves so that level of destruction and unnecessary delay in relief and response can be reduced. The preparedness measures includes setting up disaster relief machinery, formulation of community preparedness plans, training to the specific groups and earmarking funds for relief operations.

REVENUE:

- ❖ To coordinate the preparedness functions of all the line 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.
- ❖ Maintain, activate and monitor the District Level Emergency Operation Centre
- ❖ Ensure collation of expense accounts for sanctions and audits and to ensure full accountability for funds utilized through the department.

Police

- ❖ 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.

prepare an inventory of all manpower and equipment available to be utilized in managing a disaster

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.

Identify alternative routes for possible hot spots

Agri /Horticulture

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

Arrangement to keep stock of certified seeds, fertilizers and pesticides

Determine the types of damage, pests or disease affected crops

setting up extension teams for crop protection and accordingly ensure that extra supplies and materials be obtained

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 regulations for industrial safety and hazardous waste management.

Ensure that Local Crisis Groups are formed and are functional in place where Major Accident Hazard Industries are located.

School Education

Develop a state disaster management plan for the department.

Preparing curriculum related to disaster management and to introduce at varied levels in the subjects taught.

As students can get hurt easily with falling objects, the institutions should need to do their own safety audit.

Coordinate with local authority and carry out mock drills once in a year to ensure safety for the children who are studying.

Awareness campaigns amongst students and teachers.

Arrange for training of teachers and students of disaster prone areas about the steps to be taken at different stage of disaster and organise them, in coordination with volunteers and inspire them for rescue, evacuation and relief works.

To encourage all schools to prepare school Disaster Management plan in compliance with NDMA guidelines.

Involve Scout and Guides and NCC units in the school in disaster related training and awareness.

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.

Transport:

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 districtwise and provide the list.

It is the primary agency for dealing with road accidents and in bringing in policies in this area.

Issue standing instructions to the State Transport for providing buses for evacuation and relief.

ROLE OF TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT:

The RTO is primarily responsible for transport arrangements. He should earmark sufficient number of private vehicle, lorries, tractors, etc. for transporting food grains, catamarans, boats, medicines, sand bags etc., to the affected area in the event of cyclone and floods. He should keep ready the list of private taxis, with the details of their owners for requisitioning at the time of need.

The other departmental officers are requested that if vehicles are needed they may send requisition to the respective unit officers. This arrangement is done for the quick service at the time of contingency so that the vehicles could reach the spot immediately.

The R.T.O /Motor Vehicle Inspector are requested that they should be alert stationed in their Headquarters during the time of flood/cyclone.

ROLE OF EDUCATION DEPARTMENT:

To keep the ready to school buildings in good condition for providing shelter to the affected people.

The evacuated persons will be provided shelter in the colleges. High Schools, etc. The Assistant Educational Officer/District Educational officers have to ensure that the school buildings should be spared without any hesitation when demanded by the flood duty officers.

The Educational institution authorities the Block Development Officer should arrange to keep open the school building as and when required by the Revenue Authority.

The Block Development Officers and the Headmasters are responsible for keeping the school building as and when required by the Revenue authority.

The Block Development Officers and the Headmasters are responsible for keeping the school buildings in good conditions. In the case of repairs the Headmasters may contact the Executive Engineer/ Asst. Executive Engineer, PWD (Buildings) of the officer concerned and got the repairs carried out.

ROLE OF ELECTRICITY BOARD:

The Assistant Divisional Engineer, TNEB, Tindivanam will ensure that sufficient number of private generators with trained personnel to operate them are listed out and kept ready or instant mobilisation when situation warrants. The generator available with electricity board and Public Sector Corporation should be identified and their immediate availability ensured. The number available should be intimated.

The supervisory field staff should be kept alert that any damages caused to the electric line by falling of trees or to electrical post are repaired immediately and the power supply is resumed without any delay. The TNEB should cut off electricity supply at the time of any disaster so that any electrocution on account of getting contact with live wire could be avoided.

The street lights will be switched on only after ensuring that all live wire are taken care of. They should check all the street lights to ensure whether the wiring is in good condition and there are no uncapped wires. Sufficient number of rubber gloves and safety tools will be kept in sub-station.

Departmental vehicle will have to be kept in good condition. Sufficient number of Petromax lamps and emergency lights will be kept in stock for emergency use in case of failure of electrical sub station.

Street lights posts will have to be checked and rusted post which are likely to cause danger shall be removed and new one provided.

A control room may be opened in the o/o Assistant Divisional Engineer , TNEB ,which shall function all the 24 hours during the rainy season.

FIRE & RESCUE

- ❖ To ensure the availability of adequate stock of search and rescue equipments, viz., inflatable rubber boats, life buoys, life jackets and rubber dinghies, etc.

TRAINING AND MOCK DRILLS:-

- ❖ As Kallakurichi District, all the Taluk Tahsildars have been directed to conduct mock drills for evacuation during the month of September every year under the head of Revenue Divisional Officers concerned. In the Taluks of Kallakurichi, Chinnasalem, Ulundurpet, Sankarapuram, Vanapuram, tirukolure and Kalvarayan hills the Kallakurichi District Collector and the District Revenue Officer respectively will preside over the mock drill function. In order to create mass awareness among the public, the B.D.Os have been specifically instructed to utilize the "GRAMA SABHA" meeting.



PWD (Buildings)

- To inspect all the cyclone shelters, school buildings, community halls and also private Kalyana Mandapams identified for accommodating the displaced and affected population during the times of evacuation with Revenue Officials .
- To ensure that proper power supply and water supply facilities are available in the buildings.
- To inspect all public buildings to check for possible clogging of stormwater pipes.

PWD (WRO)

- To Desilt all the supply channels and clear all the blockages.
- To remove obstructions in inlet and outlet channels, if any, at once.
- To issue prior intimation in case of release of excess water from the reservoirs especially Gomuki and Manimukhtha dam to the local authorities so as to enable them to take necessary precautionary measures like moving the people in low lying to safer places / carry out evacuation.
- To have adequate number of sand bags and casuarina trees available at specific storage points.
- To inspect dilapidated buildings and take action for demolishing it.

HIGHWAYS

- To inspect all the culverts cleaned and desilted and to shape sideberms of main roads to allow free flow of water.
- To construct in areas of likely water logging on road sides, rainwater harvesting pits / soak pits.
- To keep all types of heavy machineries such as bulldozers, JCBs, power saws and other tree cutting equipments, etc., either available with them or with the registered contractors in good condition for the purpose of clearing the obstructions / road blockades caused by fall of trees,

electric poles etc., at the time of cyclone / floods during the Northeast Monsoon period.

- To prepare and have a list of Private Contractors involved in construction of bridges, road layers, transport operators, etc., and toutilize their services during emergency.
- To identify the alternative emergency routes for transportation of people affected by floods in consultation with the district administration.

RURAL DEVELOPMENT

- To ensure that management of disaster is taken up as one of the topicsfor discussion at the GramaSabha meeting conducted in the Village Panchayats on October 2nd at Block Level.
- To instruct BDOs to close the breaches and strengthen weak points of minor irrigation tanks, ooranies, ponds open wells if any, immediately inthe water bodies to avoid inundation of low lying areas.
- To work on the conversion of defunct borewells into recharge wells
- To keep adequate number of gunny bags and sand bags to close thebreaches.
- To utilize local body to clear any tree fall obstructing the traffic in roads, attending to breaches in water ways / tanks.
- To keep a list of public places, community halls, kalyana mandapamswith contact numbers to accommodate the affected people.
- To advise councils of Municipalities and Town Panchayats to ensure their state of preparedness.

URBAN LOCAL BODIES

- ❖ To instruct 3 Municipality and 5 Town Panchayats to desilt all the supply channels, clear the blockages, storm water drains in their area and ensure their preparedness for North East Monsoons.
- ❖ To keep adequate number of gunny bags and sand bags to close the breaches. To utilize local body to clear any tree fall obstructing the traffic in roads, attending to breaches in water ways / tanks. To keep a list of public places, community halls, kalyanamandapams with contact numbers to accommodate the affected people.

CIVIL SUPPLIES

District Supply Officer/Senior Regional Manager of Tamil Nadu CivilSupplies Corporation/ Joint Registrar of Co-operative services

To keep adequate stock of food grains, kerosene and gunny bags, itsstorage and movement to Taluk And Firka level.

To make available adequate number of lorries in order to move the essential commodities to

the appropriate places.

HEALTH

To ensure the availability of adequate stock of medicine well before the onset of northeast monsoon.

To ensure adequate stocks of essential medicine, life saving drugs procured and stocked by Tamil Nadu Medical Services Corporation.

To ensure adequate stock of bleaching powder and chlorine tablets for water disinfection.

- To ensure the good working condition of the infrastructural facilities including generator sets, ambulances and medical pick up vans.

(d) ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

To ensure the availability of adequate stocks of veterinary medicine in Veterinary Hospitals and to ensure availability of essential drugs viz. antibiotics, drugs such as dextrose, electrolytes and astringents, etc.

To ensure the availability of adequate stock of fodder.

Prepare inventory records along with their contact number

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 also be provided to village level veterinary volunteers.

ELECTRICITY BOARD

To ensure the availability of adequate poles.

Availability of men

INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM

- The Incident Command System is a recent inception in the disaster administrative mechanism of the country.
- This is a tested institutional mechanism with clear objective of coordinating all manpower and other resources.

- In an administrative circle where a large number of line departments with unique features exist, a mechanism like incident command system is much useful.
- India has a well-defined administrative structure extending up to the village level.
- In the States, usually the Department of Relief and Rehabilitation is the nodal department for disaster management.
- The Chief Secretary, as the head of the State administrative machinery, coordinates and supervises the functioning of all departments.
- At the District level, the Collector/District Magistrate is the administrative head who coordinates the activities of the district-level departments.
- The District is divided into subdivisions, each of which is under the administrative control of a Sub-divisional Officer.
- The sub-divisions are further divided into Blocks and Taluks under the administrative control of the Block Development Officer and Tahsildars respectively who coordinate the functioning of the various departments in their respective jurisdiction.
- The Five Command Systems used in Incident Command Systems are as follows
 1. Command
 2. Operations
 3. Planning
 4. Logistics
 5. Finance/Administrati

Inventory

Decentralizing of inventory management such as powersaw, JCB, Gensets, Emergency lights, Petromax light is done at block level so that the zonal teams react satisfactorily.

Distribution of relief materials

When hearing about the disaster the public with helping tendency will approach District Administration to provide food items, cloths, kitchen kits and some other items which family needs.

For receipt and onward despatch of relief materials to affected areas, 16 centres have been formed and Project Officer Mahalir Thittam and Project Officer Puthuvazhvu Thittam have been appointed to attend the work.

9.DISASTER RESPONSE PLAN.

TRIGGER MECHANISM AND OPERATIONAL DIRECTION

The trigger mechanism envisage that on receiving signals of a disaster happening or likely to happen, all activities required for the mitigation process are energised and activated simultaneously without loss of any time and the management of the event is visible on the ground. The primary objectives of the Trigger mechanism are to undertake immediate rescue and relief operations and stabilise the mitigation process as quickly as possible.

The Trigger mechanism is in fact a preparedness plan in which all the participating officers and agencies know in advance the task assigned to them and the manner in which they have to be prepared themselves to respond. As such the organisation and planning has already been taken care of. The resources are identified including manpower, materials and equipment. The performers should have adequate delegation of financial and administrative powers and have the mandate for accomplishing the task.

Generally the activities include evacuation, search and rescue temporary shelter, food, drinking water, clothing, health and sanitation, communications, accessibility and public information. All these major activities, which are common in all types of disaster, require sub division and preparation of sub action plans by each specified authority. They will be required to list all requirements and their availability within the prescribed response time.

To sum up, the trigger mechanism is an emergency quick response, mechanism like ignition switch, when energized, spontaneously sets the vehicles of management into motion on the road of Disaster mitigation.

The District Collector, the Chairman of the Disaster Management Organisation activates the trigger mechanism in the district. Immediately, on receipt of warning message he starts issuing and receiving information to and from all the departments, which each department is expected to pass on. Standard operating procedures (SOPS) of various departments are given in another chapter. However, key response activities of various departments are given below:-

Response activities for various departments:

1. To be alert to meet with emergencies
2. To undertake rescue operation along with Fire and Rescue department, and if necessary with NDRF and SDRF.
3. To keep ready the wireless sets in the police station and VHF sets in revenue and local bodies for passing the message about the damages and relief operations to the officers concerned.
4. To maintain law and order. / To maintain communication
5. The five basic stages of response to an emergency or disaster are (i) Notification / Warning., (ii)immediate Public Safety, (iii) Property Security, (iv) Public Welfare and (v) restoration. The length of each stage depends upon the emergency situation.

Issue of Warning:

Notification / Warning is the first stage of response. Warning should be issued to two specific groups:-

1) The general Public and 2) Departments and agencies who are all responding to the emergency.

In most emergency situations the loss of human life and property from a disaster can be substantially reduced by timely issue of warning to the community likely to be affected from the disaster. Similarly, providing a quick response immediately after the disaster can substantially reduce the suffering of the affected people. Those in the immediate danger area should be informed by more direct means using public address systems. Those departments, individuals or agencies, which must be alerted, should be informed according to the emergency preparedness plan. The people who are expected to respond must be given enough information so that they know what to do.

Immediate Public Safety deals primarily with providing emergency medical services, search & rescue and evacuation from the disaster area. The primary concern is safety of the people and treatment of those who are injured.

Property Security deals primarily with the protection of property in the community. Primarily local police carry out the actions in this stage. The police should see that property is safe and looting or vandalism does not occur. The fire department aids in prevention of further damage to surrounding property. The Public Works / Highways Department / Local Urban or Rural bodies provide mechanaries and manpower for removing debris, pumping out the rain water, removing fallen trees.

During Disaster period, the first responders shall take timely effective approach to attend to the immediate needs of the affected population and to give information to the nodal and other Line Department Officials to carry out the rescue operations.

EMERGENCY OPERATION CENTRE

Infrastructure facilities desktop computers, telephone number VHF/HF facilities, FM radio, toll free telephone No.1077 has been installed in flood control room of District Collectorate for receiving and communicating information in respect of disaster related incidents.

The broadcast in VHF system will commence with a peep sound. Soon after that there will be two minutes silence. During this period, the set operator should prepare himself to take down the message that would be broadcasted through this system. As soon as he has taken down the message he should communicate the message to all concerned at once for taking necessary immediate action. As message would be broadcasted at any time, during the period of bad weather it is absolutely necessary that responsible Assistants are posted in turn system to attend to this important item of work, round the clock. All concerned officials should take necessary action to communicate warning messages received immediately to all concerned as and when received during the monsoon period. All the officers, who are entrusted with flood relief operations, are requested to avail of this facility by having a close contact with the officers where the set has been installed, ascertain the weather position and plug into the action as circumstances warrant.

RISK REDUCTION:

The following are the points which reduce the risk on the occurrence of the disaster:

- a) Restore communication networks and ensure the integrity of the communication network;
- b) The Task Force in association with the Search & Rescue Teams of the Police & Fire should thoroughly search the affected area for survivors, injured and dead if any;
- c) In case of heavy flooding and inundation, vehicular access may be restricted and hence suitable rafts/boats should be used to rescue the marooned people and evacuate them to safer places;
- d) The water logged in the habitation should be pumped out and to be seen that the pumped out water is let through the nearest channel or canal.
- e) If required fire engines should also be utilized for sucking water from the inundated area.
- f) The breaches of channels, rivers and the roads shall be protected with the Casaurina poles and sandbags.
- g) The power supply in areas likely to be hit by gale shall be disconnected. Arrangements should also be made to move generators to such power disconnected areas within short notice.
- h) The public shall be warned not to go the side of the water bodies / rivers.
- i) When the Primary Health Center is overcrowded by the affected/admitted Victims, the excess population has to be shifted to the nearest General Hospital

EVACUATION MEASURES:-

The injured and wounded persons due to wall collapse of houses should be sent to the Govt. Hospital and PHC by the revenue authorities. Once the people are evacuated under the orders of the Collector or Divisional level Relief officer, they should be retained at the Camps until further orders.

Food packet should be supplied according to the yardstick prescribed by the Government. If there are more number of shelter homes in the Taluk, central kitchen may be located from where food packets shall be prepared and supplied to the shelter home. The VAOs are the custodians of the vessels to be used for cooking. They should assess the availability of the cooking vessels well in advance.

The noon meal centers available in the villagemay be utilised for the central kitchen. But proper thought should be given to whether the food packets can be transported to the shelter homes from the central kitchen without any difficulty and whether any road facilities lorries or vans are available to transport the food packets and a conscious decision is to be taken in this regard. If not, suitable steps may be taken to prepare the food packets for shelter homes separately. The food should be supplied twice a day following scale of ration as detailed in the table below:

(Allocation scale of food items)

Sl. No.	Name of the food article	Quantity prescribed for 100 persons per day (two times)
1	Rice	40 Kgs
2	Vegetable	18 Kgs
3	Oil	01 Kgs.
4	Tamarind	02 Kgs.
5	Dhall	05 Kgs
6	Sundry items	01 Kgs.
7	Fire items	50 Kgs.
8	Salt	01Kgs

The Joint Registrar Cooperatives / District Supply Officer are responsible to see that the required food articles are drawn from the nearest fair price shops or from the operational godown of the TNCSC, if necessary. They are also required to see that adequate quantum is available for use at the time of emergency, if any. The food packets shall be supplied to the individual with the assistance of the police. The Firka Level relief officers are responsible for taking the food packets from the central kitchen to the shelter homes. The Divisional Zonal Officers in consultation with the Collector has to decide the period of stay of the people in the shelter homes.

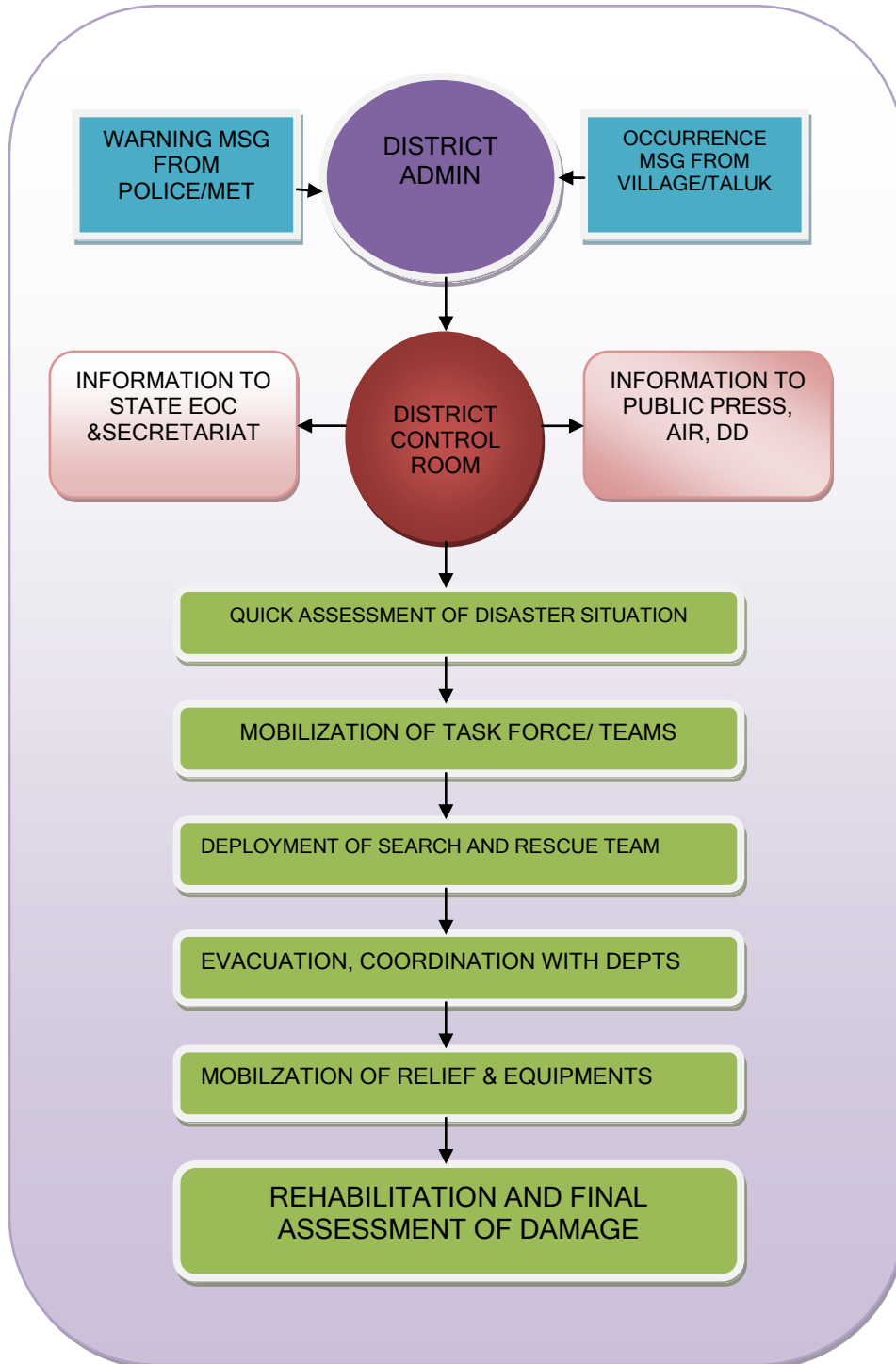
In case of receipt of warning messages of severe cyclone, Fishermen are advised by the Assistant Director of fisheries not to venture into sea for fishing. When calamity occurs, immediate action should be taken to cut off the power supply to avoid loss of lives. In order to restore the traffic, the wind fallen trees are cut and removed by using power saws and cranes by the highways department. Road erosion and culvert damages are to be immediately attended by the Highways Department and restored by putting sand bags and erecting casuarina poles. The fallen electrical poles and Tele communication poles have to be restored within 4 hours by the TNEB, Telecom departments by taking steps on war footing manner.

Daily figures on number of house affected, number of persons removed to safer places, number of persons missing or dead, number of cattle lost, number of clothing distributed and the quantum of feeding arrangements made and number of breaches in river banks noticed and the nature of flood, whether subsiding rising and whether there is any rise inflow of water into irrigation sources should be reported.

The Tahsildar should arrange for reporting the rainfall particulars to the flood control room exactly by 7.30 A.M. every day. This job should be given more care and the Tahsildar should see that the rainfall

particulars are properly gathered and furnished to the Collector and Emergency Operation Centre without fail. Tahsildar should also ensure about the good conditions of rain gauges.

FLOW CHART OF THE RESPONSE PLAN



10. DISASTER PREVENTION & MITIGATION



Information and Research Network

Disaster prevention is intrinsically linked to preventive planning. Some of the important steps in this regard are:

Following key areas have been identified (for design and development of modules, implement training) for mitigation:

- Earthquake resistant design for engineers and architects
- Seismic strengthening and Retrofitting of buildings and infrastructure
- Construction technology training for construction workers (masons, bar benders among others)
- Assessment of seismic safety of buildings and infrastructure Damage and Needs Assessment
- Search and Rescue & First Aid
- Flood Rescue
- Mass Casualty Management
- Trauma Management
- Hospital preparedness and Mass Casualty Management
- Collapsed Structure Search and Rescue and Medical First Response
- Public Health in Emergencies (Safe drinking water and sanitation, Alternate water resources identification during emergency conditions, Supply management) Procurement procedures for goods and services in emergency situations

- Shelter and Camp Management
- Climate Change and cross cutting themes
- Gender issues in Disaster Management
- Role of PRIs and ULBs in DM (mainstreaming efforts in development planning) Preparation of DM Plan (Sector, Department, Administration, Unit Level - School, Hospital, Business establishment etc)
- Community Based Disaster Preparedness
- Role of Volunteers in Disaster Management
- Mitigation activities such as de-silting and strengthening of bunds in the lakes, tanks and channels, repair works of sluice and shutters, construction of culverts and drainage for free flow of water are undertaken before and after emergencies
- Cyclone shelters, Evacuation shelters, schools, community halls are utilized to accommodate the people to save from disaster.
- Provision of drinking water, electricity facility appropriate toilet facilities for men and women shall be ensured.
- Repair works, white washing shall be done and maintained neatly. Whenever the message about disaster reaches the Emergency Operation Centre, that shall be disseminate to all nodal officers through wireless, VHF sets and through media and early warning system.
- The village level team will receive the message from Nodal officer and pass it to public. The General Public shall be in alert position themselves and they shall voluntarily migrate to shelters to protect their life.

a) Building a robust and sound information database: A comprehensive database of the land use, demography, infrastructure developed at the national, state and local levels along with current information on climate, weather and man-made structures is crucial inning, warning and assessment of disasters. In addition, resource inventories of governmental and non-governmental systems including personnel and equipment help in efficient mobile station and optimization of response measures.

(b) Creating state-of-the-art infrastructure: The entire disaster mitigation game plan must necessarily be anchored to frontline research and development in a holistic mode. State-of-the art technologies available worldwide need to be made available in India for up gradation of the disaster management system; at the same time, dedicated research activities should be encouraged, in all frontier areas related to disasters like biological, space

(c) applications, information technology, nuclear radiation etc., for a continuous flow of high quality basic information for sound disaster management planning,

(d) Establishing Linkages between all knowledge- based institutions: A National Disaster

Knowledge Network, tuned to the felt needs of a multitude of users like disaster managers, decision makers, community etc., must be developed as the part of networks to cover natural, manmade and biological disasters in all their varied dimensions.

(e) Capacity Building, Training & Education

Personnel involved in the exercise have to draw upon knowledge of best practices and resources available to them. Information and training on ways to better respond to and mitigate disasters to the responders go a long way in building the capacity and resilience of the country to reduce and prevent disasters. Training is an integral part of capacity building as trained personnel respond much better to different

i) Disasters and appreciate the need for preventive measures. The directions in this regard are:

(a) The multi-sectoral and multi-hazard prevention based approach to disaster management requires specific professional inputs. Professional training in disaster management should be built into the existing pedagogic research and education. Specialized courses for disaster management may be developed by universities and professional teaching institutions, and disaster management should be treated as a distinct academic and professional discipline, something that the American education system has done successfully. In addition to separate diploma/degree courses in disaster management, the subject needs to be discussed and taught as a specific component in professional and specialized courses like medicine, nursing, engineering, environmental sciences, architecture, and town and country planning.

(b) The focus towards preventive disaster management and development of a national ethos of prevention calls for an awareness generation at all levels. An appropriate component of disaster awareness at the school level will help increase awareness among children and, in many cases, parents and other family members through these children. Curriculum development with a focus towards dissemination of disaster related information on a sustained basis, covering junior, middle and high schools may be worked out by the different school boards in the country.

(c) Training facilities for government personnel involved in disaster management are conducted at the national level by the National Centre for Disaster Management (NCDM) at the Indian Institute of Public Administration, in New Delhi which functions as the nodal institution in the country for training, research and documentation of disasters. At the State level, disaster management cells operating within the State Administrative Training Institutes (ATIs) provide the necessary training. Presently, 24 ATIs have dedicated faculties. There is a need for strengthening specialised training, including training of personnel in disaster response.

(d) Capacity building should not be limited to professionals and personnel involved in disaster management but should also focus on building the knowledge, attitude and skills of a

community to copewith the effects of disasters. Identification and training of volunteers from the community towards first response measures as well as mitigation measures is an urgent imperative. A programme of periodic drills should be introduced in vulnerable areas to enable prompt and appropriate community response in the event of a disaster, which can help save valuable lives.

(e) Capacity building for effective disaster management therefore needs to be grounded and linked to the community and local level responders on the one hand and also to the institutional mechanism of the State and the Nation on the other.

(f) MITIGATION STRATEGY

The aim of a mitigation strategy is to reduce losses in the event of a future occurrence of a hazard. Structural mitigation may comprise construction of individual disaster resistant structures like retrofitted or earthquake-resistant buildings or creation of structures whose function is primarily disaster protection like flood control structures, dykes, levees, infiltration dams etc. Mitigation measures on individual structures can be achieved by design standards, building codes and performance specifications. Building codes, critical front-line defence for achieving stronger engineered structures, need to be drawn up in accordance with the vulnerability of the area and implemented through appropriate techno-legal measures. Mitigation measures need to be considered.

in land use and site planning activities. Constructions in hazardous areas like flood plains or steep soft slopes are more vulnerable to disasters. Necessary mitigation measures need to be built into the design and costing of development projects.

In Kallakurichi District the major disasters were Thane Cyclone 2011, Flood 2015, Drought 2016, Covid-2019-2021 and Heat wave 2024. Minor disaster like fire accidents, heat waves, thunder storms were experienced in previous years. Based on the experiences of the previous disasters the following action plan is in place in the district to prevent them and control the situation.

(g) FLOOD/ CYCLONE:

S.No.	Particulars	Action taken
1	Appointment of Nodal officer	Nodal officers are appointed in the cadre of Deputy Collector in Taluk wise
2	Main Streaming Disaster Risk Reduction Teams (Revenue and Rural Development Dept.)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. DRO Level Teams (2 Divisions) 2. Deputy Collectors in Revenue Dept.(09 Blocks) 3. PD, PO & EEs in Rural Development.(2 Divisions) 4. Asst. Directors in Rural Development Dept.(07 Taluks)
3	Constitution of various committee	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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.	1. locations have been identified as flood vulnerable in this district.
5	Preparedness in Vulnerable Areas	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Swimmers & Climbers 2. Deployment Plan 3. Snack Catchers 4. Inter-Zonal Department Teams 5. Traffic Plan for all rescue teams based on all vulnerable mapping 6. List of inventories/ Machineries required for Vulnerable Areas. 7. List of Bulldozers, Power saws, Contractors who can be engaged to carry out the emergency works.
6	Eviction of encroachment & Desalting works.	Instructions are given to all Block development officer. Executive Officers (Town Panchayat), Municipal Commissioners, Executive engineer, PWD(WRO) for eviction of encroachment in all water bodies in their jurisdiction and desilting of water channel, tanks etc.,
7	NGOs	NGOs, NSS, NCC, Red Cross necessary training have been imparted.
8	Private Hospitals	Private Hospital & Doctors Details are ready.

Details of Fire Stations Located in Kallakurichi District

Sl. No.	Location of Fire Stations	Phone No.
1.	Kallakurichi	04151-222101, 9445086491
2.	Ulundurpet	04149 -222349,9445086498
3.	Tirukoilur	04153-252399, 9445086496
4.	Chinnasalem	04151-256101, 7550 396101
5.	Sankarapuram	04151-235235, 9445086494
6.	Thiyagadurugam	04151-252101, 91763 97778
7.	Thirunavalur	04149-224102, 90925 56642

NDRF (National Disaster Response Force)

Sl. No.	Name and Designation	Phone No.	Mobile No.
1	Thiru.Jayanto Kumar Mondal Inspector, NDRF	-	8339953792
2	Thiru.Uma Maheshwar Rao Sub Inspector, NDRF	-	9550000201
3	Control Room	04177-246594	94421 40269

(h) VILLAGE DISASTER MANAGEMENT TEAMS AND COMMITTEES

- Complaints and other shelter management notifications shared in our's App group for clarifications.
- Good coordination between various line departments' officials in our district.

(i) FIRST RESPONDERS

- We have identified 1689 First responders / Volunteers who are expert in swimming and climbing and trained them in divisions by the Sub Divisional level officers to act the first information giver and first responders.
- They are the first responding volunteers for the village identified as vulnerable areas
- They will be given appropriate training on Search and Rescue, Evacuation, Relief and First Aid techniques to face any untoward incidents.

- These local volunteers will be good swimmers and climbers
- They can also help the Zonal Teams by encouraging people to help in clearing the supply channel blockages like Kudimaramath systems that existed earlier.
- We have identified large numbers of first respondent's teams from coastal and non coastal areas in our district under the age group of 18 to 35, only male with the help of NGOs and CBDRM.
- We are planning to give various disaster based trainings by Fire service, NDRF, Police persons, Coastal Guards, CBDRM trained Trainers andetc.
- We also plan to provide special ID cards to them after professionally selected by various trainings.
- We have uploaded all their names and phone numbers in our district websites.
- Special uniform will be provided to them as per approvals.

Kallakurichi District

Block wise Details on availability Shelters with all Facilities

Sl. No	Name of Block	No.of school building identified as shelters	No.of Community Halls identified as shelters	No.of Marriage halls identified as shelters	No.of Old round type shelters	No.of New shelter s under CDRR P	Total no.of Shelter (3+4+ 5+6+7)
1	Tirukoilur	80	1	0	0	0	81
2	Thirunavalur	115	15	7	0	0	137
3	Ulundurpet	86	3	5	0	0	94
4	Kallakurichi	118	5	0	0	0	123
5	Chinnasalem	101	5	0	0	0	106
6	Rshivandiyam	119	3	0	0	0	122
7	Sankarapuram	85	8	0	0	0	93
8	Thiyagadurgam	100	8	1	0	0	109
9	Kalrayanhills	47	15	0	0	0	62
	Total	851	63	13	0	0	927

BLOCK WISE DETAILS ON GENERATOR and water tankers

Sl.No.	Block Name	Gensets	Water Tankers
1	Tirukoilur	11	19
2	Thirunavalur	10	16
3	Ulundurpet	4	22
4	Kallakurichi	8	16
5	Chinnasalem	18	22
6	Rishivandiyam	4	21
7	Sankarapuram	4	15
8	Thiyagadurgam	6	15
9	Kalrayanhills	5	12
	Total	70	158

AVAILABLE BLOCK DETAILS ON POCLAINS.**JCBs. SUPER SUCKER AND TREE CUTTERS**

Sl.No.	Block Name	Poclains	JCBs	Super sucker	Tree cutters
1	Tirukoilur	-	51	-	22
2	Thirunavalur	-	10	-	14
3	Ulundurpet	-	15	-	25
4	Kallakurichi	-	72	-	18
5	Chinnasalem	-	73	-	21
6	Rishivandiyam	-	10	-	28
7	Sankarapuram	-	6	-	16
8	Thiyagadurgam	-	8	-	14
9	Kalrayanhills	-	8	-	10
	Total	-	180	-	144

AVAILABILITY OF WIRELESS SETS

Sl.No.	Name of the Department	Total No. of VHF's kept
1	Police	61
2	Revenue	22
3	Rural development	38

DROUGHT:

(j) Improving the resilience for facing the Drought

In order to tackle drought conditions

convergent plan involving line departments has been prepared as part of received goals in district disaster management plan.

a) Agriculture Department :-

A. Summer ploughing

Ploughing the field across the slope during hot summer is to opening of the soil crust accompanied by deep ploughing and simultaneously overturning of the soil underneath to disinfect it with the help of piercing sun rays.

At best two summer ploughings are done prior to advent of monsoon at an interval of 15-20 days. Third ploughing can be done once with the help of harrow or cultivator to pulverize the soil and prepare field beds for sowing/transplanting soon after the first monsoon rain.

Benefits of summer ploughing

The infiltration capacity and permeability of the soil increases which increases in-situ moisture conservation. Consequently plant roots will get more moisture with less effort.

Off season tillage increases water content of soils and reduces runoff.

It also reduces pest and weed infestation by Exposing weed seeds to The sun

Summer ploughing improves soil structure due to alternate drying and cooling.

Increases water holding capacity

B .Mulching

This is the act of placing a protective barrier (mulch) around plants and over bare soil. This protective barrier can be made up of a variety of decomposing organic materials, including coconut husk, non-organic materials such as black plastic,

Controls Weeds

The mulch acts as a barrier, limiting the amount of sunlight that can find its way to the weeds.

Retains Moisture

Organic mulches absorb water. Organic and non-organic varieties both cover the soil and limit evaporation

Prevents Soil Erosion

Mulching not only keeps existing water trapped in the soil, it also keeps rain water from washing away soil.

Maintains Soil Nutrients

Mulch keep soil nutrients from being washed away with the rain, but it also can release nutrients into the soil

Encourages Earthworms to Move In

Using organic material for mulching can encourage earthworms to occupy soil. Earthworms help improve soil structure and nutrient cycling.

C. Pre-sowing Hardening of Seeds:

Hardening of seeds/plants to required temperature/ chemicals enables the plants to overcome the specific stresses which enables the seeds to absorb more water under favorable situations to maintain its viability under unfavorable conditions.

Rice - a) 0.5 to 1 % potassium chloride (KCl) Seed hardening with 1% KCl for 16 hours (seed and KCl solution 1:1) and shade dried to bring to storable moisture. This will enable the crop to withstand early moisture stress.

b) Foliar spray of Kaolin 3% or KCl 1% to overcome moisture stress at different physiological stages of rice.

c) foliar spray with 1% KCl + CCC at 500ppm during vegetative stage is effective in mitigating the drought and in increasing the yield

SORGHUM-Soak the seeds in 2% (20 g in one litre of water) potassium dihydrogen phosphate for six hours and shade dry the seeds for 5 hours.

Cumbu-Soaking of cumbu seeds either in **2% Potassium chloride (KCl)** or **3% Sodium Chloride (NaCl)** for 16 hours followed by 5 hours shade drying improves germination and stand.

D. Use of Antitranspirants(AT)

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

Similarly, the WUE(Water Use Efficiency) of crops is also different and ranges from 0.24 to 1.75 kg / mm of water / ha. The purpose of ATs is to maintain the growth and productivity under stress conditions and it is never recommended for high productivity / unit area. It saves the crop and helps to get marginal yield when the expectations are zero. Thus, assured benefits of ATs to the crops can be summarized as below:

- 1) Optimized yield levels under infrequent rainfall situations
- 2) Assured better crop growth and yield when no yields are expected using severe drought
- 3) Getting normal sized grains
- 4) Improved seed quality (so that produce can be used for seed purpose)
- 4) Saving of crops with marginal crop productivity under drought
- 5) Reducing irrigation especially in post-rainy long duration crops like cotton and pigeon pea

E. PINK PIGMENTED FACULTATIVE METHYLOTROPS (PPFM)

Beneficial effect on plant

- Fasten seed germination and seedling growth
- Accelerate vegetative growth
- Increase leaf area index and chlorophyll content
- Earliness in flowering, fruit set and maturation
- Improves fruit quality, color and seed weight
- Yield increase by 10%
- Mitigate drought

i) **Method of Application**

- Seed treatment – Imbibe seed in 1.0 % volume for 5-10min (depending on seed)
- Foliar Spray of 1% PPFM
- Spray during morning or evening
- Recommended for all crops
- Spray at critical stage of crop growth (or) 30 days interval
- Precaution : Do not mix with pesticide / fungicide

F. USE OF PLANT GROWTH REGULATORS (PGRS)

The plants possessing moderate canopy development (moderate values for LAI), less reduction in photosynthesis, deeper root system, higher root / shoot ratio and delayed senescence will perform better under water stress conditions.

Toward this, application of some of the PGRs will prove beneficial for better crop growth and development when grown under water deficit situations. Some of the PGRs and their effects on crops in order to suit to the water stress conditions

G. Agro-techniques for mitigating Water Stress:

- Split application of N and K fertilizers in cotton at 45 and 60 DAS
- Seed hardening with 1% KH₂PO₄ for 6-8 hours (depending upon nature of seed coat) soaked in equal volume of water.
- In cotton, nipping terminal portion of main stem beyond 15th (at 70-80 DAS) and at 20th node (at 90 DAS) in the case of hybrids and varieties respectively for arresting transpiratory loss of water)
- Application of coconut husk around coconut trees to reduce water evaporation.
- Picture irrigation method can be adopted for coconut trees to overcome water stress.

ii) **Horticulture Department :-**

- Recommendation of Drought tolerant varieties.
- Recommendation of short duration crops.
- Recommendation of PPFM Bacterial spray to mitigate drought and save crops (Pink Pigmented Facultative Methylophs). It helps crops to remain greener for 15 — 20 days to help them to rejuvenate when it rains within that periods. 200 ml mixed with 200 lts of water for 1 acre.
Use of soil moisture conservation measures like summer ploughing, use of more organic fertilizers & use of green manure the useable quantities could decrease.

iii) DISTRICT WATERSHED DEVELOPMENT AGENCY

To achieve above revised goals in Kallakurichi district priority should be given to conserve soil and water. Because Soil and water are the two important natural resources. Science and Technology have made many new resources accessible to humanity, nevertheless soil and water continue to remain the principle resources to the primary needs of life on earth. Land and water are limited in area and volume and we have way of augmenting any of them. On the other hand, diverse uses do affect the quality of land water adversely and consequently clothing would continue to increase because of growing population as well as improved quality of life that we are striving to achieve. Our exploitation of available natural resources for meeting the ever increasing demand for food, fuel and fiber has led to serious environmental degradation like soil erosion and land degradation, declining water table and the agricultural productivity needs to be enhanced. And also cultivable area is decreasing as against the increasing population.

To conserve soil and water Integrated Watershed Management Programme is proposed within the boundaries of drainage areas, emphasizing participatory approach. This involves implementation of ameliorative measures on barren lands, rainfed lands, common lands, eroded gullies and stream course including the development of livestock with an overall objective of managing and conserving natural and human resources for sustained production and all-round development of the area.

iv) General Suggestions To Over Come Drought

The Received rainfall over the area should be harvested without wastage Now a days rainfall distribution is uneven, scanty, not seasonal, long gap between rain days. Hence whenever where ever we receive rainfall, that should be conserved and stored there itself. The rainfall can be harvested or saved in the areas of namely 1.common land water harvesting, 2. individual house water harvesting, 3. Individual field water harvesting

1. Common land water harvesting

water harvesting and soil and water conservation works in common land almost completed. In future the maintenance of existing structures may be taken up.

2. Individual House water harvesting

The rain water over the roof may be collected and reused for borewell recharging, washing and other uses. This can be achieved through local administration departments

3. Individual field water harvesting

Mainly in cultivable lands area, the individual water harvesting should be taken up. The rainwater received over the field is utilized directly or indirectly in the field itself. For individual farmers, soil and water conservation works like contour bunds, farm pond and plantation works to be proposed in the dry land areas. The formed contour bund will act as miniature dam which will store water with fertile soil during all rain days. The individual farm Pond formed in the

field will collect and store rain waters from upper field. Rain water collected will be useful for life irrigation of crops. The above conservation works will raise up the ground water level and restore the ecology. This conservation can be achieved through watershed schemes MGNREGA and Government special schemes through agricultural engineering department.

v) **Town Panchayat Department :-**

Eventhough, large amount of has been spent in water supply for combating drought, it is not the permanent remedy for this issue is to be sought. Each and every year repeating the same exercise does not draw fruitful results. So, it is inevitable to conduct the study for supplying sufficient protected water to all the people at par with increasing population growth.

Hence, at the preliminary level, it is utmost necessary to carry out the following measures to combat drought in a more efficient way,

- Desilting the water sources available within the TP limit for serving as a water catchment body during the rainy season.
- Improving ground water level by providing Rain Water Harvesting structures in every building.
- Recharging the existing and defunct bore wells and wells.
- Identifying alternate micro level local sources.
- Precautionary measures such as drilling of additional bore wells, deepening of bore wells, creating new water sources etc.,
- Awareness among the public about water conservation

vi) **Animal Husbandry Department :-**

Animal Husbandry plays a vital role in poverty alleviation and income generation during the drought situations.

vii) **Fodder Requirement:**

The requirement of dry and Green fodder for the cattle and buffalo population is:-

(1) Dry fodder at the rate of 3kg/animal/day

(2) Green fodder at the rate of 10 kg/day/animal

viii) **Drought Action Plan During Fodder Shortage Period. Silage Making:**

Simple silage making techniques like tubesilage making Technology can be demonstrated to farmers who are having excess fodder during surplus period and they can be trained to adopt this technique since it is a low cost and nutritive during the lean period .

ix) "Azolla " As A Feed And Alternative For Concentrate Feed:

To minimize the concentrate feed cost Azolla can be used as an alternative . One kg of Azolla can replace one kg of groundnut cake. Awareness were created to increase the adoption and to popularize this Azolla cultivation among the farmers.

x) Hydroponic Green Fodder Production

A novel method called 'Hydroponics' which means growing plants without soil by using nutrient water at desired temperature and humidity. Through hydroponics it is easier and quick to produce nutritive green fodder. Maize, Ragi, Bajra, Cowpea, Horse gram, Sun hemp, Jowar and Foxtail millet seeds are found to be suitable to grow by hydroponic method Leguminous crops grow well and is encouraging as fodder owing to its high crude protein content, than cereal crops. The hydroponic fodder was fed to small and large ruminants and pigs and found to be highly palatable with no wastage.

The advantage of hydroponic fodder production is that

- i. it requires just 480 sq. ft area to produce 1000 kg every day against 5 - 30 acres land under conventional system.
- ii. saving of water to the extent of 95% and is recycled.
- iii. can be grown throughout the year
- iv. harvesting period is just 8 days and
- v. it also saves labour, energy and time.

xi) Utilisation Of Tree Fodders And Tree Leaves :

Soobabul, vadha narayanan, Glyricidia, Agathi, Kodukapuli, Pungan, Murungai, and Neem leaves can be fed as a part of green fodder with available sources.

The dried leaves can be collected in vessels. Salt and jaggery @ 2% mixed in a litre of water and poured on dried leaves and can be fed to cattle as fodder.

Bagasee, (Sugarcane residue) can be collected in vessels. Salt and jaggery @ 2% mixed in a litre of water and poured on dried leaves and can be fed to cattle as fodder.

xii) Utilization Of Crop Residues As Feed :

Dried Groundnut plant, Cotton waste, Beer factory waste, Maize shunk with stem, Tapioca thippi, Maize stover, Pulse husk, Cotton bratt, Sorghum husk, Banana crop waste and waste of mango pulp industry can also be used.

To reduce the feed cost the feed residues like wet corn gluten (a feed residue which is the residue in glucose factory, after extraction of glucose) can be fed to animals.

xiii) Enrichment Of Paddy Straw

As such paddy straw contain no protein. To increase the protein availability in straw the enrichment of paddy straw can be done and suitable demonstration can be carried out to adopt this technique as it is a low cost one

xiv) To Fully Utilize The Available Fodder By Using

❖ Power Operated Chaff-Cutters

The green fodder has to be cut at an optimum stage and fed to animals. Otherwise the fodder which is not cut at an optimum stage and fed leads to under utilization of available fodder which goes as a waste .If the green fodder is fed as such the hard and stem portion are not taken properly and it is wasted by the animal. To avoid this waste and to increase the utilization of green fodder, Chaff Cutters can be used. Available green fodder & dry fodder can be chaffed, mixed together and can be fed to livestock. Chaffed fodder also increase the intake by animal as the smaller portion of green fodder uses more microbes for microbial digestion in nourishment.

❖ Rain Gun

To reduce water wastage and effective utilization the water, rain gun may be supplied with subsidy under SFDS scheme to irrigate fodder fields.

❖ Slurry Irrigation

For effective utilization the water used for washing the cows and cow sheds the slurry water can be irrigated to fodder plots so that water can be utilized effectively at the same time usage of fertilizers can be minimized.

xv) To Overcome Drought:

- * Subsidized concentrate feed can be given to the farmers.
- * Dry fodder & mineral mixture blocks, mineral licks can be given to the farmer at subsidized cost to overcome stress, mineral deficiency to minimize the production loss.
Water saving devices like Rain Guns and drip irrigation can be given to farmers at subsidized cost.
- * Automatic drinking water devices can be given to farmers at subsidized cost to reduce wastage of water.
- * Green Fodder cultivation in between Coconut tree plants like Guinea grass and Stylo can be encouraged.
- * Growing of green grass in farmers land and a buy back arrangement can be done to increase the utilization of green fodder in needy place can be encouraged.
- * Tree fodder plantation can be increased in farmers land in bunds and in waste land of Village Panchayats can be encouraged and also as a live fence in farmers land.
- * **Iec Programmes:** To create awareness, among the farmers and livestock owners, regarding the conservation of fodder and avoiding the wastage of fodder. Printing of Pamphlets, Flex Boards, Charts and wall Posters, Training Materials and Demonstrations can be carried out for drought mitigation.
- * **Conservation:** To conserve the green fodder with available water by the way of using (1) Sprinklers, (2) Rain gun (3) Pit filling and (4) Drip irrigation.

xvi) Cow Is The Mother Of Farming.

JIVAMRUTAM a value added manure from cow s dung and urine. The only way to the problems of shortage of grains, water, fuel, shelter, good health, nutrition, eradication of poverty and unemployment is dung-DUNG....

(k) DRINKING WATER SUPPLY SITUATION:**i) Rural Panchayats:**

All the 412 Village Panchayats in Kallakurichi District, daily water supply is being monitored closely, for which Panchayat Secretaries and Zonal Deputy Block Development Officers/Block Development Officers have been made responsible at Village Panchayat and Block level respectively. A control room has been established at the Collectorate to monitor regular water supply at the District level under the control of the Assistant Director (Panchayats), Kallakurichi.

Each and every water supply scheme is monitored daily by calculating timing of pumping water to the Over Head Tanks/Mini Power pumps as well as timing of supply. Instructions have been given by the District Collector to all the Block Development Officers to keenly watch the increasing and decreasing time of water supply and to take necessary remedial measures in war-footing manner.

ii) Kallakurichi Municipality

The population of Kallakurichi Municipality is 52,507 (2011) (present is 78,200 the area of the municipality is 15.87 sq.km and major quantity of water source is drawn from Gomukhi river. At present the water is supplied at the rate of 38.75 lakh litre daily in the municipality.

iii) Kallakurichi Municipality

Ulundurpet Municipality is Second Grade Municipality, located in Kallakurichi District Total Area of 12.52 sq.km and 24 wards. The total Population of Ulundurpet Municipality is 23724 as per the census 2011. At present population 26724 The Municipal office is located at Trichy main Road at Nearby Court. The water Supply Source of Gedilam River And Ku.kallakurichi, Ariyanatham, Andikuzhi and Mattigai. The present drinking water requirement of 26724 population per day is 3.60 MLD, currently 1.87 MLD is supplied 4 days once and 5 lakhs and 3 lakhs OHT in Ulundurpet Municipality. In all the wards, the underground sewerage works have been completed and the work of providing house connections has been carried out and 6,450 connections have been provided and 1906 manholes, 50.124 Km Pumping line UGSS. Total Length Of Road is 67.105 Km

iv) Tirukoilur Municipality

The population of Tirukoilur Municipality is 30212 (2011) (present is 39,277 the area of the municipality is 11.99 sq.km and major quantity of water source is drawn from Thenpennai river. At present the water is supplied at the rate of 3.53 MLD daily in the municipality

v) **Town Panchayat :**

In Kallakurichi District there are 05 Town Panchayats. In 05 Town Panchayats, drinking water is distributed daily. The rainfall during the past monsoon was satisfactory and drinking water scarcity may not occur in the forthcoming summer season. To ensure uninterrupted water distribution in Kallakurichi District Town Panchayats during summer.

vi) **Pollution Control Board – Kallakurichi District**

In Kallakurichi District, there are nearly 458 industries are located in Small, Medium and large Categories. Especially Small scales industries are played major role in Kallakurichi District. The main industries are Sugar Mills, Distilleries and Co-Generation plants and these are in large scale type. There are 5 Sugar Mills, 1 Distilleries and 3 Co-Generation plants are situated and under operation in Kallakurichi District. The other industries are small scales such as stone crushers, quarries, (Rough Stone, Red Earth and Granite quarries), Sago, Hospitals, Rice Mills and other miscellaneous category of industries.

The Stone Crushing units located are provided with suitable Air Pollution Control Measures and other effluent generating industries are provided with Effluent Treatment Plant / Sewage Treatment Plant facilities to treat the trade effluent /sewage generated from their processes. The main streams of river are Thenpennaiyar, Manimuktha, Gomuki, Malattaru etc., The Highly polluting industries are not permitted within 1 KM and 5 KM distances as per G.O.MS. No.213 and 127 as notified. The Bio Medical Waste generated from the Hospitals are disposed through common facilitator M/s. Tamil Nadu Waste Management Ltd, situated at Madhuranthagam.

The major industries such as Sugar Mills, Distilleries, Co –Generation are provided with their own Effluent Treatment Plant / Sewage Treatment Plant to treat their trade effluent / sewage generated from their unit. They have provided with Online Continuous Monitoring System in respect of Water / Air pollution parameters and they are connected with Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board / Central Pollution Control Board Online Monitoring stations for continuous monitoring. The above industries are regularly inspected and monitored by Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board officials by collection of samples and conducting AAQ/Emission surveys etc, by Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board periodically including investigation of the complaint received against the industries from the public also.

vii) **Note on Sago Factories located in Chinnasalem Taluk, Kallakurichi District.**

In sago factories, sago and starch is manufactured by using tapioca as raw material. In Kallakurichi District, around 11 sago factories are located. Among this, only 8 sago factories are now in operation and remaining are not in operation. The unit which are in operation are having valid consent. All 8 running sago industries are in small scale. The tapioca is washed, outer layer/skin of the tapioca is removed then the tapioca is crushed. Then the milk of starch filtered and the over sieve is again sent for crushing. The starch milk is settled and taken for preparation of sago

The powder starch also a product.

The final reject called as "Thippi" which is used as cattle feed. The sago product is seasonal based production, in a year around 3 to 4 months only under operation that too depends on the tapioca production.

The effluent treatment plant of sago factories having following components

1. Collection Tank
2. Digester / Biogas Plant
3. Settling Tank
4. Aeration Tank
5. Sludge Drying Beds
6. Treated Effluent Storage Tank

The biogas generated from the biogas plant is utilized as a fuel for running D.G.Set within the unit. The treated effluent mostly satisfy the standards prescribed by the Board.

KUDIMARAMATHU SCHEME BY PWD



கள்ளக்குறிச்சி மாவட்டம், தியாகதுருகம் ஒன்றியம், பல்லகச்சேரி ஏரி தூர்வாருதல் பணியினை மாவட்ட ஆட்சித்தலைவர் திரு.எம்.எஸ்.பிரசாந்த், இ.ஆ.ப., அவர்கள் இன்று (31.07.2024) நேரில் பார்வையிட்டு, ஆய்வு செய்து பணிகளை உரிய திட்ட அளவுகளின்படி மேற்கொள்ள அறிவுறுத்தினார்கள்.



கள்ளக்குறிச்சி மாவட்டம், திருநாவலூர் ஒன்றியம், செம்மணந்தல் ஊராட்சி, ஆவலம் வரத்து வாய்க்கால் தூர்வாரும் பணிகளை மாவட்ட ஆட்சித்தலைவர் திரு.எம்.எஸ்.பிரசாந்த், இஆப, அவர்கள் இன்று (16.08.2024) நேரில் பார்வையிட்டு ஆய்வு செய்தார்கள்.



கள்ளக்குறிச்சி மாவட்டம், திருநாவலூர் ஒன்றியம், செம்மணந்தல் ஊராட்சியில் மேற்கொள்ளப்பட்டு வரும் புதிய குளம் அமைக்கும் பணி நடைபெற்று வருவதை மாவட்ட ஆட்சித்தலைவர் திரு.எம்.எஸ்.பிரசாந்த், இஆப, அவர்கள் இன்று (16.08.2024) நேரில் பார்வையிட்டு ஆய்வு செய்தார்கள்.

The Government of TamilNadu in G.O.Ms.No.PW(W1)Dept.dated 16.08.2024, have accorded sanction for a total value of Rs.100.00 crores for the Implementation of the Water

Bodies Restoration with participatory Approach under “Kudimaramath Scheme”. in Kallakurichi District,

As per the instructions given in the Government order, the above works are to be got executed through the ayacutdars those who are willing to come forward to execute the same. Out of the estimate cost, 10% of the estimate cost is to be borne by the Public in the form of labour (or) material (or) cash contribution.

As soon as the administrative sanction for the estimates received from the Government, the works will be taken up for execution through ayacutdars on nomination basis and the works will be completed within 3 months (Maximum).

(I) Water Conservation:

Action plan is being prepared to conserve water and preserve it for future in our district. Detailed instructions are being given to all the officials of Rural Development Department in meetings to take necessary action to conserve water and also create water harvesting structure in all the newly constructing buildings particularly government buildings.

1. Encourage the renovation of Rainwater Harvesting Structures in Collectorate Complex and other Offices.
2. Advertisements to implement Rainwater Harvesting Structure in all houses.
3. Encourage beneficiaries of housing schemes like IAY, CMSPGHS to implement rain water harvesting structures.
4. Instructions to all Educational Institutions, Private and Government to implement water conservation structure and to save water.
5. Convergence of all Government schemes towards water conservation.
6. Recharge pits, check dams, Desiltation Activities to be carried out with the help of NREGS schemes.

(m) Water way/ Bodies

1. Minor irrigation tanks, supply channels & distribution channels should be desilted before the onset of Northeast monsoon to harvest rain water as well as minimize risks due to floods.
2. The Municipalities to undertake a massive drive for desilting the storm water drains, channels before the onset of monsoon.

3. Create recharge pits, recharge wells and convert defunct bore wells as recharge wells especially in areas prone for drinking water shortages and in areas where drinking water sources are located.

(n) **Encroachment Removal in Water Ways**

1. Protect the water bodies from encroachments and carry out massive programmes for eviction of encroachments.
2. The entire River courses should be widened to original size, desilted and encroachments removed especially in vulnerable areas.
3. Major irrigation canals should be desilted & free from encroachments.

(o) **Rainwater Harvesting**

1. Promote Rain Water Harvesting by excavating recharge pits at suitable locations, with special focus on villages prone for drinking water problems/floods and also in areas in close proximity to drinking water sources.
2. Convert defunct bore wells and open wells into recharge wells.

(p) **Shelter Belts**

1. Action should be taken to plant tall trees and create shelter belts in the 19 coastal Villages in consultation with Forest Department.
2. Tree plantation should be taken up along with river courses in consultation with the Public Works Department (PWD) & Forest Department.

(q) **HEAT WAVES:**

Extreme positive departures from the normal maximum temperature result in a heat wave during the summer season. The rising maximum temperature during the pre-monsoon months continues till June and in very rare cases till July over the north-western parts of the country.

(r) **Early warning and indicators of heat waves**

In response to the devastating mortality and morbidity of recent heat-wave events, many countries have introduced heat-wave early warning systems. Heat-wave early warnings are designed to reduce the avoidable human health consequences from heat-waves through timely notification of prevention measures to vulnerable populations. India Meteorological Department has developed criteria for heat waves based on the temperature at stations and is issuing weather warning forecasting on the level of Heat waves likely to prevail in the regions for 5 days at a time.

The Regional Meteorological Centre (RMC) in Chennai has been publishing weather projections for Tamil Nadu on its website, keeping people informed with regular updates of projections of average temperatures for a week ahead for every district in the state. Such information can provide timely warning to the public to take adequate precautions to prevent being affected by the heat wave and thus mitigate the disaster

- Healthcare professionals will need to advise on heat-related illnesses to reduce mortality and morbidity.
- Public need to be made aware on how to be protected against extreme heat wave conditions.
- Do's and Don'ts on heat-related illnesses must be widely publicized in press, television and social media.
- Educational institutions may need to rework the timings to lessen exposure to the heat wave.
- Local schools and colleges will need to equip teachers with knowledge on heat protection tips.
- Awareness needs to be built constantly — LED screens in public places can display temperature and rolling forecasts.
- Stockpiling of ORS is necessary in Primary Health Care Centres.
- Making good drinking water available to the public in Bus stands and other public places is necessary. Public minded citizens, clubs, Associations, Educational Institutions, religious places and the like may be encouraged to provide simple shelters in public places that will have drinking water.

WETLAND CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT (CENTRAL GOVERNMENT SCHEME)

This scheme is implemented to check floods, prevent coastal erosion, mitigate the effects of natural disasters like cyclones and tidal waves, store rainwater, recharge ground water aquifers, provide nesting ground for many wading birds and water fowls, provide food and shelter for mammals and to remove wide range of pollutants. Major activities like habitat improvement, wild life protection, eco development activities around wetlands, and bio up gradation, awareness creation, research and monitoring and nature education were undertaken.

- i) NATIONAL AFFORESTATION PROGRAMME (CENTRAL GOVERNMENT SCHEME)

The National Afforestation Programme (NAP) is being implemented in Tamil Nadu from 2002-03 through Forest Development agencies and Joint Forest Management Committees (JFMCs) with 100% central assistance. Under 'creation component' more trees can be planted.

ii) **GREEN INDIA MISSION**

The National Mission for Green India is one of the eight missions announced under the National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC). It recognizes that climate change phenomenon will seriously affect the distribution, type and quality of natural biological resources of the country. Under this scheme lot of afforestation and forest protection activities can be carried out.

7. FIRE ACCIDENTS IN EXPLOSIVE UNITS

Precautionary and preventive measures taken under Explosive Act 1884.

The District Authorities were instructed to receive applications for LE5 license 60 days prior to Deepavali and the licenses may be granted atleast 30 days prior to Deepavali. Also, the District Authorities were instructed to strictly adhere to the Explosive Rules, 2008 while granting license in Form LE5.

2) Meeting with all Taluk Level officials were called and appropriate instructions to implement necessary precautionary measures and enforce them strictly for any fire accident and to effectively manage fire related disaster, if any.

i) While granting license for sale of fire explosive shops under LE5 license, the rules prescribed under Rule 83 of Explosive Rules, 2008 should be strictly adhered to Rule 83 of Explosive Rules, 2008 reads as Follows:

(s) Rules 83 of Explosive Rules, 2008:

83. Explosives permitted for possession and sale from shop:

(1) No explosives, other than fireworks, gun powder, small arm nitro compound and safety fuse, permitted in license shall be stored in a shop for possession and sale.

(2) Construction of Shop:- The shop shall be constructed of a brick, stone or concrete and the shop shall be closed and secured so as to prevent unauthorized person from having access thereto.

(3) The premises shall have storage area not less than nine square meters and not more than twenty five square meters.

- (4) The Shop shall:-
- (a) Be located on the ground floor of a building completely separated from other parts of the building by substantial walls having independent entrance and emergency exit from open air and having doors opening outwards, if applicable.
 - (b) Not be situated in the sub-level or basement or mezzanine floor.
 - (c) Not be situated under the upper floor used for the purpose of dwelling.
 - (d) Not be situated under or nearby any staircase or life:
 - (e) Be accessible for firefighting and
 - (f) Have no electrical apparatus or battery or oil lamp or similar equipments capable of producing spark or ignition and all electrical wiring in the shop be fixed and effectively sealed or conducted or mechanically protected; the main switch or circuit breaker be provided at the immediate accessible position outside the premises

i) For Temporary shops:

While granting license for temporary shops for the festive season, the rules prescribed under Rule 84 of Explosive Rules, 2008 should be strictly adhered to. Rule 84 of Explosive Rules, 2008 reads as follows:

ii) Rule 84 of Explosive Rules, 2008:

Temporary shops for possession and sale of fireworks during festivals:

During festivals, the District Magistrate may issue temporary licenses for possession and sale of fireworks in a temporary shop subject to the following conditions namely:-

- (1) The fireworks shall be kept in a shed made of non- flammable material, which is closed and secured so as to prevent unauthorized persons having access thereto.
- (2) The sheds for possession and sale of fireworks shall be at a distance of at least three metres from each other and fifty metres from any protected work.
- (3) The sheds shall not face each other.

- (4) No oil burning lamps, gas lamps or naked lights shall be used in the shed or within the safety distance of the sheds. Electrical lights, if used, shall be fixed to the wall or ceiling and shall not be suspended by flexible wire. Switches for each shop shall be fixed rigidly to the wall and a master switch shall be provided for each row of sheds.
- (5) Display of fireworks shall not be allowed within fifty metres of any shed.
- (6) In one cluster not more than fifty shops shall be permitted.

iii) **Special Provisions:**

Special precautions observed for fire works as stipulated in Rule 85 of Explosive Rules, 2008 should also be followed. Rule 85 of Explosive Rules, 2008 reads as follows:

iv) **Rule 85 of Explosive Rules, 2008:**

85. Special precautions to be observed for fireworks:

- (1) Subject to other provisions of this rule, fireworks shall not be placed or kept in a shop window used for display of goods.
- (2) Fireworks in the shop shall be kept in a spark proof receptacle or the original outer packet in which they were received if that package is effectively sealed and in good order and condition.
- (3) A receptacle or package containing fireworks shall be kept in a position away from and clear of shop traffic and to be separated from all articles of a flammable or combustible nature.
- (4) Where a package containing fireworks is opened for sale, the fireworks shall immediately be placed in a clean, dust free and spark proof receptacle.

v) **Safety Distances:**

And also, in every factory / magazine / store house / shop dealing with fire explosives, the safety distances stipulated under Rule 86 of Explosive Rules 2008 should be followed. Rule 86 of Explosive Rules, 2008 reads as follows:

vi) **Rule 86 of Explosive Rules, 2008:**

Safety distances to be maintained:

(1) Factory or magazine:- The factory licensed for manufacture or magazine licensed for possession, sale or use of explosives shall maintain safety distance specified in Schedule VIII and condition of license, as the case may be.

(2) Store house: The store house licensed for possession of fireworks or safety fuse shall maintain safety distance of three metres from protected works and minimum

fifteen metres from any such premises or any other premises or any other premises used for storage of similar explosives, flammable or hazardous materials.

(3) Shop:- The shop licensed for storage and sale of small arms nitro compound, fireworks or safety fuse shall be at a distance of minimum fifteen metres from any such premises or any other premises used for storage of similar explosives, flammable or hazardous materials.

6) All the existing licensed premises which have been licensed under Explosives Act 1884 and Explosives Rules 2008 should be inspected to ensure that all the guidelines enshrined in relevant provisions of Explosives Act and Rules are strictly adhered, in such licensed premises.

7) The District Administration is also instructed to ensure that sufficient fire fighting equipments are installed in every licensed premises dealing with fire explosives (Fire extinguishers, water buckets, sand buckets, etc.) Also, alongwith the name of the licensee and license NO., the contact nos. of the nearest Fir and Rescue Service station, nearest Police Station, Revenue Officials should be pasted in licensed premises and NO SMOKING Board should be definitely kept in all licensed premises. Also, the District Administration is directed to ensure that the General Public are enlightened above these safety measures / preventive measures through display in Cinema theaters / Public places open for public view.

8) It is also instructed to complete all pending Forms regarding issuance of LE 5 licenses and temporary shops in time.

(t) ROAD ACCIDENTS:

The increasing loss of human lives due to Road Traffic Accidents has earned notoriety of being tagged as 'Man Made Disaster'. Many a times, accidents cause irreversible or irrecoverable damage to the victim and their close kith and kin.

Statistics also reveal that, the victims of road accidents are the bread winners of the families, in their prime of youth, between 18 and Any loss of life or disability of any form, to this category causes huge loss to the near family of the victim

Causes of accidents

The latest technological innovations in the Automobile industry, Globalization of the economy, increased foreign direct investments all have propelled the infrastructure development in the country and resultant cascading effect on the road traffic. The increased buying power of the common public, have resulted in the exponential

increase of automobile population. This has resulted in comfortable journey of the road user but on the other hand resulted in increased the vulnerability of the road user to road accidents.

In our country the road crashes are attributable to the following pattern/causes;

❖ Our District authority has taken various Road safety measures in order to avoid accidents and loss of valuable human lives. As a part of this “Road safety Month” was observed throughout the District every year in the month of January. The 34th Road safety week was Observed from 18.1.2024 to 17.02.2024 in our District. The theme for this year’s Road safety month was “I pledge to always wear a helmet while riding a bike”.

❖ Pamphlets regarding Road safety were issued to public and all drivers. Red-Reflecting stickers were fixed in the rear side of the vehicles by the Transport officials.

❖ A rally with the two wheelers was conducted by all the RTOs in their respective jurisdiction for creating awareness about wearing helmets.

❖ On the third day of the camp essay competition, oratory competition, drawing competition regarding Road safety awareness and best Road safety slogans competitions were conducted among school students.

❖ Road safety awareness rally was organized by RTO officials. Road safety Pledge was taken in all the Schools, Colleges and Transport Offices. The transport Commissioner had allotted a sum of Rs. 1 lakhs to our District for organizing Road safety programmes during 34th Road safety month celebrations

i) **MEASURES TAKEN TO REDUCE ROAD ACCIDENTS IN KALLAKURICHIDISTRICT.**

- 1) slow lane and fast lane separation.
- 2) Trimmers at Blackspots
- 3) Reflectors and indicators in role.
- 4) Proposal for Bridges in Accident prone junctions
- 5) Improvised Road Construction

- 6) Laying Rural Roads with speed breakers when they connect highways.
- 7) Awareness among public to follow traffic rules, drive with in speed limits, wear seat belt and avoid drunk and drive.

ii) **GENERAL SUGGESTIONS TO IMPROVE ROAD SAFETY AND AVOID ACCIDENTS**

In Kallakurichi, highways road Emapper roundana to Periyamampattu (Thiyagadurugam) has been identified as a major probability of accident prone zone. Hence following safety measures have been provided and traffic police are instructed to be more vigil while patrolling.

- Junctions with minor roads to be improved to proper standards, which would help in channelizing the traffic flow, improve inter visibility, ensuring accident free traffic flow.
- Segregation of traffic based on speed and carrying capacity.
- Special safety zones for moving along side/across the road during peak hours
- Providing bus bays, wherever possible, for safe commuter travel and usage and relocating/shifting of the ill-located Bus stops.
- Sparing/Limited use of one- way exercising maximum restraint, in choosing the options.
- Pedestrian safety as the "Top-most" priority, in considering the provision for roads.
- Providing signages, proper reflective strips, enhancing the night time visibility, which reduces the accidents.

Promoting and encouraging use of public transport in a bigger way and discouraging the preference of private transport –with an objective of carrying more people than more vehicles.

iii) **MAIN STREAMING ACCIDENT PREVENTION WITH DEVELOPMENTAL PLANS**

1. ROAD SAFETY ACTION PLAN

Government of Tamil Nadu approved a comprehensive road safety policy and a road safety policy and a road safety action plan. Road Accident Data Management System (RADMS) was developed using the funds provided by the world Banks. The details of each accident that occurs across the state are recorded by Police, Transport and Highways departments in RADMS and analysis reports are used for the road safety action plan .

2. ROAD SAFETY AUDIT

Safety status in the roads upgraded under TNRSP have been reviewed, to identify safety related problems ,deficiencies and shortcomings for suggesting remedial measures .The suggestions from the Road Safety Audit ,for 724 Km of roads have been implemented. Efforts are being taken to extend the road safety audit to select stretches every year.

3. ROAD SAFETY AWARENESS PROGRAMME

State wide Road Safety awareness programme has been conducted and has to be continued extensively involving stakeholders to reduce the road accidents involving pedestrians, two wheelers, buses and other heavy vehicles so as to create awareness among the road users. Road safety awareness programme have been conducted under supervision of the Institute of Road Transport, Chennai utilizing the consultancy services to educate the drivers and road users. This can be implemented in Kallakurichi district also. The students can also be trained on various road safety aspects.

4. ROAD USER SATISFACTION SURVEY

The benefits of better road constructions are ultimately passed on to the road user. The quality and efficiency of the road systems impinge on road user satisfaction. Feedback from the road user regarding the quality of the road and an effective system to incorporate such feedback would help optimal allocation of budgetary resources for road projects and evaluation of utility of such projects. Maintenance and improvement works has to be taken as and when feedback is obtained from the public representatives and road users. A website is maintained to share with the road users information about various projects under execution, their current status etc

5. ROAD SAFETY MEASURES

The identification, analysis and treatment of road accident black spots are widely regarded as one of the most effective approaches to mitigate road accidents. It is well established that considerable safety benefits may accrue from the application of appropriate road engineering or traffic management measures at hazardous road locations. Results from such applications at “black spots” demonstrate high returns from relatively low cost measures.

In spite of the precautionary measures undertaken, certain inadequacies

in the existing road infrastructure lead to accidents .In order to mitigate the road accident levels and improve safety measures, Government has announced a special project to attend the black spots in highly accident prone areas including urban roads.

Mitigation Measures:

Cleaning and desilting of natural water reservoirs and drainage channels in flood prone area.

1. Removal of encroachment on ponds/tanks.
2. Strengthening of embankments along rivers, ring bunds by PWD (WRD).
3. Periodic maintenance of sluice gates, barrages, embankments ect.,
4. Converting defunct borewell into recharge pits.
5. Improving storm water drains in Municipal area and desilting it for safe outflow of surplus runoff of flood water.
6. Construction of percolation ponds/ Check dams/ Recharge pits with shaft origin wells sub surface dykes in vulnerable area.
7. Crop assessment (Azmoish) been updated.
8. Periodical reconciliation with Agrideft for crop wise information.
9. Enrolment of farmers in Fasal Bima Yojana Scheme/PM Kissan Scheme.

11.Reconstruction, Rehabilitation and Recovery programme

REHABILITATION:

Rehabilitation and Recovery encompass support strategies that are geared towards the restoration of humancentered services and infrastructure as well as the restoration of the physical and ecological integrity of the affected ecosystem. Proper assessments of damage and the determination of appropriate rehabilitation and recovery measures are the best ways to mitigate the effects of disaster. Recovery, Rehabilitation and Building Back Better(BBB) are the key words.

Public Welfare consists of two main operations, i.e., caring for the people after the emergency and assessing damage. This stage is where it is most important that all the services work closely. During the public welfare stage the prime concern is about mass care for injured, shelter for the homeless, food and clothing for those in need. During this stage assessment of the damage is necessary in order to obtain allotment of funds.

Immediately after the rescue operations are over, the rehabilitation process has to be taken up. A quick assessment of damages to house eligible for grant of remedy of families who have lost their lives should be done. The RDOs should earmark a separate staff for carrying out intensive enumeration of (1) Human loss (2) Cattle loss (3) damages to the houses/ damages to crop etc. A duty chart should be neatly drawn involving all revenue personnel and earmarking area and kept ready to depute them to the affected area as soon as the calamities are over. As far as possible, the personnel assigned the enumeration work have to complete it quickly and simultaneously. As and when the assessment of damages is over the relief amount should be released to the affected persons. Issue of free rice and distribution of clothing shall follow according to standing orders on the subject amended from time to time.

RELIEF AMOUNT: -

As per the existing order (G.O.Ms.No.579, Revenue (DM-III(2)) Department dated 09.12.2023) relief amount of Rs.4,00,000/-is given for loss of life. The Tahsildar is responsible for granting this amount to the affected family within 24 hours after ensuring that the death is due to the disaster after collection and verification of the necessary documents like death certificate, F.I.R and post mortem certificate.

In respect of fully affected family one Dhothi and Saree are to be supplied to each affected family, The Manager, Co-optex, Cuddalore will be keeping in reserve sufficient number of sets at their sales depots. The moment of Cyclone / Flood hits the district and the damages are known, it may be possible for the RDOs within 24 hours to assess approximate

number of houses/families affected and the number of sets of clothing required. The RDOs should arrange to collect this information from the Zonal Officers and place their indent direct to the Manager, Co-optex and Cuddalore. The co-optex will arrange to issue instructions to their sales depots to supply the required number of dhothis and sarees to the Tahsildars concerned who in turn will arrange to take delivery of the cloth and distribute them to the eligible persons.

Assessment of Cattle Losses:-

For the loss of cattle also enumeration is done and relief granted after obtaining the postmortem report from the Joint Director of Animal husbandry. The Veterinary Doctors should visit the villages where the loss of cattle stock is reported and conduct the postmortem and send reports. Then only the owners can get the relief amount. The relief amount for cattle loss is paid as per G.O.Ms.No.579, Revenue (DM.I (2)) Department dated. 09.12.2023.

Assessment of Damages of Crops:

A preliminary and immediate assessment of the damages of crops and the relief measures required shall be reported to the Collector by the Joint Director of Agriculture, Cuddalore so that the Government can be approached for necessary orders, funds etc., As it has been usually the practice to move seeds from his office to the places affected, as soon as the calamity is reported, the J.D of Agriculture, Cuddalore, has to chalk out programme for movement of the seeds and pesticides etc and make arrangements to move them to the needy areas with sufficient quantity. Similarly the J.D of Co-operative Societies in consultation with J.D Agriculture should move the stock of fertilizers to the affected areas immediately. As regards crop damages, the assessment is done by the J.D of Agriculture and D.D of Horticulture and relief assistance is given as per G.O.Ms.No.579 Revenue (NCIII (2)) Department dated. 09.12.2023 which is enclosed in the Annexure.

Damages 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.

1	Damages to Electrical Power System	Tamilnadu Electricity Board
2	Damages to Roads	Highways /Municipality / Town Panchayat / Village Panchayat
3	Damages to Public Building	Public Works Department (Buildings)
4	Damages to Tele communication System	Telecom Department
5	Damages to Irrigation Sources	Public Works Department (W.R.O)
6	Damages to Fishermen communitysuch as boats and fishing etc	Fisheries Department

Based on the assessment received from the concerned department about the damages, requisite funds are to be requested from the Government and on receipt of funds reconstruction and restoration works are to be done by departments.

12.HEAT WAVE MANAGEMENT.

MEASURES FOR MANAGEMENT OF HEAT WAVE	
I. INSTITUTIONAL MEASURES	
1	District Emergency Operation Centre Toll free No: 1077 activated with inter-departmental personnel with wide publicity to receive complaints on Heat wave.
2	Nodal officers appointed.
3	Heat wave alerts from IMD are being monitored closely.
II. AWARENESS MEASURES	
4	Advisories on Heat wave being issued to the general public.
5	Meeting with the NGOs and Eminent Persons have been conducted.
6	Field officers have been instructed to provide proper shelters / drinking water facility in the MGNREGS work places.
7	Training has been imparted to School teachers to equip the student with heat protection tips and activities.
III. INVENTORY MEASURES	
8	Sufficient stock of inventories including ORS (Oral Rehydration Solution) powder in PHCs, UHCs, and 108 emergency ambulances are supplied.
9	Adequate stock of medicines is available in all veterinary hospitals for treatment of cattle /poultry.
10	The services of 108 / 104 Emergency Service with adequate supply of I.V fluids ensured.
IV. CAPACITY BUILDING MEASURES	
11	Training programs on heat illness for medical staffs have been conducted by Medical & Health Department officials.
V.INFRASTRUCTURAL MEASURES	
12	District Administration have made arrangements for maintaining of Power to critical facilities such as hospitals and UHCs.
13	Drinking water facilities are arranged in Public places.

PRECAUTIONARY INSTRUCTION TO SAFEGUARD ANIMALS FROM HEATWAVES

கோடை காலங்களில் கால்நடைகள் பராமரிப்பு வழிமுறைகள் :

கோடை காலங்களில் கால்நடைகளின் ஏற்படும் வெப்ப அழற்சியை தவிர்க்க பராமரிக்க வேண்டிய முறைகள் :

- ★ கோடை காலங்களில் கால்நடைகளுக்கு கொட்டகையில் அதிக இட வசதி அளிக்க வேண்டும்.
- ★ கொட்டகையை சுற்றி நிழல் தரும் மரங்கள் வளர்க்க வேண்டும்.
- ★ கொட்டகையில் வெப்பத்தை குறைக்கும் பொருட்டு கொட்டகையின் மேல் பனை ஓலை / தென்னங்கீற்று / உலர்ந்த தேவையற்ற புற்களை பரப்பவேண்டும்.
- ★ கோடை காலத்தில் கறவை மாடுகளை காலை 11.00 மணி முதல் மாலை 4.00 மணி வரை மேய்ச்சலுக்கு அனுப்பக்கூடாது.
- ★ கோடை காலத்தில் பசுந்தீவனம் மற்றும் அடர்தீவன அளவை அதிகரித்து உலர் மற்றும் நார்த்தீவனத்தின் அளவை குறைக்க வேண்டும்.
- ★ மரத்தழைகளை அதிக அளவில் அளிக்கவேண்டும்.
- ★ வியர்வையின் மூலம் ஏற்படும் தாது உப்பு இழப்புகளை சரி செய்ய தினந்தோறும் தாது உப்புகள் 50 கிராம் வீதமும் சமையல் சோடா (சோடியம் பை கார்பனேட்) 75 கிராம் அளிக்க வேண்டும்.
- ★ மாடுகளுக்கு கோடை காலத்தில் அதிக அளவு நீர் அருந்த செய்ய வேண்டும். குடிநீர் தொட்டிகள் மீது வெப்பம் தாக்க வண்ணம் கூரை அமைக்க வேண்டும்.
- ★ மாடுகளில் வெப்ப அழற்சி ஏற்படும் போது குடிநீரை தெளித்தோ / நீர் தெளிப்பான் மூலம் நீரை பீச்சி அடித்தோ வெப்பத்தை குறைக்காம்.
- ★ வெப்ப அழற்சியை தளிக்க வல்ல மூலிகை மருந்துகளான நெல்லிக்காய் சாறு, துளசி சாறு, அஷ்வகந்தா மருந்து மற்றும் சோற்று சுற்றாழை சாறுகளை மாடுகளுக்கு அளிக்கலாம்.
- ★ கோடை காலங்களில் பகல் வேலையில் பசுந்தீவனத்தையும் அதிகாலை மற்றும் இரவு நேரங்களில் உலர்தீவனத்தையும் அதிக அளவு நீர் அருந்த செய்வதன் மூலம் கால்நடைகளின் வெப்ப அழற்சி மூலம் ஏற்படும் இறப்புகளை தவிர்க்கலாம்.

கோழிகளை வெப்பகால பராமரிப்பு முறைகள் :

- ★ கொட்டகையை சுற்றி நிழல் தரும் மரங்களை வளர்க்க வேண்டும்.
- ★ கொட்டகையின் ஈரபதத்தை அதிகரிக்கும் வண்ணம் சணல் சாக்குகளை நீரில் நனைத்து கொட்டகையை சுற்றி கட்ட வேண்டும்.
- ★ கோடை காலத்தில் காலை 10.00 மணி முதல் மாலை 5.00 மணி வரை தீவனம் வழங்கக் கூடாது. இரவு மற்றும் அதிகாலை நேரங்களில் தீவனம் வழங்கவேண்டும்.
- ★ கறிக்கோழிகளில் தூள் தீவனம் வழங்குவதற்கு பதிலாக குச்சி தீவனங்களை கோடை காலங்களில் வழங்கவேண்டும்.
- ★ கோடை காலங்களில் ஏற்படும் வெப்ப அழற்சியை தவிர்க்கும் பொருட்டு தண்ணீரில் எலக்ட்ரோலைட் பவுடர் மற்றும் விட்டமின் சி போன்ற மருந்துகளை அளிக்க வேண்டும்.
- ★ தீவனத்தில் ஒரு கிலோ சோடியம் பை கார்பனேட் (சமையல் சோடா) ஒரு டன்னிற்கு சேர்த்தும் முட்டை கோழிகளுக்கு 2 கிலோ கிளிஞ்சல் தூள் ஒரு டன் தீவனத்திற்கு சேர்த்து அளிக்க வேண்டும்.
- ★ பகல் வேலைகளில் தண்ணீர் எப்போதும் இருக்குமாறும் பார்த்து கொள்ளவேண்டும்.

13.REMOVAL OF SILT FROM WATER BODIES

In G.O No.50, Industries (MMC-1) Department, dated 27.04.2017, amendment to Rule 12(2) and 12(2-A) (a) of Tamil Nadu Minor and Mineral Concession rules 1959 had been issued, enhancing the quantity of free issue of silt/earth from the beds of tanks, reservoirs and channels for agricultural, domestic and pottery purposes in Tamil Nadu. Accordingly the Kallakurichi district administration had notified 716 water bodies for desiltation, covering 379 water bodies in village panchayats, 01 in Town panchayat limits and 336 under PWD/WRO control. Approximately 5.60 lakhs cubic meters of silt is intended to be removed.

PWD Tanks

Name of the Sub division	No. of the tanks	Capacity(in mcft)	No. of Anicuts
Vellar Basin	211	3514.13	74
Middle Basin Pennaiyar	10	112.44	02
LowerBasin Pennaiyar	115	1778.715	01

In this connection, the list of 716 tanks and reservoirs furnished by the Executive Engineers of the Public Works Department / Executive Engineers of Rural Development and Panchayat Raj Department was notified in the District Gazette for commencing the issue of silt / earth from the first week of October 2024. Wide publicity was given among the agriculturists, public and potters so as to take the eligible quantity of silt / earth by them within a period of 20 days after getting permission from the District Collector.

Assisting the farmers in removal of silt from Water-bodies.

The silt deposited in the water bodies are rich in nutrients and can be applied as good natural manure to farm lands. Allowing the farmers to take earth from the beds of tanks and reservoirs freely for their field requirements would be beneficial to them and also the carrying capacity of the water bodies would be increased indirectly. These activities would be of much use in the long run for harvesting and storing the rain water in the water bodies, besides preventing the occurrence of floods. This should be carried out on a war footing basis before the onset of monsoon.

In order to cover more villages in this scheme, help of Industries of Kallakurichi District was requested and they were requested to bestow focus in these aspects and strengthen the efforts of the district administration by carrying out the activities under C.S.R funds immediately. The connected officials from Water Resources Organization (PWD), Town Panchayat and Development Blocks were tied up with Industries to coordinate with them in this regard.

Details of Farmers for removal of Silt/Clay As on 1.10.2024					
S. No	Taluk	No of Applications Received	Total Quantity Required	No of Permits Granted	Total Quantity Permitted
1	Chinnasalem	263	64478	197	43081
2	Vanapuram	258	41900	179	21120
3	Kallakurichi	314	588530	189	33009
4	Tirukoilur	204	27280	192	23515
5	Ulundurpet	597	99750	478	70450
6	Sankarapuram	184	37580	133	17923
Total		1820	859518	1368	209098

Progress of De-siltation process-Vellar basin Kallakurchi					
	Proposed length (in Kms.)	As on 13.07.2024		As on 4.10.2024	
		Completed length	Quantity of slit removed	Completed length	Quantity of slit removed
Supply channel	48.67	48.67	110698	-	-
Surplus courses/channels	3.00	3.00	12700	-	-
Tank bund to be strengthened	-	-	-	-	-
Progress of Repair/Reconstruction works:					
	Proposed works (in Nos.)	Completed as 01.04.2024 to 26.09.2024 (in Nos.)	Completed as on 13.09.2024 (in Nos.)		
Sluices repaired	-	-	-	-	-
Sluices reconstructed	13	11	-	-	-
Surplus weirs repaired	10	7	-	-	-
Surplus weirs reconstructed	-	-	-	-	-
Other civil works	-	-	-	-	-

Progress of De-siltation process-DRDA					
	Proposed length (in Kms.)	As on 13.07.2024		As on 4.10.2024	
		Completed length	Quantity of slit removed	Completed length	Quantity of slit removed
Supply channel	453.55	81.07	97291	222.56	222560

Surplus courses/channels	--	-	-	-	-
Tank bund to be strengthened	-	-	-	-	-
Progress of Repair/Reconstruction works:					
	Proposed works	Completed as on 13.07.2024	Completed as on 13.09.2024		
	(in Nos.)	(in Nos.)	(in Nos.)		
Sluices repaired	-	-	-	-	-
Sluices reconstructed	2	1	1		
Surplus weirs repaired	-	-	-	-	-
Surplus weirs reconstructed	1	1	1		
Other civil works	-	-	-	-	-

Progress of De-siltation process- Municipality						
		Proposed length	As on 13.07.2024		As on 13.09.2024	
		(in Kms.)	Completed length	Quantity of slit removed	Completed length	Quantity of slit removed
Kallakurichi	Surplus courses/channels	105.893	68.230	17MT	20.200	5MT
Ulundurpet	Surplus courses/channels	-	-	-	-	-
Tirukoilure	Surplus courses/channels	-	-	-	-	-

Progress of Repair/Reconstruction works:					
Kallakurichi Municipality	Proposed works	Completed as on 13.07.2024	Completed as on 13.09.2024		
	(in Nos.)	(in Nos.)	(in Nos.)		
Sluices repaired	2	2	-	-	-
Progress of Repair/Reconstruction works:					
Ulundurpet Municipality	Proposed works	Completed as on 13.07.2024	Completed as on 13.09.2024		
	(in Nos.)	(in Nos.)	(in Nos.)		
Sluices repaired	-	-	-	-	-
Progress of Repair/Reconstruction works:					
Tirukoilure Municipality	Proposed works	Completed as on 13.07.2024	Completed as on 13.09.2024		
	(in Nos.)	(in Nos.)	(in Nos.)		
Sluices repaired	-	-	-	-	-

14. FINANCIAL ARRANGEMENTS.

The Government grants relief to the victims of Natural Calamities under State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF), National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) in the form of financial assistance for loss of lives, loss of limb or eyes, grievous injuries, loss of crops, loss of cattle, damage to houses to mitigate the suffering and loss caused.

As there is possibility for a disaster in Kallakurichi District during monsoon season, development programmes are focused on the prevention, preparedness, mitigation, response, relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction measures.

The department concerned shall provide permanent solutions for disaster risk reduction by construction of culverts, formation of channels, desilting of tanks, to reduce the effect of flood. Necessary estimates shall be prepared and sent to State Government for allocation of Funds.

Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY):

The Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana is a comprehensive, yield based crop insurance scheme which aims to provide financial support to farmers suffering crop loss/damage arising out of unforeseen events. The scheme cover crop losses due to the following:

- a. Prevented Sowing / planting risk – due to deficit rainfall or adverse seasonal conditions.
- b. Non preventable risks viz., Drought, Dry spells, Flood, Inundation, Pest and Disease, natural fire and lightning, storm, cyclone, typhoon, tempest, hurricane and tornado etc.,
- c. Post harvest losses – against specific perils of cyclone and unseasonal rains
- d. Localized calamities – due to hailstorm, land slide and inundation.

Mandatory Checks :-

- e. Insured farmer's name is mentioned on the land record and bank pass book
- f.
- g. Area to be insured (hectares) should not be more than the area mentioned in the land record
- h.
- i. Land document is not mortgaged / hypothecated with any bank or Financial Institutions.
- j.
- k. Bank account details (Account number, IFSC code etc) are clearly mentioned in the pass book.

The District Administration is taking all necessary measures for the purposes of Disaster Management in the Districts in accordance with the guidelines lay down by the NDMA and SDMA and co-ordinate with all departments and monitor the implementation of The National Policy, The State Policy, The State Plan and the District Plan and ensure that the guidelines for prevention, mitigation, preparedness and response rehabilitation.

15. STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURES

(Linkages /co-ordination with other agencies for Disaster Management, Monitoring and Evaluation)

ROLE AND ACTION PLAN OF VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS:

1) ROLE OF REVENUE DEPARTMENT:

- To prepare and distribute DDMP Book and directory containing telephone and mobile numbers of the officials.
- To open control room in Collector's office, Revenue Divisional Offices, and Taluk Offices and District Headquarters.
- To form a Special team under Zonal officers with mike fitting vehicles in order to rush to the vulnerable areas immediately and for effective monitoring
- To form Firka level team for effective supervision
- To form Village level team for effective micro management at flood prone areas.
- To form First Responders Team in local habitation to assist the official Teams at Micro level.
- To form separate Team for media management at District Headquarters.
- To Train the officials and Teams involved in the Disaster mitigation activities.
- To tieup with NGOs and other service organization in shelter management and relief camps in the post disaster scenario.
- To preposition the boats at high vulnerable places.
- To setup centers for receipt and onward dispatch of relief materials to the affected areas.
- To ascertain the damages of huts and crops and other losses. Proposals have to be sent to government to get necessary funds and to distribute the same to the affected persons.
- To Co-ordinate with all departments in such a way that the services of various departments reach the needy in time.

2) Role of Police Department

Communication

The police stations which are having jurisdiction over the rivers of Pennaiyar, Manimuthar, Gedilam should always be in an alert position to receive and disseminate the message of flood alert to the concerned Officers of Revenue, P.W.D and D.R.D.A so as to enable them to make necessary rescue measures.

Name of the Police Stations which have jurisdiction over the rivers

Sangarapuram, Varajaram for **Manimutha river**

Thirunavalur for **Gedilam river**

Vadakananthal, Kallakurichi, Varajaram for **Gomugi Rivers.**

- Mungilthuraipattu, Manalurepet, Tirukoilur for **Thenpenniar river**.
- Keelkuppam for **Vasistanadhi**

RELIEF MEASURES:-

All Station House Officers should be in an alert position so as to restore the roads and regulate the traffic where there are obstructions due to flood by removing the obstructions with the help of the Village Assistants of Revenue and officials of Highways Department.

3) ROLE OF FIRE AND RESCUE SERVICES DEPARTMENT:-

The Divisional Fire Officer, Kallakurichi will render all assistance to the flood duty officials to evacuate people from marooned areas to safer places with the help of boats/catamarans etc., The following types of rescue are rendered mainly by fire service during floods and cyclone.

Rescue of large number of people who are caught in flash flood or people who are stranded in marooned places.

To be in state of alert to meet any kind of emergency.

To keep many number of life jackets, ropes, etc., and with modern equipment like combination tools.

4) ROLE OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT:-

Project Officer, D.R.D.A. is to activate the co-ordination between multi various departments in the event of flood/cyclone. He is liaison officer for the various voluntary organization of this district for getting assistance from them and to distribute them to the needy people in the flood affected areas.

Desilting of Panchayat tanks and channels should have been completed in the non-disaster phase.

All Block Development Officers and Deputy Block Development Officers have been instructed to be in Headquarters during Cyclone or at the time of flood. Flood control room to be opened in all Panchayat Unions. To attend any emergency case the materials such as causarina poles, power saw, suckers, rope, torch light are to be kept ready.

All Technical staff in the Engineering wing are also instructed to be available during the period to attend any breach in the roads or damages in the culvert. To keep watch over the roads under their control. To keep ready the equipments needed to attend the breaches.

In respect of village Panchayats, the Presidents have been advised suitably to follow the arrangements made by the Block Development officers of the respective Union.

All Block Development officers have been informed to ensure the sufficient quantity of medicine available in the rural dispensaries, Primary Health Center. To make arrangements to protect the drinking

water supply in the rural areas by chlorination. To be ready to transport drinking water to the affected areas if needed.

The Extension Officer (AH) working in the Panchayat Union will be made available in Union office to attend any emergency outbreak.

The Asst.Project Officer and Asst. Divl.Engineer will be attached to each block to over see the relief operation during the time of Natural calamity.

5) ROLE OF TWAD:

The supply of water through combined water supply should be ensured during disaster periods.

Pipeline breakage if any should be attended to immediately. The pits over the pipe line should also be closed immediately.

6)ROLE OF CIVIL SUPPLIES:-

There are 766 Fair price shops in this district run by the Co-operative Societies controlled by the Joint Registrar of Co-operative Societies Kallakurichi. The District Supply Officer should have close contact with the Senior Regional Manager, TNCSC and Joint Register of Co-operative Societies and ensure that the adequate stock of rice, sugar and kerosene is kept in all the storage points through out the district. He should ensure that one month's minimum stock of all the essential commodities to be kept ready in all the TNCSC Godowns and in all the above Fair Price Shops (FPS) and two months stock may be stored in the Taluk Godowns wherever possible and additional 15 days stock of all essential commodities to be kept in all the Godowns and shops of coastal vulnerable points already identified.

He should also ensure that all the fair price shops are kept open in all the days including Sundays during cyclone/flood hit seasons.

The District Supply officer, Kallakurichi shall see that the stock of kerosene allotted for this purpose to this district is not surrendered till the Monsoon is over.

The Taluk Tahsildars are empowered to place indent to the FPS for getting essential commodities for the preparation of food packets to the flood affected victims. The Panchayat Union Commissioners should place their requirement to the Taluk Tahsildar for the preparation of food to the flood affected people.

Duties of the Joint Registrar of Co-Operative Societies, Kallakurichi:

The Joint Registrar of Co-operative Societies has been requested to see that the adequate essential commodities of sugar, rice, kerosene, wheat are moved to all the fair price shops run by the cooperative societies. It should also be seen that one month minimum stock of all essential commodities should have been moved to all the coastal vulnerable points shops already identified. He should also ensure that the

stock of candles, hurricane lamps and matches are available in all Fair price shops for sale at reasonable prices. He should also ensure that all the Fair price shops are kept open in all days including Sundays during cyclone/flood hit seasons.

7) Role of Joint Director of Medical Services and Family Welfare:

As the Medical Department is concerned, the following nature of works are to be attended to:

Casualty service: The Medical department is responsible for the Casualty Service in the event of flood and cyclone.

First aid service: To render first aid on the spot and provide the transport by Stretcher or emergency transport method.

Ambulance service: The Hospital Ambulance and TNHSP free Ambulance should be utilised for evacuation and transfer of cases to the hospitals, for transporting the sick to the First Aid Centre, for transporting from the First Aid Centre, certain cases that turn out to be serious and need shifting to hospital. The Govt. Head Quarters Hospital, Kallakurichi will be the base hospital.

First aid centre: First Aid Centres are formed to avoid congestion in hospital. Its functions are:

To treat the affected persons who are having minor ailments in their homes, the slightly injured and those suffering from the emotional shock.

To give expert first aid to serious cases.

To classify the case as hopelessly serious and slightly injured but requiring hospitalisation, so that their condition may not be deteriorated during their transit.

Mobile surgical units: To provide surgical facilities where such facilities are deficient.

Stock position of medicine etc: The Medical Officers are requested to see that medicines, Bandage and Gauze cloth, cholera Vaccine, Antibiotics, I.V. Fluids, Disposable syringes, petromas light, hurricane lamps, kerosene etc., are kept in their institutions during the Flood and Cyclone period. If adequate medicine and amenities are not available, immediate action should be taken to keep the stock position so as to meet out any contingencies that may arise.

Hospitalisation: In order to provide accommodation facilities to the affected persons due to possible Cyclone/ Flood sufficient beds are to be kept vacant. Hence the Medical Officers are advised to restrict the admissions and admit only the cases which require emergent and immediate Hospitalisation.

Arrangement at the Govt. Head Quarters Hospital, Kallakurichi .

The following Medical/ Surgical teams have to be organized to meet out the emergencies if any arises due to Cyclone / Flood. There will be two teams consisting of the following staff in each team. One team is

static and the other one is Mobile Medical team. Static Surgical team will be in alert all round the clock to meet any emergency during the flood and cyclone season.

The Mobile Surgical Unit will be pressed in to service immediately on receipt of information to move to any spot in the District and it will render Medical aid to the victims on the spot. For transport facilities, the Mobile Medical team will contact the revenue authorities for the vehicle. Besides the above surgical teams there will be one Mobile team with the following staff to attend the cases within and around Kallakurichi Town.

Arrangements in Taluk and Non-Taluk Hospital in this District:

All the Medical Officers of Taluk Hospitals have been requested to organize and equip similar first aid team to attend the victims.

In Taluk Hospital where sufficient number of Doctors and Para-Medical staff are available, one or two Medical teams may also be constituted.

All the Primary Health Centres in this district will render first aid and refer cases to the nearest Taluk Hospitals whenever contingency arises.

Blood Bank: The cases which require blood transfusion should immediately be referred to the nearest Government Hospital where blood bank is functioning. The name of the Government Hospitals where blood bank is available in the district are furnished below.

1	Government Medical college Hospital, Kallakurichi
2	Government Headquarters Hospital, Ulundurpet

The Medical Officers of the above Hospitals have been requested to instruct the Medical Officer in charge of Blood Bank to ensure adequate quantity of blood in stock during the monsoon period.

8) Role of the Deputy Director of Health Services:-

The Deputy Director of Health Services should ensure that adequate stock of medicines, vaccines, surgical cotton, phenyl and first aid kits are building up and made available in all Hospitals and PHCs. The Health Department should take advance action to work out the system of distribution of supplies such as drugs, chemicals, surgical, Textiles, Anti cholera, Anti-typhoid vaccines, anti-biotins, infant food etc., in the Hospitals in district and Taluk headquarters in flood prone areas.

The Deputy Director of Health services, Kallakurichi shall form Disaster Relief Rehabilitation teams and commence relief operations within an hour after the receipt of the first stage of warning.

The drugs required for the above teams shall be made available from the Primary Health centers.

Function of the Team:

Anti-cholera vaccine

Anti-typhoid vaccination

Chlorination of water sources

Improvement of environmental sanitation in order to Protect possible pollution of drinking water

Anti-Mosquito measures

Disposal of dead bodies.

The officers on duty should get themselves inoculated first before starting relief operation. The Deputy Director of Health Services will identify safe source of water and make arrangements to protect it and also should see that the water is chlorinated.

District Level Mobile Team Job Responsibilities:-

Supervision of Block level, PHC level, HSC level teams will give assistance and guidance wherever necessity arises.

Immediate investigations and notification of the flood and cyclone of Epidemic situation.

Reduction of source of infection and identification of infected areas, Houses and persons

Investigation of water borne diseases.

Immediate isolation and treatment

Provision of requisition of Block level, PHC level and HSC level teams

such as Drugs, Vaccines disinfectants and IEC materials

Checking the disinfection and chlorination

Health Education

Strengthening of surveillance system

District level team will keep close touch with the Block Development Officers of Panchayat Unions, Commissioners of Municipalities and Executive Officers of Town Panchayats for additional requirement of drugs and disinfectants for flood relief works.

District level team will provide with one vehicle and equipped with enough drugs, disinfectants vaccines and other equipments.

One cholera combat team at the office of the D.D.H.S. will be deputed to the places wherever out break of epidemic is reported.

District Static Team Job Responsibilities:

This team will be provided Emergency Cell Office with phone 04151-228801 or 1077. The team will work round the clock and turn duty .i.e. One person during the day and one person during at night.

This team will maintain register to receive the incoming call and action taken on the receipt of the calls, pertaining to the natural calamities and recorded

The emergency call office will monitor the progress of floods, cyclones, heavy rains in the district and will take actions by being touch with the area to be affected and know the action programme of the area.

Formation of Teams-

Teams are formed at various level to take measures to control and break down the chain of transmission of infection during crucial period of flood and cyclone and Epidemic.

They should also intimate the message of flood, cyclone etc. to district mobile teams for taking immediate preventive steps.

This team will get information from the field and report to the Directorate regularly on the activities and control measures adopted in the district.

Primary health centre level teams:

Medical Officers of the PHC is the team leader. Health Inspectors PHC level and sector Health Nurses are the team members. These teams cover the PHC area with a population. This team will be provided with one vehicle available at PHC equipped with vaccines , drugs and disinfectants etc. to carry out all containment measures well in advance as well as in flood and cyclone period.

PHC level team is responsible for the supervision of Disinfections work in the affected villages.

They will also supervise chlorination of all drinking water sources with flood relief camps periodically

Treatment Centre in the form of extension clinic will be opened and work round the clock in the high risk villages

Health Sub Centre level and village level teams:

Each HSC level village team covering the population of 5000 consists of the following members. The leader is Headquarters Health Inspector, Team members are VHNs and the female attendants one VHN and one Health Inspector are members. A village level team is accordingly formed to work in all the 215 Health Sub Centres in Kallakurichi district during the flood and cyclone periods. This team will maintain a register to record the details of persons affected and the activities done in the area and inform daily to the

Medical Officer of the PHC. This team will also collect information on high priority population in the affected villages like anti natal and postnatal mothers. Under 5 aged children and geriatric persons for special attention and care during calamities, at high-risk villages treatment Centres in the form of Extension Clinic will be opened to work round the clock.

Health Hazards relating to floods and their Management:

Type of Ailment	Natural circumstances	Management strategies
Respiratory	Disease Adverse conditions collapses of standing structure	To be referred to nearest Government Hospital for early treatment, first aid minor treatment
Injury Water borne disease	Availability of flood water in wells.	Arrangement should be made for periodical chlorination for pot and wells with polluted drinking water.
	Leakage in water supply pipe	Recondition the pipe water supply and prevent pollution.
	Lack of extra disposal Blockage or improper disposal of drainage water	Proper disposal of solid wastes to be undertaken.
	Dumping of animal excretes.	Animal waste disposal by making compost minor pit to be undertaken.
Malaria / Filaria increase Mosquitoes breeding	Accumulation of water causes breeding of mosquitoes	Destruction of mosquitoes in breeding places. Malaria Health education or kitchen garden sewage pit will reduce the breeding of mosquitoes
Snake and insect	Water entering into shelter	Prevent the water entry into shelter by canal
Drowning	Flood	Stepping into the water bodies shall be avoided.

Diseases Surveillance and Reporting System:

The Medical Officers Primary Health Centres should submit daily, weekly, fortnightly, monthly periodicals surveillance report to Deputy Director of Health Services during the period of Flood / Cyclone by phone / wireless.

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

9) ROLE OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY DEPARTMENT:-**Veterinary Institutions**

1.	Veterinary Hospitals	2
2.	Veterinary Dispensaries	55
3.	Clinical Centre	1
4.	Sub Centres	16
5.	Mobile Veterinary Dispensaries	2
6.	Animal Disease Intelligence Unit	0

20th LIVESTOCK CENSUS

1.	Cattle	33758
2.	Domestic Dogs	20764
3.	Sheep	82590
4.	Goat	216850
5.	Poultry	906394
6.	Pig	2497
7.	Rabbits	1823

NORTH EAST MONSOON

As this district places torrential floods and cyclones during North East Monsoon Animal Husbandry Department had form rapid response team containing Veterinary Assistant Surgeon, Livestock Inspectors and Animal Husbandry Assistants.

This veterinary team will carry out first aid treatment and emergency treatment to the affected cattle. It will also handle the disposal of dead animals for the prevention of contagious diseases. The team will also carry out preventive vaccination additionally when there is an deficit in fodder supply due to rain. This team will distribute fodder to starving cattle.

Veterinary Rapid Response Team:

Veterinary teams headed by Veterinary Assistant Surgeon with Livestock Inspectors and Animal Husbandry Assistants have been formed to carry out first aid treatment, emergency treatment and other duties in every block of the district.

- To keep sufficient stock of preventive vaccines and essential drugs at all the centers.
- To form special squads to administer vaccination in the cyclone prone area to prevent contagious disease.
- To form mobile veterinary units with a vehicle.

➤ In general the mitigation measures to be taken up during North East Monsoon / Floods and cyclones classified in three ways,

- a) Action plan before the onset of monsoon
- b) Relief measures during the monsoon
- c) Follow up measures after the end of monsoon.

Action Plan before the onset of Monsoon:-

The first and foremost duty is to protect the entire cattle population in cyclone prone vulnerable areas with preventive vaccine against contagious disease. B.Q.- Black Quarter, H.S.- Anthrax. Special squads are already formed to look after the vaccination against Rinderpest.

Villages are covered without any exception; the choice is left to the team leader who is a Veterinary Assistant who decides the type of vaccine with reference to the endemic disease prevailing in the area.

Mobile Veterinary Unit:-

Already a mobile veterinary unit at Kallakurichi and Tirukoilur is working with all infrastructures including a vehicle for the treatment of livestock at the villages. This unit is headed by Veterinary Assistant surgeon who is assisted by Livestock Inspector and Animal Husbandry Assistant.

Another Unit is at Kallakurichi headed by a veterinary Assistant Surgeon of ADIU and 1 Para veterinarian.

Then two units will attend to the emergency call during cyclones and floods and monitor the vaccination work before the onset of monsoon.

Imparting First Aid Knowledge and Other Things:-

In Mass Contact programme and unkaludan Muthalvar programme the livestock owners are taught the precautionary first aid methods in case of emergency that may arise during cyclone and flood.

The people are requested to store cattle feed and paddy straw adequately before the onset of monsoon. And also, the people are requested to move the livestock to a safer place during anticipated Cyclone/Floods, if the regular cattle shed is in the low lying area/near the seashore.

During The Monsoon:-

The mobile unit is manned 24 hours to attend the emergency calls and to proceed to the spot with vehicle and to render necessary treatment to the livestock.

Essential Drugs: - The following essential drugs are stored.

- Antibiotics
- Drugs such as dextrose and Electrolytes and fluid thereby

- Astringents
- Deworments
- Injection of lever extracts and vitamins
- Antiseptic lotions and ointments
- Stomaching

Relied Auction during the Monsoon Floods:-

If shortage of paddy straw and cattle food occur proposals are to be sent to Government to provide enough funds for purchase of straw and concentration to be stored at needy places for distribution.

If death of livestock is noticed they should be properly disposed within a short timeframe for arresting spread of contagious disease.

Clean drinking water should be made available for the cattle population in cyclone-affected areas since many infections are being spread through drinking water.

Follow up Measures after the end of Monsoon:

For the loss of livestock the owners should be paid compensation. The entire sheep and goat population in the cyclone affected area should be deformed. The cattle shed should be disinfected by providing adequate disinfectants by the owner. The cattle feed with fungus disinfection should be disposed off. All the ponds and lakes where live stock take water should be chlorinated.

COW/GOAT SHELTERS DETAILS

S.No.	Name of the panchayat union	Shelters details
1	Rayapanur	Attu Pannai

10) ROLE OF TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT:-

The RTO is primarily responsible for transport arrangements. He should earmark sufficient number of private vehicle, Lorries, tractors, etc. For transporting food grains, catamarans, boats, medicines, sand bags etc., to the affected area in the event of cyclone and floods. He should keep ready the list of private taxies, with the details of owners for requisitioning at the time of need.

As for as Transport Department, this district is divided into two R.T.O. office and the Taluks attached to each office are as follows:

1.	R.T.O. Kallakurichi
2	R.T.O. Uludurpet

The other departmental officers may send requisition to the respective unit officers. This arrangement is done for the quick service at the time of emergency so that the vehicles could reach the spot

immediately. The R.T.O. and Motor Vehicle Inspectors should be alert and stationed in their Headquarters during the time of flood/cyclone.

ROLE OF EDUCATION DEPARTMENT:

The Chief Educational Officer/ District Educational Officer and the Block Development Officer should arrange to keep open the school building as and when required by the Revenue Authorities.

The Block Development Officers and the Headmasters are responsible for keeping the school building in good condition as and when required by the Revenue authorities.

In the case of repairs, the Headmasters may contact the Executive Engineer/ Asst. Executive Engineer, PWD (Buildings) and get the repairs carried out. The District Educational Officer has to ensure the above instructions.

The evacuated persons will be provided shelter in the colleges. High Schools, etc. The Chief Educational Officer/District Educational officers have to ensure that the school buildings should be spared without any hesitation when demanded by the flood duty officers.

ROLE OF TANGEDCO:

Kallakurichi EDC Disaster Management System (KEDC)

Responsibilities of KEDC

The function and responsibilities of each members of the KEDC DMS during and in preparing for a "State of Disaster" as below.

Sl. No	Designation	Designation of DMS	Functions
1	SE/KEDC	HEAD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish a team for execution/Certification/audit of work undertaken during and after the Disaster is declared and closed in operation network on authorization by TANGEDCODMS • Reporting to Chief Engineer & Director/Distribution • Coordination with District Administration • Authorisation of Emergency Powers on getting approval from the Director/Distribution • Rules related to leaves and overtime,

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Procedures for transport and communication (including alternatives to telephones/ mobile telephones, cranes, boats, trucks) • Procedures for purchase, leasing, maintenance and inventory of equipment and vehicles only to be used in disasters. • Procedures for capacity building and training specifically for disaster management.
2	Executive Engineer/General	Executive Engineer/General	Co-ordinating and assisting the Head of the DMS.
3	Executive Engineer/MRT	Executive Engineer/MRT	Establish a team for Testing , Assessment and rectification of the Sub Station equipments and audit of work undertaken
4	Executive Engineer/Operation	Executive Engineer/Operation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Executive Engineer/Operation will co-ordinate with SE/CEDC and SE/Operation • Establish a team for execution/certification/ audit of work undertaken during disaster in case of tower collapse/110KV, 230KV line cut,
5	DFC	DFC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish a team for execution/certification/ audit of work undertaken during and after the disaster is declared and closed in Finance and accounting network. • Implement procedures specifically for DM, including but not limited to <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Arranging Finance for carrying out restoration works. 2. Rules related to leaves and overtime,

			<p>3. Procedures for payments, Advances, loans etc.,</p> <p>4. Procedures for purchase, leasing, maintenance and inventory of as recommended by other Directors ONLY to be used in disasters.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Procedures for capacity building and training specifically for disaster management <p>Advances, loans etc.,</p>
6	All Executive Engineers/O&M	Executive Engineers/O&M (Taluk level Nodal officer)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Responsibilities as required by SE during disasters. • A Executive Engineer O&M will arrange for accommodations, logistics, food and medical facilities to employees diverted from other regions of TANGEDCO • Will authorize the works carried out by them. • Will give inputs to CEDC DMS team on the hardship/ better practices adopted for inclusion in the CEDC DMP.
7	The Assistant Executive Engineers/General DEV&PRO,MM & Civil	Assistant Executive Engineers /Central office	Responsibilities as required by SE during disasters.
8	All Assistant Executive Engineers/O&M	Assistant Executive Engineers/O&M (Block level Nodal officer)	Responsibilities as required by EE during disasters.

Basic Mitigation Measures

The impact of certain natural disasters and man-made disasters can be reduced by a series of mitigation measures.

Operation coordination, Drill and Exercise

The preparedness shall be carried out on the following line

- The onset of Monsoon is well known in advance and precautionary measures are being taken by TANGEDCO to prevent the effect of disasters. A standard set of instructions to be followed is issued to the field officials before monsoon starts.

A standard set of instructions to be followed is issued to the field officials as below

- Premonsoon inspection of all EHT, HT and LT lines should be carried out thoroughly. Rectification works required based on the inspection should be carried out meticulously.
- All the structures should be inspected thoroughly, loose jumpers and clamps tightened and lightning arrester connections checked up.
- In all cyclone prone areas, the distribution lines may be strengthened by providing additional stays. Tall trees may be cleared to avoid fouling on the lines.
- All the bushings of 11KV and 33KV Breakers may be inspected by taking total shut Down and leakage of rain water prevented by changing the bushing gasket, wherever they are weak or deteriorated.
- Officers at all levels should be vigilant all through the monsoon period to gather information regarding monsoon through all available sources of media, such as Radio,TV etc.
- The O/H lines may be kept out of service in the areas likely to be affected by flood to avoid damage due to snapping of conductors, electrocution etc.,
- Sub-station operators may be instructed not to recharge the lines before the fault is cleared. They should charge the feeders only after ensuring safety of the public after patrolling the feeders.
- In all outdoor sub-stations, where there is likelihood of floods entering the sub-station, arrangements may be made to provide strong retaining wall or otherwise to prevent possible damages to the sub-station. In case, flood enters the sub-station, it should be arranged to be pumped out quickly to safeguard electrical equipments.
- The EEs may be instructed to gather all required materials to attend to emergencies And breakdowns and also diesel pumps for draining flood water from the Sub-stations which are located in low lying areas.
- Materials like meters and other electrical items may be stored in an elevated place to the extent possible. In stores, where there is likelihood of flood waters entering, arrangements should be made to move the materials like cement etc. to a safer place at short notice. Stores Officer may be suitably instructed in this regard.
- The present addresses of the officers and staff and telephone numbers of officers should be available with EEs and AEEs concerned.
- During Flood and Cyclone season, granting of permission, casual leave, medical leave, earned leave etc., has to be discouraged. Discretion may be exercised in this matter judiciously when leave is

absolutely necessary and unavoidable. Suitable alternate arrangements including incharge arrangements should be made for any emergencies.

- The Control Centre should be available at the division to co-ordinate the operations and to attend any other emergencies in the field.
- Field officers are requested to be ready to disconnect/connect in inundated areas to ensure safety of people and to ensure proper power supply without any hurdles in all areas.
- The availability of materials to meet out the crisis to be worked out.
- Arrangement of adequate vehicles for transportation of materials and men to the disaster prone area.
- All electrical equipment and installation are maintained as per code of Technical Instructions to ensure proper functioning of equipments and to prevent danger.
- People who are working with electricity are regularly trained and are made to be competent to act in emergencies.

Initial assessment of Damages

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. The general priority would be restoration of power supply to our own substation, then to the healthy feeders. The priority is for Hospitals, drinking water supply, public lighting, community centers where peoples have been safely accommodated. The initial assessment gives a preliminary idea of the materials damaged, the probable cost of restoration.

Sub Stations

- Standard Operating procedures are available for each electrical entity. Standard operating instructions is written and available in each Sub Station. The operator in the Sub Station shall be aware of the operating instructions.
- Mock fire drills are being carried out periodically in all Substations as per schedule. Safety classes are regularly conducted to staff for safety awareness.
- The batteries in the Sub Station are maintained periodically.
- The Sub Stations in low lying area is provided with Dewatering pumps to pump out the flooded water.
- The firefighting equipment and the pumps in the Sub Stations are maintained and checked periodically.
- The monthly shut down are availed in Sub stations for periodical maintenance of equipments inside the sub stations.
- Each electrical entity is provided with the protection relays, fuses, accessories to isolate the faulty system immediately.

- Only, when the power transformer fails in Substations despite all preventive measures, Ad- hoc emergency alternative arrangement are made in the field in view of the dynamic nature of network for day to day power Distribution management.

14)ROLE OF THE PUBLIC RELATION OFFICER:-

The Public Relations Officer has a very important role in announcing the weather forecast to the public. The Public Relations Officer should enlist public co-operation, which is fundamental for the successful conduct of all the flood relief operations.

Duties:-

To disseminate authentic and reliable information to the people regarding the situation with a view to keep their morale and giving them courage together strength to face the situation boldly and most importantly dispel panic among public.

To warn the people to act strictly according to instructions so that no bottle neck is created.

The Public Relations Officer should enlist public co-operation by the following methods.

By seeking the co-operation of the press in emergency Publicity through organised press coverage Display of documentary film, slides in the local cinema theatres. Propaganda in schools, colleges and organized institutions and Associations Radio talks by Collector about the flood situation Press release by Collector illustrated by photographs emergency relief services.

15) ROLE OF PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT (WRD).

The Public Works Department officials (WRD) should keep a close watch over the Coleroon, Vellar and Pennaiyar river system. They should keep close watch over other rivers dams, anicuts, major tanks, etc., The Public Works Department is responsible to give information regarding excess inflow of water in rivers, channels dams, through wireless to all concerned.

The Executive Engineers Coleroon and Vellar Division should send daily reports regarding reservoir level and the inflow and discharge from the reservoirs and major rivers from first October onwards till December end.

Both the Executive Engineer (PWD) (WRD) Coleroon, Vellar basin Division of Vridhachalam, Middle Pennaiyar Basin And Lower Pennaiyar Basin Division of Villupuram are responsible to have the major tasks patrolling intensively during the monsoon period and they should take steps to strengthen the weak portions, vulnerable points etc.,

The SE (PWD) and the EE should set up mobile team with adequate number of staff to watch possible breaches in river banks every year. The local officers of the Public Works Department should be in close touch with their counter parts of police and Revenue Department.

The PWD should keep in stock adequate number of sand-bags for instant mobilisation and for transport to vulnerable places when situation warrants. The RTO shall arrange tractors etc., for the purpose if requested by PWD.

Report on inspection of Tanks:-

According to appendix V of the Tamil Nadu Anti Disaster Plan every AE has to send weekly progress report commencing from August every year to his immediate superior and the Collector about the number of tanks in his charge to be inspected during August/September, number actually inspected, general remarks about the conditions of the tanks, channels, river banks and action taken to strength the weak points. Such reports should reach the concerned officers every month. The rescue team proposed by the PWD (WRD) Division should go around in the weak points and vulnerable points and send report then and there. The other items of work in the rescue operation will be met by the S.E, Kallakurichi.

16) ROLE OF HIGHWAYS DEPARTMENT

The Divisional Engineer will ensure that road communication is properly maintained. He should act quickly to remove the wind fallen trees and any other obstructions on road occurring due to cyclone and floods, road breaches if any should be repaired immediately and the transport facilities restored with least delay.

The important roads, linking the District Headquarters and National Highways should be maintained properly so that there may not be any traffic bottle neck. If there is any major breach in any of the main road involving disruption of traffic wireless message should be sent to the concerned Revenue Divisional Officers and Collector so that necessary help can be rushed to the spot. The Divisional Engineer Highways should identify the place with men and materials in each locality so that at the time of emergency their services may be utilised. The power saw and generator available with the Divisional Fire Officer may be utilized.

The Divisional Engineer is responsible for the preventive action concerning breaches in roads or culverts and cause way and he should alert his subordinates and give comprehensive instructions in advances for locating work at vulnerable stretches and sensitive points for strengthening them. He should also keep sufficient stock of gunny bags, casuarinas and bamboo poles for use at the time of necessity and he should strengthen the roads against over washes and providing drainage facilities against breaches.

Breach closing repair works must be started as early as possible. All available labour in and around the vicinity should be fully mobilised and utilised in closing the breaches etc.

The Divisional Engineer after getting information from his subordinates should arrange to flash the details of traffic interruptions and such other major damage to the bridges and culverts through police wireless net work/phone, telegram to the Collector.

At the time of any disaster, the Divisional Engineer should send reports to the Collector stating the approximate cost of damages for the immediate restoration in respect of roads, Bridges, buildings within 3 days from the date of occurrence in the form prescribed by the Chief Engineer (H), Chennai for the purpose.

Highways Department (Construction & Maintenance), Kallakurichi

ROLE OF THE HIGHWAYS DEPARTMENT IN DISASTER MANAGEMENT

The main motive of the Highways Department during Disaster time is to provide uninterrupted transport communication facility at the time of Disaster and thereby saving invaluable lives and properties.

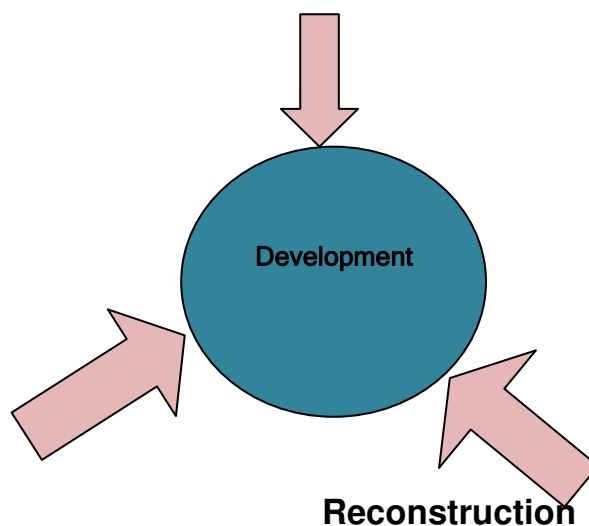
Kallakurichi District is vulnerable to the followings Natural Disasters.

- ❖ Drought
- ❖ Floods
- ❖ Whirlwind

Disaster Management comprises three main factors

- 1 Precaution
- 2 Mitigation
- 3 Rehabilitation and Reconstruction

Precaution



Mitigation

Reconstruction

In Kallakurichi District, the following length and categories of roads are being maintained by State Highways Department.

State Highways	-	312.946 Kms
Major District Roads	-	259.150 Kms
Other District Roads	-	874.202 Kms
Sugarcane Roads	-	118.750 Kms
Total	-	1565.048Kms

FLOOD

As the North East Monsoon period in Kallakurichi District from October to December may bring incessant rain and this may result in flash floods, the following precautionary measures are taken to confront the situation.

EMERGENCY WORK DURING FLOODS

Information of any emergency request received from the public or by any one are given immediate attention. Men and material are mobilized through the nearest Sub Division Head Quarters to the specific area within fraction of hours so that any delay could deteriorate the situation. Local participation are also encouraged in the relief works. Details of all water logging areas are collected and drainage works were immediately put to force to drain out the logged water so as to make roads free from obstructions and to provide uninterrupted traffic to migrate affected people.

All wind fallen trees are immediately removed through Power saws and with required equipments. Temporary arrangements were made to make roads motorable conditions which were washed away during floods.

- ❖ Sand filled bags are to be kept ready at safe accessible places.
- ❖ Vulnerable points which were affected in previous floods are identified and listed.
- ❖ Power saws, Heavy Machineries like JCB and necessary equipments are to be kept ready for removing all wind fallen trees.
- ❖ All Culverts and Bridges are cleared from vegetations and debris to avoid stagnation of water and making water passage free.
- ❖ Department Vehicles with crews are kept ready to attend emergency work during flood time.
- ❖ Functional worthy machineries like Bull dozers, Lorries, JCB, Tippers & Tractors, Generators Diesel engine etc., are to be identified and listed with phone numbers.
- ❖ Adequate numbers of RCC hume pipes & Gunny bags, Casurina poles & Red flag with post are to be procured.
- ❖ A Control Room is to be set up at the Division Office connecting all control rooms at the Sub Division level. Staff will perform duties round the clock in all the Control Rooms. These Control Rooms acts as nerve centre for Disaster Management.
- ❖ It has three main components called the three C's – Command, Control and Communication for effective response in emergency. Its function is to monitor co-ordinate and implement action.
- ❖ Emergency request received from any person or official are immediately transferred to the nearby Control Room for immediate action. To perform duties in difficult conditions and in tedious situations specially trained staffs are deputed in sensitive locations. Gang Mazdoors are also kept ready at each Sub Divisions in shift system during Flood and Cyclone times. Contact Numbers of all field officers are collected and maintained in the Control Rooms for easy transformation of information

- ❖ High berms should be either cut or smoothened in order to avoid stagnation of water in the riding surface. All road sided rains should be cleared from debris.
- ❖ Apart from Departmental response to the emergency situations Contractors are also identified for mobilizing men and machinery for restoration works. Their contact numbers are collected and maintained. All the Sub Division Control Rooms are also connected with the respective Taluk Offices for co-ordinating the rescue work.
- ❖ Weak structures are identified and are strengthened.
- ❖ All information of damages are informed to the Head Offices from time to time.
- ❖ A system of Patrolling of rivers and streams is put to effect to make preemptive measures to avoid any breaches during water flow above the danger level. A constant communication is also maintained with the Public Works Department to achieve this.
- ❖ All roads towards Major Hospitals and Health care institutions are given special attention so that People who need immediate medical attention could reach these places without any fuss.
- ❖ To carry out all the emergency works prior to the Disaster, a minimum Natural Calamity Fund should be guaranteed in advance.
- ❖ A Minimum incentive may be provided to all the staff at various levels who are working round the clock during the Disaster Period.

RELIEF AND RECONSTRUCTION WORK

All data's regarding damage of Roads, Culverts and Bridges will be collected and value for restoration of these damages will be assessed and informed to the higher authorities. Requisite funds to carry out temporary restoration and permanent restoration will be clearly drawn and will be forwarded through the District authorities to the Government. All restoration works will immediately be carried out on receipt of these special funds.

Storm Warning Signals:-

The Warning Signals issued during adverse Climatic conditions are as follows:

புயல் எச்சரிக்கைக் குறியீடுகள்

எண்.	பகல்	இரவு	வெள்தூள்
I			தூர முன்னறிவிப்பு : புயல் உருவாகக்கூடிய திடீர்க்காற்றோடு கூடிய மழையுள்ள வானிலைப் பகுதி ஒன்று ஏற்பட்டுள்ளது.
II			தூர எச்சரிக்கை : புயல் உருவாகியுள்ளது.
III			உள்ளூர் முன்னறிவிப்பு : திடீர்க்காற்றோடு மழை பொழியக்கூடிய வானிலையால் துறைமுகம் அச்சுறுத்தப்பட்டுள்ளது.
IV			உள்ளூர் எச்சரிக்கை : துறைமுகம் புயல் அச்சுறுத்தலுக்குட்படலாம். ஆனால் அது மிகவும் அதிகமான முன்னெச்சரிக்கை எடுக்க வேண்டிய அளவிற்குத் தீங்கை விளைவிக்குமென்று தோன்றவில்லை.
V			அபாயம் : துறைமுகத்தின் கூடது பக்கமாகப் புயல் கரையைக் கடந்து செல்லும் என எதிர்பார்க்கப்படும் நேரத்தில் துறைமுகம் கடுமையான வானிலைக்கு உட்படும்.
VI			அபாயம் : துறைமுகத்தின் வலது பக்கமாகப் புயல் கரையைக் கடந்து செல்லும் என எதிர்பார்க்கப்படும் நேரத்தில் துறைமுகம் கடுமையான வானிலைக்கு உட்படும்.
VII			அபாயம் : அத்துறைமுகத்தை நெருங்குகின்ற அல்லது அதற்கு அருகே கடந்து செல்லுமென எதிர்பார்க்கப்படும் புயலினால் ஏற்படும் கடுமையான வானிலைக்கு துறைமுகம் உட்படும்.
VIII			வெரிய அபாயம் : துறைமுகத்தின் கூடது பக்கமாக கரையைக் கடந்து செல்லும் என எதிர்பார்க்கப்படும் கடுமீ புயலினால் துறைமுகம் கடுமையான வானிலைக்கு உட்படும்.
IX			வெரிய அபாயம் : துறைமுகத்தின் வலது பக்கமாக கரையைக் கடந்து செல்லும் என எதிர்பார்க்கப்படும் கடுமீ புயலினால் துறைமுகம் கடுமையான வானிலைக்கு உட்படும்.
X			வெரிய அபாயம் : அத்துறைமுகத்தை அல்லது அதன் அருகே கடந்து செல்லுமென எதிர்பார்க்கப்படும் கடுமீ புயலினால் ஏற்படும் கடுமையான வானிலைக்குத் துறைமுகம் உட்படும்.
XI			தகவல் தொடர்புற்றுப் போதல் : வானிலை எச்சரிக்கை மையத்தோடு தகவல் தொடர்புற்றுப் போன நிலையில் மோசமான வானிலையால் கேடு விளையலாம் என உள்ளூர் அலுவலர் கருதுகிறார்.

பகுதிக் குறியீடுகள்



I



II



III



IV



V



VI

16.DOSAND DON'TSDURING DISASTERS

Flood Occurs

DO's	DON'T's
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Know local flood plans (or records) with details of Vulnerable Areas and Evacuation routes and centers ➤ Keep a list of emergency phone numbers on display ➤ Keep an emergency kit on hand which includes: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Transistor radio, torch and spare batteries 2. Stock of canned food and fresh water 3. First aid kit, manual and gloves 4. Water proof bags for clothing and valuables. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Tune to your local radio for warnings and advice ➤ Prepare to move vehicles to carryout outdoor equipments, garbage, chemicals and poisons to higher locations. ➤ Disconnect all electrical appliances ➤ Turn off electricity and gas if you have to leave the house. ➤ Do not allow children to play in, or near, flood waters. ➤ Never wander around in flooded area ➤ Don't dive into water of unknown depth and current. ➤ Don't eat food which has come in contact with flood waters.

Cyclone Season

The actions that need to be taken in the event of a cyclone threat can be broadly be divided into four classes, viz.,

- immediately before the cyclone season;
- when cyclone alerts and warnings are on;
- when evacuations are advised; and
- when the cyclone has crossed the coast.

DO's	DON'T's
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Check the house, Secure loose tiles, carry out repair works for doors and windows ➤ Remove dead woods or dying trees close to the house; Anchor removable objects like lumber piles, loose tin sheds, loose bricks, garbage cans, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ You should remain in the shelter until informed that you can return to your home. ➤ You must get inoculated against diseases immediately.

- signboards etc. which can fly in strong winds
- Keep some wooden boards ready so that glass windows can be boarded if needed
- Keep a hurricane lantern filled with kerosene, battery operated torches and enough dry cells
- Demolish condemned buildings
- Keep some extra batteries for transistors
- Keep some dry non-perishable food always ready for emergency use

Cyclone starts:

- Listen to the radio and media.
- Keep monitoring the warnings. This will help to prepare for a cyclone emergency and to pass on the information to others.
- Ignore rumours and do not spread them; this will help to avoid panic situations.
- Believe in the official information
- When a cyclone alert is on for your area continue normal working but stay alert to the radio warnings.
- Remember that a cyclone alert means that the danger is within 24 hours. Stay alert. When your area is under cyclone warning get away from low-lying beaches or other low-lying areas close to the coast.
- Leave early to high ground before shelter gets flooded
- Do not delay and run the risk of being marooned
- If your house is securely built on high ground take shelter in the safer part of the house. However, if asked to evacuate do not hesitate to leave the place.
- Board up glass windows or put storm shutters in place.

- Strictly avoid any loose and dangling wires from the lamp posts.
- If you are to drive, drive carefully.
- Clear debris from your premises immediately.
- Report the correct loss to appropriate authorities.

- Provide strong suitable support for outside doors.
 - If you do not have wooden boards handy, paste paper strips on glasses to prevent splinters. However, this may not avoid breaking windows.
 - Get extra food, which can be eaten without cooking. Store extra drinking water in suitably covered vessels.
 - If you are to evacuate the house move your valuable articles to upper-floors to minimize flood damage.
 - Have hurricane lantern, torches or other emergency lights in working conditions and keep them handy.
 - Small and loose things, which can fly in strong winds, should be stored safely in a room.
 - Be sure that a window and door can be opened only on the side opposite to the one facing the wind.
 - Make provision for children and adults requiring special diets.
 - If the centre of the cyclone is passing directly over your house there will be a lull in the wind and rain lasting for half an hour or so. During this time do not go out; because immediately after that very strong wind will blow from the opposite direction.
- Switch off electrical mains in the house.

Lightning

DO's	DON'T's
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Look for darkening skies and increased wind ➤ If you hear thunder, you are close enough to be struck by lightning. Don't go outside unless absolutely necessary. Remember, by counting the seconds between the lightning flash and the thunder and dividing by 3, you can estimate your distance from the strike (in km). ➤ Keep monitoring local media for updates and warning instruction ➤ Stay indoors and avoid travel, if possible ➤ Close windows and doors and secure objects outside your home (e.g., furniture, bins, etc) ➤ Ensure that children and animals are inside ➤ Unplug unnecessary electrical appliances (to isolate them from the main power supply which may conduct a power surge during a lightning storm). ➤ Remove tree timber or any other debris that may cause a flying accident. ➤ Lightning is also a real threat to livestock. Livestock frequently gathers under trees during a thunderstorm, and a single strike can kill many animals. Moving animals into a shelter, preferably an enclosed one that is equipped with a lightning protection system can reduce the risk to livestock. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Avoid taking a bath or a shower and stay away from running water. This is because lightning can travel along metal pipes. ➤ Keep away from doors, windows, fireplaces, stoves, radiators, sinks, bathtubs or any other electrical conductors. ➤ Avoid using cord phones and other electrical equipment including hair dryers, electric tooth brushes or electric razors that can conduct lightning. Burying utility lines, including electric and telephone lines can also reduce the likelihood of damage from lightning strikes. Traditional suspended lines are much more likely to be struck and carry lightning charge directly into a building, resulting in damage to electrical appliances and structural damage to the building.

**16.KALLAKURICHI DISTRICT – IMPORTANT
OFFICIALS CONTACT NUMBERS**

1) DISTRICT COLLECTORATE

Name	Designation	Mobile No	LandlineNo
Thiru. M.S.Prasanth I.A.S.,	District Collector	9441740000	04151-228802
Thiru. N.Sathya Narayanan,	District Revenue Officer	9445000939	04151-228802
Thiru.Rajat Chaturvedi, I.P.S.,	Superintendent of Police	9810837833	04151-221313
Thiru.P.Balamurugan (i/c)	PA(Gen) to District Collector(i/c)	9445005243	04151-223001
Thiru.T.D.Selvam	Addl PA to Collector (Land)	9629318473	-
Thiru. R.Kuppusamy (i/c)	Assistant Commissioner (Excise)	9444823372	-
Thiru. Subaramani	District Supply Officer	9894341038	-
Thiru. G.Ponnumani	Assistant Director (Mines)	9952354899	-
Thiru. Kathir	Assistant Director (Survey)	9025407723	-
Thiru. prabhakaran	Public Relational Officer	9789560543	-

REVENUE DIVISIONAL OFFICES

Name	Designation	Mobile No	Landline No
Thiru. Anand kumar singh	Assistant Collector, Tirukkoilur	9445000422	04153-252312
Thiru.S.lourdusamy	Revenue Divisional Officer, Kallakurichi	9445000421	04151-222493

DISASTER MANAGEMENT

Name	Designation	Mobile No	Landline No
Thiru. P.Natarajan	Tahsildar, (Disaster Management),	9787055764	04151-228801

TALUK TAHSILDAR

Name	Designation	Mobile No	Mobile No	Landline No
Thiru. J. Kamalakannan	Tahsildar, Kallakurichi	9843650070	9445000519	04151-222449
Tmt.Sasikala	Tahsildar, Sankarapuram		9445000520	04151-235329
Thiru. P.Mariyapillai	Tahsildar, Tirukoilur	6382594560	9445000521	04153-252316
Thiru. L.Anandhakrishnan	Tahsildar, Ulundurpet	9843168611	9445000522	04149-222255
Thiru. Manjojmuniyan	Tahsildar, Chinnasalem	9843650070	9445461907	04151-257400
Thiru. Govintharaj	Tahsildar, Kalvarayan Hills	6382784598	-	04151-242333
Thiru. V.Balaguru	Tahsildar, Vanapuram	8946097728	-	04151-235400

TALUK SUPPLY OFFICES

Name	Designation	Mobile No	Landline No
Tmt. T. Geetha	TSO, Tirukoilur	9487239844	04153-252316
Thiru.C.Pandi	TSO, Ulundurpet	8610073334	04149-222255
Thiru. Ramakrishan	Spl tah(t.s), Kallakurichi	8098688976	04151-222449
Thiru. S. Dhanavel	TSO, Sankarapuram	8610723397	04151-235329
Tmt. V. Kamalam	Spl tah(t.s), Chinnasalem	6380914447	04151-257400
Thiru. Silambarasan	TSO, Kalvarayan Hills	9171723240	04151-242333
Thiru. A. Manimaran	TSO, Vanapuram	9443267928	04151-235400

SPECIAL TAHSILDARS (SOCIAL SECURITY SCHEME)

Designation	Mobile No	Landline No
Tahsildar (Spl), Kallakurichi	6380900591	04151-222449
Tahsildar (Spl), Sankarapuram	8248139696	04151-235329
Tahsildar (Spl), Tirukoilur	8248185130	04153-252316
Tahsildar (Spl), Ulundurpet	9942442409	04149-222255
Tahsildar (Spl), Chinnasalem	9361662612	04151-257400
Tahsildar(Spl), Kalvarayan Hills	9626008379	04151-242333
Tahsildar(Spl), Vanapuram	9442969223	04151-235400

Police Department

Name	Designation	Mobile No	Landline No
Thiru. Rajat Chaturvedi, I.P.S.,	SP, Kallakurichi	9810837833	04151-221313
Thiru. Rajat Chaturvedi, I.P.S.,	SP (Camp Office), Kallakurichi	-	04151-221313
Thiru. A.Manikandan	ADSP, Kallakurichi (CWC)	7200794090	9486094090
Thiru. G.Devaraj	DSP, Kallakurichi	9498102298	04151-220023
Thiru. R.Pradeeb,	DSP, Ulundurpet	8825438860	04149-222261
Thiru. G.Parthiban	DSP, Tirukovilur	7010313998	04153-525358
Thiru. K.Veeramani	Inspector, Ulundurpet	9498179390	04149 -222222
Thiru. Rabinson	Inspector, Kallakurichi	9498196028	04151-222491
Thiru. M.Ezhumalai	Inspector, Chinnasalem	9498155700	04151-236238
Thiru. Jayabalan	DSP,DCRB	9498176831	
Thiru. V.Vinayagamurugan	Inspector, Sankarapuram	8667446689	9498154271
Thiru. P.Nandhakumar	Inspector,Katcharapalayam	9600246929	9498153679
Tmt.K.Vishnupriya	Kallakurichi AWPS	9159033485	9498154750
Thiru. K.Elayaraja	Inspector,Thirunavalur	8883232826	04149-224222

Kallakurichi Sub-Division

Name	Name of the PS / Circle	Police Station CUG	SHO CUG No.
G1-Kallakurichi PS	Kallakurichi	9498100536	9894816325
G2-Varanjaram PS	Varanjaram	9498100537	9498155073
G3-Chinnasalem PS	Chinnasalem	9498100539	9498120689
G4-Keezhkuppam PS	Keezhkuppam	9498100540	9498152148
G5-Kachirapalayam	Kachirapalayam	9498100538	9498151742
G6-Kariyalur PS	Kariyalur	9498100541	9498152887
G7-Thiyadurgan PS	Thiyagadurugam	9498100535	9498190681

Ulundurpet Sub-Division

Name	Name of PS/Circle	Police Station CUG	SHO CUG No.
H1-Ulundurpet PS	Ulundurpet	9498100543	8870988871
H2-E.Kottai PS	Elavanasurkottai	9498100548	9677711939
H3-Edaikkal PS	Edikkal	9498100547	9345583589
H4-Thirunvalur PS	Thirunavalur	9498100545	9629852163

Tirukoilur Sub-Division

Name of PS	Circle	Police Station CUG	SHO CUG No.
E1-Thirukoilur PS	Tirukoilur	9498100516	9994711450
E4- Rishivandiyam PS	Rishivandiyam	9498100518	9498152168
E2- Thirupalapandal PS	Thirupalapandal	9498100525	8838810033
E3- Pagandai Cross Road PS	Pagandai Cross Road	9498100520	9498152224
E5- Manalurpet PS	Manalurpet	9498100524	9003123797
E6- Sankarapuram PS	Sankarapuram	9898100517	8940323359
E7- Vadaponparappi Ps	Vadaponparappi	9498100519	9498120980
E8- Moongilthuraipattu PS	Moongilthuraipattu	9498100523	9498153569

RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Designation	Mobile No	Landline No
PD, DRDA, Kallakurichi	7305073778	04151- 290616
AD (Panchayat), Kallakurichi	7402606462	04151- 226577

BLOCK DEVELOPMENT OFFICES

Designation	BDO (BP)	BDO (VP)	Landline No.
Thirukovilur	7402606339	7402606340	04153-252650
Thiruavalur	7402606355	7402606356	04149-224221
Ulundurpet	7402606360	7402606361	04149-222238
Kallakurichi	7402606425	7402606426	04151-222371
Chinnasalam	7402606430	7402606431	04151-236235
Rishivanthiyam	7402606435	7402606436	04151-239223
Sankarapuram	7402606440	7402606441	04151-235223
Thiyagadurgam	7402606445	7402606446	04151-233212
Kalvarayanmalai	7402606450	7402606340	04151-242228

MUNICIPALITY

Designation	Mobile No	Landline No
Regional Director Of Municipal Administration	7397392694	--
Municipal Commissioner, Kallakurichi (i/c)	7397389324	04151-222271
Municipal Commissioner, Tirukoilur	9150375126	04153-252384
Municipal Commissioner, Ulundurpet	9150375325	04149-222081

Designation	Mobile No	Landline No
AD, Town Panchayat, Cuddalore	8925809220	04142-293542
EO, Chinnasalem	8925809522	04151-236299
EO, Manalurpet	8925809523	04153-232422
EO, Sankarapuram	8925809524	04151-235032
EO, Thiyagadurgam	8925809525	04151-233244
EO, Vadakkanandal	8925809526	04151-234243

PWD (WRD)

Designation	Mobile No
EE, WRD Lower Pennaiyar Basin Division , Villupuram	9345750633
SDO, (WRD), Kallakurichi	9080881225
AE, (WRD), Manimuktha Dam (i/c)	9843526089
AE, (WRD), Gomukhi Dam (i/c)	9600451725
AE, (WRD), Kallakurichi	9600481725
AE, (WRD), Chinnasalem	9715168593
AE, (WRD), Sankarapuram	9944001239
AE, (PWD), Ulundurpet	9488449005

HIGHWAYS

Designation	Mobile No	Landline No
DE, Highways, Kallakurichi	9498664086	04151-225445
AD, Highways, Kallakurichi	9498664087	04151-222380
AE, Highways, Kallakurichi	9790180181	-
AD, Highways, Sankarapuram	9498664089	-
AE, Highways, Sankarapuram	9498664090	-
AD, Highways, Tirukoliur	9498664091	-
AE, Highways, Tirukoliur	9498664092	-
AD, Highways, Ulundurpet	9498664093	-
AE, Highways, Ulundurpet	9498664094	-
AE, Highways, Chinnasalem	9840853717	

HEALTH

Designation	Mobile No	Landline No
JD, (Health Services), Kallakurichi.	7010108787	04146-223628
Deputy Director of Health Services, Kallakurichi	7358122431	04142-222192
Dean Government Medical College Hospital, Kallakurichi	9443229176	01451-222331
Hospital Supdt. GH, Kallakurichi.	7448555331	04151-222331
CMO, GH, Chinnasalem	7358125957	-
CMO, GH, Ulundurpet	7358126024	04149-222201
CMO, GH, Tirukoilur	7358126009	04153-253055
CMO, GH, Sankarapuram	7358126009	04151-254537

FIRE AND RESCUE SERVICE

Designation	Mobile No	Landline No
District Fire Officer, Kallakurichi	9489629011	04151-291101
Asst. District Fire Officer, Kallakurichi	8838630082	04151-291101
Station Officer, Thiyagadurgam	7305096232	04151-252101
Station Officer, Chinnasalem	9445086531	04151-256101
Station Officer, Sankarapuram	9445086494	04151-235235
Station Officer, Tirukoilur	9445086496	04153-252399
Station Officer, Ulundurpet	9445086498	04149-222349
Station Officer, Tirunavalur	7305096233	

TAMILNADU ELECTRICITY BOARD OFFICES (TNEB)

Designation	Mobile No	Landline No
SE,(TANGEDCO), Kallakurichi 24*7	9445855710	-
AEE, Sankarapuram West	94458 55725	04151-235292
AEE, Sankarapuram East	9445855724	04151-235292
AEE, Sankarapuram Town	94458 55723	04151-235317
AEE, Chinnasalem Rural	9445855812	04151-236122
AEE, Chinnasalem Town	9445855811	04151-236264
AEE, Kallakurichi Rural	9445855810	04151-222857
AEE, Kallakurichi Town	9445855809	04151-235292
AEE, Ulundurpet Rural West	94458 55908	
AEE, Ulundurpet Town	94458 55901	
AEE, Thiyagadurgam	9445855869	04151-233231
AEE, Tirukoilur West	9445855866	04153-252301

REGIONAL TRANSPORT AND MOTOR VEHICLE INSPECTOR OFFICES

Designation	Mobile No	Landline No
RTO, Ulundurpet, Kallakurichi	9444221142	04149-222250
Motor Vehicle Inspector, Kallakurichi	9940381889	-
Motor Vehicle Inspector, Ulundurpet	9994752711	-

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

Designation	Mobile No	Landline No
JD, Animal Husbandry, Kallakurichi (IC)	9445001123	04146-250507
DD, Animal Husbandry, (CBFD)	9042793126	04146-229019
DD, Animal Husbandry, (Sheep Farm)	9842727298	04282-290788
AD, Animal Husbandry, Kallakurichi	7010483540	04151-223423
AD, Animal Husbandry, Tirukoilur	9442876078	-

AGRICULTURE

Designation	Mobile No	Landline No
JD, Agriculture, Kallakurichi	9442183669	-
DD, Agriculture, Kallakurichi	9443537891	-
PA, Agri to District Collector Kallakurichi	9442389218	

HORTICULTURE

Designation	Mobile No	Landline No
DD, Horticulture, Kallakurichi	9362119780	-
AD, Horticulture, Kallakurichi	8098327732	-

SERICULTURE

Designation	Mobile No	Landline No
AD, Sericulture, Kallakurichi	7598790172	04146-229312
Asst. Inspector of Sericulture, Kallakurichi	9751675515	04146-229312

17- IMPORTANT GOS

**COMMISSIONER OF REVENUE ADMINISTRATION AND
DISASTER MANAGEMENT
TAMIL NADU DISASTER RISK REDUCTION AGENCY**

From
Thiru. S.K. Prabakar, I.A.S.,
Additional Chief Secretary /
Commissionerate of Revenue
Administration and State Relief
Commissioner, Ezhilagam,
Chepauk, Chennai - 600 005.

To
All District Collectors and Head of
Departments. (w.e)

Lr.No. NC1 (1) / 706 / 2022, dated 15.12.2023

Sir / Madam,


Sub: Disaster Management - Grant of financial assistance to the victims of Natural Disaster namely Cyclone, Flood, Drought, Earthquake, Fire, Tsunami and Hailstrom, Sea Erosion, Lightning, Thunder, Whirl Wind, Gale Wind and Pest attack in severe nature from the State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) and the National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) - Revised Norms of Government of India Adopted - Orders issued - Regarding.

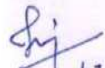
Ref: 1. G.O. Ms.No.380, Revenue and Disaster Management Department, dated 27.10.2015.
2. G.O. Ms.No.246, Revenue and Disaster Management Department, dated 03.08.2017.
3. G.O. Ms.No.212, Revenue and Disaster Management Department, dated 03.08.2019.
4. G.O. Ms.No.579, Revenue and Disaster Management Department, dated 09.12.2023.

I invite kind attention to the references cited.

2) In supersession of the reference 1 to 3 cited, the Government has issued revised norms of financial assistance from SDRF and NDRF in the reference 4th cited. The same is attached herewith for further necessary action at your end.

Yours faithfully,
Sd./- S.A. Raman,
Director,
Disaster Management
for Additional Chief Secretary /
Commissioner of Revenue Administration and
State Relief Commissioner


**Assistant Commissioner - V,
for Director of Disaster Management**


16/12/23



ABSTRACT

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

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

G.O. (Ms).No. 579

Dated : 09.12.2023

**சோபகிருது வருடம், கார்த்திகை 23
திருவள்ளூர் ஆண்டு, 2054**

Read:

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

*

ORDER:

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

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

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

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

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

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

(By order of the Governor)

**V. RAJARAMAN
SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT**

To

The Additional Chief Secretary/
Commissioner of Revenue Administration &
State Relief Commissioner,
Chepauk, Chennai-600 005.
The Director, Disaster Management,
Tamil Nadu Disaster Risk Reduction Agency,
Chepauk, Chennai-600 005.
The Joint Secretary,(DM Division)
Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India,
New Delhi 110001.
The Commissioner of Agriculture, Chennai-600 005.
The Commissioner of Horticulture, Chennai-600 005.
The Director of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services
Chennai-600 006.
The Commissioner of Fisheries, Chennai-600 006.
The Director of Public Health & Preventive Medicine
Kilpauk, Chennai-600 010.
The Director of Medical Education, Chennai-600 010.
The Director of Handloom, Chennai-600 008.
The Director of Treasuries and Accounts, Chennai-600 015.
The Accountant General (A & E), Chennai-600 018.
The Pay and Accounts Officer (East), Chennai-600 009.
The Resident Audit Officer, Secretariat, Chennai-600 009.

Copy to:

The Office of the Hon'ble Chief Minister, Chennai-600 009.
All Departments of Secretariat, Chennai-600 009.
All District Collectors
All Heads of Departments/Boards/Corporations
The Special Personal Assistant to Hon'ble Minister for
Revenue & DM, Chennai-600 009.
The Special Personal Assistant to Hon'ble Minister for
Agriculture & Farmers' Welfare, Chennai-600 009.
The Special Personal Assistant to Hon'ble Minister for
Finance & H.R.M, Chennai-600 009.
The Additional Chief Secretary,
Water Resources Department, Chennai-600 009.
The Additional Chief Secretary to Government,
Highways and Minor Ports Department, Chennai-600 009.
The Additional Chief Secretary to Government,
Health and Family Welfare Department,
Chennai-600 009.
The Principal Secretary to Government,
Home, Prohibition and Excise Department,
Chennai-600 009.
The Principal Secretary to Government,
Finance Department, Chennai-600 009.
The Principal Secretary,
Public Works Department, Chennai-600 009.
The Personal Assistant to Chief Secretary to Government,
Secretariat, Chennai-600 009.
The Senior Principal Private Secretary to
Secretary to Government, Revenue and
Disaster Management Department, Chennai-600 009.
The Finance (Revenue/ BG-I) Department,
Chennai - 600 009.
The Revenue and Disaster Management (O.P.II, DM-I,II & DM-IV)
Department,
Chennai-600 009.
Stock File/Spare Copy.

// Forwarded by Order //

9.12.2023
SECTION OFFICER

1

ANNEXURE-I**Enclosure to G.O.(Ms) No.579, Revenue & D.M. [D.M.-III(2)] Department, Dated 09.12.2023****Revised List of Items and Norms of Assistance from State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) and National Disaster Response Fund(NDRF)
(From the financial year 2023-2024)**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

9

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

//True Copy//

[Signature]
9.12.2023
SECTION OFFICER

10

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

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

V. RAJARAMAN
SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT

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(Signature)
SECTION OFFICER
9.12.2022

ANNEXURE – III**Guidelines on Constitution and Administration of Preparedness and Capacity Building Funding Window under National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) and State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF)****Introduction: -**

1. The Fifteenth Finance Commission (XV-FC) while recommending Disaster Management Grants has inter-alia allocated 10% of the State Disaster Risk Management Fund (SDRMF) and the National Disaster Risk Management Fund (NDRMF) for Preparedness & Capacity Building (P&CB) Sub-window to support the critical institutional, functional and technological components of the disaster management system. XV-FC has further recommended that a separate set of guidelines be developed for Preparedness & Capacity Building (P&CB) funding window.

2. Therefore, in pursuance to the recommendations of XV-FC, following guidelines are hereunder issued under Sections 46(2), 48(1)(a) and Section 62 of the Disaster Management Act, 2005 for the operationalisation of the P&CB grants under the State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) and the National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF). These guidelines will be operative for the award period starting from the financial year 2021-22 to 2025-26.

Preparedness and Capacity Building Measures:

3. The Disaster Management (DM) Act, 2005 empowers the National, State and District Disaster Management Authorities to take measures for the prevention of disasters, or the mitigation, or preparedness and capacity building for dealing with the threatening disaster situation or disasters.

4. As per Section 2 (m) of the Disaster Management (DM) Act, 2005, preparedness is the "state of readiness to deal with a threatening disaster situation or disaster and the effects thereof."

5. Further, as per Section 2 (b) of the DM Act, 2005, Capacity Building includes-

- Identification of existing resources and resources to be acquired or created;
- Acquiring or creating resources identified under above sub-clause;
- Organization and training of personnel and coordination of such training for effective management of disasters.

Resource Allocation and Earmarking of funds from NDRF / SDRF

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

12

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

11.1 As recommended by XV-FC:-

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

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

(i) NDRF:-**Category - A**

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

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

Category B

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

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

(ii) SDRF:

(a) Projects aimed at preparedness for a specific-hazard which is to be implemented within a State,

(b) Projects aimed at promoting disaster awareness in the disaster-prone areas of the State through intervention of updated technologies or otherwise preparedness and response mechanisms within the State,

(c) Projects aimed for preparedness and capacity building including hazard-specific training of front-line disaster mitigation / response forces / local body members / selected volunteers.

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

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

(i) Resources under P&CB funding window cannot be used towards establishment expenditure such as salaries, office expenditure, etc. to be incurred by the Disaster Management Authorities or other entities except for payment of remuneration to technical staff included in the project costs. Such payments will be as per the General Financial Rules, 2017 and the extant Government of India guidelines,

(ii) Resources under P&CB funding window shall not be used for outsourcing the routine and regular activities of the national agencies / State Governments to any consultancy firm including any international agency,

(iii) P&CB funding window shall not be used to support construction-based projects and procurement of large / heavy equipment, except setting up of new fire stations / upgradation of existing fire stations and procurement of fire-fighting and rescue vehicles and equipment as envisaged under Category (B) (b) of para 6.2 (i) above. Further, this funding window shall also not be used for maintenance and upkeep of any structure or engineering measure aimed at mitigation,

(iv) P&CB funding window shall not be used as a source of funding for existing government programmes / ongoing schemes etc. which are under implementation,

(v) P&CB funding window must have a predominant focus on multi-hazard preparedness and capacity development and should not be used for general environmental improvement, plantations, afforestation or landscape beautification without a clear, logical and direct linkage to hazards.

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

13. Technical Guidelines

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

14. Implementing Partners

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

For NDRF:

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

For SDRF:

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

vi) State Government supported Organizations e.g. Bharat Scouts & Guides, NCC NSS & NYKS through State Agencies like SDMA and SIDM.

vii) Urban Local Governments/ Zilla Parishad / Gram Panchayats.

Administrative Mechanism for processing of funding proposals Under NDRF:-

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

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

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

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

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

Under SDRF:-

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

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

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

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

Release of funds

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

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

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

Supervision of Projects

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

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

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

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

Disbursements

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

Procurement

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

Project Database

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

Release, Accounting and other procedures

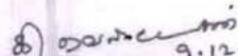
34. The detailed funding pattern, release of funds, investment of funds, accounting & auditing procedures, progress monitoring, savings and cost of maintenance / implementation etc. in respect of the projects initiated under P&CB Funding Window would be same, as envisaged in the primary guidelines issued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

Interpretation and Amendment

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

V. RAJARAMAN
SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT

//True Copy//


9.12.2023
SECTION OFFICER

19

ANNEXURE – IV**GENERAL**

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

V. RAJARAMAN
SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT

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V. Rajaraman
9.12.2023
SECTION OFFICER



ABSTRACT

Disaster Management - Losses and Damages - Sanction of funds under State Disaster Response Fund - Delegation of powers to Commissioner of Revenue Administration, District Collectors, Sub-Collector / Revenue Divisional Officer and Tahsildar to draw and disburse the relief amount - Enhancement of monetary limit - Orders - Issued.

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

(Ms)No.12

Dated 12.01.2024

சேபகிருது வருடம், மர்கழி 27
திருவள்ளூர் ஆண்டு 2054

Read:

1. G.O.(Ms.)No.153, Revenue (NC-II) Department, dated: 26.03.1999.
2. G.O. (Ms.) No.219, Revenue and Disaster Management (DM-II) Department, dated: 15.06.2012.
3. From the Additional Chief Secretary / Commissioner of Revenue Administration & State Relief Commissioner, Letter No.NC I (2) /1553/ 2023, dated 24.12.2023.

ORDER:

In the G.O. first read above, the Government had enhanced powers to sanction expenditure for relief of distress caused by each case of natural calamities like Fire, Flood and Cyclone as detailed in column 4 below:

Sl.No.	Competent Authority	Existing Monetary limit	Enhanced Monetary limit
1	2	3	4
a) Emergency Relief:			
i)	Commissioner of Revenue Administration	Upto Rs.20 lakhs	Upto Rs.50 lakhs
ii)	Collector	Upto Rs.10 lakhs	Upto Rs.20 lakhs
iii)	Sub-Collector / Revenue Divisional Officer	Upto Rs.2 lakhs	Upto Rs.3 lakh
iv)	Tahsildar	Upto Rs.1 lakh	Upto Rs.2 lakhs
b) Approval of Estimates of Relief Works as above.			

2. In the G.O. second read above, the Government had accorded administrative approval for the delegation of powers to the District Collectors to draw and disburse relief assistance upto Rs.10,00,000/- at a time for the crop damages more than 50% as per existing norms and after conducting joint inspection by officials of concerned Departments.

3. In the letter third read above, the Additional Chief Secretary/Commissioner of Revenue Administration has stated that, there was an unprecedented extremely heavy rainfall and floods in Tirunelveli, Thoothukudi, Tenkasi and Kanniyakumari districts on 17.12.2023 and 18.12.2023. Due to this, lakhs of people and their habitations have been inundated resulting in loss of houses, clothing and utensils and affecting their livelihood. Many poor and daily wage earners have lost their livelihood completely.

4. In order to expedite the disbursement of gratuitous relief to the affected families and input subsidy to the farmers, whose crops are damaged to the extent of 33%, the Additional Chief Secretary / Commissioner of Revenue Administration and State Relief Commissioner has requested the Government to enhance the monetary limit fixed for drawal of funds by the Commissioner of Revenue Administration, District Collectors, Sub-Collector / Revenue Divisional Officer and Tahsildar at a time under Treasury Rule 27 for expediting the disbursement of relief assistance to the people affected due to natural calamities.

5. The Government after careful examination, accept the proposal of the Additional Chief Secretary / Commissioner of Revenue Administration & State Relief Commissioner and hereby accord approval for enhancement of the monetary limit fixed for drawal of funds by the Commissioner of Revenue Administration, District Collectors, Sub-Collector / Revenue Divisional Officer and Tahsildar at a time under Treasury Rule 27 for expediting the disbursement of relief assistance to the people affected due to natural calamities as detailed in column (4) below.

Sl.No.	Competent Authority	Existing Monetary limit	Enhanced Monetary limit
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	Commissioner of Revenue Administration	Upto Rs.50.00 lakh	Upto Rs.75 lakh
2	District Collector	Upto Rs.20.00 lakh	Upto Rs.40 lakh
3	Sub-Collector / Revenue Divisional Officer	Upto Rs.3.00 lakh	Upto Rs.10 lakh
4	Tahsildar	Upto Rs.2.00 lakh	Upto Rs.5 lakh

3

6. This order issues with the concurrence of Finance Department vide its U.O.No.4203/FS/P/2023, dated:29.12.2023.

(BY ORDER OF THE GOVERNOR)

V. RAJARAMAN
SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT

To

The Additional Chief Secretary/Commissioner of Revenue Administration and State Relief Commissioner, Chepauk, Chennai – 600 005.
The Director, Disaster Management, Tamil Nadu Disaster Risk Reduction Agency, Chepauk, Chennai -600 005.
The Commissioner of Treasuries and Accounts, Veterinery Hospital Campus, Anna Salai, Nandanam, Chennai – 35.
All District Collectors,
All District Treasury Officers,
All Pay and Account Officers,
The Accountant General, Chennai – 600018/35.

Copy to:

The Special Personal Assistant to Hon'ble Minister for Revenue and Disaster Management, Secretariat, Chennai -600 009.
The Special Personal Assistant to Hon'ble Minister for Finance and Human Resources Management, Secretariat, Chennai -600 009.
The Chief Minister's Office, Chennai-600 009.
The Finance (Revenue) Department, Secretariat, Chennai -600009.
The Revenue and Disaster Management [OP-III/ DM-III(2)] Department, Secretariat, Chennai -600009.
Stock File / Spare Copy.

//FORWARDED BY ORDER//

செ.ரா.ராஜாராமன்
12/1/24
SECTION OFFICER
[Signature]
12/1/2024

19.ABBREVIATIONS

AAI	Airport Authority of India
ACS	Additional Chief Secretary
ADB	Asian Development Bank
ADGP	Additional Director General of Police
AF	Armed Forces
AHD	Animal Husbandry Department
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
ARG	Automatic Rain Gauge
ASSZ	Andaman Sumatra Subduction Zone
AWS	Automatic Weather Station
BARC	Bhaba Atomic Research Centre
BGL	Below Ground Level
BITE	Built In Automated Test Facility
BMTPC	Building Materials and Technology Promotion Council
CAPF	Centre Armed Police Force
CAPT	Centre for the Advancement of Process Technology
CBDRM	Community Based Disaster Risk Management
CBO	Community Based Organisation
CBRN	Chemical Biological Nuclear and Radiological
CCS	Cabinet Committee on Security
CDMM	Centre for Disaster Mitigation & Management
CDPO	Child Development Project Officer
CDRRP	Coastal Disaster Risk Reduction Project
CEO	Chief Executive Officer
CMDA	Chennai Metropolitan Development Authority

CMSPGHS	Chief Minister's Solar Powered Green House Scheme
CMUPT	Chief Minister's Uzhavar Padhukappu Thittam
CMWSSB	Chennai Metropolitan Water Supply and Sewerage Board
COM	Chief Medical Officer
CRA	Commissioner of Revenue Administration
CRIDP	Comprehensive Road Infrastructure Development Programme
CRPF	Central Reserve Police Force

CRRT	Chennai River Restoration Test
CRZ	Coastal Regulation Zone
CSS	Centrally Sponsored Schemes
DAE	Department of Atomic Energy
DAE-CMG	Department of Atomic Energy – Crisis Management Group
DAP	Differently Abled Pension Scheme
DATs	Distress Alert Transmitters
DDMAs	District Disaster Management Authorities
DDMP	District Disaster Management Plan
DDWP	Destitute Deserted Wives Pension Scheme
DEOC	District Emergency Operation Centre
DGP	Director General of Police
DIPR	Disaster Information and Public Relations
DM	Disaster Management
DRC	Disaster Recovery Centre Unit
DRD	Director of Rural Development
DRO	District Revenue Officer
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
DWAS	Disaster Warning Announcement System
DWAS-R	Disaster Warning Announcement System –Remote locations

DWP	Destitute Widows Pension Scheme
ECMWF	European Centre for Medium-range Weather Forecast
ENS	Earthquake Notification System
EOCs	Emergency Operation Centres
ERC	Emergency Response Centre
ERM	Extension Renovation and Modernization
ETRP	Emergency Tsunami Reconstruction Project
FFC	Fourteenth Finance Commission
FIRMS	Fire Information for Resource Management System
FRL	Full Reservoir Level
GCC	Greater Chennai Corporation
GCF	Green Climate Fund
GIS	Geographical Information System
G.O	Government Order
Gol	Government of India
GoTN	Government of Tamil Nadu
GPRS	General Packet Radio Service
GPS	Geographic Positioning System
Ha	Hectare
HARC-TD	High Antennas for Radio Communications – Tethered Drone
HF	High Frequency
HFL	Highest Flood Level
HLC	High Level Committee
HSC	Hazard Safety Cell
HUDCO	Housing and Urban Development Corporation
HVRA	Hazard and Vulnerability Risk Analysis
IAMP	Irrigated Agricultural Moderation Project
IAMWARM	Irrigated Agricultural Modernisation and Water bodies Restoration and Management Project

IAP	Incident Action Plant
IB	Intelligence Bureau
ICG	Indian Coast Guard
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
ICZM	Integrated Coastal Zone Management
IDRN	India Disaster Resource Network
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IG	Inspector General
IGN-DPS	Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme
IGN-OAPS	Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme
IGN-WPS	Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme
IIT	Indian Institute of Technology
IMD	Indian Meteorological Department
INCOIS	Indian National Centre Ocean Information Services
IRS	Institute of Remote Sensing
IRS	Incident Response System
IRTs	Incident Response Teams
IT	Information Technology
ITEWC	Indian Tsunami Early Warning Centre
IWDP	Integrated Watershed Development Programme

JMA	Japan Meteorological Agency
Kcal	Kilo Calories
LED	Light Emitting Diode
LiDAR	Light Detection and Ranging
LISS	Linear Imaging Self Scanning sensor
LPG	Liquid Petroleum Gas
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MAH	Major Accident Hazard
MAI :	Moisture Adequacy Index
MANAGE :	National Institute of Agricultural Extension Management
MCAFPD	Ministry of Consumer Affairs Food and Public Distribution
MCI :	Medical Council of India
MEA :	Ministry of External Affairs
MGNREGS	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme
MHA :	Ministry of Home Affairs
MIS	Management Information System
MNREGA	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act
MoAFW :	Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare
MoCA :	Ministry of Civil Aviation
MoCAFPD :	Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution
MoCF :	Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers
MoCI :	Ministry of Commerce and Industry
MoCIT :	Ministry of Communications and Information Technology
MoD :	Ministry of Defence
MODIS	Moderate Resolution Imaging Spectroradio meter
MoDWS :	Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation
MoEF	Minister of Environment and Forests
MoEFCC :	Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change
MoES :	Ministry of Earth Sciences

MoF :	Ministry of Finance
MoFPI :	Ministry of Food Processing Industries
MoHFW :	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
MoHIPE :	Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises
MoHRD :	Ministry of Human Resource Development

MoHUPA :	Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation
MoIB :	Ministry of Information and Broadcasting
MoLE :	Ministry of Labour and Employment
MoM :	Ministry of Mines
MoMSM E :	Ministry of Micro Small and Medium Enterprises
MoNRE :	Ministry of New and Renewable Energy
MoP :	Ministry of Power
MoPA :	Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs
MoPNG :	Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas
MoPR :	Ministry of Panchayati Raj
MoR :	Ministry of Railways
MoRD :	Ministry of Rural Development
MoRTH :	Ministry of Road Transport and Highways
MoSDE :	Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship
MoSJE :	Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment
MoST :	Ministry of Science and Technology
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MoUD :	Ministry of Urban Development
MoWCD	Ministry of Women and Child Development
MoWR :	Ministry of Water Resources
MoYAS	Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports
MPCS :	Multi-Purpose Cyclone Centre

MPES	Multipurpose Evacuation Shelters
MRCC	Maritime Rescue Coordination Centre
MRTS	Mass – Rapid – Transit System
MSDA	Mission on Sustainable Dry land Agriculture
MSIHC :	Manufacture Storage and Import of Hazardous Chemicals
MW	Mega Watt
NABARD	National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development
NAFCC	National Adaption Fund for Climate Change
NBC	National Building Code of India
NC	Natural Calamity
NCC	National Cadet Corps
NCCM	National Crisis Management Committee

NDEM	National Database for Emergency Management
NDMA	National Disaster Management Authority
NDMP	National Disaster Management Plan
NDRF	National Disaster Response Force
NEC	National Executive Committee
NEOC	National Emergency Operation Centre
NFDB	National Fishery Development Board
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NHAI	National Highways Authority of India
NIDM	National Institute of Disaster Management
NIMHANS	National Institute of Mental Health and Neuro Science
NLC	Neyveli Lignite Corporation
NM	Nautical Miles
NRSC	National Remote Sensing Centre
NRT	Near Real-Time
NSRC	National Remote Sensing Centre

NSS	National Service Scheme
NTFPs	Non. Timber Forest Products
NULM	National Urban Livelihood Mission
NWDA	National Water Development Agency
NYKS	Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan
OHT	Over Head Tank
OTF	Operation Theatre Facility
PA(G)	Personal Assistant (General)
PAP	Parambikulam Aliyar Project
PDS	Public Distribution Systems
PHC	Public Health Centre
PMFBY	Prime Minister's Fasal Beema Yojana
PMKSY	Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana
PRIs	Panchyat Raj Institutions
PTSD	Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder
PTSLP	Post Tsunami Sustainable Livelihood
PWD	Public Works Department
R&D	Research and Development
RAD	Rain fed Area Development
RADM&M	Revenue Administration Disaster Management and Mitigation Department
RBFS	Raised Beds and Furrow System
RCC	Reinforced Cement Concrete
RD	Rural Development
RD & PR	Rural Development and Panchayat Raj Department
RDO	Revenue Divisional Officer
RGRP	Rajiv Gandhi Rehabilitation Programme
RIMES	Regional Integrated Multi-Hazard Early Warning System
RSM	Risk Assessment and Mapping

SAC	Space Application Centre
SAMP	Special Area Management Plan
SASE	Snow and Avalanche Study Establishment
SDEM	State Data Base for Emergency Management
SDMAs	State Disaster Management Authorities
SDMP	State Disaster Management Plan
SDRF	State Disaster Response Fund
SDRF	State Disaster Response Force
SEC	State Executive Committee
SEOC	State Emergency Operation Centre
SHGs	Self Help Groups
SHN	Sector Health Nurse
SLSC	State Level Sanctioning Committee
SMAF	Sub-mission on Agro Forestry
SMC	Soil Moisture Conservation
SMS	Short Message Service
SP	Superintendent of Police
SRC&CRA	State Relief Commissioner and Commissioner of Revenue Administration
SSI	Sustainable Sugarcane Initiatives
SSS	Social Security Schemers
TANGEDCO	Tamil Nadu Generation and Distribution Corporation
TBGP	Tamil Nadu Biodiversity Conservation and Greening Project
TCPL	Tree Cultivation in Private Lands
TEAP	Tsunami Emergency Assistance Programme

THAI	Tamil Nadu Village Habitations Improvement Scheme
TMC	Thousand Million Cubic feet
TN	Tamil Nadu
TNAU	Tamil Nadu Agricultural University
TNCF	Tamil Nadu Commando Force
TNCSC	Tamil Nadu Civil Supplies Corporation
TNDRF	Tamil Nadu Disaster Response Force
TNDRRA	Tamil Nadu Disaster Risk Reduction Agency
TNIAMP	Tamil Nadu Irrigated Agricultural Modernisation Project
TNRTP	Tamil Nadu Rural Transformation Project
TNSAPCC	Tamil Nadu State Action Plan on Climate Change
TNSCB	Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board
TNSDEM	Tamil Nadu State Database for Emergency Management
TNSDMA	Tamil Nadu State Disaster Management Agency
TNSDMP	Tamil Nadu State Disaster Management Plan
TNSDRF	Tamil Nadu State Disaster Response Force
TNSMART	Tamil Nadu System for Multi-Hazard Potential Impact and Emergency Response Tracking
TNSRLM	Tamil Nadu State Rural Livelihood Mission
TNSUDP	Tamil Nadu Sustainable Urban Development Project
TNUDP	Tamil Nadu Urban Development Project
TNULM	Tamil Nadu Urban Livelihood Mission
TOT	Training of Trainers
TWAD	Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board
UAV	Unmanned Aerial Vehicle
UGSS	Under Ground Sewerage Scheme
UKMET	United kingdom Meteorological Model

ULBS	Urban Local Bodies
UNDP	United Nation Development Programme
UNFCCC	Un Framework Convention on Climate Change
UWP	Un-married, Poor, Incapacitated Women of age 50 years and above
VAO	Village Administrative Officer
VHN	Village Health Nurse
VIIRS	Visible Infrared Imaging Radiometer
VPDP	Village Panchayat Development Plan
VRCC	Vulnerability Reduction of Coastal Communities
VSAT	Very Small Aperture Terminal
WLS	Wildlife Sanctuary
WMO	World Meteorological Organisation
WPS	Widow Pension Scheme
WRD	Water Resources Department
WRF	Weather Research and Forecasting Model

20.HANDOUTS REGARDING DISASTERS

புயல்



- ★ அனைத்து கதவுகள், ஜன்னல்கள், திறந்திருந்தாலும் மூடியிருந்தாலும் அவைகளை உறுதிபட மூடிவைக்கவும்.
- ★ விலை உயர்ந்த பொருட்களையும், ஆவணங்களையும் பாதுகாப்பாக உள்ளே வைக்கவும்.
- ★ மண்ணெண்ணெய், லாந்தர்கள், டார்ச்சுகள் மற்றும் உதிரி பேட்டரிகள் ஆகியவற்றைப் பாதுகாப்பான மற்றும் கைக்கு எட்டும் தூரத்தில் வைக்கவும்.
- ★ எச்சரிக்கைச் செய்திகளைத் தொடர்ந்து கேட்கவும். உள்ளூர் அலுவலர்களிடம் தொடர்பு வைத்துக் கொள்ளவும்.
- ★ உயரமான கட்டிடங்களில் இடியை கட்டுப்படுத்தும் சாதனங்கள் போன்றவற்றை பொருத்த வேண்டும்.
- ★ குடியிருப்பின் மேல் மாடியில் தங்கியிருப்பதை தவிர்க்கவும். தளப்பகுதிக்கு அருகிலேயே தங்கியிருக்கவும்.



அறிந்து கொள்வோம் : நிலச்சரிவு

நிலச்சரிவு என்பது மலைச்சரிவுகளை அரித்துச் செல்லும், பெரும் சேதத்தை உண்டாக்கும் வேகமான இயக்கமாகும்.

நிலச்சரிவிற்கு முன்:

- ◆ தீங்கள் வாரும் பகுதியின் நிலத்தின் தன்மையை புவிமியல் தொழில்நுட்ப நிபுணர்களைக் கொண்டு கண்டறியவும்.
- ◆ இருவேறு வெளியேற்ற வழிகளைத் திட்டமிட்டு அறிந்து கொள்ளவும். ஏனெனில் சாலைகள் தடைப்படலாம் அல்லது சூடப்படலாம்.



செங்குத்தான மலைக்கு அருகில் வசிப்பவர்களுக்கு கடுமையான மழை மற்றும் புயலுக்கு முன்பு:-

- ◆ உங்களைச் சுற்றியுள்ள நிலத்தின் தன்மையைப் பற்றி நன்கு தெரிந்துக் கொள்ளுங்கள்.
- ◆ நிலச்சரிவுக்கு உட்படும் தன்மை கொண்ட பகுதிகளில் கட்டிடங்கள் கட்டப்படுவதை ஒழுங்குப்படுத்தும் பொருட்டு, உங்கள் பகுதி உள்ளாட்சி அமைப்புகள் வகுத்துள்ள நிலப்பயன்பாட்டு சட்டதிட்டங்கள், கட்டுமான விதிமுறைகள் ஆகியவற்றைக் கண்டிப்பாகக் கடைபிடிக்கவேண்டும்.
- ◆ உள்ளூர் அதிகாரிகளைத் தொடர்பு கொண்டு அவசரகால நடவடிக்கைகள் மற்றும் வெளியேற்ற திட்டங்களைத் தெரிந்து கொள்ளுங்கள்.



கடுமையான புயலின் பொழுது:-

- ◆ கடுமையான புயலின் போது தூக்கத்தைத் தவிர்த்து விழிப்பாக இருக்கவும். ஏனெனில் மக்கள் உறக்கத்திலிருந்தும் போதுதான் நிலச்சரிவு இறப்புகள் அதிகம் நிகழ்கின்றன.
- ◆ கடுமையான மழை ஏதேனும் உள்ளூர் என்பதை அறிய வானொலியைக் கேளுங்கள்.
- ◆ மரம் முறிதல் மற்றும் பாறைகள் மோதுதல் போன்ற சந்தர்ப்பத்தைக் கவனித்து நிலச்சரிவினை உணரவும்.
- ◆ தீங்கள் ஓர் ஓட அல்லது வாய்க்காலுக்கு அருகில் இருப்பவரின், தீர்மானம் பெருக்கம் மற்றும் குறைவு பற்றி எச்சரிக்கையாக இருங்கள்.
- ◆ நிலச்சரிவு அபாயமுள்ள பகுதிகளில் வசிப்பவராக இருந்து, நிலச்சரிவை உணர்ந்தால் உடன் பாதுகாப்பான பகுதிக்கு வெளியேறியிடவும்.
- ◆ வாகனங்கள் ஓட்டிச் செல்லும்போது கவனமாய் இருக்கவும். சாலையோ மண்மேடுகள் நிலச்சரிவிற்கு ஆப்படும் தன்மை கொண்டவை.

நிலச்சரிவுக்குப் பின்

- ◆ சரிவுக்குள்ளான பகுதியிலிருந்து பாதுகாப்பான இடத்திற்குச் சென்று விடுங்கள்.
- ◆ காயமுற்று சரிவில் சிக்கிக் கொண்டவர்கள் இருக்கின்றனரா என்பதை சரி பார்க்கவும் உடன் முதலுதவி அளிக்கவும்.
- ◆ சேதமடைந்த கட்டிடம் மற்றும் பயன்பாட்டுச் சாதனங்களைச் சேதனையிடுங்கள். பாதிக்கப்பட்ட நிலத்தில் உடன் மரங்களை நட்டுப் பராமரிக்கவும்.
- ◆ மழைமையுட்ப்பணிகளை மேற்கொள்ளவும்.

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1070 1077

(மாநில அவசர கட்டுப்பாட்டு அறை) (மாவட்ட அவசர கட்டுப்பாட்டு அறை)



அறிந்து கொள்வோம் சூறாவளி

சூறாவளி

வளி மண்டலத்தில் ஏற்படும் பருவநிலை மாற்றங்களால் வலிமையான காற்று சுழன்றடிப்பதும், அதன் தொடர்ச்சியாகக் கரும் மழை பொழிவதையும் சூறாவளி என்கிறோம்.

சூறாவளிக்கு முன்பு செய்ய வேண்டியவை

- சூறாவளிப் பருவத்திற்கு முன்னதாகவே உங்கள் இருப்பிடத்தைச் சோதனை செய்து தேவையான பழுது பார்த்தலை மேற்கொள்ளவும்.
- கதவுகள், ஜன்னல்கள், வாயில்களை உறுதிபட மூடிவைக்க வேண்டும்.
- விலை உயர்ந்த பொருட்களையும், ஆவணங்களையும் நீர் புகாத பைகளில் பாதுகாத்து வைக்கவும்.
- குறைந்தபட்சம் ஏழு நாட்களுக்குத் தேவையான அத்தியாவசிய உணவுப் பொருட்கள், மருந்துகள் மற்றும் குடிநீர் ஆகியவற்றைச் சேமித்து வைக்கவும். குடும்ப அவசர கால பெட்டியைத் தயாரித்துக் கொள்ளவேண்டும்.
- தொலைக்காட்சிப் பெட்டி மற்றும் பேட்டரியால் இயங்கும் வானொலி பெட்டிகளை இயங்கும் நிலையில் வைத்திருக்கவும்.
- எச்சரிக்கை செய்திகளைத் தொடர்ந்து கேட்க வேண்டும்.



சூறாவளியின் போது செய்ய வேண்டியவை

- அமைதியாக இருக்கவும்.
- அரசு நிறுவனம் வெளியேற அறிவுறுத்தும் வரை, சூறாவளியின் போது வெளியில் செல்லாமல், பாதுகாப்பான கட்டிடங்களில் தங்கி இருக்க வேண்டும்.
- தாங்கள், வாகனம் ஒன்றை வைத்திருந்து அதில் வெளியேற விரும்பினால் ஆரம்பகட்ட எச்சரிக்கையின்போதே வெளியேறவும். எனினும் வீட்டில் இருப்பதே எப்போதும் சிறந்தது.
- குடியிருப்பின் மேல் மாடிகளில் தங்கியிருப்பதைத் தவிர்க்கவும். தளப்பகுதியின் அருகிலேயே தங்கியிருக்கவும்.
- சமீபத்திய செய்திகள், அறிவிப்புகளை வானொலி, தொலைக்காட்சி மூலம் தெரிந்து கொள்ளவும்.
- பழைய மற்றும் சிதிலமடைந்த கட்டிடங்களிலோ மரத்தின் அருகிலோ தஞ்சமடைவதைத் தவிர்க்க வேண்டும்.
- காற்றடிப்பது நின்றுவிட்டால், சூறாவளி முடிந்துவிட்டதாக நினைத்து விட வேண்டாம். எதிர் திசையிலிருந்து வேகமான காற்று வீச ஆரம்பிக்கலாம்.
- மீனவர்கள் கடலுக்குள் செல்லக்கூடாது. படகுகளையும், கட்டுமரங்களையும் பாதுகாப்பான இடத்தில் கட்டி வைக்க வேண்டும்.

சூறாவளிக்கு பின்பு

- அதிகாரப்பூர்வமாக பாதுகாப்பானது என அறிவிக்கப்படும் வரை வெளியில் செல்ல வேண்டாம்.
- சமையல் எரிவாயு கசிவு உள்ளதா என்பதைக் கண்டறியவும். ஈரமான நிலையில் மின் சாதனங்களை உபயோகிக்க வேண்டாம்.
- வானொலி, தொலைக்காட்சி மூலம் எச்சரிக்கை அறிவுப்புகளைத் தொடர்ந்து கேட்கவும்.
- பாம்புகள் / பூச்சிகள் கடிக்க வாய்ப்புள்ளதால் எச்சரிக்கையாக இருத்தல் வேண்டும். இதனை தவிர்க்க கொம்பு ஒன்றை வைத்திருக்கவும்.
- துண்டித்து விழுந்த மின் கம்பிகள், பழுதுபட்ட பாலங்கள், கட்டிடங்கள், மரங்கள் குறித்து எச்சரிக்கையாக இருக்கவும். வெள்ள நீரிலும் செல்ல வேண்டாம்.
- சுற்றுப்புறத்தைத் தூய்மையாக வைத்திருங்கள். தேவைப்படி கிருமி நாசினியைத் தெளிக்க வேண்டும்.



வெள்ளம்



- ❖ வதந்திகளுக்கு முக்கியத்துவம் தராதீர்கள், பயப்படவேண்டாம்.
- ❖ உலர் உணவுகள், குடிநீர் மற்றும் ஆடைகளை தயாராக வைத்திருக்கவும்.
- ❖ தண்ணீர் மற்றும் தீவனத்துடன் வீட்டுமிருகங்களையும், மாடுகள், வண்டிகள், விவசாய உபகரணங்கள் போன்றவற்றை பாதுகாப்பான இடத்திற்கோ அல்லது மேடான பகுதிக்கோ கூட்டிச்செல்லவும்.
- ❖ அவசரகால பெட்டகத்தை எடுத்துச் செல்லுங்கள்.
- ❖ தெரியாத ஆழமும் நீரோட்டமும் உள்ள தண்ணீருக்குள் செல்ல வேண்டாம்.
- ❖ மின்சாரம் மற்றும் எரிவாயு ஆகியவற்றை முதலில் துண்டிக்கவும்.
- ❖ எச்சரிக்கைச் செய்திகளைத் தொடர்ந்து கேட்கவும். உள்ளூர் அலுவலர்களிடம் தொடர்பு வைத்துக் கொள்ளவும்.

சுனாமி



- ❖ உங்கள் வீட்டினுள் வெள்ளம் புகுவதை தடுக்க முன் எச்சரிக்கை நடவடிக்கை எடுக்கவும்.
- ❖ உள்ளூர் கண்காணிப்பு அறிவுரைகள் மற்றும் எச்சரிக்கைகளை தெரிந்து கொள்ள உள்ளூர் வானொலி, தொலைக்காட்சி ஆகியவற்றை தொடர்ந்து கேளுங்கள்.
- ❖ வீடு உலர்வதற்கேற்ப ஜன்னல் மற்றும் கதவுகளைத் திறந்துவிடுங்கள்.
- ❖ கடற்கரையிலோ அல்லது கடலுக்கு அருகிலோ இருக்கும்பொழுது நில நடுக்க அதிர்வை உணர்ந்தால் மேடான பகுதிக்கு உடனடியாக சென்றுவிடவும்.
- ❖ உங்கள் கட்டிடங்களில் மீண்டும் செல்லும்போது முன்னெச்சரிக்கையுடன் இருக்கவும்.
- ❖ சுனாமியின் போது கடலைவிட்டு விலகியிருங்கள். சுனாமி எப்படி வருகிறது என்பதை பார்ப்பதற்காக கடற்கரைக்குச் செல்லாதீர்கள்.

நிலநடுக்கம்



- மின்தூக்கியை எப்போதும் உபயோகிக்க வேண்டாம்.
- வீட்டிற்கு வெளியில் இருந்தால் செங்கற்கள், சுவர்பூச்சு, தொங்கும் விளம்பர பலகைகள், பாலங்கள், தலைக்குமேல் செல்லும் மின்கம்பிகள் மற்றும் பிற கட்டிட இடிபாடுகளிடமிருந்து விலகி வெட்டவெளிக்கு சென்றுவிடவும்.
- பாதுகாப்பாக கட்டப்பட்ட கட்டிடத்தில் இருந்தால் அங்கேயே இருக்கவும். நிலநடுக்க அசைவின்போது கட்டிடத்தை விட்டு வெளியேறவேண்டாம்.
- பாதுகாப்பு அறிவுரைகளுக்காக வானொலி மற்றும் தொலைக்காட்சியைக் கவனிக்கவும்.
- உங்கள் அருகாமையில் வசிப்பவர்களுக்கும் உதவி செய்யுங்கள். தகுதி பெற்றிருந்தால் முதலுதவி வழங்கவும்.
- வெளியே செல்லும் வழிக்கு விரைந்து செல்ல வேண்டாம். ஒழுங்கான முறையில் அமைதியாக வெளியேறவும்.



அறிந்து கொள்வோம் தீ பாதுகாப்பு

- உங்கள் குடும்ப உறுப்பினர் அனைவருக்கும் தீ விபத்து ஏற்பட்டால் என்ன செய்ய வேண்டும் என அறிந்து வைத்திருப்பதை உறுதிப்படுத்திக் கொள்ளுங்கள். விபத்து ஏற்பட்டால் வீட்டில் உள்ள தப்பிக்கும் வழிகளை வரைபடமாக்கி வைத்திருக்க வேண்டும்.
- உங்கள் குடும்ப உறுப்பினர்கள் அவசரகால நேரத்தில் கூடுவதற்காக பாதுகாப்பான ஒரு இடத்தை வீட்டிற்கு வெளிப்புறமாக தேர்வு செய்து வைத்திருங்கள்.
- விபத்து நேரத்தில் வீட்டில் உள்ளவர்களை எப்படி எச்சரிக்கை செய்யவேண்டும் என்பதை பழகிக் கொள்ள வேண்டும்.
- விபத்து ஏற்படும்போது கூச்சலிட்டோ, விசில் அடித்தோ, சுவர்களில் தட்டியோ அனைவரையும் உஷார்படுத்த வேண்டும்.
- விபத்து ஏற்படும் போது துணிகளை எடுத்தல், செல்ல பிராணிகளை தேடுதல், விலை உயர்ந்த பொருள்களைத் தேடுதல், போன்றவற்றைச் செய்யாமல் உடனடியாக அந்த இடத்தை விட்டு வெளியேறவும்.

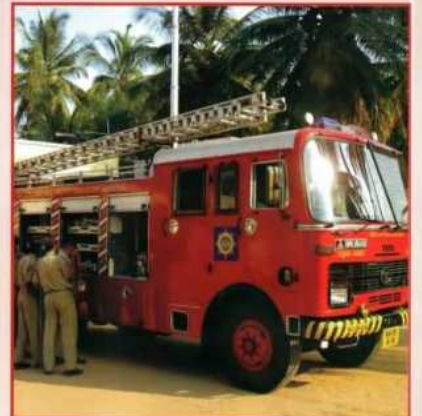


முன் திட்டமிடலும் / தயார் நிலையும்

- நீங்கள் இருக்கும் வீடு, பள்ளி, அலுவலகத்தில் விபத்து ஏற்பட்டால் அங்கிருந்து தப்பிக்கும் வழி முறைகளைத் தெரிந்து வைத்திருங்கள்.
- தப்பிக்கும் வழிமுறைகள் குறித்த பயிற்சியினை அவ்வப்போது செய்துபார்க்க வேண்டும். தீ விபத்து ஏற்படும் போது சூழும் புகையிலிருந்து தப்பிக்க இப்பயிற்சி பயனுள்ளதாக இருக்கும்.
- தப்பிக்கும் போது தரையில் குனிந்தபடி தப்பிக்க வேண்டும். அவ்வாறில்லையெனில் தீ விபத்தில் வெளிப்படும் புகையினைச் சுவாசித்தால் இறப்பு ஏற்படக்கூடும்.
- உடைகளில் தீ ஏற்பட்டால் தரையில் படுத்து, உருண்டு, தீயினை அணைப்பதற்கு பயிற்சி எடுத்துக்கொள்ள வேண்டும்.
- நீங்கள் இருக்கும் இடத்தில் தீயணைப்பான் உள்ளதா என்றும் அவை செயல்திறனோடு உள்ளதா என்றும் அறிந்து வைத்திருக்கவும்.

தீ தடுப்பிற்கு சில யோசனைகள்

- வீடுகள் / பள்ளி / அலுவலகங்களில் புகை உணரும் கருவியைப் பொருத்துவதுடன் முறையாக இயங்குகிறதா என்று சரிபார்க்கவும். பேட்டரிகளை தேவையான கால அளவில் மாற்றிட வேண்டும்.
- தீ விபத்தில் காயமுற்றோருக்கு உடனடியாக முதலுதவி செய்ய வேண்டும். தீவிரமாகக் காயமுற்றோரைத் தகுந்த மருத்துவரிடம் உடன் சிகிச்சைக்கு அனுப்பி வைக்க வேண்டும்.
- தீ விபத்திற்குள்ளான கட்டிடங்களிலிருந்து விலகியே இருக்க வேண்டும். தீ தடுப்பு அலுவலர்கள் பாதுகாப்பானது என அறிவிக்கும் வரை கட்டிடத்திற்குள் செல்ல வேண்டாம்.
- கையடக்க சூடேற்றிகள் போன்ற மின் சாதனங்களை 3 அடிக்கு மேல் உயரத்தில் வைத்து பயன்படுத்தலாம். வெப்பமுண்டாக்கும் மின்சாதனங்களை இயங்கும் நிலையில் வைத்துவிட்டு தூங்கவோ, வெளியில் செல்வதோ ஆபத்தை விளைவிக்கும்.
- தீ விபத்தின் போது மின்சார வயர்களையும், சாதனங்களையும் தொடக்கூடாது.





கள்ளக்குறிச்சி மாவட்ட ஆட்சியர் அலுவலகக் கூட்டரங்கில், வடகிழக்குப் பருவ மழை முன்னேற்பாடு பணிகள் தொடர்பாக அனைத்துத்துறை அலுவலர்களுடனான ஆலோசனைக் கூட்டம் மாவட்ட ஆட்சித்தலைவர் திரு.எம்.எஸ்.பிரசாந்த், இஆப, அவர்கள் தலைமையில் இன்று (16.09.2024) நடைபெற்றது.



கள்ளக்குறிச்சி மாவட்ட ஆட்சியர் அலுவலக வளாகத்தில், வடகிழக்குப் பருவ மழையின் போது தீயணைப்புத் துறையின் சார்பில் மேற்கொள்ளப்பட உள்ள மீட்புப் பணிகள் ஒத்திகை நிகழ்ச்சி மாவட்ட ஆட்சித்தலைவர் திரு.எம்.எஸ்.பிரசாந்த், இஆப, அவர்கள் முன்னிலையில் இன்று (16.09.2024) நடைபெற்றது.

